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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, amid the dismaying circumstances of these days, in the tension of the present and anxiety about the future, with deep concern about ourselves, our Nation, and our world, we turn to Thee who only art our strong tower and sure defense in the flood of mortal ills prevailing. In the agony of the world we hear Thy solemn summons to discipline, toil, and to ceaseless prayer, for we, too, are soldiers in the front line arrayed against the common foe. In Thy name we set up our banners. And though the air be tremulous with anguish and foreboding, yet will we not fear; though an host encamp against us in this will we be confident: Thou makest the devices of the wicked of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 11, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolutions:

On July 10, 1950:

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution to provide for the transfer of the paintings, The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and The Chasm of the Colorado, from the United States Capitol to the Department of the Interior.

On July 11, 1950:

S. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution transferring the plaster cast of the statue of George Washington from the United States Capitol to the Smithsonian Institution.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong;

S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;

S. 587. An act for the relief of Sister Stefania Cuprys;

S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarrate;

S. 1086. An act for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicolae G. Caranfil and his family;

S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;

S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Doria d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa d'Angri;

S. 2079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith;

S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;

S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 196b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife Romana Pellis Murolo;

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sui;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;

S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes;

S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky;

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;

S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;

S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen;

S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin;

S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulio Torre;

S. 3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegarde Weber;

S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration;

S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment; and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes;

S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

S. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Connally	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Donnell	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eastland	Langer	Stennis
Ecton	Leahy	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Long	Thye
Frear	Lucas	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarran	Vandenberg
George	McCarthy	Watkins
Gillette	McClellan	Wherry
Graham	McFarland	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Gurney	McMahon	Young
Hayden	Magnuson	
Hendrickson	Malone	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, attending the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY] and the Senator from New

Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, present petitions and memorials, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred, as indicated:

REPORT ON LEASES ON REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATED BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on leases of real property negotiated by the Department of the Army, as of June 1, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX, V. I.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John and St. Croix, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from William H. Pynchon, of Fort Lewis, Wash., relating to the waiving of physical examination for men on active duty who will increase their national service life insurance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the attack on South Korea by Communist-led North Korean forces, and so forth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the National Council of Young Israel, at Fallsburg, N. Y., protesting against the enactment of legislation which would change the present calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., signed by Philip Murray, president, praying for a favorable vote in the Senate on the motion for cloture, relating to FEPC; ordered to lie on the table.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY—RESOLUTION OF ORANGE COUNTY (N. Y.) DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have received a resolution adopted unanimously by the Democratic Committee of Orange County, N. Y., at a convention held on June 29, 1950, expressing their confidence in and support of President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in their handling of our Nation's foreign relations in this critical time. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ORANGE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1950, AT THE COURTHOUSE, GOSHEN, N. Y.

Whereas President Harry S. Truman, with the counsel of his military and foreign-policy advisers, has acted firmly in the face of deliberate Communist aggression in Korea; and

Whereas the Department of State, in the face of irresponsible and unfounded criticism, has been exerting itself to the utmost to maintain peace by containing the Soviet Communist threat all over the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the brave and statesmanlike action of President Truman in backing up the United Nations by the commitment of United States Armed Forces in the Korean situation, and that we express our confidence in and support of our Secretary of State, Hon. Dean Acheson, in his handling of our Nation's foreign relations in this critical time.

APPROPRIATION FOR POINT 4 PROGRAM—TELEGRAM FROM FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 32,000,000 Protestant church members, has sent me a copy of a telegram addressed to members of the Appropriations Committee in support of a full appropriation for the point 4 program. This mission conference, being intimately acquainted with the needs and requirements of foreign countries, describes the proposed cut as a "grave blunder." I ask unanimous consent that the text of the telegram be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the text of the telegram was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 67 denominational bodies and 99 mission boards and a constituency of 32,000,000 Protestant church members, has gone on record favoring a technical-assistance program as envisaged by point 4 legislation. Its point of view was elaborated at hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The undersigned secretaries of the area and functional committees of the Foreign Missions Conference protest strongly the proposed cut in appropriations and restrictions reported in the daily press. We believe any present attempt to limit the provisions of the modest point 4 program as already passed by both Houses of Congress would be a retrogressive step. To cut the agreed-on appropriations of $35,000,000 would be false economy. Better living conditions for the underprivileged people in the underdeveloped countries will not be won by a fighting war. Peace will never come in a hungry and poverty-stricken world. We call special attention to the needs for technical assistance to the countries of middle Asia such as India and Pakistan. Failure to meet minimum responsibilities in implementing technical-assistance program of United Nations and bilateral understandings would have most undesirable effect on countries desiring and needing our help. To undercut this constructive program at this time and to discourage the governments and peoples of these countries would be a grave blunder and would further weaken the confidence and belief of underprivileged nations that we are sincerely concerned with their problems. We dare not sidestep our Christian responsibility.

Signed by Rowland Cross, joint committee on Far East, including China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and southeast Asia; Emory Ross, Africa; Helen Eklund, Latin America; Sue Weddell, India and Pakistan; Russell Stevenson, Near East; Wayland Zwayer, Europe; Alfred Moore, literacy and literature; Douglas Forman, medical mission; John Reisner and Ira Moomaw, rural missions; and Wynn Fairfield and Sue Weddell, chairmen, secretarial council of the conference.

CUTS IN POSTAL SERVICE—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the New York Times, which is a strong and firm supporter of sensible Government economy, yesterday published an editorial about the recent cuts in postal service. The Times finds evidence that these cuts have not accomplished economies consistent with the loss in public service. I find it an excellent editorial and bears on the pending bill. I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AIRPLANE AND THE TURTLE

When Postmaster General Donaldson announced economy curtailments in the postal services last May many of us thought that the public would not be seriously inconvenienced. The National Association of Mail Carriers vehemently objected, but since perhaps 10,000 of the carriers were about to lose their jobs, and the remaining ones would have to tote heavier loads, this attitude was understandable. A little more serious is the statement made this week by the association's national secretary, Jerome J. Keating, that mail is piling up in post offices, that some first-class mail is scrambled up with stores of undelivered third-class mail, and that in general the condition of the mail is the worst in the history of the country. Mr. Keating could be exaggerating. Still, it might be wise to look into the situation and find out if the $25,000,000 a year the Post Office Department is supposed to be saving is really saved and really an economy.

A postal deficit of $500,000,000 is admittedly too large, but we should remember that the Department has rarely made a profit; only 15 years during the past 100 has it taken in more than it put out. A slapdash reduction of service is not true economy. The country does not profit when letters that used to take 2 days to reach the recipient take three or four. One might guess that the present slowdown costs businessmen and others many times the possible saving. It becomes supremely ridiculous when we fly mail at one-third the speed of sound and deliver it at the speed of an aging and discouraged turtle.

The Hoover Commission made recommendations which, it was estimated, might ultimately save $200,000,000 a year in the Post Office Department without cuts in services. Some of these recommendations have been acted on; others, including a plan to take 20,000 postmasterships out of politics, await action. Congress might do something here, instead of trying to enforce economy by lopping funds out of the appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 815. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs.

Avena M. Chips-White Bull a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1947);

S. 816. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of James Richard, deceased, to certain lands; with amendments (Rept. No. 1948);

S. 1064. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1949);

S. 1222. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to John Lone Dog; with amendments (Rept. No. 1950); and

S. 1457. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to George C. Estes a patent in fee to certain land; with amendments (Rept. No. 1951).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1426. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Brown; with amendments (Rept. No. 1952).

By Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 5628. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island; without amendment (Rept. No. 1953).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 459. A bill for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing (Rept. No. 1954);

S. 918. A bill for the relief of Clara Sogor (Rept. No. 1955);

S. 946. A bill to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense (Rept. No. 1956);

S. 1344. A bill for the relief of Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller (Rept. No. 1957);

S. 1420. A bill for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jiminez (Rept. No. 1958);

S. 2253. A bill for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak (Rept. No. 1959);

S. 2347. A bill for the relief of Freidoun Jalayer (Rept. No. 1960);

S. 2401. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Martha Haug (Rept. No. 1961);

S. 2576. A bill for the relief of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein (Rept. No. 1962);

S. 2599. A bill for the relief of Arturo Benetti (Rept. No. 1963);

S. 2780. A bill for the relief of Jaime Riel (Rept. No. 1964);

S. 2791. A bill for the relief of Jarmila Zitnikova (Rept. No. 1965);

S. 2844. A bill for the relief of Biagio Poidimani (Rept. No. 1966);

S. 3005. A bill for the relief of Olga Haddad (Rept. No. 1967);

S. 3189. A bill to provide that the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Northern Division, shall sit at Peoria and Rock Island (Rept. No. 1968);

S. 3238. A bill for the relief of Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade (Rept. No. 1969);

S. 3611. A bill for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer (Rept. No. 1970);

S. 3612. A bill for the relief of M. S. Davis (Rept. No. 1971);

S. 3613. A bill for the relief of certain Chinese stewards of the United States Navy (Rept. No. 1972);

H. R. 1626. A bill for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill (Rept. No. 1973);

H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield (Rept. No. 1974);

H. R. 2264. A bill for the relief of C. H. Bolling (Rept. No. 1975);

H. R. 3169. A bill granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico (Rept. No. 1976);

H. R. 3305. A bill for the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos (Rept. No. 1977);

H. R. 3535. A bill for the relief of William A. Cross (Rept. No. 1978);

H. R. 4309. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe (Rept. No. 1979);

H. R. 4343. A bill for the relief of J. P. Acker (Rept. No. 1980);

H. R. 5252. A bill for the relief of W. M. Tindal (Rept. No. 1981);

H. R. 5470. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad (Rept. No. 1982);

H. R. 5799. A bill for the relief of the Acme Finance Co. (Rept. No. 1983);

H. R. 5947. A bill for the relief of Alfio Batelli (Rept. No. 1984);

H. R. 6225. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Hoyningen-Huene (Rept. No. 1985);

H. R. 6606. A bill to provide that the district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania shall become a district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania alone when the first vacancy occurs in that district (Rept. No. 1986);

H. R. 6969. A bill for the relief of Ralph E. Brown (Rept. No. 1987);

H. R. 7016. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon (Rept. No. 1988);

H. R. 7046. A bill for the relief of C. W. Jacobs (Rept. No. 1989);

H. R. 7074. A bill for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka (Rept. No. 1990);

H. R. 7078. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi (Rept. No. 1991);

H. R. 7428. A bill to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence (Rept. No. 1992);

H. R. 7564. A bill for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries (Rept. No. 1993);

H. R. 7608. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko Morita (Rept. No. 1994);

H. R. 7629. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie (Rept. No. 1995);

H. R. 7706. A bill for the relief of Ayako Jurihara (Rept. No. 1996);

H. R. 7899. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter (Rept. No. 1997);

H. R. 7944. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler (Rept. No. 1998);

H. R. 7961. A bill for the relief of Chiyoko Yano (Rept. No. 1999);

H. R. 8119. A bill for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen) (Rept. No. 2000);

H. R. 8125. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly (Rept. No. 2001);

H. R. 8180. A bill for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami (Rept. No. 2002); and

H. R. 8519. A bill for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter (Rept. No. 2003).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 289. A bill for the relief of Tania Ipolo and Lana Bouianovsky (Rept. No. 2004);

S. 297. A bill for the relief of Ruggiero DiCostanzo (Rept. No. 2005);

S. 305. A bill for the relief of Julio Laffitte (Rept. No. 2006);

S. 490. A bill for the relief of Frank Miller (Rept. No. 2007);

S. 1171. A bill to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States (Rept. No. 2008);

S. 1277. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis (Rept. No. 2009);

S. 1289. A bill for the relief of Collins Sterling Smith (Rept. No. 2010);

S. 1568. A bill for the relief of Anna Rajmann (Rept. No. 2011);

S. 1819. A bill for the relief of Azy Ajderian (Rept. No. 2012);

S. 2954. A bill for the relief of Agnes Biro and Anna Biro (Rept. No. 2013);

H. R. 2225. A bill for the relief of William B. Buol (Rept. No. 2014);

H. R. 3464. A bill to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of alien John Michael Ancker Rasmussen (Rept. No. 2015);

H. R. 3805. A bill for the relief of Yuk Onn Won (Rept. No. 2016);

H. R. 4188. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ferdinando Schiappa (Rept. No. 2017);

H. R. 6066. A bill for the relief of Cheng Sick Yuen (Rept. No. 2018);

H. R. 6616. A bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy (Rept. No. 2019);

H. R. 7228. A bill for the relief of Kazuko Kamada (Rept. No. 2020);

H. R. 7812. A bill for the relief of Martha Aporta Strickland (Rept. No. 2021); and

H. R. 8117. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko Emory (Rept. No. 2022).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 2173. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Edward Moschetti (Rept. No. 2023);

S. 2929. A bill to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, so as to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen (Rept. No. 2024);

H. R. 1991. A bill for the relief of Alexander Stewart (Rept. No. 2025);

H. R. 6461. A bill for the relief of Jirina Zizkovsky (Rept. No. 2026); and

S. J. Res. 150. Joint resolution designating the third Sunday in September of each year at Children's Day in Sports (Rept. No. 2027).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 3906. A bill to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2028);

H. R. 6533. A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2029); and

S. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to amend section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591, Eighty-first Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2030).

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

From the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 3850. A bill to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2031).

From the Committee on Pubic Works:

H. R. 6971. A bill to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4; without amendment (Rept. No. 2032).

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. McCARRAN. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 97), and I submit a report (No. 2033) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 97), was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named,

in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

[redacted], Taylor, Sidney Norman (formerly Tatelman, alias Samuel Norman Taylor).
[redacted], Laks, Joseph Lyndel.
[redacted], Fuhrmann, Michael.
[redacted] Triantafilos, Georgios (alias George Triantafilos).
[redacted] Safani, Ezatollah Hashem.
[redacted], Safani, Fakhre Moluk (nee Mahboubian).
[redacted], Salzman, Salomon.
[redacted], Salzman, Necka or Necha (nee Hartmann).
[redacted], Thout, Henri.
[redacted], Thout, Mathilde Lucienne (nee Four).
[redacted], Van Sant, Helen Josefna (nee Helen Gavrilkina or Helen Josefna Smith).
[redacted], Wattinne, Emmanuel Andre.
[redacted], Wattinne, Genevieve (nee Dubart).
[redacted], Cohen, Theodore, or Theodor Cohen or Theodor Moscovitz.
[redacted], Cohen, Zeev.
[redacted], Ramirez-Calvillo, Basilio.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Anastacia.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Francisco.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Reynalda.
[redacted], Gawronski, Marian.
[redacted], Mercader, Antonio Jimenez, or Jimenez Mercador.
[redacted], Schwarz, Maria or Werner (nee Reiner).
[redacted], Schwarz, Morris, or Ceza Gabriel Werner.
[redacted], Kroog, Fritz Heinrich Konrad, or Fred Henry Conrad Kroog or Fred Fischer.
[redacted], Cavaco, Francisco Da Silva or Frank Silva.
[redacted], Cohen, Eva.
[redacted], Cohen, James Irving.
[redacted], Cohen, Morris.
[redacted], Daschek, Franz Ludwig.
[redacted], Daschek, Marie Antonia (nee Sustr).
[redacted], De Castro, Joaquin Fernandes, or Luis Vedro or Jack Valaria.
[redacted], Dimos, Isidoros, or Isidoros Nicolaou Dimos.
[redacted], Gerolimatos, Dionisios, or Denis Nicholas.
[redacted], Goncalves, Antonio.
[redacted], Gonsalves, Maria (alias Maria Anna Celina Parental, alias Marie Anna Parent, alias Mrs. De Courville).
[redacted], Jimoyjanis, George C., or Georgios Chris Jimoyianes or George Christ Jimos.
[redacted], Katechis, Constantine Spiros.
[redacted], King-Yien, Laai.
[redacted], Kliglich, Bronislaw.
[redacted], Krol, Joseph, or Joseph Carl Krol.
[redacted], Labdas, Demetrios, or James Constantine Lavdas.
[redacted], Livanis, Michael Panagiotis, or Michael Peter Livanis.
[redacted], Lombardi, Ciuliano, or Dominic Lombarde.
[redacted], Loussedes, Basilios Antonios (aliases William Anthony Loussedes, William Anthony Loussedos, Vassilios Lousidis).
[redacted], Maglish, Efim Jim.
[redacted], Mandarakas, John, or John Mandas.
[redacted], Moscos, Georgios Giannes, or George Moskos or Moschos.
[redacted], Mo-Yien, Laai.
[redacted], Pagiou, Panagiotis Christov (alias Panayiotis Christov Pagio alias Pete Pagiou).
[redacted], Palffy, Frank, or Ference Palfi or Frank P. Baker.
[redacted], Paparizos, Regas Antonios, or Regas A. Paparizos.
[redacted], Perez Estelle Ruby Curtis (nee Goodalle, alias Goodall alias Estelle Ruby Curtis Martin).
[redacted], Plesman, Alma Emelie Francoise (nee Berner).
[redacted], Plesman, Cornelis.
[redacted], Run, Wong Look, or Wong Luk Run or Wong Din or Pee Wee or Run Luk Wong or Run L. Wong.
[redacted], Suan, Aw Tee, or Hong Fong or Fong Hong.
[redacted], Sui-Laan, Loh, or Mrs. Laai Yi-Faai.
[redacted], Yang, Ho Ching, or Yang Ho Ching.
[redacted], Yang, Von Sung (nee Von Sung Soung).
[redacted], Yi-Faai, Laa.
[redacted], Aikaterines, Demetrios, or James M. Katerinis.
[redacted], Ali, Kubaiyat, or Kalafi Ali.
[redacted], Bisenz, Rudolf, or Rudolf Bisentz.
[redacted], Bisenz, Suzanne (nee Hoffman).
[redacted], Bufi, Giuseppe.
[redacted], Calamaras, Peter, or Panagiotis Calamaras.
[redacted], Chow, Shu Ping.
[redacted], Coveris, Emanuel Stamatiou.
[redacted], Gianiotis, George Gregorios, or John Kordonas.
[redacted], Gifford, Joseph.
[redacted], Hallas, Sotirios, or Sam Hallas or Sotirios Halas.
[redacted], Kakouris, Matheos, or Mathaios Kakouris or Mike Coris.
[redacted], Kantsos, Angelos Angoniou, or Angelo Anthony Kantsos.
[redacted], Kriticos, Evangelos Georgious, or Angelos Kriticos.
[redacted], Lybarger, Gladys Maud, or Gladys Marjorie Lybarger or Gladys Marjorie Turner or Gladys Marjorie Glend.
[redacted] Pagoulatos, Spironilolaos, or Nicholas Pagoulatos.
[redacted], Palazzo, Berardino, or Berardino Palazzo Di Antonio.
[redacted], Pinto, John.
[redacted], Said, Abdul, or Reefat Ullah.
[redacted], Scuglia, Domenico.
[redacted], Sikoutris, Evangelos Nicolaus.
[redacted], Stef, Nicolae, or Nick Stef.
[redacted], Young, Chin Kung (alias George Chan, George Chin, Chin Gene Pong).
[redacted], Iacono, John George Dello.
[redacted], Yamagiwa, Hanako.
[redacted], Tsai, Mark, or Mark Chai.
[redacted] Freel, Pansy Muriel, or Pamela Mur'l Freel.
[redacted], Sun, Dr. Kuei-shu.
[redacted], Didner, Samuel.
[redacted], Mrak, Joseph or Joe Mrak.
[redacted], Folitis, Petros Andrea.
[redacted], Kia, Ghodsee Zaman nee Albor
[redacted] Wyss, Maria Luling or Maria Milagros Luling Wyss.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 308), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditure contained in Senate Resolution 50, agreed to April 11, 1949 (authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate problems relating to the airline industry, the United States merchant marine, domestic land and water transportation, and radio, telegraph, and telephone communications), hereby is increased by $75,000, and the time within which the committee may complete the said investigation hereby is extended to March 1, 1951.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS BY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the following report was received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 1, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Everard H. Smith, chief clerk	$10,846.00	$5,422.98
Cecil H. Tolbert, assistant chief clerk	10,512.73	5,256.36
Herman E. Downey, professional staff member	10,512.73	5,204.51
Earl W. Cooper, professional staff member	9,932.07	4,966.02
Thomas J. Scott, assistant clerk	9,268.45	4,634.22
Harold E. Merrick, professional staff member	9,268.45	4,634.22
Francis S. Hewitt, professional staff member	8,770.74	4,385.34
Kimball Sanborn, professional staff member	8,770.74	4,385.34
Edmund T. King, professional staff member	8,770.74	4,385.34
Adelbert F. Teague, assistant clerk	8,521.88	4,260.90
Lawrence H. Wendrich, assistant clerk	7,194.65	3,597.30
Mamie L. Mizen, assistant clerk	6,326.94	3,163.44
Richard C. Venne, clerical assistant	4,415.10	2,207.52
Bernadine Wassam, Jan. 1 to Apr. 12, 1950, clerical assistant	3,719.87	1,053.93
Mary K. Yanick, clerical assistant	4,415.10	1,975.76
Lois C. Joy, clerical assistant	4,241.29	1,990.26
Corinne Bryan, Mar. 30 to June 30, 1950, clerical assistant	3,719.87	940.27
Doris M. Elliott, Mar. 30 to June 30, 1950, clerical assistant	3,719.87	940.27

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Chairman.

JULY 1, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report in addition to the statement showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Miscellaneous expenses

Unexpended balance of amount authorized by S. Res. 129, June 26, 1947, as of July 1, 1949	$36,987.73
Amount expended July 1, to June 30, 1950	12,836.24
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	24,151.49
Unexpended balance of funds authorized by Reorganization Act and S. Res. 126, 81st Congress, as of July 1, 1949	13,265.97
Funds authorized by S. Res. 185 and 293, 81st Congress	20,000.00
Total	33,265.97
Amount expended July 1 to June 30, 1950	18,027.18
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	15,238.79
Funds authorized by Legislative Appropriation Act, 1950 (Public Law 118)	50,000.00
Amount expended July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	50,000.00

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 12, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong;

S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;

S. 587. An act for the relief of Sister Stefania Cuprys;

S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarrate;

S. 1086. An act for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation, of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicholae G. Caranfil and his family;

S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;

S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Dora d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa Doria d'Angri;

S. 2079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith;

S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;

S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 196b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife, Romana Pellis Murolo;

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sui;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;

S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes;

S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky;

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;

S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;

S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen;

S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin;

S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulo Torre;

S. 3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegarde Weber;

S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration;

S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes;

S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

S. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3902. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to include immigrant inspectors within the provisions thereof relating to annuities of personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(Mr. DOUGLAS introduced Senate bill 3903, to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 3904. A bill for the relief of Brant Bonner; and

S. 3905. A bill for the relief of Gerrit W. Poley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. McCARRAN introduced Senate bill 3906, to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CAIN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. IVES, Mr. MYERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCMAHON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL), introduced Senate bill 3907, to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FLANDERS:

S. 3908. A bill for the relief of Edith Winifred Henderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. ECTON, and Mr. FREAR):

S. 3909. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945; and

S. 3910. A bill relating to the assignment of surplus clerks in the Postal Transportation Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLANDERS:

S. J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to provide that the housing developments known as Westview and Southview in the town of Springfield, Vt., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of the village of Springfield, Vt.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

STUDY OF MALNUTRITION SUFFERED BY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES, WORLD WAR II

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of the bill, prepared by me, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the Senator from Illinois will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 3903) to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. DOUGLAS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS

Mr. President, the bill I have introduced would provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II.

The purpose of such an inquiry, as stated in the bill, would be to determine the proper standards to be applied to the diagnosis of the mental and physical aftereffects of prolonged abuse of health and its resultant influence on life expectancy. A further objective would be the determination of whether there is evidence to sustain a conclusive presumption of service-connection in favor of prisoners of war for purposes of veterans' hospitalization. Moreover, in the event additional claims of American civilian and military personnel are recognized, the results of the study would serve as a criterion in determining the extent of such claims.

Mr. President, the spadework for this inquiry was initiated by the War Claims Commission as a result of the directive in section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948. The President of the United States in his message of May 3, 1950, transmitting the Commission's report to the Congress, emphasized the inadequacy of time allowed for the preparation of this aspect of the Commission's work. The President recommended that a more comprehensive study be conducted.

The War Claims Commission's report discloses that many former prisoners of war, both military and civilian, assert emotional and physical disability which may be ascribed to the malnutrition and other hardships of their imprisonment by the enemy—afflictions which gain little recognition due to the lack of knowledge on the peculiar problem. According to information furnished to the Commission, it is the almost unanimous view of physicians and medical specialists on nutrition that the disabling aftereffects of imprisonment are almost universally found among former prisoners of war, and that medical science is presently unprepared to cope with the problems presented.

This past month, there was conducted at the University of Minnesota a conference on the residues of nutritional insult. The internationally recognized experts on nutrition who participated in that conference gave serious consideration, among other things, to the related problems of former war prisoners. On the basis of the discussion conducted and the finding of the conferees, recommendations were drafted concerning necessary future steps to be undertaken in the field of nutritional insult. In this regard, it should be noted that among the tentative recommendations of the conference is one calling for a study of the type provided for by this bill.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CONTRACTORS' RELIEF ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the War Contractors' Relief

Act, which was vetoed by the President. This bill is a substitute for House bill 3436, which the President vetoed on June 30—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 9602–9603. In returning the bill without his approval, the President stated one specific objection to it and took the unusual course of specifying in some detail the type of a measure he would approve. In order to comply with the President's suggestions, I am introducing this bill and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full at this point in the body of the RECORD, together with a statement by me explaining the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3906) to amend the War Contractors' Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MCCARRAN, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law No. 657, 79th Cong., ch. 864, 60 Stat. 902), as amended (sec. 37 of the act of June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 869, 992), is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:

"SEC. 7. Within the limitations stated in this act and no others:

"(1) For the purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided by paragraph (5) hereof, all departments, agencies, or the heads or duly designated representatives thereof authorized to consider, adjust, and settle claims under this act are hereby directed, on request filed not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, and after affording claimants reasonable opportunity to amend or supplement their claims, to reconsider claims heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of this act and rejected or disallowed in whole or part.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 3 of this act with reference to the necessity of a request for relief filed on or before August 14, 1945, claims otherwise payable under this act shall be allowed to the extent that they include losses with respect to which in a writing submitted to a department or agency concerned on or before August 14, 1945, the claimant (a) requested relief available under the First War Powers Act, (b) demanded payment thereof, or (c) gave notice of such sustained or impending loss; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to limit or exclude other requests for relief otherwise sufficient under section 3 of this act.

"(3) Claims otherwise payable under this act, as amended, shall include those of subcontractors on the same basis as the claims of prime contractors if the request for relief, demand for payment, or notice of sustained or impending loss required by section 3 of this act or defined by paragraph (2) of this section was submitted in writing by such claimants on or before August 14, 1945, to either (a) a department or agency concerned or (b) the prime contractor or other subcontractor involved.

"(4) Claims otherwise allowable under this act, as amended, shall include reasonable compensation for the services of working partners and proprietors of unincorporated claimants during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved.

"(5) The jurisdiction of courts over suits now pending under this act is hereby preserved and, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this section, no plaintiff in such action shall be required either to present his claim again to the department or agency concerned or to begin his action in court anew; but nothing in this act or amendment shall prevent any department or agency, in agreement with the plaintiff claimant, from reconsidering any claim for the purpose of paying it or entering into an agreement for the compromise or settlement of the whole or any part thereof and, to the extent that hereafter such payments are made or such settlements are executed pursuant to any such agreement, court actions shall thereupon be limited accordingly or dismissed as the case may be.

"(6) Where necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section the court in any case heretofore filed under this act shall, upon motion filed by the plaintiff not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, (a) permit the plaintiff to amend his claim or pleadings, (b) vacate any adverse judgment or ruling, or (c) revive the action; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require any plaintiff to seek any such action where it is unnecessary for the preservation of his rights under this act and section in accordance with the existing practice, procedure, or course of judicial proceedings.

"(7) As used in this act, as amended, the terms 'contractors,' 'subcontractors,' and 'materialmen' include individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, business associations, and corporations and mean with respect to partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations, the partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations themselves, and not the individual members thereof."

The statement presented by Senator MCCARRAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCCARRAN

The bill would amend the War Contractors Relief Act (60 Stat. 902, as amended by 62 Stat. 869, 992). S. 873 and H. R. 3436, previously introduced in the present Congress, were similar. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the latter on May 14 (Rept. No. 1632), but limited and rewrote its language. As so reported the bill was approved without objection by the Senate on June 8 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 8291) and by the House of Representatives on June 15 (id. 8659).

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The previous report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on H. R. 3436, cited above, fully discusses the general situation and the remedial purposes of the present legislation. The War Contractors Relief Act was adopted in 1946 in order to afford recourse to small contractors who, without fault or negligence on their part, had incurred losses in the attempt to assist in the war effort. The larger contractors and manufacturers, because of the greater volume of business they had done with the Government and the various methods of relief permitted and secured by them under the First War Powers Act or otherwise as their work progressed, do not qualify under the act. But almost no relief has been secured by the smaller contractors under the act despite the fact that it has been on the books for several years. This has been due mainly to technical and restrictive interpretations of the phrase "request for relief" in section 3 of the act. This prerequisite "request for relief" is there broadly stated. It was intended by Congress, of course, that it should include relief through a change of contract terms as authorized by the First War Powers Act. That act permitted, and thereunder contracting agencies of the Government accorded, various types and forms of relief. The purpose of the War Contractors Relief Act is to afford reimbursement to those contractors who made claims or requests for relief, but did not secure relief acceptable to them; and for that purpose it is now expressly provided in the present act that even "a previous settlement under the First War Powers Act, 1941, or the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 shall not operate to preclude further relief otherwise allowable under this act."

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT

The sole specific objection stated by the President in his veto message was "the inclusion of interest on working capital as a basis for allowing relief." Since clarification on this point was a minor object of H. R. 3436 as passed by both Houses of the Congress, it is omitted in the presently revised form of the bill.

The President also expressed concern that the practical effect of the previous bill might be to write into law a principle of government insurance against all wartime losses. But both H. R. 3436 as passed, and the present bill, leave intact the original provision of the War Contractors Relief Act to the effect that only losses incurred "without fault or negligence" shall be compensable (section 1).

The President expressed further concern that the amendment sought through H. R. 3436 would authorize the founding of a claim upon "any kind of notice and regardless of whether the notice was filed with the Government." Such was not the intent of the bill but, in any event, the veto message acceptably specifies types of notice and requests for relief which the President deems it proper to include expressly.

In concluding his veto message the President states that—

"It is unfortunate, and I deeply regret that there has been uncertainty and, in the opinion of the supporters of this measure, controversy between the Congress and executive agencies as to the intent of the War Contractors Relief Act. * * *

"In spite of my objections to the scope of H. R. 3436 and the principles which I believe it would write into law, I am convinced that agreement can be reached upon what the Government has a clear-cut obligation to do. To that end, I wish to repeat that I shall be glad to approve a bill which limits its amendment and interpretation of the War Contractors Relief Act as suggested in this message. * * *

"Prompt enactment of such legislation will make it possible for the executive agencies and the courts to discharge the responsibilities which I am convinced they cannot equitably discharge under the measure that I am returning without my approval."

In making these statements the President specified and numbered seven respects in which the act might be fairly and acceptably amended. The present bill proposes that these shall be properly written into law.

THE PRESENT BILL

The present bill would add a new section 7 to the War Contractors Relief Act. Its seven subsections or paragraphs include the seven provisions listed by the President in his message as meritorious and unobjectionable. They have, of course, necessarily been couched in appropriate legislative language and tied in with the previous sections and provisions of the existing act. In so doing, the introductory clause of the new section 7 provides that, under the proposed amendment, cases shall be reviewed and determined "within the limitations stated in this act and no others." In other words, the bill first emphasizes that, except as relaxed by this amendment, the previous conditions upon relief stated in the War Contractors Relief Act shall apply in every case. For the same reason it is made plain that no other limitations are intended by the present act or this amendment. The presently existing coverage of the act is not impaired.

1. The President's message states that he has no objection to a bill which would "authorize reconsideration of the claims filed in accordance with the provisions of the original War Contractors Relief Act." This means administrative reconsideration, because his later points 5 and 6 preserve court jurisdiction where cases have been brought. Accordingly, the first subsection of the new section 7 reads that—

"For the purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided by paragraph (5) hereof, all departments, agencies, or the heads or duly designated representatives thereof authorized to consider, adjust, and settle claims under this act are hereby directed, on request filed not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section and after affording claimants reasonable opportunity to amend or supplement their claims, to reconsider claims heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of this act and rejected or disallowed in whole or part."

It is to be noted that such reconsideration is to be limited to "the purpose of this section" as hereinafter explained.

2. The President states that an appropriate amendment should "remove the basis for technical rejection by permitting either a request in writing for relief under the First War Powers Act, or a written demand for payment of losses, or a written notice of sustained or impending loss, if timely filed, to be accepted as a basis for claim." Accordingly, the present bill provides by its second paragraph that—

"Notwithstanding anything in section 3 of this act with reference to the necessity of a request for relief filed on or before August 14, 1945, claims otherwise payable under this act shall be allowed to the extent that they include losses with respect to which in a writing submitted to a department or agency concerned on or before August 14, 1945, the claimant (a) requested relief available under the First War Powers Act, (b) demanded payment thereof, or (c) gave notice of such sustained or impending loss; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to limit or exclude other requests for relief otherwise sufficient under section 3 of this act."

Thus, as here stated, the provision validates a relief request in writing of any one of the three types listed by the President. No special forms are required so long as, in substance, the requests sought a type of relief available under the First War Powers Act, or demanded payment of the losses for which reimbursement is sought under this act, or gave notice of such losses sustained, accruing, or impending. The latter portion of the paragraph is inserted to make it plain that—by providing that these types of relief requests, demands, or notices shall be sufficient—other forms or types of requests for relief otherwise sufficient under the existing section 3 of the act are not thereby to be deemed excluded.

3. The President, thirdly, has stated that acceptable legislation should "authorize consideration and settlement of the claims of subcontractors on the same basis as the prime contractors if the same kind of written request, demand, or notice was filed with a Government agency, a prime contractor, or another subcontractor prior to August 14, 1945." Accordingly, the third paragraph of the new section 7 added by this bill reads as follows:

"Claims otherwise payable under this act as amended shall include those of subcontractors on the same basis as the claims of prime contractors if the request for relief, demand for payment, or notice of sustained or impending loss required by section 3 of this act or defined by paragraph (2) of this section was submitted in writing by such claimants on or before August 14, 1945, to either (a) a department or agency concerned or (b) the prime contractor or other subcontractor involved."

Paragraph (2), to which reference is made, is explained above.

4. The President's veto message states, next, that acceptable legislation should "permit reasonable compensation with respect to partners and proprietors, thus affording them the same treatment accorded corporations." Accordingly, the fourth paragraph of the proposed new section 7 reads as follows:

"Claims otherwise allowable under this act as amended shall include reasonable compensation for services of working partners and proprietors of unincorporated claimants during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved."

The language "during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved" is taken from H. R. 3436 as previously passed by the Congress.

5. The President has stated in his veto message that, fifthly, the legislation should "preserve jurisdiction of the courts over suits now pending and not require any claimant to start over again in the presentation of his claim." Accordingly, the fifth paragraph of the bill states that—

"Jurisdiction of courts over suits now pending under this act is hereby preserved and, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this section, no plaintiff in such action shall be required either to present his claim again to the department or agency concerned or to begin his action in court anew; but nothing in this act or amendment shall prevent any department or agency, in agreement with the plaintiff claimant, from reconsidering any claim for the purpose of paying it or entering into an agreement for the compromise or settlement of the whole or any part thereof and, to the extent that hereafter such payments are made or such settlements are executed pursuant to any such agreement, court actions shall thereupon be limited accordingly or dismissed as the case may be."

The latter portion of the paragraph is added to make it plain that, by preserving court jurisdiction, agencies are not precluded from settling such cases in agreement with the claimants.

6. As his sixth point the President states that such legislation should "permit a reasonable time, perhaps 60 days, for amendment or revival of any claim." Accordingly, the sixth paragraph of the proposed new section 7 provides that—

"Where necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section the court in any case heretofore filed under this act shall, upon motion filed by the plaintiff not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, (a) permit the plaintiff to amend his claim or pleadings, (b) vacate any adverse judgment or ruling, or (c) revive the action; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require any plaintiff to seek any such action where it is unnecessary for the preservation of his rights under this act and section in accordance with the existing practice, procedure, or course of judicial proceedings."

The language enabling any court to vacate any adverse judgment or ruling is inserted as necessary because, under the present Rules of Civil Procedure and particularly rule 60 thereof, in most cases that may be the appropriate remedy rather than a technical "revival" of an action. The latter part of the paragraph is added to make it plain that no plaintiff shall be required, by this provision, to amend his pleadings or take any other action indicated unless necessary for the protection of his rights.

7. Lastly the President states that appropriate legislation should "include the clarifying definitions of section 7 of H. R. 3436." Accordingly, the seventh and last paragraph of the new section 7 reads as follows:

"As used in this act, as amended, the terms 'contractors,' 'subcontractors,' and 'materialmen' include individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, business associations, and corporations and mean with respect to partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations, the partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations themselves, and not the individual members thereof."

Except for the phrase "as amended" this language is, as the President suggested, taken in its entirety from section 7 of H. R. 3436.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada for introducing the bill as a substitute for H. R. 3436, in line with the suggestions with respect to the kind of bill he would sign made by the President in the veto message. To my way of thinking, this is a most important bill, affecting some very representative people, who have been denied, without any reason whatever, it seems to me, compensation for certain damages, to which they are absolutely entitled. I am very happy that the Senator has taken this position, and I hope the bill will be reported to the Senate as soon as possible.

SURVEY AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the junior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

The bill (S. 3907) to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington tell us briefly the purport of the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The bill is to provide $25,000,000 to be expended immediately for ship repair work on certain types of ships, 134, to be exact, which have been designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be important insofar as the naval and maritime auxiliary is concerned—hospital ships and LST's. It passed the Senate almost unanimously,

last time, but was not passed by the House. There are several other Senators who are interested, but I got as many names as I could.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON ON INTRODUCTION OF BILL FOR REPAIR OF 134 VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET

The bill which we are introducing today, calling for the repair of 134 vessels of the national defense Reserve Fleet at a cost not to exceed $25,000,000 is in the nature of a directive from the Congress.

Last year the Senate gave its approvel to such a program, but the House did not concur.

The tragic events in Korea today underscore the weight of the arguments made at that time. The requirement for having these vessels in readiness is not something on which we can afford to match pennies. These vessels may be needed at any time. We cannot afford to take the chance they will not be necessary.

Last year many of the same members who have joined me in sponsoring this bill assisted in this effort. More than 50 Senators were pledged in support of the measure. The Senate added this program to the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1950, but the ship-repair program was lost in conference.

The list of vessels includes transports, hospital ships, cargo attack vessels, attack transports, towing vessels, provision ships, and motor torpedo-boat tenders, among others. It is estimated that the average cost of putting them in a condition of readiness is $180,000 per vessel, plus some administrative and moving expenses. Replacement cost of these ships would be about $5,000,000 each, and they cost originally about $3,000,000 each, when we built them under the emergency conditions of World War II.

This bill would direct the Secretary of Commerce to undertake the repair of a selected list of 134 of these vessels as a minimum program. The vessels would be designated jointly by the Secretary of Defense. In selecting them, effort would be made to get reasonable distribution by geographic areas. In order to get the program underway, one section would authorize and direct the RFC to make advances not exceeding a total of $15,000,000 for the work.

The Ship Sales Act of 1946 directed that the Maritime Commission should place such vessels as the Secretaries of War and Navy designated in a National Defense Reserve. Such a reserve was established, but it was hardly a moth-ball fleet, as many of these auxiliary-type vessels were laid up without preservatives and without repairs.

In a restricted memorandum on March 22, 1949, Gen. Omar Bradley, on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, gave the Secretary of Defense the views of the Joint Chiefs as to the need for an immediate program on a limited number of the vessels in the National Defense Reserve. The Joint Chiefs urged that a program of similar repairs be carried out on an annual basis until such time as 439 military auxiliary vessels in the then Maritime Commission reserve fleet were placed in condition.

It would serve no purpose to dwell on the reasons which have brought about delay. The all-important requirement is that we get these vessels in a state of repair in the shortest possible time, in full realization that the need for this fleet may become a a matter of the highest urgency.

The vessels which were in mind for repair, and presumably would be the ones repaired under this program, are moored at various locations on the Atlantic, in the Gulf, and on the Pacific coast.

On the Atlantic, there are 62 berthed in the James River, 1 in the Hudson, and 1 at Wilmington, Del. In the Gulf, 14 are at Mobile, Ala., and 3 at Beaumont, Tex. On the Pacific coast, 34 are berthed at Suisun Bay, Calif., 10 at Astoria, Oreg., and 9 at Olympia, Wash.

The important element of repair as a matter of insurance against deterioration of the reserve fleet has not changed, and in fact becomes more cogent every hour.

Additionally, the value of having an active and skilled force at work in our shipyards as a nucleus hardly need be emphasized in the light of the Korean conflict and existing international ruptures.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 309), which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under S. Res. 215, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 9, 1950, is hereby continued until August 31, 1951.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. THYE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. KERR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Harold G. Bradbury and Roy L. Raney, for promotion to the permanent grade of rear admiral in the Coast Guard; and

John S. Merriman, Jr., and sundry other persons, for permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William Holroyd McGinnis, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Ford S. Worthy, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

CHINESE MARKETS—A BIG STAKE—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Chinese Markets—a Big Stake," published in the March-April, 1950, issue of the magazine Prevent World War III, which appears in the Appendix.]

AGRICULTURAL REFORM—WHEN?—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Agricultural Reform—When?", published in the March–April 1950 issue of the magazine Prevent World War III which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NO. 1 PROBLEM—STEEL—ARTICLE FROM THE MAGAZINE PREVENT WORLD WAR III

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The No. 1 Problem—Steel," published in the March–April 1950 issue of the magazine Prevent World War III, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHEESE: CORNERSTONE OF WISCONSIN DAIRY INDUSTRY—ARTICLE FROM THE GLENWOOD CITY TRIBUNE AND ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Glenwood City Tribune, a list of officers of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, and an address delivered by him, which appear in the Appendix.]

DECISION TIME FOR AMERICA—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

[Mr. THYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Decision Time for America," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES—ADDRESS BY GERALD WILKINSON

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of capital investment in the Philippines, delivered by Gerald Wilkinson before the Manila Rotary Club on June 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

FOREIGN LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGN—RELEASE FROM COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a release by the Common Council for American Unity, on the subject Letters From America, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEMPHIS FIGHTS BACK FOR FREEDOM—ARTICLE FROM THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Fighters for Freedom Carry Campaign to Save Democracy to Schools' Future Citizens," published in the May 7, 1950, issue of the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

THE VOICE OF AMERICA—TELEGRAM FROM SAMUEL GOLDWYN

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a most moving and indeed eloquent telegram which I received this morning from Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the world famous producer of motion pictures. I am sure the Senate will join me in gratitude for the assurances he gives me of the support of the motion-picture industry in this crisis. The industry made most notable contributions in the last war, and Mr. Goldwyn's telegram shows that it is again prepared to put its shoulder to the wheel in the dangerous and difficult crisis we now face. I urge the Senate to heed Mr. Goldwyn's solemn warning, and I welcome the testimony he gives, which brings still further support to the unanimity of testimony of distinguished American citizens before Senator Thomas' subcommittee. I am urging the State Department to take leadership at once in following up on Mr. Goldwyn's suggestion, and I am urging them to give the motion-picture industry the chance to serve the country, as indicated by Mr. Goldwyn, and as suggested by me yesterday when I said that "in this supreme crisis, we should immediately mobilize the creative genius of our motion-picture industry to the constructive use in this international crisis of this most powerful medium of communication. The motion picture is, to all of us who have worked closely with it, admittedly and by far the greatest potential means by which ideas can be quickly and forcibly communicated."

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Hon. WILLIAM BENTON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for telling the Senate of my recommendation that at least $1,000,000,000 must be spent yearly for the Voice of America in telling our story. I have just returned from a trip through Europe and find that the Russian Communists are winning everywhere with lies, while we have the greatest story of good in the history of the entire world. The masses of people in Europe know little of the fact that their food and rehabilitation have been made possible in large part by the greatest aid program man has ever undertaken. Why is it? We have the power of truth on our side and truth can always overcome lies if people only know that truth. It is so dangerous for our country to quibble about dollars at a time when we are at the threshold of tragic events, some of which sadly enough are taking place right now in Korea where our men are dying once more; largely because the Communist lies have succeeded in their persuasion there while our truths have rested dormant. I say the Voices of America, plural, because no one voice of America is enough these days when cold war is no longer cold. Words are ideas and their projection to the world are weapons of war. Unless we permit our country properly to tell its story, it is no better than to deprive our fighting men in Korea of tanks, guns, or ammunition. This is a modern world. If we learned anything at all from our horrible experience with Hitler, it was that Goebbels was able for so long to sell lies to millions of people. The Russians have now taken over Goebbels' work most effectively. Are we again, for dollars, going to forget every lesson we have learned? War is only a violent means of attaining political ends. This is basic in any warfare. Are we Americans the only ones that have not learned that? I hope that you will rest at nothing to try to get something done to tell our story properly to the world. General Eisenhower in his testimony made it clear that even so great a military leader who knows the Russians and their methods, feels that there can be no limit to what we should expend in the war of ideas if we can save even one American life that way. You suggest that I produce a documentary film on the Korean situation. I am sure that every member of our film industry, as in the past, will be ready to serve our country in any way possible. If Congress will listen to the voices of people they must be undertaking a truly great program for the Voices of America.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2591) to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the purpose of this act is to improve the health of the people of the United States through the conduct of researches, investigations, experiments, and demonstrations relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, leprosy, and other diseases; assist and foster such researches and other activities by public and private agencies, and promote the coordination of all such researches and activities and the useful application of their results; provide training in matters relating to such diseases; and develop, and assist States and other agencies in the use of, the most effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such diseases.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL INSTITUTES

SEC. 2. (a) The heading of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., ch. 6a) is amended to read "Title IV—National Research Institutes."

(b) Title IV of such act is further amended by adding immediately after part C the following new part:

"PART D—OTHER INSTITUTES

"ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTES

"SEC. 431. The Surgeon General is authorized with the approval of the Administrator to establish in the Public Health Service one or more additional institutes to conduct and support scientific research and professional training relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of particular diseases or groups of diseases (including rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, and leprosy) whenever the Surgeon General determines that such action is necessary to effectuate fully the purposes of section 301 with respect to such disease or diseases. Any institute so established may in like manner be abolished and its functions transferred elsewhere in the Public Health Service upon a finding by the Surgeon General that a separate institute is no longer required for such purposes. In lieu of the establishment of an additional institute with respect to any disease or diseases, the Surgeon General may expand the functions of any existing institute established under this act so as to include functions with respect to such disease or diseases and to terminate such expansion and transfer the functions given such institute elsewhere in the Service upon a finding by the Surgeon General that such expansion is no longer necessary. In the case of any such expansion of an existing institute, the Surgeon General may change the title thereof so as to reflect its new functions.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

"SEC. 432. Upon the establishment of an institute pursuant to section 431, the Surgeon General may, if he finds it necessary, also establish a national advisory council to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on matters relating to the activities of the institute. Any such council shall consist of the Surgeon General ex officio, and of 12 members appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator. The 12 appointed members shall be leaders in the field of fundamental sciences, medical sciences, education, or public affairs, and 6 of such 12 shall be selected from leading medical or scientific authorities who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of the diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed. Each appointed member of the council shall hold office for a term of 4 years except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and except that, of the members first appointed, three shall hold office for a term of 3 years, three shall hold office for a term of 2 years, and three shall hold office for a term of 1 year, as designated by the Surgeon General at the time of appointment. None of such 12 members shall be eligible for reappointment until a year has elapsed since the end of his preceding term. Every 2 years the council shall elect one member to act as chairman for the succeeding 2-year period. In lieu of appointment of an additional advisory council upon the establishment of an additional institute or upon expansion of the functions of an existing institute, the Surgeon General may expand the functions of an existing advisory council established under this act so as to include functions with respect to the particular disease or diseases to which the activities of the new institute or the new activities of the existing institute are directed. In the case of any such expansion of an existing council, the membership thereof representing persons outstanding in activities with which the council is concerned may be changed or increased so as to include some persons outstanding in the new activities.

Such new council or expansion of an existing council may be terminated by the Surgeon General at, before, or after the termination of the new institute or expansion of the existing institute which occasioned such new council or expansion of an existing council. In the case of any such expansion of an existing council, the Surgeon General may change the title thereof so as to reflect its new functions.

"FUNCTIONS

"SEC. 433. (a) Where an institute has been established under this part, the Surgeon General shall carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to the conduct and support of research relating to the disease or diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed (including grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor), through such institute and in cooperation with the national advisory council established or expanded by reason of the establishment of such institute. In addition, the Surgeon General is authorized to provide training and instruction and establish and maintain traineeships and fellowships, in such institute and elsewhere, in matters relating to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of such disease or diseases with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees and fellows as he may deem necessary, and, in addition, provide for such training, instruction, and traineeships and for such fellowships through grants to public and other nonprofit institutions. The provisions of this subsection shall also be applicable to any institute established by any other provision of this act to the extent such institute does not already have the authority conferred by this subsection.

"(b) Upon the appointment of a national advisory council for an institute established under this part or the expansion of an existing institute pursuant to this part, such council shall assume the duties, functions, and powers of the National Advisory Health Council with respect to grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to the disease or diseases to which the activities of the institute are directed."

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (b) of section 217 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The National Advisory Health Council shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Surgeon General on matters relating to health activities and functions of the Service. The Surgeon General is authorized to utilize the services of any member or members of the Council, and where appropriate, any member or members of the national advisory councils established under this act on cancer, mental health, heart, dental, and other diseases, in connection with matters related to the work of the Service, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine."

(b) The heading of section 217 of such act is amended to read as follows: "National Advisory Councils."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 208 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Members of the National Advisory Health Council and members of other national advisory councils established under this act, other than ex officio members, while attending conferences or meetings of their respective councils or while otherwise serving at the request of the Surgeon General, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Administrator, but not exceeding $50 per diem, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence."

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 4. (a) Section 406 of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows:

"OTHER AUTHORITY

"SEC. 406. This title shall not be construed as limiting (a) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service under any other title of this act, or of any officer or agency of the United States, relating to the study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of any disease or diseases for which a separate institute is established under this act; or (b) the expenditure of money therefor."

(b) Section 209 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) The Administrator is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the Public Health Service, not more than 30 positions, in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development activities of the Public Health Service which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be less than $10,000 per annum nor more than $15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. Positions created pursuant to this subsection shall be included in the classified civil service of the United States, but appointments to such positions shall be made without competitive examination upon approval of the proposed appointee's qualifications by the Civil Service Commission or such officers or agents as it may designate for this purpose."

(c) Sections 415, 425, and 426 of the Public Health Service Act are hereby repealed.

And to amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in matters relating to rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other neurological diseases, poliomyelitis, blindness, leprosy, and other diseases, and for other purposes."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey conferees on the part of the Senate.

FEDERAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE ACT—CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as Members of the Senate know, under the parliamentary situation, at 1 o'clock today the Senate will vote upon the motion for cloture which was filed by 44 Members of the Senate on Monday last. There has been little said with respect to this cloture motion by any Member of the Senate, primarily because a few weeks ago a motion was made to consider Senate bill 1728, known as the FEPC bill, which is before the Senate at the present time, and a week or 10 days of debate was had upon the motion at that time. It must be obvious to everyone that in debating the merits of a motion to consider a pending measure it becomes necessary to debate the merits of the measure itself if debate is to be kept running for that length of time.

Under the parliamentary situation it was possible at that hour, had the Senators decided to do so, to wait until a certain amount of business had been transacted during the day, and then a second cloture motion would have been in order. In view of the fact that only 54 Members of the Senate voted on the cloture motion, it was plain to be seen that the filing of another such motion at that time, or immediately following the vote on the first cloture motion, would have resulted in practically the same vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understood the Senator to say that only 54 Senators voted on the cloture motion. Fifty-four Senators voted in favor of the motion. I believe the Senator is in error in stating that only 54 voted on the motion.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. As a matter of fact, 86 Senators voted.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. Fifty-four Senators voted in favor of the motion to invoke cloture. Thirty-two Senators voted against it.

I should like to say to the Senate that since that time I have interviewed Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle and have talked to Members on the Republican side of the aisle with respect to filing a second cloture motion. I have done everything I thought was necessary, insofar as my persuasive powers are concerned, to advise, discuss, and debate this question with Members on the Democratic side of the aisle with the view of attempting to convince them that, irrespective of how they may feel about the merits of the measure, at least the Senate should be given an opportunity to discuss the measure by voting for cloture to take up the bill itself. In other words, we are now about to vote on the question of invoking cloture on a motion to take up the bill. Surely, Mr. President, Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle should not deny the Senate of the United States the opportunity to consider the bill. That is all we are trying to do at the present time. Senators who sincerely, wholeheartedly, and tenaciously disagree on the merits of the bill itself should not deprive the Senate, in the first instance, of an opportunity at least to vote on the merits of the bill at a later time. In other words, Mr. President, if this motion should prevail, by having 64 Senators vote to take up the bill, as every Senator knows, under the parliamentary situation which would then exist, it would be necessary again to file another cloture motion, because Senators who are opposed to FEPC would immediately begin a debate, and I am sure a long debate, on the measure. The merits of the bill could be discussed from every conceivable angle. No motion for cloture, of course, would be filed until the merits of the bill itself had been thoroughly discussed and every Senator had been

given an opportunity to state his position. That would be the second step, if we should reach the point where it became necessary to file a second motion for cloture upon the bill itself. It is at that point that it seems to me Members of the Senate who are definitely opposed to the Fair Employment Practices Commission Act should exercise their right of veto, so to speak, by voting against any motion for cloture.

Mr. President, all we are considering is a cloture motion relating to a motion to take up the bill. It seems to me that irrespective of how one may feel about the final outcome of the bill, or how he may feel about the merits of the bill, the Senate of the United States should not be deprived of an opportunity to consider the bill by the Senate voting against a motion to take it up. I appeal especially to my Democratic friends on this side of the aisle at least to give us an opportunity to take up the bill itself, and debate the merits of it pro and con.

Mr. President, it seems to me there never was a more propitious time in the history of our country than at this particular moment when a measure of this kind should be considered seriously by the Senate. I say that for the reason that men of our country are fighting and dying in Korea at this very time. When an individual went to the enlistment office and joined the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps in the District of Columbia, or at any other place throughout America, the officers did not ask him whether he was black or white, whether he was a Jew, a Catholic, or a gentile. If he had the mental and the physical stamina, they took him into the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, and he may now be in Korea doing his duty, fighting for freedom and justice as we here in the United States understand those terms. The enactment of a bill of this kind at this hour would demonstrate to the countries of the world that, after all, we in America are in favor of legislation which has for its purpose the elimination of economic discrimination.

The bill is not aimed at my friends from the South. There is discrimination in the North; there is discrimination in my own State of Illinois; there is discrimination in the East and discrimination in the West, so far as minority groups are concerned.

Mr. President, I repeat words I spoke on the floor of the Senate sometime ago quoting a prayer that was offered by Chaplain Gittelsohn at burial services on Iwo Jima, when he said:

> Here lie officers and men, Negroes and whites, rich men and poor—together. Here are Protestants, Catholics, and Jews—together. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy.
>
> To this, then, as our solemn, sacred duty, do we the living now dedicate ourselves: To the right of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, of white men and Negroes alike, to enjoy the democracy for which all of them have here paid the price.

Mr. President, those were the words of a great man of the cloth. They express the kind of a feeling that exists in time of war when men, in defense of liberty and freedom and independence, are buried alike in cemeteries throughout the world.

So, Mr. President, at this particular time and hour it seems to me that by our actions here in the Senate, we should be able to demonstrate to the peoples of the world who are on our side that we shall not give the Communists in the Kremlin at Moscow an opportunity further to propagandize those whom we are attempting to keep on our side in this crisis by insinuating that we here in America discriminate from the standpoint of economic opportunity when it comes to the hiring of persons to do the work of the country.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope that when the yeas and nays are called we may have the necessary number of votes required to take up the bill itself.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I was not in attendance on the Senate at the sessions from May 8 to May 19, when the debate was held on the motion of the majority leader to consider the FEPC bill. However, I have checked the record of the debate for that week, and I have asked the Library of Congress to prepare for me an analysis of the amount of debate which was held on that particular motion during that week. That analysis has been prepared, and I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Fair Employment Practices Act—Senate debate on S. 1728, May 8–19, 1950, statistical summary of space consumed in daily Congressional Record

Date and subject	Page Nos.	Inches
May 8, 1950: FEPC	6682-6706	213¾
May 9, 1950:		
FEPC	6769-6775	75
Roll call	6775-6775	8
Kern nomination	6776-6777	32
President's western tour	6777-6783	176¾
FEPC: Peril of imported oil	6786	6
FEPC	6786-6797	109
May 10, 1950:		
FEPC	6871	21¾
Reorganization Plan No. 12	6871-6889	479
May 12:		
FEPC	7072-7073	36
Program for next week	7073-7075	45
FEPC	7075-7080	126
May 15:		
FEPC	7090-7102	38
Message from the President	7102	6
George Washington Carver National Monument	7102	3
Unemployment in industries, Government spending	7104-7109	162
Soviet aggression plans	7109-7110	13
FEPC	7110-7112	72
May 16:		
FEPC	7176-7193	459
Message from House	7193-7194	7
FEPC	7194-7201	189
Reorganization plan—		
No. 7	7201	7
No. 4	7201	34
FEPC	7202-7216	351
May 17:		
FEPC	7233	19
Confirmation of John W. Kern	7233	7½
FEPC	7234-7245	918
Reorganization Plan No. 7	7245-7268	1,690
Order of business	7268	6
UNESCO, etc	7268	12
FEPC	7268-7269	11
Assault on American competitive system	7269	18
Death of Mrs. James E. Murray	7269-7270	15
FEPC	7270-7274	96

Fair Employment Practices Act—Senate debate on S. 1728, May 8–19, 1950, statistical summary of space consumed in daily Congressional Record—Continued

Date and subject	Page Nos.	Inches
May 18:		
FEPC	7292-7295	98
Call of the roll	7295-7296	7
Nominations in the Army and Marine Corps, FEPC	7296-7305	235
Domestic agricultural give-away programs	7305	18
Order of business	7305-7307	49
FEPC	7307-7313	159
ECA Act of 1948—amendment	7313-7317	109
Reorganization Plan No. 4	7317-7330	363
FEPC	7330-7331	24
May 19:		
FEPC	7386-7388	69
Transaction of routine business	7388-7393	118
FEPC (vote on cloture)	7393	21

RECAPITULATION

Total:		
On FEPC		3,414
On other matters		2,835

Typical page 27 inches; average column 9 inches

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a further analysis shows that the majority, individual, and minority views were filed on May 5, the same day when the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] moved to have the Senate take up the FEPC bill, S. 1728. Debate began on Monday, May 8, and the FEPC bill was discussed for a total of 9 days.

I now ask the unanimous consent to have incorporated at this point in the RECORD, also as a part of my remarks, this additional analysis of the statistics of that debate, showing the number of Senators who voted for and the number of Senators who voted against the motion made by the majority leader.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Supplementing the statistic on FEPC debate in May supplied by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, the following may be useful.

Majority, individual, and minority views were filed on May 5, the same day that Senator LUCAS moved that the Senate take up the bill, S. 1728.

Debate began on Monday, May 8, and FEPC was discussed a total of 9 days, viz: May 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. Vote on the cloture petition came on May 19, and cloture failed of the necessary 64 votes by a vote of 52 to 32.

A total of 10 Senators spoke in favor of the motion to take up (really in support of the bill) Senators THOMAS of Utah, IVES, BENTON, LEHMAN, FERGUSON, SALTONSTALL, HUMPHREY, LUCAS, HENDRICKSON, and MYERS.

A total of 8 Senators spoke against the motion. Senators RUSSELL, HILL, JOHNSTON, GEORGE, HOLLAND, LONG, STENNIS and MAYBANK.

According to somewhat rough calculations, the proponents of the motion and bill used 146 columns of the RECORD (35 percent) while the opponents used 274 columns (65 percent) out of the 420 columns devoted to the subject.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, knowingly, at least, I have never run away from an issue in my life. I would be less than honest if I did not frankly confess on the floor of the Senate today that the present parliamentary situation puts me

in a very embarrassing as well as a difficult position, because I believe that the filing of a cloture motion in advance of an actual filibuster on the floor of the Senate is a misuse and an abuse of the cloture rule.

However, I am also aware of the fact that, as the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] pointed out in the debate the other evening, considerable discussion has taken place in the Senate on the question of whether the FEPC bill should be considered. Although I should have preferred that no cloture motion be filed on that question in advance of an actual filibuster, yet I am frank to confess that I have to agree with the Senator from New York that there has been full debate on the procedural point as to whether or not the bill should be taken up.

Accordingly, although I do not like the idea of filing a cloture motion in advance of a filibuster, I will today vote for cloture.

However, Mr. President, I wish to say an additional word about the situation in which we find ourselves, because I have no intention ever of "kidding" the minority groups in the country. I am satisfied that for the most part this cloture petition is a grand political gesture. I think it is well known in the Senate at this very moment that there is not a snowball's chance of getting this particular cloture motion adopted. I am not interested in merely building up political records. I am interested in accomplishing what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] so eloquently spoke about a moment ago, namely, some civil rights legislation, because in my opinion, civil rights legislation passed by the Congress of the United States at this session would have a powerful effect the world around in this great contest for men's minds, in this great battle around the world as to whether or not——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is quite immaterial to me whether or not there is order in the Senate at this time. I wish to save time, and I shall finish my remarks over the humdrum of conversation, if necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. However, it makes a good deal of difference to the Chair.

Mr. MORSE. I realize that, and I appreciate the Chair's courtesy.

Mr. President, it will make a great deal of difference in the world, in this fight for freedom, whether or not the democratic forces here in the United States put into effect the full meaning of the Constitution of the United States. Let me say that the full meaning of the Constitution will never live in the United States until the President's civil-rights program becomes law.

What is the road block which prevents the passage of civil-rights legislation? Let me say to my friends on the Republican side of the aisle that it is my judgment that the road block to the passage of civil-rights legislation by the Congress is the Wherry resolution, which requires a so-called constitutional two-thirds vote for the application of cloture in the Senate. Let me say that, in my judgment, the Republican Party has an obligation to the American people, if the Republican Party really wants civil-rights legislation enacted, to repeal the Wherry resolution. Until the Wherry resolution is stricken from the rule book of the Senate we shall have an insurmountable road block which will prevent the passage of civil-rights legislation in the Senate. The kind of political gesture which is taking place in the Senate today will not produce civil-rights legislation.

Mr. President, let me also make clear that I am not interested in any arrangements that any coalition may work out in the Senate for the passage of some minor phase of a civil-rights program. I am interested only in putting into legislative effect what I consider to be the spirit and intent of the constitutional guaranties of equality of opportunity and equality of justice for all persons in America, regardless of race, color, or creed. In order to accomplish that objective, we must look to the rules of the Senate. The rule we must remove from the books is the Wherry resolution, which requires the presence on the floor of the Senate of 64 Senators voting for a civil-rights program. We are not going to get a civil-rights program, in my judgment, so long as that rule is on the books.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say to my Republican friends that at this session of Congress we have another opportunity to demonstrate to the minority groups in the United States whether or not we want an effective cloture rule in the Senate. If we want an effective rule, then we must get rid of the so-called constitutional two-thirds requirement, in order to end debate on civil-rights legislation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, first I should like to ask the Members of the Senate to understand the absolute facts about the vote which was taken recently in the Senate on the question of invoking cloture. Earlier today the distinguished majority leader [Mr. LUCAS] said that the vote which occurred at that time was 54 in favor of the cloture motion, and he also stated the number of Senators who were in attendance at that time.

Actually on that date 84 Senators voted on the cloture motion. Of that number, 52 voted in favor of the cloture motion, and 32 voted in opposition to the adoption of the cloture motion to end debate. Those are the facts before the Senate today.

Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] objects to the present cloture rule, and states that it is the reason for the failure of the Senate to pass proposed civil rights legislation. He has a perfect right to his opinion, because he believes that a majority in the Senate should determine whether or not a cloture motion should be adopted, either on the question of taking up proposed legislation or on the question of the final vote on it. He thinks that issue should be determined by a majority of the Senate. I think he was numbered along with approximately 7 or 8 other Senators who voted in favor of majority rule in that connection, when that question was before the Senate.

Of course he can continue to argue about the so-called Wherry rule, and he can continue to argue that it is the one hurdle which prevents the passage by the Senate of proposed civil rights legislation. However, the fact is that on the vote taken the last time this question was before the Senate, when only 52 Senators voted in favor of the adoption of the cloture motion, it made no difference whether the rule was the Wherry rule for a constitutional two-thirds or a rule requiring the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting—in short, the rule we had prior to that time, which did not apply to a motion to consider a measure and which, therefore, was ineffective for closing debate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WHERRY. So I say that is ample evidence and justification to refute entirely the position taken by the junior Senator from Oregon. The only way in the world he can get what he wants is to adopt a majority rule. I should like to say that he has a perfect right to endeavor to change the rule at any time he wants to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WHERRY. It has been several months—in fact about a year—since the old rule was changed, and if any Senator wants to change it, he has a perfect right to offer a resolution proposing to change it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. If the Wherry rule had not been adopted, and if the voice of the distinguished majority leader had been followed and the entire matter dropped, today we could not even have a cloture motion, and could not vote on a cloture motion. Prior to the so-called Wherry rule cloture could not be invoked on the question of a motion to take up. So, it seems to me that the argument of the distinguished Senator from Oregon is absolutely and completely unsound. There would be no cloture today. The Wherry resolution, for the first time since I have been in the Senate, has given us an opportunity to vote for cloture on a motion to take up a measure such as the FEPC bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio for his observation. I should like to go further.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief answer?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield, but I hope the Senator will not take up all my time between now and 1 o'clock. He has made one speech already.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator may put the watch on me for 20 seconds. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio, What good is a rule which permits cloture on a motion to take up, if there is attached to the rule the requirement of

a vote which it is impossible to get in the Senate of the United States?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not agree with that statement at all. This is the first time the test has ever been made. Undoubtedly there will be others as time passes.

That brings me to my second argument. We hear the distinguished Senator from Oregon complaining about the Wherry rule. Under any rule whereby cloture can be employed to end debate, certainly those who advocate proposed legislation should rise on the floor and argue its merits. If the distinguished Senator from Oregon wants to have a cloture motion adopted, whether it be on the basis of a constitutional two-thirds majority, or a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, or a constitutional majority, it is his office to convince the Members of the Senate that the bill he supports has sufficient merit, if you please, to take care of any debate under a cloture motion. Yet, I ask Senators to search the RECORD. Where was the junior Senator from Oregon when the motion was made? Where was the junior Senator from Oregon, and where is he now? Has anyone come forward with a constructive, meritorious argument in favor of this proposed legislation? Has anyone tried to aid in getting sufficient votes to make up the two-thirds majority required under the cloture rule? Oh, no. Look at the record.

If I am asked why I have not done it, my answer is—and I am going to be brutally frank with the minority—that I do not believe in the FEPC legislation in the form in which it is now before the Senate. I am sincere about that. But I will state that I believe the time has come when we should terminate debate and agree to a motion to take up. I think, however, that the Members of the Senate should write an FEPC bill which will be acceptable in the four corners of the United States. On that basis, I am perfectly willing to vote for cloture, in order to bring the measure before the Senate, and enable it to perfect such a bill. That is my position, and it is as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Those who are now complaining and trying to hide behind the requirement for a constitutional two-thirds majority come, I think, all too late to argue about taking up the bill they have not discussed, or put forth any constructive effort to convince the Members of the Senate that it is at least beneficial legislation. That is the point at issue this morning.

Of course, as the distinguished majority leader has said, this is only a question of applying cloture to a motion to take up. But in order to take up the bill, the debate has to run further than merely to the motion; the debate must run to the merits of the bill, so that Senators may be induced to vote for cloture on the motion to take up the measure, in order that it may be considered and, if possible, passed. I refer to the bill that is to come before the Senate.

So, Mr. President, the junior Senator from Oregon can continue to condemn the Wherry rule if he so desires, but I want to say to him that he has not offered an amendment to change it, and, furthermore any Senator who proposes such an amendment should make up his mind that in order to have it adopted it will be necessary to break a filibuster in the United States Senate. There was nothing about the Wherry rule which changed the meaning of the rule in a manner to accomplish the purpose for which the Senator from Oregon is now contending, and behind which he is now hiding; not at all. If it is desired to pass an FEPC bill Senators must make up their minds that they must break a filibuster, and I am one who will assist in such an effort, if the Senate will constructively undertake it.

In closing the third argument I want to advance is the argument which was advanced by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. For the first or second time in all the years of the Senate's history, we now have an opportunity to end debate upon a motion to take up.

I am for a rule requiring the affirmative votes of two-thirds of those present and voting on a cloture motion. With the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], I, as a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration, sponsored a resolution providing such a change in the rule; but we were not able to have it adopted by the Senate. We obtained the best rule that could be adopted in the face of a filibuster which, it seemed, could not be broken. We have not yet broken it, and I doubt whether it can be broken. But if that can be done, the rule can be amended, in my opinion, so as to provide on a cloture motion for a two-thirds vote of those present and voting. Until such a change is made, we today have a better rule than we ever had before. We have a chance to get up for consideration proposed legislation which is meritorious, to debate the issue on the floor and perfect the bill, and, if possible, pass it. So we have the best rule from the standpoint of workability that can be obtained under the circumstances.

I am perfectly willing to join any other Senator who wants to reduce the requirement of the constitutional two-thirds to two-thirds of those present and voting; but until that time comes, I am perfectly willing to work along with a constitutional two-thirds majority, because it gives us an opportunity, if legislation is meritorious, to end debate on a motion to take it up, and thus get the issue before the Senate.

The junior Senator from Oregon, instead of kicking the Wherry rule and sabotaging it, should lend his support to making the rule workable, so long as it is on the books, and until it can be modified in a manner that will suit his views.

So, Mr. President, I join the majority leader, who, I believe, has done his level best in the effort to get a vote on the motion to consider the FEPC bill. I am ready to vote today or tomorrow or next week or any other time on a cloture motion, in order that this proposed legislation may come before the Senate, if it possibly can be brought before the Senate. I only hope—and I say this sincerely, and devoid of any politics, in any way, shape, or form—that the time has come when it would please the American people if the Senate of the United States would perfect an FEPC bill which would be acceptable not only to the Congress but to all the segments of the population of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL obtained the floor.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania for the purpose of making an insertion in the RECORD, without jeopardizing my right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a statement which I have prepared, urging agreement to the pending cloture motion.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. MYERS was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS URGING CLOTURE ON FEPC MOTION

Periodically, Mr. President, I remove from the unfinished business files in my office a heavy stack of folders labeled "Civil Rights—FEPC."

There is a folder for each session of Congress, and the entire file runs back for a number of years. These files record the story of what is perhaps the most persistent legislative battle ever waged before the Senate. Page after page of debate, carefully clipped from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, packs these folders. There are also summaries of roll-call votes—the few that we have had bearing on the issue of FEPC—summaries which break down, by Republicans and Democrats, the votes for and the votes against, the limitation of debate.

The folders contain, too, scholarly articles describing the experience obtained under FEPC programs in operation on State and local levels. And there are, as well, innumerable copies of letters, telegrams, and newspaper accounts which throw light on some of the many phases of this complex issue.

I am certain, that to many Americans, the story recorded in these files is a story of failure. It is the story of a search for freedom not yet found. It is a length and unfinished chapter in the long history of men's struggle to achieve the brotherhood of man.

Until the FEPC chapter of that history is brought to its close, many will continue to regard it as a story of failure.

We who serve in the Senate today have it within our power to put many of the finishing touches on the FEPC chapter. A total of 64 of the 96 of us, voting together to invoke cloture on this much-debated issue, can do the trick.

When I look back over the material in my files on FEPC, I find myself going over, not once, but repeatedly, the previous votes we have taken where efforts have been made to bring FEPC to a vote squarely on its merits.

In terms of this Eighty-first Congress, I have invariably taken as my starting point the historic vote of March 11, 1949, when 41 Senators—25 Democrats and 16 Republicans—voted to sustain Vice President BARKLEY's interpretation of the then existing Senate Rule XXII. I realize, of course, that of the 41 Senators who believed the term "pending measure" meant any matter before the Senate, there were at least two Senators who, though they agreed with the Vice

President's interpretation, would not have voted for FEPC legislation.

Assuming, then, that 2 of the 41 Senators who supported the Barkley ruling would not subsequently agree to limit debate on FEPC, I have started with what I would regard as a hard core of 39 Senators who, through thick or thin, will stand steadfastly behind attempts to get FEPC enacted.

I am of course aware that among the 46 Senators who did not agree with Vice President BARKLEY'S interpretation of rule XXII there were quite a number of Senators who indicated at the time that they did support FEPC, but that they did not believe the term "pending measure" applied to any matter before the Senate. I am sure that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] was among the foremost in that group who supported FEPC, but nonetheless felt impelled to vote against the Barkley interpretation. The Senator from Michigan made his position in this quite clear: He firmly believed that the old rule XXII was limited in its application to matters which had become the pending business of the Senate—and that no cloture petition would lie on a motion to take up a measure. He also stated his belief that the Senate rules should be changed to broaden the scope of the cloture rule—but he felt this should be done by wearing out a filibuster, rather than through what he regarded as a stretched construction of the old Senate rule.

I want to make it clear right now that I respect the integrity of the Senator from Michigan in this matter completely, and I respect those who sided with him for the same reasons. On the other hand, I did not agree with his interpretation. I believed, and still believe, the old rule XXII did cover any matter that came before us.

However this may be, 45 other Senators voted with the Senator from Michigan, and the interpretation given the rule by the Vice President was not agreed to. As I indicated earlier, some, at least, of the 46 who opposed the Barkley ruling indicated their support of FEPC legislation.

Thus, from a starting point of 39 Senators who were certainly behind FEPC, it was clear that an unknown number of the 46 who voted against the Barkley ruling would agree to limit debate on FEPC when the issue was brought squarely into focus. The revised rule XXII, adopted 6 days after the vote on the Barkley ruling, cleared the air in several important respects.

First, it established the definite requirement that 64 affirmative votes were needed to limit debate in the future. This meant that in addition to the 39 votes that could be relied upon as a consequence of the vote on the Barkley ruling, there were 25 more votes required.

In the second place, the new rule clarified the matter of interpretation which led to the famous vote on March 11 of last year. Henceforth, cloture may be applied on any "measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or other unfinished business." But the new rule contained one all-important exception: There was no means whatsoever by which the Senate could hereafter change its rules without facing the prospect of an unlimited debate. A further change in Senate rules was placed in a special, sacred category—and if we ever seek in the future to lower the present requirement of 64 affirmative votes to apply cloture, we will be compelled to break a filibuster in order to do it.

From the moment the new cloture rule went into effect, there was much conjecture as to its effectiveness. Many, including myself, regarded the new rule as a retrogressive step. For one thing, the old rule required no fixed number of votes in order to limit debate. It merely required that two-thirds of those voting could impose a limitation on further debate.

There have been 20 instances altogether in which the Senate has voted on cloture petitions. The most recent of these occasions occurred May 19 of this year on a cloture petition comparable to the one now before us. I do not need to remind any Member of the Senate that the vote of 52 to 33 in favor of cloture was insufficient to meet the new requirement of 64 votes—nor do I need to dwell on the point that the recent vote failed to meet the old requirement of two-thirds of those voting.

The remaining 19 cloture votes in the Senate applied under the rule XXII as it previously existed. All told, cloture has been applied successfully in only four instances. In 1919, debate was limited on the Versailles Treaty by a vote of 78 to 16; in 1926, by a vote of 68 to 26, cloture was applied on the World Court issue; the following year, 1927, saw the last two cases in which debate was limited—by 65 to 18 on the branch banking bill, and 55 to 27 on a bill creating a Bureau of Customs and a Bureau of Prohibition.

It is noteworthy that there has been no successful cloture vote now for 23 years, and it should also be pointed out that in no instance has cloture been successfully applied to any civil-rights issue.

I want to return for a moment to the vote taken on May 19. This was the historic test of the revised rule XXII. This vote came, as everyone knows, after the Senate and the Nation had been put on notice of the date and hour that the cloture vote would occur. Our goal was 64—and we fell short by exactly a dozen votes. It is true that the figure of 52 votes in favor of cloture on FEPC represents the high-water mark in terms of the number of Senators willing to limit debate on this issue—the highest previous cloture vote on civil rights occuring in 1946 when 48 Senators voted for limiting debate on FEPC and were opposed by 36—thus failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds.

But, Mr. President, our attempt on May 19 of this year to bring FEPC to an unobstructed vote on its merits fell shy by 12 votes of the goal set last year at 64. We will, in a few short minutes, test once more the effectiveness of the new rule XXII. Our goal—as it was on May 19—is to obtain a total of 64 votes in favor of cloture.

I have gone over the voting record of May 19, not once, but many times, since that occasion. I have added and subtracted names from the columns of yeas and nays. I have sought in every way I knew how to find some way in which, on this occasion, we could wipe out our deficit of 12 votes needed to make FEPC the pending business of this body.

At this point, I am compelled to say that I can see one way—and one way only—that we can bring to a successful close the FEPC chapter in the history of our efforts to bring about the brotherhood of man. The way to success lies squarely in the hands of a minimum of 12 Members of the Senate.

Therefore, I address my appeal to you—you 12 Senators—who can, by joining with the 52 of us who supported the cloture petition in May, enable us to reach the goal of 64 votes. If you did not vote on May 19—because you may have been ill or absent on necessary business—I pray that you are now restored to health and that you will be here, standing with us, when the cloture vote is taken.

If you were 1 of the 33 Senators who voted against cloture this spring, I beseech you to reexamine your earlier stand. Are you sure? Do you question at all the position you took on May 19? In addressing those of you who have opposed cloture in the past, I intend no implication that you are insincere in the stand you have taken. I know you as my friends. I know you to be men of integrity and men devoted to your duty. I know you to be men who reason your way carefully through to the stand that you take on this, or any other issue.

But on the issue of FEPC which is now before us, there are implications of national, and for that matter, world-wide importance at this time. We understand this. Few matters have been so thoroughly debated as the one now before us.

As we meet here today, forces of the United Nations with many Americans among them are engaged in the vital task of putting down a grave threat to the future freedom of mankind. This same freedom, in which all of us so ardently believe, is much involved in the question now before us. Freedom is not a piecemeal affair. Freedom is the whole fabric.

We stand now in a position to strike a telling blow for the opportunity open to a substantial number of Americans, in all sections of the country—Americans of many origins.

So, Mr. President, I pray that when we stand up to be counted this afternoon that there will be a sufficient number among the ranks of those who, by sincere conviction, believe we must take the step of putting into practice a policy which will in the course of time remove from millions of our people the curse of second-class citizenship.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is seldom indeed that I can agree with any statement made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] with respect to what I regard as being the misnamed civil rights program. I can, however, heartily agree with his criticism of the unusual—indeed, the bizarre procedure that is taking place on this floor today in the name of a vote on a motion to end a debate in the United States Senate that does not exist. There has been no debate whatever upon the motion except the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], who reiterated in large part a speech which he made upon another occasion.

Mr. President, the opposition to taking up the bill and making it the unfinished business of the Senate is not capricious and arbitrary. Any Senator who has any knowledge whatever of the question knows that the entire procedure, not merely the debate today, has been shot through and through with politics. Here we have a bill of the most revolutionary character, a bill which will impose controls on American industry and business at a time when the Nation stands, perhaps, upon the threshhold of dangers greater than we have ever before known, and yet the bill has been reported to the Senate without a single hearing, without having allowed anyone an opportunity to offer amendments, and without any recommendation of the committee which considered it. This is contrary to the custom and the rules respecting all proposed legislation. Never before during my tenure in the Senate has a bill of this magnitude been brought before the Senate and seriously proposed to the American people, far-reaching as it is in its effect, without permitting those who would be affected by it an opportunity to come before a committee and enjoy the right of petition which the Constitution of the United States seeks to assure to all our citizens.

The procedure today, Mr. President, is not only political, but it strikes at the very fundamentals of the rights of free men, by distorting the system of parlia-

mentary procedure of the Senate in order to bring before the Senate and to push through without allowing us to debate the issue, a bill which is, perhaps, as controversial as is any other issue before the American people.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois made the emotional appeal that men of all colors, of all creeds, and of all races are dying today in Korea. I do not dispute that. He says that unless we pass legislation of this kind we are furnishing an argument to the Communist philosophy which threatens to engulf the entire world, including our own beloved country. That may have an appeal to the emotions, but it does not address itself to common sense. Carried to its last analysis it might be inferred that upon their return the boys who are going overseas to fight should be given absolutely equal economic status in this Nation. The effect of such argument is to say, "Let us introduce a bill to divide up equally all the wealth and all the blessings of the United States equally among all our people."

I submit, in all seriousness, Mr. President, that we cannot reach any other conclusion if we follow to its logical end the argument of the Senator from Illinois.

No, Mr. President; men are fighting and dying in Korea in order to preserve the institutions of free men. The hallmark of the American system of free enterprise is the right to own and control property. If we pass a bill of this kind which permits a Federal agent to take over the property of men, which they have accumulated through their own efforts, and tell them who shall operate the property, not only whom they shall employ, but whom they shall promote, who shall manage the property—indeed, he might go even further than that and say who shall sit upon the board of directors of an institution—we shall be striking down the American system just as though we were supporting the entire Communist philosophy.

It is most unfortunate that this bill had to be brought forward again. The Senator from Illinois several weeks ago made a motion to proceed to its consideration. Notice was served repeatedly by the majority leader and the minority leader as to the time the vote would be taken. All Senators were apprised of the fact that the vote would be taken. Indeed, under the very nature of the cloture rule, every Senator has 48 hours' notice as to when a vote will be had. There is practically no place in the world today from which Washington cannot be reached within a period of 48 hours. Notice was served and a vote was had. The bill was laid aside. Now another motion has been made to proceed to its consideration. In the interim no hearings were held on the bill. The time was not utilized to give the American people an opportunity to express their opinion. It was not used, Mr. President, to permit Members of the Senate to present amendments to the committee so that they might be carefully considered. Instead, we are presented again with this naked bill containing many pages of language capable, in many instances, of devious construction, which was reported by the committee without consideration, without hearings, and without offering an opportunity to consider amendments.

Mr. President, we are right back where we were before, so far as the merits of the measure are concerned.

I am aware of some of the forces behind this bill. I realize that they are strong enough and possess the political power to bring it up again within a few days if they see fit to do so. I know that if we remain in session for as long as 3 or 4 weeks, and if some persons in this country wish to have another cloture vote upon this compulsory, jail-sentence FEPC bill, we shall undoubtedly have another cloture vote.

The political implications involved should not blind us to the fact that all the procedure which has been followed in connection with the bill is in derogation of our parliamentary system. It is calculated to take away the rights of free men, not only with respect to this proposed legislation, abolishing, as it does, the right of trial by jury, giving to little Federal bureaucrats greater power than that which has ever before been enjoyed by them, even in time of war, but it will interfere with our industrial system and cause unspeakable confusion at the very time when we are likely to be called upon for greater production of arms and implements to defend America. All these considerations, Mr. President, will be waved aside if the minority groups behind this bill come forward and demand another opportunity for another vote.

No reason has been offered to cause those who oppose the bill to relax their efforts. The proponents present no reason whatever for any man to change his vote. Instead, Mr. President, present circumstances appeal to the judgment of those who in good faith voted for cloture in the past. There is today sound reasons for them to change their position and say that this fiasco should end, that this travesty upon the Congress of the United States and our parliamentary system should no longer continue. A majority of the Members of the Senate should rise up and vote against this second motion for cloture in order that we may not be bedeviled with similar procedure throughout the remainder of the calendar year 1950 when so many dangers threaten our country and our people.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I congratulate the junior Senator from Oregon both for his decision to vote for cloture, and for his suggestions regarding necessary future procedure for the application of cloture to shut off debate and to bring civil rights legislation to a vote.

I listened to the moving address—not an emotional address—of the majority leader, and I cannot see how any Senator can fail to be convinced by the statements made by the majority leader.

The distinguished Senator from Georgia referred to the majority leader's address as an emotional appeal, and made the statement that what we are trying to do is to hamstring industry, commerce, and the capitalistic system.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I attributed no such purpose to anyone. I said that was my opinion of the effect of it.

Mr. LEHMAN. If I may continue, I should like to say to the Senator from Georgia that what is being done here today in the Senate and what has been done is to say to many of the men who are fighting on the battlefields of Korea—Negroes, and members of other minority races, "You are good enough to fight for your country, you are good enough to risk your lives; you are good enough to die, but if by good fortune you come back safely, you are going to be second class citizens again, without the rights which other American citizens possess." This fight for equality in employment, education, civil and political activities must go on. In this good fight, I am proud to be on the side of democracy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, all time for debate has expired.

The Chair lays before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] that the Senate proceed to consider S. 1728, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Under the rule, the clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Connally	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Donnell	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eastland	Langer	Stennis
Ecton	Leahy	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Long	Thye
Frear	Lucas	Tydings
Fulbright	McCarran	Vandenberg
George	McCarthy	Watkins
Gillette	McClellan	Wherry
Graham	McFarland	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Gurney	McMahon	Young
Hayden	Magnuson	
Hendrickson	Malone	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close? Under the rule, the Secretary will call the roll. Those who are in favor of the motion will answer "yea" when their names are called. Those who are opposed to the motion will answer "nay" when their names are called.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CHAPMAN. My colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] is absent by leave of the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent by leave of the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate

on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would each vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—55

Aiken	Humphrey	Myers
Anderson	Hunt	Neely
Benton	Ives	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Jenner	Saltonstall
Bricker	Kem	Schoeppel
Butler	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Cordon	Leahy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	Lehman	Thomas, Utah
Douglas	Lodge	Thye
Dworshak	Lucas	Tydings
Ferguson	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Flanders	McMahon	Watkins
Frear	Magnuson	Wherry
Gillette	Martin	Wiley
Green	Millikin	Williams
Hendrickson	Morse	
Hickenlooper	Murray	

NAYS—33

Bridges	Hayden	McClellan
Byrd	Hill	McFarland
Chapman	Hoey	McKellar
Connally	Holland	Malone
Eastland	Johnson, Colo.	Maybank
Ecton	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Fulbright	Kefauver	Russell
George	Kerr	Sparkman
Graham	Long	Stennis
Gurney	McCarran	Young

NOT VOTING—8

Cain	O'Conor	Tobey
Darby	Pepper	Withers
Downey	Taylor	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fewer than the required number of 64 Senators having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion just voted upon be withdrawn, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 7786, the appropriation bill which the Senate has heretofore been considering.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE and Mr. IVES addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that the previous agreement entered into, to lay aside temporarily the motion to take up Senate bill 1728 and proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill, remains in effect.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I withdraw the request I have made.

Mr. RUSSELL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The pending question then, after the conclusion of the appropriation bill, would be the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there has been some discussion among Senators on both sides of the aisle, members of the Committee on Appropriations and others, as to the possibility of obtaining a unanimous consent agreement to expedite the debate upon the amendments to the appropriation bill and the bill itself. No definite arrangement has been made, but I should like to explore the situation to ascertain whether it may not be possible to obtain a unanimous consent agrement that 5 or 10 minutes be allowed each Senator on each amendment. If we could agree to limit the debate to 10 minutes upon any amendment for any individual Senator who desired to speak, I am sure we could move along expeditiously in the consideration of the appropriation bill. I wonder if the Senator from Nebraska, the distinguished minority leader, has any ideas along that line.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I assure the majority leader that there is no disposition on this side of the aisle to hold up debate on the amendments. However, I am wondering if the distinguished majority leader will not withhold the request until the conclusion of the debate today, for the reason that some of the amendments which are to be offered have not yet been presented, and it might be that as to one or two of those amendments additional time might be required. I will say to the distinguished majority leader, however, that after today we will see if there is not a possibility of working out some kind of an agreement which will be acceptable. I do not wish to go on record as saying that it can be done, but I feel it is impossible to do it until after today's debate. Then we will see if some arrangement cannot be worked out.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator. I understand the situation, and I will not proceed with the matter any further at present.

In view of the fact that nearly all Senators are present at this time, I should like to announce that immediately following the disposition of the appropriation bill we will proceed to a call of the calendar, for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning where we left off at the last call.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. On the calendar there are several bills, including two or three maritime bills, which were called the last time and went over on objection. I wonder if there would be objection to going back to those measures, if no objection were interposed.

Mr. LUCAS. I believe the Senate would be rather lenient in the case of any bill which has heretofore been objected to, and it is now found that the Senator sponsoring the bill is in a position to iron out the differences which existed. If objection is not further interposed, I would have no hesitancy returning to such bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

THE CLOTURE RULE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I did not reply to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] prior to 1 o'clock because of the fact that the Senate was scheduled to vote at that hour, and I considered it only fair that other Members of the Senate be allowed to speak on the then pending subject matter, especially in view of the fact that the junior Senator from Oregon had spoken once during the debate, as the Senator from Nebraska pointed out. However, I do not want the RECORD of today to close without showing the position of the junior Senator from Oregon on the various arguments advanced by the Senator from Nebraska.

It is well known, I think, that the Senator from Nebraska and the junior Senator from Oregon differ fundamentally on the entire approach to the question of cloture. If we needed evidence as to the unworkability of the present cloture rule, which is the product of the so-called Wherry resolution, the vote just taken in the Senate supplies such convincing evidence. We had a very minor question before the Senate, so far as the civil-rights program is concerned. We had truly only a procedural question, a parliamentary question before the Senate—a very simple question, Mr. President, as to whether or not the Senate of the United States would apply the Wherry rule in taking up a bill on civil rights. We could not get the constitutional two-thirds vote even to take up the bill, to say nothing about succeeding in obtaining cloture that would stop debate on the bill itself so that we could vote on its merits. I submit that the vote just taken in the Senate of the United States shows the complete unworkability of the Wherry resolution.

Now a word or two about some of the arguments of the Senator from Nebraska. I am very sorry that apparently I caused some pique on the part of the Senator from Nebraska, because since the debate he has told a couple of my colleagues that he has taken all he intends to take from the junior Senator from Oregon. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, he intends to continue to maintain on the floor of the Senate his position on the merits of issues as they come before the Senate, irrespective of whether it pleases or displeases the Senator from Nebraska.

The Senator from Nebraska asked, Where was the junior Senator from Oregon during the week that this motion was before the Senate, from May 8 to May 19? I will tell the Senator from Nebraska where the junior Senator from Oregon was. He was in the State of Oregon campaigning against the Republican candidate whose political views I consider so similar to the views of the Senator from Nebraska that I thought it was important that I go to Oregon and do everything I could to defeat him in the primary. That is where the junior Senator from Oregon was from May 8 to May 19.

Let us now turn to the question of the record of the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to the Wherry resolution. The Senator from Oregon has fought the Wherry resolution. He fought it at the time it was before the Senate. He has fought it ever since. He has kept in very close touch with the Senate as to whether or not the time has yet come to secure any revision of the Wherry resolution. It is true, as the Senator from Nebraska has pointed out, that the junior Senator from Oregon stands for a majority-vote rule in the Senate of the United States for the ending of debate, and he is going to continue to fight for a majority-vote rule. He will go along, as on one other occasion he told the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], with a modification of the Wherry resolution short of a majority-vote rule, if that is the best he can get.

Mr. President, I submit that the Morse resolution, which provided for a majority vote rule for the stopping of debate in the Senate also provided proper safeguards to assure adequate debate after cloture was invoked in the Senate of the United States. Let us look at the record. What did the Morse resolution provide? It provided that after cloture had been filed each Senator would be allowed 2 hours of debate, if he wished to consume 2 hours of time, and he would be allowed an opportunity to farm out the 2 hours if he did not wish to use it himself. That is the position of the Senator from Oregon.

I want to say that in my personal judgment the Wherry resolution is an insurmountable road block to the passage of civil rights legislation. It was such an insurmountable road block today that we could not even have adopted by the Senate a motion to consider the FEPC bill on its merits.

I repeat, Mr. President, until we change that kind of a rule the Senate cannot possibly keep faith with the great minority groups who I think are now being discriminated against from the standpoint of race, color and creed.

I will go along with the Senator from Nebraska on the basis of any fair and reasonable modification of any proposed FEPC bill which is presented to the Senate. If the bill that was before the Senate needs amendment, and it can be shown that the amendments will be fair, if it can be shown that amendments are needed in order to protect legitimate interests on the part of employers, as referred to by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], if he can prove his case, the junior Senator from Oregon will vote for those amendments. But I say, Mr. President, we at least should have a cloture rule which would make it possible for a bill to come before the Senate and to be considered and voted on on its merits. Unless some coalition deal is worked out, Mr. President, which will permit, from the standpoint of political gesturing purposes, a vote on some minor civil rights legislation, we will never get a civil rights bill before the Senate for a vote on its merits until the Wherry resolution has been repealed.

I should like to say to the Senator from Nebraska that the first time I become convinced that a proposal to modify the Wherry resolution has a ghost of a chance of being adopted by the Senate of the United States, the junior Senator from Oregon will submit the Morse amendment. As I have said before I will go along with the Ives proposal which provides for less than the constitutional two-thirds majority. But the junior Senator from Oregon wants the Senator from Nebraska thoroughly to understand that in his judgment the Wherry resolution is a disservice to the Republican Party.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has not raised one point in his answer to my argument that has in any way substantiated what he himself advocates. The Senator from Oregon said that the vote just taken shows that the Wherry rule is unworkable. I call the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that, so far as the final result is concerned, it would not have made any difference whether the old two-thirds rule had been in effect, or whether we were working under the constitutional two-thirds rule. The motion failed of adoption because it received only 55 votes, as against 33 votes. Everything the Senator has said refutes his own argument, because it would not have made any difference if the Wherry rule had not been in effect.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I will yield to my friend from Florida, but I wish to say I had not intended to get into a long debate on this subject.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it not true that, under the vote just had, cloture would have failed even if the committee rule which was proposed at the time the so-called Wherry rule was adopted, had been adopted, since less than two-thirds of those present voted for cloture?

Mr. WHERRY. That is certainly true, I will say to the Senator from Florida, and I thank him for his observation.

I do not want to prolong the controversy. I will say, however, that the vote just taken clearly and conclusively proves the contention of the Senator from Nebraska. The only remedy the Senator from Oregon has is to change the rule. The Wherry rule did not change in any way the procedure by which a rule of the United States Senate can be amended. We come right back to the argument that, if we want to secure action, we have to break a filibuster in the United States Senate. That is the answer to the whole argument of the Senator from Oregon.

So far as personal arguments are concerned, I will say I do not want to engage in them. My duty as minority leader is to do my level best to get along with other Senators. I hope and pray that the Senator from Oregon will see the light and not again stand on the floor and condemn the Wherry rule as being the impediment to securing action upon a civil-rights measure, when even under the rule heretofore in effect such action would not have resulted from the vote just had. Furthermore, the old rule did not apply to a motion to consider a measure, and thus left wide open the opportunity to filibuster.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say another thing. The so-called Wherry rule applies not only to civil rights measures; it applies to every measure that may come before the United States Senate. I say in all seriousness that I believe that when a measure is brought before the Senate, and it is thoroughly debated, and its merits are known, we do now have a relief for which the Senate has been fighting for 160 years, and that is finally an opportunity to vote on a motion to take up. If the Senator wants to modify the rule he has a perfect right to attempt to do so. He believes in cloture by a majority vote. I do not. I never have. Of course I am open to conviction, but I will say that I simply do not believe in it. I believe that a measure ought to be a meritorious one before a group of 49 Senators can force termination of debate on it on the floor of the United Seates Senate. In fact by the present rule we have gone a very long way toward terminating debate on a motion to take up an opportunity which was not afforded under previous Senate rules for 160 some years.

I am perfectly willing to join hands in a movement to modify the rule so as to have it provide for the invoking of cloture by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting. In fact, that was my recommendation in the first place.

However, I am not in favor of a rule which would provide for the invoking of cloture by majority vote. I have many arguments which, at some time, I should like to advance, if necessary, against a proposed rule for the invoking of cloture by majority vote. I would favor a rule as I have said, providing for the invoking of cloture by a two-thirds vote of those present. The vote had today in the Senate proves that the adoption of the Wherry rule has had no effect whatever on the question of the passage of civil rights measures by the Senate, but even under a rule providing for a vote of two-thirds of those present there would not have been sufficient votes to invoke cloture on the question of taking up such bills.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator

from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Has the minority leader ever found the Senator from Oregon wanting in full cooperation to break a filibuster?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, instead of saying that I have not found him wanting, I say that, to the contrary, at times he has been a difficult problem because it has been difficult to stop him from filibustering. [Laughter.]

So, Mr. President, the situation is just the reverse of what the Senator from Oregon has said; and if we had not had the rule based on the Wherry resolution, there would have been absolutely no possibility of stopping a filibuster on the question of taking up a bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will further yield, let me inquire whether he has checked the statistics and has discovered whether or not the adoption of the Morse resolution to stop filibusters would have changed the situation resulting from the vote just had?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as I recall the Morse resolution, it required that a constitutional majority of the Members of the Senate vote in favor of the adoption of a cloture motion—which would mean 49 favorable votes in the Senate. Therefore, of course, such a rule would have ended debate today, under the situation existing in the Senate at this time.

Mr. MORSE. No; the Morse resolution requires the favorable votes of a majority of the Senators present and voting on the question of invoking cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well; in such case, debate would have been ended today, by the invoking of cloture.

Mr. President, let me say that I am opposed to such a rule, because I think it would result in the termination of debate in the Senate by the action of too few of the Members of the Senate. I am not in favor of such a rule, and I will not vote for it.

However, I say that under the old rule, even if it applied to motions to take up a measure—the rule existing before the Wherry resolution was put into effect—there would have been no difference as a result of the action taken today in the Senate. Therefore, the facts of the matter refute every argument the Senator from Oregon has made today against the Wherry rule or Wherry resolution.

Mr. MORSE. Of course, I am not seeking to change back to the old rule. Accordingly, it is rather specious to say that if we had the old rule we would be no better off.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has indicted the Wherry rule and has endeavored to indict me. He seems to be pleased to place the burden upon my shoulders. I simply wish to say for the RECORD that the Republican conference took action favoring the adoption of that rule; and as the floor leader for the Republicans in the Senate, I put that decision into motion. The Republican conference itself took action favoring the adoption of that rule. I am not shying away from it, for I think it is a good rule; and until it can be modified, I think it is a great benefit to the Members of the Senate, in connection with the termination of debate.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he does not recall that the action taken by the Republican conference in that connection was not binding upon the Republican Members of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. IVES. Furthermore, there were at least half a dozen of us who voted against the Wherry resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes, I think there probably were seven or eight who voted against it; I am not sure. Of course, that is their privilege.

Mr. President, I am not now debating the merits of a rule which would provide for the invoking of cloture by the favorable votes of a constitutional majority of the Senate; neither am I now debating the merits of a rule providing for the invoking of cloture by the favorable votes of a majority of the Senators present and voting. I am merely saying that every indictment and argument the junior Senator from Oregon has made against the Senator from Nebraska and the present Senate rule providing for the invoking of cloture as a result of the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate has been repudiated by the action taken today by the Senate.

In today's Senate vote, with 64 affirmative votes needed to apply cloture on the motion to consider the FEPC bill, 22 Democrats voted "yea." This is 42 percent of the 54 Democrat Members of the Senate.

Of the 42 Republicans, 33 voted "yea," or 78 percent of the entire Republican Members of the Senate. The 55 votes for cloture were 4 votes short of two-thirds of the 88 Senators present and voting.

The result of the vote had today in the Senate shows conclusively, definitely, and positively that even if the Wherry resolution were not in effect and even if we were operating under the old rule, cloture would not have been invoked. That is all I care to say on that particular point.

Mr. President, the time will come, let me say, when we shall be very thankful to have in effect the two-thirds rule for the termination of debate on a motion to take up a measure, because prior to the adoption of that rule there was absolutely no possibility of breaking a filibuster on a motion to take up a measure. The Senator from Oregon knows, as does also the Senator from New York, that before the adoption of the Wherry resolution, it was impossible to terminate debate in the Senate on a motion to take up a measure.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Nebraska has spoken of the fact that the Wherry rule was acted upon favorably at the Republican conference. However, is it true that the chief author of the Wherry resolution was the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, credit for being the chief author of the rule must be divided equally among many Senators who were trying to get the Senate to adopt the best possible rule, because at that time we were up against a blank wall, so far as concerned securing any change at all in the cloture rule then existing.

The resolution providing for the so-called Wherry rule was introduced by the junior Senator from Nebraska with 51 cosponsors of whom 22 were Republicans and 30 Democrats.

So in what we did at that time, we were doing our level best to secure the adoption of the best rule we possibly could have the Senate adopt in the circumstances then existing.

If it were not for the present rule, the so-called Wherry resolution, the Senator from Oregon, who is complaining about it today, would not even have had a chance to have the Senate terminate debate upon a motion to take up a measure in the Senate. Some day he will use this rule and will be very thankful that he has it to use. I hope that when that time comes, the measure in regard to which he uses the rule will be sufficiently meritorious to persuade the Senate to go along with him and to give him a constitutional two-thirds vote.

In the meantime, it is the privilege of the Senator from Oregon or the privilege of the Senator from New York to submit any amendments to the rule which they may care to submit. The Wherry rule does not in any way prevent the Senate from making a change in the procedure in regard to the invoking of cloture. Yet if the Wherry rule is revoked, we go back to the old rule; and in that case Senators must realize that there would be absolutely no chance to break a filibuster here in the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Nebraska is aware, is he not, that both the so-called Morse resolution and the so-called Ives resolution contain provisions in regard to the invoking of cloture on a motion to take up a measure identical in effect and purpose with the Wherry resolution. The difference between the Morse-Ives resolutions and the Wherry resolution is not on the question of invoking cloture on a motion to take up a measure but on the number of votes required to impose cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me say that I am a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration; and if the Senator from New York or the Senator from Oregon wish to submit a proposed change in the cloture rule, I shall give it every consideration; and of course they can also bring up such matters on the floor of the Senate.

But unless the situation changes—and the vote taken today in the Senate shows that it has not changed—we might just as well be prepared to break filibusters either by means of obtaining for that purpose the favorable votes of a constitutional two-thirds of the Members of the Senate or on the basis of the

rule requiring the favorable votes of two-thirds of the Senators then present and voting.

Mr. President, I am a reasonable man, and I am perfectly willing to abide by any rule which the Senate itself desires to have adopted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I do not think there is any chance of changing the present situation regarding the invoking of cloture so long as the Wherry rule remains in effect.

I wish to point out that the great attribute of the Wherry resolution, which the Senator from Nebraska has been praising today, is a section which provides for cloture on a motion to take up a measure. The Ives and Morse resolutions also support cloture on motions to take up a measure but they differ from the Wherry resolution on the number of votes required to apply cloture.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is true. I wish to say that the Senator from New York and the Senator from Oregon contributed greatly in the attempt to change the rule.

However, let me say again that my point is that we have done the best we could do to obtain whatever modification we could obtain of the old, unworkable rule.

On the other hand, I think the Senator from Oregon in attacking me has done a considerable disservice in connection with the question of changing the rule; and I know that what I have stated as to the facts of the matter is absoluely correct.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE—DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. McCARTHY obtained the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, to permit me to make a brief statement, with the understanding that by doing so he will not lose the floor?

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall need only about 5 minutes to present my remarks, and then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. President, this morning I sent to the President of the United States a letter and the photostats of six documents. I felt that this material might be of some interest to the Senate, and, therefore, I sent to the Senate Chamber copies of each of the photostats and copies of the letter to the President, with the request that a copy of each be placed upon the desk of each Senator.

I understand that copies were placed upon the desks of all Republican Senators, but that the clerk for the majority, upon the advice of the Democratic majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], decided not to place copies on the desks of the Democratic Senators.

Mr. President, I think this material is certainly not of such nature that it should be restricted to only one of the parties. I believe it is certainly of just as much interest—and perhaps more so—to the Democrats as it is to the Republicans. Therefore, in view of the fact that I was unable to have this material placed on the desks of Democratic Senators, I intend to read some of it into the RECORD.

Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion pro and con as to the condition of the State Department's so-called loyalty files, and in the minds of many persons there has been considerable question as to whether or not the so-called loyalty program is working adequately.

The Presiding Officer will recall that the grand jury which recently was dismissed in New York discussed the subject in some detail, and pointed out that the loyalty program was most inadequate to protect the security of the Nation.

I have before me, Mr. President, four affidavits which are of a rather startling nature. These affidavits were made by persons who had nothing to gain by making them. In fact, one of the individuals, who is now working in the State Department, runs the risk of losing his job if his name becomes known.

One statement which I shall read was made by a person employed in the State Department. Another affidavit is by a young man who is now working for Sears, Roebuck & Co., and, I believe, going to school on the side. The third affidavit was made by a young man who is now a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and who also worked for the State Department for some time. The fourth affidavit was made by a young man who is in the Foreign Service School at Georgetown University, and who also worked for the State Department for some time.

Mr. President, as the Senate will recall, in the latter half of 1946 it became general knowledge that the President was about to inaugurate or put into effect a loyalty program. At that time the attention of Congress and of the country was focused upon this subject of Communtists and disloyal people in the Government by the Marzani case. The Senate will recall that Marzani was a high State Department employee who was convicted in connection with his communistic activities.

At that time, the President—and wisely so, I believe—commenced planning a loyalty program, apparently for the purpose of avoiding future Marzanis within the State Department and within other branches of the Government. That Presidential order was signed early in 1947. The Congress appropriated $11,000,000 to implement the Executive order. We find from these affidavits that when it became known that the President was about to inaugurate a loyalty program, someone within the State Department—and, as of this time, I do not know who—initiated the most fantastic project I have ever heard of. He hired a total of at least eight individuals, four of whom made affidavits which are now in my possession. The task of those individuals was to go to the files, and, using their own judgment, to destroy and to tear from the files any material of a derogatory nature, either insofar as the communistic activities, morals, or anything else on any employee, were concerned. It apparently was a tremendous project, which lasted at least 5 months. I intend to read to the Senate the affidavits of some of the individuals who took part in this unusual project. It will be understood that the individuals whose files were being rifled were not being protected at that time from any congressional committee. They were being protected from the President's own loyalty program.

Affidavit No. 1:

I, Francis Eugene Brien, age 25, make this statement. No promises have been made to me to furnish this statement. If called upon I am willing to relate the facts in this statement.

I reside at 1709 North Roosevelt Street in Arlington, Va., near Falls Church, Va. In August 1946 I went into the Walker-Johnson Building of the State Department at New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street. I filled out an application form and started working a couple of days later on August 15 in the State Department personnel files. My employment was only temporary for the duration of a file project.

Listen to this, if you will, Mr. President:

I and the other clerks received instructions orally and by a form paper that we were to go through all the State Department personnel files and remove all papers, letters, memorandums, and reports except administrative forms containing the employee's application, background information, and Ramspeck raises and administrative forms of that nature. We worked on this project removing the papers from the files until December 31, 1946. After all of the papers were removed from the files, they were thrown into wastebaskets and cardboard boxes. The remaining administrative papers I have described remained in the files and the files were taken to adjoining offices next to the big file room where the information left in the file was typed on a card.

One of the other affidavits is by the man who did the typing of this material on the card.

I can't recall now any specific case but I do know that all papers, reports, memorandums which reflected on the State Department employee were removed from the file and disposed of in wastebaskets and boxes except the papers I have described. I did not actually take part in destroying the papers but, after we threw the papers in the baskets and boxes, the next day the room was cleaned up and I presume the charwoman took care of emptying the baskets and boxes. I do not recall being told why we were stripping the files of all material except the administrative forms. George Copp was the supervisor in charge of myself and the other clerks on this project.

Let me make it clear here that while Mr. George Copp's name appears as supervisor I have no way of knowing at this time whether Copp was doing this on his own initiative or whether he merely received orders from someone higher up. I assume that this was not Copp's own project, and that he was merely a man working under orders of someone higher up in the department.

I recall at first George Copp stated we had to complete this project in 3 months. I don't see how he could possibly have estimated such a short time, but finally he told us that he had to extend the deadline till the end of December 1946.

The Senate will remember that that is the time when the new Congress took over.

George Copp was always telling us to hurry and get the job done; otherwise he would be made the "goat." He said this so many times that we nicknamed him "the goat."

I left in the State Department in December 1946 because my temporary assignment as clerk was finished.

I have read this statement of three pages and it is true.

That is one statement. The next statement—and, Mr. President, keep in mind that here we have the picture of a State Department project for the destruction of files which cost millions of dollars and millions and millions of man-hours to produce. This statement was made by a State Department employee. I have cut out those sections of the statement which would indicate who signed it. I have informed the President, however, that if he will personally assure me that this man will not lose his job because of having given this statement I will make the name available to him—after first getting this man's permission, of course. Here is the statement:

The following is information I am giving freely and voluntarily, without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth.

There is a section eliminated, showing where this man is now working and what his duties are. The statement continues:

In August 1946 I started working as a clerk in the State Department at the Walker-Johnson Building, at Eighteenth and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. I was assigned to a project with other clerks on the State Department personnel files. We all were instructed to remove all derogatory material from the personnel files, and we were instructed to dispose of this material. The derogatory material consisted of letters, memorandum which reflected on the employee.

I can't remember any specific file, because we all worked on so many files. But we worked on this project from August till the end of December 1946. All of the derogatory material in the files was destroyed or thrown away. I can't recall what reason was given to me and the other clerks as to why the derogatory material was being pulled out of the file and destroyed.

I am furnishing this statement only in strictest confidence, and furnish it for the purpose of information only, being assured that no publicity will be given to me on furnishing this statement. I have read this statement of two pages and the facts are true.

We next come to the statement of a young man who is now a special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At the time the facts which he states occurred he was not working for the FBI. I now read his statement:

JULY 11, 1950.

I, Burney Threadgill, Jr., make this statement without any promises whatsoever. I make this statement in order to tell the truth.

In the fall of 1946 I contacted a Mr. Holcombe who was personnel placement officer for the State Department at the Walker-Johnson Building. He advised me that he would hire me only as a temporary clerk on a file project of the State Department files. I started working in the State Department files at the Walker-Johnson Building around November 1, 1946. I worked for about 6 weeks on this file project. My duties were to take the file which contained the qualifications of the State Department employees, background forms, and administrative promotions, and type this information on a card for that employee. The files were brought to me and placed on my desk.

This is the young man who took the cleaned-out files and made out a new card on each individual. He stated that he personally did not know what occurred in the file room. He took no part in rifling the files himself.

I continue to read:

This project was being performed apparently on some sort of deadline date because George Copp who was supervisor over the clerks on this project was often telling me and the others that we had to get the job done and that it had already passed a deadline and that he had arranged to extend the deadline and that if we did not meet the new deadline it would reflect on his efficiency.

I do not know or recall what the other clerks were doing with the files before I received them because I was at a desk and had the files brought to me where I typed the contents on a card as I previously stated in this statement. I do recall that the files brought to me contained the original application, administrative forms such as Ramspeck promotions and transfers. I also recall that some very few contained investigative reports.

This project was very confused, hurried, and very little supervision of the clerks. I recall talking to one of the other clerks (I can't recall his name at this time) when he told me that he knew some of the employees of the State Department had come to the files and removed the derogatory material which was in the file on themselves.

So we find that not only were there eight individuals on this file job, but the State Department employees themselves came in and cleaned out their own files.

I continue reading:

I was located in an office where I did not see or have reason to go into the big room where the files were. The following is a plan where I was located.

He drew a plan of the room in which he was located, which was some distance from the file room.

The statement then continues, as follows:

I have read this statement of three pages and it is true.

The other statement on this particular phase of the case was made by a young man who is now in his third year at Georgetown University, in the Foreign Service School. His statement is as follows:

JULY 6, 1950.

The following information is given by me freely and voluntarily without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth and I feel it is my patriotic duty to furnish the facts as I experienced them.

I am living at 1902 North Fifteenth Street, Arlington, Va., at the present time.

In August 1946 I was released from the United States Navy in California. I came to Washington, D. C. and while in Washington, D. C., I was looking for a job. I went into the Walker-Johnson Building of the State Department at Eighteenth and New York Avenue NW. I talked to a fellow in the State Department by the name of Holcombe. I got a temporary clerical job in the files at the Walker-Johnson Building. These files were the departmental personnel files located in the Walker-Johnson Building. I started work on these files in September 1946. When I reported for duty I was told that I would be working on a project on these files. This project had been going on for some time before I started. There were at least eight persons who were working on this project.

I was not formally and specifically instructed as to what the purpose of the project was, but from what I was instructed by the other clerks, I and the other clerks were to go through each personnel file and pull out all derogatory material from the file. In addition to the usual personnel forms, the files contained all kinds of letters, reports, memorandum concerning the individual person. As per instructions I received, all of the clerks on this projects were to pull out of the files all matters considered derogatory either morally or politically.

The project was very confused but I and the other clerks pulled out of each personnel file any material which could be considered derogatory. This material was removed and some was thrown in wastebaskets by us and some was thrown in a cardboard box. I don't know what happened to the derogatory material we pulled out from the files but I do know of my own knowledge that a good lot of it was destroyed.

I do not recall details of each personnel file I examined, but the material I pulled out of the files pertained to either the morals of the person or in some way reflected on his or her loyalty.

Listen to this, Mr. President:

I recall one thick report on one State Department employee who was accused of being a photographer and a member of some subversive organization which published some sort of news report. This was removed from the file and disposed of.

I worked from September till the end of December 1946, working on this file project, pulling out and disposing of the derogatory material as per my understanding given me.

I left on December 31, 1946, and this project on the personnel files was still not finished, but my temporary appointment ran out and my employment with the State Department ended.

I can't recall who the official in charge of these files was. I met him only a very few times, but I could easily recognize him if I saw him.

I have read this statement of three pages and the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mr. President, as will be recalled, when I first presented to the Senate a résumé of the material on some 81 individuals who were either then working in the State Department or had been working there, I pointed out to the Senate, and repeatedly before the committee, that if Communists, fellow travelers, and so forth, were to be really exposed and gotten rid of, it would be necessary to get not only the loose-leaf State Department files which had been so thoroughly cleaned up, but also to obtain the FBI files, the Civil Service Commission files, and where any individuals had been investigated by the Army, Navy, or Secret Service, we should also obtain those files.

When the President finally made the State Department skeleton and thoroughly denuded files available, I pointed out on the Senate floor that the files were useless and that they had been completely rifled. Shortly thereafter the chairman of the investigating committee held a press conference. I want to quote what he said at that time, as reported

in the New York Times in an article written by William S. White.

I ask unanimous consent to place this article in its entirety in the RECORD, as well as an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on the same subject.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of June 22, 1950]

TYDINGS ASSERTS FBI CLEARED STATE DEPARTMENT FILES—SAYS CHECK-UP SHOWED NO LOYALTY DATA TAMPERING AS CHARGED BY MCCARTHY

(By Raymond J. Blair)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A check by the FBI has failed to substantiate Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S charge that 81 State Department loyalty files have been "raped" to eliminate damaging evidence, Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland, said today.

Senator TYDINGS is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigating charges by Senator MCCARTHY, Republican, of Wisconsin, of communism in the State Department. The loyalty records were made available to the Tydings subcommittee May 4 by President Truman. Senator MCCARTHY recently charged they had been "raped, skeletonized, or tampered with" so that they did not contain all of the relevant material.

Senator TYDINGS told reporters that upon hearing Senator MCCARTHY'S charge, he asked the Justice Department to investigate. Today he received the Department's report, he said, in a letter from Peyton Ford, assistant to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

The report said, Senator TYDINGS stated, that a study by FBI agents had shown the files were "intact" and that all FBI material on the 81 individuals involved, whom Senator MCCARTHY has accused of Communist leanings, was included.

Senator TYDINGS also said that study of the files would be completed by the subcommittee Sunday night. It was not clear, however, whether this program was acceptable to all subcommittee members.

[From the New York Times of June 22, 1950]

MCCARTHY IS HELD REFUTED ON FILES—TYDINGS SAYS FBI REPORTS DOSSIERS NOT TAMPERED WITH—GROUP TO END EXAMINATION

(By William S. White)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senate investigators will close on Sunday night their 2-month examination of 81 confidential State Department loyalty files and will return them at once to the administration.

This was disclosed today by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that has been intermittently reading the dossiers in the White House in its investigation of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S charges of communism in the State Department.

At the same time, Mr. TYDINGS asserted that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had established as false Mr. MCCARTHY'S accusations that the files had been "raped" before being turned over to the subcommittee.

A letter just received from Peyton Ford, First Assistant Attorney General, stated, Senator TYDINGS added, that a special inquiry made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced the following results:

"That the files are intact, that they have not been 'raped, skeletonized, or tampered with' in any way and that the material turned over to the State Department by the FBI is still in the files."

"Thus," Mr. TYDINGS added, "the MCCARTHY charges are not sustained by the facts." He declared himself unable to give out the text of Mr. Ford's letter because it would disclose the names of some the persons whose files were under study.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I shall read very briefly from the New York Times article:

Senate investigators will close on Sunday night their 2-month examination of 81 confidential State Department loyalty files, and will return them at once to the administration.

This was disclosed today by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, * * *.

At the same time, Mr. TYDINGS asserted that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

I call the Senate's attention to this statement—

had established as false Mr. MCCARTHY'S accusation that the files had been "raped" before being turned over to the subcommittee.

A letter just received from Peyton Ford, First Assistant Attorney General, stated, Senator TYDINGS added, that a special inquiry made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced the following results:

"That the files are intact, that they have not been 'raped,' skeletonized, or tampered with in any way, and that the material turned over to the State Department by the FBI is still in the files."

"Thus," Mr. TYDINGS added, "the MCCARTHY charges are not sustained by the facts."

Mr. President, in this connection I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated July 10, 1950.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1950.

Hon. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have received your letter dated June 27, 1950, inquiring whether this Bureau has examined the 81 loyalty files which the members of the Tydings committee have been scrutinizing and whether such an examination by the FBI has disclosed that the files are complete and that nothing has been removed therefrom.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

For your information, the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished Mr. Ford, at his request, a record of all loyalty material furnished the State Department in the 81 cases referred to. For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Ford's letter to Senator TYDINGS which I have secured from the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Mr. MCCARTHY. In view of what is contained in the press release which I have just read to the Senate, I should like to read the second paragraph of Mr. Hoover's letter, as follows:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

Mr. President, in view of the contents of the last two documents which I have inserted in the RECORD, I think it should be clear to the Senate why I decided to send this material directly to the President. I hoped that he would act. Another reason for doing so was that when I originally developed and exposed information showing Communists, fellow travelers, and traitors in the State Department the President condemned my methods and said I should have brought the information directly to him and he would have acted. I shall give him that opportunity to act at this time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letter I sent to the President. I do not desire to insert the entire letter, because in portions of it I refer to the activities of the chairman of the committee in an uncomplimentary manner which may constitute a violation of Senate rules if they were inserted in the RECORD. Therefore I should like to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the letter I sent to the President with the exception of the paragraphs I have marked out on page 4, and the paragraph which I have marked out on page 5.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 12, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Today American boys lie dead in the mud of Korean valleys. Some have their hands tied behind their backs, their faces shot away by Communist machine guns.

They are dead today not because they were less brave or had less to fight for than the North Korean Communists who manned those machine guns, but because the program adopted by this Congress to avoid just such a war in Korea, and signed into law by you, Mr. President, was sabotaged.

Last year Congress voted money to fortify South Korea and to help anti-Communist forces in the entire Asiatic area. One item of $75,000,000 was appropriated; another of $27,600,000; another of $10,300,000.

As you and all of us know the program for military aid to South Korea was sabotaged to the extent that only $52,000 worth of wire out of the above millions appropriated was sent to Korea with which to stem the threatened onslaught of Communist planes, tanks, artillery, etc.

While the Russians were sending to North Korea tanks, artillery, and planes, our State Department "experts" on the Far East were sabotaging our program to militarily aid the Korean Republic, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson was announcing to the world that we would not aid the South Koreans if they were invaded. We can assume that not only were the North Koreans listening, but Stalin as well.

Two of those State Department experts, Mr. Jessup and his superadviser, Lattimore, were telling the world that Korea did not count in the Far East defenses of democracy. Lattimore, as you will recall, Mr. President, publicly stated that our only problem in Korea was to let her fall without having it appear that we pushed her to her doom.

It does not seem improper, Mr. President, to ask at this time why it is that Mr. Acheson could expedite a $60,000,000 order of guns and bullets for Communist Poland, but did the opposite for the anti-Communist forces in South Korea.

Obviously, as President you must rely on the advice of others. Men, both great and small, have been betrayed by advisers in the past. It is understandable that a President can be betrayed by his political friends. But it is not understandable nor excusable if he keeps those political friends in positions of power after they are exposed as betrayers not only of him but of the Nation.

At this time I would like to bring to your attention documented facts showing how your own well-meaning program to clean the subversives out of government, which program was initiated in 1946, was sabotaged by those advisers whom you apparently still trust. In 1946 the attention of Congress was directed to disloyalty in the Government when the Carl Marzani case was broken. As you know, he was one of the top State Department employees convicted of perjury in connection with his communistic activities.

In reponse to the growing demand in Congress at that time, you ordered, and Congress later approved, a Federal loyalty program. Eleven million dollars was appropriated to put that program into effect.

The proof of how this program was sabotaged is attached hereto in the form of photostats of signed statements from people who were hired by the State Department to assist in the job—people who now come forward with nothing to gain and at least one of whom has a job to risk by giving this information.

One of these individuals now works for the State Department. Another is a third-year student at Georgetown University; a third is in private industry; a fourth is presently an FBI agent.

You will note that the name and other job information contained in the statement of the State Department employee has been blocked out in the photostat. This was done because this man gave the statement only on the condition that his name not be used and he got no publicity in connection therewith. However, if you will give me your personal assurance that his job will not be endangered thereby, I am sure I can obtain his consent to let his name be given to you.

Three of the four innocently, as far as they were concerned, took part in a file stripping operation fully described in the statements. Their statements refer to the files as personnel files. These files became the present loyalty files after the loyalty program was put into effect. They were hired by the State Department and paid with public funds to destroy files which had been built up at tremendous cost and labor in order to protect the security of this Nation.

This information is being brought to your personal attention for two specific reasons:

(1) When I started to expose Communists, etc., in the State Department, you condemned my methods and stated that if I had brought the information to you, you personally would have taken the necessary steps to correct the situation.

* * * * *

I attach hereto a photostat of two clippings—one from the New York Times, the other from the New York Herald Tribune, quoting Mr. TYDINGS. The other is a letter from the FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

I call your attention to paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files."

(Paragraph omitted.)

For those reasons this material is being presented directly to you, Mr. President.

There are those who have made pleas for unity in this time of crisis. I join them in that plea, but I must define that unity to the point where it will have meaning for those we send today to Korea to fight and die.

We must all be unified in our loyalty to this Nation. There is no place in a hot war for men with lukewarm loyalty.

There was never a place for them in the cold war. But they were there.

Even in normal times, the information given you would be shocking. Today, however, it is doubly shocking because of the disastrous sequence of events in Asia, which today has brought us to the very precipice of defeat by the Communist half of the world. It reveals the groundwork laid for keeping and protecting people in the State Department who are unfit to serve this country.

Why would the State Department find it necessary to strip the files unless the information, when placed before the loyalty boards, would have caused the removal of those individuals? The stripping was successful to the extent that this Nation was and is being betrayed. For proof you need merely look upon the chain of events which have led to repeated disaster for the United States and victory for Russia in Asia.

Today Korea is the crisis area. Where will it be tomorrow if the same men act as your advisers and mold your thinking, Mr. President?

The magnitude of this file-stripping operation is better understood when you realize that it took 6 months to strip the State Department files of information on the disloyal, the bad security risks, the fellow travelers, and the traitors, and it took a crew of eight to do the job.

You will note that the statement of one of the young men who took no part in the file-stripping job, but who had the task of making out cards on the clean files, shows that he was advised that State Department employees were allowed to inspect and rifle their own files.

If this was an accepted procedure during the cold war, what is now being done in fraud and deceit now that the real day for the traitors to do their work is at hand?

Someone in the State Department ordered the files stripped. Who was he? He must be found, Mr. President. And when found you decide how close he is to the top of the list of those who pledge their allegiance to the Soviet Union. You decide whether he is merely a dupe or guilty of high treason.

There are those who say we should not now spend time searching for those responsible for the disasters of the past few years. Common horse sense dictates, however, that in order to protect America in the critical weeks, months, and years ahead we must determine who in positions of trust seek to betray us, and then act to get them out of Government. If allowed to remain, they will undoubtedly tip the scales for disaster and against victory for this Nation.

Respectfully yours,

JOE MCCARTHY.

THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, 16 days ago President Truman ordered the Armed Forces of the United States to defend South Korea against unprovoked Communist aggression from the north.

This was a courageous and mature decision.

Free men everywhere welcomed and applauded the President's action.

On June 28, I wrote a letter to the President in which I said in part:

Your action gives a new and noble meaning to freedom, gives purpose to our national resolve and determination, and affirms convincingly America's capacity for world leadership.

Having chosen this course, there is no turning back. Greater tasks and more grave hours await up on the road ahead.

Mr. President, those grave hours are now upon us.

To the limited extent of my abilities, I hope today to underline the gravity of this moment in our history and to suggest a minimum program of action which I believe should be undertaken immediately.

It is not my purpose to criticize. In this hour of peril, partisan criticism and reckless fault-finding is a luxury which would serve the cause of our enemies more successfully than it would serve the cause of freedom.

However, we must be candid; we must be blunt.

We must deal with the facts as they are, not as we would like them to be.

Since I first came to Congress in 1937 as a Member of the House of Representatives, I have been directly associated with the problems of our national defense, first as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, then as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House, then as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and now as a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

This experience has spanned some of the most critical years of our country's existence.

But I sincerely believe that never before, during my experience, has the Nation been in such grave peril as it is at this moment.

We are outnumbered—outnumbered seriously. There is little likelihood that this numerical superiority can be overcome, or even that the odds can be equalized, at least for many months to come.

Our equipment—our tanks, our guns, our planes—is plainly inadequate in quantity, it is not the right kind, and it is not at the right place.

Our problem of supplying our troops in South Korea is overwhelming. The prospects for correcting this situation are bleak.

In the face of this situation, we cannot rationalize, we cannot temporize. We cannot win this war by relying upon platitudes about "ultimate victory." Ultimate victory cannot be achieved unless we concentrate upon immediate victory.

This enemy we face is well trained, well equipped, well counseled, and well directed.

This enemy we face is ruthless and cold-blooded.

American boys who have fallen into the hands of this enemy are dying with their hands tied behind their backs. Many already have died this slaughterhouse death—died from bullets fired in their faces. Many more may die this death before the fighting ends.

This is a horrible crime. How much more horrible it will be, though, if this Government and this Congress tie these boys' hands behind their backs by acting too slowly, too cautiously, with too much consideration for the comfort of those who remain behind.

So long as we continue to rely upon words—not upon action—to win this struggle in South Korea, we are as guilty of a crime against freedom as the exe-

cutioners who fire the bullets in the faces of our sons.

It is time for action.

As I said on Monday in this Chamber, the hour of history is late. The moment of judgment, the moment when our way of life must prove itself, is now upon us.

We can no longer sit by and see our strength decimated by delay—by defeat—by retreat.

The name "Korea" must not be added to the record of infamy and indecision recorded on the scroll of "Too Little, Too Late"—the scroll inscribed with the blood of our finest youth on Bataan, on Corregidor, on Guam, on Wake.

To understand our problem, let us examine our strength.

The present size of our military establishment is considerably less than the size authorized by the Selective Service and Training Act of 1948.

When that act was passed, Congress authorized 837,000 men for the Army, 502,000 for the Air Force, and 668,882 for the Navy, including the Marine Corps.

Before the ink was dry on that legislation, the executive branch decided that Congress' authorizations were too high.

As the world situation deteriorated, the size of our armed forces deteriorated, also.

This was not what Congress intended.

Even this year, with the world situation tense and explosive, the requests for personnel presented to Congress by the military reflected a still further downward trend.

These authorization requests for fiscal 1951 reduced the size of the Army by 6,000, reduced the size of the Navy by 30,000, reduced the Marine Corps by 7,000, and reduced the Air Force by 1,000.

I repeat: this was not what Congress intended.

During this same period, from 1948 to the present, the Air Force—supposedly our first-line of defense—has steadily decreased in size and usefulness.

As of June 30, 1948, the Air Force had 55 groups; 1 year later, the Air Force had 54 groups. On June 30, this year, the Air Force had only 48 groups.

No amount of bookkeeping, no amount of figure-juggling, can conceal the tragic fact that our air power has been withering away—withering away as the obvious need for it increased.

The decrease in power of the Air Force has been paralleled in the Navy. The carrier air power of the Navy has been sharply cut—from 14 carrier-groups in 1948 to 9 carrier groups for the present fiscal year.

Similarly, the air strength of the Marine Corps—strength which served us so well in the South Pacific during World War II—has been cut in half, from 23 squadrons in 1948 to 12 squadrons for fiscal 1951.

I call attention to the fact that this reduction in strength of the Air Force was made despite the fact that Congress had appropriated funds sufficient to maintain the Air Force at 55 groups.

I repeat again: this was not what Congress intended.

There is still another example I wish to call to the attention of the Senate. That is the decline in the combat effectiveness of our ground troops, particularly the Marine Corps.

Our Marine Corps troops have been reduced to a point where it is impossible for them to furnish a single war strength division to General MacArthur—even though he has requested it.

Think of it. In this moment of great need and grave peril, we are unable to send to General MacArthur one war-strength Marine division.

Through budgetary processes, the Defense Establishment has reduced the number of landing teams from 18 to a mere 6 proposed in the 1951 budget. If this recommendation had been accepted, the Marine Corps would have not 18 full-strength landing teams but only about half that number.

Battles cannot be won with half-strength forces. We cannot hope to combat communism with 50 percent of the military might we need.

Even our Army units in South Korea are handicapped by this same pattern of reduction—this constant preoccupation with keeping our forces small and low-cost.

That is not what Congress intended.

Congress did not intend that our troops should be sent into battle with one arm tied behind their backs. Yet that is what is happening. Our Army divisions simply do not have the number of battalions they need to function efficiently and economically in combat.

Mr. President, the simple truth of the matter is that our armed strength looks better in terms of bookkeeping than it does in terms of performance.

This is not a bookkeeping war. We must recognize this.

The considered opinions of our Joint Chiefs of Staff—the opinions of our highest military advisers—have been strait-jacketed in a maze of bookkeeping and accounting procedures.

For too long, we have been more interested in making our books balance than in making our strength balance against the military power of communism.

Far more dollars are being lost in South Korea than all the dollars we have saved—if we have saved any at all.

We will lose more dollars and lose more lives because our economy was false, our overconfidence was unjustified, our emphasis was wrong.

I have applauded—as most Senators have applauded—those efforts to cut out the fat of our defense operations. I wanted to see unnecessary expenditures curtailed. I wanted to see this done so that we would have more to spend on muscle.

I did not intend—and I know the Congress did not intend—that the knife which trimmed the fat should also cut the muscle.

But, as we look at the picture now, we must recognize and admit that somewhere the knife slipped.

We have not time to turn back and see which surgeon is to blame. The life of democracy is at stake. It is time to do our best—our all-out best—to save that life.

This is the program I believe essential at this time.

First. I urge that we immediately order into Federal service all National Guard units and all Reserves who are presently on a drill-pay status. This will bring into the armed services the following personnel:

For the Army, 180,570 Reservists and 332,138 National Guardsmen. For the Air Force, 51,165 Reservists and 44,925 National Guardsmen. For the Navy, 183,-859 Reserves. For the Marine Corps, 39,371 Reserves.

That is a total of 832,028 men.

That is a bare minimum. We need them; we need them now.

Second. Authorize the Secretaries of the various departments to accept volunteers from the nonpaid Reserves in such numbers as they are able to obtain.

Third. As necessity dictates, order all unpaid Reservists into active Federal service. This would add 1,700,000 Reservists to our strength.

Fourth. Direct the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to organize all units on a combat-strength basis.

Fifth. Enact the necessary emergency legislation to care properly for those Reservists and civilians who are inducted or ordered into service under the draft law enacted a few days ago.

Sixth. Enact the necessary emergency legislation to provide powers necessary for full mobilization of our industrial capacity.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I note the budget recommendation for the National Guard and the amount recommended for appropriation. The Senate committee decreased the House appropriation by $1,900,000. I also note that both the House and the Senate decreased the amount of the recommendation of the Budget Bureau below that for 1950.

It would seem to me that in the present emergency, in the world crisis, the National Guard should have the full amount recommended, because if the National Guard should step up their training, they could train twice the number they are now training, in my opinion. I think the National Guard should expand as much as it possibly can in the very limited period of time at their disposal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I understand the Senator correctly, I quite agree with him. This is a very poor time to be trimming the appropriation for the National Guard or the Reserves, or any of the Defense Department.

Mr. THYE. I was greatly impressed by the statement made by the able Senator from Texas, and I could not help recalling the reductions in the appropriation for the National Guard as he was speaking about our great need for expanding our military forces at this time. I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Supplementing what the able Senator from Minnesota has said I

should like to make this contribution to the debate. The National Guard of my State of Illinois were very much disappointed with respect to the amount of appropriation that was considered sufficient by the House in passing the bill. Generals Smykal and Boyle and others have been in my office pleading with me to try to get an increased appropriation in order that the Illinois National Guard might be able to do the kind of training they believe is absolutely indispensable at this particular time. I do hope that at the proper time this subject may be discussed thoroughly by members of the Appropriations Committee. Certainly the various National Guards of this country are one of the vital parts of our defense. As the Senator from Texas rightly says, it does seem that this is certainly not the time to start trimming on appropriations for the National Guard.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If I may, let me respond to the contribution of the Senator from Illinois first. I know of his great interest in adequate preparedness through the years, both in the House and in the Senate. While I have not made a detailed study of the provision to which the Senator from Minnesota refers, I am of the opinion that it will reduce some of the Guard's personnel and reduce some of the time allowed for training. That will cripple a very effective arm on which we may have to depend in view of the war clouds hovering over us. I hope that at the proper time in the consideration of the appropriation bill some of the Senators in charge will offer the necessary amendment to give the National Guard the strength our defense officials feel is necessary.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I also note, Mr. President, that there is a reduction in the aviation division of the National Guard in that appropriation. As we draw the Regular Army away from the continental United States and send it abroad, we are naturally weakening ourselves. Therefore, as we send the regular Army from the United States, we must strengthen our National Guard in every respect. Otherwise, we are not going to have the military strength here in the United States that will assure us adequate protection. I believe that as we go into this general appropriation bill we must give serious thought to that particular matter, and it is my opinion that we should increase the appropriation, both for the National Guard itself and for the Air Division of the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The chairman of the subcommittee having charge of military affairs is the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. He and members of the staff are going over the bill at the present time. His attention will be called to the need for additional funds for the National Guard, and we hope to be able to report something about it a little later that will be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I certainly thank the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee for giving us that information. The matter is very important. I have been preparing amendments on the subject. I am glad that particular matter is being taken care of, so it will not be necessary for me to submit any amendments upon it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is my understanding that the bill as reported will clearly reduce the maintenance fund permitted the aviation group, and will reduce its personnel and its maintenance at a time when we actually ought to order men into the service. I think it would be very ill-advised to follow such a policy.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I want to make one further observation in connection with the colloquy which has just taken place. Should any of the National Guard units be called into the Federal service, of course, any appropriation we make for the Guard itself would be more or less futile and useless, because the Federal Government would take over the Guard. But that should not deter us one iota from attempting to take care of the National Guard units from now on until they might be called. A number of them might never be called.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I say to the Senator we ought to make the appropriations necessary to be able to meet the situation confronting us at the time we consider the bill. If the Guard is taken into the service and not replaced by other men, the money we provide for the Guard will merely revert to the Treasury. But we should not gamble and take chances on that.

Mr. McKELLAR. That question is now being worked out, as I stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee will see to it that we will always have adequate funds for this purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I merely want to say to the distinguished Senator from Texas that, by reason of his experience, his observations, of course, are worthy not only of consideration but of the most careful consideration and judgment of his colleagues.

The other day I was looking through a periodical which, I am sure, comes to the desk of most Members of the Senate. It is a magazine known as the United States News and World Report. I have in my hand the issue of July 7, and I thought what was contained in it was pertinent in terms of what the Senator is speaking about. On page 19 of this magazine appear two captions. The first is: "What Hitler had in 1938." The second is: "What Stalin has in 1950." Remember, it was in 1939, only a year later, that the Hitler blitzkrieg bowled over one country after another that we thought was rather strong.

Also, in another issue, that of May 26 of the same magazine, the United States News and World Report which, by the way, I consider to be quite a good magazine, is contained a tabulation entitled "Two Worlds: Combat Power." One of the columns shows the United States bloc. These are the North Atlantic Pact nations. The other column shows the Russian bloc, being Russia and her satellites.

If the Senator will permit me, I should like to call attention to some figures as shown in this tabulation. Army divisions: In the Russian bloc, 170 divisions; in the North Atlantic Pact bloc, the United States bloc, 43 divisions.

Combat aircraft: Russian bloc, 16,000; the United States bloc, 14,000.

Naval ships and submarines: The Russian bloc, 427, the majority of which are modern submarines; the United States bloc, 546.

Then we get down to the atom-bomb stockpile. That is only estimated, so I do not think we need to put that into the RECORD, because I do not know of anyone who knows how many we have.

Then we come to tanks. Only a short time ago, I may say to the Senator from Texas, I read an article in a newspaper in which it was said that some of our military leaders had stated that the tank was becoming a rather useless instrument of war. I also read that tanks could not be used in Korea because of the nature of the terrain and by reason of the geography. Apparently, however, someone did use tanks and quite successfully, and apparently we are having a little trouble stopping them. The article points out that the Russian bloc has 40,000 modern tanks and the United States bloc has 6,000. Those are what may be called modern tanks. I think that bears out the point the Senator is making of the importance of activating our armed strength up to its quota.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How many divisions did the Senator's intelligence indicate the Russians had?

Mr. HUMPHREY. One hundred and seventy in the Russian bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And that compares with approximately 10 in the United States Army.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct. Forty-three divisions in the North Atlantic Pact area.

If the Senator will give me a little more time, I should like to submit a few more figures. I do not want to take any time away from the Senator, but I think this information is of great value. I have referred to the chart giving a comparison between what Hitler had in 1938 and what Stalin has in 1950. When we talk about Stalin, we are not talking about his stooges who are doing his fighting today. We find ourselves in the situation of never being able to get at the master minds. We have to deal with the satellite stooges.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, apropos of what the Senator has just pointed out, it is my opinion that the North Korean forces are now being counseled and directed and are being furnished equipment by Russia itself. The American people should realize the

problem which confronts us. This attack on South Korea is directed and led, in my judgment, by the Kremlin masters.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, let me say that I am sure the Senator from Texas has a correct understanding of the situation. I think we should look upon the present situation as one in which the Soviet Union is a great powerhouse, with the masters of the Soviet Union able to control the switches setting various forces loose in the world, anywhere they please to do so, and at any time—as was shown most graphically by the cartoon appearing in the newspaper, with Stalin being able to push the buttons and throw the switches and set war in motion in Korea or in several other areas.

Mr. President, if the Senator will further permit, I should like to present a few more figures:

In the case of steel, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 27,400,000 tons of steel; whereas today, in 1950, Stalin has at his disposal 35,200,000 tons.

From various sources and various types of information the reports we receive indicate that Stalin is building a tremendous industrial empire in the satellite areas of Poland, Upper Silesia, and Czechoslovakia. Certainly we should not minimize the importance of the factories in those satellite areas.

To give a few other figures, Mr. President, let me say that so far as concerns electrical power, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 62,300,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power, whereas in 1950 Stalin has at his disposal an annual production of 115,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours—right now.

As for the production of aluminum, in 1938 Hitler had available an annual production of approximately 215,000 tons, whereas today Russia has an annual production of 230,000 tons of aluminum.

As for oil, in 1938 Hitler had at his disposal an annual production of 15,800,000 barrels of oil, whereas today, in 1950, Russia has at its disposal an annual production of 355,500,000 barrels.

In the field of mobile equipment, we find this situation: In 1938, the year before Hitler moved into Poland with his blitzkreig, he had at his disposal only 400,000 trucks. Today the Soviet Union has 2,000.000 trucks.

In machine tools, in 1938 Nazi Germany had an inventory of 1,177,000 machine tools, whereas today, in 1950, Communist Russia has 1,300,000.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union has tremendous numbers of men available for military service. As of today, in 1950, there are in Russia 2,000,000 men of draft age, available for military service, coming up as a military class—each year, whereas in 1938 Germany had, as a similar group, only 500,000.

This evidence should be conclusive to the American people, let me say, that we are in for trouble.

So I think the Senator from Texas is doing well in presenting the call for action at an early date. However, if he does not mind my saying so, possibly all of us are a little late. I think we have some questions to ask the defense establishment.

The American people are wondering what has happened with all the money which has been appropriated for these purposes. Undoubtedly it has been used for good purposes, but I do not think we can permit super-secrecy about this matter. I think the people want to know what has happened to these funds, this $13,000,000,000 or $14,000,000,000.

I do not wish to be critical. I have voted for every appropriation bill for these purposes, and I doubt whether there is any Senator who is a stronger supporter of the administration than I am. However, this is not a matter of partisan politics. I think we should know what the administration has done. All Senators have to vote on these questions.

I wish to know why there has been delay in getting the fleet out of mothballs, why so long has been taken, and why only one or two vessels at a time have been made ready.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota will suspend. The Chair has some obligations in connection with the maintenance of proper procedure under the rules and the preservation of order. The Senator from Texas can yield only for a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Texas would answer my questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate the worth-while contribution which has been made by the junior Senator from Minnesota.

I wish to say that I shall be glad to join him in any attempt to determine whether the funds which have been allocated to the Department of Defense have been properly expended. However, I do not wish to go into that question at this time, but I wish to continue the discussion of the Korean situation.

Mr. President, I think we should look forward, not backward. It is not my purpose to attach blame to any individual or group, in the course of my remarks here today. I merely wish to point out what, in my best judgment, should be done now. I do so in the hope that those who have authority to put such a program into operation will give it every consideration.

Mr. President, the seventh point of this program is to make the fullest possible use of the present provision in the Selective Service Act enabling the Federal Government to place priority orders for all material essential for the Armed Forces. I believe that section of the Draft Act is section 18. At the time when I was serving as a Member of the House of Representatives, I offered an amendment to the Draft Act when it was before the House Armed Services Committee. That amendment was adopted by a vote of 29 to 1 in that committee, and the provisions of that amendment closely resemble the provisions of the existing law. When the bill was considered in the Senate, at the suggestion of the able junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senate wrote into the bill a provision, which now is the law, giving to the President the power to get any material he needs to further the war effort, by ordering the material and by paying a reasonable price for it. I am quite sure this will give him the authority he needs to obtain the production essential to support our Armed Forces. The priority provision could certainly be used to break such bottlenecks as the styrene shortage now handicapping the output of synthetic rubber and other shortages which deter full production.

This is a minimum program. I offer it as a suggestion, but I strongly urge its acceptance by those in authority.

We must not tarry longer looking for a cheap way out of the battle in which we are now engaged.

There is no cheap way out.

There is, in fact, no way out short of total victory.

We cannot compromise; we cannot escape; we cannot continue to retreat.

Twice before we have been plunged into global war because we moved too slowly, because we permitted the Kaiser and then Hitler to conclude that we would not mobilize our forces fully—or in time.

It is fortunate for us, Mr. President, that the men in the Kremlin have given us this warning—this time in which to prepare. Otherwise we might never have realized our weaknesses which are evident to us today; we might never have had the opportunity to repair our errors of judgment.

We have time now—although none of us knows how much time. We may have only a few weeks—but we may have time enough.

Let us use every minute, every second, to the best possible advantage. The American people are behind us. They want us to do all that is necessary—not merely half what is necessary.

Shall we permit history to decide that we did too little, too late? Or shall we—by a great and unified effort—do enough, soon enough?

Shall South Korea be remembered as a slaughterhouse for democracy—or as a graveyard for aggression?

That is the decision we must face.

We must make that decision now.

We must direct all our efforts to victory—immediate, decisive victory.

Words are useless; criticism is wasteful; delay is unthinkable. Let us together get on with the job which lies ahead.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the Senator from Texas takes his seat, I wonder whether he will yield, to permit me to make a brief observation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can yield only for a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, I wish to join the Senator from Texas in his remarks, and I wish to subscribe wholeheartedly to what he has said.

I desire to point out to the Senate that probably no one is better qualified to make the suggestions he has made than is the distinguished junior Senator from Texas. It so happens that some years ago—in particular, in 1942—both

he and I were in the midst of a situation which could be described, perhaps, as not too late, when viewed from our hindsight, but as too little; and in the same area in which the war is now occurring, the Senator from Texas and I had a good opportunity to realize that probably many of the things he is suggesting now should have been done then.

I am sure that his words, as a result of that great experience and his experience here as a member of the Armed Services Committee, together with his many years of service in the House of Representatives on the great Naval Affairs Committee, are the words of one who is qualified to make the suggestions he has made today in his very able speech.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I may say that the Senator from Washington is always generous in his expressions regarding the Senator from Texas.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF 3,000 WOMEN SINGERS FROM INDIANA

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, a group of 3,000 women from Indiana who have been in Washington since yesterday will sing tonight on the Plaza opposite the Senate Office Building. I wish to pay tribute to them because what they are doing is so typically American. These 3,000 women have come from 84 counties in Indiana to participate in the Washington sesquicentennial celebration. They are from the Home Economics Club chorus of Indiana. Throughout the year they meet every 2 weeks in their respective counties and sing and once each year they go to Purdue University, all 3,000 of them, to sing as a single State chorus. They are going to sing here tonight, as I said a moment ago, on the Plaza opposite the Senate Office Building. I believe that we should honor this group of women, because they have paid their own expenses to Washington. They adopted all sorts of enterprises to secure sufficient money to pay the expenses of the trip. None of their expenses were paid by the Government.

They came here in order to help the city of Washington and the Federal Government celebrate the sesquicentennial. I wish all Members of the Senate could hear these 3,000 voices singing in unison. I urge Senators to try to attend this festival tonight. These ladies are fine singers and capably represent the cultural interests of the rural communities of Indiana.

The thing I wanted to emphasize more than anything else is the fact that, though we are faced with a war, yet in America 3,000 women from the rural homes of Indiana make many sacrifices to come to Washington to assist in the observance of the sesquicentennial of the Nation's Capital. I think it should be an example to the world, and an inspiration to all of us in Washington, that there is still in the people of America the old American spirit and the desire to do things for themselves and to participate in our Government, without Government help. I strongly recommend that every occupant of the Senate galleries and each Senator attend the affair tonight in tribute to these 3,000 women, the oldest of whom is 83, the youngest of whom is 14. There will be no admission charge. These ladies are contributing their services.

SUGGESTED SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Government of the United States should immediately sever diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia and with the governments of the countries which are satellites of Soviet Russia. May I hasten to add that the severance of diplomatic relations is not a step toward war but is a last hope to marshal the free people of the world in the cause of peace and to quarantine those who are courting war by spreading their tentacles to all corners of the world.

There is no other course available to us than to end diplomatic relations if we are to maintain the moral respect of the peoples of the world and if we are to protect ourselves against the ever-increasing penetration of our country by Communist agents who are sent here under the cloak of diplomatic immunity to direct and control the Communist fifth column in this country.

Each of these grounds for this course of action warrants deliberate appraisal.

First, I invite the attention of the Senate to the moral compulsions which dictate this course of action.

In the relationships among the nations of the world the duly constituted government of each nation has by long custom been officially recognized by the governments of other nations. Generally, the de facto government is accepted as the de jure government on the theory that the peoples of each nation have the right to determine the form and personality of their government.

Notable among the exceptions to this custom were the occasions, still fresh in our memory, on which the Nazi invaders set up quisling governments in certain countries which they had overrun, but these quisling governments were not recognized by the Government of the United States or by our allies because they were governments by foreign usurpers.

The undeniable fact is, Mr. President, that the government of Soviet Russia and the governments of the countries which are satellites of Soviet Russia are not governments in the accepted sense of this term, but are, instead, an unholy band of mad marauders who lay claim to the form of government by stealth and by sheer force of ruthless power which they inflict on the people under their domination.

Is there a voice here in the Senate to assert that the Kremlin reflects the will of the people of Russia in which some 16,000,000 souls are imprisoned in slave-labor camps and in which millions more quake at the untrammeled power of the secret police?

By what pretense can we assume that those forces that have by intrigue seized the reins of government in Czechoslovakia represent the people of that prostrate land?

Let us read on down the list of peoples who have been stricken by this gang of international outlaws who now assert that they are the government of these unhappy lands: Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, China, East Germany, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania—and the list is ever lengthening.

Is there a Member of the Senate who is ready to declare that American blood is being spilt in Korea for any reason but to stem the tide of this cancerous growth which threatens to engulf the world? How, Mr. President, can we face the people of the world who yearn to be free from the yoke of terror which has been imposed upon them and still give official recognition to the monsters who have enslaved them?

Has there been manifest in our diplomatic relations with these enemies of mankind even the semblance of good faith? No, the council table to them is another mockery of men of good will.

I say, Mr. President, that the conscience of the world demands that the United States of America no longer entertain a pretense of that which we and the world know is not true. If we are to redeem our moral leadership which has repeatedly been so ignobly sacrificed on the altar of expediency, we shall forthwith declare to the people of the world that this Government shall no longer recognize as governments the mire of iniquity which today controls one-third of the people of the globe.

But, Mr. President, there is another equally compelling reason for this course of action which I urge, and that is the dire necessity to protect ourselves against the deadly Trojan horse fifth column in this country which is under the control and direction of official representatives of Communist governments who operate unhampered under the cloak of diplomatic immunity.

Mr. President, I am in dead earnest when I say that I know what I am talking about. Over the course of the last 2½ years a Senate subcommittee, of which I have been chairman, has conducted an intensive study and investigation of our immigration and naturalization systems. As the Senate will recall, we recently filed an exhaustive report on the subject, and at that time I introduced in the Senate a comprehensive bill which completely rewrites our immigration and naturalization laws.

One phase of our investigation dealt with the problems of the entrance into the country of Communist agents, the pipeline of espionage and the relationship between subversive activity in the United States, and the international Communist network which operates throughout the world.

The facts are, Mr. President, as I have previously recited them in detail to the Senate and as they appear beyond the shadow of a doubt from the evidence in the published hearings of our subcommittee, that the Communist network in the United States is inspired, organized, controlled and directed in a large part by those foreign agents who are sent here under diplomatic immunity and who are working feverishly to destroy us. The admissions into this country of aliens

in diplomatic status from behind the iron curtain has been running at the rate of approximately 1,000 a year. In addition, a substantial number have been sent here under the guise of press representatives, trading commissioners, students, domestics, seamen, delegates to various organizations and the like. Every one of them is sent with a definite assignment to engage in espionage, organize Communist cells, foment discord, distribute propaganda and otherwise subvert our democratic institutions. These are the kingpins and the lifeline of the deadly conspiracy in this country.

Typical of the evidence before the subcommittee is the following statement which appears in our published hearings from the testimony of a former Communist organizer:

The personnel of the various Soviet delegations, embassy, consulates, Amtorg, Tass, and so forth, in this country have been composed in part of Soviet intelligence agents. Hidden in each of these bureaus, ostensibly performing some routine function, are MVD men whose real job is to report on various phases of American society to Moscow headquarters. Recently this corps has been reinforced by the UN delegations of Russia and her satellites. A small group of these MVD agents, say three to five men, directs the work of the whole network in this part of the world; it filters the information that comes in and, making use of the diplomatic pouches, passes on what is new and useful to Moscow.

Here is the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Experience has revealed that foreign espionage agents seek the protection of a legal cover. By that, I mean they seek admittance into the United States on diplomatic passports. They seek assignments to some official foreign agency and thus conceal themselves under the diplomatic cloak of immunity. To further avert suspicion, a high-ranking espionage agent may very well be employed as a clerk or in some minor capacity in a foreign establishment. However, when he speaks, those with higher sounding titles follow his orders without question. Foreign espionage services maintain strict supervision over their activities in this country.

Right there may I point out that under our present laws the Department of Justice is powerless to exclude these foreign agents. In passing, may I say that the Department of State has appeared more than anxious to extend our hospitality to them without stint. An example of this tenderness toward these foreign agents is the contents of an unsolicited letter which I received from the Secretary of State vigorously opposing a bill which I introduced to provide for the exclusion of any alien, irrespective of his status, who seeks to enter the United States to engage in subversive activities. The theme of this letter of protest was that to exclude officials of Communist governments, even though they may seek entry to engage in subversive activities, might offend Communist Russia.

How long, Mr.. President, are we to remain hypnotized by the illusion that we can deal with madmen as though they were sane? How much longer shall we betray those of our own flesh and blood who are even now baring their breasts to the cannon and tanks which were assembled in the Soviet Union?

The severance of diplomatic relations is a last effort to salvage our moral leadership of the world and to avoid the terrible consequences of world war III. This course is but responsive to the law of self preservation. It will be the true voice of America which surely will be heard by all the people of the world.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield for an observation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I desire to commend the distinguished Senator from Nevada for the statesmanship which he has demonstrated today. As a member of the subcommittee which he has mentioned in his address I heartily endorse what he has said with respect to the real danger which exists in this country because of the Communist conspiracy here, which is one segment of the world-wide Communist network under the direction of the Kremlin. The distinguished Senator from Nevada, Mr. President, has rendered a real service to the Senate and to the country in urging, as he has today, a course of action which would cut the pipeline of this conspiracy and drive a wedge between the masters of the Kremlin and the millions who yearn to be free.

Mr. President, the vision of the Senator from Nevada certainly has been amply verified by the course of events which he foresaw several years ago. Plainer than any other Member of the Senate he saw and predicted step by step the course of aggression and the terrible danger in which the United States would be placed. I desire to read what the distinguished Senator from Nevada said several years ago, to show that his vision was accurate and that he is a statesman of the very highest caliber. In a radio speech delivered during the week of December 13, 1948, more than a year and a half ago, the distinguished Senator from Nevada had this to say:

What happens to China will vitally affect our foreign policy with regard to all Asia. * * * We know it is the objective of Russia to pull the iron curtain down (in Asia). That must not be allowed to happen if there is any way this Nation can prevent it. Without the open door to China—a door which we opened—all Asia will be made untenable for the forces of western democracy.

Mr. President, that statement is an historic truth. Had the leaders of this country harkened to those words a year and a half ago, the United States would not be in the terrible predicament in which it finds itself today. I read further from a prediction made by the Senator from Nevada on February 25, 1949, found at page 1533 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Flushed with recent victories, the real hand behind the Chinese Communists is making itself known in Asia today.

Listen to this prediction:

Korea is a powder keg, ready to explode in our face if we are pushed out of China as a force in opposition to communism.

Mr. President, what can be said on this floor which would be truer than what the distinguished Senator from Nevada said a year and a half ago? I quote further:

Reports already indicate the situation approaches outright war between the southern portion which we recognize and the northern or Communist portion which the Soviets recognize.

Make no mistake, if the Communists are not stopped in China, the next step will be Korea, and do not forget that in Korea we still maintain occupation troops and if trouble becomes serious in that country our boys must fight or get out and admit to the world that we are losing our battle for the survival of freedom.

Again I say had the leaders of the American Government possessed the wisdom and the foresight of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, we would not be faced today with a bloody war in Korea.

A great man once said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." It is vision such as has been demonstrated by the distinguished Senator from Nevada that is now urgently needed in high places in the American Government.

I read from another statement by the distinguished Senator from Nevada on August 22, 1949, when he said:

We believe Communist control of China would endanger gravely the American strategic position in the Pacific. There is ample substantial evidence in the files of the State Department and the Department of National Defense that the Communists, through their fifth columns of infiltration, already have begun to terrorize countries bordering China.

The distinguished Senator from Nevada recognized from the first the danger in all of Asia. He recognized that trouble there, if not handled in time, would lead to the loss of a great number of American boys. If his prophetic vision had been followed we would have peace in Asia, the United States would not be on the verge of war, and it would not be necessary to have American blood shed.

I say again, Mr. President, that when leaders lack vision the people perish. The distinguished Senator from Nevada has shown vision, leadership, and statesmanship in this crisis, and in relation to the whole Communist world conspiracy.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I express my gratitude to the Senator from Mississippi for having brought forth the thoughts I expressed on previous occasions. I only wish that the Chinese people had been encouraged to fight for their own land, and a token of encouragement on the occasion when I made those expressions some years ago would have saved us from the predicament in which we now find ourselves.

SUGGESTED DESIGNATION OF GEN. CARLOS ROMULO AS UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIELD

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, last Sunday on a radio broadcast which was reported by the press wire associations, I repeated my hope that the United Nations participation in the Korean crisis might be a maximum effort. Specifically, I suggested that in addition to the use of the United Nations flag which had just been authorized, it would be a most effective move if the United Nations were to designate Gen. Carlos

Romulo, President of the Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve in the field in resolving the breach of the peace now taking place in Korea.

This morning I was gratified to receive a telegram from General Romulo which is of prime importance in connection with that suggestion. The telegram reads as follows:

MANILA, *July 11, 1950.*

Senator HOMER FERGUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I appreciate your thinking of me as reported by Associated Press dispatch of July 10. As President of the Fourth General Assembly it is my duty to help carry out resolutions approved by the United Nations and will abide by whatever decision member states may take regarding their implementation. It was a real pleasure to see you in Washington during my last visit and I wish to reiterate my thanks to you for all the help you are giving the Philippines. Greetings and regards.

ROMULO.

This clearly shows General Romulo's sympathy with the proposal I have made, and makes his participation contingent upon action by the United Nations. He has himself declared that it is his duty to carry out resolutions approved by the United Nations and that he will abide by whatever decision member states may take regarding their implementation.

I therefore formally propose that the United States delegation at the United Nations be instructed to take such action as is necessary to have General Romulo designated to serve as deputy to the United Nations Commander, General MacArthur, in the field of active military operations.

I can see tremendous advantages to the cause of the United Nations to have General Romulo undertake this assignment. The General personifies the United Nations, because he is the President of its Fourth General Assembly. He is Chief Delegate of the Philippine Republic to the United Nations.

Second. He is a man of genuine military competence. He has been a brigadier general in the United States Army, and served with distinction throughout the Pacific campaign under General MacArthur, beginning with Bataan and Corregidor. I am confident that his services would be especially welcome now to General MacArthur, who has first-hand knowledge of General Romulo's ability.

Third. General Romulo is himself native to the Asiatic area, and has a thorough understanding of Asia's problems and of the aims and aspirations of its people.

My immediate reaction following the Korean outbreak was that here, in a clear case of aggression, is a supreme test involving the very survival of the United Nations as an instrument for peace and order in the world. It was my hope that the United Nations would grasp this opportunity to work in the cause of peaceful processes, and that the United States—in its own interest—would strongly support it. I was deeply gratified when the United Nations acted so promptly and so decisively.

It is my belief that the United Nations should go much further, and take every opportunity to make crystal clear its identification with the action it has authorized in Korea. In this connection, I hope that all member nations will join promptly in sending troops and giving effective aid in this action.

I earnestly hope that the United States as a member of the United Nations will focus its own policy more strongly on this object of United Nations identification as a wholly effective instrumentality for peace. Now and in the future we should press for bold international action through the United Nations to the end that peace and order should replace anarchy in the world.

I shall have more to say on this point at another time, but for the present I earnestly hope that without delay, the United States delegation to the United Nations be instructed to take whatever action is necessary to have Gen. Carlos Romulo designated to serve as the United Nations deputy associate with General MacArthur in the field.

Mr. President, I have sent a copy of these remarks by special messenger to Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, so he may know how I feel about this particular matter.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, when I was working my way through the law school of the University of Michigan, a very wise practitioner who taught law gave us much sage advice. Among the other nuggets of wisdom he gave us, speaking to us as embryo lawyers, was this:

> Do not be ashamed to say you do not know. A man who always knows is either a damn fool or damn liar, and will make a very poor counselor.

He said further:

> You first have to get the facts. Then you have to study the law applicable to the facts. Then if your judgment of the law and the facts is accurate you will be in a position to advise.

Mr. President, we find ourselves today groping for the facts. We read headlines in the newspapers which tell us that Korea will become for us a Dunkirk, or some other name such as Bataan is used. They are dealing simply with the situation as it is at present.

Mr. President, I was very much impressed by the speech delivered by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. MCCARRAN]. As he said, in trying to find out how to keep America safe and secure, and maintain the American way of life, we must keep in mind that we are living in a world in which another great power uses the penetration method. Since the shooting stopped after the Second World War that great power has taken over 150,000,000 people by means of penetration. The Senator from Nevada very graphically portrayed the danger to America because we are so naive. We let almost any individual come into the United States, and we permit almost any method of penetration to operate before we act.

Mr. President, I speak now about the world situation as it confronts us today. The newspapers say there is a feeling of relief in Washington now that the bickering and indecision has disappeared and that we are rallying to the President's support. I am not so sure that that feeling now exists to the extent it did immediately after the President sent American forces to Korea. I am sure that in the hinterland people are thinking, and thinking, and thinking about where we are going.

Where are we going, Mr. President? Of course, as suggested by the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] today on the floor of the Senate, we must get our house in order. He meant our military house. But I am talking about some of the facts which I think we have to consider before we try to determine just where we are going. The cost of the last war in the way of lives and disrupted plans is so fresh in our memories that people are pretty dubious as to the program. That, Mr. President, is a fact. When I say the program, I am not talking about this little phase of the program which now is in operation in Korea. The world is our stage, Mr. President, and where the next eruption will take place no one knows. The only country which has the answer to that question is Russia.

I want to call another fact to the attention of the Senate. It will be remembered that in 1948 we created the National Security Council. It was the function and the responsibility specifically of that Council to do the following things:

First. To assess and appraise the objectives, the commitments, and the risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power in the interest of national security for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

Second. To consider policies—and this was our law—on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with national security—I repeat concerned with national security—and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

I wish to cite another fact. After all, the intervention in Korea is not the same as the sending of troops into Nicaragua. The implication of our move in Korea is so far-reaching that we are wondering where we go from here. It was stated on the Senate floor by a distinguished Senator today that the significant fact is that everywhere Russia is directing the movements of her satellites, that she is not expending her own troops, but is utilizing the troops of other groups over which she has control. Someone called them her stooges. That is a very significant fact.

Another significant fact we must consider in determining where we are going is that today's newspapers state that Chinese Communist troops are in action in Korea. Russia can expend 100,000,000 of those troops without one Russian being killed.

Another significant fact we must not forget is that, as has been stated time

and time again on the floor of the Senate, the Russian policy is to exhaust the resources and the manpower of this Nation so that we will become so weak that when she produces the major blow we will not be able to resist it.

I wish to speak of the philosophy of the Russians. By "the Russians" I do not mean the common people, who are serfs, who are slaves. I am talking about the leaders who have swallowed whole the Marxist concept that there is no God, that the state is omnipotent, that the citizen is a serf, that all property belongs to the state, and that the individuals must obey the commands of the state. I am speaking of that group headed by Stalin and others who have done such a tremendous work in taking over approximately one-third of the earth's surface, and controlling almost 1,000,000,000 human beings.

Those are facts which I want the Senate to bear in mind.

If we are going to apply to the present situation the common-sense rule which the wise teacher at the University of Michigan laid down for those of us who were embryo lawyers, I repeat that we must consider all the facts. In addition to the facts I have enumerated, what are some of the others?

We know that it is apparent that Russia has trained and armed the North Korean forces and is directing the attack. Of course it is always well to know whom one is fighting.

It is also apparent that under the Marxist and Communist philosophy, as expressed by Marx, Lenin, and others, the objective is to revolutionize and take over the world. We know that in Korea the Russian tanks are the things that are doing the devastating work. Russia has equipped the North Koreans with tanks and other weapons; and when we destroy 30 or 40 of those tanks, another 100 come into action. They are what are pushing our boys back and back. If the Chinese Communists go in there with several hundred thousand men, that will constitute another important fact. Apparently the manpower available to the other side is inexhaustible. It may be that we shall be pushed out of Korea. So we should consider where we go from there.

Of course, we are trying to evaluate the entire battlefield, not only in terms of Korea, but in terms of the entire world. I sincerely trust that those in Government who thus far have failed properly to evaluate and appraise the situation in the Far East will not fail to realize that the whole world is the battlefield.

We know, as another fact, that there are rumblings in the Berlin area.

I agree with those who say that when Russia has created diversions here and there, she will be ready to strike in Iran and will be able to take over the oil fields there, which are her great objective. She needs the oil, although today she is producing more oil than she has ever produced before.

However, it is almost a certainty that the next move Russia will make will be in Iran. The question is, what are the freedom-loving nations doing about that? Do they have those oil wells in such shape that if the invasion starts, the wells will be destroyed at once? That is a question which some of us ask. A charge of dynamite or other explosive in each oil well would do the job. However, in that respect will we find ourselves in a situation comparable to that in which the Belgians and the French found themselves in the last World War, and as we were at Pearl Harbor—asleep at the switch? Korea has been called a Pearl Harbor, a Bataan, a Dunkirk. Will we be asleep?

Mr. President, another question the people back home are asking is, What has become of the $15,000,000,000 a year which has been appropriated by Congress for defense purposes? How has that money been spent in terms of preparations?

It is not simply a question of appropriating money; but we had better see to it that when the taxpayers pay money for defense purposes, they get 100 cents' worth of value for every dollar that is spent. Otherwise, when we are fighting the perimeter battles—if that is what we are going to have to do—the Russians will see that we are led into a trap. In the meantime their saboteurs will come into this country.

Day before yesterday I telephoned Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and read him a letter from a manufacturer located in the East, who said that at a certain party at which some persons got drunk, he talked to a Communist who said that in every great plant in this country they had people planted, people who will take care of sabotage work when and if certain conditions arise—in other words, that they will be ready. I gave that information to the FBI for whatever it is worth. Certainly it is consistent with the remarks which have been made today, on the floor of the Senate, by the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, are we alert; or is it a fact that we are mentally asleep—as we were in Korea?

I have previously referred to the function of the National Security Council. We are going to pour into Korea our country's reserves of material and men. As has been suggested on the floor of the Senate, that situation presents a very serious problem which we must consider. Has it been properly considered by the various agencies of the Government, particularly by the National Security Council, which, as we know, is composed of the heads of the Government, namely, the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the National Security Resources Board, now Mr. Symington. Why have not we and why have not they been fully acquainted with this situation?

Why have so many of our aircraft carriers been kept in mothballs? It has been stated that if we had four or five or six of our aircraft carriers, equipped with the necessary planes, in the seething, fermenting area in the Far East, the situation there today might be quite different.

Mr. President, there is no inclination on my part personally to criticize anyone. However, we Americans have lived a soft life—even during the last World War, things came to us easily—and we have had one continuous administration for 20 years, an administration which has had its own way for all that period of time. Therefore, it seems to me that it is time that questions were raised, and that some of us called attention to the fact that the danger to our national house is that of utter destruction.

Mr. President, this is not the first time in history when people have slept. I have just finished reading a book entitled "The Egyptian," written by a Finn, telling the story of Egypt a thousand years before the life of Christ, recounting how the great Pharaoh had a false sense of security, despite all the omens and warnings, despite the warring tribes, despite the situation in Syria and other lands. He simply fell asleep at the switch, so to speak; and his country was taken over.

Mr. President, we have been living in the lap of luxury, and we have been spending $15,000,000,000 a year for national defense purposes. However, where are our defenses? I think the American people should be told the facts in that connection.

A moment ago I said that there are rumblings in Iran and rumblings in Berlin. There are also rumblings in Tito's land. Tito says he can handle the situation. I think he is probably about as misinformed as we were about Korea.

Another fact is quite significant. We are seeking to get the facts, and then, from the facts, to find the answer to the question, Where do we go? Another fact which is quite significant, and which we in America must keep in mind, is that all over the world Russia, as I said before, seems to be getting manpower other than her own to start the fighting toward her objectives. Thus, in China, as I said, she gets the Communist Chinese. In Korea, she gets the North Korean Communists; and in Indochina and Malaya, she gets Indochinese and Malayan Communists to do the fighting.

The fact has been stressed, as I recall, by one of the Senators, and it is a known fact, that Russia has built great manufacturing cities behind the Urals. We also know that what she would need most in a world contest would be oil. Therefore, I think we may safely draw the conclusion that Iran is on her schedule; just when, no one knows.

It also appears—and this is a most significant fact, and some of the facts were stated today by the Senator from Minnesota—that Russia has outdistanced the world in the number of airplanes manufactured. Why? She has outdistanced the world in tanks. The effectiveness of her tanks is demonstrated in Korea. Is the action in Korea merely a trying-out operation? Someone had said that we are supposed to have secret weapons, and that one of the purposes behind the Korean encounter is to force us to open up and show our secret weapons in that fight, in order that Russia may know about them, if, indeed, she does not already have them. Mr. President, you and I remember, years ago, when Spain was the testing ground for Communist and

Fascist groups. Different countries participated. Russia gave the Spanish Communists arms, but not men in that fight. She egged them on. It was the preliminary bout preceding the world battle—World War II.

As I say, the only purpose at this time of bringing out these facts, as distinguished from surmises, is not that we do not know them, but, Mr. President, so that you and I may become conscious of them, and so that they will operate to give direction and perhaps guidance, particularly the Executive and the Defense Department of the Government, to the end that they may become wise to the situation, we may know where we are going and not commit great blunders and expose our great country to something which we ourselves imposed upon Japan.

These are some of the basic facts, but not all of them. Some of us would like to know what is around the corner of tomorrow. Today it was mentioned on the floor that "without vision, the people perish." Are we to try to contain Russia's allies throughout the world? That is a part of the foreign policy that we must know about. Moreover, we must count the cost. We must evaluate that, Mr. President. Read the newspapers today and see how our boys were slaughtered. Of 500 of them, but 28 or 30 remain. We have got to count those costs. Those were our boys. We are in Korea, and must continue our activities there; but we cannot focus all our sights on Korea. Look at the map of Russia. There she is, concentrated within her 8,000,000 square miles, striking out, feeling the world out in all directions; and we are 9,000 or 10,000 miles away.

Another fact which I want to call particularly to the attention of the National Security Council is this: We have heard much said about the fact that the Navy was not permitted to get into action, that we did not have available a sufficient number of air carriers and were not adequate to handle the situation in that respect.

Another fact we must remember is that at Pearl Harbor our ships were sitting like ducks. They were bombed from the air. It is possible for our ships to be sitting like ducks on the ocean, sailing the waters between China and the Korean peninsula, where they can be bombed from the air or attacked by the snorkel submarine. The question is, What precautions have been taken? Are we alert to such dangers? Will our entire Navy be sunk.

In February 1941, speaking on the floor of the Senate, about 8 months before Pearl Harbor, I called attention to the certain facts and asked that President Roosevelt submit to the Senate in executive session information as to the condition of our defenses in Hawaii and the Philippines, and that we be permitted to catechise the Secretary of State and other officials. On that occasion I asked, "Will our ships be found, as the Russian ships were in the Russo-Japanese War, at Port Arthur?" For 8 months following that no attention was paid to the question. No attention was paid when I asked that information be given us as to our defenses in Hawaii and the Philippines. We remained in Pearl Harbor totally oblivious, as we have done in Korea. The general in charge of Korea was on his way home, and the colonel whom he left in charge was in Japan.

I am not speaking against individuals, but about a condition of mind which is exceedingly dangerous in this period. The world has become contracted. The war game is now played on something similar to a chessboard. We have planes that will travel 1,000 miles an hour. A week or two ago we were told how we were going to handle the possible situation of planes coming with bombs over the Pole.

There is another fact which is tremendously significant. It goes to the question of what happened at Pearl Harbor and what happened in Korea. It relates to our total blindness to the world situation as it is. Have we forgotten Hiroshima and Nagasaki? We remember that by one bomb between 80,000 and 100,000 lives were snuffed out. Yet only a few weeks ago we were talking about planes coming over to this country.

Mr. President, for years I have talked about decentralization. That is a vital subject today. We are still building larger cities. We are still concentrating factories which are vital to our defense within certain constricted areas, where it would be possible for one bomb to knock them out. Those are facts, Mr. President. We are living in the Atomic Age which we, ourselves, brought into being. We demonstrated the effectiveness of the atomic bomb on certain Japanese cities. What are we doing about that? What are our defenses? How much asleep are we?

As I say, Mr. President, I do not like to indulge in personalities, but we sent to Korea 500 officers. What was our information from them? It was that the South Koreans could take care of the situation. What were those officers doing? They certainly were asleep to the real situation. Is that same condition true as to every front on this sphere? Are we still asleep at the switch? Are we permitting the gold-braid boys to fall asleep when it is their job to alert us?

One of the things in which we are interested is whether we have been getting value for the money we have been spending for national defense, or are we just as unalert and unprepared to meet an attack on our own shores as were the South Koreans? Have we, because of the conflict in Korea, forgotten the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Are we alert to the danger of the snorkel, with our Navy in the Far East? Will the Navy be found by the Russian planes and snorkels like sitting ducks, as were our ships at Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked, only this time sailing the seas? What constitutes alertness and adequacy changes with the changing of time and events.

Mr. President, I hope the signs indicating that we are asleep will disappear in America. I hope that those who have the power under the law, such as the National Security Council, will accept the obligation, in the interest of national security, of doing that which is necessary. I repeat, their function is to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power.

We were very naive in dealing with Stalin in the past. I repeat, because I want it clearly known, if that be possible, that we are building our cities bigger; we are centralizing our production; and we neglect the building of the St. Lawrence seaway, which is now so necessary—more so than ever before—in order that in the great Middle West area the production of steel and the things which are made from steel may continue. If we should become isolated in a third world war—and no one knows what the effect of the snorkel will be; no one knows what the effect of the great planes which can travel 6,000 or 7,000 miles will be—if we cannot produce the iron ore, and the steel from it, we shall not be able to produce planes, tanks, and munitions of war, and we shall not be able to rebuild our cities.

America must become alerted, and those who lead us must become alerted and totally aware of the tremendous challenge which is thrown at us.

We have taken no steps to decentralize our Government. One bomb could destroy the taproots of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of our Government. One bomb planted on Washington could set this Nation into confusion, because the taproots of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches would be gone.

Why did we not bomb Tokyo? It was because General MacArthur told us not to do it. He said, "If you destroy the head of the government, chaos will be the result."

We are proceeding like babes in the woods, just as naive as can be, with no provision against an emergency which might arise overnight. We can be sure that the first spot for attack by Russia will be Washington, because its destruction would cause demoralization.

So, Mr. President, we talk about alertness, but what have we done? Are we still living back in the days of 1941 when armed planes could not cross the ocean and when we had no thought of planes coming over the Pole?

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], speaking about Korea, stated that the situation was tough. He said:

> Naturally, the logistic problems are extremely difficult, due to distance, and there are limited port facilities and relatively poor landing-field facilities for aviation.

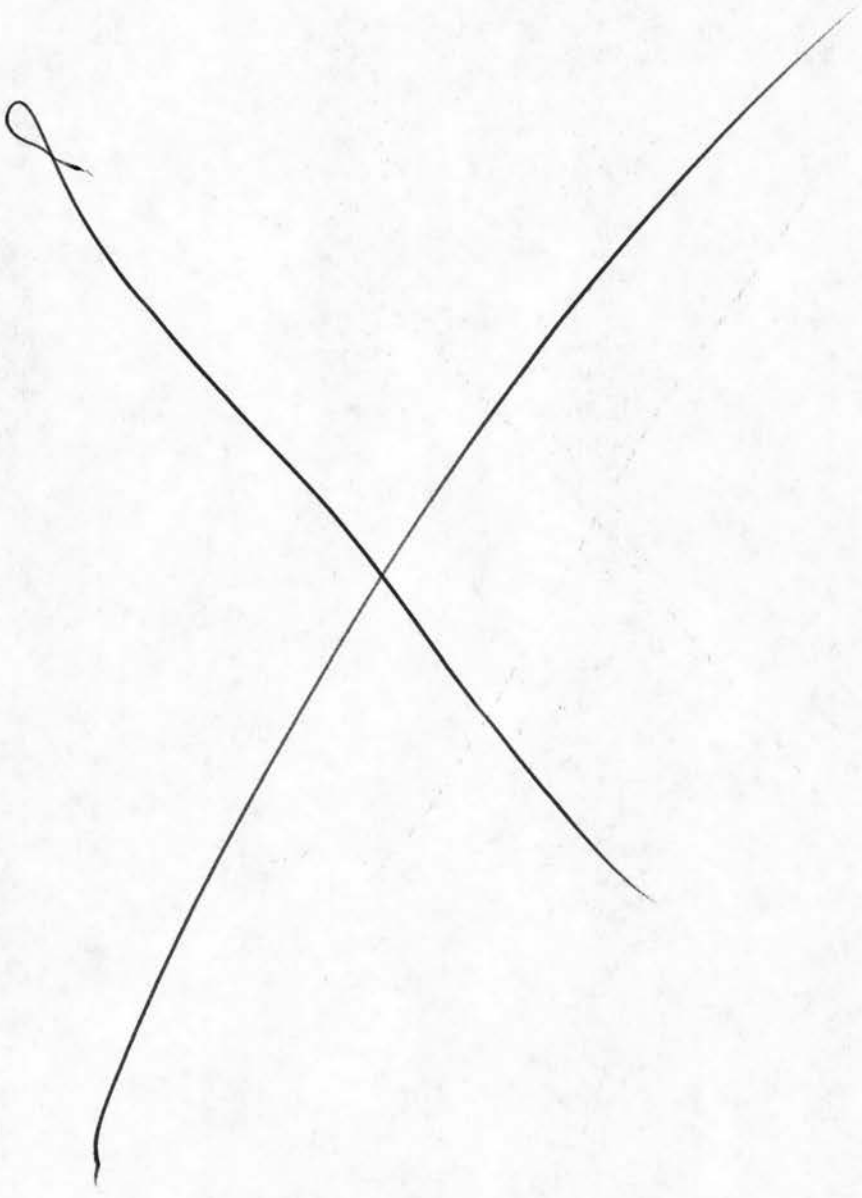
David Lawrence, in commenting on this statement, said:

> These words might have been uttered about America's position in the Far East when the Japanese took both the Philippines and Hawaii in 1941, and one must rub one's eyes and pinch one's self to make sure this is 1950. With all the Navy's aircraft carriers and the vast number of planes in the Pacific only 5 years ago, it seems as if someone blundered badly despite the $15,000,000,000 a year spent for defense purposes.

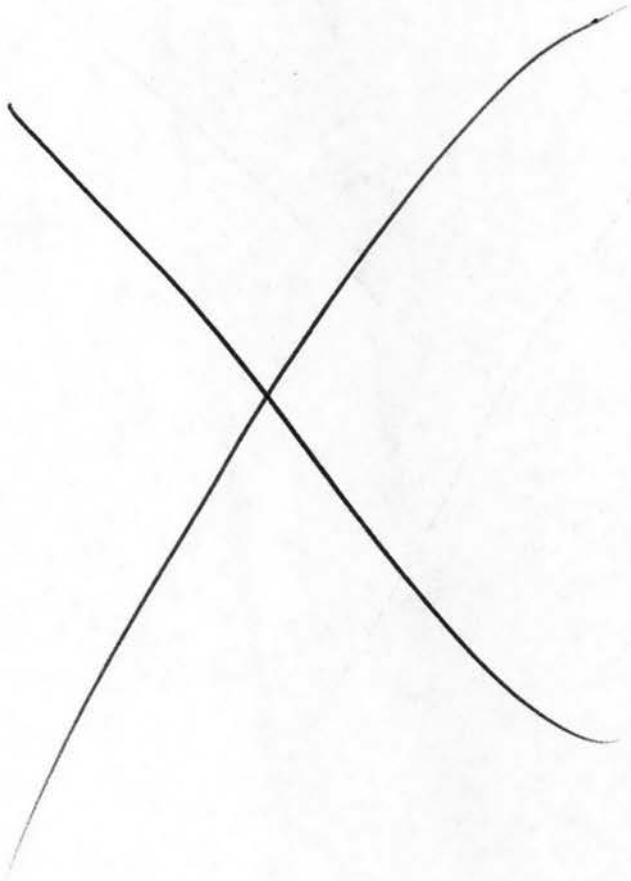
Mr. President, I shall summarize briefly and then conclude.

We must remember that we are living in 1950. In the years since 1941 the world has stepped ahead in scientific progress to such an extent that we have literally contracted the world into a very

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Brannan's address as made available by him and of his report to this Office relative to the said meeting.

With regard to whether the salary and expenses of the community committeemen attending the meeting may properly be allowed, the Secretary of Agriculture, by section 388 of the act of February 16, 1938, 52 Stat. 68, 7 U. S. C. 1388, is directed to utilize State, county, and local committees as established by 16 U. S. C. 590h (b), and the programs of the Production and Marketing Administration are largely administered through such committeemen. As you know the said committeemen are not regular Government employees but farmers elected to assist in carrying out the agricultural programs. To effectively carry out their duties, of course, they must be trained as to their functions and related problems and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture (par. 713.37, Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing PMA County and Community Committees) provide for meetings "when necessary to the successful administration of the program." The salary and travel expenses of the community committeemen appear to have been in accordance with rates duly established by competent authority under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Also, the said salary and expenses appear to constitute administrative expenses incurred by the county committeemen in cooperating in the carrying out of the production-and-marketing program which the Secretary of Agriculture by section 388 (b) of the act of February 16, 1938, 7 U. S. C. 1388b, is authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available for such program. The meeting considered as a whole appears to have familiarized such committeemen with the workings of the program, and it is believed that the salary and expenses of the community committeemen are properly authorized to be paid as administrative expenses of the county committee under section 368 (b) of the said act. While the said section of law makes provision for payment of the administrative expenses of the county committee, the salary and expenses of the community committeemen who assist the county committees in carrying out the program appear properly to be for consideration as an administrative expense of the county committee which is payable in the same way as would other administrative expenses of this county committee such as stenographic services, their own compensation and expenses, and the like.

I trust that what is set forth above and the attached material will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY,
July 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WARREN: I want to thank you for your letter of June 20 and also for the material enclosed relating to the meeting of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, at St. Paul, Minn., on April 3 and 4, 1950.

However, I must say that I am pretty much disappointed and disturbed in your report as submitted. In effect, you almost give the PMA a clean bill of health in connection with this meeting.

The crux of the issue raised by me in connection with this meeting was whether or not the expenses and salary of community committeemen could be paid in connection with their attendance at the second day of St. Paul meeting for the purpose of hearing political speeches.

Senator FERGUSON made the point that Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan violated section 201 of title 18 of the United States Code by making a speech intended to influence legislation. In other words, instead of discussing the PMA program as now authorized by law, he made a plea for the adoption of the so-called Brannan plan. Certainly, this plea for the Brannan plan could have been made for no other purpose than the influencing of proposed legislation.

So far as I can see, you have not made any finding as to whether the Secretary violated section 201 of the law in making such a speech. Possibly you do not consider this as coming under your jurisdiction.

However, as to the specific point I made, you state that "said committeemen are not regular Government employees but farmers elected to assist in carrying out the agricultural programs. To effectively carry out their duties, of course, they must be trained as to their functions and related problems and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture (paragraph 713.37, 'Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing PMA County and Commodity Committees') provide for meetings 'when necessary to the successful administration of the program.'

"The salary and travel expenses of the community committeemen appear to have been in accordance with rates duly established by competent authority under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Also, the said salary and expenses appear to constitute administrative expenses incurred by the county committeemen in cooperating in the carrying out of the Production and Marketing program which the Secretary of Agriculture by section 388 (b) of the act of February 16, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1388b), is authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available for such program."

You have ignored the fact that the community committeemen were not even invited to attend the first day of the meeting on April 3 which was publicized by the PMA as the day on which county committeemen would "make plans for the year's conservation work and to consider administrative details of the price-support and crop-insurance programs."

It was made clear in the PMA news releases that the county committeemen would "be joined by community committeemen for the second day's session in the auditorium arena." I have searched the record carefully and I cannot find any statement or announcement whatsoever that the second day's meeting would be devoted to, or was actually devoted to, anything but speeches. These speeches were not billed as discussions of programs now on the statute books; they were listed in such vague terms as "messages of vital importance to people interested in agriculture."

Besides Secretary Brannan, other speakers at the second day of the conference mentioned were Dr. Dewey Anderson, executive director of Public Affairs Institute, who was there to discuss the President's point 4 program; and Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, who did not discuss the PMA program at all.

I cannot see how you can justify paying community committeemen for attending the second day of the St. Paul meeting on the ground that community committeemen can attend meetings "when necessary to the successful administration of the program." I don't see how even Secretary Brannan's discussion of the proposed Brannan plan has anything to do with the successful administration of the program now on the statute books, which is the only program community or county committeemen have any responsibility for administering.

You also hold that—

"The salary and expenses of the community committeemen who assist the county committees in carrying out the program appear properly to be for consideration as an administrative expense of the county committee which is payable in the same way as would other administrative expenses of this county committee such as stenographic services, their own compensation and expenses and the like."

According to this interpretation, the county committee can hire anyone to attend any meeting for any purpose. I am sure most county committees would not willingly and knowingly do this, but this, nevertheless, is the import of your interpretation.

I want to make it clear that I am not blaming the committeemen for what took place in connection with the St. Paul meeting. It is their superiors whom I hold responsible.

I am keenly disturbed by your report which so obviously evaded the points raised by Senator FERGUSON and myself.

By determining that the 4,256 community committeemen could legally be paid salary and expenses to the second day of the St. Paul conference, I fear you have cleared the way for the expenditure of large sums of PMA funds for political purposes.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senator.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 7, 1950.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: I have received your letter of July 6, 1950, with further reference to the meeting of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, at St. Paul, Minn., on April 3 and 4, 1950.

It was somewhat distressing to me to learn that you did not consider my letter of June 20, 1950, as completely responsive to your letters of April 12 and May 19 and I wish to assure you there was certainly no intention on my part to be evasive or to indicate any personal approval of the meeting. My effective jurisdiction in the matter was considered to relate solely to the bare legal question involved—the availability of appropriated funds for the payments to community committeemen—and it was thought that the conclusion that the appropriation was available sufficiently answered your letters to the extent it was within my authority to do so.

For the reasons stated in my letter of June 20, 1950, there appears to be no proper legal basis for the General Accounting Office to disallow credit for the payments made to community committeemen for attendance at the second day of the meeting. Community committeemen are provided for by law, they are authorized to participate in the agricultural programs, they are authorized to attend meetings in relation thereto, and appropriated funds are available for expenses incurred in that connection. That does not necessarily mean, of course, that I approve of the meeting or the way in which it was conducted. As you know, I have no authority to disallow or withhold credit for payments because they may have been made extravagantly or unwisely or because the benefits received may not have been as great as might be expected or desired. I have no authority to administer the agricultural programs or to substitute my judgment for the judgment of the officials charged with such responsibility.

The conclusion that community committeemen may be paid in connection with attendance at meetings was not intended to convey the impression that county committees "can hire anyone to attend any meeting for any purpose," and I assure you that the county committees have no such authority and the said conclusion will not be so applied in the audit here of accounts and claims.

It will be noted that section 201 of title 18, United States Code (now sec. 1913, title 18) contains penal provisions for violations thereof which are not within my authority to enforce. The fine and imprisonment provisions thereof are criminal in nature and could be enforced only through judicial action. And should that take place, it probably would afford no basis for disallowing credit for the payments made to the community committeemen. They were paid for attending the meeting and not for attempting to influence anyone.

It is hoped that the foregoing will satisfactorily explain the position of the General Accounting Office in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, in discussing the appropriation bill I do not desire to take very much time, but I discover in the Department of Agriculture appropriation covered in the report on page 90, a provision for the activities under the Research and Marketing Act, 1946. In the House bill an appropriation of $11,000,000 was made, but the Senate committee recommended that $6,000,000 be allowed, and that $5,000,000 be taken from this item and transferred to the Office of Experiment Stations.

I have tried to find in the statements or in the bill or somewhere else an explanation as to why that should have been done. On page 97 I find the very brief statement given there from which I read:

> The increase recommended by the committee in this item is to conform to the distribution of section 9 funds from the item for Research and Marketing Act of 1946 in the amount of $5,000,000—

And so forth. That is about the only explanation given.

I turn then to page 106, and I find under the heading "Decreases" that appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act has been decreased $5,000,000, and a statement as to why it is made.

Mr. President, I hope the Committee on Appropriations is prepared to withstand a point of order against this item, because in my opinion it represents an attempt on the part of the Appropriations Committee to change and to repeal by its action portions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

I think I understand the reason for it, but I believe it is nonetheless regrettable. I hope the Members of the Senate, before they vote on this item, if they have a chance to vote on it, if the point of order is not found to be good, will read Public Law 733 of the Seventy-fifth Congress again. This is the law known as the Hope-Flannagan Act, or the Flannagan-Hope Act—it has been labeled both ways—named for the majority and minority ranking members of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1946. They both introduced individual bills, and those two bills were consolidated, and the bill passed providing for research and marketing in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, I ask at this point that section 1 of that act may be printed in the RECORD because it states the purpose of the legislation.

There being no objection, section 1 of the act was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to promote the efficient production and utilization of products of the soil as essential to the health and welfare of our people and to promote a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life as indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity. It is also the intent of Congress to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry which will aid in maintaining an equitable balance between agriculture and other sections of our economy. For the attainment of these objectives, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to conduct and to stimulate research into the laws and principles underlying the basic problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, including but not limited to: Research relating to the improvement of the quality of, and the development of new and improved methods of the production, marketing, distribution, processing, and utilization of plant and animal commodities at all stages from the original producer through to the ultimate consumer; research into the problems of human nutrition and the nutritive value of agricultural commodities, with particular reference to their content of vitamins, minerals, amino and fatty acids, and all other constituents that may be found necessary for the health of the consumer and to the gains or losses in nutritive value that may take place at any stage in their production, distribution, processing, and preparation for use by the consumer; research relating to the development of present, new, and extended uses and markets for agricultural commodities and byproducts as food or in commerce, manufacture, or trade, both at home and abroad, with particular reference to those foods and fibers for which our capacity to produce exceeds or may exceed existing economic demand; research to encourage the discovery, introduction, and breeding of new and useful agricultural crops, plants, and animals, both foreign and native, particularly for those crops and plants which may be adapted to utilization in chemical and manufacturing industries; research relating to new and more profitable uses for our resources of agricultural manpower, soils, plants, animals, and equipment than those to which they are now, or may hereafter be, devoted; research relating to the conservation, development, and use of land, forest, and water resources for agricultural purposes; research relating to the design, development, and the more efficient and satisfactory use of farm buildings, farm homes, farm machinery, including the application of electricity and other forms of power; research relating to the diversification of farm enterprises, both as to the type of commodities produced, and as to the types of operations performed, on the individual farm; research relating to any other laws and principles that many contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry including such investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life, and the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer and the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and such other researches or experiments bearing on the agricultural industry or on rural homes of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of Puerto Rico, the respective States, and Territories. In effectuating the purposes of this section, maximum use shall be made of existing research facilities owned or controlled by the Federal Government or by State agricultural experiment stations and of the facilities of the Federal and State extension services. Research authorized under this section shall be in additon to research provided for under existing law (but both activities shall be coordinated so far as practicable).

Mr. ANDERSON. In that connection, section 9 and section 10 were changed in the bill to give additional sums for new types of studies looking toward the better marketing of agricultural products and toward the utilization of farm crops. This had been the subject of long, long study. It was not something which was hastily drawn out of a hat and presented to the Congress. As a matter of fact the Department of Agriculture had caused a survey to be made of every type of agricultural experimental work, research work, that was going on in the whole United States, and after that survey was completed, it required months of time of an entire staff even to correlate all the facts brought to light as to the type of research being done by private and public institutions in the United States. When all that work was done and when the results of the correlation were apparent to the Department of Agriculture, it was seen that there was need for a tremendous amount of work by the Department of Agriculture itself both by experimentation which it might carry on and by experimentation which it might farm out to the agricultural colleges and to private research organizations if agricultural crops were properly to be utilized. As I said, that was not hastily done. It required months of work. Then finally upon the basis of all that research a bill was prepared and presented to the Congress.

Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a pamphlet entitled "The Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946—A Consideration of Basic Objectives and Procedures," which was issued by the Agricultural Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association. It is strange that a publication of this nature could be issued and the act praised highly by everyone in the United States who was concerned with the Department of Agriculture, and that then a committee of the Congress should wipe out that work in a moment by a provision in the agricultural appropriation bill. It was not done solely by the Senate committee. The House committee took care of the changes in section 10 (a) and (b). Then the Senate committee took care of the provisions in section 9. I submit that those two things added together have pretty effectively scuttled the research provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

It seems to me it would have been much better if it was desired to repeal

the act, to have raised the question on the floor by submitting a bill for that purpose and having it referred to the Committee on Agriculture in the House or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate. I hope at this stage, instead of reading it, because the hour is already late, that I may have permission to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement on the act itself, its purposes and provisions, not prepared by me, but prepared by the Agricultural Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The agricultural colleges have been engaged in research almost since their beginning some 85 years ago. Much of their study has been on technological problems such as the improvement of varieties, animal breeding and feeding, soil management, disease and pest control and so on—in other words, on ways of improving and cheapening production.

The results achieved have been enormous, though for the most part not sensational. Since agriculture is a competitive industry, a good part of the benefits has been widely diffused among the Nation's population in the form of more abundant, cheaper, and better products.

In recent decades, however, farming has become more highly commercial. It requires larger investments, borrows more money, ships its products greater distances, and produces more specialties. It is concerned with a vast array of economic relationships many of which involve closely related technological problems. This shift from relative self-sufficiency and largely local markets to broad national and international markets has made necessary more study of market organization, of problems of packing, storing, shipping, and selling, and of competitive relations with other areas.

New uses of agricultural products and new outlets for them have also become more important, and the problems of oversupply and undersupply and of stabilizing prices and incomes have come into prominence. There is, furthermore, a growing recognition of the importance to agriculture of nonfarm incomes and buying power and of general national policies relating to credit, taxation, transportation, labor, and international trade.

The act of 1946 is clearly intended as a major step in the evolutionary process of providing for agriculture a research arm comparable to those available to many nonagricultural industries. This process began with the Hatch Act of 1887 and was extended by the Adams Act of 1906. In 1925, through the Purnell Act, and again in 1935, through the Bankhead-Jones Act, the Congress not only increased the funds for agricultural research but broadened the directives under which it was to be carried on. The act of 1946 represents a more vigorous and comprehensive attempt to create a larger and better balanced program of agricultural research. Its major emphasis is on economic problems, particularly those relating to marketing. There is clear recognition, however, of the need for continuing and strengthening the work on technological problems. The specific directives for research on marketing and economic problems should not be interpreted as deemphasis on technological research, but rather as an effort to strengthen an underdeveloped phase of the research program.

No industry, of course, can afford to ignore researches looking to improved and more efficient production, to the maintenance of its basic resources, and to the elimination of physical losses and wastages. Agriculture's efforts to solve problems of these types should be continued vigorously and effectively.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate long. I merely have made this statement on the floor today because the matter referred to will come up tomorrow, I assume, when the item in question is reached. I think it is extremely unfortunate that there is not a better explanation for the action of the committee. I called officials of the Department of Agriculture and tried to find out what the reason was for the change, and the answer I received was that it was proposed to simplify the appropriation structure. That is a simple explanation, but it actually is a device whereby the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 is repealed without a moment's hearing, without an opportunity for anyone who worked for its enactment to appear before a committee and discuss it. I hope that something better than that will be presented as a reason for the action which has been taken by the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to his colleague for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I was going to suggest to my colleague that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee dealing with this matter is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I am sorry that he was not present at the moment my colleague made his remarks. I am sure the Senator from Georgia will be able to explain to my colleague and to the Senate the provisions to which my colleague has referred to. I see the Senator from Georgia has now come onto the floor.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Georgia is now on the floor. I may say that I recognize the section in question was handled by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and I can testify from my experience that the Department of Agriculture has no greater friend in the Congress than the Senator from Georgia. I do not believe that he is quite sure as to why the change is being made. I think it is somewhat important that we take a very good look at it. It is easy to say that we simply take the money from one place and transfer it to the same group without it going through the Research and Marketing Administration. But the very reason why it was given to the Research and Marketing Administration was that it was determined that there might be projects which the country at large decided were necessary for an over-all study of the problem and that the work should be planned in the Department of Agriculture, and then farmed out to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The action taken by the committee completely reverses that, and puts it directly into the hands of the office of the experiment station the distribution and handling of these funds. I say that a long, long fight was made on this question, and I think it is a shame to lose the result of that struggle by such a provision as that contained in the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from New Mexico know whether this provision was approved or protested by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ANDERSON. I believe the distinguished Senator from Georgia can tell the Senator about that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say that this provision was inserted in the bill at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture. The House had made a transfer of other research funds, not of course to the same purpose as proposed in this connection, but the department suggested that the amendment be included in the bill. They stated to the committee that it would simplify their bookkeeping procedures, and that it would not adversely affect the research program. I have requested of the Department a full statement of their position on this matter, and I will have it here tomorrow before the item is reached in the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Georgia satisfied that it will not adversely affect the research program?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am, of course, relying on the statement of the Department to that effect.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Georgia and, I expect the Senator from New Mexico, will agree that greater controls are no substitute for research and marketing investigation. I may say that if the Department suggested it, it might be in line with the policy of those who constantly emphasize a desire for more controls rather than for more research. It has appeared to me ever since the bill was passed that the Department has never put its heart into conducting the research and marketing work of the Department as the Congress had intended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there is no question that the results of all these research items have been disappointing to those of us who sponsored the original research bill. I would not confine that observation to the production and marketing end.

Mr. AIKEN. I would not, either.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would say that the entire research program, for which Congress has made perhaps too liberal a provision, has been disappointing to me.

Of course sometimes we have given the Department, at its request, money which it should not have had because it did not have available programs on which to expend the funds; and that has resulted in haphazard activities.

Mr. AIKEN. But the Department has requested the funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. Of course, we have provided advisory committees and other committees to assist in the program.

On the other hand, it has been in effect for only a few years, and perhaps I have expected too much of it by this time. However, the results have been disappointing to me.

Mr. President, I would be the last man to wish to injure any phase of the program under the Agricultural Act of 1946, of course.

Mr. AIKEN. Let me say that it has been very disappointing to me that the only solution which has been proposed for some of the problems has been that of providing more Government controls.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not understand that the question of more Government controls is involved in this amendment, although that may be the case. I am not in a position to say as to that.

However, I understood that it was merely a matter of simplifying the bookkeeping and of making more easy the administration, without attempting in any way to change the intent of Congress under that act, when it was passed.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I would be very happy if anyone could point out that that is the situation.

I simply point out the fact that the House has voted to merge the funds under sections 10 (a) and 10 (b), and the Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to transfer the funds under section 9. That matter is one over which we fought for months, namely, the question of whether it was better to appropriate the funds directly to the experiment stations or to appropriate them directly to the Department of Agriculture itself, so that it could apportion the funds in any way it saw fit to do.

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate in regard to this matter, except to point out that in the Department of Agriculture there are rooms full of surveys for the better utilization of agricultural products; there are charts and plans and studies, which have been made for 50 years, in regard to how to better utilize agricultural products.

However, when the surveys were made by the various interested groups, they discovered that it does not do any good to talk about the better utilization of an agricultural product unless those handling the program are prepared to make contracts with certain persons or firms to try to use the product. We found that it was one thing to say that cotton should be used for insulation, for instance, but quite another thing to persuade a company to use cotton for insulation; and we found that sometimes it was necessary to subsidize for a while the attempts to use a certain product in a new way, until such uses became established.

For instance, we found that sometimes a manufacturing company would have millions of dollars available to put to use in research in connection with the development of a synthetic product to be used as a substitute for cotton and in the adaptation of that synthetic product to various uses, whereas the cotton farmers did not have any research organization or facilities by which to compete with such efforts to substitute the synthetic product for cotton itself.

So Congress has realized that research is most important to the proper use of the various agricultural products. On that basis, the act was passed in 1946, and efforts have been made to start the research work.

I can say frankly that there are in the Department of Agriculture agencies which resisted when attempts were made to take away from them the research work they long had handled; and those agencies were not happy when an attempt was made to set up a research and marketing section.

Now we find the fruits of their efforts, when the funds under sections 10 (a) and 10 (b) have been voted by the House to be transferred, and when, now, the funds under section 9 are proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to be transferred. I do not think that should be done. I think this matter is most important and most serious to the country as a whole. I think it is important that we have a chance to better utilize agricultural products. We should realize that we are faced with the fact that if these appropriations are reduced this year, possibly these agencies will not be able to do the necessary work in future years.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is not the situation the Senator has been discussing quite similar to the situation in connection with silver? In other words, the silver producers have set up committees to find new markets for silver. Is not that situation similar to the one in this case?

Mr. ANDERSON. Of course it is. We had hoped that we would be able to make great savings, as a result of the proper utilization and development of this research program. For instance, there is a field in which cotton can be used in the manufacture of fine bond paper. However, no paper manufacturer will begin to do so at once; it is necessary to supply cotton to him free for a certain period of time, and perhaps to subsidize him to a limited extent in connection with such a development; and then, finally, he will reach the point where he will use cotton for that purpose. The Department has done precisely that, and I think it has acted wisely in trying to find new uses for cotton and other products.

Cotton is not the only product for which attempts have been made to find new uses, but similar attempts have been made in regard to other products and commodities.

Certainly in that connection the various producers need the combined resources of the Department of Agriculture, it seems to me.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I should like to call particular attention to wheat straw, flax straw, and corn, which the Senator has mentioned. It seems to me me that in that connection there is a chance to bring about very great developments.

I should like to ask the Senator whether the committee was apprised of these facts before it took the action it did take.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not know. The best person to whom the Senator can address that question is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

My understanding is that the matter was presented by the Department of Agriculture as a means of simplifying its budgetary and accounting procedures. I have tried to say that the Department has no finer friend than the Senator from Georgia. I know that from my experience as Secretary of Agriculture; and I know that if the matter had been properly presented to the committee, it would have been carefully considered.

It may be that there is nothing to the present proposal other than an attempt to bring about a change in the budgetary and accounting procedures. However, I do not so understand the proposal; it seems to me that it certainly smacks of the battle which we had for a long time regarding whether the Department of Agriculture itself should direct the research or whether it should turn the research funds over to the experiment stations and let them direct the research.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question, if the Senator from New Mexico will yield to permit me to do so. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia whether the committee considered this matter?

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee considered it. No objection was raised, from any source, to the provision of the House provision which consolidated the funds authorized in regard to research and administration.

The Department said it would apply the same rules to the transfer of the funds, as authorized in section 9 or section 9 (a), I believe, of the original act, with assurances that in no wise would that affect the research work, but merely would be a simplification of the procedures.

A few minutes ago I stated that I had requested from the Department a full and complete statement of the effect of the amendment, from its standpoint, and a statement regarding what it proposed to do under the amendment, if the amendment is agreed to and goes into effect. I hope to have that information available tomorrow, when this title of the bill will be reached.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to ask a further question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly, if I now have the floor.

Mr. LANGER. I am quite sure the Senator is familiar, as is the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], with the situation in the Northwest, where literally hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat straw are burned each year. Great stacks of wheat straw are piled up and burned. I have always thought it was a terrific loss to the country that the wheat straw was not used beneficially in industry.

Of course it took us many years to find ways to utilize the flax straw. I remember, as I am sure my colleague the Senator from Minnesota does, the days when flax straw was burned, just as today wheat straw is burned, all over the Northwest.

I should like to bring to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Georgia the question of finding some use for wheat straw, so that when similar questions arise before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, he will have that particular subject in mind, because it seems to me that instead of permitting this tremendous waste to con-

tinue—and, so far as I know, it occurs only in the United States and in Canada—somehow, somewhere, such straw should be utilized, and the marketing division should find some way of utilizing it.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me that that is certainly a proper matter of research. I have had a hobby of my own of research along similar lines for the past 10 years. It has always disturbed me greatly to know that one-fourth of all our timber was discarded in the form of sawdust and waste. It has always seemed to me to be almost a criminal waste, when we know that we are cutting down our forest resources every year and that the production is not keeping pace with the rate of consumption, particularly during the war years. So, for years I urged the Department of Agriculture, through the Forestry Products Laboratory, to make intensive surveys to ascertain if some feasible use could not be made of sawdust and shavings and materials of that kind which are now burned at tens of thousands of sawmills and planing mills throughout the country. Some little research has been done along that line. I shall be glad to do whatever I can in assisting the Senator to have some research done in connection with wheat straw.

Mr. LANGER. During the war there was an admitted shortage of paper, as the Senator knows.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. The question arose as to whether certain kinds of timber could be used for the manufacture of paper pulp. Finally, as the Senator knows, we spent a great deal of money in Canada for paper to be shipped into the United States. The prices doubled, trebeled, and rose even higher. It seems to me that the attention of the marketing division should be called to the fact that wheat and oat straw makes excellent paper. Whether the cost is prohibitive I think is something that should be ascertained.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to see research done along that line. I am sure the Senator knows that we also make paper from pine pulp.

Mr. LANGER. Yes, indeed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from North Dakota also knows that tens of millions of tons of sawdust, slabs, and shavings from pine lumber have been burned. During my lifetime I have observed a great deal of it. But, thus far, very little research has been done toward the utilization of such material either in the production of paper or for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. I remember that one of the most eloquent arguments ever heard upon this floor was made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia on the very matter which he is now discussing, about the waste of stumpage, I think it was called, at that time.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. I thank the Senator. We have been too prodigal with the blessings of Providence in this country. We have been wasteful since the inception of civilization on this continent.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana expects to get a vote on his amendment this afternoon?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; immediately following the obtaining of a quorum.

Mr. LUCAS. Have the arguments been concluded?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I desire to discuss the amendment, and I am pretty sure the ranking Republican member of the Senate Building Commission, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], will want 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the pending business before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair, the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, is the pending business.

Mr. LUCAS. Is that under the unanimous-consent agreement?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is under the unanimous consent that was granted yesterday to lay aside temporarily the motion of the Senator from Illinois and to proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator from Illinois should demand the regular order, that would, as I understand, place the so-called FEPC bill before the Senate again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would place before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Illinois to proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. LUCAS. That is what I meant. Mr. President, I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order being demanded, the question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois——

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the demand of the Senator open to objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that, if the Senator from Illinois demands the regular order, there is no way of preventing it, is that correct?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct. Any Senator has the right to demand the regular order. Does the Senator from Illinois demand the regular order?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Illinois demands the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1728) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Mr. LUCAS. No——

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the pending motion.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is that the motion be brought before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. And it is now before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I withdraw the demand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator withdraws the demand.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Just a moment. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is that open to objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not. Any Senator may withdraw a demand that he makes.

Mr. LUCAS. I now move that we proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. This is the bill we have been considering.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is the motion debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill is debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. In order that I may know what is before the Senate, was it the intention to replace the appropriation bill as the pending business, which was taken up by unanimous consent?

Mr. LUCAS. I may say to the Senator from Nebraska that there was some misunderstanding as to what the parliamentary situation was. The Senator will recall that, earlier in the day, immediately following the vote upon the cloture motion, I asked unanimous consent to withdraw the motion for the consideration of the FEPC bill, and to move to resume consideration of House bill 7786. The Vice President, at that time, held that that was unnecessary, that the bill H. R. 7786 was the pending business and that it would be necessary to wait until we finished with the appropriation bill before I could request the withdrawal of my motion, unless we returned to the regular order. That is the situation.

Mr. WHERRY. That clarifies the parliamentary situation. So that the pending motion would make the appropriation bill the unfinished business. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct. There was some question as to whether that was the case, and that is why I raised the question. That is all there is to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield the floor?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator withhold the suggestion for a moment, to enable me to obtain a leave of absence?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] addressed the Chair before any other Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. I withdraw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was on the verge of recognizing the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, to be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate tomorrow, Friday, and on Saturday, if there should be a session on that day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words on the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me suggest that the Senator can say it after we have a quorum call.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has not been recognized for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire cannot yield for that purpose without losing the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire was recognized, and he has the floor, if he wishes to proceed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I realize that, and I intend to proceed, but I thought I could yield for that purpose. I am sorry if I cannot.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot yield for a quorum call without losing the floor, except by unanimous consent. If he wishes to ask unanimous consent that he may yield for that purpose, the Chair will put the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire may yield to the Senator from Louisiana for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum, without prejudice to his right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. I renew my suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana makes the point that a quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hendrickson	Malone
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Martin
Brewster	Hill	Maybank
Bricker	Hoey	Morse
Bridges	Holland	Mundt
Butler	Humphrey	Murray
Capehart	Ives	Myers
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Cordon	Kefauver	Russell
Donnell	Kem	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kerr	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Lodge	Stennis
Ferguson	Long	Taft
Flanders	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thye
George	McClellan	Watkins
Graham	McFarland	Wherry
Green	McKellar	Wiley
Gurney	McMahon	Williams
Hayden	Magnuson	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the question before the Senate is the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to eliminate the so-called new Senate Office Building from the legislative chapter of the appropriation bill. The pros and cons of the argument for the new Senate Office Building are known to every Senator. For many years Senators have been complaining that the space available to them is not sufficient to enable them to perform their work efficiently. As a result in 1947 the Eightieth Congress made an authorization for the initiation of a study for a new Senate Office Building. The story of the new Senate Office Building dates from that period.

Following the creation of the Senate Office Building Commission various steps were taken. Finally a site was selected on First Street, in the rear of the present Senate Office Building. Architects were employed, plans drawn, the land purchased, and the old buildings on the land removed. The land is now either unused or used in part as a parking lot. During this period Senator after Senator has gone to the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, first to former Senator Brooks and now to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. They have cried on their shoulders for more space, which they said they must have in order to make available reasonable working conditions for their staffs.

The issue is before us, Mr. President. There is nothing to be gained by discussing the subject further. Every Senator knows whether he is in favor of the construction of a new Senate Office Building. The proposal is to provide $10,000,000 in order to go ahead with the work. Some Senators who now object raised no question when we spent $65,000,000 to construct a building for the United Nations, $20,000,000 for a Court building only two or three blocks from the Senate Office Building, and approximately $23,000,000 for a new building for the General Accounting Office. If a Senator wants to be consistent, and therefore is against the construction of a new Senate Office Building, that is one thing. However, when we have gone ahead and furnished new buildings for various departments and divisions of the Government, and we fail to recognize or lack the courage to recognize the necessity of providing adequate quarters and efficient working space for our employees, it seems to me we have reached a sad day in the United States Senate.

If I may do so, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Arizona. I should like to ask him if what I have stated regarding Senators making requests of him is not true?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is entirely true. I feel very strongly about the testimony given to me, not only by Senators but by members of their staffs. They have been to me time and time again asking if some cubbyhole or some space somewhere could not be found in order to relieve the tremendous congestion in their offices. It seems to me that any Senator who, knowing the condition in his office and having made to me the representations which have been made, votes against the new Senate Office Building should go back to his office force and publicly confess to them that he knew what he was doing in making their working conditions hard. He would not suffer. He has four or five rooms in his office and he has a room of his own into which no one comes unless he sends for him. However, when he steps out of that room he steps into conditions which I think are utterly disgraceful. As a matter of record, we do not provide half the office space which is provided in other Government agencies.

Mr. President, confession is good for the soul, and any Senator who is opposed to a new office building should call the members of his force together and tell them that he did not have the political courage to vote for it because he feared that some political commentator on the radio or some columnist might comment on his having done something for himself and therefore he dodged the issue. As a matter of fact, it would not be for himself, but would give more room for his hard-pressed office force.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield for a question.

Mr. THYE. This is a very unhappy moment for me. I occupy a three-room suite on the east side of the Senate Office Building, and because of the balcony there they are short rooms; they are much shorter than the average room. I am extremely crowded, and it is difficult for my clerks to work in the rooms I have. I would support the erection of a new Senate Office Building at this moment if we were not faced with a world crisis such as the one which confronts

us, and such as we may expect in the next few weeks, or possibly many months.

In view of that situation I think our efforts should be—at least my effort will be—to back up the boys at the front and to spend money for military appropriations or anything else that is necessary. I cannot support a provision to appropriate funds to erect a new office building, and I shall go back to my office force and say, "In view of this, we are going to stay in these crowded quarters just so long as I am permitted to remain in Washington, and until the world situation improves we are going to put up with these quarters, even though they are inconvenient and uncomfortable."

I do not expect that I shall be given much consideration when I ask for additional space at some future time, in view of my remarks at this moment. But we are faced with a world situation that is most critical, and in view of that I shall not vote to appropriate funds to construct a new office building until the world crisis is past.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that he cannot yield to other Senators to make speeches.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Chair. I shall abide by his suggestion.

The Senator from Minnesota is a little aside from the point, because he knows, as well as I do, that there is not a Senator in this Chamber who does not desire to provide funds adequate for the support of the men who are fighting in the so-called Korean affair, if it is not to be called a war.

It was brought out on the Senate floor yesterday, clearly and unmistakably, I may say to the Senator from Minnesota, that if this situation should develop into a major crisis which would necessitate the use of scarce materials and labor, the President, under his power of allocation, and similar powers, could stop the construction of the building at a moment's notice, and we would expect him to do so. So, if Senators vote against the provision, they are merely delaying the construction of the building, while if we do proceed with it, and the emergency develops to a greater extent than is now apparent, I think the Senator's point can be well protected, for, as I have said, the President would have full authority, as a result of his power of allocation of materials, to stop the construction at a moment's notice, and I trust he would do so. I think that may answer the Senator's question.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator also recall that the chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission made a statement that the commission itself would not proceed with the construction of the building if it were found that the labor or the materials required competed with the war effort?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand the building is to be constructed only if it does not compete in any way with the war effort.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. In other words, if the war blows over, then the building will be erected. If it does not blow over, the building will not be erected.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that the Senator from Vermont made the inquiry yesterday as to what the position of the Senate Office Building Commission would be in case of a war or anything that looked like a war, when materials would be necessary to carry on the war effort?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think he did.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And did not the chairman of the commission, speaking for the entire commission, which is composed, in addition to the chairman, of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], not only state that we would carry out our orders, but would also follow strictly the suggestion made by the Committee on Appropriations when it practically unanimously inserted this item in the appropriation bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. This item is in chapter 2 of the appropriation bill, which is the legislative feature of the bill, and it comes directly after chapter 1, which is the District of Columbia part of the bill. Is it not a fact that when the Senate was in a sane and economical mood, it voted to give the District of Columbia $12,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, but that when it comes to a question of providing space the whole Senate needs, Senators indicate a desire to save money?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct. I hope that any Senator who is opposed to this appropriation will be consistent. I expect that any Senator who opposes it will also oppose all the efforts to increase the nonessential appropriations in the bill. I expect he will oppose all new building projects, and I know many Senators who are opposing it have favored similar building projects in the executive department running into millions and millions of dollars.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations inserted in the bill these words which I call to the attention of the Senate:

> After full discussion, the committee voted to request the Senate Office Building Commission to review forthwith the detailed plans of the proposed Senate Office Building with a view of simplifying the building to bring about savings, and with the expressed desire of the committee to make the new office building more of a working and utilitarian unit than the present plans contemplate. When this review is completed and the plans revised to meet the suggestions of the Commission, the construction is to go forward as expeditiously as is practicable in an effort to relieve the congestion and crowding that now exists in the offices of many Senators and in the space allotted to each committee of the Senate.

I now desire to ask the chairman of the commission whether or not he, as chairman of the commission, intends to carry out this instruction of the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I believe it to be the duty of any commission, any creature of the Senate, to carry out the directions of the Senate. It was the suggestion of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that something be done about the construction of a new building. We have been waiting for many years in order to carry on, and nothing has been done. We have spent $25,000 for plans alone, which will be wasted if we start anew.

Everyone admits the need of a new building. If Senators will look at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday they will see letter after letter from Senators. I am curious to see how Senators will vote this afternoon, after writing those letters, in which they complained, and insisted they needed more space.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, do I understand the Senator correctly to say he is not going to have the plans revised and is not going to follow the instructions of the committee read by the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from New Mexico, as chairman of the commission, intends to follow that mandate, and review the plans.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in closing, I wish to say that the issue is clear. If Senators desire a new Senate Office Building, if they think they need more space to make their offices efficient, they should support the committee amendment. It is time for Senators to speak for themselves. The issue is clear.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to correct a statement made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire when he stated that the purpose of my amendment was simply to strike from the bill all the language pertaining to the erection of a new Senate Office Building. I have offered a substitute which would strike all of said language and in addition would provide for an appropriation of $10,000 for use by the Senate Office Building Commission to make new plans for the erection of a building that will be more in keeping with the actual needs of Senators. Should my amendment fail I will then move to strike from the bill all of the language pertaining to the erection of the new Senate Office Building. It is my considered judgment that under no circumstances should the proposed building be erected according to the plans approved by the Commission and now in the possession of the Architect of the Capitol.

As I pointed out yesterday, the plans which have already been approved by the Commission cannot be changed to give us the kind of building which many of us think we should have. We want a utilitarian building, something that will be of service. One in which all of the available space will be utilized. We have no use for 18 large committee rooms, 2 special hearing rooms, an auditorium, 18 ante rooms for standing committees,

a swimming pool, a garage to accommodate 200 cars, and many other extras that I pointed out in debate on yesterday.

I repeat, that under the law which I read yesterday it is provided that the building must be in substantial accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the architects employed, and which have already been approved by the Senate Building Commission. I grant that a few changes could be made, but not to a degree that will make it possible to give us what we need. The architects took the position that to give us a utility building, the present plans would have to be scrapped. My amendment provides for an appropriation of $10,000 so that the Commission can employ architects to plan a utility building and not a monumental building. Aside from that, the cost of a building to fill our needs could be contructed for about one-half of what the building in contemplation will cost. I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], on page 23, beginning with line 24, to strike out down to line 4, on page 24, and insert in lieu thereof certain new language.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a close personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The senior and junior Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—32

Byrd	Graham	Lucas
Connally	Hendrickson	McClellan
Cordon	Hoey	Maybank
Douglas	Holland	Robertson
Dworshak	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Ferguson	Kem	Watkins
Flanders	Knowland	Wiley
Frear	Lodge	Williams
Fulbright	Long	

NAYS—46

Aiken	Humphrey	Murray
Anderson	Ives	Myers
Brewster	Kefauver	Neely
Bricker	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Kilgore	Russell
Butler	Langer	Schoeppel
Chapman	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Chavez	McCarthy	Sparkman
Donnell	McFarland	Stennis
Ecton	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
George	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Green	Magnuson	Thye
Gurney	Malone	Wherry
Hayden	Martin	Young
Hickenlooper	Morse	
Hill	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—18

Benton	Hunt	Pepper
Cain	Jenner	Taylor
Capehart	Leahy	Tobey
Darby	Lehman	Tydings
Downey	Millikin	Vandenberg
Gillette	O'Conor	Withers

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, after submitting the amendment that was adversely voted upon, I was told by quite a few Senators that they were opposed to the appropriation of any money, whether it be for planning or for the actual construction of a building. So in order to bring the issue squarely before Senators as to whether or not we should appropriate any money at all, I now move to strike from the bill lines 22, 23, 24, and 25 on page 23, and through line 4 on page 24, and on that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is not in order. A vote on the committee amendment itself would have the same result.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

A negative amendment striking out a committee amendment is not in order, because the same result comes on the decision on the question of agreeing to the committee amendment itself.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I discussed my proposed amendment with the Parliamentarian, and I was told that a motion to strike out was in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the Senator did not take up the matter with him. The Chair's ruling is in accordance with the views of the Parliamentarian.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I took up the matter with the Assistant Parliamentarian who is sitting to the left, at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know just who that is.

At any rate, the Chair—not the Parliamentarian—is ruling on this matter.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, during the debate on yesterday and again today I took the position that I did not believe that the instructions of the committee incorporated in the report could be adhered to by the Commission. It will be recalled that the Appropriations Committee expressed the desire that the Building Commission make the new office building more of a working and utilitarian unit than the present plans contemplate. The reason for my position is that the law under which the building is to be erected specifically provides that it must be built in substantial accordance with preliminary plans already prepared and now in the possession of the Architect of the Capitol. If there is any substantial change from those plans—which I think will be necessary if we are to erect a utilitarian building—a question may arise as to whether those who contract to put up the building can be paid.

I wish to be perfectly fair. My proposed amendment to the pending committee amendment will make certain that the Commission can change the present plans in any manner it sees fit. I may state further that the Commission could make new plans if it saw fit, in order to carry out the mandate of the Appropriations Committee. In short, Mr. President, my perfecting amendment would legalize what the Appropriations Committee sought to have the Building Commission do by incorporating in the report certain specific instructions.

The amendment which I submit to the committee amendment is as follows:

Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, requiring that the additional building authorized to be constructed thereunder for the use of the Senate be constructed in substantial accordance with preliminary plans prepared under authority of the act of July 11, 1947 (Public Law 169, 80th Cong.), such building may be constructed in accordance with such modifications or revisions of such plans, or with such new plans, as may be approved by the Senate Office Building Commission: *And provided further*, That the funds hereunder appropriated shall be available for use in the preparation of such plans.

I wish to make it clear, Mr. President, that even though my perfecting amendment is agreed to I shall continue my opposition to the pending amendment. I do not wish to detain the Senate. I have had my say. Now is not the time to construct a new Senate Office Building, especially one that is more ornamental than useful.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment to the committee amendment, and send it to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 24, after the figures "$10,000,000," in line 4, it is proposed to insert the following before the period: "*Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, requiring that the additional building authorized to be constructed thereunder for the use of the Senate be constructed in substantial accordance with preliminary plans prepared under authority of the act of July 11, 1947 (Public Law 169, 80th Cong.), such building may be constructed in accordance with such modifications or revisions of such plans, or with such new plans, as may be approved by the Senate Office Building Commission: *And provided further*, That the funds hereunder appropriated shall be available for use in the preparation of such plans."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this amendment to the committee amendment a proviso to be added at the end of the language now appearing in the bill, and not a substitute for it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it is an addition to the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is the amendment offered to the committee amendment? If so, I understand that it is in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The question of whether it is in order is another matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I wish to say that as I view the matter, it is very unfortunate that this proposal is brought up when we are considering one of the most important bills ever before the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, we have a very serious matter before us. As I figured the situation yesterday and today, we are giving approximately 10 times as much attention to the building of a new Senate Office Building, at this time of emergency in our national and international affairs, as we are giving to the international affairs for which this bill will provide funds for the defense of our country. I am very sorry about that situation. However, it cannot be helped now, for this question is now before the Senate, and we must vote on it.

It seemed to me, after very careful consideration, that the position taken by the committee was the proper one, and that is why I voted for the amendment. Incidentally, let me say that quite a considerable sum of money—approximately $850,000 I believe—already is available; and it is now proposed to provide $10,000,000 more.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the Senator from Louisiana desires to continue to press the perfecting amendment, I am willing to accept it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to the committee amendment on page 24, in line 4.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I dislike very much to rise in opposition to a measure which is needed in normal times, and which I have supported in the past, and which I shall expect to support in the future, at the proper time.

However, I think a set of circumstances completely out of the control of the distinguished chairman and other members of the Appropriations Committee has brought on a situation which entirely changes the picture, since this action was taken in the Appropriations Committee. Of course, that situation is the trouble existing in Korea and the other dangerous and difficult international complications which now confront us, and which of course involve and require heavy additional expenditures by our Government.

Before proceeding a little further, Mr. President, I wish to say that I am fully and completely in accord with the feeling of the committee that we should have this building, when we can have it, because it is needed; and I am entirely sympathetic with the attitude of the distinguished and patient senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who, I know, has had a great deal of trouble in finding space for the various Members of the Senate, including the Senator from Florida, who from time to time have tried to find additional space.

However, there is a time to do certain things and a time when they cannot be done.

I believe that the people of the United States are looking to the Senate today to see whether the Senate is going ahead now on a basis of business as usual, at a time when all of us realize the financial difficulties are tremendous, and when all expenditures of money which are made should be made on the basis of and against the background of the international situation.

Mr. President, a few moments ago my attention was called to certain items shown on the Associated Press ticker, indicating clearly that the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], in common with other Senators and Members of the House who have the heaviest responsibility on their shoulders in connection with planning for revenue, have been constrained to slow down, at least, in their announced program in connection with the revision of excise taxes and the raising of certain additional taxes, and have done so because of the international situation to which I have referred.

I quote briefly into the RECORD from the Associated Press ticker tape on that point; and, first, under a Washington date line:

Administration leaders were reported today to have decided to put aside the $1,010,000,000 (b) excise-tax-slashing bill, pending developments from the Korean war.

The next item continues:

The report could not be officially confirmed immediately.

One source, who is familiar with tax matters, told a reporter the agreement was reached after conferences of leading congressional Democrats, with representatives of the administration.

The third item quotes our distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. I read it as it appears on the ticker tape:

Chairman GEORGE, Democrat, of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee confirmed that the tax bill will be shelved momentarily when public hearings are completed on it tomorrow. But, GEORGE declined to say there would be no tax action at this session.

Asked about reports that the Treasury Department has withdrawn its support of the House-approved bill, in view of the possible military money needs in the resistance against Communist aggression in Korea, GEORGE said:

"I have no statement at all to make on that at this time. I suggest you confer with Mr. Snyder (Secretary of the Treasury)."

"The Finance Committee will continue its hearings on the tax bill tomorrow," GEORGE said, "and then will recess on this subject until the record is printed. This will take several days."

The original timetable called for the committee to prepare the tax bill next week for immediate Senate action.

Now, Mr. President and Senators, I heard the comment made by the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona a while ago about what columnists may say—what columnists may say about the action of any Senator upon this floor on this matter. I have become quite used to having columnists say uncomplimentary things. I am not in the slightest concerned about what they may say, and I do not have great concern about what other Senators may say, if I have a deep conviction on a matter, as I have on this.

I think it would be a great mistake for the Senate to take the position that it would launch at this particular time a $20,000,000 building program primarily for its own convenience and needs, which are certain, and which are definite, and which at the same time are the convenience and needs of the public whom we serve. But I think that the people of this Nation expect us to put first things first, and to quit this business-as-usual attitude toward appropriations, particularly toward appropriations of this kind. I think it is up to us, right now, and on this matter, to make it very clear that we do not feel that this is an appropriate time for the launching of this particular building. I want to say that I think we might as well realize that people reading the paper tomorrow will have, in columns side by side, these two items, if this amendment is voted down: First, an item stating that in this time of crisis, after 2 days of debate on a venture of this kind, the Senate, in its dignified and deliberate judgment, decided that this was an appropriate time to enter upon a $20,000,000 building project for additional housing for itself. Second, in the other column and with much bolder headlines will be the story, disappointing

to those thousands of people who are depending upon and hoping for some diminution of excise taxes, which so vitally affect their business—and of course citizens generally, the purchasing public, are looking at this matter also—will be the item that the financial situation is so critical on this particular date that those particular committees of Congress charged with the raising of appropriate finances for the handling of the grave problems of our Government and with preparing a tax bill have said that there is question enough about our financial condition that we are slowing down the time schedule of excise-tax reduction. When the question comes as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury himself has insisted that there be no reduction, our esteemed chairman of the Finance Committee has gravely suggested that he would prefer to have the question addressed to Mr. Snyder himself.

Now, Mr. President and Senators, I do not believe this is the time to launch this project. I think we have spent too much time on it already. I certainly do not intend to debate it at length now. But I do feel, and I feel very keenly, that we would be placing the Senate and the Congress in a most unfortunate position by the approval of this item, and would make it appear that we are in fact finding here at this date and at this particular time that "business as usual" is going on, and that we can properly start a building program of this kind.

So far as there having been any waste in the money that has been spent heretofore, I respectfully differ from those who say that there has been waste or would be waste if we did not proceed just now. I do not think there would be any loss because we have already bought and paid for the site of this proposed building: the site will be there, available for this building, when we can build. I do not think there will be any loss because we have already bought and paid for plans and specifications. I think those plans and specifications, or some modification of them, will be available when we are ready for them.

Mr. President and Senators, I strongly feel that this is not the time for us to embark upon this venture, and that we should strongly and quietly and quickly vote it down, and go on to more vital business of the Nation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. ELLENDER and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, like the distinguished Senator from Florida, I hate to oppose a project which is needed, but, like him, I am going to vote against it. I believe that the need for additional space affects me as much as it does any other Senator. I have a staff of 27 people. I receive from 2,000 to 5,000 letters a day. I need much more space. But I want to say to you, Mr. President, and to my fellow Senators, that in my opinion this is not the time for the Congress of the United States to embark upon an expensive project of this sort, costing upward of $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, when we know that in all probability we are going to require huge sums for the support of the operations now under way in Korea in a struggle which may spread to other parts of the world, a struggle in which men are dying. Many more, I am afraid, will die before it is all over. And so I urge the defeat of this amendment. I do it reluctantly, because I know the project is needed, and I have been in the habit of following the lead of my esteemed colleagues from Arizona and New Mexico, but I feel it my duty to urge the rejection of this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the Secretary will call the roll. Those who favor the committee amendment, as amended, will vote "yea" as their names are called. Those who oppose it will vote "nay."

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business. If present he would vote "nay."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator fro. Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been in attendance at the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent because of the death of Judge Curtis Waller, a close personal friend, whose funeral is being held today.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The senior and junior Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—35

Aiken	Humphrey	Morse
Anderson	Kefauver	Mundt
Bricker	Kerr	Murray
Bridges	Kilgore	Myers
Chapman	Langer	O'Mahoney
Chavez	McCarthy	Russell
Donnell	McFarland	Smith, Maine
Ecton	McMahon	Sparkman
Green	Magnuson	Stennis
Gurney	Malone	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Martin	Young
Hill	Millikin	

NAYS—42

Butler	Frear	Johnston, S. C.
Byrd	Fulbright	Kem
Connally	George	Knowland
Cordon	Graham	Lehman
Douglas	Hendrickson	Lodge
Dworshak	Hoey	Long
Eastland	Holland	Lucas
Ellender	Ives	McCarran
Ferguson	Johnson, Colo.	McClellan
Flanders	Johnson, Tex.	Maybank
Neely	Smith, N. J.	Watkins
Robertson	Taft	Wherry
Saltonstall	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Schoeppel	Thye	Williams

NOT VOTING—19

Benton	Hickenlooper	Taylor
Brewster	Hunt	Tobey
Cain	Jenner	Tydings
Capehart	Leahy	Vandenberg
Darby	McKellar	Withers
Downey	O'Conor	
Gillette	Pepper	

So the committee amendment, as amended, was rejected.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement with respect to the record vote just had on the appropriation for the new Senate Office Building. After the vote on the first Ellender amendment, and apparently shortly prior to the record vote on the committee amendment as amended, I was in the cloakroom adjoining the Senate Chamber. Apparently the bells did not ring in the cloakroom. I heard no bell. I am sorry to say that the pages did not come into the cloakroom, to say that a record vote was being taken. I walked into the Chamber just as the Chair was announcing the result of the record vote. I fail to understand why apparently, the bells did not ring in the cloakroom, where I was constantly, during the time of the record vote. I want to make my position clear. I oppose the appropriation for the Senate Office Building at this time and I am opposed to the committee amendment as amended. Because of some inadvertence, or the failure of the bells to ring, or for some other reason, I was not notified of the record vote.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I wish to say that I find myself in the same position in which the Senator from Iowa finds himself. I was called to the cloakroom and I was in conference in the cloakroom, within 10 feet of the Chamber. No bells rang. The Senator from Iowa and I came into the Chamber and discovered that the record vote had been taken. I would appreciate it if a check would be made to see whether the bells are ringing. I would have voted against the appropriation at this time. I simply wish to state my position for the RECORD.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, because of the eloquent pleas made for economy in certain sections by certain Senators, I desire to give notice that they will have an opportunity to vote for economy in connection with this bill, and it will be as to new projects, worthwhile projects. They will have an opportunity to vote for a 10-percent overall cut, of course, excluding appropriations for defense; but I hope the Senators who have so eloquently spoken against the construction of the new Senate Office Building will be consistent and will support the economy amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I think we shall be in favor of economy from now on. I hope that when some committee reports in favor of constructing another $25,000,000 building for some department in the city of Washington, economy-minded Senators will feel the same way, and I hope that those who want authorizations for $80,000,000 or more, to bring water from my State to

their States, will want to economize. We may as well start on that.

At this particular time, Mr. President, I should like to give notice that it is my purpose to move to reconsider the vote by which chapter 1 of the appropriation bill was approved on yesterday, namely, the vote by which an economy-minded Congress is giving the people of Washington $12,000,000 out of the taxpayers' money, in these hard times, when we need money so much for other purposes.

I make the motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which chapter 1 of the appropriation bill was approved.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from New Mexico. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understood the distinguished Senator from New Mexico to say that he was only giving notice that he expected to move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have the statement read by the Official Reporter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senator from New Mexico concluded his statement by making the motion, and the question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Tennessee to lay the motion of the Senator from New Mexico on the table.

Mr. ELLENDER and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (putting the question). In the opinion of the Chair, the "ayes" have it.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators asked for a division.

On a division, Mr. McKELLAR's motion to lay on the table the motion of Mr. CHAVEZ was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if I may I should like to address a question to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I have been queried by several Senators within the past few minutes with respect to a hearing tomorrow morning before the Committee on Appropriations, because they had understood, as I understood, that the hearings on this bill before the Committee on Appropriations had been closed. We understood that the bill had been reported and therefore all hearings had been closed. I was surprised to hear that there would be a hearing tomorrow morning. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations what the situation is with respect to that subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to give the Senator from New Hampshire any information which I have in my possession. Some gentlemen connected with the National Guard and the Reserve Corps stated that they had not been treated fairly and wanted to talk to me personally about the matter. I told them that I thought it would be better for them to talk to the whole committee rather than to myself. I thought the committee was enitled to know what they have in mind. I told them to come before the committee tomorrow. I have asked the secretary of the committee to notify the other members of the committee, and he has done that.

Mr. BRIDGES. The hearing is not for the purpose of reopening hearings on this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. No. Not at all. I very much hope that nothing will be done to interfere with the action the committee has taken thus far and that we shall all stand by the committee when it comes to a vote tomorrow. This is a tremendous bill. I believe it is the largest single bill which has ever been reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may address an inquiry to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee stated that some men who were personally interested in the National Guard and in the Reserve Corps had come to him. I am not asking for their names. Can the Senator tell me whether they are from the National Guard and the Reserve Corps?

Mr. McKELLAR. I so understood. I will get their names. I do not remember now.

Mr. WHERRY. Had the Senator heard them before?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not remember that we had heard them before.

Mr. BRIDGES. The hearings on this bill are closed? I assured those who made inquiry of me that we were not reopening any hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are not reopening any hearings. However, I thought when a Government organization felt it had been unfairly treated by the committee, and appealed to me as chairman, that I should call the committee together. Every member will find that he has been asked to come to the committee room tomorrow.

Mr. BRIDGES. Are they the same persons who testified originally?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think not.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not quite see the point. I do not wish to embarrass the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will not embarrass me unless he states something which is not true, and he has not done that.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am merely asking the question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not sure, but perhaps what the Senator from Tennessee is talking about is with respect to a small appropriation for the Illinois National Guard, which they requested some time ago. In colloquy with the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], I stated that representatives of the Illinois National Guard had come to me some time ago and asked for a small additional appropriation. I forget what it was. I have not looked at my file. I thought I could offer an amendment from the floor, if I thought it was necessary. Then the Senator from Tennessee suggested that I come before the Committee on Appropriations in the morning. That may be the situation that we are talking about at this time. It has nothing to do with the National Guard so far as the present situation is concerned. These gentlemen came to me some 60 days ago. The Senator from Texas was talking about the National Guard being additionally equipped, and one thing or another, and he and I merely had this colloquy. That may be the situation.

Mr. BRIDGES. The point I wished to make was that when inquiry was made of me, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, I told those making the inquiry that the hearings had been closed and the bill was on the floor of the Senate. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to say that I received the same inquiry. The House had raised the appropriation for the National Guard above the Budget Bureau's estimate. The item related to drill pay, and other matters. The House had gone far above the Budget Bureau's estimate. I told the persons who made inquiry of me the same thing which the Senator from New Hampshire told them, namely, that the hearings had been closed.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. When the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] was making his statement on the entire world situation I raised the question of the advisability of reducing the estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget for the National Guard by the sum of $1,900,000. I also raised the question whether we should not increase the appropriation, as well as increase the appropriation for the aviation section of the National Guard. I was informed this afternoon that there would be an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Appropriations tomorrow morning at 10:30.

In order to inform and enlighten myself on the subject I called the former Adjutant General of the National Guard in Minnesota, General Walsh, who is now President of the National Guard Association of the United States, in an effort to obtain full information concerning the National Guard's anticipated needs in the near future. As I suggested this afternoon, in view of the fact that the Regular Army is being called into active service in the South Pacific, I felt we were weakening our own national security when the Regular Army was called to that duty and that we should be increasing the strength of the National Guard because of the national emergency.

I am very happy that the Committee on Appropriations is permitting the statement not only by me as of tomorrow, but is affording an opportunity possibly to file a statement concerning the whole question of the National Guard.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire feel that if the National Guard as a unit, or if the Reserves, desire more money, they should proceed through the regular channels, and present the matter on a deficiency bill, or a supplemental bill, as is anticipated being done by the regular services?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do; that is the logical course to follow.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that for two services, the Air Force and the Navy, the Committee on Appropriations in this bill has given the amount the budget requested, and in the one service gave more, but in the Army $200,000 less?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have before me the report which accompanies H. R. 7786, and if we look the report over we find in the chart on page 286 that the appropriation for the Army National Guard, 1950 act, is $216,000,000; estimated, 1951, $210,700,000. The House bill provided $212,400,000. The amount recommended by the Senate committee was $210,500,000, or $1,900,000 less than the amount in the House bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Minus $200,000, just as I said to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. One million nine hundred thousand dollars under the House figure, and $200,000 under the Budget Bureau's figure.

Mr. THYE. I agree; but the House allowed $212,400,000, and at the time the House passed the bill they did not have confronting them the world situation which faces us today. They certainly were not confronted with the fact that the Regular Army was being called from the shores of the United States, thereby lessening our own national security, and that we are now dependent upon the National Guard to give us the internal security the Nation must have.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan, and then I shall yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. FERGUSON. I merely desire to make clear that so far as the pending bill is concerned, the appropriation is only $200,000 under the budget estimate. We cannot change the House figure except as we vote on the Senate bill, and then any amendment would have to go to conference. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. I am sure the Senator will agree that any Senator may offer an amendment, and trust and hope that he will be able to convince the Senate that his amendment should prevail. My only reason for entering into a discussion with the able junior Senator from Texas, when he was giving a report as he saw the situation as to our own security and the world crisis, was to compliment the able Senator. I stated at that time that it was my conviction that the National Guard should have more money, and that I hoped and intended to offer an amendment, before the appropriation bill was finally passed, trusting that I could convince the Senate that we need to appropriate more funds for the National Guard in order to strengthen our own internal security, inasmuch as our troops are leaving our shores and going to foreign service.

I am very thankful to the Committee on Appropriations for affording an opportunity tomorrow morning to appear before them and present arguments in the committee as to the need to increase the appropriation, both for the National Guard and the wing section of the National Guard.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to say that I attended the hearings, and no one has a greater respect for General Walsh than I have, but I finally agreed with the Senator from Michigan that this matter should be handled in a supplemental bill. The question came up as to whether we should reduce the House appropriation. We were interested in the Taber amendment, and that is why we voted in the subcommittee as we did.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I have one moment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THYE. I wish to say, in behalf of General Walsh, the President of the National Guard Association, that General Walsh did not come to me originally; he was not initiating any action. I called General Walsh in order to get his opinion.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I never have suggested that General Walsh would do such a thing. I merely made the statement that some of those interested in the National Guard came to see me, and that my vote on the subcommittee was in keeping with the House provision rather than the Taber amendment, as the Senator from Michigan stated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, my only point in raising this question was that I wanted to make sure that the bill was not to be reopened. It was reported to the Senate. I am sure the distinguished Senator from Minnesota is very sincere in what he says, and he should have a right to present his argument and his case. I think the place for the appropriation would be in the next supplemental bill. We have not had any request from the National Defense Department about this matter. Should they request what the Senator presents, or what the armed services may present, I think the appropriation should come in the supplemental bill which will follow this one shortly. My only point is as to the reopening of the bill, because if we reopen it as to one appropriation, we will be asked to reopen it as to a number of others.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have a very brief statement to make on the vote last cast for some new office space for Senators. I voted for the office space. Perhaps we do not need a new building. I do not suppose we would go ahead with any building if the war situation were such that it did not seem desirable or feasible. Some members of the Senate, who have not been here so long as some of the old timers, are very crowded for space. I resent anyone saying that the Senate of the United States voted for some extra space, when we must take into consideration the fact that Senators are crowded, that stenographers are sitting almost on top of each other, with files on top of them. I resent any implication that we are voting for extra space in troubled times merely because it is wanted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator who said that?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The implication was that we might have done it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I made no such implication.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I got that implication from some of the debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator certainly did not get it from anything I said, because I know exactly what the situation is, but I do not think this is the time to remedy that situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to make the statement that the business of the Senate, of course, is just as much public business at any time as is Pentagon Building business. It is business which must be taken care of, and during times of national stress it involves communications, letters to answer from people directly involved in any effort we may make at home or abroad. Some of us younger Senators who are in a crowded condition perhaps should not have voted for a new building or for some new space. If some quonset huts were put up on the lot which has been acquired we would be glad to have them, if thereby additional space would be provided. Probably the matter can be remedied without all this discussion about the conditions as they are.

On behalf of myself and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] I submit an amendment. I am sure I could get 15 or 20 other Senators to sponsor the amendment if we had time. There are many Senators who have plenty of space. That is well and good. I want them to have plenty of space. But some of us have a particular problem. I ask for immediate consideration of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

The Committee on Rules and Administration is hereby directed to reexamine and reallocate all Senate office space toward the end of a more equitable assignment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Committee amendments are now being considered, the Chair will say to the Senator from Washington. It is not in order to consider the Senator's amendment at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer it as an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no committee amendment pending at this time. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington on behalf of himself and the Senator from Minnesota may be printed and lie on the table until committee amendments have been disposed of.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I offer the amendment then to appear on page 23, following line 21.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair state that the same rule as previously stated by the Chair still would apply.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then, Mr. President, I submit the amendment and ask that it may be printed and lie on the table. I hope all members of the Committee on Rules and Administration will have the opportunity to file by the clerk's desk and read the amendment because it represents a very serious plea on the part of some Senators who have much public business to transact, who are tremendously crowded and have less office space than some Senators who have rooms tucked away all over the Capitol and in the Senate Office Building itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. KNOWLAND addressed the Chair.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I now yield the floor, Mr. President. Before doing so, however, I should like to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, along the line suggested by the Senator from the State of Washington I should like to say that the fault is not at all with the Committee on Rules and Administration. The Senator from the State of Washington is just as correct as he can be. What can those in the Pentagon Building do that is more than the Senate of the United States can do? How can those in the Pentagon Building function adequately unless the Senate of the United States functions adequately? How can Senators be happy and work well unless they work in a happy atmosphere, with adequate space? How can we do more for the country in the emergency which is talked about so much, than by doing something for the Senate of the United States? Where can we do more than we can by providing adequate space for the Members of the Senate?

Mr. President, it appears that some want to blame the Committee on Rules and Administration. Let us blame ourselves alone. We do not seem to have enough intestinal fortitude. We are willing to present measures by the wholesale which cost the taxpayers much money, present measures which call for the appropriation in the future of millions upon millions of dollars. But when it comes to the question of doing something for the Senate itself, so its members can properly perform their work for the benefit of the taxpayer we love to talk about, whose patriotism and loyalty we love to extol, then it is something quite different. I believe the Senator from Washington is correct in the position he has taken.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has asked me to yield to him. I yield to him.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order. Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington still has the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood the Senator from Washington said he yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He did so, but then almost immediately he yielded to the Senator from New Mexico before the Senator from California started to speak. The Chair will recognize the Senator from California as soon as the Senator from Washington yields the floor.

The Chair is informed that the Sentor from Washington has now yielded the floor. The Chair now recognizes the the Senator from California.

DEATH OF RAY RICHARDS IN KOREA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, yesterday news came from Korea of the death of Ray Richards. I had seen Ray Richards when I was in the Far East last November, both in Tokyo and in Seoul. Many Members of the Senate knew Ray Richards very well as a newspaper man who had had long experience in Washington.

Ray Richards made the entire Pacific theater his beat. In the twenties he was with the Associated Press in Los Angeles, going from there to the Honolulu Star Bulletin. Then followed years of news coverage—in Japan for the Japan Advertiser—in China for Shanghai Sunday Post-Mercury and Shanghai Press, before returning to the United States in the mid-thirties, to work first on the San Francisco Examiner and later on the Los Angeles Examiner. During this period he made one more trip to the Orient covering various stages of Japanese aggression in north China. In 1938 he returned to the Los Angeles Examiner as day city editor, a position he occupied until he came to Washington shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Richards made two surveys of the Near East situation for the Hearst newspapers after the war. In 1946 he visited Greece and Turkey briefly during the height of Communist disturbances in the former country, following which he returned to his duties in Washington. He was a correspondent at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, and in late 1947 and the first part of 1948 covered the Chinese Communist aggressions in north China. Again he returned to Washington to report efforts in Congress to strengthen our forces in the Pacific.

A year ago, convinced the key danger point in the Pacific to Communist attack was South Korea, he joined President Syngman Rhee of the South Korea Republic, whom he had known for years, as a press adviser. He returned to the role of correspondent for the Hearst newspapers and International News Service when the Korean Communists invaded and the South Korean Government fled the capital Seoul.

The news dispatches, as I said yesterday, told how Ray Richards, together with the other foreign war correspondents who are now in Korea, went out to see for himself and to report to the American people what was happening in that country during the war period.

During the period of World War II, Mr. President, many war correspondents connected with the newspapers and press associations also gave their lives for their country, in order to keep the American Republic and its people properly informed as to what was going on. While these men are not in the same category as members of our armed services, they nevertheless on numerous occasions have risked their lives in order to acquaint the American people with the facts. I believe the American people many times get their first information from the newspapers rather than from their Government, which is sometimes a little lax in telling them the cold hard facts of life. Many of the newspaper correspondents risk their lives. On occasion some of them have to give their lives in the performance of their duties. Ray Richards was one of them, and I know that all his friends, both in the fourth estate and those in the Senate of the United States, will miss him from now on.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD following the speech by the Senator from California two telegrams which I sent to the family of Mr. Richards, whom I knew well, for I had worked with him on many occasions, and also to the press, on his passing away.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Reports of the death of Ray Richards in Korea come as a distinct shock and give me a sense of personal loss. I knew Ray Richards well. He had a great understanding of the Pacific and its needs and problems; we had discussed them many times. It is no surprise to learn he was out there before there was a war on, as he had an instinct for activity in the Pacific. After World War II he took the greatest interest in my efforts to insure that we would have American bases in the Pacific. He knew the arguments behind my proposal for establishing a naval academy on the west coast and why it was needed. He was abreast or ahead of our demands for adequate defenses in Alaska and only a few months ago we were up to our necks in that fight, with Ray working to keep the American public informed of the progress. Even more recently he went through another round in the everlasting fight for a stronger Pacific, this time on Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood. Few knew China or Japan better, or understood the Pacific as well as did Ray Richards. He died as he lived, well out in front of the fight for American security.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.

JULY 11, 1950.

Mr. EDWARD C. LAPPING,
The Hearst Newspapers,
Times-Herald Building,
Washington, D. C.:

With deepest regret have just heard reports of death of Ray Richards in Korea. On many occasions during years he served

with Hearst newspapers I had come to know him as vigorous and accurate correspondent whose purpose was to keep public informed on vital public issues. In most recent months he was engaged in developing facts regarding Alaskan and Pacific defenses and Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood issues here in Washington, D. C. His loss will be keenly felt by those of us who knew him personally.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself completely with the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. Of all the newspapermen with whom we associate here, certainly among those who are close friends of mine, I do not know of any man who did more for the Indian than did Ray Richards. He was one of my dear friends. He was born in Minot, N. Dak., 56 years ago. He was one of the outstanding citizens of North Dakota. He was a man of whom the people of North Dakota were inordinately proud.

Ray Richards made a thorough study of the Torres-Martinez, Navajo, and Hopi Indians. His death is a distinct loss to those of us who have been trying to better the condition of some 233,000 Indians. I know that as that fight goes on to better their conditions the Indians will realize that one of their very best friends has been taken from them.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there are only two more minor amendments to chapter 2 of the bill. I wonder whether they can be considered and acted upon now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The next amendment of the Committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 20, to insert:

INDEX-DIGEST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian to edit and publish the index-digest of the publications of the Temporary National Economic Committee, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); $18,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let us have a clear understanding of what the amendment does.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is a committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that, but I wish to have the amendment go over until tomorrow; I object to its present consideration.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the body of the RECORD at this point an editorial entitled "Nation and State," which appeared in the Washington Post for July 11, 1950, in connection with the bill (S. 3147), to establish a national commission on intergovernmental relations.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATION AND STATE

None of the better-government bills drafted to carry out recommendations of the Hoover Commission has more far-reaching significance than Senator HUMPHREY'S proposal to set up a national commission on intergovernmental relations. This measure came out of the Senate Committee on Expenditures recently and is awaiting action on the floor. It is cosponsored by 41 Senators. There should be no opposition to it, for its purpose is to set in motion a long-range study of that basic but controversial subject of the relationship between the States and the Federal Government.

The study would be made by a temporary bipartisan commission of seven members selected by the President on the basis of their knowledge and experience in the sphere of intergovernmental relations. Its scope would be broad enough to cover any problem concerning the distribution of functions and powers among the Federal, State, and local governments. But let no one suppose that it would be kept in the realm of political theory. It would deal with such practical and urgent questions as those arising out of grants-in-aid, intergovernmental tax immunities, and the competition of different governments for taxes from the same sources. It would explore the possibility of different governments sharing the receipts from certain taxes now commonly used.

In the background is the question of how far the Federal Government should go in absorbing the powers of the States and supplying them with revenue. We do not suppose that any commission can satisfactorily answer that question. The people will determine the division of power between national and local governments in accord with what they believe to be their current interest from decade to decade. But a well-chosen intergovernmental commission can bring to public attention the trends of recent years and point out the advantages and dangers of those trends. To our way of thinking the issue is not whether the national power should be enhanced at the expense of the States or whether the States should reclaim many of the functions they have lost, but how governments can best work together on the national and local levels to advance the general welfare. Accommodation will doubtless be the watchword of the commission if it is created, and that will mean accommodation of government to present-day requirements—not the reversion to any outmoded notion as to what Federal-State relations ought to be.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, July 13, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 12 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

DEPUTY UNITED STATES SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be deputy United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Oliver S. Powell, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1938, vice Lawrence Clayton, deceased.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. John S. Seybold, Corps of Engineers, to serve as president and member of the California Debris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Col. Dwight F. Johns, to be relieved.

Lt. Col. Clarence C. Haug, Corps of Engineers, to serve as member and recretary of the California Debris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Col. Joseph S. Gorlinski, Corps of Engineers, to be relieved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Thomas H. Roberts, of Rhode Island, to be United States district judge for the district of Puerto Rico, vice Hon. David Chavez, Jr., resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Thomas A. Uzzell, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, vice David E. Henderson, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Donald A. Draughon, of Puerto Rico, to be United States marshal for the district of Puerto Rico. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 27, 1950.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal God, whose presence is our shield in the stillness of the night and our strength in the struggles of each new day, may we realize how wonderful it is that in these days of crisis and peril we may enter into communion and counsel with the God of all grace and wisdom.

We feel that we are engaged in a just and righteous cause but we penitently confess that we are tempted to place all our reliance and confidence in human ingenuity. Thou knowest how prone we are to continue to live selfishly and complacently even when others are giving themselves so heroically and sacrificially in defense of liberty.

May this moment of prayer be one of cleansing of hearts and consecration of purpose. Purge us from everything which dwarfs and deadens our capacities for noble and courageous service. Give us a strong faith which will inspire us to perform our tasks with a pure and steadfast devotion.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK GUARANTIES OF UNITED STATES PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on the passage of

the bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOLCOTT moves that the bill H. R. 8083 be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 156, nays 184, answered "present" 1, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

YEAS—156

Abernethy	Gross	Miller, Md.
Allen, Calif.	Guill	Miller, Nebr.
Allen, Ill.	Gwinn	Murray, Wis.
Andersen, H. Carl	Hagen	Nelson
	Hale	Nicholson
Andresen, August H.	Hall, Leonard W.	Nixon
		Norblad
Arends	Halleck	Norrell
Auchincloss	Hand	O'Hara, Minn.
Bates, Mass.	Harden	O'Konski
Beall	Harvey	Passman
Bennett, Fla.	Hays, Ohio	Patterson
Bennett, Mich.	Herter	Philbin
Bishop	Heselton	Phillips, Calif.
Blackney	Hoeven	Potter
Boggs, Del.	Hoffman, Ill.	Poulson
Bramblett	Hoffman, Mich.	Rankin
Brehm	Holmes	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Hope	Reed, N. Y.
Burdick	Horan	Riehlman
Burleson	Hull	Rogers, Mass.
Byrnes, Wis.	James	Sadlak
Case, S. Dak.	Jenison	St. George
Cavalcante	Jenkins	Sanborn
Clevenger	Jensen	Saylor
Cole, Kans.	Jonas	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Corbett	Judd	
Cotton	Kean	Scrivner
Coudert	Kearney	Scudder
Crawford	Keating	Secrest
Cunningham	Kunkel	Shafer
Curtis	Larcade	Short
Dague	LeCompte	Simpson, Ill.
Davis, Ga.	LeFevre	Simpson, Pa.
Davis, Wis.	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Kans.
D'Ewart	Lodge	Smith, Ohio
Dolliver	Lovre	Smith, Wis.
Dondero	McConnell	Stefan
Donohue	McCulloch	Stockman
Eaton	McDonough	Taber
Ellsworth	McGregor	Talle
Elston	McMillen, Ill.	Tauriello
Fellows	Mack, Wash.	Taylor
Fenton	Macy	Tollefson
Ford	Marcantonio	Van Zandt
Fulton	Martin, Iowa	Velde
Gamble	Martin, Mass.	Vorys
Golden	Merrow	Vursell
Goodwin	Meyer	Wadsworth
Graham	Michener	Weichel
White, Calif.	Williams	Wolverton
Whitten	Wilson, Ind.	Woodruff
Widnall	Withrow	
Wigglesworth	Wolcott	

NAYS—184

Abbitt	Forand	Morgan
Addonizio	Fugate	Morris
Albert	Furcolo	Morton
Andrews	Gary	Moulder
Aspinall	Gathings	Multer
Bailey	Gorski	Murdock
Barden	Gossett	Murphy
Baring	Granahan	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett, Pa.	Granger	Noland
Bates, Ky.	Grant	O'Brien, Ill.
Beckworth	Green	O'Brien, Mich.
Bentsen	Hardy	O'Hara, Ill.
Biemiller	Harrison	O'Neill
Blatnik	Hart	O'Sullivan
Bolling	Havenner	O'Toole
Bonner	Hays, Ark.	Pace
Bosone	Hedrick	Patten
Boykin	Heffernan	Peterson
Brown, Ga.	Heller	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Buchanan	Herlong	
Buckley, Ill.	Hobbs	Poage
Burnside	Holifield	Polk
Burton	Howell	Powell
Byrne, N. Y.	Huber	Price
Camp	Jackson, Wash.	Rains
Canfield	Jacobs	Ramsay
Cannon	Javits	Redden
Carlyle	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes
Carnahan	Jones, Mo.	Ribicoff
Case, N. J.	Jones, N. C.	Richards
Celler	Karst	Robeson
Chatham	Karsten	Rodino
Chelf	Kee	Rogers, Fla.
Chesney	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Christopher	Kennedy	Sasscer
Chudoff	Keogh	Shelley
Clemente	Kerr	Sheppard
Cole, N. Y.	Kilburn	Sikes
Cooley	Kilday	Smathers
Cox	King	Smith, Va.
Crook	Kirwan	Spence
Crosser	Kruse	Staggers
Davenport	Lane	Stanley
Davies, N. Y.	Lanham	Steed
Dawson	Lind	Stigler
Deane	Linehan	Sullivan
DeGraffenried	Lucas	Teague
Delaney	Lynch	Thomas
Denton	McCormack	Thornberry
Dollinger	McGrath	Trimble
Doughton	McGuire	Underwood
Douglas	McKinnon	Wagner
Doyle	McSweeney	Walsh
Durham	Mack, Ill.	Welch
Eberharter	Madden	Whitaker
Elliott	Magee	Whittington
Engle, Calif.	Mahon	Wier
Feighan	Mansfield	Wilson, Tex.
Fernandez	Marsalis	Woodhouse
Fisher	Marshall	Yates
Flood	Miles	Young
Fogarty	Mills	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Miller, Calif.

NOT VOTING—89

Allen, La.	Gregory	Plumley
Anderson, Calif.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Preston
Angell		Priest
Barrett, Wyo.	Hare	Quinn
Battle	Harris	Rabaut
Boggs, La.	Hébert	Rees
Bolton, Md.	Hill	Regan
Bolton, Ohio	Hinshaw	Rich
Breen	Irving	Rivers
Brooks	Jackson, Calif.	Roosevelt
Bryson	Jennings	Sabath
Buckley, N. Y.	Johnson	Sadowski
Bulwinkle	Kearns	Scott, Hardie
Burke	Keefe	Sims
Carroll	Kelley, Pa.	Sutton
Chiperfield	Klein	Tackett
Colmer	Latham	Thompson
Combs	Lyle	Towe
Cooper	McCarthy	Vinson
Davis, Tenn.	McMillan, S. C.	Walter
Dingell	Mason	Werdel
Engel, Mich.	Mitchell	Wheeler
Evins	Monroney	White, Idaho
Fallon	Morrison	Wickersham
Frazier	Norton	Willis
Garmatz	Patman	Wilson, Okla.
Gavin	Perkins	Winstead
Gillette	Pfeiffer, William L.	Wood
Gilmer		Zablocki
Gordon	Phillips, Tenn.	
Gore	Pickett	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Walter against.
Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.
Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Carroll against.
Mr. Rich for, with Mr. Mitchell against.
Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Battle against.
Mr. Latham for, with Mrs. Norton against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.
Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Perkins against.
Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Regan against.
Mr. Chiperfield for, with Mr. Bolton of Maryland against.
Mr. Jennings for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Burke against.
Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Thompson against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Breen with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Tackett with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Frazier with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Rees.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Werdel.

Mr. LARCADE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. WHITTINGTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from California, Mr. JACKSON. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote present.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 151, answered "present" 1, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

YEAS—195

Abbitt	Burke	Crosser
Addonizio	Burnside	Davenport
Albert	Burton	Davies, N. Y.
Andrews	Byrne, N. Y.	Dawson
Aspinall	Camp	Deane
Bailey	Canfield	DeGraffenried
Barden	Cannon	Delaney
Baring	Carlyle	Denton
Barrett, Pa.	Carnahan	Dollinger
Bates, Ky.	Case, N. J.	Doughton
Battle	Celler	Douglas
Beckworth	Chatham	Doyle
Bentsen	Chelf	Durham
Biemiller	Chesney	Eberharter
Blatnik	Christopher	Elliott
Boggs, Del.	Chudoff	Engle, Calif.
Bolling	Clemente	Fallon
Bolton, Md.	Cole, N. Y.	Feighan
Bonner	Cooley	Fernandez
Bosone	Corbett	Fisher
Boykin	Coudert	Flood
Brown, Ga.	Cox	Fogarty
Buchanan	Crook	Forand

Fugate	Kruse	Poage
Fulton	Lane	Polk
Furcolo	Lanham	Powell
Garmatz	Lind	Price
Gary	Linehan	Rains
Gathings	Lodge	Ramsay
Gorski	Lucas	Redden
Gossett	Lynch	Rhodes
Granahan	McCarthy	Ribicoff
Granger	McCormack	Richards
Grant	McGrath	Rodino
Green	McGuire	Rogers, Fla.
Hardy	McKinnon	Rooney
Harrison	McSweeney	Sasscer
Hart	Mack, Ill.	Shelley
Havenner	Madden	Sheppard
Hays, Ark.	Magee	Sikes
Hedrick	Mahon	Smathers
Heffernan	Mansfield	Smith, Va.
Heller	Marsalis	Spence
Herlong	Marshall	Staggers
Hobbs	Miles	Stanley
Holifield	Mills	Steed
Howell	Morgan	Stigler
Huber	Morris	Sullivan
Jackson, Wash.	Morton	Teague
Jacobs	Moulder	Thomas
Javits	Multer	Thornberry
Jones, Ala.	Murdock	Trimble
Jones, Mo.	Murphy	Underwood
Jones, N. C.	Murray, Tenn.	Wagner
Judd	Noland	Walsh
Karst	O'Brien, Ill.	Welch
Karsten	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitaker
Kee	O'Hara, Ill.	Whittington
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Neill	Wier
Kennedy	O'Sullivan	Wilson, Tex.
Keogh	O'Toole	Woodhouse
Kerr	Pace	Yates
Kilburn	Patten	Young
Kilday	Peterson	Zablocki
King	Pfeifer, Joseph L.	
Kirwan		

NAYS—151

Abernethy	Halleck	Philbin
Allen, Calif.	Hand	Phillips, Calif.
Allen, Ill.	Harden	Potter
Andersen, H. Carl	Harvey	Poulson
	Hays, Ohio	Rankin
Andresen, August H.	Herter	Reed, Ill.
	Heselton	Reed, N. Y.
Arends	Hoeven	Riehlman
Auchincloss	Hoffman, Ill.	Robeson
Bates, Mass.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Mass.
Beall	Holmes	Sadlak
Bennett, Fla.	Hope	St. George
Bennett, Mich.	Horan	Sanborn
Bishop	Hull	Saylor
Blackney	James	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Bramblett	Jenison	
Brehm	Jenkins	Scrivner
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Scudder
Burdick	Jonas	Secrest
Burleson	Kean	Shafer
Byrnes, Wis.	Kearney	Short
Case, S. Dak.	Keating	Simpson, Ill.
Cavalcante	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Larcade	Smith, Kans.
Cole, Kans.	LeCompte	Smith, Ohio
Cotton	LeFevre	Smith, Wis.
Crawford	Lichtenwalter	Stefan
Cunningham	Lovre	Stockman
Curtis	McConnell	Taber
Dague	McCulloch	Taile
Davis, Ga.	McDonough	Tauriello
Davis, Wis.	McGregor	Taylor
D'Ewart	McMillen, Ill.	Tollefson
Dolliver	Mack, Wash.	Van Zandt
Dondero	Macy	Veide
Donohue	Marcantonio	Vorys
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Vursell
Ellsworth	Martin, Mass.	Wadsworth
Elston	Merrow	Weichel
Fellows	Meyer	White, Calif.
Fenton	Michener	Whitten
Ford	Miller, Md.	Widnall
Gamble	Miller, Nebr.	Wigglesworth
Golden	Murray, Wis.	Williams
Goodwin	Nelson	Wilson, Ind.
Graham	Nicholson	Withrow
Gross	Nixon	Wolcott
Guill	Norblad	Wolverton
Gwinn	Norrell	Woodruff
Hagen	O'Hara, Minn.	
Hale	O'Konski	
Hall, Leonard W.	Passman	
	Patterson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Miller, Calif.

NOT VOTING—83

Allen, La.	Angell	Boggs, La.
Anderson, Calif.	Barrett, Wyo.	Bolton, Ohio
Breen	Hill	Quinn
Brooks	Hinshaw	Rabaut
Bryson	Irving	Rees
Buckley, Ill.	Jackson, Calif.	Regan
Buckley, N. Y.	Jennings	Rich
Bulwinkle	Johnson	Rivers
Carroll	Kearns	Roosevelt
Chiperfield	Keefe	Sabath
Colmer	Kelley, Pa.	Sadowski
Combs	Klein	Scott, Hardie
Cooper	Latham	Sims
Davis, Tenn.	Lyle	Sutton
Dingell	McMillan, S. C.	Tackett
Engel, Mich.	Mason	Thompson
Evins	Mitchell	Towe
Frazier	Monroney	Vinson
Gavin	Morrison	Walter
Gillette	Norton	Werdel
Gilmer	Patman	Wheeler
Gordon	Perkins	White, Idaho
Gore	Pfeiffer, William L.	Wickersham
Gregory	Phillips, Tenn.	Willis
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Pickett	Wilson, Okla.
	Plumley	Winstead
Hare	Preston	Wood
Harris	Priest	
Hébert		

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Walter for, with Mr. Plumley against.
Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Towe against.
Mr. Carroll for, with Mr. Gavin against.
Mr. Mitchell for, with Mr. Rich against.
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Jackson of California against.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana for, with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer against.
Mr. Perkins for, with Mr. Latham against.
Mr. Regan for, with Mr. Mason against.
Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Hardie Scott against.
Mr. Thompson for, with Mr. Kearns against.
Mr. Breen for, with Mr. Chiperfield against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Jennings against.
Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Hinshaw against.
Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.
Mr. Irving for, with Mr. Gillette against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Rees.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Willis with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Angell.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from California, Mr. JACKSON. If he were here he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings whereby the bill (H. R. 8766) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky was passed, be vacated, and that the bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Wednesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

THE KOREAN CRISIS

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are operating in a vacuum as far as the Korean crisis is concerned. The only information we of the Congress have on the Korean situation is what we read in the public press and hear over the radio.

We are informed that the action in Korea is not war but rather police action under the auspices of the United Nations. I am sure the boys who are fighting there consider, and know, they are at war. I am sure they must have several questions they would like answered.

If this is action on the part of the United Nations to protect South Korea, where are the troops from other participating countries of the United Nations? We need ground troops and equipment, and we need these promptly. Other members of the United Nations, according to the press, are letting the United States furnish all ground troops. They have offered sympathy and advice and have adopted resolutions. You cannot establish a road block with sympathy. You cannot shell an enemy position with advice, and you certainly cannot counterattack with a resolution.

I demand that the President of the United States appear before a joint session of the Congress and report to us why men are sent into Korea without sufficient arms and reinforcements and why our allies of the United Nations are not participating in the ground fighting.

MILITARY INFORMATION

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was amazed and shocked to read on the front page of one of the Washington papers that a specified number of troops, a list of the equipment, the name of the ship, the date and hour of the sailing, and the place the ship sailed from, were detailed in a story. It seems to me that if the Department of Defense continues stupidly to make this informa-

tion available the newspapers should refrain from publishing it, because in view of the uncertain international situation it seems more than possible that the lives of these troops we are shipping abroad might be endangered by such information's being made public.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly. There are spies all over the world and all over this Nation. We are furnishing the information. They could just as well withdraw their spies, because information will be published of everything we propose to do.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I agree with the gentleman. They would not need a spy to find that out.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the Defense Department made the release, I agree with the gentleman, but is the gentleman sure the Defense Department made it, or did some newspaper get it and carry it?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I am not sure, but I do think the Defense Department should issue an order that such information should not be printed.

Mr. McCORMACK. I remember in the early days of World War II we had broken the Japanese code, and one of the prominent newspapers of this country carried that news, giving valuable information to the Japs. One of their reporters was with the fleet, and after he came back to the continental United States the paper carried a story by him giving the news to the enemy that our Intelligence had broken the Japanese code. I have often wondered why the matter was never prosecuted, because it was the most damnable thing that ever happened from the American angle during the war. That paper was the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I agree with the majority floor leader that that incident was one of the worst that could possibly have happened or that did happen during World War II. I am merely interested that such incidents do not occur again, and as I stated before, I do not know whether the Department of Defense made this available, but the story carried a Washington date line, and it would be hard for me to know where else a newspaper could get such information about a ship sailing from the west coast. I reiterate that whoever makes this information public, the newspapers as a patriotic duty should refrain from publishing it, especially giving details as to days, hours, and numbers of troops.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY ON MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I join with the previous speakers in reference to the newspaper publicity given to the movement of our troops in the last few days from San Francisco to the Orient. I also notice, Mr. Speaker, that the Military Sea Transport Service announced yesterday it has chartered 16 cargo ships up to the present time to help transport men and supplies to the Korean war zone.

In another place, Mr. Speaker, I read with much surprise that we are now going to experiment with our new equipment and new military devices in the Korean war, all of which gives out information to those who are not friendly to us.

Mr. Speaker, I feel there should be some secrecy with reference to our plans in order that our boys may be protected.

Today I sent the following telegram to the Secretary of Defense:

> Strongly protest publicizing troop movements to Korean front as contained in news stories of yesterday that 1,350 officers and men from Camp Stoneman were scheduled to sail. Story gives exact time of sailing and name of ship. Newspapers carried information on secret weapons, chartering of ships for war transport, and other military movements. I personally feel it is high time to impose secrecy for protection of our men.

SALARY OF THE DOORKEEPER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 693) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

> *Resolved,* That effective July 1, 1950, the salary of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall be at the annual rate of $11,000 plus the increased compensation provided for the elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives by title 1, subsection (d) of the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950," approved October 28, 1949, and there is hereby authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, the necessary additional amount to equalize the Doorkeeper's present gross salary with that of his new gross rate as provided herein.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Senator SPARKMAN, of Alabama.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address entitled "Milestones Marking the Downfall of Poland," notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $225.50.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include excerpts.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on H. R. 8746.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include speeches by Vice President BARKLEY and others, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed the amount authorized for printing under the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Issue in China," notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $205.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include two articles.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered last night by former President Hoover.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include editorials and news releases.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include newspaper editorials.

Mr. ENGLE of California and Mr. TAURIELLO asked and were given permission to extend their remarks, each to include an editorial.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a monthly statement by Mr. H. J. Stuhlmiller, president of the Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, who, when he issues the monthly statement of the bank, generally says something which is valuable to his people and to the Nation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7439) to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various

departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7439, with Mr. REDDEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the bill under consideration, H. R. 7439, is to protect the national security of the United States by providing that the heads of certain sensitive Government departments and agencies may suspend or terminate the employment of civilian officers and employees when such action is deemed necessary in the judgment of the head of such department or agency.

The bill provides that the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury—in the case of the Coast Guard—and the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may suspend without pay any civilian officer or employee when such action is deemed necessary in the interest of national security.

Any suspended employee may be terminated by the department or agency head whenever he finds that such employee's termination is necessary or advisable in the interest of national security, provided such employee has received (a) a written statement of charges against the employee, (b) a reasonable opportunity to answer such charges and submit evidence, (c) a hearing upon the employee's request, (d) a review of the case by the head of the department or agency, and (e) a written statement of the final decision.

This legislation was introduced at the request of the Secretary of Defense. It has the unqualified endorsement of the departments and agencies included in the bill, has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, and is in accord with the program of the President.

The bill makes permanent present temporary legislative authority under which the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force may suspend or remove civilian employees whenever such action is necessary or advisable in the interest of national security. The bill also grants similar permanent authority to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury—for the Coast Guard, the National Security Resources Board, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The Secretary of State is empowered to remove employees in the Department of State who are security risks under section 104 of the State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1950. The Secretary of Defense has similar authority provided him under section 630 of the Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1950 for the Military Establishment. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are granted this authority on a temporary basis under section 3 of Public Law 808, Seventy-seventh Congress. The Atomic Energy Commission is granted such authority under section 12 (a) (4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

The bill merely adds to the security provisions of existing law three additional groups of employees in three sensitive agencies—the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, National Security Resources Board, and the Coast Guard, under the Treasury Department.

The committee conducted extensive hearings with respect to this legislation, and in testimony before the Committee the Honorable Dan A. Kimball, Under Secretary of the Navy, speaking for the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, stated:

> The Department considers it to be necessary for adequate protection of the national security that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force shall have the power to remove an employee in their respective Departments from his employment when he is found to be a serious risk to national security. A single act of a disloyal person and a single act of an indiscreet employee can do equal damage to our securty in one of these sensitive departments.

Representatives of Federal employee and veterans' organizations generally endorsed the provisions of the bill. Representatives of some of these organizations made the reservation that there should be an appropriate appellate appeals procedure provided for those employees who are suspended or separated as security risks. In the judgment of the committee, the bill provides an adequate appeals procedure for such employees and grants them appeals rights to which they are not now entitled under present law. In addition, in contradistinction to the separation of an employee charged with disloyalty, employees separated as security risks from the agencies covered by the bill are entitled to seek and accept employment with nonsensitive Government departments, after approval of the Civil Service Commission.

Testimony by the representatives of the Department of Defense established the fact that since the enactment of Public Law 808, which was approved December 17, 1942, which is the present temporary authority for the Military Establishment to suspend and remove security risks, there have been only 375 employees removed from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force on the grounds that such employees were security risks. This is less than an average of 54 persons removed a year in the Military Establishment where the average annual employment has been over a million civilians during this 7-year period. It is clear that the present authority to remove security risks is not abused by the Military Establishment.

Since July 1946, the Department of State has had similar authority contained in its appropriation acts, and only three such summary removals have been made by the Secretary of State under the authority in the 4-year period.

With respect to the Atomic Energy Commission, since the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act in 1946 only two employees of the Commission have been dismissed on security grounds.

This legislation will not involve additional Federal expenditures. In my judgment, prompt action is required on this legislation because the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 1951 was not approved by July 1, and certain of the departments having authority to deal with the dismissal of security risks under 1950 appropriations acts, such as the Department of State and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, are now unable to take action with respect to these security matters.

I have received a letter from Hon. Louis Johnson, the Secretary of Defense, dated July 7, 1950, which urges the Congress to approve this legislation, without amendment, as soon as possible.

In testimony before our committee, the American Legion stated its official position as follows:

> We in the American Legion feel that the Federal Government has a first obligation to protect itself against all security risks in sensitive sectors. To do this it must have the essential legal instruments. H. R. 7439 would provide one of them. We urge you to favorably recommend H. R. 7439 and restore to agency heads a needed measure of protecting our security. In so doing, you will also aid in restoring a sagging public confidence in our Federal agencies.

I urge the Members to support this legisation because it is an essential measure for the protection of our Government at a time when the American people can ill afford to have persons on the Federal payroll in sensitive departments and agencies who are security risks.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, July 7, 1950.

Hon. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, Post Office and Civil Service Committee, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I read in a recent issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that a rule has been granted on H. R. 7439, and I am hopeful that this bill will be passed by the House of Representatives at the earliest possible time.

The fundamental purpose of the bill, as you know, is to provide a summary procedure to safeguard the so-called sensitive agencies of Government from individuals who are poor security risks. The authority provided in this bill is essential if we are to fulfill the important responsibility of safeguarding classified military information against unauthorized disclosure. We consider the bill an important measure, for which there exists a continuing and urgent need not only in wartime but in time of peace.

The Department of Defense is most appreciative of the careful consideration given to H. R. 7439 by you and by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. You will recall the lengthy testimony which pointed out the problems faced by the Department of Defense with regard to the safeguarding of classified military information and the necessity for summary power to suspend civilian employees who are poor security risks. The proposed authority would make permanent for a number of sensitive agencies of Government the temporary authority provided for the War Department and the Navy Department by Congress in Public Law 808 of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

It has been brought to my attention that an amendment has been proposed to H. R. 7439 as approved by your committee, which would place an appeal from the decision of a department head in the Civil Service Commission. You will recall the extensive testimony taken by your committee on the subject of an appeal and the views of the

Department of Defense that such a provision would strip the responsible officials of Government of the authority necessary to carry out their responsibilities.

I am most appreciative of your efforts in behalf of the national defense and strongly urge that the House of Representatives give favorable consideration to H. R. 7439 as approved by your committee. We can ill afford the consequences of the unauthorized disclosure of classified information by anyone who may be a poor security risk.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS JOHNSON.

Mr. COX. Who wrote that letter?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The Honorable Louis Johnson, Secretary of the Department of Defense.

Mr. Chairman, I want the Members to distinguish between the loyalty procedure and this bill. Employees who are charged with being disloyal to our Government are already covered by executive order of our President and we have a loyalty board to determine such cases. This bill is designed to get rid of the undesirables who may be bad security risks, who although they may be thoroughly loyal are still bad security risks. For instance, an employee who is working in some highly sensitive agency doing very confidential, secret defense work and who goes out and gets too much liquor may unintentionally or unwittingly, because of his condition, confide to someone who may be a subversive, secret military information about the character of work he is doing in that department. He is, by his conduct, a bad security risk and should be discharged.

It also covers the sex perverts who may be under obligation to someone and who may be working in highly sensitive agencies and who may become bad security risks.

It is also to protect such agencies against employees who may be loyal but who may be too loquacious and too garrulous and talk too much about the confidential work they are doing.

Those are the purposes for which this bill was drawn. It covers employees who are inherently disloyal to our Government, and also I would get rid of employees who because of their conduct or because of their actions, although not disloyal, unintentionally may divulge secrets of our Government if they are working in highly sensitive agencies.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. PATTERSON. What kind of a board are they going to set up to hear these cases? How are they going to do that?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This bill provides, first, that the employee who is suspended shall receive a written statement of the charges; second, reasonable opportunty to answer such charges and submit evidence; third, a hearing upon the employee's request; fourth, a review of the case by the head of the department or agency and, fifth, a written statement of the final decision.

Mr. PATTERSON. Is that by the head of the department? Does that constitute just one man, say the Secretary?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct. If an employee is doing highly sensitive work under the Secretary of the Army his final appeal would go to the Secretary of the Army who would make the final decision.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The only appeal is to the dismissing officer?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. To the head of the department or agency.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The head of the agency with which he is working has sole control over whether he shall be dismissed?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. So there is no appeal really.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. They have no appeal today to an independent appeal board and yet conditions are far more serious and critical now than when this bill was introduced by me. Does the gentleman want to give to employees rights they do not have today?

Mr. EBERHARTER. They have the right of appeal.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Oh, no, they do not when they are discharged as bad security risks by the heads of defense agencies.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Under the civil service.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; the gentleman is entirely wrong about that when it comes to discharging employees in defense agencies as bad security risks by the heads of the defense agencies.

Mr. EBERHARTER. This supersedes all the civil-service laws.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. They do not have the right of appeal today. They have no appeal. They have no right of appeal, for instance, under the Atomic Energy Act, or under Public Law 808 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, which is still in effect today.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. What the gentleman says is true in many of these cases, they do not have an appeal but because they do not have an appeal at the present time is that any justification for giving them a phony appeal which means that the agency head who fires them reviews the cause of the firing? If you are going to give them an appeal why do you not give them a real appeal?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I am disappointed in the gentleman from California who is a member of the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy.

Suppose we had someone in the Atomic Energy Commission doing highly sensitive, secret work, although loyal, who goes out and gets drunk and tells some subversive about the nature of the highly secret work that he is doing, then would you force the Atomic Energy Commission to go before some independent board and divulge the character of the sensitive work which he is doing or tell why the employee is a bad security risk? I cannot agree with the gentleman at all.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman puts me in a false light.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Are the boys of the country that are called for the defense of the flag given the right of appeal as to whether they shall abide by the results of the agency inducting them into the service? If not, should not the people in charge of our Army affairs be vested with the right to remove at least one bad security risk?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Certainly, the gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. EBERHARTER. There is an appeal from the draft board.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Of course, we want to have an appeal to an independent board by employees who are not doing sensitive work and who are not doing highly secret defense work, but employees doing highly secret work in our defense agencies are in a different category. This is a serious matter, and you should not vote for an amendment which would force these heads of the various defense agencies to divulge the kind and character of work that the employees are doing when it is highly secret or why they are bad security risks or why they should be discharged in the interest of our national security.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If we listen to the observation of my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], he feels maybe perhaps we should substitute martial law for civil law.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Oh, no.

Mr. COX. I think it is just piddling to talk about amending this bill by arming the individual with the right of appeal at a time when the whole world is in a state of peril approaching panic, and a great committee of this House comes forth with a bill in response to a request that comes from people in charge of the armed forces, you understand, having as its purpose the removing of bad security risks in the Government, we are confronted with this sort of a thing of trying to destroy the effect of the legislation by providing some broad appeal.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. In conclusion I want to say that I take my stand with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy and the members of the Atomic Energy Commission and the other agencies covered by this bill against any proposed amendment to force these agencies to go before an outside, independent agency of Government for appeal and review of their judgment as to why an employee is a bad security risk. This is a most critical matter and I urge my colleagues to stand behind our Secretary of our Defense Department in whom I have the greatest trust and confidence in this hour of peril.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Did the Justice Department ask for this bill?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The Justice Department is not included in this bill.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Of course not.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is not a sensitive agency.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SADLAK. As I interpret the statement made by the gentleman, he is agreeing with my philosophy that if there is a question of the security risk of a Federal employee, then it should be resolved in favor of the Government.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] offered an amendment in the committee which would set up a separate appeal board by the Civil Service Commission, which most of the Members on our side supported with some help on the other side. However, we lost it in the committee by one vote. I believe there will be an attempt made later to amend the bill by offering the amendment to provide for a separate appeal to the Civil Service Commission by dismisssed employees who may, in some cases, be dismissed arbitrarily without cause by a superior of the agency who may or may not happen to like the employee. So as a matter of protection for the employee, in my opinion, it should be set up aside, apart, and separate from the agency in which the employee himself may be employed.

There is a need, more so now than at the time we considered this bill, to suspend from the service people who may be dangerous to the operations of our Government at home and abroad. This bill, if amended, should be approved by the House.

Another amendment may be offered, I understand, to include the Department of Commerce, which in my opinion does have a great deal to do with the shipment of important war materials and other materials throughout the world both by the Federal Government and by private enterprise.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. Is it not true that every member of this committee favors the enactment of this law, realizing that there is a great emergency and that we should act promptly?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes.

Mr. GOLDEN. The only difference is whether or not there should be an amendment concerning an appeal?

Mr. HAGEN. The gentleman has stated the case correctly. There is no opposition in the committee to the bill itself.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman. will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Is it not true that all these agencies except three, the National Security Resources Board, the Coast Guard of the Treasury, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics now have this temporary authority? Under the present law these employees if discharged as poor security risks do not have the right of appeal; so you are trying to give the employees something they do not have now.

Mr. HAGEN. If it is wrong at the present time we should not continue the wrong. I believe in protecting an employee. If he is guilty he will be found guilty, and he will be dismissed immediately regardless. If he should be innocent and wrongly dismissed, he will have the opportunity by this impartial board to state his case. If he is found not guilty, he will be reinstated with pay for the time he missed. There is no danger in providing safeguards for the employee against persons who may take advantage of others in the department whom they may personally dislike or for some reason want to get rid of, maybe so they can put a friend in the job.

Appearing before our committee were members of the veterans' organizations and various Government-employee organizations, in fact, many organizations which were for this bill and see the need for its immediate passage. Most of these groups, including some veterans' organizations, strongly asked for a better appeal provision in the bill.

I appeal to you that this bill, if amended, be passed today so that it can go over to the Senate for immediate consideration and action.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The word "indiscreetness" was used in the report. What do you mean by "indiscreetness"? Is there any definition in the bill as to what indiscreetness is? That is one of the reasons that would justify a dismissal. What is meant by "indiscreetness," I should like to know.

Mr. HAGEN. I would not attempt to answer the gentleman exactly. There are various ways whereby a person can be dismissed or charged with certain things which will lead to his dismissal. We are not spelling it out completely in this bill.

Mr. EBERHARTER. While one man might think something was indiscreet, a thousand other people might not think it was indiscreet.

Mr. HAGEN. A person may or may not be right in the charges he makes against an employee. That is why I personally favor an appeal opportunity to protect the employee beyond any possibility that he might be dismissed unfairly and improperly. That is the reason the organizations, which appeared before our committee, while they support the bill, did suggest an appeal, or that a change be made in the bill to provide a greater opportunity for the employee to appeal from any dismissal that might be made.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am in favor of a bill of this type if the proper appeal method is provided. I am glad to hear the gentlemen say that an amendment will be offered along that line. If the proper kind of an appeal set-up is put into the bill, I shall certainly vote for the bill.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman tell us if the RECORD shows how many employees have been dismissed from sensitive agencies under existing law and regulations?

Mr. HAGEN. I believe there are between 300 and 400 employees who have been dismissed under present laws or orders of the President. I think it was about 375 employees.

Mr. CANFIELD. Was it the testimony of those who appeared before the committee in behalf of these agencies that they suspect there are many others who ought to be dismissed?

Mr. HAGEN. Witnesses from the various departments and agencies of the Government, and there were many, and they all favor the bill, indicated that was true. There is some danger. There are men and women in the various departments doing important work who may be too talkative or for some other reason may be dangerous to have in the work that they are doing, and who either should be dismissed or transferred to other departments.

Furthermore, if they are dismissed they have an opportunity under this bill to get employment elsewhere in the Government.

Mr. CANFIELD. But I take it they are not talking in terms of a few—they are talking in terms really of a considerable number, is that not so?

Mr. HAGEN. There may be many, but I would not be in a position to know.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman refer to the language at the bottom of page 3 where the language is as follows:

> That any person whose employment is so suspended or terminated under the authority of this act may, in the discretion of the agency head concerned, be reinstated or restored to duty, and if so reinstated or restored shall be allowed compensation for all or any part of the period of such suspension or termination in an amount not to exceed the difference between the amount such person would normally have earned during the period of such suspension or termination, at the rate he was receiving on the date of suspension or termination.

Suppose I were a person who was dismissed and shortly after being dismissed I took a job and possibly made as much or 50 percent as much as I was drawing. Suppose my case drags along, let us say, for a year, and at the end of the year I am reinstated. What compensation would I get?

Mr. HAGEN. If I understand the bill, and if I am wrong I would appreciate being corrected, you would be compensated for the loss of pay that you suffered because of the change of employment. In other words, if you lost $2,000 in that period of time while your appeal was being considered, you would be compensated for that amount.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think that would be fair, but this language says "shall be allowed compensation in an amount not to exceed the difference between the

amount such person would normally have earned."

Mr. HAGEN. Of course, if a person is improperly dismissed he should not be made to suffer financially.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But to have earned it and to normally have earned it would be two different propositions.

Mr. HAGEN. He normally would have earned it if he had stayed on the job from which he had been dismissed. That is the interpretation of that, I would say.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am still not clear on that language.

Mr. HAGEN. As to any opposition that may develop to the bill because of the lack of a proper method of appeal, I can point out to you a letter which I personally received, as well as members of the committee, from Thomas G. Walters, operations director of the Government Employees' Council of the American Federation of Labor. This is what he says:

H. R. 7439 should be amended to provide an employee charged under the provisions of this resolution should have the right as a last resort to an appeal to an outside or independent appeals board.

I understand that the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will offer an amendment along that line. We on our side of the committee generally supported the idea in committee and for the most part we expect to support such an amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Why was the committee against something that seems so logical and so fair?

Mr. HAGEN. For various reasons I guess.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlemen will yield, I will tell the gentleman why. Secretary of Defense Johnson and others who head the defense agencies, are vigorously against the amendment. We followed the advice of the defense heads. This is emergency legislation.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman, that we have to use our own heads, and that is what we are here for, and if it is fair to us then we ought to do it?

Mr. HAGEN. It is always a fact that the bureaucrats and the heads of departments and agencies want to have as much authority as they can get, and that is why they favor such a provision as this.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. There is some confusion in my mind caused by the bill. Apparently this bill is intended to give these department heads the authority to suspend certain officers and employees when they deem it necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security. Then on page 4 of the bill there is this proviso, "that the termination of employment herein provided shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government."

If the employment of an employee or officer has been terminated because it is necessary to the national security, by one department or agency, what is meant by that proviso in the bill? Would he be any safer in any other department or agency?

Mr. HAGEN. Oh, yes; there are other agencies and departments which do not deal with national defense. However, that only points up the necessity for an outside appeal board, because he might have been improperly discharged or dismissed by some department or agency head.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. We must remember that we are dealing with security risks and not disloyalty. Where disloyalty enters into it, none of us has any sympathy with a disloyal person, but many Members of this House, measured by various standards, might be a security risk. It is not a question of disloyalty. A man who might take a drink and talk too much would not be a good security risk. He might be a good mechanic whose services might be used in some other part of the country, and no stigma of disloyalty attaches.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. If an employee is improperly discharged, he has a right of action to get back a certain amount of money, the amount he would have earned, for what period of time?

Mr. HAGEN. Indefinitely, I believe.

Mr. FURCOLO. If an employee is improperly discharged, he then has a right of action to get a certain amount of money, but I would like to know for what length of time.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. It is indefinite.

Mr. HAGEN. It may be indefinite. In other words, during the period of the appeal time. Any appeal would naturally be decided within a year, no doubt.

Mr. FURCOLO. But it does not say that in there.

Mr. HAGEN. That is true, it does not. But certainly an appeal would be decided within a reasonable period of time.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAGEN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Does the gentleman not think if an appeal is allowed it ought to be concluded very quickly?

Mr. HAGEN. I think an employee is entitled to immediate consideration of his appeal, so that he himself, if he is guilty, would get out of the service entirely or at least have an opportunity to look for another job; and if he is not guilty, he should have a chance to get a job and to work on the job and be free of the worry and concern of losing his job.

The gentleman is absolutely right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN] has again expired.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Hon. TOM MURRAY, has given a full, complete, and able explanation of H. R. 7439, which is under consideration today. His presentation has covered the principal provisions of the bill, and as ranking minority member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee I shall support the measure because I believe its enactment is of extreme importance to the security of our country, particularly in the light of recent developments in the Far East.

The bill provides that the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury—in the case of the Coast Guard—and the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics may suspend without pay any civilian officer or employee when such action is deemed necessary in the interest of national security.

The bill makes permanent present temporary legislative authority under which the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force may suspend or remove civilian employees whenever such action is necessary or advisable in the interest of national security. The bill also grants similar permanent authority to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury—for the Coast Guard—the National Security Resources Board, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force today are empowered to suspend or remove security risks under Public Law 808, Seventy-seventh Congress, which is temporary legislation. The Secretary of State was empowered to remove security risks under section 104 of the State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1950, which expired July 1, 1950. The Secretary of Defense had similar authority provided him under section 630 of the appropriation act of 1950 for the Military Establishment, which also expired at the end of the fiscal year 1950.

In view of the fact that the large majority of the agencies covered by the bill have only temporary authority to deal with these security matters, I believe it is appropriate for the Congress to approve this legislation.

During the hearings on this legislation certain witnesses stated that the legislation should contain provisions providing for an adequate appeal to make certain that no civilian employee was dismissed arbitrarily without sufficient evidence that such employee was a security risk.

These views were taken into consideration, and the bill provides the following rights for employees who are suspended as security risks but before their termination:

First. A written statement of the charges against the employee shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit;

Second. A reasonable opportunity to answer such charges and to submit affidavits;

Third. A hearing at the employee's request by a duly constituted department or agency authority;

Fourth. A review of the case by the agency head or some official designated

by him before a decision adverse to the employee is rendered; and

Fifth. A written statement of the final decision to the employee by the department or agency head.

Similar legislation was approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee during the Eightieth Congress, and in my judgment, this legislation is as necessary today as it was then.

It is my understanding that the bill has the unqualified endorsement of all of the departments and agencies, including the Bureau of the Budget.

In addition, the employee and veterans' organizations generally endorsed the provisions of the bill. In a statement by Mr. James F. Green, chairman of the national Americanism commission of the American Legion, before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the American Legion endorsed this as a desirable bill. Mr. Green stated:

> Thus the provisions of H. R. 7439 would allow peculiarly sensitive national agencies to protect themselves without delay against employees who might jeopardize their operations and endanger in a degree our national security. At the same time the measure provides for a waiting period, a reasonable statement of charges, and an opportunity for employee appeal before discharge. Certainly this is a measure of guarded precaution not of autocracy.

One of the most important provisions of the legislation allows employees separated as security risks from the agencies covered by the bill to be employed by nonsensitive Government agencies upon the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

I believe the Congress should be careful in the enactment of legislation of this type, but in view of the testimony presented the committee and statements by the chairman of our committee as to the small number of security risks that have been separated from the departments and agencies covered by the bill, I believe that such authority has been exercised with a degree of care.

The Federal Government has a loyalty program which is administered under Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947. In my judgment, this loyalty program of the President should have the sanction of Congress in legislation as well as congressional approval for the authority to dismiss security risks.

I have urged the enactment of the legislation which would legalize and make more secure the President's loyalty program, but I am pleased to observe that the administration sees fit to request the Congress to enact legislation of this nature involving security risk cases.

While this subject is under consideration, I wish to make the observation that the loyalty program of the President has failed largely because of the fact that it does not have the sanction legislatively of the Congress. I have seen newspaper accounts to the fact that the President is considering the appointment of a board to review the operation of the loyalty program to determine how it can be improved. From time to time during the past 4 years on the floor of this House I have pointed out the failures of the President's loyalty program and why it is completely inadequate to meet the needs of our people.

In my judgment, if the executive branch would submit to the Congress proposed legislation, or take some action on the legislation which I introduced several years ago with respect to the handling of loyalty cases in the Government, many of the problems and shortcomings of the present loyalty program would disappear.

With respect to the legislation under consideration, I feel that it is proper for the Congress to consider it and provide the policy under which the security matters may be handled. I approve the provisions of the bill and trust the Members will support it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, the way this debate is going, I think we are losing sight of the difference between disloyalty and security. We are not dealing with disloyalty.

Let me cite an example that I happen to know, which may point this up. A general who commanded a division to which I was attached in World War I would go into churches in Tacoma and speak on Sundays. Orders came late in the week for this division to move out the following Wednesday. This order was highly confidential. The commanding officer, a two-star general, went into the pulpit of a church the following Sunday and started his remarks by telling the people that he was sorry he would no longer have the priivlege of addressing them again because the division had been ordered to move to France. He was immediately relieved and sent to the Philippines, which was the limbo for poor security risks within the Army itself.

Security risks are not limited to any group. I am for this bill. We do need legislation of this type. We have been working under temporary legislation, but let me also point out to you that disloyal persons, persons guilty of treason to their Government, have a right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission, under Executive order of the President.

I propose to offer an amendment, which is a wishy-washy amendment, to give those people, who may be poor security risks but whose loyalty cannot be questioned, the right of some appeal away from the agency that acts as judge, jury, and prosecutor. The amendment is very weak. It was never offered in the committee because I was away, frankly, getting myself elected to the next Congress at the time the bill was finally considered.

The amendment provides—and it is printed in the RECORD—that there shall be an appeal to the Civil Service Commission. If the Commission finds that the man has been wrongfully discharged, it will so report to the head of the agency; and if the Commission recommends that the appellant be reinstated and such agency head, after consideration of such recommendation, determines that such reinstatement would be fair to him he may reinstate.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MILLER of California. In a minute or two.

The thing that we are trying to do is to take arbitrary power away from bureaucrats who want to grab power and provide some break in the chain that is going to bring to the attention of the head of the agency in which they work the conditions that exist and to make sure that they do have something of a normal right that we would accord any man when we take away from him his right to a job. This is important because it is his job and he has worked at it, and as long as he is loyal we are going to try to give him some protection. This other is a bad way of doing it.

Let me tell you why I want this adopted. The agencies of the Government who have had absolute authority during the war, such as the Army and the Navy, and now the Air Force and the rest of them, got very fat. They still want to exercise that authority; they do not want any restraint placed upon them.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. My question is: Is it not a fact that under the gentleman's amendment the man is not suspended, is not suspended summarily by the head of the agency. The only thing is that appeal comes on actual termination which, in view of the fact that it would be on a question of loyalty is practically a death sentence insofar as the economic future of that employee is concerned.

Mr. MILLER of California. There is no loyalty in this bill at all; we are talking about security, not loyalty. But so far as security is concerned it would be a death sentence, and it is still a death sentence under my amendment, because all that my amendment does is to allow the Civil Service Commission to review the findings.

Mr. JAVITS. The employee could be immediately suspended without any review; is that right?

Mr. MILLER of California. He would be suspended—no; under the provisions of the bill he has certain rights that are given to him. They must file charges, but it is not within the agency itself. This would provide a chance to take it outside of the agency.

Mr. JAVITS. Perhaps I did not make myself clear. The agency could suspend, could summarily terminate his employment.

Mr. MILLER of California. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. On page 3 of the bill, beginning in line 16, I find this provision:

> That any person whose employment is so suspended or terminated under the authority of this act may, in the discretion of the agency head concerned, be reinstated or restored to duty.

In other words, is it a fact that under this bill as now written, even assuming

a person is improperly discharged he has absolutely no right of action to get his pay or the difference between the pay he was receiving and what he may be earning in new employment unless they restore him to duty? The fact is he is just out of luck completely.

Mr. MILLER of California. He would be out of luck.

Mr. FURCOLO. Does the gentleman think that is a fair situation?

Mr. MILLER of California. I do not; and that is why I have offered this amendment. Let me point out to you in the discussion of the difference between loyalty and disloyalty that the Under Secretary of the Navy said that even amongst those loyal to the United States there were many security risks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from California 2 minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I wonder if the gentleman who sponsors this amendment would be good enough to comment on this expression used by the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson, in writing to the chairman of this committee:

> You will recall the extensive testimony taken by your committee on the subject and the views of the Department of Defense that such a provision would strip the responsible officials of the Government of the authority necessary to carry out their responsibility.

Would the gentleman care to comment on that statement?

Mr. MILLER of California. Yes; I will comment on that. The Secretary of Defense apparently has never seen my amendment. It does not strip in any way the head of the agency from taking action. He takes action under the provisions of this bill. The man can then go to the Civil Service Commission on appeal. If the Civil Service Commission finds for the man that does not reinstate him. It recommends his reinstatement back to the head of the agency. If the head of the agency is still satisfied there are reasons why he should not be reinstated he does not have to reinstate him. So no one is stripped of anything. That is why I say this is a milk-and-water amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The amendment to be offered by the gentleman makes this bill similar to the McCarran amendment which we have in the appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, section 104 I think it is.

Mr. MILLER of California. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. What rights under existing civil-service law does the head of a department have? Do they not have the right to suspend for security reasons?

Mr. MILLER of California. That power expired on the first of the month in an appropriation bill and they do not have any right at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Suppose the employee involved is from an agency that is dealing with some very technical matters. As an example, let us say the agency is engaged in the construction of submarines. Who would be in better position to know whether this employee is a bad risk, the head of the agency or department or some outside overlord commission which the gentleman has suggested should be set up to hear the case?

Mr. MILLER of California. I have not suggested that any overlord commission be set up to hear the case. If a man is charged with any crime he goes before a judge. Why does the police officer sentence him for the crime? I am not a lawyer, the gentleman is. That is what we have here. You have the one agency judge, jury, and prosecutor, but we go to someone who is supposed to be without prejudice and who gives the man a fair trial. To me this is merely an American way of doing business and one of the things I want to preserve.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a dangerous bill unless it is properly amended and the reason I make that statement is because we have a so-called loyalty order and in that loyalty order we have a means of appeal. We set up an independent board of appeal appointed by the President. If a person is charged with disloyalty he does have the right of appeal under the loyalty procedure order.

What are you doing here? You are widening the field for discharging an employee, to include a vague term called a "security risk," not disloyalty, but a security risk. Now, what is a security risk? Well, the Under Secretary of Navy, Mr. Kimball, said it might be due to a person's associations, to his affiliations, to his habits or to some indiscreetness.

Who is going to judge whether a man's habits are good or bad? Who is going to judge whether a man is discreet or not? What are the standards of that judgment?

So here in effect you give to the head of the agency or his subordinates the right to fire an individual for security risk reasons without giving that man an appeal. It says in the bill that he has an appeal, but he can only appeal to the head of the agency which fires him. I submit that is not the proper kind of an impartial appeal that a man needs if his job is being taken away from him.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the American Federation of Labor, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the American Federation of Government Employees, and other organizations appeared before the committee asking for an independent board of appeal. That is what the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] effects to do. Now, I intend to vote for the gentleman's amendment, because, if the gentleman's amendment carries, it will provide some protection to the individual. Remember that when this bill is passed, you do not have to charge a man with disloyalty any more; your disloyalty procedures are out the window. You do not have to go through the present disloyalty procedure; all you have got to do is to say he is a bad security risk, and you do not have to use disloyalty procedure any more, and I challenge the gentleman to deny it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Is the gentleman still a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. All right. I have in my hand a letter——

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I know, I have read the letter, and they say they have no objection to it. Of course, they do not, because they come under their own act and they have their own procedure.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. They strongly and violently oppose an appeal to an outside independent board. Does the gentleman agree with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The Atomic Energy Commission has its own procedure set up by law and they use the loyalty procedure appeals board, and under this bill there is no outside independent appeal board allowed.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman from California agree with me that in the public mind, if a person is charged as a bad security risk, a stigma akin to disloyalty attaches to him?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is absolutely right. It is laughable to read the provisions of the bill. If a man is discharged as a bad security risk, he has the right to seek or accept employment. Of course, if you are fired from your job, you have a right to go out and look for a job, and you have a right to starve if you do not get a job. And take this review: A review of his case by the agency head or some official designated by him before a final decision is made. In other words, the man that fires him may be the official that is designated to review his case. I say you are stepping into a wide field. I am for security. There may be some Government employees who are bad security risks and who are disloyal, but I am not for giving any agency head or any of his subordinate officials

the opportunity to use his own discretionary judgment as to whether a man is discreet or not and not give the employee the right of proper appeal on that case. The agency head or one of his subordinates might see a man take two cocktails at a cocktail party and he might decide, in his own mind, that he was indiscreet. Maybe he was indiscreet; maybe he was not. Maybe a man could carry 10 cocktails and still keep his mouth shut, I do not know, but when you have a variable standard to decide whether a man is indiscreet or not, I am telling you, my friends, you are getting into the field of thought control, if I know anything about it.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. I understand the gentleman is saying that he is in favor of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am in favor of it. I shall offer an amendment as a substitute to his, if I have the opportunity. My amendment goes a little bit further. If my amendment is defeated, I shall vote for the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California, because I think it is a good amendment.

Mr. JONAS. I hope so, because the word "appeal" in his amendment is a misnomer. He would be compelled to appeal to a board which originally preferred the charges, and after the appeal is over, there is no mandatory process in the Commission to make the judgment final.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is true. But, the Miller amendment gives the right of review to an independent board. My amendment goes further than the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JONAS. Does not the gentleman believe in the proposition where the jurisdiction of making the judgment final is vested in the appeals board?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. My amendment will make that possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN].

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, on the Korean war.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I speak to you of a subject which may well result in a third world war or a lasting peace. This battle in Korea has been called a lot of fancy names in the past 3 weeks. Some have said it is merely a police action, but try telling a GI in the foxholes of Korea that he is just a cop on his beat. Ask the wives and mothers of those who are fighting in Korea today, they will tell you there is just one three-letter word for it—war. It is time we face up to reality, time we admit we have a small war on our hands, one we want to end as quickly as possible to avoid a world-wide conflagration.

The seriousness of this situation is difficult to overemphasize. With each new day our newspapers tell of American men retreating, of our troops outnumbered and outgunned. Our forces are on a peninsula surrounded by water on three sides and by the enemy on the fourth—an enemy with a force we have underestimated, Korean allies whose strength we have overestimated. A North Korean Army with approximately 200,000 well-trained men attacking us. Tanks double the size of our own, thrown against our outnumbered troops. At least 150,000 Chinese Communists in the vicinity of the Korean border prepared to join the North Koreans if we continue to suffer defeat at their hands.

The soldiers in Korea have done a magnificent job when you consider their lack of fighting equipment. Our logistics problem is most complex. The distances involved are tremendous. Our enemies have a relatively simple problem of supply by merely transporting on overland routes. It takes no stretch of the imagination to realize this could develop into another Bataan.

What can we do to end this war now?

My suggestion may result in my being labelled an alarmist or an extremist, but if it should result in an earlier end to this warfare and the saving of American lives, as I believe it will, then I mind not the labels. I propose our Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, advise the commander of the North Korean armies to withdraw his troops to the north side of the thirty-eighth parallel within 1 week, or use that week to evacuate a named list of principal North Korean cities which would be subjected to atomic attack by our Air Force.

There are those who will recoil in horror and condemn such action but to those I say it is deserving of these people who are so morally wrong as to attack peaceful neighbors in the dead of night, those who will accept the surrender of American boys, tie their hands behind them and then brutally murder them.

To those who will speak and write against this suggested action I ask why not do it now rather than 6 months from now wishing we had done it.

This war is past the wrist-slapping stage. This is not a time for wishful thinking. The President made a brave move when he sent our American forces to Korea. Now we are faced with the next step. If we lose South Korea after the steps we have now taken our Nation will have suffered its severest set-back in its fight against communism. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that we could lose South Korea if the troops of Communist China join the affray and we refuse to use all the weapons at our command.

We are fighting this battle with one hand tied behind us. Let us use everything we can to end this war now. Should this war in Korea continue, we can expect it to hearten Communist satellites throughout the world. We can expect similar trouble in Yugoslavia, Iran, and Formosa, from the Huks in the Philippines and an intensified attack by the Communist forces in Indochina. Should this war in Korea continue, this great and powerful nation can find itself fighting a war of containment all over the world, draining us of manpower and resources. Communist Russia, during our struggles, can continue to let her satellites take the losses while building her own atomic stockpile until that fateful day when the men in the Kremlin decide that they are strong enough and we are weak enough. Better to let those who would destroy free nations know that the United States stands ready to use full military might to stop aggression. That the atomic bomb awaits those who would violate the peace of free men.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended (5 U. S. C. 652), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Secretary of the Treasury; Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman, National Security Resources Board; or the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may, in his absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee of the Department of State (including the Foreign Service of the United States), Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, Coast Guard, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, or National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, or of their several field services: *Provided*, That to the extent that such agency head determines that the interests of the national security permit, the employee concerned shall be notified of the reasons for his suspension and within 30 days after such notification any such person shall have an opportunity to submit any statements or affidavits to the official designated by the head of the agency concerned to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. The agency head concerned may, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security of the United States, and such determination by the agency head concerned shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That any employee having a permanent or indefinite appointment, and having completed his probationary or trial period, who is a citizen of the United States whose employment is suspended under the authority of this act, shall be given after his suspension and before his employment is terminated under the authority of this act, (1) a written statement of the charges against him, which shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit; (2) a reasonable opportunity to answer such charges and to submit affidavits; (3) a hearing, at the employee's request, by a duly constituted agency authority for this purpose; (4) a review of his case by the agency head, or some official designated by him, before a decision adverse to the employee is made final; and (5) a written statement of the decision of the agency head: *Provided further*, That any person whose employment is so suspended or terminated under the authority of this act may, in the discretion of the agency head concerned, be reinstated or restored to duty,

and if so reinstated or restored shall be allowed compensation for all or any part of the period of such suspension or termination in an amount not to exceed the difference between the amount such person would normally have earned during the period of such suspension or termination, at the rate he was receiving on the date of suspension or termination, as appropriate, and the interim net earnings of such person: *Provided further,* That the termination of employment herein provided shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government: *Provided further,* That the head of any department or agency considering the appointment of any person whose employment has been terminated under the provisions of this act shall make such appointment only after consultation with the Civil Service Commission, which agency shall have the authority to determine whether any such person is eligible for employment by any other agency or department of the Government.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California:

Page 1, line 3, after "That", insert "(a)."

On page 2, line 25, after "shall", insert a comma and the following: "except as provided in subsection (b)."

On page 4, after line 12, insert the following:

"(b) (1) Any person whose employment is terminated under authority of subsection (a) shall have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission from the adverse decision of the agency head concerned. Such appeal shall be made in writing within a reasonable time after such termination of employment and may be accompanied by such affidavits as the appellant may desire to submit. The appellant shall be given the opportunity to appear before the Commission, either in person or through a designated representative, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. After investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, the Commission shall (A) submit its findings and recommendations to the agency head concerned, and (B) send copies of such findings and recommendations to the appellant or to his designated representative. If the Commission recommends that the appellant be reinstated and such agency head determines, after consideration of such recommendation, that such reinstatement would be fair and reasonable and not against the public interest, he shall reinstate the appellant and allow him compensation as provided in subsection (a) for all or any part of the period of his suspension and separation from the service.

"(2) The Civil Service Commission shall submit to the President and to the Congress an annual report with respect to the activities of the Commission under this Act, and shall include in such report a statement indicating the extent to which the several agency heads have complied with the recommendations of the Commission, submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, for the reinstatement of dismissed officers and employees."

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment that has been previously discussed. All the amendment does is to break the chain within the agency by which the suspension can be made, and provide for a review by the Civil Service Commission, which then submits its findings to the head of the agency. If, after a reexamination, the head of the agency determines that the man should be reinstated, it may reinstate him.

The trouble is, particularly in the lower levels, that caprice and personalities enter into these dismissals and people are discharged. The thing that we call security is a broad charge. A man can be discriminated against, and he has no right to bring his appeal even to the head of his agency, other than the theoretical passing on the findings of the agency. In this way the Civil Service Commission reviews it and reports it back to the agency. The Civil Service Commission also reports to the President and to the Congress, which allows us to act as judge as to whether they get along very well.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I am somewhat in sympathy with your amendment, but when you speak of "agency," is the agency that ultimately reviews the finding of the Civil Service Board the same agency that originally stands as accuser of the party charged with the offense?

Mr. MILLER of California. That would be true.

Mr. JONAS. Then, where is the effectiveness of your appeal? It is just an idle gesture.

Mr. MILLER of California. No. It is not an idle gesture. The agency is the one for which the man works. For instance, it might be the Department of the Army.

Mr. JONAS. But the appeal goes back to the accuser. In other words, a man is accused, and he is tried and he loses, and he appeals. Then the Civil Service Commission says, "This finding is improper. We rule that he should be reinstated." There are no mandatory powers in your amendment, and the agency says, "Oh, no. We do not agree with the Civil Service Commission." So you leave your man exactly where you have him.

Mr. MILLER of California. I agree with you. I said it was a weak amendment in that respect, but you have got the question of security. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are dealing with a sensitive agency. The agency may be right in suspending him and may have confidential information that it should not disclose. In that case, they can justify it to themselves. This at least gives some chance of bringing it out into the open, and it is not hidden under that shell of high confidence.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. My point is this: You use the word "appeal," which has a very definite meaning in legal jurisprudence. Here you use the word "appeal" as though it has the same meaning in this proceeding. Yet, when you get through, it is a nonentity.

Mr. MILLER of California. I am not a lawyer. Perhaps I should have used the word "review," and then the Civil Service Commission has the right to review and to determine whether there are any safeguards that the head of the agency himself may not know about, and that he may be quick to correct when it is called to his attention by this outside agency.

Mr. JONAS. That is a better word.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. In reporting back to the Congress you do not intend by your amendment that the Congress shall become a board of review? I think all you mean is that they shall report to Congress about making known what their findings were?

Mr. MILLER of California. That is right, and the Congress then, having this information before it, as in all of these reports, if we find a great discrepancy, could take the necessary action to correct it.

I believe that this safeguards the United States Government. I want again to stress the fact that we are dealing not with loyalty but with security; and I may say I would like to criticize the Department of the Army right now because in the hearings before our committee it was brought out that the Department of the Army had not invoked the President's present loyalty board and use of standards of loyalty in dismissing people, but had sent them all out under the guise of security. That allows disloyal people to be reinstated in places in the Government where they should never be reinstated. Any man who is disloyal and is convicted of disloyalty by the loyalty board ought never to be eligible for further Government employment.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the Miller amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLIFIELD as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California: On page 3, line 12, after the number "4", strike out the words down to and including the word "final" in line 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following language: "An independent board of review is hereby authorized, to be known as the security review board. The security review board shall be composed of three members to be appointed by the President under such regulations and tenure of office as he deems advisable. Any employee suspended under the terms of this act shall be entitled upon request to a review by the security review board. No employee shall have his employment terminated under the terms of this act unless the decision of the security review board is adverse to said employee."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to make it very plain that this amendment of mine does not prevent the head of any agency from suspending an employee who is charged with being a security risk; he can be suspended. The bill provides that, and my amendment does not change that.

I want to say further that I am in favor of the Miller amendment but I want to say that my amendment goes further and I want to explain to you why it goes further.

In section 3 of the bill the President is given authority to include, in the terms of this act, all executive agencies. So this applies potentially to every executive agency, not only the sensitive ones.

We must keep that in mind in the first place.

In the second place, there is no distinction made in the bill between so-called sensitive employees, that is, employees who have access to confidential and secret information, and the regular employees. In many instances 75 or 80 percent of the department's employees, those in clerical position and those running elevators and doing janitor work and manual work are not what would be called sensitive employees and are not in positions where they could be security risks.

Passage of this bill would obviate the necessity of using the loyalty procedure and any department of the Government could dismiss any employee if the agency head or his subordinates want to. That is the same procedure which the Army has been using and which the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] just finished condemning. The Navy and the Air Force are using the loyalty procedure method giving the employee the right to appeal for a hearing before an independent board. The Army has not; the Army has been dismissing its employees, making no charges, but just summarily dismissing them. Such persons could be reemployed in other agencies of the Government.

Finally, the reason my amendment goes further than the Miller amendment and makes it mandatory for the head of an agency to accept the appeal board's decision is because we are dealing in very indefinite terms. The term "security risk" has no definition. It is so vague and fuzzy that any Federal employee's job can be jeopardized. Because the reasons for dismissal are not defined clearly, we should be more anxious than ever to protect the employee from arbitrary and discriminatory actions. The Under Secretary said it might be according to a man's associations, to his affiliations, to his habits, or because he was indiscreet. So because we are going so much further and entering into a field which goes far beyond loyalty or disloyalty, I say that the amendment should go beyond that and that the employee should be given the protection of an independent review board. That is why my amendment is offered in the terms of a substitute.

I hope the committee will support my amendment. However, as I said before, if it is voted down I intend to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, these two amendments which have been offered will give some ray of hope to this bill so that those of us who do not want to destroy the civil-service system and at the same time want to do everything to see that our Government is protected from within will be able to vote for this bill. If either of these amendments are passed I personally will vote for this bill, but without them I cannot, because the bill as it is now constituted, without the amendments, marks the end of the civil-service system which, to me, is one of the foundation stones of our American democratic way of life.

If this bill had come up, say, 2 or 3 months ago, it would not have had a ghost of a chance of passage. Now that we are in the midst of war, some of us are stampeded by hysteria. We are willing to do anything, of course, to back up on the home front our men abroad; but I do not believe it wise that in the process we give up any of the fundamentals of our democratic way of life. The civil service system to me is one of these fundamental elements. You cannot defeat communism by giving up democracy.

I have been thinking what would happen if this bill in its present form would be applied say to our own House of Representatives. They say that some of the poor security risks are those who drink, gamble, or gossip or have the wrong acquaintances. Some days we might not be able to raise a quorum if this bill was applied here.

If we can pass either of the amendments offered by the gentleman from California, which will guarantee that men and women in civil service have a right to review, not through people who fire them but through the Civil Service Commission or an impartial board, we have held onto something basic, we will be able to salvage our civil-service system and at the same time give protection from within.

Now we are at war. American lives are being lost. I do not approve of the way this Korean situation was handled. We are at war without approval of Congress. But I am an American, and this is "my country—right or wrong." I abhor war. Mr. Truman has committed us without our consent. But there can be no turning back now. I will, therefore, do everything to back up our fighting men, but I will fight even harder to make this a more democratic country and will not let war hysteria stampede me into voting for this bill in present form.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Miller amendment. I supported this amendment in committee and I propose to support it again now.

The reason is that it seems to me we must be particularly careful at this time not to be led away by any hysteria due to the war situation that we are now in. I yield to no one in my anxiety about security risks in our Government; however, I do feel that it has always been the American way, American jurisprudence in fact, to give everyone the right of appeal.

I am not so favorably impressed by the Holifield amendment, although that also has great merit, for the simple reason that it builds up and sets up another board. It seems to me that the Civil Service Commission is the one that should be able to review these cases.

I would like also to point out, and I hope the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will correct me if I am wrong, that under his amendment a bad security risk can be instantly dismissed by the head of the department and he will therefore no longer be a menace or danger in that department, that only after that and while he is under dismissal can he appeal to the Civil Service Commission for review. The Civil Service Commission can then, in its wisdom, exonerate him and possibly place him in another department of Government which would probably be a far better thing, because human nature being what it is, it is not very easy to send a dismissed employee back under the same agency head.

I earnestly hope this House will weigh the merits of this amendment and will realize the importance of not allowing any one individual in an agency or the head of an agency to act as prosecutor, judge, and jury. It seems to me that is a very dangerous precedent, and I am a little afraid that, owing to the fact that the war clouds are around us, that we are all anxious for the security of our Nation, and quite rightly so, we may be carried away into doing something that we may regret for a long time afterwards. It seems to me that this bill would be far more acceptable and easier of passage if it contains this amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I think the comments of the gentlewoman from New York have been very helpful to us in trying to make it clear what we should do on this amendment. As I understand, if an employee were later exonerated by the Civil Service Commission, he could be returned to another agency, but do I understand not to the agency where he had previously been employed?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. No; that would be entirely optional. He could go back to that agency.

Mr. KEATING. To that agency?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Yes; he could be exonerated and returned and put right back in the position from which he had been dismissed.

Mr. KEATING. In the discretion of the Civil Service Commission?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Yes; in conjunction with the agency head. The Civil Service Commission would recommend this to the agency head, and as I read this amendment, if the agency head, in spite of that, said "No; this man is a bad security risk; I know certain things about him that makes it impossible for him to be reemployed in this agency," he might then possibly be placed in another agency.

Mr. KEATING. The agency would not be required to take him back.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. No.

Mr. KEATING. Then he could be placed in another agency if that agency head were willing to take him.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. And if he were exonerated in that way and were taken back, are there any provisions in the amendment or the bill to provide for his compensation?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I understand that he would be compensated then. In other words, he would be completely exonerated. The reason for the change in agency in some instances is that a man might be a bad security risk in one agency and he would be perfectly all right in another. In other words, as my dis-

tinguished colleague from New York [Mr. POWELL] pointed out, there are some people who may take a few too many cocktails and do things that might be very dangerous in what is known as a sensitive agency, and yet they could be put in another agency where this, shall we say, slight weakness, might not affect them so seriously.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from New York has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the advocates of these amendments, intending to scuttle this emergency measure that comes to us from the Secretary of Defense, seem to have learned nothing from what has taken place in Korea. Let us make no mistake about this. We know exactly what we are doing. We know why the amendments are proposed. We know that their adoption would mean the continuation of the policy of appeasement which we have been following for a number of years, and which is responsible for the plight in which the world finds itself. Korea has exposed a military weakness that is embarrassing to every citizen of this country who has a concern for the safety of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, and my fellow colleagues, I can think of nothing that would embarrass those in charge and responsible for national defense so much as would the adoption of either of the amendments now before the committee. They ought to be voted down. They ought to be voted down because their adoption is not in the interest of security.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I am sure we all have high admiration for both the ability and the courage of the very able gentlewoman from New York, who has made what under normal peacetime conditions would be a very strong statement for these amendments. However, I think on second thought the gentlewoman will agree with us, and certainly the gentleman from Georgia, who is a very able lawyer, will agree that the unauthorized disclosure of classified information of top-secret character by anyone who may be a poor security risk is fraught with dire if not fatal consequences at this time.

Mr. COX. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I should like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I resent the fact that the gentleman from Georgia accuses the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] and me of trying to scuttle this bill. That implies that we have offered our amendments in bad faith and that we are not in support of the bill. We have both previously stated to the House that we were for the bill, and that we were merely exercising our right as Members to try to improve it. I think the gentleman from Georgia owes an apology to the gentleman from California and me for saying that.

Mr. COX. If the gentleman will yield, these amendments present a case where the line might be drawn between the sheep and the goats.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the test of real leadership comes at times like this. We all know there is tension at this time. It is incumbent upon us, who are supposed to be the leaders in our Nation, to use good common sense and justice in the carrying out of our duties.

In my judgment, this is a good bill, provided these amendments, either the Miller or Holifield amendment, are incorporated in it. All of us want our Nation to be secure. All of us want to give the heads of the various departments mentioned in the bill the right to fire people who are disloyal or who are poor security risks. We certainly are of one accord as to that. On the other hand, if these or similar amendments are not adopted, under the cloak of patriotism, under the guise of acting patriotically, gave injustices may occur. Some people no doubt will take advantage of the situation and great individual injustices will occur. Our liberties may be in jeopardy. There is no question about it.

This is not the way to legislate, as I view it. Yes, we want those who are not good security risks to be dismissed from the service. We certainly want disloyal people to be dismissed. But let us give people who are just charged with being disloyal, just charged with being security risks, a fair hearing. We do not sentence a horse thief without giving him first a fair trial. We in America have always believed that people are entitled to a fair hearing. Certainly there cannot be anything wrong, and we cannot be injuring our society in any way, and we cannot be jeopardizing the defense of our Nation by acting democratically and by acting in the best traditions of our country by giving people who are charged with doing something wrong an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This bill provides for a hearing by the head of the agency or the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Army or Navy. Do you think that the Secretary of Defense can be required to go before the Civil Service Commission and disclose high secrets and military information and that the Civil Service Commission should be the overlord and the judge over the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Army as to whether or not a person is a bad security risk?

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly I think the Secretary of Defense or any head of any department mentioned in the bill ought to have the right to summarily discharge an employee. Certainly he ought to have the right to do that. They should be forced to quit immediately. But after they have quit, they still ought to have the right to go somewhere and be heard so as to determine whether or not the action was arbitrary and unjust. Why, we would no more think of giving somebody here, even the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the right to treat us that way than we would of flying. Would we? Of course we would not. You know we would not let any man determine whether or not we were bad security risks by giving them such power. Then why should we not do unto others as we would have them do unto us? That principle cannot be safely forsaken in a democracy.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe in the consideration of these two amendments, and in the consideration of this particular piece of legislation we have gone to very great extremes to get away from the real situation. Understand, and I repeat, we are dealing here not with people who are disloyal. We are dealing with people who are simply regarded as those who might let some information leak out.

The situation is this: the head of the agency can dismiss the employee who is regarded as a security risk. That takes him out of any sensitive position until such time, under these amendments, that he might be entirely cleared of any charges. We have here it seems a very plain fact, that the head of the agency could remove anybody by simply labeling him as a bad security risk. How can we, in this country, be talking about freedom and the rights of men and yet give someone the power to destroy a man's employment, not merely for the time being, but to label him for all time as having been a poor security risk? The public generally and other possible employers are not going to draw a fine line between a security risk and a disloyal person.

Now, let us think for a moment, in the hope of getting some reason here. The amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is regarded as too extreme by some. I believe, and as we worked on it in committee, that we could very properly turn down the substitute and pass the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] and we would have a sane and sensible bill which would allow a fellow American citizen the right to at least have his case reviewed and have an opportunity to be vindicated.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. KILDAY. I wanted to ask the gentleman if he regarded a disloyal person as being a poor security risk?

Mr. CORBETT. Oh, a disloyal person——

Mr. KILDAY. Do you regard him as a poor security risk?

Mr. CORBETT. A disloyal person is a poor security risk, but they are covered under other legislation that provides for their immediate dismissal.

Mr. KILDAY. But they would also be covered under this legislation, inasmuch as it refers to poor security risks.

Mr. CORBETT. This resolution does not have to do with the people who would be accused of disloyal action. I would go as far as the gentleman or any other Member would go in punishing them.

As a matter of fact, dismissal is not a sufficient punishment. But we are dealing here with security risks, and I think we ought to be careful that we do not give one individual the right to label another one as a poor security risk.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it not a fact that all these amendments are trying to do is to save a man's economic life? Is that not the simple issue? The individual person is given a right of appeal and the Government is not jeopardized at all.

Mr. CORBETT. That is exactly true. We are affording to the poor individual who is dismissed a right to have a review.

Mr. JAVITS. And when we pass these amendments, it is for the benefit of the individual's protection of his own civil rights?

Mr. CORBETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. Without this amendment, would this bill not in fact be in the nature of a dictatorship set up in our own Government by certain agencies?

Mr. CORBETT. We would be setting up dozens of them in every agency.

Mr. MORRIS. And we are opposed to dictatorships, are we not—you and I?

Mr. CORBETT. We certainly are.

Mr. MORRIS. Then why should we set it up in our own midst?

Mr. CORBETT. The most precious right a man has is his good name. We are threatening it without a right of appeal.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CORBETT. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The principle we are following in setting up an independent appeal board is the same as we followed under the Loyalty Procedure Act, and the same as that followed in the civil service?

Mr. CORBETT. That is right, and this amendment in no way endangers the force of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT] has expired.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Miller and Holifield amendments.

Thirty years ago I was a civil-service employee. I still hold my reinstatement rights. In those days we did not feel that we had a deed to the job. We did not feel that we owned those jobs, nor did we feel that there existed among the rights of American citizens the right to work for the Government. Of course, that was before this idea came up that everybody had a right to work for the Government. I do not regard it as a right. I regard it as a privilege and a high privilege.

This bill applies only to the very sensitive agencies. It gives the head of a department the power on final hearing to dismiss a person who is regarded as a poor security risk. If he is going to have to go to some other agency and deliver to that agency information with reference to the very delicate subject involved, and if he is going to have to explain to that independent agency the implications which come from that information, how are you going to remove such an employee?

Now, you are talking about an appeal. There is an appeal provided to the head of the agency. That means a man in the Department of the Army could go to the Secretary of the Army, a man in the Navy to the Secretary of the Navy, and in the Air Force to the Secretary of the Air Force, and so on. Do you not regard that as considerable protection? You grant to those officers powers far broader than these. They have today the actual decision for the drafting of men into the service. Of course, it comes in the name of the President when it is invoked, but when the quotas come up they come from these Secretaries. So you are going to say that the man who has the power to say that the sons of American parents shall go into the service, shall go into combat, is not to be trusted in passing upon whether a man is a poor security risk. You have granted him those additional powers, and I do not see why you would hesitate to say that appeal to him is not proper protection.

The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] stated that at the lower levels they were subjected to vindictive and capricious actions; but when you get to the higher levels, when you get to Washington, when you get all the way up to the top of the department you appeal to a man who has far greater powers than those in the lower levels. He certainly would not act capriciously with the individual involved. Why should you worry about giving him this additional jurisdiction?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. KILDAY. Very briefly.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Article 4 on page 3 contains this clause: "By the agency head or some official designated by him." So the gentleman's argument does not pertain solely to the agency head, for we see that he may delegate his authority.

Mr. KILDAY. Very well. Of course, the agency head has the power to delegate some of his duties and to designate others to act in his place in certain matters.

A great deal has been said in the last few months with reference to the failure of the heads of executive agencies to clean up their agencies. That has been going on now for months; I imagine it has had more headlines than any other one subject in the past few months. Here in this bill we give the agency heads the power and authority to clean up their own departments, yet we find an attempt made to throw a road block in their way. You would make their actions subject to appeal to the Civil Service Commission. You are not going to permit the agency head to clean up his agency and then you are going to criticize him for not doing so.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman calls this reference to the Civil Service Commission a road block. I wonder if the gentleman would tell us what danger he sees in providing the right of appeal or review?

Mr. KILDAY. I want to say that it constitutes a very considerable delay in the operation of the law.

Mr. CORBETT. Oh, no, no.

Mr. KILDAY. I understand your question. The man is suspended, but when the employer starts out to dismiss a man, if you have this provision in the legislation under which he is acting, then he knows that after he has taken that action it is going through the agency concerned, then he is going to have to take all the time necessary to get all the information, confidential information from the department over to the Civil Service Commission in order to sustain his case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for 5 additional minutes. This is a very important matter and all of us want to hear more about this.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, there have been a number of people heard on both sides of this question. Does the gentleman think that more time ought to be given to the opposition?

Mr. CHELF. I do not think that too much time can be devoted to a matter of this importance. That is my answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. As I read this amendment, and I shall be very happy to be enlightened if I am wrong, but as I read it and as I understood the gentlewoman from New York, if the Commission disagrees with the agency head and feels that he acted improperly, the Commission has no power even under the Miller amendment—I am not speaking of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]—under the Miller amendment the Commission has no power to force the agency head to take him back, which I agree is correct and should be; but it does provide simply some review of possible arbitrary action on the part of an agency head.

Does the gentleman see any harm in it if I correctly interpret it?

Mr. KILDAY. I think that the interpretation of the gentleman is correct. Under the Miller amendment it goes back from the Civil Service Commission to the agency head. But what I am trying to make clear is that when you relieve a man on the ground that he is a poor security risk it involves only the very critical functions of government, the very delicate things involved in our Government; and if the man who is charged with the obligation of dismissing

a person knows that he has got to go to the Civil Service Commission and take over there all the classified information and submit it to the Civil Service Commission he is going to be reluctant to do it. He is going to find himself in some instances confronted with Executive orders which will prohibit him from taking to the Civil Service Commission the very things upon which he acted in relieving the employee.

Mr. KEATING. As I understand it, the agency head under this amendment would not be required to present any evidence at all. He could and might under certain circumstances feel he should still maintain his position of absolute refusal.

Mr. KILDAY. I do not think the gentleman would put himself in the position of saying that we are going to pass a bill giving a man the right of appeal, then the head of the agency is not going to in good faith submit to the Civil Service Commission the evidence upon which he acted.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I, too, am greatly concerned over this amendment. It was my experience as a member of the Hoover Commission in studying personnel problems in the Federal Government that too often whenever an executive head of one of the agencies or departments endeavored to discharge or get rid of some employee an appeal was taken and immediately it was the departmental head or supervisor who was placed on trial for many months rather than the unsatisfactory employee. We want to protect the decent employee, yes, but also we want to protect these men that we are going to hold responsible in time of war or great danger for the operation of the Federal Government and the security of our Nation in peace.

Mr. KILDAY. I thank the gentleman. There can be no question but when a man in charge of employees now in the Federal Government attempts to eliminate a man, he goes on trial. He is the defendant from then on.

It has been stated this does not involve disloyalty cases. It does involve disloyalty cases. You are going to give the disloyal person the right to appeal under these amendments.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. They have that right now.

Mr. KILDAY. I understand the gentleman is attempting here to draw a distinction between the provisions of loyalty law and this bill, but I do not care how you try to construe it, so long as disloyalty constitutes a poor risk the disloyalty cases can come under this provision. It would be so much more to the benefit of the employee for his superior to proceed under this provision rather than charging him with disloyalty and even though he could proceed under the disloyalty provision he could proceed under this bill. There can be no question about the legal construction of the two laws.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. I would like to call to the gentleman's attention the fact that you have the present loyalty order presently in the Department of Defense, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force and you can proceed against disloyal people under the provisions of that law.

Mr. KILDAY. I do not yield further. I understand all of the loyalty provisions. I submit that legally the disloyal person can be proceeded against under this provision, if adopted. There would be two avenues that the employer could follow. He could take either one of them. It would be far more charitable for him in all but the most flagrant cases to proceed under the provisions of this rather than under the other law and he would do so.

Mr. Chairman, in these times it is ridiculous to find men contend here that poor security risks are entitled to so much consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to me.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, and that I be given the last 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HUBER. Is it not a violation of the rules of the House to allocate time so that one Member has more time than another Member?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman that it is too late to raise that point at this time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

(Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. FURCOLO asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted them to Mr. McCARTHY.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, there are one or two remarks in the statement by the gentleman from Texas that I think need to be clarified. I believe that he left the impression that there were only a few Federal employees affected by this proposed legislation. The actual number of employees in the agencies involved, included in this bill, amounts to about 800,000 Federal employees. If you eliminate the postal employees this bill will affect directly about three-fourths of all our Federal employees. In effect then it bears upon almost all of the civilian employees of the Federal Government. The gentleman also made the statement which came up in our committee also, namely, that Government employees had no rights in their jobs; that Government employment was a privilege. I think we agree that Government employment is a privilege, but there are certain rights which Government employees do have and which should be recognized. It is very clear to me that no citizen has the right to say, "You must give me a Federal job" when no job exists, but when a man does take a Federal job, when he serves in it faithfully and loyally and over a period of time according to the Civil Service regulations, he does possess certain rights, and I think that the Congress should recognize the existence of those rights as its moral responsibility to sustain them.

I intend to offer, after the vote on this amendment and the substitute, another amendment unless one of these is adopted. It is not my intention in any way to interfere with the security provisions of this bill, but I do believe that we can provide all that is necessary in the way of security and at the same time protect the rights of the Government employees. The effect of my amendment will be this: That if the man is dismissed under the authority of this particular piece of legislation, he can appeal to the Civil Service Commission, the Civil Service Commission will do one of two things: They will examine his case, and they will decide (a) either that this man is unqualified to hold a Government position of any kind, and if so, he will be stricken from the Civil Service register; or (b) if they find that that is not the case, they shall then give that individual preference for reemployment in a nonsensitive agency or department. Thus, if he is fired from the Army because he is a bad security risk, that dismissal will hold. The Civil Service Commission cannot come back to the Army and say, "We do not think this man is a security risk; you have to take him back and reemploy him. The Commission will stand by the decision of the Department of the Army or the Atomic Commission, or whatever other agency rules." But if the Commission finds this man is qualified to hold a civil-service position, he shall be given preference for reemployment in a department or agency which is not listed as sensitive. I think that is the least we can do in the way of insuring the rights of the Federal employees and in the way of preserving the Civil Service System. It has taken 20 or 30 or 40 years to build up this system on a nonpartisan, scientific basis. Unless we take this action, we will have practically destroyed the Civil Service System as it bears upon the employment of about three-fourths of the present civilian employees of the Government. I ask you to keep that in mind as you vote on the Miller and Holifield amendments.

The amendment I propose will do nothing to interfere in any way with the security provisions of this bill, but it will provide some security for the present employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I should like to get clearly in mind the distinction between the Holifield and the Miller amendments. The gentleman is a member of the committee, and no doubt can clarify this point.

Am I correct, that under the Miller amendment, if the Commission disagrees with the agency head and feels that he acted improperly in discharging the man, the Commission may recommend that he be reinstated, but the agency head is not required to reinstate him?

Mr. McCARTHY. Neither of the two amendments was considered in the committee, as I recall, but that is the interpretation that has been given to the Miller amendment; whereas the Holifield amendment would require the reinstatement of the man in the job from which he was dismissed.

Mr. KEATING. So that is the fundamental distinction between the Miller amendment and the Holifield amendment, as the gentleman understands it?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes. I propose that a man not be returned to the department from which he was dismissed but be given preference for reemployment in a department or agency which is not listed as sensitive.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to point out that I am opposing the Holifield amendment because I do not want to set up another board, another commission, another agency. It is estimated that only a few employees a month, on the average, would be affected by this legislation. There may be more later, but not any great number. So I do not think there is a need for this special board. It can be handled by the Civil Service Commission.

If we do not adopt the Miller amendment, which I strongly favor, we are saying just this: In the case of persons accused of disloyalty, you have an appeal to the Loyalty Board, which is a separate agency outside their own agency. But what may happen to a good American citizen, and ofttimes a veteran, he may be a veteran with a family who may be charged with and dismissed for what we call "a bad security risk." It may not be justified at all. Yet you deny him the right of appeal to an impartial board or agency although disloyal persons are given that right. What will this democracy come to if you allow things like that to develop?

I say we must adopt the Miller amendment to give justice to these people who may be improperly or unfairly accused as security risks. So let us adopt the Miller amendment, then pass this bill, which is of course necessary at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee I am supporting the Miller amendment and am opposed to the Holifield amendment. I think the gentleman from Minnesota who has just spoken has very well stated my position on the amendments and on the bill.

I support the argument that certain agencies of government ought to have authority to separate immediately from Government service those who are considered poor security risks. But I am opposed, as a matter of principle and deep personal conviction, the prohibition contained in this bill which denies to an individual the right of appeal to a disinterested agency.

It is a mockery to say to a Government employee that he or she is given the right to appeal when that appeal must be made to the agency head or some subordinate within the agency from which the individual was fired.

What is a security risk? There is no definition in this bill. It is asserted by the proponents of this measure that "association" and "indiscretion" may be reasons for the dismissal of employees under the provisions of this proposed act. Those terms are so vague that they can be translated into a thousand different meanings.

To those in Congress who decry against the grasping for power by the bureaucrats, I say to you that when you deny a Government employee the right to an appeal before an impartial body you have placed almost unlimited power in the hands of a few persons and you have made a travesty of protection under civil service.

And, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask what provision has been made in this measure to apply the security risk test to the heads of these various agencies and their immediate subordinates?

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to become a party to empire building within agencies; to setting aside civil service, to placing the stigma of a poor security risk and disloyalty upon any person without the right of a genuine appeal.

This bill, without the Miller amendment, is destructive of human rights and liberty. Unless the Miller amendment is adopted I shall find it difficult if not impossible to vote for the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY].

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, this is one amendment on which I feel very strongly. As a member of the committee which considered this bill, I opposed an amendment similar to the ones offered by the gentlemen from California [Mr. MILLER and Mr. HOLIFIELD]. It was defeated by the committee. We are not concerned in the consideration of this bill with finding a way to make it easy for poor security risks to continue their employment with the Government of the United States. We are concerned in this bill with trying to make it possible for those officials to whom we have entrusted the administration of our important defense agencies during a serious crisis in this Nation's history to eliminate security risks without having to go to the Civil Service Commission and go through a lot of red tape on appeals.

I hesitate to refer to any service I may have rendered, but I observed in my service in the Armed Forces of this country that one of the greatest dangers we faced was poor security risks, against which we had no remedy.

Let us have confidence. We have to trust somebody. Let us trust the Secretary of National Defense and the Secretary of the Army and the Navy and the Air Force, and the head of the Atomic Energy Commission, and at least say to them, "We are taking the chance that you will deal justly with these poor security risks in behalf of the American boys who are now going out to die on foreign soil." Let us not be tying the arms of men behind their backs by trying to make it easy for poor security risks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] to close debate on the pending amendments.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to both the Holifield and the Miller amendments.

I might say in opening that the Miller amendment was considered by our committee and was rejected by our committee. This is a most serious situation and I insist that these two amendments weaken and impair the bill, and if either amendment is adopted I am going to ask for a roll call vote not only on the amendment, but also on the bill. These amendments are opposed by our defense agency heads from our Secretary of Defense on down. Our country is facing a serious, a most serious, international crisis. Are we going to say to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, "Well, it is true that you have given this employee a fair hearing. It is true you have passed carefully upon the charges. It is true that you have found the employee to be a bad security risk, and yet you must go before the Civil Service Commission so that that Commission can substitute its judgment for your judgment as to who is or is not a bad security risk.

Do you not have enough confidence in the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy and these other defense heads to let them pass finally upon these security risks? Why, since 1942 the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force have had the same power that this bill gives them. They have had the right to remove bad security risks, and the employee has had no right to appeal to any independent board. At this moment, are you going to let an employee who is removed as a bad security risk go to an independent board like the Civil Service Commission and let that independent board reverse the judgment of your Secretary of Defense and say to the Secretary of Defense, "We know you are qualified. We know you heard this case. We know it is a serious situation involving highly classified and secret military information but we say that your judgment is bad and we have decided that you have erred in saying that this man is a bad security risk, and we reverse you, and you must put this employee back doing highly secret defense work even though you have found him to be a bad security risk.

I appeal to you to vote down these amendments.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that everybody seems to be afraid about the operation of this act. Since 1946 we have

been operating the Atomic Energy Commission with practically the identical legislation as the gentleman has pointed out, and only two people have been put out because of disloyalty. I see no reason why in the world these people in essential positions should not be removed and be removed without any hearing because if they are not loyal to the Government, they should be put out at once.

I hope the committee will vote down these amendments.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is true. The Secretary of the Army and the Navy and the Air Force have had this authority since 1942, and only 375 employees have been removed as bad security risks.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I note on pages 53 and 54 of the record that the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans both favor an amendment similar to the Miller amendment. I wonder if the gentleman would care to comment on that?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I will say that the American Legion testified for this bill and did not support the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. They did not say that they were against the amendment, did they?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This is not an employee bill. This is a bill in the interest of national security and the preservation of our defense. I take my stand with the heads of our defense agencies and I am willing to trust the good judgment of our Secretary of Defense—Navy and Army—and other defense heads about discharging these poor security risks. The ultimate responsibility for the preservation of security is vested in the heads of these defense agencies and their decision with reference to a bad security risk should not be subject to the review by a nonsensitive board like the Civil Service Commission. An independent board is not in a position to pass adequately upon bad security risks in our defense agencies and the final authority should be vested in the heads of our defense agencies to remove employees who are bad security risks.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of California), there were—ayes 94, noes 94.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee and Mr. MILLER of California.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 96, noes 102.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio: On page 1, line 6, after the word "State", insert the words "Secretary of Commerce"; and on page 2, line 7, after the word "State", insert the words "Department of Commerce."

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I should like to explain, if I may, very briefly what this amendment does.

This amendment simply adds to the list of Government agencies and agency heads who will have the authority under the bill to suspend for security reasons, the Secretary of Commerce and the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce, Hon. Charles Sawyer, happens to be from Ohio. I have known Charlie Sawyer for many years. He is a great American. He ran into a very difficult and perplexing situation not long ago when he was compelled to take back into his Department a man by the name of William Remington, whom he had suspended originally as the basis of his own studies of Mr. Remington's activities and investigations by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House and a special Senate committee. However, one of the loyalty or appeal boards cleared Remington and ordered him reinstated. New evidence was discovered and presented by the Un-American Activities Committee, and Mr. Sawyer again suspended Mr. Remington. He also suspended a man named Lee, a native-born Russian, I believe. Both men were holding very important positions.

Mr. Sawyer was immediately threatened by suits in court. In fact, I understand the cases were filed. Then suddenly the grand jury in New York indicted Mr. Remington for perjury in denying he had been a Communist and was, therefore, a poor security risk.

The Department of Commerce, I may add, does deal with the allocation of various strategic materials and products and equipment we need in time of war. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] and myself have consulted with the committee chairman [Mr. MURRAY], who, I am happy to say, has accepted the amendment, so I am offering this amendment on behalf of both the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] and myself.

May I conclude by saying I am perfectly willing to trust Charlie Sawyer, a great Democrat and a patriotic American from Ohio, he has served his country in time of war, with the power to discharge employees or to suspend employees in his department. He will not abuse the power granted him.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that the hearings on the Commerce Department disclose that there are 32 of these gentlemen who were certified by the board and who were regarded as security risks. A perusal of the hearings will show that they were put in positions where they are likely to do as little damage as possible, but I do not like that sort of stuff around and so far as I am concerned I am for the gentleman's amendment. It is long past due.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for I, too, believe the Secretary of Commerce should have the power to suspend.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. As a matter of information, and the gentleman may know this, section 3 of the act provides that the President may from time to time if he deems it necessary include certain other departments and agencies.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes; but I feel Congress should specifically include the Department of Commerce. I am sure Mr. Sawyer will exercise this authority wisely and will not abuse it. Certainly it is necessary, because the Department of Commerce, after all, is the procurement department for much of our war matériel. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, however.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Did not our able colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY] make a statement on the floor of this House to the effect that the Commerce Department was honeycombed with Communists?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not remember, but I presume if he felt that way he did make such statement, and evidently, has such information, as the gentleman from Iowa has pointed out.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure he did make that statement.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCAS to the amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio: After the word "Commerce" in each instance, add the words "Department of Justice."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I think it just as important to include the Department of Justice under this law as to include the Department of Commerce. It was in the Department of Justice that Miss Judith Coplon was working at the time she was disclosing Government secrets. The Department of Justice handles all of our vital secrets when they try people who are charged with subversive activities.

I am perfectly willing to trust J. Howard McGrath with this power, for certainly no one would believe that he would abuse it. I hope the Members will join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I should be happy to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCARTHY: On page 4, line 1, after the words *"Provided further"*, strike out everything up to the word *"Provided"* in line 5, and insert instead the following: "Any person whose employment is terminated under authority of this act shall have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission. Such appeal shall be made in writing within a reasonable time after such termination of employment and may be accompanied by such affidavits as the appellant may desire to submit. The appellant shall be given the opportunity to appear before the Commission, either in person or through a representative, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. After investigation and consideration the Commission shall (A) either remove the person from civil-service registers as unqualified for Government employment (B) if its findings do not warrant such action grant to the appellant preference for reemployment in a nonsensitive agency or department."

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that amendment has already been voted on. That amendment is practically the Miller amendment, which the House rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY] goes to a different part of the bill and affects a different portion of it than the amendment already voted on. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes what I discussed in the 6 minutes given me when the other amendments were before the House. The effect of this amendment will in no way interfere with the security objectives of this legislation. The departments will still retain the same authority that they have in the original bill. The only appeal for a man dismissed as a security risk will be an appeal within the department or agency itself, but after a man is suspended or dismissed by the Department of the Army or the Navy or the Atomic Energy Commission or any other agency, he then appeals to the Civil Service Commission, but not for reinstatement in that department or agency.

The Civil Service Commission will make one of two rulings: They will examine him and decide whether he is qualified for Government employment outside of the sensitive agencies. If they find he is not qualified, they will take him from the Civil Service Register. If they find he is qualified they will give him preference for reemployment in a nonsensitive agency.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, under the gentleman's amendment will the order of the Commission be mandatory?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Does not the gentleman think that is unconstitutional?

Mr. McCARTHY. I do not think so. We give preference now under Civil Service regulations, and this will provide for the same kind of preference in reemployment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the gentleman's amendment, when a man is found to be a bad security risk, you are giving priority to him, as I understand, for reemployment in some other agency.

Mr. McCARTHY. If security is not a consideration; that is right.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are you not in that case rewarding the man for being irresponsible and for being a bad security risk?

Mr. McCARTHY. We are not, because the Civil Service Commission has decided that he is capable and qualified for the job in a nonsensitive agency. He might have been working on a secret airplane engine, so we give him a job in a garage.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that not a reward for doing those things?

Mr. McCARTHY. No; it is not. It is just recognition of the people who are qualified under civil service. They have certain rights as far as transfer is concerned in agencies of the Government.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman think that a man who drinks to excess and does some other things is qualified to be a member of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. McCARTHY. The Civil Service Commission will examine the facts of the case; and if they say he drinks to excess, they do not have to qualify him for further employment; but if they find that he does not drink to excess, they can recommend him for employment in a nonsensitive job.

Mr. JENSEN. If a man is a bad security risk in one department of Government, then certainly he must be a bad security risk in any branch of the Government.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think it is clear he might be a bad security risk in connection with secrets applying to a new aircraft engine, but he could fix a Chevrolet truck. That is clear, I think.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows we are doing our very level best nowadays to clean a bunch of no-goods out of Government, and folks that are subversive and bad security risks, and let us, for heaven's sake, not say to a fellow, "Now, even though you are very bad, we are going to keep you on the payroll of the taxpayers of America."

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me make this point: I asked the Department of the Army this question: "If you have an Army man and a civilian doing the same thing, and you find both of them cannot be trusted, for the same reason, what do you do with the Army man?" They said, "Under certain circumstances, we give him an honorable discharge or transfer him to another job." "What do you do about the civilian?" "Well, under the security proceedings, we fire him as a bad security risk."

So the civilian comes out under a cloud, but the Army man who is transferred from the job for the same reason is given an honorable discharge. I do not think that is fair to the civilian employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. Has the gentleman given due consideration to the provision of a reasonable time within which the appeal should be taken?

Mr. McCARTHY. I think that would be adequately covered in the proceedings in the case of the original suspension and under the wording of my amendment. I do not think that is particularly pertinent to the problem.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the gentleman intending to say through this amendment that once a man is certified as a permanent civil-service employee he cannot be fired for any reason—that he has a vested right in his job?

Mr. McCARTHY. Not at all. After this man is suspended as a security risk by any agency or department, he is reexamined by the Civil Service Commission.

H. R. 7439 has been presented as a bill to "protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes."

To protect the national security is certainly a laudable objective. And if permission for summary suspension of civilian employees in sensitive jobs is necessary to accomplish this objective, then such permission should be granted. It is granted in this measure.

There is another problem involved in the consideration of this bill, namely, the effect of this bill upon those, who are dismissed under its terms, as bad security risks. Unfortunately the Federal employee is not generally in good standing. He has been subjected to widespread attack as generally incompetent and unnecessary, if not worse. There seems to prevail an idea that the Government employee is something which is in miraculous manner created out of nothing, when a Government job exists, or when he is accepted for an existing job; and that when that job no longer exists, or when the employee is removed from it, that he, the Government employee, somehow ceases to exist; that all of his personal needs, that all of his obligations to his family, to his creditors terminate also. That he, somehow, when his file card is removed from the active files goes into a state of suspended animation.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to propose any weakening of the security

provisions of this measure, but only to propose that we here proceed with prudence, careful that the methods which we adopt are not to extreme; that the medication we administer is not more potent than is demanded by the disease.

I believe that the bill as written presents a serious threat to the rights of civilian employees of the Federal Government, the great majority of whom are loyal and also good security risks. This was testified to by Capt. A. S. McDill, director of legislation for the United States Navy who testified that during the course of the war, when the Navy employed nearly three-fourths of a million civilian employees, only 244 had been dismissed as bad security risks, and that since the war only nine additional employees had been dismissed. Testimony of the other branches of the armed services showed similarly small numbers of dismissals.

In the committee hearings on this measure it was argued that Government employees have no rights in their jobs. That Government employment is a privilege. That no Government employee has a vested right in his job. This is, I think, a very sweeping, and dangerous charge. I will, of course, agree that no one person has a right to demand a civil-service job of the Government where no job exists, or to demand as his particular right a job which does already exist, unless he qualifies for it under the law. This is a wholly different problem from that affecting the person who already has a Government job, who has performed capably in the discharge of the duties of that job or office. The person who has thus been diligent and capable has a right to security in Federal employment, has a vested interest in the job for which he has qualified.

The philosophy upon which the whole structure of the United States civil-service system has been based is that Federal employment should be lifted above partisan considerations, and founded upon an orderly system, which will insure continued and efficient civil service for the peoples of the United States. For this reason the conduct of the civil-service system has been keyed to qualifications and capabilities of applicants or employees, with due recognition to military service, and with regard to length of actual Government service. When we undermine that system, when we subject the employee to the threat of summary suspension or removal without appeal to an outside authority, or without making adequate provision for his transfer or reemployment, in a nonsensitive job, in my opinion, we do a disservice to the civil-service employee and to the country as well.

The bill provides simply for summary dismissal of security risks. This includes no definition of what constitutes a security risk. I do not think that a practicable definition is possible. I am quite willing to give the men responsible for the conduct of these sensitive departments and agencies authority to determine what is a security risk in their respective branches. Right of appeal is granted within the agency itself. It is difficult to conceive how an outside, impartial board, could decide, for example, what constitutes bad security risk, in the Atomic Energy Commission. But I do believe that in giving them that right, we should, at the same time first realize that the authority which we are granting can be greatly abused, and secondly, that we have a responsibility to the persons who are dismissed under the authority granted in this bill.

What are the dangers? A security risk is one who is suspected of being a bad risk. He might also be one who had subscribed to a certain paper, who attended certain lectures, or even concerts. He could be someone who knows any given person, or who knows someone who knows someone. These may seem to be exaggerations, but certainly all are possible under the absolute discretion which is provided for in this bill. It is with some hesitation that I support a measure which permits any governmental officer to use his absolute discretion, excepting in emergency conditions, when review and reconsideration are impossible. Absolute discretion can too easily become the whim of the official or his subordinates. Historical examples are too numerous to permit us to rest easily at the passage of this bill. The clearest and most pertinent example is, in my opinion, that of the lettre de cachet, originally a sealed warrant, invented in the fifteenth century by Louis XI of France, used simply to dismiss the recipient from the King's favor and to take away from him his office or income. In the early days the letters bore the King's seal and a countersignature by one of the ministers. The countersignature was soon discontinued, and as the procedure became more popular, the King transferred the right to issue such warrants to lesser officials. Soon it became every governmental functionary's duty to rid the country of dangerous men, today we would call them bad security risks. Informers were encouraged, and consequently multiplied. Everywhere there was insecurity and fear. I do not expect this extreme to develop in the United States, but even a limited development of such practice is to be shunned.

The American institutions were founded by men in whom the memory of such abuses as this were living memories. The strength of American democracy rests not alone on the basic substantive rights which it proclaims, but also upon its insistence that procedural rights also be respected and sustained, that due process of law be followed, that fair trial be granted. The dictatorships of our generation give full recognition to the great substantive rights in their constitutional framework. Yet because the procedural rights are made subject to the whim of a police state functionary, acting with absolute discretion these constitutional rights become meaningless.

Let me repeat that I do not assert that these evil effects will necessarily follow, or that those who support this legislation, in any way are lacking in respect for American institutions. It is all important, however, for us to realize that in passing this bill we are opening the way to abuse. And that when it is passed, its administration should be subjected to continuing scrutiny, so that the abuses which are potential in it never do become actual.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to interrogate the gentleman who has offered the pending amendment. I think it would be a matter of information for us if he would point out in what way his amendment differs from the provision already in the bill on page 4, which reads:

> That the termination of employment herein provided shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government.

Mr. McCARTHY. It does in this respect: It requires the Civil Service Commission to give the man preference for reemployment.

Mr. CORBETT. Preference above any others on the registry list?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. CORBETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege and duty as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House to serve on the subcommittee that investigated the Amerasia case. During that investigation we found that there was a serious, horrible, shocking, even criminal lack of security in some of our governmental agencies, especially the State Department.

During World War II it was found, for instance, that many Federal employees in the Department of State who were holders of a so-called gold badge, were indiscriminately permitted to take out of their offices during the day or night, any amount of secret papers, top-secret documents, and other highly confidential information which, if disclosed, would have been to the detriment of the Nation and was to the detriment of this country by reason of the fact that same was disclosed. Hundreds—gets this now, I repeat—hundreds of these top-secret documents, consisting of military plans, maps, charts, and codes as you know, were recovered in the office of the Amerasia magazine, which was undoubtedly a Communist front here in this country giving aid and comfort to our enemies.

Now, I yield to no man or woman on this floor in my loyalty, devotion, or support of the Federal employees of this Government. I have always tried to keep my feet on the ground, my head clear, and my heart right insofar as their interests are concerned. Nevertheless I simply have to agree at this juncture with my friend from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] when he stated that a job with the Federal Government is not a constitutional right, but rather it is a high privilege.

Let me make it perfectly crystal clear that I am in favor of every man having his day in court. I endorse the right of all men to have a trial by jury—to appeal their case—to have every advantage guaranteed them by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. However, in this particular instance, I feel that the security of this Nation must not be overlooked. During peace or war, as a democracy, we have to delegate certain powers to those

selected or elected to administer our laws and operate our democratic form of government. Through necessity therefore we find ourselves having to place a vast amount of faith, trust, and confidence in our national leaders. This bill simply gives the Secretaries of Defense, State, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury, Atomic Energy Commission, and others, the right and discretion, when it is deemed necessary in the interest of our national security, to suspend without pay, any civilian Federal employee. Now what is wrong with that? At the present moment the world is literally rocking on the precipice of a horrible conflagration. It is a time that tries men's souls and sends them in quiet prayer to the Almighty for help and guidance.

I can see no reason why we should put the Federal employees of this country in a special class or special category. At the present time there is far too much laxity with our internal security in our various departments of government. It has to stop. I say to you the time has come when we must stop, look, and listen. You know a man is best known by those he lives and works with. Therefore, the Secretary or top chieftain of a given constitutional agency of our Government ought to be in a better position to really know those employed under him far better than anyone else. If an employee is found to be a bad security risk, this bill gives the Secretary of that employee's agency or department, the right to suspend him. If the national security permits, the suspended employee has a right to challenge his suspension. He can show cause why he should be reinstated or restored to duty.

During our investigation of the Amerasia case, our committee found that there was practically no security within the Department of State. I say to you that the lack of security in that Department during World War II did not reek with putrefaction—it just plain stunk. I repeat, the lack of security in the State Department during the last war was worse than pitiful—it was criminal. I say to you quite frankly I think it is high time for us to meet this issue. We should vote down all of these amendments except the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], which would simply include the Department of Commerce.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHELF. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I wonder if the gentleman would be good enough to tell us who under the bill unamended will be the final arbiter in the Department of State as to the dismissal of these employees?

Mr. CHELF. As I have said, we have to trust our elected or selected administrators of our Government agencies. However, we ought to here and now serve notice upon each and all of them that the Congress not only expects but demands that its will be done and that this and all other laws, especially pertaining to this Nation's security, are strictly enforced to the letter, because at the moment the very lives of our GI's in Korea are at stake.

No honest, loyal, patriotic Federal employee has any need to worry about this legislation. Every conscientious, sincere, loyal employee of our Government should welcome its enactment, just as every God-fearing, law-abiding citizen of this country welcomes laws designed to inflict heavy penalties upon the thug or gangster who would destroy his property, harm his person, or deprive him or his loved ones of their lawful possessions.

I am against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

I say to you that if there are those individuals in this Nation who do not like this country, who think our form of government is not good enough to suit them, that they ought to get out. If, by the same token, we find disloyal persons, either in or out of Government positions, we ought to ship them with a one-way ticket to Russia. I heard a little ditty back in World War I. I was just a kid, about 12 years old. It goes like this:

If you don't like your Uncle Sammy,
Then go back to your home over the sea—
To the land from whence you came, whatever be its name;
But don't be ungrateful to me.

If you don't like the stars in Old Glory;
If you don't like the Red, White, and Blue,
Then don't act like the cur in the story—
Don't bite the hand that's feeding you.

I trust this amendment will be defeated and that the bill will pass. This is a critical hour in our Nation's history. Let us not falter or mince words.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn back the pages of history about 16 or 17 years. The administration in power at that time changed, and up in Minnesota because of that change, and because there was a political difference as far as personnel was concerned in the operations of some of the agencies, we had a number of employees who came to our fair State. Of course, at that time you recall in those years we could always depend upon the States to the south of us to carry the load as far as the Democratic Party was concerned, and we had a number of very fine employees from that area who came up into Minnesota and occupied positions in Minnesota because of the control of the party at that time. I knew one agency head in Minnesota who was firmly convinced, and he was very sincere about it, strange as that may sound now, that the national security of the country was going to be completely undermined by the folks who were coming up from the South. Now, that man was very unfair about that. He did everything he possibly could to make life miserable for the people who came up to occupy those positions.

In all of the debate this afternoon I have been unable to find out just what is meant here by national security. Had it been left to the interpretation of that particular gentleman the head of that agency and that department, he would have certainly sent those folks right back home pronto because they were undermining the national security of the country, according to his view and they had no business being up there—they did not know what our problems were, and so forth.

I would like to ask the chairman of the committee, I admire all of the people I have met here from the southern part of the country and I want to say here and now that the people who came up to occupy those positions did a great thing for us up there to bring about a better and greater understanding of our national problems—those of us who became acquainted with them, like them and I found them to be very fine people.

Mr. Chairman, you are thinking in terms of national security. What would prevent a person from taking that bigoted, shortsighted view as was taken by the gentleman? As far as the employee is concerned, what could he do? He is determined by that department head to be undermining the national security. What can prevent that unfair dismissal?

Mr. MORRIS. If the gentleman will yield, I can answer that. He cannot do anything. Absolutely nothing.

Mr. MARSHALL. That is what I am afraid of. What will that do?

Mr. MORRIS. I will answer that, if the gentleman will yield. That will destroy our liberties in this country, if we continue with that.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman from Oklahoma, whom I admire greatly, has raised another point. We are talking of liberty, and we want the people of the world to understand the great Government that we have. The things that we do like this, which bring about injustice to an individual, will do a great deal of damage. That will be propagandized all over the world.

Now, as far as security is concerned, any employee in the Federal Government who undermines the things that we believe in certainly ought not occupy a Federal position. I am sure we all agree with that. But we want that to be proved. We want that to be a matter of Christian justice. That is what all of us believe in, I am sure. We believe that each person in his or her individual right have the priviledge of proving charges brought against us. Under our law based on Christian justice a person is innocent until proven guilty. Sometimes some of us forget the great principles upon which this country is founded. We cannot combat dictatorships by putting into effect like principles.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, of course I am opposed to this amendment.

I served for many years on the Committee on Un-American Activities. I was there when we exposed Remington, and it took 2 or 3 years to get rid of him. I am not going to give way to the head of any department, but I am furnishing the information now, and have for the last 12 months, to one of the great agencies of this Government, to check up on the loyalty of those who were brought into question and who need to be checked upon by the various departments. This

is a matter that involves the lives of our boys.

Oh, I saw them crowd in, calling them red herrings when we exposed Hiss and Eisler. Some of them almost had fits about those Eislers.

They brought a Negro by the name of Nowell, from Detroit, and put him on the witness stand. They had taken him to Moscow and sent him to a Communist school. It got so bad he turned state's evidence, and I wish you could have heard his testimony. He said, there was a little "cell" of them in every city, and when word came down for the revolution, they were to blow up the light plant and the water works, burn warehouses, blow up bridges, and wreck railroad trains.

When they turned him over to me, I said to him, "Did you see this fellow Eisler who was here this morning?" And he said, "Oh, yes." I thought Eisler had been out in Detroit stirring up trouble. He said, "Oh, yes; he was one of the instructors in that school of communism in Moscow all the time I was there."

Our investigators were on the trail of those atomic bomb spies when they were caught in Canada.

As far as I am concerned, I am for cleaning house and fumigating every department and every agency of this Government. Men in key positions in the Federal Government must be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. We must not let our boys die on foreign soil because of their being betrayed at home.

Let me call your attention to one thing that happened. I was talking to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] a moment ago, and calling his attention to a thing that came to light a few years ago. The newspapers were full of it at the time.

One hundred and thirty-five years after the Revolutionary War closed, the British Government published a record showing that Bancroft, Benjamin Franklin's secretary all the time he was our representative in Paris, was a British spy. When Franklin would send him over to England to get information, he would take information to our enemy. That article was published in all the leading papers of both England and the United States.

We cannot wait until it is everlastingly too late. I am supporting this bill as written. I will accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], but otherwise I am for the bill as written.

This is my country. We do not know what we are coming to, but we know what the Communists are going to do. We do know that no man should be employed in a key position, or in a responsible position, whose loyalty to this Nation is even questioned. For that reason I hope the bill is passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is unfortunate that occasionally the House of Representatives is called upon to legislate in an atmosphere of hysteria. We get into this condition once in a while and we fail sometimes to face the cold, hard facts of what really is before us.

I am for this legislation; I expect to vote for it; I think it is long overdue. It seems to me that we ought to place in the members who head our Cabinet, the Secretaries and others in the security positions, the power to relieve men of employment when their loyalty is in doubt. I am satisfied there are enough good, loyal, red-blooded Americans to fill these posts of trust without taking on someone whose loyalty may be questioned.

Perhaps the chairman can enlighten me on this: When two Members of the other body came back from Europe they reported that in the embassies of the United States there were more than 3,000 foreigners. Undoubtedly many of them are Communist sympathizers. I suppose that comes under the head of the State Department. Can the chairman tell me whether this bill would give the Secretary of State the right to remove foreigners who are now employed in our embassies abroad, to remove them from office if their loyalty or our security is in danger? Or does this bill apply only to employees in the United States?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I may state to the gentleman from Nebraska that the bill applies to the Department of State and especially includes the Foreign Service of the United States. This bill would clearly give the Secretary of State the right to discharge any bad security risk in the Foreign Service of the State Department.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. As I understand, the Secretary of State would have the power now and has had it always whether we pass this bill or not. These people are not covered by civil service, and the Secretary of State at this moment would have that power, in my judgment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am glad to know that he has. I was disturbed. There probably are some complications that require the employment of individuals of foreign extraction in our embassies abroad, but I think it is necessary that this power extend to the Secretary of State in the foreign field. When they brought back the report that some 3,000 foreigners were employed in our embassies all over the world and some were of doubtful loyalty, some perhaps Communists, it should give us some cause to worry. Certainly, even if it costs us more money, we ought to employ loyal Americans in those positions of trust.

I read from the subcommittee of the other body in their report of June 14, 1950, the following:

> In many instances, aliens have access to classified material and these aliens often have not had a full field investigation. Clearly the alien clerical employees should be eliminated first. Aliens are the most likely means of foreign penetration, and the effort to penetrate our security abroad is constantly growing. The low salaries which the aliens are paid make them a prey to bribery and pressure.
>
> In Germany alone, 10,000 aliens are employed by the United States, of whom 2,000 do clerical work. Out of 1,000 aliens who had so far been screened, 100 had been separated from the service. There are a number of offices in the American headquarters in Berlin where there are no American secretaries at all and where they are urgently needed because of the presence of highly classified material. In the 275 foreign service posts throughout the world, there are only 10 full-time professional security officers. In many instances alien servants and drivers of American officials are not screened. This offers a very dangerous opportunity for espionage.

For this reason I expect to support this legislation. I think it is necessary. It seems to me that it is long overdue.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Do I understand the gentleman to say that these Members of the other body reported that there were 3,000 foreigners on our embassy payrolls?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And that some of them are Communists.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Some presumably are Communists or Communist sympathizers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Who had the authority to put them on the payroll?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I suppose the Secretary of State, or the employment officers of the State Department; I do not know.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We are in a strange situation if a man has the power to put such help on the payroll but does not have the power to remove them.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman think this would be a pretty good time to pass the Mundt-Nixon bill which requires all Communists to register? If there ever were a time when that bill should be passed, in my estimation, it is this very minute. What does the gentleman think?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am in full sympathy with the purposes of the Mundt-Nixon bill. It is time we branded those who would overthrow our form of government. No longer should we permit known Communists who have been marked for deportation to roam at large and spew their venom of hate for all to see and hear.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if I understand this last amendment that has been offered, I am opposed to it. I might be in error about it, but I understand that if a person appeals under this amendment and is still found to be a security risk that that person would have a preference in some agency that is not sensitive. I would be against that. I am not for rewarding a person who is a poor security risk. I do not believe in that at all. The only point I make and have made is that a man ought not to be condemned just because he is accused of something. I think that

this House just a few minutes ago in voting down the Holifield and Miller amendments did a thing that some day it will regret. It did this in my judgment in a moment of hysteria.

Why, Mr. Chairman, we are presumed to be leaders in this Nation. Our people send us here as leaders. Let us keep our heads cool and our feet on the ground. Let us not lose our bearings. Let us keep our poise. Certainly, we are loyal and we are going to do everything we can to defend our Nation. One of the best ways to defend our Nation is to keep our traditions.

No, I certainly do not want to reward a disloyal person or a poor security risk. If I had the power I would discharge them immediately, of course. So would you. But if someone came to me and said someone else was disloyal, I would give the accused a chance to be heard because I would not know whether that accusation was made in spite or made because of prejudice or because of any number of base motives that some people have. Here is what you are doing by this bill. You are absolutely setting up in this Nation a dictatorship, the very thing that we are opposed to.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. I just want to say to the gentleman that in consideration of the lives that have been lost, should we not go back also to the days that Americans lost their lives to prevent bills of attainder and to establish justice in this Nation?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; we shed much blood in the history of this Nation to prevent just such things. Of course, I do not accuse anyone of a bad motive. I know you are doing what you think and what you believe to be in the spirit of patriotism. You are good Americans, certainly. You have no intention of making an assault upon our traditions, upon our Constitution, or upon our way of life, but just as surely as we are here that is what you are doing.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. To get back to the pending amendment, I want to say that I agree with the gentleman. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that the first requirement for a person working in the Government, in any department of the Government, is to do his job in a way that will make our Government work.

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. HALLECK. If he does not believe in our kind of government, if he believes in some other kind of government, what sort of a job can he do in a job assigned to him?

Mr. MORRIS. If he does not believe in our Government, he ought not to have any place in it. If he is a bad security risk, he should not have any place in it; but if he is merely accused of something, that is another thing. He might be falsely accused. Every one of you have been falsely accused of something in your lives. You know that. You would no more think of doing this to yourselves than flying. You would not give the Speaker of this House—and we all love him; we know he is an honorable man—the power to discharge you because he thought you were a poor security risk. You would not give that power to any group in this House. Why do you want to give it to somebody else?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This amendment now pending before the committee would give to certain employees who have been discharged as bad security risks a preference for employment in a nonsensitive agency.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. I oppose this amendment because I understand it would do just that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MCCARTHY) there were—ayes 21, noes 128.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall impair the powers vested in the Atomic Energy Commission by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 or the requirements of section 12 of that act that adequate provision be made for administrative review of any determination to dismiss any employee of said Commission.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the act shall apply to such other departments and agencies of the Government as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary in the best interests of national security.

SEC. 4. Section 3 of the act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1053), and section 104 of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1949, are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 2, strike out "Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1949, are hereby repealed" and insert "act of July 20, 1949 (Public Law 179, 81st Cong.), and section 630 of the act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 434, 81st Cong.), are hereby repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. REDDEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7439) to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 683, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HAGEN. In its present form, yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HAGEN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to said committee to report the bill back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

On page 1, line 3, after "That", insert "(a)."

On page 2, line 25, after "shall", insert a comma and the following: "except as provided in subsection (b)."

One page 4, after line 12, insert the following:

"(b) (1) Any person whose employment is terminated under authority of subsection (a) shall have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission from the adverse decision of the agency head concerned. Such appeal shall be made in writing within a reasonable time after such termination of employment and may be accompanied by such affidavits as the appellant may desire to submit. The appellant shall be given the opportunity to appear before the Commission, either in person or through a designated representative, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. After investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, the Commission shall (A) submit its findings and recommendations to the agency head concerned, and (B) send copies of such findings and recommendations to the appellant or to his designated representative. If the Commission recommends that the appellant be reinstated and such agency head determines, after consideration of such recommendation, that such reinstatement would be fair and reasonable and not against the public interest, he shall reinstate the appellant and allow him compensation as provided in subsection (a) for all or any part of the period of his suspension and separation from the service.

"(2) The Civil Service Commission shall submit to the President and to the Congress an annual report with respect to the activities of the Commission under this act, and shall include in such report a statement indicating the extent to which the several agency heads have complied with the recommendations of the Commission, submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, for the reinstatement of dismissed officers and employees."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. EBERHARTER. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 144, nays 193, not voting 93, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

YEAS—144

Addonizio	Granger	Michener
Allen, Calif.	Green	Miller, Calif.
Aspinall	Gross	Morgan
Bailey	Hagen	Morris
Baring	Hand	Morton
Barrett, Pa.	Hart	Multer
Bates, Mass.	Havenner	Murdock
Beall	Hays, Ohio	Nixon
Biemiller	Heffernan	Noland
Blatnik	Heller	O'Hara, Ill.
Bolling	Herter	O'Neill
Bosone	Heselton	O'Sullivan
Buchanan	Holifield	O'Toole
Buckley, Ill.	Holmes	Patten
Burdick	Horan	Patterson
Burke	Howell	Pfeifer,
Canfield	Huber	Joseph L.
Cannon	Hull	Philbin
Carnahan	Jackson, Wash.	Poulson
Case, N. J.	Jacobs	Powell
Celler	Javits	Price
Chesney	Jenison	Ramsay
Christopher	Jonas	Reed, Ill.
Chudoff	Judd	Rhodes
Clemente	Karst	Ribicoff
Corbett	Karsten	Riehlman
Crook	Kean	Rodino
Crosser	Kearns	Rooney
Davenport	Keating	St. George
Davies, N. Y.	Kee	Sasscer
Dawson	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor
Delaney	Kilburn	Scott,
Denton	Kirwan	Hugh D., Jr.
Dollinger	Lane	Shelley
Dolliver	Linehan	Sheppard
Donohue	Lovre	Sullivan
Douglas	Lynch	Tauriello
Doyle	McCarthy	Tollefson
Eberharter	McGrath	Trimble
Engle, Calif.	McGuire	Walsh
Feighan	McKinnon	Welch
Fogarty	McSweeney	Wier
Forand	Mack, Ill.	Withrow
Fulton	Madden	Wolverton
Furcolo	Magee	Woodhouse
Garmatz	Mansfield	Yates
Golden	Marcantonio	Young
Gorski	Marsalis	Zablocki
Granahan	Marshall	

NAYS—193

Abbitt	Crawford	Jenkins
Abernethy	Cunningham	Jensen
Albert	Curtis	Jones, Ala.
Allen, Ill.	Dague	Jones, Mo.
Andersen,	Davis, Ga.	Jones, N. C.
H. Carl	Davis, Wis.	Kearney
Andresen,	Deane	Kennedy
August H.	DeGraffenried	Kerr
Andrews	D'Ewart	Kilday
Arends	Dondero	Kruse
Auchincloss	Doughton	Kunkel
Barden	Durham	Lanham
Bates, Ky.	Eaton	Larcade
Battle	Elliott	LeCompte
Beckworth	Ellsworth	LeFevre
Bennett, Fla.	Elston	Lichtenwalter
Bennett, Mich.	Fallon	Lind
Bentsen	Fellows	Lucas
Bishop	Fenton	McConnell
Blackney	Fernandez	McCulloch
Bolton, Md.	Fisher	McDonough
Bonner	Ford	McGregor
Boykin	Fugate	Mack, Wash.
Bramblett	Gamble	Macy
Brehm	Gary	Mahon
Brown, Ga.	Goodwin	Martin, Iowa
Brown, Ohio	Gossett	Martin, Mass.
Bryson	Graham	Mason
Burleson	Grant	Merrow
Burnside	Guill	Meyer
Burton	Gwinn	Miles
Byrne, N. Y.	Hale	Miller, Md.
Byrnes, Wis.	Halleck	Miller, Nebr.
Camp	Harden	Mills
Carlyle	Hardy	Moulder
Case, S. Dak.	Harrison	Murphy
Cavalcante	Harvey	Murray, Tenn.
Chatham	Hays, Ark.	Murray, Wis.
Chelf	Hedrick	Nelson
Clevenger	Herlong	Nicholson
Cole, Kans.	Hobbs	Norblad
Cole, N. Y.	Hoeven	Norrell
Cooley	Hoffman, Ill.	O'Brien, Mich.
Cotton	Hoffman, Mich.	O'Hara, Minn.
Coudert	Hope	O'Konski
Cox	James	Pace
Passman	Short	Underwood
Peterson	Sikes	Van Zandt
Phillips, Calif.	Simpson, Ill.	Velde
Poage	Simpson, Pa.	Vorys
Polk	Smith, Kans.	Vursell
Potter	Smith, Va.	Wadsworth
Rains	Smith, Wis.	Wagner
Rankin	Spence	Weichel
Redden	Staggers	Whitaker
Reed, N. Y.	Stanley	Whitten
Richards	Stefan	Whittington
Robeson	Stigler	Widnall
Rogers, Fla.	Stockman	Wigglesworth
Rogers, Mass.	Taber	Williams
Sadlak	Talle	Wilson, Ind.
Scrivner	Taylor	Wilson, Tex.
Scudder	Teague	Wolcott
Secrest	Thomas	Wood
Shafer	Thornberry	Woodruff

NOT VOTING—93

Allen, La.	Hare	Priest
Anderson, Calif.	Harris	Quinn
Angell	Hébert	Rabaut
Barrett, Wyo.	Hill	Rees
Boggs, Del.	Hinshaw	Regan
Boggs, La.	Irving	Rich
Bolton, Ohio	Jackson, Calif.	Rivers
Breen	Jennings	Roosevelt
Brooks	Johnson	Sabath
Buckley, N. Y.	Keefe	Sadowski
Bulwinkle	Kelley, Pa.	Sanborn
Carroll	Keogh	Scott, Hardie
Chiperfield	King	Sims
Colmer	Klein	Smathers
Combs	Latham	Smith, Ohio
Cooper	Lodge	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	Lyle	Sutton
Dingell	McCormack	Tackett
Engel, Mich.	McMillan, S. C.	Thompson
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Towe
Flood	Mitchell	Vinson
Frazier	Monroney	Walter
Gathings	Morrison	Werdel
Gavin	Norton	Wheeler
Gillette	O'Brien, Ill.	White, Calif.
Gilmer	Patman	White, Idaho
Gordon	Perkins	Wickersham
Gore	Pfeiffer,	Willis
Gregory	William L.	Wilson, Okla.
Hall,	Phillips, Tenn.	Winstead
Edwin Arthur	Pickett	
Hall,	Plumley	
Leonard W.	Preston	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Latham.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Rees.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Harris with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Smathers with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Sanborn.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Lodge.

Mrs. BOSONE and Messrs. DELANEY, KEE, SASSCER, MULTER, KEAN, and WOLVERTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 327, nays 14, answered "present" 1, not voting 88, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—327

Abbitt	Dondero	Kruse
Abernethy	Donohue	Kunkel
Addonizio	Doughton	Lane
Albert	Doyle	Lanham
Allen, Calif.	Durham	Larcade
Allen, Ill.	Eaton	LeCompte
Andersen,	Eberharter	LeFevre
H. Carl	Elliott	Lichtenwalter
Andresen,	Ellsworth	Lind
August H.	Elston	Linehan
Andrews	Engle, Calif.	Lodge
Arends	Fallon	Lovre
Aspinall	Feighan	Lucas
Auchincloss	Fellows	Lynch
Bailey	Fenton	McCarthy
Barden	Fernandez	McConnell
Baring	Fisher	McCormack
Barrett, Pa.	Flood	McCulloch
Bates, Ky.	Fogarty	McDonough
Bates, Mass.	Forand	McGrath
Battle	Ford	McGregor
Beall	Fugate	McGuire
Beckworth	Fulton	McKinnon
Bennett, Fla.	Furcolo	McSweeney
Bennett, Mich.	Gamble	Mack, Ill.
Bentsen	Garmatz	Mack, Wash.
Biemiller	Gary	Macy
Bishop	Gathings	Madden
Blackney	Golden	Mahon
Bolling	Goodwin	Mansfield
Bolton, Md.	Gorski	Marsalis
Bonner	Gossett	Marshall
Bosone	Graham	Martin, Iowa
Boykin	Granahan	Martin, Mass.
Bramblett	Granger	Mason
Brehm	Grant	Merrow
Brown, Ga.	Green	Meyer
Brown, Ohio	Guill	Michener
Bryson	Gwinn	Miles
Buchanan	Hale	Miller, Md.
Buckley, Ill.	Halleck	Miller, Nebr.
Burdick	Hand	Mills
Burke	Harden	Morgan
Burleson	Hardy	Morton
Burnside	Harrison	Moulder
Burton	Hart	Multer
Byrne, N. Y.	Harvey	Murdock
Byrnes, Wis.	Hays, Ark.	Murphy
Camp	Hays, Ohio	Murray, Tenn.
Canfield	Hedrick	Murray, Wis.
Cannon	Heffernan	Nelson
Carlyle	Heller	Nicholson
Carnahan	Herlong	Nixon
Case, N. J.	Herter	Noland
Case, S. Dak.	Heselton	Norblad
Cavalcante	Hobbs	Norrell
Celler	Hoeven	O'Hara, Ill.
Chatham	Hoffman, Ill.	O'Hara, Minn.
Chelf	Hoffman, Mich.	O'Konski
Chesney	Holmes	O'Neill
Christopher	Hope	O'Sullivan
Chudoff	Horan	O'Toole
Clemente	Howell	Pace
Clevenger	Hull	Passman
Cole, Kans.	Jackson, Wash.	Patten
Cole, N. Y.	Jacobs	Patterson
Cooley	James	Peterson
Corbett	Javits	Pfeifer,
Cotton	Jenison	Joseph L.
Coudert	Jenkins	Philbin
Cox	Jensen	Phillips, Calif.
Crawford	Jonas	Poage
Crook	Jones, Ala.	Polk
Crosser	Jones, Mo.	Potter
Cunningham	Jones, N. C.	Poulson
Curtis	Judd	Price
Dague	Karst	Rains
Davenport	Karsten	Ramsay
Davies, N. Y.	Kean	Rankin
Davis, Ga.	Kearney	Redden
Davis, Wis.	Kearns	Reed, Ill.
Dawson	Keating	Reed, N. Y.
Deane	Kee	Rees
DeGraffenried	Kelly, N. Y.	Rhodes
Delaney	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Denton	Kerr	Richards
D'Ewart	Kilday	Riehlman
Dollinger	King	Robeson
Dolliver	Kirwan	Rodino

Rogers, Fla.	Staggers	Weichel
Rogers, Mass.	Stanley	Welch
Rooney	Stefan	Whitaker
Sadlak	Stigler	Whitten
St. George	Stockman	Whittington
Sasscer	Sullivan	Widnall
Saylor	Taber	Wier
Scott, Hugh D., Jr.	Talle	Wigglesworth
	Tauriello	Williams
Scrivner	Teague	Wilson, Ind.
Scudder	Thomas	Wilson, Tex.
Secrest	Thornberry	Withrow
Shafer	Tollefson	Wolcott
Sheppard	Trimble	Wolverton
Short	Underwood	Wood
Sikes	Van Zandt	Woodhouse
Simpson, Ill.	Velde	Woodruff
Simpson, Pa.	Vorys	Yates
Smith, Kans.	Vursell	Young
Smith, Va.	Wadsworth	Zablocki
Smith, Wis.	Wagner	
Spence	Walter	

NAYS—14

Blatnik	Huber	O'Brien, Mich.
Douglas	Magee	Powell
Gross	Marcantonio	Shelley
Havenner	Miller, Calif.	Walsh
Holifield	Morris	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hagen

NOT VOTING—88

Allen, La.	Hare	Priest
Anderson, Calif.	Harris	Quinn
Angell	Hébert	Rabaut
Barrett, Wyo.	Hill	Regan
Boggs, Del.	Hinshaw	Rich
Boggs, La.	Irving	Rivers
Bolton, Ohio	Jackson, Calif.	Roosevelt
Breen	Jennings	Sabath
Brooks	Johnson	Sadowski
Buckley, N. Y.	Keefe	Sanborn
Bulwinkle	Kelley, Pa.	Scott, Hardie
Carroll	Keogh	Sims
Chiperfield	Kilburn	Smathers
Colmer	Klein	Smith, Ohio
Combs	Latham	Steed
Cooper	Lyle	Sutton
Davis, Tenn.	McMillan, S. C.	Tackett
Dingell	McMillen, Ill.	Taylor
Engel, Mich.	Mitchell	Thompson
Evins	Monroney	Towe
Frazier	Morrison	Vinson
Gavin	Norton	Werdel
Gillette	O'Brien, Ill.	Wheeler
Gilmer	Patman	White, Calif.
Gordon	Perkins	White, Idaho
Gore	Pfeiffer, William L.	Wickersham
Gregory		Willis
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Phillips, Tenn.	Wilson, Okla.
	Pickett	Winstead
Hall, Leonard W.	Plumley	
	Preston	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Boggs of Delaware.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Winstead with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Harris with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Wilson of Oklahoma with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Smathers with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Sanborn.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. CELLER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 643.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed (1) to conduct a full and complete investigation to determine the cause or causes of the disastrous explosion which occurred at South Amboy, N. J., on May 19, 1950, and to determine whether negligence was involved on the part of the United States Coast Guard, and (2) on the basis of such investigation, to make such recommendations as it deems advisable for promoting greater safety in the transportation and shipment of high explosives and for preventing similar disasters in the future.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from New York if this is not the resolution which provides for the investigation of the tragic explosion at South Amboy, N. J., and which was reported favorably by the entire membership of the Committee on Rules?

Mr. DELANEY. Yes; this is it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the minority members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that will have jurisdiction of this matter favor the resolution and the minority members of the Rules Committee favor it. The minority leadership advises me this is a very important matter and there is no objection from this side of the aisle.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say the same situaton applies on this side of the aisle.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Ohio if the members of the Rules Committee had in mind the reorganization bill passed some time ago, a year or two ago, which provided that we were going to do away with some special committees and not have so many?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman would take the time, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan——

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have been busy watching the Lobby Committee.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman would take the time and trouble to read the resolution he will see that this simply authorizes the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, a standing committee of the House, to conduct this investigation, and it gives to that committee certain subpena powers and authority which there is some question that committee now has. I am sure the gentleman will join with the others on the minority side in supporting this resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I always go along with the minority leadership when I think they are right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am glad to know that the Rules Committee had in mind that reorganization bill, that is all.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, many of us will recall the great disaster which struck the city of South Amboy on May 19, 1950, when a shipment of munitions and dynamite destined for foreign shores exploded.

Together with the undetermined but great damage in terms of dollars, some 31 people were killed and approximately 400 or more were injured in this explosion.

The people of the State of New Jersey were shocked and appalled when they read in the newspapers the reports describing this great disaster. Many demanded to know why greater care had not been exercised; many asked the question, "Who is to blame?"

On June 9, 1950, a resolution was adopted by the board of commissioners of the city of South Amboy, city of Perth Amboy, and other neighboring municipalities, requesting that a congressional inquiry be made to determine the cause and responsibility of this disaster.

That there is both ample precedent and justification for such an investigation is evident to any reasonable human being. Perhaps such an investigation may result in the prevention of similar tragedies in the future; perhaps from such an investigation we may be able to ascertain and employ safer methods for the transportation and shipment of high explosives. But no matter what the inquiry may result in, the public has a right to know what happened—so that the cause and responsibility may be fixed. If there was negligence, if there was a wanton disregard of life and limb—these questions will be resolved once the facts are unearthed.

The editor of the Newark Star-Ledger, one of our leading New Jersey dailies, echoed the sentiments of the people of New Jersey when he wrote in his editorial of June 13, 1950:

New Jersey's congressional delegation will do well to pay heed to South Amboy officials when they ask a congressional investi-

gation to fix the blame for the disastrous munitions explosion of May 19. While it is true that there are plenty of congressional investigations, this would appear to be an instance where yet another is in order.

It is not fair to the Coast Guard that it conduct the only examination into the causes of the disaster. The Coast Guard is charged with powers over the shipment of munitions, so might be forced to report its own mistakes.

The public has a right to an impartial inquiry. If the congressional investigation does not run off into a tangent, it would serve effectively in conducting an independent inquiry.

If the facts show that legislation is needed for better protection against another possible disaster, the congressional investigators would be in a position to make better recommendations.

I share the sentiments above expressed.

It is intended by House Resolution 643 that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries conduct such an investigation. I am confident that under the competent and able guidance of its distinguished chairman, my colleague, the Honorable EDWARD J. HART, of New Jersey, a complete, fair, impartial and efficient investigation will be made.

I wholeheartedly join in support of House Resolution 643.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I am exceedingly happy over the passage of House Resolution 643, and especially so that it was accomplished by unanimous consent. Both of my colleagues from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. EATON] have been very zealous in their attempts to have something done by the House that would be of aid to the people of South Amboy and its neighboring communities, and which would determine the cause of the catastrophe which took place in South Amboy on May 19, and I have been pleased to cooperate with them to the fullest extent. It seems to me that no argument could be possibly necessary to sustain the resolution calling for an investigation. To state the question is to answer it. South Amboy is an industrial city in the midst of a highly industrial section. Its homes, business establishments, and industrial plants are concentrated within a small area.

It appears that over a long period of time, shipments of high and extremely dangerous explosives in highly excessive quantities have been permitted from that area, in violation of the rules of common sense and contrary to all humane considerations.

This situation resulted in the explosion which shocked the Nation. A peaceful, prosperous, unsuspecting community was turned into a shambles in one dreadful, horrendous minute. More than 30 persons were killed, a much larger number were injured, many critically and severely, and I have seen estimates of the property damage caused running from eight to fifteen million dollars.

New Jersey has too often suffered the loss of many of her citizens and damage to their property as a result of explosions due to similar causes.

The shipments involved here are said to have been made under the authority of the United States Coast Guard. The only investigation into the causes of the disaster and relating to the determination of negligence has been and is being conducted by the Coast Guard itself. The people of South Amboy and their neighbors are skeptical of the impartiality of this investigation. I personally here utter no criticism of the Coast Guard. But the matter ought to be thoroughly and completely investigated. I give assurances that under the authority conferred upon the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which I have the honor to be chairman, such an investigation will be conducted, provided that sufficient funds are granted to the committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 8883.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill S. 3809.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 40 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, due to the confusion in the Chamber during the roll call on the security bill I did not hear my name called, consequently I am recorded as not voting. Had I heard my name called I would have voted "aye."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include several editorials.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by Bishop Schiel, of Chicago.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WITHROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from Mr. Lancaster, chairman of the Soil Conservation Bureau of Lafayette County, Wis., and other brief testimonials.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a portion of the testimony given by J. Edgar Hoover in connection with communism.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix on the Miller amendment to H. R. 7439.

Mr. BISHOP asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Mr. REED of Illinois.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one an article.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I have read with great interest the many speeches which have been made on the floor of the Senate and in this House with regard to the present attempt of the Federal Communications Commission to deprive the owner of radio stations WJR of Detroit, WGAR of Cleveland, and KMPC of Los Angeles of the right to continue to operate these valuable properties. I have made a study of these proceedings, and I wholeheartedly agree with the contention of Mr. Hugh Fulton, the chief trial counsel for these stations, and the owner, that the Federal Communications Commission is hoping it will be able to establish a new doctrine of thought control and political censorship, to say nothing of this attempt to abridge the basic right of any American to the free expression of his own personal opinions.

The gentleman who owns a majority stock interest in these three radio stations is Mr. G. A. Richards. Under his direction these stations have become foremost among all radio stations in selling America to Americans. Civic and veteran organizations have honored them numerous times for their patriotic programs. Church groups of all creeds and minority groups have expressed their deep appreciation for the fine cooperation and support they have always received from these three stations. Among them, KMPC of Los Angeles, WJR of Detroit, and WGAR of Cleveland have received every major award for public service to their respective communities, States, and the Nation.

Mr. Richards, through these three stations, pioneered in fighting communism. He saw in communism the antipathy of all that he loved in America—opportunity which made possible his own success, individual freedom, the right to speak one's will, to worship as one chose, to work as one wished, and to

be rewarded in accordance with one's industry and initiative. Even before the public recognized this foreign ideology as a threat to their own freedom, he warned against its encroachments.

As might be expected, Mr. Richards and these stations became the target of subversive attacks. These powerful voices of the air were a definite block in many ways to Russia's plans. The familiar technique of dividing and conquering and of trumping up false charges that won Germany for Hitler and has won most of Europe for Stalin began to take shape.

The Radio News Club, of Los Angeles, controlled by three disgruntled former employees of KMPC, one a president of the club, another its publicity director, and the third on the board of directors, wrote to the Federal Communications Commission charging that Mr. Richards was using KMPC to further his own beliefs. As we all know, the Federal Communications Commission controls all radio through its licensing powers.

It therefore followed that stories highly unfavorable to Mr. Richards and KMPC were released to the press. Representatives of Congress were approached for statements condemning the stations. Sponsors were urged to discontinue their advertising. A vicious campaign was started against Mr. Richards personally. By telephone at all times of the night and by mail, the Richards family was threatened. Communist controlled papers carried stories defaming Mr. Richards' character. Even James Roosevelt, writing on the letterhead of the Democratic State Committee of California, requested the Federal Communications Commission to take action against stations WJR and WGAR. As we all know, this particular Mr. Roosevelt is at present attempting to become Governor of the State of California.

Because of the nature of the charges, the Federal Communications Commission sent investigators to all three stations. They made an extensive search of the stations' files and interviewed numerous present and former employees. These investigators found nothing in the actual operations of the stations to justify revoking their licenses. However, the pressure that was being brought to bear forced the Federal Communications Commission to take some sort of action, so their investigators searched the personal files of Mr. Richards and removed private memoranda and letters. On the basis of the personal opinions expressed in these—some of which were actually misinterpreted or distorted in an attempt to smear Mr. Richards—the Commission charged him with slanting the news and ordered a public hearing against Stations KMPC, WJR, and WGAR.

The Federal Communications Commission concluded its case against this radio station KMPC and did not produce one worth-while bit of evidence that any news was ever slanted over this station. At this moment these proceedings have reopened again in Los Angeles and the Federal Communications Commission continues its attempt to revoke the licenses of these stations because of the personal opinions of the majority stockholder owner, Mr. George A. Richards.

It has been approximately 2 years since the Federal Communications Commission filed these charges against these stations. In all of this time these stations have not yet had an opportunity to put the hundreds of witnesses on the witness stand in order to refute the accusations made against them. Still another very serious phase that comes about from this procedure is that other independent radio-station operators are afraid to have any views expressed over their respective stations unless such views favor the administration in power. They watch the progress and the outcome of this case with great interest, as well as all newspaper, radio, and communication desks throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the time has arrived when all Members of this Congress, Democratic and Republican alike, should watch and double-check this particular case with all possible interest and concern. As mentioned above, newspaper editors, radio station owners, and every communications outlet in the United States of America must be cognizant of the Government's possible encroachment on the rights of the individual. Although the alleged charge against these stations is that the owner slanted the news, the real, factual truth of the matter is that the Federal Communications Commission is attempting to use the owner's personal expressions and writings against him in the hope that he can be given a death sentence in the nonrenewal of his licenses—all this in the face of the fact that these stations have had outstanding public service records for over 20 years, and also in face of the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has failed to produce one worth-while bit of evidence that any newscast has ever been slanted.

One of the very interesting developments in this case is the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has used—as its star witness—a man who goes by the name of Clete Roberts, but whose real name is Cletus E. B. Haase. While on the witness stand he classified all the people of southern Italy as not being worth a tinker's dam. It is understandable why a number of my colleagues here in this House have challenged the conduct of the Federal Communications Commission in this case because they would support this type of a witness. I certainly want the Italian-American people, many of whom reside in my district, to know that I, personally, join 100 percent in condemning the scurrilous and ill-founded remarks made by this man Roberts. I am given to understand that nothing has been done to correct or repudiate the defamatory remarks made by this star witness.

Being from Michigan, I have a great interest in Station WJR in Detroit. I happen to know of its great public service contributions. At this time I desire to draw the attention of this House to the fact that on July 8 out in Los Angeles, the American Legion conferred dual honors upon Mr. G. A. Richards, which honors were awarded him before the assembly of the Legion of Los Angeles County Council. At this time Mr. Richards received a personal citation from Mr. A. D. Guasti, commander of the Los Angeles County Council, and then accepted a public service citation awarded to Station KMPC of Los Angeles from Earl E. Baldwin, Legion vice commander of the State of California. The personal citation to Mr. Richards was awarded "in recognition of his outstanding service, cooperation and courtesy to the American Legion by providing the facilities of radio station KMPC as a public service in the interest of the welfare and security of this community, State, and Nation." The station public service citation was awarded in "appreciation of the station's outstanding support of American Legion patriotic and Americanism programs." In accepting these awards before the assembly, Mr. Richards said:

> I want to express my heartfelt thanks and the appreciation of the entire staff of KMPC for your fine awards. In accepting this high honor from the American Legion, we pledge anew our full support to any and all Americanism projects of the Legion and all other red-blooded veterans' organizations. Now with this new threat to world peace we hope to cement even more closely the patriotic bond between KMPC and the American Legion. All of our facilities are at your service. Please call on us.

Mr. Speaker, these two awards were presented before Legion delegates representing 267 posts numbering 52,000 members, and this marks the seventh time within this past year that Mr. Richards or his stations have been cited for exceptional cooperation in patriotic programs.

I am very proud to also advise that in March 1950 our own Detroit Alger Post of the American Legion awarded station WJR, Detroit, a distinguished service citation and passed a resolution recommending the Richards station for a high national Legion award.

In 1949 the Veterans of Foreign Wars personally presented Mr. Richards with both the highest Michigan distinguished service award and with a national Veterans of Foreign Wars citation in recognition of the commendable patriotic support of his stations.

In July of 1949 the American Legion Detroit Edison Post cited the station for its meritorious work in promoting the National Whopper contest for hospitalized veterans. In June of 1950 the Michigan Department of American Veterans passed a resolution and forwarded a copy of this resolution to Mr. Richards, stating:

> Radio station WJR, cognizant and alert to its responsibilities and privileges as a medium of expression in our democracy, has many times sacrificed commercial accounts to bring public service programs of interest and benefit to World War II veterans.

Mr. Speaker, each one of us should take a personal interest in any attempt on the part of any Government agency to assume powers Congress never intended. These are serious days again from the viewpoint of our national welfare. Freedom of speech, including voices on the air and the press of the country, must be preserved at all hazards. If, as the general counsel for the Federal Communications Commission has said, this agency of our Government has taken no action whatsoever against radio licensees who

had shown political bias, what reason is there for this delay in granting the renewal of these licenses in this case. Who is responsible for this? Is it the staff, who is paid by the taxpayers' money, and not the members of the Commission—who are prosecuting this case in this attempt to crucify a really true American?

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong;

S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;

S. 587. An act for the relief of Stefania Cuprys;

S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarrate;

S. 1026. An act for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation, of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicolae G. Caranfil and his family;

S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;

S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Doria d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa Doria d'Angri;

S. 2079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith;

S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;

S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 193b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife, Romana Pellis Murolo;

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sui;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;

S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes;

S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky;

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;

S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;

S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen;

S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin;

S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulio Torre;

S. 3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegarde Weber;

S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration;

S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes;

S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

S. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 13, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1552. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of certain legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1553. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, transmitting the second report on a suitable plan for the disposition of surplus material from the renovation of the White House pursuant to Public Law 377, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Public Works.

1554. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years in the amount of $77,880,442.50 and public debt authorization in the amount of $25,000,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 640); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 2080. An act to authorize the regulation of whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURLESON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senate Joint Resolution 133. Joint resolution authorizing the return to Mexico of the flags, standards, colors, and emblems that were captured by the United States in the Mexican War; without amendment (Rept. No. 2515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6240. A bill to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana; without amendment (Rept. No. 2516). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6869. A bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania; with amendment (Rept. No. 2517). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 402. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between said States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2518). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 648. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 705, to protect the badge, medal, emblem, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2519). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KEATING: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2774. An act to amend section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions; without amendment (Rept. No. 2520). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4919. A bill to amend the act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086; 43 U. S. C., sec. 36b), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey"; with amendment (Rept. No. 2523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6836. A bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for the district of Delaware; with amendment (Rept. No. 2524). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7009. A bill to repeal the proviso against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri; with amendment (Rept. No. 2525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8874. A bill to authorize the sale of lands to the city of Flagstaff, Ariz.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2526). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8887. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands for the Seminole Tribe of Florida; without amendment (Rept. No. 2527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8906. A bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 2528). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. BOSONE: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8961. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. BOSONE: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8962. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2314. An act to provide for holding a term of the United States District Court for the District of Oregon at Eugene; without amendment (Rept. No. 2531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3775. A bill to provide for an additional district judge for the third division of the District Court for the District of Alaska; with amendment (Rept. No.

2532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5137. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas; without amendment (Rept. No. 2533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7570. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio; with amendment (Rept. No. 2534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RICHARDS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 9002. A bill to make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system in view of the increased cost of living; without amendment (Rept. No. 2535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSAY: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9074. A bill to amend chapter 61 (relating to lotteries) of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant; without amendment (Rept. No. 2536). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7399. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, section 104, subsections (a) and (b), to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville; with amendment (Rept. No. 2537). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KEE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 3809. An act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 2538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8883. A bill to amend section 17 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2539). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing; without amendment (Rept. No. 2497). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio; without amendment (Rept. No. 2498). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian; without amendment (Rept. No. 2499). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra; without amendment (Rept. No. 2500). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers; without amendment (Rept. No. 2501). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez; without amendment (Rept. No. 2502). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos); without amendment (Rept. No. 2503). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Cicerelli; without amendment (Rept. No. 2504). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina; without amendment (Rept. No. 2505). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6223. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of James Ermini; with amendment (Rept. No. 2506). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6386. A bill to legalize the entry of Amos Chen, a native of China; with amendment (Rept. No. 2507). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6746. A bill for the relief of Helena Jange Chinn; with amendment (Rept. No. 2508). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8093. A bill for the relief of Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina; with amendment (Rept. No. 2509). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8740. A bill for the relief of Erika Kuhn; without amendment (Rept. No. 2510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8780. A bill for the relief of Leila M. Dodd; without amendment (Rept. No. 2511). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8918. A bill for the relief of Mary Rynik Baran; with amendment (Rept. No. 2512). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8973. A bill for the relief of Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour; without amendment (Rept. No. 2513). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6958. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Lee Edwards; with amendment (Rept. No. 2521). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 7017. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Edgar S. Bigman; with amendment (Rept. No. 2522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 9088. A bill to facilitate the broader distribution of health services, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FURCOLO (by request):

H. R. 9089. A bill to include certain additional veterans' organizations among the organizations whose accredited representatives and claim agents may assist veterans and their dependents under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9090. A bill to amend section 200 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, so as to specify the veterans' organizations which may present claims under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9091. A bill to amend section 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, so as to specify the veterans' organizations which may act as counsel in the presentation of certain claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9092. A bill to include certain additional veterans' organizations among the veterans' organizations which may be recognized by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 9093. A bill to provide for the regulation and control by farmers of their surplus agricultural commodities, to provide for the establishment of farmer-elected control boards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 9094. A bill to provide certain benefits for persons who served on the United States revenue cutter *Bear* during its Arctic rescue cruise in 1897 and 1898; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 9095. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for immigrant inspectors, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. R. 9096. A bill to promote the common defense by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to undertake the repair of certain reserve status merchant vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 9097. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the taxation of certain corporate distributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 9098. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act and to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from the wages of carriers' employees for certain purposes and under certain conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 9099. A bill to eliminate the requirement that physician's statements submitted to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be made under oath; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. J. Res. 502. Joint resolution to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 9100. A bill for the relief of Richard Jacob Giragossian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 9101. A bill for the relief of Frank A. Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 9102. A bill for the relief of Harry Fung Kang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 9103. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Miroslav Kudrat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 9104. A bill with respect to national service life insurance in the case of the late Robert J. Needham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 9105. A bill for the relief of Marie Kristine Hansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORTON:

H. R. 9106. A bill for the relief of Shizuko Kanamitsu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 9107. A bill for the relief of Ralph Cannavo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 9108. A bill for the relief of Henryk Kramarski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

2257. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Capt. C. F. May, president, National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., requesting that they be placed on record as condemning the unprovoked, unjustified, and reprehensible attack of South Korea by the Communist-led North Korean forces, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, without the inner strength which Thou alone canst give we are but fainting and frail human creatures, insufficient for these terrific days. As the chosen servants of the Commonwealth, pushed and pressed by grave questions and vexing problems so vitally affecting national welfare and world concord, we would bow, first of all, at this daily altar dedicated to the far look where before our eyes there tower those lofty and eternal verities that outlast the strident voices of any day. We cannot adequately face a world such as that which we are called to serve and make any humble contribution to the healing of its tangled, tragic state unless our faith in Thy power to make even the wrath of men praise Thee and in the final victory of Thy purpose is kept untarnished. Give to us peace in our time, O God. To our stricken generation may there come peace with honor, with human dignity vindicated and social justice the canopy of all the nations. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 12, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 12, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

S. 3876. An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

S. J. Res. 160. Joint resolution to suspend until December 31, 1950, the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in connection with the study and investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 140, Eighty-first Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. LONG was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the next several days.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Maybank
Anderson	Hill	Millikin
Brewster	Hoey	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Mundt
Bridges	Humphrey	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Conor
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Connally	Kem	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Sparkman
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thye
George	McClellan	Tydings
Gillette	McFarland	Watkins
Graham	McKellar	Wherry
Green	McMahon	Wiley
Gurney	Magnuson	Williams
Hayden	Malone	Young
Hendrickson	Martin	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8568) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 65, and 66 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7439) to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 3796. A bill to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 2036); and

H. R. 8617. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2037).

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. R. 8958. A bill relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2038); and

S. Res. 291. Resolution to investigate the causes of gasoline price increases during the past 5 years and whether supplemental antitrust legislation is needed; with amendments (Rept. No. 2039).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 5990. A bill to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of

the Interior, and other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2040).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the entry, by the State of Missouri and by the State of Illinois, into a compact or agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2041).

INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONS WITH INDIANS AND INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably with amendments Senate Resolution 292, which was reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] on June 5, 1950, and I submit a report (No. 2034) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 8, after the word "employ", it is proposed to insert the words "upon a temporary basis," and on page 2, between lines 1 and 2, it is proposed to insert the following new sentence:

The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1951, the results of its study and investigation and such recommendations for legislation as it may deem desirable.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the purpose of making a complete study and investigation of the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes with a view to recommending legislation thereon, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate to employ upon a temporary basis such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1951, the results of its study and investigation and such recommendations for legislation as it may deem desirable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona if the requirements set forth in the resolution are the usual ones provided in similar resolutions?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are.

Mr. WHERRY. Requiring report to the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE OPERATIONS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 307, which was reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] on July 10, 1950, and I submit a report (No. 2035) thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Committee on Rules and Administration will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "February 1", and to insert "January 31."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 219, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to on February 8, 1950 (providing for a study of the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries), as continued by Senate Resolution 279, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to on May 19, 1950, is hereby continued until January 31, 1951, and the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by $35,000.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not object to the resolution, but I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona whether the committee has already been at work on the study.

Mr. HAYDEN. It has, but the time provided is about up, and the idea is to have the study continued another 6 months.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the following reports were received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JUNE 30, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
J. G. Sourwine, professional staff member	$10,846.00	$5,422.98
Maurice W. Covert, professional staff member	10,180.92	4,813.91
J. Carlisle Ruddy, professional staff member	$10,429.78	$4,903.79
Robert B. Young, professional staff member	10,346.83	4,827.73
George S. Green, professional staff member	10,180.92	4,364.61
John H. Mathews, professional staff member	10,180.92	4,364.61
Joseph A. Davis, chief clerk	10,429.78	4,903.79
Wayne H. Smithey (from Mar. 6), assistant chief clerk	9,517.31	2,648.51
Mildred E. Canon, clerical assistant	5,892.43	2,909.98
Miriam O. Fox, clerical assistant	5,892.43	2,909.98
Mary Rogers, clerical assistant	5,892.43	2,909.98
H. Joan Sheaff, clerical assistant	5,805.53	2,540.64
Orrin E. Creesy, clerical assistant	4,675.80	2,337.90
Patience E. McNamee, clerical assistant	5,805.53	2,540.64
Barbara E. Duborg, clerical assistant	5,805.53	2,540.64
Francis C. Rosenberger (to Feb. 14), assistant chief clerk	7,858.27	960.44

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure during 81st Cong	$30,000.00
Amount expended	20,507.43
Balance unexpended	9,492.57

PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman.

JUNE 30, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to February 28, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Richards Arens, staff director	$10,015.02	$1,669.16
Roland Belanger, typist	4,154.38	426.96
Harvey Drury Blair, staff member	7,775.31	1,295.88
William F. Cochran, staff member	1,697.85	282.96
Dorothy A. Davis, stenographer	4,154.38	692.38
Thomas J. Davis, staff member	7,775.31	1,295.88
Otto J. Dekom, investigator	8,190.07	1,288.96
Owen K. Earl, staff member	2,527.14	421.18
Katherine Florence, stenographer	4,154.38	46.15
Ethel L. Johnson, staff member	7,360.55	1,226.74
John A. Loftus, assistant staff director	8,190.07	1,365.00
Stephanie E. Lojweski, stenographer	4,415.10	735.84
Guy M. Massey, staff member	7,360.55	1,226.74
Fannie L. McCracken, stenographer	4,154.38	519.28
Margaret M. Mechling, stenographer	4,154.38	692.38
Fred M. Mesmer, staff member	7,775.31	1,295.88
James C. Messersmith, staff member	7,277.60	909.69
Marion L. Morgan, stenographer	4,154.38	692.38
Mary E. Morrill, stenographer	4,154.38	692.38
Lois C. Odham, stenographer	4,675.80	779.30
Frank W. Schroeder, investigator	7,775.31	1,295.88
Wayne H. Smithey, staff member	5,284.12	880.68
Mary A. Turner, stenographer	4,154.38	692.38
Joseph V. Wilcox, staff member	4,849.61	808.26
Francis L. Williams, staff member	7,277.60	1,212.92
Elizabeth A. Edwards, stenographer	4,154.38	183.96
Mary A. Mathews, stenographer	4,154.38	207.71

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (represents balance on Jan. 1, 1950, of appropriation under S. Res. 40, Feb. 28, 1949)	$29,214.74
Amount expended during period Jan. 1 through Feb. 28, 1950	23,039.22
Balance unexpended	6,175.52

PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman.

JUNE 30, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from March 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Richard Arens, staff director	$10,846.00	$3,407.57
Roland Belanger, typist	4,154.38	346.19
Harvey Drury Blair, staff member	8,024.17	2,612.50
William F. Cochran, staff member	1,697.85	565.92
Dorothy A. Davis, stenographer	5,023.41	1,544.10
Thomas J. Davis, staff member	7,775.31	1,295.88
Otto J. Dekom, investigator	8,190.07	1,023.75
Owen K. Earl, staff member	3,285.36	1,002.95
Ethel L. Johnson, staff member	7,609.41	2,474.22
Stephanie E. Lojewski, stenographer	4,415.10	183.96
Guy M. Massey, staff member	8,024.17	2,508.79
Margaret M. Mechling, stenographer	5,023.41	1,544.10
Fred M. Mesmer, staff member	8,024.17	2,612.50
Lois C. Odham, stenographer	4,675.80	194.82
Frank W. Schroeder, investigator	8,024.17	2,612.50
Wayne H. Smithey, staff member	5,284.12	73.79
Mary A. Turner, stenographer	5,023.41	1,544.10
Joseph V. Wilcox, staff member	4,849.61	296.35
Francis L. Williamson, staff member	7,277.60	161.72

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure (S. Res. 228, Feb. 27, 1950)	$80,000.00
Amount expended	26,559.61
Balance unexpended	53,441.39

PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman.

JULY 12, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Bobo, Virginia, assistant chief clerk	$4,849.61	$2,424.80
Brawley, H. W., assistant staff director	10,846.00	5,423.00
Chrissos, Costas D., clerical assistant	4,415.10	2,207.50
Faucette, Andy, staff member	10,846.00	5,423.00
Homan, Colette, clerical assistant	4,415.10	2,207.50
House, Mrs. Linda, clerical assistant	3,980.59	1,990.29
Irwin, Mary, staff member	10,846.00	5,423.00
Latimer, J. Austin, staff director	10,846.00	5,423.00
Morgan, Ethel, clerical assistant	3,980.59	1,990.29
Shawn, E. Luise, clerical assistant	3,980.59	1,990.29

MISCELLANEOUS

Unexpended balance (S. Res. 179 as of Jan. 1, 1950)	$2,493.05
Additional authorization (S. Res. 275)	3,000.00
Total	5,493.05
Amount expended Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	2,207.52
Balance unexpended	3,285.53
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure (S. Res. 167)	12,718.60
Amount expended Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	2,395.03
Balance unexpended	10,323.57

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

JULY 1, 1950.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, UNITED STATES SENATE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from June 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Charles E. Shaver, general counsel	$10,846.00	$451.91
Minna L. Ruppert, chief clerk	8,853.69	737.80
Sarah Anne Johnson, clerical assistant	4,067.49	338.95
Minne Moultrie, clerical assistant	4,067.49	248.56

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure under S. Res. 272 agreed to May 26, 1950	$10,000.00
Amount expended	1,777.22
Balance unexpended	8,222.78

JOHN SPARKMAN,
Chairman.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3911. A bill to provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas;

S. 3912. A bill for the relief of Eugene Rivoche and Marie Barsky; and

S. 3913. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Brandner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 3914. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chang-Sei Kim, David Kim, and Arthur Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 3915. A bill to provide for the dissolution of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, for the transfer of its functions, to otherwise amend the Renegotiation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 3916. A bill for the relief of Teh-Jen Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 3917. A bill for the relief of Basilio Gorgone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CAIN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. IVES, Mr. MYERS, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCMAHON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. LEHMAN (for himself, Mr. GILLETTE, and Mr. HUMPHREY) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Mr. KERR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7941) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7439) to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

THE BRITISH GOLD AND DOLLAR POSITION

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement relating to the improvement in Great Britain's gold and dollar position issued by the British Information Services, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TIDELANDS OIL CASE—ARTICLE FROM THE LEWISTOWN (MONT.) DAILY NEWS

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to the Tidelands Oil Case, published in the Lewistown (Mont.) Daily News of February 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEHOOD FOR DEFENSE?—EDITORIAL FROM THE JUNEAU (ALASKA) DAILY ALASKA EMPIRE

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Statehood for Defense?" published in the Daily Alaska Empire, of Juneau, Alaska, on July 3, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEFICIT DIPLOMACY—ARTICLE BY WALTER LIPPMANN

[Mr. THYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Deficit Diplomacy," written by Walter Lippmann, and published in the Washington Post of July 13, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN SITUATION HELPS SENATOR LUCAS—ARTICLE FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Korean Situation Helps Senator

LUCAS," written by Raymond P. Brandt, and published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN SITUATION—ARTICLES BY CARL W. McCARDLE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have had called to my attention a series of important articles on the Korean situation written by Mr. Carl W. McCardle, chief Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Mr. McCardle accompanied Mr. John Foster Dulles, adviser to the State Department, on his recent trip to Korea and Japan, and, therefore, he was in the Far East just at the moment of the outbreak of the Korean war.

Mr. McCardle in his articles speaks as a first-hand observer, and I feel that his observations are of major importance to us all in our study of the present crisis.

This matter is of such importance that I ask unanimous consent that there be incorporated in connection with my remarks in the body of the RECORD Mr. McCardle's first article, and excerpts from all of his succeeding articles, date by date, which, taken as a whole, make a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of pending events.

There being no objection, the articles and excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE KOREAN SITUATION

(This is the first of a series of articles on the Korean situation by Carl W. McCardle, chief Washington correspondent of the Bulletin, who accompanied John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, on his just-completed trip to Korea and Japan. Mr. McCardle was interviewing Gen. Douglas MacArthur when word reached Tokyo of the Communist attack on South Korea.)

(By Carl W. McCardle)

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Only a few nights before the Communist invaders struck from the north, the scene at Chang Duk Palace, in Seoul, the capital city of the new Republic of South Korea, had seldom been as gay, even in the fabulous days of the dynasty.

The occasion was a dinner given by the Foreign Minister of South Korea in honor of John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, who had helped bring about the independence of the country through the United Nations and had now assured the South Koreans that in trouble they would not stand alone.

The guests, notables in the government, diplomats, and ranking military men, sat at a horseshoe-shaped table under the oriental lights of the throne room, looking out over the spacious gardens. When the coffee was served, dancing girls appeared in the center space in front of the table, as in the old court days. They bowed low, eased out of their slippers, and performed the stark, classical dances of old Korea.

The happy mood of the diners darkened a little as one of the girls, in flowing black, executed an ancient funeral dance while beating a mournful dirge on a primitive drum. But the cloud passed, and the gaiety returned when, right after a "rain dance" for the parched rice fields, there was a heavy downpour of rain, and Foreign Minister Ben Limb led the singing of an old Korean folk song. The soaring price of rice, then the people's main worry, would go down next day.

It was all, somehow, out of Kipling's and Maugham's East, and in the afternoons there were garden parties, full of diplomatic small talk, in the shadow of the peaked hills beyond which lay the thirty-eighth parallel, the invisible line dividing Russian-dominated North Korea from South Korea.

All was quiet on the thirty-eighth parallel, the daily raids of small or large groups of Communists becoming commonplace. The American military advisers were sure that the South Korean army of 96,000—8 divisions—which they had trained, could handle any Communist attack, despite the fact the Communists had more men and had at least 100 Yak and Stormovik planes, 100 Russian tanks, and heavy artillery, while the South Koreans, inexperienced in battle, had none of those weapons.

VETERANS INCLUDED

The Northern forces were known to include at least two Korean regiments which had fought with the Russians at Stalingrad, and perhaps division of Chinese Communist veterans.

The Americans could hear Russians giving orders in Russian to the North Korean soldiers at the battalion command post and then hear their orders translated into Korean at the firing center. But this was interpreted as meaning that the North Koreans were not as well trained as the South Koreans.

At the front, however, Korean farmers nonchalantly ploughed fields with oxen next to mine fields, and singing women, sitting on the ground next a machine gun nest, winnowed wheat by hand, as it was done centuries ago.

By daytime our diplomatic and economic mission occupied itself with what was considered South Korea's principal problem—its seeming Alice-in-Wonderland economy. The United States mission was pleased that it had at last achieved a balanced budget, at least on paper. To do this there had been difficulties with Syngman Rhee, the venerable President of South Korea. The old man appeared to have one obsession. That was with the Communist threat from the North. He wanted to spend more money on defense and sometimes he did not bother to wait for the National Assembly to approve it—giving rise to cries he was a dictator.

High-powered visitors from the State Department in Washington had lectured him on all this and threatened the end of American aid.

One who was in Seoul just before the Communist invasion of South Korea and was in Tokyo when it happened can appreciate what a miracle it was that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was able to recover the ball—even though it was on our 1-yard line.

There had been many fumbles on our side.

COMPLACENCE APPARENT

In Seoul there was a fixed idea of complacence about the military menace of the Communists. But there were lately some ominous signals. Intelligence reports came in telling of large concentrations of troops and tanks in North Korea 2 weeks before the bloody Sunday assault.

These reports were not appraised too seriously, apparently, because in the past year there were more than 600 "incidents" of Communists crossing the thirty-eighth parallel, and in some cases 5,000 Communists had participated and penetrated as far as 20 miles inland before being thrown back.

Another circumstance that was apparently not evaluated seriously enough was the calling back to Moscow of a number of Russian far-eastern experts, notably the Soviet member of the Allied Council in Tokyo.

In any event, Col. Sterling Wright acting commander of the American military advisory group of 500 in South Korea, said our Korean intelligence was so good that we knew 24 hours in advance every move the North Koreans had in mind. Once, he said, some 600 Communists came over and we knew well ahead of time precisely where they would be and the South Koreans had lain in wait for them and caught the lot and broadcast back to the Northerners to send more.

ROBERTS IN TOKYO

On the Thursday before the Sunday invasion, Gen. William Roberts, who had commanded the American military group in Seoul, was in Tokyo on his way home and was received by General MacArthur. He told General MacArthur that it was very unlikely that there would be any attack on South Korea. And on the tragic Sunday, Colonel Wright himself was in Tokyo seeing his wife off for the United States.

When the news from Seoul of the Communist invasion was flashing over the news service wires in Tokyo, General MacArthur was having a talk with this correspondent in his office in Tokyo's handsome Dai Ichi Building, headquarters of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers. General MacArthur was talking colorfully and confidently of the prospects for peace, holding the plausible belief that war was now an outmoded method of settling international disputes.

The Russians knew it as well as we did, he felt sure, though he realized that some trigger incident could set off a clash and he warned—as he has again and again—that we must keep prepared, especially in the Far East.

FIRST WORD ARRIVES

Then came the official word that the Russians had finally taken the great tumble of overt aggression in Korea, despatching their Communist puppets across the thirty-eighth parallel.

In line with the general unconcern over the Korean situation, the news was not immediately reported to General MacArthur.

When the word finally was relayed to the general he calmly strode over to his wall map and studied the details of troop displacements in South Korea, the entrance corridors and points where counteraction might be taken.

Aides brought in more bulletins. He read each carefully, and referred again to the map. He was all for the United States taking action of some sort to help the South Koreans repulse the Communists.

As he talked he would rattle a box of matches, then throw the box down on a table in a quick gesture of emphasis.

Whatever the American military point of view had been about Korea, MacArthur knew, as did other old hands in far eastern matters, that the valley leading down from the thirty-eighth parallel was the traditional corridor of invasion by the Mongols and the Great Khan, and that South Korea had better ports to offer a conqueror than Port Arthur, which Russia got in one of the Yalta deals. And, moreover, as the Japanese used to say, Korea is like a dagger aimed at the heart of Japan.

BLOW MISCALCULATED

Besides miscalculating the need in South Korea, many of the experts misinterpreted the nature of the blow.

Throughout the first day in Tokyo it was regarded in some of the upper echelons as merely a raid in strength. The North Koreans were expected to withdraw as soon as they met some real resistance as they had done before.

On the second day it was recognized as more than a border raid and as a genuine invasion, but it was felt to be a kind of amateur-hour performance, indicating that the Russians were not actually involved as they would do the job so much better.

And then on the third day when the Communist invaders were at the gates of Seoul, the southern defenders having gone down in panic before the northerners' tanks, a certain feeling of hopelessness ensued in some American quarters of Tokyo.

Colonel Wright had said Korea was not tank terrain and that he expected to halt whatever tanks came through with mines. Generally the mines hadn't been planted, but he expected to have enough warning to be able to get them down.

FEARS EXPRESSED

The opinion was expressed that since the Koreans presumably had lost the will to fight, there was little or nothing that the United States could do, and the impression grew that South Korea was to be written off.

That impression still prevailed at the time General MacArthur got on the radio teleprinter hook-up to talk with the Defense Department in Washington. It was Tuesday afternoon in Tokyo, Monday night in Washington.

As soon as he had heard officially of the Communist invasion General MacArthur said he hoped that the American people would rise up to meet this new very real challenge in the world struggle. If we didn't, he believed there would be another and another aggressive act by the Russians.

Out of his fighting heart he was ready to go to any lengths. With the Air Force at his disposal he felt then that he could quickly end the North Korean advance. (The Air Force in Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines had been on the alert for 3 weeks, and it was sure, after analyzing the early reports from Seoul, that it could halt the Communists and the Russians wouldn't come in.) Even though Korea was out of his domain, MacArthur ordered two LST's filled with ammunition to set off immediately for South Korea without waiting for the approval from Washington.

MEETS DULLES

On Sunday afternoon he met with Dulles, who had come from Korea to talk with MacArthur about a Japan peace treaty.

Dulles was very gloomy. He had just written a cable to the Secretary of State, Acheson, saying that if the South Koreans could repulse the invasion by themselves that would be the best way. But if they couldn't, he said, then the United States should furnish military power to South Korea even though this might risk an adverse reaction on the part of Russia.

If the United States didn't do anything about it and sat idly by, Dulles advised Acheson, then the Russians would attempt the same thing in other countries, and a third world war would be inevitable. Whatever was done by us, Dulles said, should be done under the auspices of the United Nations.

MacArthur heartily endorsed the Dulles cable, though it is reported it was held up for a couple of hours before being sent by someone down the line who apparently feared it might be too strong stuff.

General MacArthur right away wished that Korea was under his command, and he wanted to take a trip over at once to see for himself what the situation was—which he later did.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE

On the next morning, with the news from Seoul appearing hopeless, Dulles talked again with MacArthur—the third time in two days—and then with Washington. Dulles was advised to leave that day on schedule for Washington. General MasArthur saw him off at the airport and went immediately to get on the radio teleprinter hook-up with Washington.

In the momentous conference that President Truman held with his defense chiefs and Secretary Acheson, General MrcArthur, a happy warrior at 70, the fighting idol of the Pacific, was sent back into action—to help drive the enemy out of South Korea. And the decision of President Truman, a courageous decision, to give the South Koreans American military help, was taken on the initiative of Acheson.

American planes were soon on their way to Korea, and all this was a far cry from the attitude that had prevailed in Washington regarding South Korea only a short time before.

EARLIER ATTITUDE

About six weeks ago the American Ambassador to South Korea, John J. Muccio, came here for consultation. With a State Department official he went over to the Pentagon to confer with American military officials. He advised them that South Korea had to have planes and tanks and heavy artillery if it were to defend itself. The attitude of the military was then that South Korea was of little strategic value to us and was practically indefensible.

The State Department's view was that while South Korea was of little importance to us strategically it was important for our prestige in the Far East, which was at a low ebb everywhere, and for that reason it should be supported.

So it is a miracle that General MacArthur has the ball in Korea and perhaps it will be an even greater miracle if he carries it all the way back to the thirty-eighth parallel. But miracles are what are expected of Douglas MacArthur, the man who came back to Bataan in World War II.

EXCERPTS FROM SUCCEEDING ARTICLES

WASHINGTON, July 6.—This correspondent, privileged to get in to see Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo, found him at 70 still full of the drama of exciting events and with all the headlong zeal, spirit, and glamor of a cavalry dash at dawn.

He symbolizes now the defense of South Korea against what he calls an act of international banditry as he once immortalized the defense of Bataan. He sees it all as part of a bigger operation, the saving of the Far East and ultimately, perhaps, the United States itself.

He thunders out his denunciation of the "asses" back home in the United States who say the United States cannot defend and look after its interests in the Far East at the same time that it defends and looks after its interests in Europe. It's the most shameful kind of defeatism he knows. Russia is looking out for itself on two fronts—and what kind of cowardice is it that says the United States can't do it if Russia can. The MacArthur verdict is that the authors of such defeatism don't know the facts about the Far East and don't want to learn. They are trying to exercise a kind of thought-control over the United States.

The Far East is America's new frontier in his view. Before World War II all the United States had in the Pacific, he reminds you, was a sissy-like string of salients from Hawaii to the Philippines, and he learned all too well how much they were worth in the emergency of a quick war.

Now the victory that the United States achieved in the Pacific in World War II provides this country with a golden opportunity. It makes the whole Pacific a moat for the United States, an inland lake for the United States. And it gives the United States a series of lateral islands which offer a sturdy defense line and which can be fortified at such low cost as to make them the cheapest defenses in the world.

DEFENSE CHEAP

It wouldn't, for instance, cost much to defend Formosa. They say it isn't strategically essential. But Formosa has 19 airfields on it, and submarine bases, and if the enemy held it, the enemy could get to Japan or to Clark Field in the Philippines just about 100 percent faster than the enemy could now.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Syngman Rhee, the doughty 75-year-old President of South Korea, has had to flee his palace in Seoul and hide in ditches along the narrow rocky roads to escape strafing by Russian planes.

He knew it might happen that way.

In a long talk with this correspondent on a bright and peaceful afternoon in his garden just 5 days before the Communist attack on his country, the venerable old man kept emphasizing one theme: When would the United States realize the true danger of Soviet communism in the Far East.

The United States had been preaching internal reforms in the Far East, and belaboring the point in South Korea, as if that were enough to deal with the external threat of Soviet communism, as if that were enough to knock out an enemy tank or down an enemy plane.

Rhee, wearing a white linen suit, white shirt, and blue polkadot tie, was out in the garden. He is a small man, but vigorous, and his weather-beaten face betrays an indomitable will.

He talked mostly of the Communist menace and its true nature. No people can escape the harsh choice, he said, between communism and democracy. "We refuse to make any concessions to the Communists," he said. "Anyone who advises us to compromise with them is not a friend of our independent Republic or of the Korean people."

Then he said that Gen. John R. Hodge, the first American commanding officer in South Korea after the war, who tried to negotiate a unified Korea with the Russians, had, upon instructions from the United States, asked him to take Communists into a coalition government—as had been proposed to Chiang Kai-shek in China.

REDS SCARED OF MASTERS

President Rhee said he told General Hodge that it wouldn't work, but that he agreed to try. The Communists themselves, however, got scared of their masters and refused, Rhee added.

"If we should lose the cold war by default, we will regain our free world in the end by a hot war regardless of cost—of that I am sure," Rhee said. "Since we realize the evil nature of Communist expansion, why should we allow the cancer to spread so wide and deep that nothing short of another global operation at enormous cost to the civilized world can defeat it? Why do we not operate while the malignant disease is still in its early stages?"

President Rhee took a sip of tea and asked what had happened to the $10,000,000 arms aid the American Congress had voted for Korea nearly a year before. He asked why South Korea shouldn't have 40 American fighter planes in Japan he said were obsolete.

Rhee said: "We took up a collection, our little people did, and raised enough money to buy the trainer planes. That is all—and we have no machine guns for them." That was all the air force the South Koreans had, besides some 15 puddle-jumping liaison planes, also unarmed.

While Rhee was talking the South Korean acting prime minister and defense minister, Sihn Sung-mo, a former commander in the British Navy, joined us. He made a plea for American planes and armament and said that the United States at least should sell the materials to Korea at reduced cost.

When the possibility of the United States getting involved with Russia over Korea, was mentioned, Sihn Sung-mo smiled patiently and said: "Well, if it happens that way, it will mean that you would get involved anyway and you might as well get involved when the advantage is on your side. Remember that you waited in the last war and still had to fight after all when you weren't yet ready."

In Seoul or Tokyo no one knew any more what was in the Kremlin's mind than elsewhere. But it was the theory of John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, whose visit to South Korea just before the invasion had so buoyed up that

country's hopes and spirit, that the South Korean experiment in independence was succeeding so well that it was striking out as a kind of moral salient and thereby threatening the Russian police state in North Korea.

Another theory was that Russia wanted to get all of Korea so that it could have a better chance of clamping a nutcracker on Japan. A third theory expressed by high officials in Japan was that Russia wanted to try on military action for size in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—South Korean soldiers who were fighting the hot-cold war against the Communists were receiving 45 cents a month and a ration of rice a day. A full colonel did better. He got $16 a month.

The American economic experts in Seoul were plagued by a feeling that old Syngman Rhee, president of South Korea and a relentless foe of communism, was using the Communist threat in the north to play unorthodox tricks with his country's very unorthodox economy, and thereby enhance his own power. So they sat down pretty hard on him some weeks ago.

After having it drummed over and over in his ears: "Balance the budget" and "Be democratic," the old man finally, if reluctantly, agreed to follow a series of recommendations.

Notable among these was that his defense budget was to be cut by $10,000,000.

JAPS HAD FEWER POLICE

Rhee had a police force of 50,000. It was pointed out to him that the Japanese, when they were in power in Korea, had a police force of only 18,000. There were suspicions that Rhee, one of the most undictatorial men in appearance and manner you can hope to meet, was seeking to build up a police state.

Rhee had a very simple argument, but it was almost arbitrarily brushed aside. It was that the large number of police was needed to repulse Communist guerrillas. Many of them were up at the border doing just that, and getting wounded or killed in the process.

It is true that the police also were used for purely police activities more than ordinary requirements dictated, and certainly they were more ruthless than is required by any policeman's manual.

Rhee's argument that as many policemen as possible were needed at the thirty-eighth parallel has, of course, been borne out by events. But he was advised that he would have to reduce his police force in the name of economy, if nothing else.

WANTED STRONGER ARMY

While Rhee kept up an embarrassing monolog for a stronger South Korean army, he was informed that the economy of his country couldn't tolerate it. This was all too true by the economists' slide rule, but the trouble was that the Communists up north, with their Russian advisers, didn't happen to be using the same type of slide rule.

In the map room of the quonset-hut headquarters of the commanding general of the South Korea's Seventh Division, one of its better outfits, stationed near the Communist border, a copybook motto hung on the wall.

"Victory," it said, "depends 90 percent on education and 10 percent on common sense."

Like all such ready-made injunctions, it was a little too pat. It didn't include any percentage for weapons.

So, all things considered, if the South Koreans aren't fighting the way the American military advisers were sure they would, there are reasons.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—When and if we drive the Communists back across the thirty-eighth parallel in Korea, or beyond, then the United States will be just beginning to fight—with dollars.

Now that the Communists have started an armed clash by unprovoked aggression, there is justification for speculation that the United States "police action," once it gets on the counteroffensive, will not stop at the artificial border of the thirty-eighth parallel that had separated Russian-dominated North Korea from the South Korean Republic. It very probably may go right on and mop up North Korea.

Syngman Rhee, president of South Korea, feels sincerely that the only way Korea can be united again is through force of arms, and that now has been instigated by the Communists.

In any case, chopped off from North Korea, South Korea can scarcely live, without everlasting help from the United States.

SOUTH KOREA NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Even in the uneasy peace that existed before the Communist invasion, about all that was holding up the bizarre, oriental economy of South Korea was United States aid, and the devoted work of the official American mission, one of the best in our Foreign Service.

The struggling young Republic, less than 2 years old, was always just a couple of jumps from bankruptcy. The situation was complicated by budgetary practices of a naive, dream-like quality, completely out of this pragmatic world. If the United States had pulled out, it very likely would have collapsed within a few weeks and the Communists could have swept up the pieces.

Whereas the United States had put in upward of $200,000,000 in ECA aid before, it will, in view of the wreckage and devastation of the war, have to put in many times that amount to keep South Korea afloat if the country manages to emerge intact from the current catastrophe.

Moreover, the United States can scarcely escape the obligation, if it wants to save Korea from a repetition of this blow by Soviet communism, to resume a full American—or United Nations—military occupation of the country. The United States withdrew its occupation forces last year and left only an American Army advisory group of 500.

RUSSIA GOT THE BREAKS

In the division of Korea that Russia forced upon us after World War II, Russia got all the breaks. In the Russian-dominated North Korea there was all the heavy industry of the country and only 10,000,000 population to look after.

In South Korea there were only farmlands—and 20,000,000 people, to say nothing of the several million refugees who fled to South Korea to escape Communist persecution.

It is thought that the Russians let these refugees go, not only because they would add to the burden of the south, but also because the Soviets were screening out any possibly "unreliable" elements. It is known that another batch of "unreliables" was dispatched to Siberia and that infamous fate. When the Russians got through with these purges what remained could be counted on fairly well to support the Soviets, as they appear to be doing in the fighting now in progress.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILEY TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, recently the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, was guilty of making certain very unfair statements in the course of an address which he delivered in Milwaukee on the subject of an important farm vote that was held here in the Senate.

I have written, therefore, an open letter to him and to an A. F. of L. paper, correcting those misstatements.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this open letter be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 11, 1950.

Hon. CHARLES BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Re misstatement in your Jefferson-Jackson Day address in Milwaukee last Saturday night.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am respectfully writing to you to acquaint you with certain facts which I should think a person occupying the distinguished position of Secretary of Agriculture would be familiar with, but which (to take one interpretation) you apparently do not understand or recognize, to say the least. Then, again, you might possibly recognize these facts, but evidenced by certain misstatements that you regrettably made in your Jefferson-Jackson Democratic Day address at the Milwaukee Auditorium last Saturday night.

WHAT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OMITTED SAYING

First, let me say that we of Wisconsin are always sincerely happy to welcome distinguished officials of the executive branch to America's dairyland. I am sorry, however, that you did not use your visit to explain to the dairy farmers of Wisconsin why you have failed to lift a finger to prevent the fall in dairy returns by around 25 percent within the last year. I am sorry that you did not explain just how it was that (a) President Truman could campaign for office prior to the November 1948 election on the basis of promising to maintain farm income high, and (b) within 12 months thereafter how it was that the President could sit by with folded hands while the dairy farmers' prices dropped through the floor.

It is indeed to be regretted, too, that you did not explain why it was that Congressman REID MURRAY, Republican, of Wisconsin, and I had to practically pull the teeth of the Department of Agriculture to get you to support adequately manufactured dairy products at the time they were suffering particularly badly.

Oh, how much Wisconsin's 175,000 farms would have been interested in hearing from your lips your attempted explanation of why the Democratic administration has stabbed the dairy farmer in the back by overriding Republican opposition and passing the vicious oleo yellow color steal.

WISCONSIN IS WISE TO SMEAR ARTISTS

Be that as it may, we try to be courteous to out-of-State visitors who come to Wisconsin. However, when they come from the White House and the agencies on political smear missions, we have a habit of listening to them politely, but then doing exactly contrary to what they recommend.

Thus, in 1944, your undistinguished predecessor, Mr. Henry "kill-the-little-pigs" Wallace came to Wisconsin to attempt to smear me, as did Mr. Ickes, Mr. Wickard, and the then Senator, Mr. Truman. Your predecessors came, they saw, and they were conquered by the battling badgers. Yes, the Wisconsin voters listened to these visitors and then proceeded to reject completely what they had recommended. I believe very confidently that the same will occur this time.

A COINCIDENCE OF PARROTING

However, right now, I just want to point out one of the many misstatements which you made in the course of your address last Saturday. Let me point to you an interesting coincidence wherein the July 3 issue of the newspaper, the League Reporter, published by the American Federation of Labor, a deliberate distortion of facts similar to yours was printed. Sure enough, I

expected that sooner or later some of the administration parrots would proceed to mimic that misstatement and as expected, this occurred, because within a week you repeated the very same canard published in that issue.

The League Reporter commented on the fact that on June 26 a 36-to-35 vote in the Senate defeated our Republican effort to recommit to committee the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. The A. F. of L. misinformation sheet told its readers that whoever voted to recommit the CCC bill to committee was voting against price supports. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth.

Unfortunately, however, you picked up the A. F. of L. cue and also decided to stray from the truth by stating in Milwaukee that Senator WILEY had allegedly voted against a bill which would make it possible for farmers to get continued price supports for their milk. Oh, what deliberate bunk on your part.

Let me point out the following facts so as to nail that Democratic mistruth in its tracks and so that never again will anyone have the audacity to repeat so vicious a misstatement.

1. The question of continued price supports for milk was not under the remotest consideration in that 36–35 vote.

A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR PROVED DEMOCRAT BRANNAN WRONG

I refer you to a statement made by the Democratic Senator who had cosponsored the amendment, the Honorable WARREN MAGNUSON, of Washington. He stated that the bill, H. R. 6567, increased borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2,000,000,000. He stated further as reported on page 9161 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that—

"Both the House and Senate were in complete agreement that the CCC borrowing authority should be increased. In consequence, any Senator who votes with me to reject this conference report cannot be accused by that action of being against the farmers of this country. Irrespective of whether we send this bill back to conference, a $2,000,000,000 increase in CCC's borrowing authority is assured. The only question before the conferees has to do with section 8 of the Senate version—the so-called Magnuson-Morse amendment. If we reject the conference report this amendment again will be the only issue before the conferees."

UNITED STATES FARM ITEMS NEED TARIFF PROTECTION

2. Senator MAGNUSON then went on to show that completely contrary to what the Secretary of Agriculture stated in Milwaukee and what the A. F. of L. sheet stated in Washington, a failure to reject the conference report jeopardized the entire price-support program. Why? Because as you full well know, the aim of the Magnuson-Morse amendment (which I also supported in its original version) was to streamline a procedure for tariff protection of American farm commodities. Thus, this amendment was designed to transfer to you as the Secretary of Agriculture, the exclusive right to investigate injurious effects of imports of foreign commodities on our domestic farm program. We of the Republican minority felt that it is absolutely ridiculous to continue to import tremendous quantities of potatoes, for example, or foreign types of cheeses when at the very same time, huge surpluses of potatoes and cheese are piling up in our own warehouses. That is why the Magnuson-Morse amendment was offered, because under it, when farm surpluses piled up, there would be authorized to be established an import fee of up to 50 percent of value or a quota limiting the amount of imports to not less than 50 percent of the imports during a representative period in the past.

3. Let me point out that the whole idea of such procedure dates all the way back to November 23, 1935, when President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 72, delegating preliminary investigation authority to the Secretary of Agriculture when imports interfered with domestic farm products under the Triple A Act. However, it was found that this procedure dating back these 15 years in which the Secretary of Agriculture makes a review and reports to the President, and the President then asks the Tariff Commission to make a study—that this procedure takes as long as 17 to 18 months or 2 years. Therefore, the Magnuson-Morse amendment was offered to establish a single, simple investigation by the Secretary of Agriculture on the injurious effects on farm imports.

The conference committee, unfortunately, mutilated the Magnuson-Morse amendment and we had no alternative therefore, but to try to vote to send the bill back to the committee so that it could restore the Magnuson-Morse amendment, and thus in effect, protect United States domestic farm production.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WANTS TO TORPEDO FARM SUPPORTS

4. In summary, the 35 of us who voted to recommit the bill were voting for protection of American farmers. On the other hand, the 36 who voted against recommittal were, I believe, in sincerity but in mistaken approach voting against the welfare of American farmers.

You, the Secretary of Agriculture, who are sworn to protect the interests of American agriculture have in effect endorsed an act by the Senate which jeopardized the very price-support program which you are supposed to be executing.

This, I trust, helps to straighten out the situation which you have unfortunately attempted to confuse.

I hope that you will be coming back to Wisconsin soon again, because I think that we will give you a real Badger greeting (at the polls) such as we did in November 1944, to your predecessor.

Oh, by the way, I was just wondering whether the Democratic administration will now attempt to defeat Senator MAGNUSON because of his cosponsorship of the amendment or Senate Majority Leader LUCAS, because he completely rejects the farm plan which bears your name?

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

STANDARDS OF ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 441) to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements, which were on page 3, lines 10 and 11, strike out "National Bureau of Standards" and insert "Secretary of Commerce," and on page 3, lines 14 and 15, strike out "National Bureau of Standards" and insert "Department of Commerce."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2046) to provide authority for certain functions and activities of the National Bureau of Standards and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, strike out line 2 and insert ";"; on page 2 line 12 strike out "Bureau" and insert "Secretary of Commerce"; on page 2 line 15 after "facilities", insert "of the National Bureau of Standards", and to amend the title so as to read:

An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill S. 2201, an act amending section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Bureau of Standards, and for other purposes, which were, on page 1, lines 6 and 7, to strike out "The functions of the Bureau shall be the following:" and insert "The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to undertake the following functions:"; on page 2, line 22, strike out "Bureau" and insert "Secretary"; on page 5, lines 15 and 16, strike out "specified functions of the Bureau" and insert "functions specified herein"; on page 5, lines 18 and 19, strike out "work of the Bureau" and insert "performance of the functions specified herein"; on page 6, lines 4 and 5, strike out "National Bureau of Standards, the Bureau" and insert "Secretary in the performance of functions specified herein, the Department of Commerce"; on page 6, line 8, strike out "equipment," and insert "equipment"; on page 6, lines 8 and 9, strike out "National Bureau of Standards" and insert "Department of Commerce"; on page 6, line 10, after "investigation" insert "authorized herein"; on page 6, lines 11 and 12, strike out "National Bureau of Standards" and insert "Department of Commerce"; on page 6, line 16, strike out "of the National Bureau of Standards" and insert "authorized herein"; and to amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

GRANT OF EASEMENT TO EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2507) to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of

the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipeline in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif., which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to grant and convey to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, without cost to the said utility district, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Commerce may deem proper, a perpetual easement for the construction, maintenance, operation, renewal, replacement, and repair of an interceptor sewer pipeline or pipelines within two strips of land 20 feet wide each, one extending a distance of seven hundred and thirty-nine and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet northerly from Tynan Avenue and the other extending a distance of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five and seventy-four one-hundredths feet southerly from Tynan Avenue, both lying along the easterly boundary of lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif., and contigiuous to the westerly boundary line of the Central Pacific Railway Co. right-of-way, metes and bounds descriptions of such strips of land being on file with the Secretary of Commerce.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipeline in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 27, line 21, which was under consideration at the time of recess yesterday. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, after line 20, it is proposed to insert the following:

INDEX-DIGEST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian to edit and publish the index-digest of the publications of the Temporary National Economic Committee, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); $18,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library of Congress—Library Buildings," on page 31, line 12, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$695,200" and insert "$698,680."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I understand, that complete chapter II of the omnibus bill. Before we proceed with the next chapter, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 5, beginning with line 5, and ending with line 9, was agreed to. Before that action is taken, I wish to state that through an oversight the Senate failed to appropriate $2,416 to pay the pages for the 2 weeks after the Congress adjourns. The reason for my request for reconsideration of the vote is so that that item may be inserted; that is to add to the present figure the sum of $2,416.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and by unanimous consent, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment I suggested.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "$1,025,789" and insert in lieu thereof "$1,028,205."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I should like to know what the effect of the amendment is.

Mr. ELLENDER. The effect is to increase the amount by $2,416 so as to pay the pages for 2 weeks after Congress recesses or adjourns. That is provided for under Public Law 641 of the Eightieth Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary—Title I—Department of State—Salaries and expenses," on page 42, line 18, after the word "advance", to strike out "$77,300,000" and insert "$78,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 43, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 168d) to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That the compensation of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration shall be $17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have the amendment identified?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is on page 43, line 6.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that amendment is going to be withdrawn. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. I desire to make a statement with reference to the amendment.

Mr. President, I have the honor of being chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary. I am gratified that the full committee approved, and has so reported the recommendations of my subcommittee. I feel that this is a tribute to my colleagues on the subcommittee, and I wish at this time to express my appreciation to them for the splendid work they did on chapter III of this bill. I wish also to express my personal appreciation and to compliment the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], chairman of the full committee, for his leadership in guiding this very difficult appropriation bill through the committee. He has devoted many long hours to this task, and deserves the thanks of the Senate for a job well done. We have accomplished substantial reductions, and I wish to assure the Senate that these reductions were only made after exhaustive hearings and many hours of consideration. They represent the judgment of the subcommittee, concurred in by the full committee, as to the minimum that should be allowed each Department and agency for the performance of their necessary functions during the fiscal year 1951. Chapter III, as reported, represents a reduction in cash and contract authority of $142,136,665, or 11.1 percent below the budget estimates, and is $35,144,230 or 3 percent below the amount allowed by the House. The budget estimate was $1,276,649,397; the House allowed $1,169,656,962; the committee recommends a total of $1,134,512,732.

For the Department of State, the budget estimate in cash was $230,077,397; the House allowed a total of $217,651,297. The committee recommends a total of $204,483,067, a reduction of $25,594,330, or 11.1 percent below the budget, and a reduction of $13,168,230, or 6.1 percent below the House.

For the Department of Justice the budget estimate in cash was $149,002,800; the House allowed a total of $144,230,000. The committee recommends a total of $141,952,000, a reduction of $7,050,800, or 4.7 percent below the budget, and a reduction of $2,278,000, or 1.6 percent below the House.

For the Department of Commerce the budget estimate in cash was $782,419,000; the House allowed a total of $725,429,000. The committee recommends a total of $696,183,000, a reduction of $86,236,000, or 11 percent below the budget, and a reduction of $29,246,000, or 3.7 below the House.

For the judiciary the budget estimate in cash was $24,113,700; the House allowed a total of $23,560,165. The committee recommends a total of $23,478,665, a reduction of $635,035, or 2.6 percent below the budget, and a reduction of $81,500, or 0.3 percent below the House.

In contract authority, the committee recommends an increase or $7,000,000 for the institute of inter-American affairs in the Department of State. The budget estimate for this item was $14,000,000, and the House committee had recommended $7,000,000, which amount was struck out on the House floor. For the Department of Justice the committee recommends no increase in contract authority. For the Department of Commerce the committee recommends a net increase of $2,629,500 in contract authority. The committee recommends

an increase of $6,538,500 in contract authority for air navigation facilities under the CAA, but also recommends a decrease of $3,909,000 in contract authority approved by the House for the national Bureau of Standards. While the committee is recommending an increase of $9,629,500 in contract authority over that allowed by the House, the total of the committee's recommendation is $22,620,500 below the budget estimate, or 24.8 percent.

Mr. President, I have only attempted to sketch the broad outlines of the committee's action in regard to chapter III, and I shall be happy to answer any questions that any Senators may have.

I may say Mr. President, that the committee recommended an increase in salary for Mr. John E. Peurifoy, the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, from $15,000 to $17,500 per annum. Since the committee's action, the President has transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Peurifoy to be Ambassador to Greece. Since Mr. Peurifoy will not be occupying the position which he now holds in the Department in Washington, I shall ask, when we arrive at that amendment, that it be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. We are now at that amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 43, beginning in line 6.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be rejected, because of the reasons I have stated and in view of the fact that Mr. Peurifoy is about to be sent as Ambassador to Greece, and will not occupy the position he now holds in the Department of State.

It was the view of the committee, let me say, that in view of the value of Mr. Peurifoy's services—his fine, candid, upstanding way of presenting matters to the committee and of handling the affairs of the Secretary of State when he came before the committee—he should have the same salary as that of the Deputy Under Secretary of State who is just ahead of him.

However, now that Mr. Peurifoy is to be sent as Ambassador to Greece, I am asking that the recommendation of the committee be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 43, line 6.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to state that the committee amendment should be disagreed to, as requested by the chairman of the subcommittee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Representation allowances," on page 43, line 13, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)," to strike out "$675,000" and insert "$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 13, to strike out:

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABLITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–1116), $2,233,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Buildings fund," on page 43, line 24, after the word "Act", to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "$5,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service," on page 44, line 13, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$10,600,000" and insert "$9,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contributions to international organizations," on page 44, line 21, after the word "Congress", to strike out "$55,178,297" and insert "$53,753,067."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missions to international organizations," on page 45, line 25, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "$1,600,000" and insert "$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International contingencies," on page 47, line 7, after "(44 U. S. C. 111)", to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$2,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," on page 48, line 12, after the words "purchase of", to strike out "four" and insert "eight"; and in the same line, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which six shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 49, line 19, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "$5,035,000" and insert "$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "American sections, international commissions," on page 51, line 11, after the word "Commissions", to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$600,000"; and in line 15, after the word "forth", to insert "except that $92,000 of such amount shall be available upon the enactment of this act and until expended only for the examination and survey of the Red River of the north and its tributaries for the purpose of determining what action should be taken to control floods and provide proper drainage in the areas through which such river and tributaries flow."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I thought the clerk had skipped the committee amendment on page 48, in line 12, but I believe I am in error as to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Both those amendments are agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International information and educational activities," on page 54, line 13, after the word "organizations", to strike out "$34,000,000" and insert "$32,700,000, of which sum $200,000 shall be used for the purpose of preserving friendships with the peoples of western European countries by means of radio broadcasts, said programs to be created and produced under the supervision and control of the Department of State by experienced private international broadcasting organizations; and."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, to that committee amendment, I have an amendment to offer. It has been printed and lies on the desk, and I now offer it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 54, in line 13, in lieu of the figure "$32,700,000", it is proposed to insert the figure "$36,645,000."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to discuss this amendment for a few moments. I have offered amendments on several occasions—this will be the third year—to the appropriation items for this particular program.

Before I discuss the actual effect of the amendment I am offering to the committee amendment, let me say that I have from the State Department a report as to a tentative distribution of the cut which has been made in this program.

I wish to say, first, that this program should not be regarded as a peacetime business-as-usual type of program. I think what is going on today in Korea and what has been occurring in the satellite countries for the past 3 or 4 years surely should demonstrate to the Senate and to the people that this program is a very vital and important part of our security and of our defense.

Last night I happened to read an article in which I know many Senators will be interested. It appears in the Saturday Evening Post, and is by Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin, who is admitted to be one of our best civilian authorities on the question of the Defense Establishment. It is a disturbing article. As I read about the sad state of our military security I was more than ever concerned about the weakness of our information and exchange program. Apparently we are not very wise in our efforts to prevent war or to win a war after it has started.

This information program has been neglected and has been kicked about ever since the war ended. I think its effect upon our ability to defend the American system in certain other countries has been greatly underestimated. I desire to recall to the Senate a few words from the debate of June 30, last year, appearing at page 7333 of the RECORD, as follows:

One of the principal means by which communism has now gained control of China is through the activities of Chinese who have been indoctrinated in Moscow over a long period of time. Senators will notice, if they read carefully, that practically all the leaders, like Mao Tse-tung in China, or Tito in Yugoslavia, or Togliatti in Italy, were trained under programs very similar

to the one which is supported by the appropriation we are considering. They were trained in Moscow by that type of program, leaders throughout the world, people who have been brought to Moscow under educational exchange programs. Since the earliest days of the Soviet regime it has maintained and expanded its educational exchange program.

We have relied—I think perhaps too much, as events are showing in Korea today—upon what we thought was a very strong and invulnerable Military Establishment. The point is, I think, that this program should be considered in its relationship to our foreign policy. It is not a business-as-usual activity. Its purpose is not simply to give opportunities to individuals as such. It is to enable us to develop a corps of young people who have experience in foreign countries which they can devote to the defense and the security of this country, among other things. That is certainly one of the primary objectives.

I would not—as I did not yesterday with regard to the new office building—be here urging the increase of any appropriation purely of a peactime nature which we could forego for the moment without in any way prejudicing our foreign relations. I need not tell the Senate that the real trouble and the real danger to this country is not in connection with domestic affairs, but in connection with foreign affairs. I need not tell the Senate that the great mistakes which have been made within the past few years have been primarily in our foreign relations. That is due, to a great extent, to the fact that we have not developed and sufficiently utilized the services of experienced persons who are acquainted with the history and who know how to speak the languages of the countries with which we have to deal. I think that is generally admitted.

We were isolationists so long that now, when we enter into the foreign field, whether we like it or not, we are poorly prepared. To alter that situation is one of the principal objectives of this program. I think it is a great reflection upon the judgment of this body that year after year we have cut down this program, holding it to a bare minimum. The history of it is familiar to Senators. Last year it was cut in a manner very similar to the cut made this year. The year before that, as I recall, it was very substantially cut. It is true that last year there was, later, a nonrecurring appropriation in the deficiency appropriation for certain physical equipment in the radio field. But the actual operations of the program have been severely curtailed. I think that has been one of the greatest mistakes we have ever made.

For the record, I desire to recall what has happened here. We are providing great economic and military aid to many countries, on a scale far larger than the amount of money devoted to this program of establishing real understanding among the peoples and of enlightening them as to why we are engaging in such programs as the ECA. The House of Representatives proposes that the amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 for the information and educational exchange program be reduced from the budget estimate of $36,645,000 to $34,000,000. That, as I say, follows the pattern of last year very closely. The Senate committee is now proposing an appropriation of $32,700,000. I believe that the reduction of $1,300,000 recommended by the Senate committee would be, to say the least, unrealistic in the face of present world conditions and in the light of the amount of money being devoted to communistic propaganda throughout the world.

If we are to create a peaceful world, it will not be through the use of arms alone. I do not think we can do it by the use of arms alone, nor by providing economic aid, alone. We must employ some means of arousing the understanding and the cooperation of peoples throughout the world. Present world conditions emphasize this need for a much greater effort in telling the American story abroad and in combating false propaganda with the truth. Yet, at this time, when the need is so great, an effort is being made to reduce the appropriation, although the amount originally proposed was only $36,645,000.

One particular aspect of the appropriation has to do with the exchange of students. The House committee made an observation that the emphasis should be placed on the aspect of the program, under Public Law 584, which does not call for dollars. Of course, I think that demonstrates a complete misunderstanding as to how the program operates. The dollars which were requested, which were allocated under the budget submitted by the Secretary of State, amounted to only a little more than $600,000. Last year, we had a program with only 10 countries. The most recent addition, as will be recalled, was Austria, which brings the number of countries to 19. Yet this provision of the bill will entail a decrease in the amount of dollars which were available to carry on the program with only 10 countries. So it is obvious that if the provision is adopted it will necessitate a much further restriction of the exchange program.

As a matter of fact, for the fiscal year 1950, approximately only 50 percent of the grants which were authorized to enable foreign nationals to come to this country could be accepted because there were no dollars available. In other words, it achieves no results to urge the Department to increase the programs which use foreign currencies alone when there are no dollars to balance them. I think the total amount which would be needed under a fully balanced program would be only $1,500,000. When we put that in the perspective of what we are doing through ECA and through other aid programs, it is merely a drop in the bucket, and I simply cannot understand the wisdom of restricting this program.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. KEM. The Senator from Arkansas will remember that the ECA, last year, brought students to this country for the purpose of studying our institutions, with particular reference to the matter of learning how to balance budgets. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas whether any of the students who are to be brought under this appropriation will also be interested in learning how to balance budgets?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not know. I may say, first, that the ECA program is not this program and has no connection with it. The administrators of this program do not determine what the course of study shall be. I confess a doubt as to whether this would be one of the best places to find out how to balance a budget. We have considerable difficulty on that score in the Senate, I may say. So I doubt that that would be one of their principal objectives.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a very brief observation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In answer to the Senator from Missouri, I may suggest that the way to balance the budget is not by depriving foreign students of any of the benefits to be enjoyed in America. The way to balance the budget is to take it out of the United States Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I said a moment ago that I had obtained a tentative statement, if this reduction remains in the bill, of what the Department estimates it will have to do in order to adjust itself to the reduction which has been imposed by the House and the Senate. On their radio program, $405,000 would be cut from their estimated budget. I refer to the one with which they started. It is said this will require the elimination of the publication of broadcasting schedules and all other promotional activities designed to expand the overseas listening audience, and that it will make it impossible to activate certain programs in minority languages of the U. S. S. R. which are so vital in reaching a larger section of the Russian people.

The motion-picture program has been cut $447,403. This will reduce the number of documentary motion pictures, foreign-language versions, and distribution prints by one-sixth below the present level.

Motion pictures, of course, are a very effective method, particularly among the masses in some of the countries, who are not particularly receptive to reading material because there is a certain amount of illiteracy in those countries. Motion pictures have an important field in this country as compared with the written-material field.

The press and publications cut is $994,513. This will force a reduction of almost one-third in the present pathetically small effort which the Government is now making in the field of news and printed materials in the face of a continually expanding flood of Communist literature being issued in nearly every country of the world.

These reductions will force curtailment of our library and cultural insti-

tutes in other countries. The reduction in the appropriation for libraries is $829,480. That program is one as to which I have heard no criticism. Reduction of our library activities will be viewed with great concern by the peoples of other nations, since they know that this is the time that we should be redoubling our efforts to show the beneficial effects of the democratic way of life.

The exchange-of-persons program would be cut $536,354. This proposed reduction will curtail our program for the exchange of persons between the United States and other countries. Under Public Law 584, we have now signed agreements with 19 countries, permitting us to use the proceeds of sales of surplus war properties abroad for a program of educational exchange.

This is a two-way exchange of graduate students, professors, teachers, and research scholars between the United States and the 19 other countries. This reduction in the exchange-of-persons program will limit our activities, not only with respect to exchanges financed completely by United States dollars, but will also reduce the dollars which are necessary to enable full use of foreign funds in bringing foreign students, professors, research scholars, and teachers to the United States.

Under this program, most of the money, in round figures approximately $7,000,000 in the equivalent of foreign currencies annually, is available. I would remind the Senate that those funds did not come from appropriation by the Congress. They are credits arising out of the sale of surplus war materials. I am convinced that if the money had not been used for this purpose, we would have gotten nothing out of the surplus war materials at all. It would have gone in the same way as it did in the First World War. It is as near to getting something for nothing as I can imagine. But we cannot continue it as a one-way proposition. We cannot send 1,500 students abroad into their graduate institutions and not accept any students in return. It is provided in our own law that the program shall not be operated to the prejudice of our own students, in other words, to give places to foreign students to the exclusion of our own students. So long as it balances, it does not prejudice anyone, because if for every student we send abroad we take one, no one can say he has been excluded. So long as it is within reasonable balance it can continue.

I am confident that over a long period the other countries will not continue to accept any substantial number of our students without making it possible for an equivalent number to come to this country. It would take, I think, approximately a million and a half dollars. Last year only 50 percent of the grants offered to foreign students could be accepted because there was no way to obtain funds to support them here. Their currencies are not convertible into dollars. Even though individuals have pounds or francs, under the regulations now existing, they cannot obtain dollars. Of the 600 students brought here last year, only about one-half were supported by funds appropriated by the Government. Fraternities, individual citizens, and institutions put up the remainder of the money. I know, from the experience in my own home town, that three foreign students were supported during the past year by local citizens. All their dollar requirements were met by local citizens, and particularly by other students in the University of Arkansas.

Aside from the benefits which accrue to the individuals from abroad who come to this country, I think it is a fine way to cultivate interest in our foreign relations among our own students, and to inspire support for an intelligent foreign policy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a recapitulation of the figures showing what has happened in connection with the various programs. It shows a total cut of $3,945,000 and where it occurs in the budget.

There being no objection, the recapitulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1951 information and educational exchange programs, tentative application of House and Senate cuts

	House	Senate	Total
Radio	$200,000	$205,000	$405,000
Motion pictures	272,403	175,000	447,403
Press and publications	784,513	210,000	994,513
Libraries	629,480	200,000	829,480
Exchange of persons	236,354	300,000	536,354
Scientific and technical cooperation	300,000	85,000	385,000
Administrative support	222,250	125,000	347,250
Total	2,645,000	1,300,000	3,945,000

	Original request (President's budget)	Net budget (Senate Appropriations Committee recommendation)	Obligated, fiscal year 1950 (present programs)
Radio	$11,790,932	$11,385,932	[1] $10,525,469
Motion pictures	3,886,285	3,438,882	3,800,134
Press	6,267,235	5,272,722	6,015,040
Libraries	4,190,842	3,361,362	4,187,138
Exchange of persons	3,507,129	2,970,775	3,440,930
Scientific and technical cooperation	2,985,315	2,600,315	3,238,380

[1] Exclusive of construction of radio facilities, $9,779,616.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, we are quibbling over a small amount of money as compared with the total appropriation provided for in the bill. I want to contrast what private American institutions are doing in the field of advertising, which is an activity very closely associated with the program of information with which we are concerned.

In the last issue of the magazine Advertising Age we find the amounts which certain large manufacturing companies in this country expended for newspaper, magazine, and radio advertising in 1949.

General Motors spent $39,184,000 for that purpose. That one company, selling automobiles, spent substantially more than this whole program would cost to carry on a reasonable program of information for the whole world.

Procter & Gamble spent $30,305,000.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet spent $20,135,000.

General Foods spent $19,727,000.

Lever Bros. spent $19,010,000.

The total amount expended by those five great companies was $128,411,000. Of course, there are many other companies doing the same thing, and the total expenditures would probably exceed a billion dollars.

We know that our businessmen have very good judgment and ability to analyze what is effective in their programs, and I believe the Senate might learn something from what they are doing and how they evaluate this kind of a program when it involves a matter of selling their own products.

As I understand, our program is designed to try to sell to peoples abroad what we sometimes call western civilization, or our American democracy. I think we should do it adequately, or we should abandon it. We are following a policy of starving it to death gradually and keeping it so restricted that it is ineffective. It subjects us to criticism for not achieving results.

I feel very strongly, Mr. President, particularly with regard to the exchange program, because I followed it very closely. I attended every meeting of the Board of Foreign Scholarships held in Washington during the past 2 years.

The fiscal year of 1949 was the first full year during which this program was in operation. As late as yesterday I discussed the subject with Mr. Sargeant, one of the men from the State Department who has recently returned from a trip of inspection of the progress which is being made in European countries under this program. He was most enthusiastic about it. He was enthusiastic about the benefits resulting not only to the individual Americans who are participating, but particularly about the impression which those Americans make upon foreigners, and the reaction on the part of the people of Italy, France, England, and other countries, in which these Americans have visited, to their presence in their respective countries. I know it has the possibilities of being one of the most effective programs in promoting our foreign relations and, I would say, in preventing conditions which result in war, if it is given a reasonable time to operate.

We have had a little experience in this field with countries such as Belgium. That program involved approximately only 700 people, about 500 of them Belgians. Over a period of years it did not involve as many persons as this program has taken care of during the first year of its operation. Nevertheless, great advantages flowed from the program. I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Hoover for having had the vision to participate in setting up that program, which was undertaken immediately following the first world war. The funds involved were surplus funds left over from the relief program which he had administered. Prior to that time the Boxer indemnity funds were used for similar purposes. It was not a mutual exchange. It was not exactly like this program. However, it had some of the same elements in it. I think everyone who is familiar with it knows that it accomplished much good even though it was on a very small scale. None of these programs has been on a sufficiently

large scale really to have had a large impact upon any one country. What they did was to give us a core of people in these countries with whom we could do business, and who were of great assistance to us in carrying on our foreign relations with their respective countries.

Perhaps an equally good example of what has happened from a similar program has been the experience of Robert College in Istanbul. I happened to be there 2 years ago, and I found that some of the most influential members of the Turkish Government were graduates of Robert College. They understood our country, they understood our purposes. There was no confusion in the minds of those people as to the issues involved between us and the Communists. I think anyone who has considered the role which Turkey has played in the past 2 years, and has thought about the subject at all, will agree that it is the strongest bastion of the West in that whole area. None is afraid that Turkey will go Communist tomorrow. Certainly no one is nearly so much afraid of Turkey going Communist as we were that Italy or France might go Communist only a short time ago.

Mr. President, when I appeared before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in support of this program, some interest was evinced with regard to individual statements or reactions on the part of participants in the program. I submitted for the record a few of those comments. I do not have them all. I get some of them in the course of a year. Participants write to me from time to time. Of course, most of them go to the State Department and to the Institute of International Education in New York, which is in much more intimate touch with the program.

I desire to read for the RECORD a few excerpts from the letters and articles which I supplied to the subcommittee. Before doing so, I wish by way of preface to say that the Board of Foreign Scholarships, which was appointed 2 years ago to determine the policy for this program, is one of the finest boards I have ever seen. Its members work very hard and are extremely conscientious in their administration of the act. They do not administer it, but they determine the policy by which it is administered. First, I wish to call attention to an article by Mr. Martin R. P. McGuire, who is a member of the Board. He is a professor at the Catholic University of America. The article was published in the February issue of the Bulletin of the National Catholic Educational Association. The article appears at page 1389 of the hearings. I read from the article as follows:

> The writer believes that Catholic colleges and universities should consider the Fulbright program of the highest importance and should try to participate in it as much as possible. It would seem unnecessary to observe that Catholics, as Catholics, should be more interested than others in promoting sound international understanding and cultural exchange. Yet it must be admitted that, all in all, American Catholics are not as active as they should be in this field.

At page 1390 of the hearings the following appears in Mr. McGuire's article:

> I would add that it is also one of the most significant and far-reaching in its possibilities. Therefore, I hope that our Catholic colleges and universities will give it the full attention it so rightly deserves, and, above all, that they will participate actively in it in the various ways which I have indicated.

I call attention particularly to one letter, beginning at page 1390 of the hearings, written by Mr. Richard B. Bilder, who at the time he wrote the letter was at Cambridge University, in England. I believe two or three passages in the letter are extremely interesting and state concisely what I think is a very important aspect of the program. Mr. Bilder says:

> The more interesting question to us both, however, is whether the Fulbright program appears to make sense from the point of view of international understanding. I am convinced from my short time in England and on the Continent that the answer is overwhelmingly "Yes."
>
> The "ambassadors of good will" idea, which I used to consider rather cynically, has impressed me as being really meaningful. There is no better antidote to the European conception of Americans than a normal decent American. There is nothing more damaging to Russian propaganda about America than a normal American ready and competent to fairly analyze and answer it. I have been amazed at the widespread anti-American feeling existing in Europe. In part, I think, it's irrational, based on the natural antipathy of the charity taker to the giver and on jealousy and frustration. In part, it appears to be the result of some of the grosser actions of American tourists and soldiers who, uncomfortable in their environment and without enough time to "settle in," have behaved in rather extravagant, high-handed, or immature manners. In part, unfortunately, it is also the result of the words and actions of some of the people and groups in America—phenomena which assume gross misproportion and misinterpretation over here—but nevertheless have a factual basis. Nonetheless, the feeling exists and represents a danger point to American foreign policy—one which must be neutralized as far as possible, in my opinion.
>
> It appears to me that the Fulbright program is a very effective weapon to do this. Let me walk in a bit further with some of the things I have observed.
>
> (1) The Fulbrighters tend to be more representative Americans than Europe has yet seen. Tourists' limitations as well as soldiers are too obvious to need comment. The Parisian America is more eccentric, more avantgarde, often of the "Let's be indignant about America—I'm way ahead of my times" school (this is a monstrous generalization). From what I've seen of my fellows here, on the other hand, they tend to be serious, mature, nice guys with both a sense of their responsibility in representing America to Europeans and yet no exaggerated sense of 200-percent Americanism which would antagonize people here.

I skip some. He says:

> In England (I imagine in contrast to the Continent) the Communist line falls pretty flat, although the ignorance about things like the American political system is amazing. But what interests me most is that those who accept it are often (a) quite nice people, potential friends, or at least no enemies of the United States and (b) very articulate. I have found that frank and honest discussions on the pros and cons of American life have had no little effect on some of these people's views.
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> You can explain Marshall aid, how it doesn't consist of Coca-Cola, how it comes out of Americans' pockets and is an act of good will rather than imperialism, and how it couldn't possibly be an export surplus method of maintaining full employment since it began in an inflationary period. And thus on and on. Of course, these reflect my own personal views—the approach I take—but I've found the people surprisingly intelligent and a consequent necessity for admitting certain (what I consider) bad things. The best argument, of course, is that occasional error and misuse is the price that a nation must pay for democracy, and that these things are heard of in the United States whereas not in Russia because of the absence of censorship. In fact, our own papers bring these things to light. It is also impressive to these people when you point out that the United States thinks enough of the cultures of foreign nations to send students abroad to study, and is sufficiently proud of its own institutions to allow foreign students to study in the United States in obvious contrast to Russia. These facts tend to make Russophiles, who have never seen a Russian face to face, think. Intelligent discussion, not phrase throwing, seems most effective.
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> It's hard to fight for democracy and diversity and the sort of spirit I believe America to represent (and the Europeans, I believe, would support) when at every turn you're frustrated by an (isolated) example of the "truth" of Communist propaganda. On the other hand, a real example—Fulbrighter Porter Williams from Charleston comes to mind—works wonders. It's one thing for an Englishman to read the Worker and another to have quiet, universally respected and liked Porter discuss the question of Negroes from personal experience. The people nod, get less indignant, more sober, go away seeing that the world isn't a black and white God and devil proposition. Typical comment: "Now we understand the problem much more clearly." Soon they're even kidding him about being a southerner and about the Yankees and also smiling at Worker headlines. It seems to me that, politically, this is enough to make the whole program a paying proposition.

Mr. President, there are a great many other letters, but I have read all I care to read out of this particular letter. I shall not take the time to read all the others, but there is one in particular which I think is interesting. This is from Mr. Albert L. Wallace, and this happens to have been addressed to me. He says:

> I am from a small coal-mining district in Pennsylvania, was able to go to college only because of the GI bill and work on the side, and was rapidly coming to the end of my Government time. I wanted very badly to continue my education, in order to fit myself for university teaching, but knew that the next few years were going to be rough unless I could get a scholarship. I applied for one of your sponsored scholarships, expecting to find that they were riddled with politics and red tape, graft, and corruption. I can candidly say that I have never seen nor heard of an educational grant more capably and impartially handled, nor designed to reflect a greater influence on the course of American educational affairs. The influence of the Fulbright scholarship will continue to be felt for many generations yet to come. This is a piece of legislation of which you can justly be proud, sir.

There are several others. One which I desire to read is by Mr. Robert Trumble, who writes special articles for the New York Times.

I desire to point out that under the existing legislation, particularly the Smith-Mundt Act, everything that can be done under the point 4 program is already authorized. Of course, I am in a difficult position as to the point 4 program, because this program is held down so severely that in order to accomplish anything in this field I assume we must have an additional program.

My criticism has been that if we desire to make this program effective it would have resulted in a much more efficient administration and procedure if the amount of this appropriation had been increased, rather than to come in with a proposal for $45,000,000 for point 4, and I understand there may be an additional appropriation for information later. As I said before, there is all the authorization needed to carry on the program of technical assistance in the Smith-Mundt Act.

I noticed yesterday, in a discussion with a Member of the Senate, he did not seem to be aware of the extent of the authority that is contained in the Smith-Mundt Act. But here is an interesting little comment, under the date line of Rangoon, Burma, March 3, from Mr. Robert Trumble, to whom I just referred. He was talking about some of the people we had sent there. They had requested technical people, just as we anticipate under point 4. He says:

> They fill some of the vacuum left by the departure of British technicians in the break with alien rule.
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> Practical projects range from teaching of modern agricultural methods to a physical-education program. In the realm of pure science United States researchers are collecting data under various headings, such as rural village life, the endocrine cycle of the tropical lizard, and the emergence of Burmese law upon the removal of alien courts.
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> All of these are modest projects, but those in the practical field mean a great deal to Burma, for they are opening avenues of development that had hardly been touched before and that are greatly needed. Burma, on her part, has sent 70 scholars to the United States for various types of training, and there is a continual clamor for more of what Americans can offer toward the improvement of the country. There are 150 applications on file for 10 United States scholarships now available.
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> Marshall Noble, United States Embassy officer, handling the Fulbright program here, commented that the working of the act was peculiar in Burma in that the major benefit is to this country, whereas elsewhere it was the Americans who were gaining the most from their studious activities.
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> Otto K. Hunerwardel, of Gainesville, Fla., a retired United States agricultural extension agent, and his wife are up north in the Shan States teaching the tribespeople for the first time that food can be preserved in cans, how to knot and splice rope, how to stretch a wire fence, and other elementary farm techniques. Mr. Hunerwardel now has the natives eating sauerkraut made from surplus cabbage that they used to throw away. He recently demonstrated caponizing for the first time in Burma and has introduced the avocado tree.

Those are very simple facts, but as I understand the point 4 program, that is the main objective. It is incredible that so many persons do not know these facts, but it is true that they do not. Carrying on this kind of work involves very little cost to us, but is of tremendous importance to the areas which may be affected. I believe we should engage in a program of this kind, which is of real and substantial assistance to other peoples who need to have knowledge given to them rather than to engage in a tremendous program along other lines which would exhaust our own resources. I believe it to be the very thing we speak of as the essence of the point 4 program.

Mr. President, I do not want to be misunderstood as trying to criticize the point 4 program. I say only that I think it would have been better judgment on the part of the Appropriations Committee to have considered the whole picture and tried to provide for one effective program rather than to spread it out along different avenues.

As I understand, point 4 will entail a new coordinator, and a new organization, whereas, in my opinion, there now exists a very efficient organization in the State Department. It had some difficulties in the beginning with respect to the Voice of America. That was a new undertaking. I think we can all understand why there were difficulties in connection with it. But I have heard very little criticism of it in the past few years. The trouble is that the sum which we appropriate for it is entirely too small. It should be much greater. I think the minimum for this program should be $50,000,000 this year.

What should not be lost sight of is that this is not a mere "business as usual" program. I think it is of extreme importance in the very grave fight for survival between western civilization and communism. Of course, an efficient army is fundamental, but the next most important activity I can think of is this program.

In thumbing through the appropriation bill, I found one item with which I happen to be familiar. The item deals with the RFC. Those who advocated it had no difficulty in having the appropriation increased in the committee by $700,000 on the basis that there were more mortgages to be handled in the coming year than were handled during the past year. Since that time, however, we have transferred the National Federal Mortgage Association to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. That increase was obtained apparently without much difficulty.

I asked the committee to earmark not less than $1,500,000—not an additional $1,500,000, because $680,000 was already appropriated, and therefore the amount would be less than $1,000,000—to carry on the program for the exchange of students. The words "exchange of students" I think perhaps are a cause of some misunderstanding of the real significance of the program. These students come from every State. It is true, of course, that the great State of New York has representation far out of proportion to its size, but that is because of the great concentration of educational institutions in that State. Nevertheless, every State participates in the program. That is because it is extremely important that there be persons in every community of this country who shall have some knowledge of the rest of the world, and who can, when they return, be the source of originating ideas, present explanations of what is going on, and explain our policy, can help in developing a real backing for the policies which our Government undertakes, and, of course, help in the formulation of such policies to the extent that they participate in public affairs.

I shall speak of another very important thing. Recently there has been much criticism of the State Department, as there has been throughout our history. The Department is not very intimately connected with the processes of becoming elected to office. We all neglect it, and among our youth there is a very limited source of humane material for the State Department.

I visited some of the American Embassies abroad, and I found most excellent men representing us. I am not offering this as a criticism, but as an explanation. I do not think we can expect otherwise, but in many cases the excellent men in our embassies could not speak the language of the country to which they had been sent. Few had had any previous experience abroad. But think how much more effective we would be if a large group of our citizens of the highest talents could receive some experience abroad, come back, as I think some of them would, with a desire to assist their country and Government in its foreign relations, and volunteer service in positions of influence where they could help the United States develop some system that might preserve peace in the world.

I can think of nothing, as I said, aside from an extremely able and strong army, that would contribute more to the preservation of peace. Indeed, I think it would contribute much more than an army would to the preservation of peace, and also, if we must have war, it would be extremely valuable in the prosecution of war. Wars are no longer provincial quarrels. Men who know and understand the peoples of the world are invaluable in the prosecution of modern global warfare.

Senators will recall what difficulty we had in the last war in rounding up persons who knew something about Japan. I remember that a search was made all over the country for anyone who had pictures of places in Japan. In my State of Arkansas, where it was not likely that there would be many persons who had such pictures, inquiries were made for maps or pictures of Japan and China and all the Pacific area. That would indicate that there were extremely few persons in this great country who had any knowledge at all of that area, and the same can be said of persons having knowledge of the rest of the world.

Americans are notoriously bad linguists. That is not because of the fact that they are not intelligent and are not capable of learning other languages, but because there has not been much

occasion for them to do so or much opportunity. But under this program the cream of the youth of our country will, as they hear of the program, apply themselves to the learning of other languages. I think they have already done so.

This is the first year of the full operation of the program. It was conducted on a very restricted scale a year ago. Some 800 scholarships were granted as of last fall. This year there are more than 6,000 applications, I believe. A tremendous interest is being shown. There are 1,190 educational institutions in this country which have committees composed of members of the faculty who undertake to screen the applicants.

Someone raised the question in committee the other day how the applicants are screened. The question was asked whether the danger did not exist of sending abroad or receiving them from abroad persons who might be Communists. I think the best way to screen them in the initial stages is by persons on the campus where the applicants have gone to school, who have known the applicants for 2 or 3 years. Most of them, however, are graduates, which in the normal course of events would mean they had gone to college 4 years. If there is any way to provide any guaranty with respect to the character of the individuals, it is by the method I have just described. We have instituted a policy which decentralizes—and it will progressively decentralize more than it does now—responsibility for the selection of the persons who come under the program. I know of no better way to guarantee that we will get the best possible candidates under this program than the screening method on the campus.

What will happen in 3, 5, or 10 years, as these individuals return to America, after the experience they have had abroad, and begin to assume their places in our society, and I hope in the Government? What will happen in private life as they become journalists or teachers or business men? I think the potentialities of the program are practically unlimited. I doubt that I myself can even visualize what is possible if the program is properly carried forward on a scale sufficiently large to make an impact upon our great country.

As I said, the program heretofore has been on a small scale. The result, however, of that small scale program I think justifies great confidence in the effectiveness of the program as a whole.

Mr. President, the report I spoke of was published last October, when only 10 countries were participating. Today 19 countries have signed. As of last October there were a few more than 1,800 participants in all categories. That is beginning to be a substantial number. About 830 or 840 of those consist of Americans going abroad, approximately 600 of Europeans coming here, and the difference of approximately 390, is made up of foreign people going to American institutions abroad. Those are round figures.

Mr. President, I desire to emphasize that heretofore only 10 countries were involved. There are 19 now. So that if we have to spread over 19 a lesser appropriation than we had for 10, it can be seen what will happen to the program. If we continue along the same line for the next few years I think the result will be a gradual strangulation and elimination of the program.

I cannot see the sense of it. The best estimate we can make is that after it is full grown, with 19 countries participating, about a million and a half dollars is all that would be needed to supplement the travel grants, which can be paid for in foreign credits.

In my judgment, a terrible mistake is being made in cutting this program down, and if once it is cut down and the people lose interest in it, it will be dead, and I know of no way to revive it until perhaps after the next war, or some other catastrophe. The tendency to neglect vital programs, which should be carried on as permanent programs, when there seems to be a lull in our difficulties, has been one of the great curses of our foreign policy. We become excited after trouble and try to do something, Mr. President, and immediately when there is a lull we cut it down.

I have wondered in the last day or two whether the committee would have reduced this appropriation if the Korean outbreak had occurred before it reported the bill, because this program certainly has a bearing on the developments of the past few days.

I cannot think of a more valuable contact, for example, than if we had several hundred men in Indochina, let us say, or Burma, or Indonesia, who had been to school here, who had contacts, who spoke the language, who understood what our purposes are. If such a group were there functioning today, what a great source of strength it would be to us. The same can be said of other countries.

It simply does not make sense to me to cut down this program when so small an amount is involved. We can go through the bill, and here and there and everywhere find vast amounts of money appropriated for things that have no relation to our essential security, to the difficulties that confront us from abroad.

I hope the Senate will reinstate this small amount, at least for this program, and not cut it below the estimate of the Budget Bureau.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA—ARTICLE BY HAROLD ICKES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I was rather shocked this morning to read a dispatch which appeared in the Washington News telling of an attack published in the current issue of New Republic by Harold Ickes against the Allied supreme commander in the Far East, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I could hardly believe my eyes, and I sent for a copy of the New Republic to read the article in full.

Mr. President, the Communist press and their left-wing allies have been attacking the supreme commander in the Far East for a long time, but I hardly expected, and I think that the American people hardly expected, that a former member of the Cabinet of the President of the United States would drive a knife into the back of the supreme commander, who is responsible for the defense of the American position in Korea and in the Far East.

Mr. President, this attack is less excusable because it is unjustified and is untruthful. Were it not for the fact that if unchallenged, the misstatements by Mr. Ickes might be picked up and used as facts elsewhere, I would not rise on the floor of the Senate today to challenge the article, but I think that when an article is as untruthful, and as filled with misstatements as this is, the Members of the Senate and the people of the United States are entitled to have the story scotched right now.

In the first place, the charge of Mr. Ickes is that General MacArthur was caught flat-footed and unready. The facts of the matter are, Mr. President, that the Korea mission to train the troops in that country was not under the command of General MacArthur. It was a mission established, as in Greece, under the American Ambassador, who was responsible to the Department of State, and not to General MacArthur.

Mr. President, so that I will not be misunderstood, I do not mean in that statement to be critical of Ambassador Muccio. I have the highest regard for him. I think that he is one of our top diplomats in that area of the world. Ambassador Muccio I met when I was in Korea, and I stopped at the American Embassy. I have never seen a more conscientious public official. I know that he was greatly concerned because of the lack of material being sent to Korea.

I happened to have gone to the thirty-eighth parallel. I talked with the members of the mission in Korea. I know that they were greatly concerned about the situation. But the decisions that were made not to have American combat forces in Korea were decisions that were made in Washington, and not by General MacArthur in the Far East.

Mr. President, the fact of the matter is that for a long period of time General MacArthur, in his dispatches to the Department of the Army, kept them fully conversant with the fact that the spread of communism in Asia was detrimental to the peace of the world and the security of the United States, and when the archives are finally opened I think they will be found to be replete with messages from General MacArthur giving an accurate summary of the dangers in that area of the world.

Mr. President, in addition, in this article which Mr. Ickes wrote, he criticizes General MacArthur for the fact that some of our equipment needed by the Korean forces had not been sent out there. I again underscore the fact that that was not General MacArthur's responsibility. The decisions that were made were made here in Washington, and before the committees of the Congress of the United States there has been ample testimony that of the $10,000,000 allotted in the arms implementation bill of 1949 for Korea, less than $200 had been spent for shipments made prior to June 24. The only shipment which had taken place up to the time when war broke out in the Pacific area was a shipment of some signal equipment out of

our surplus and excess stocks. Mr. Ickes in his statement said:

> Our civilian Ambassador to Seoul, John J. Muccio, had returned to Washington a month or so earlier to warn that South Korea was in danger of attack. With little support, he made enough of an impression to induce the shipment of some heavy artillery for use against the terrorizing Soviet tanks of the North Korean Army. It had been alleged that a leak apprised the Communists of this shipment, with the result that they launched their attack before the artillery could reach Korea.

Mr. President, there was no such shipment of artillery prior to the start of the fighting. I have accurately stated the fact that the only shipment under the arms implementation program which had taken place prior to the outbreak of hostilities on the 24th of June, our time, or the 25th of June, Korean time, was some signal equipment.

Mr. President, I believe the Members of the Senate who read this article will find that it is loaded with misstatements. It is an obvious attempt to smear the United Nations Supreme Commander in the Far East. It gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Even though Mr. Ickes has apparently turned his back on General MacArthur, in the heavy responsibilities he has out there, I am sure that neither the Congress nor the American people will turn their backs on our commander in the Far East.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I rise in support of the pending amendment, which is identical with the one I offered earlier today.

I do not think it is necessary to tell the Senate how vital this program is, in the light of current events abroad. The savage and desperate struggle now raging in Korea in only one front—admittedly a critical one—in the great conflict in which we are engaged in the world today.

What are we fighting for in Korea? Yes, we are fighting in support of our own national security and our own national interests. But if this were all we were fighting for, we might well consider whether Korea was the best front on which to fight. The fact is that we are fighting for our way of life and for the way of freedom throughout the world. We are fighting for the right of all nations and of all peoples to order their destinies without being subject to violent aggression or violent interference in their internal affairs. We are fighting for the principles of freedom, democracy, and equality of opportunity for all men.

In order to maintain this fight, in order to press forward with it, we must reach the peoples of the world through every medium and by every means available to us. We must reach them and convince them of our motives and purposes. We must assure them of our interest in their welfare. We must assure them of our desire for their security.

I need not tell Members of this body how vital the information and educational activities financed with these funds are. I believe that the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau is far from adequate for the tasks confronting it. I expect that the President may request us, in the days ahead, vastly to increase these funds.

In view of the testimony presented in recent days by such competent witnesses as General Marshall, General Eisenhower, Secretary Acheson, and others before the Thomas subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, it is obviously foolhardy to cut back on the very inadequate sum recommended by the Budget Bureau.

The distinguished Senator from Arkansas has already outlined eloquently and convincingly the damage which could be done to our efforts to convey an understanding of our motives to other countries, were the student-exchange program to be curtailed. I think that is a very great danger. I agree with the distinguished Senator from Arkansas that nothing we could do would bring greater returns and greater dividends for our own security and for the protection of our way of life than the continuation—nay, the expansion—of the exchange-student program.

But I have been informed by competent officials that many other essential projects in the information program will suffer greatly if the proposed cuts are sustained. For example, the State Department has been planning to shortwave new programs to various minority groups in the Soviet Union. Today the State Department broadcasts only in Russian and in Ukrainian. Many other groups in the Soviet Union are believed to be hungry for freedom and for information about the non-Communist world. The Voice of America, if broadcast in other languages, would be very effective in providing this information. Unless we restore these cuts, the State Department will not be able to proceed with these plans.

Another effect of this curtailment of funds would be on the motion-picture program. In many areas of the world, motion pictures have been our most effective ambassadors. In connection with the supplying of films to foreign national groups, it is necessary to provide translations and captions in the foreign language in question. If we do not vote adequate funds, this program will be severely handicapped.

There are many other activities, too, which would suffer from these reductions. For example, the State Department now maintains approximately 150 libraries in various parts of the world. These libraries are windows opening up a view of America to scholars, businessmen, government officials, and working people. This library program, too, must be maintained and expanded as an additional weapon in the battle for men's minds.

Mr. President, the least we can do today is to restore the full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget. We should and must serve notice to the world that the United States is not retrenching in these programs but is expanding and proposes to carry the campaign of truth to the furthest reaches of the world.

A wise man said "The truth shall make you free." We must help make men free through activities such as this. I hope the Senate will support this amendment and any other amendments to increase the funds for this vital undertaking.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'CONOR in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Maybank
Anderson	Hill	Millikin
Brewster	Hoey	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Mundt
Bridges	Humphrey	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Conor
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Connally	Kem	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Sparkman
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thye
George	McClellan	Tydings
Gillette	McFarland	Watkins
Graham	McKellar	Wherry
Green	McMahon	Wiley
Gurney	Magnuson	Williams
Hayden	Malone	Young
Hendrickson	Martin	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and to give very briefly my reasons therefor. I think the committee has been exceedingly generous with respect to this particular proposal. I enjoyed the speech of the Senator from Arkansas very much. He makes a very engaging speech when he has a subject such as this, which involves the education of youth, to which to address himself. In my opinion, however, he has somewhat overlooked the practical aspects involved. We have here a somewhat different situation from that which obtained when the Senator from Arkansas first undertook to advance this proposal.

Much has been said by the Senator from Arkansas, as well as by the Senator from New York, concerning the effect of the defeat of this proposal. Mr. President, if the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas should be rejected, it would not mean the defeat of the program.

Reference has been made to action of the committee in recommending an appropriation of $32,700,000, when the Budget Bureau's estimate called for $36,645,000, which represents a difference of nearly $4,000,000 between what the Budget Bureau estimated and what the Senate committee actually provided.

Let us see how that would work ordinarily and how it will work in this case. Suppose I became interested in an excellent, kindly, friendly proposal such as this one; and, being a poor man, I did

not have the money to carry it out. Suppose I went to one of my friends—there are several here in the Senate whom I could name, but I shall not do so—whom I know to be very well off, indeed, in this world's goods; and suppose I said to him, "Here is a proposition I have. I have figured out what it will cost. It will dc an immense amount of good, but I do not have the money it requires. I know you are a rich man, whereas I am a poor man; and I want you to help me out."

Suppose my friend replied, "What is the amount of money you want?"

Then suppose I said, "As I figure it out, it will take $36,000,000 to carry out my plan. It will be very helpful to the young people and students in many foreign countries. It is true that we were not elected for the special purpose of enacting legislation to help the young people of foreign countries; to the contrary, we were elected for the purpose, among others, of helping with the education of our own people. Nevertheless, I think this project is a very worthy one and should be put into effect."

Suppose my friend then would say to me, "I have looked into it; I have had experts examine it; I have had persons in whom I have great confidence consider it carefully. I cannot give you $36,000,000, but here is $32,700,000."

Mr. President, would it be good judgment for me to refuse that amount? Would not I be a little off the track of what is practical if I were to refuse a proposal of that kind?

Could the Senator from Arkansas conscientiously say that because he could not get $36,645,000, he should refuse a somewhat smaller amount? Are we to understand that the appropriation of $32,700,000, approximately $4,000,000 less than the full amount requested, will result in spoiling the entire project?

Mr. President, this is a new project; one of this kind has not previously been established. It is true that the ECA is beginning a similar project, and it is true that the State Department is beginning a similar project; and it is true that the State Department is mentioned in connecion with this particular case. However, this project is a new one.

Can the Senator from Arkansas conscientiously say that because the Senate committee and the Senate itself and the Congress will not give him the amount of money he requests—namely, $36,645,000—but is willing to give him nearly $33,000,000, that will destroy his project? What figures does the Senator have to show that the reduction by less than $4,000,000 of the amount of the appropriation for this project will ruin the project or will spoil it, as he argued to us so persuasively a few minutes ago? I simply cannot see it that way.

I think the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and subsequently the full Appropriations Committee itself have been exceedingly generous to the Senator from Arkansas and to his proposal.

It is a worthy proposal. If we had plenty of money, the situation would be different; but I doubt very much whether the proposal will be ruined by the appropriation of a somewhat smaller amount of money than the full amount requested. The item is in the bill; and I expect to vote for it, so far as the amount of nearly $33,000,000 is concerned. The committee has determined to reduce the amount to that extent.

So I earnestly hope the Senator from Arkansas will forego his amendment to the committee amendment, and will not ask the Senate to adopt his amendment to the committee amendment, in view of the relatively small difference between the two amounts.

Would not it be better for the Senator from Arkansas to agree to the smaller amount, especially in view of the present financial condition of the Government—with an unbalanced budget and with our boys being killed on foreign fields, and with the necessity for the Congress to appropriate large sums of money to protect our boys, so far as we can, and also to protect our country?

So it seems to me that the practical, everyday, good-sense view of the matter would be for the Senator from Arkansas to say that he is perfectly willing to accept an amount which in my judgment the House and the Senate committee have been most generous in agreeing to.

I do not believe that the amount recommended by the committee for this program has even been equaled before. I do not recall a time when our Government has ever been more generous in making provision for an undertaking of this sort.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for a question.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I may say to the Senator that I did not intend to leave the impression that if the full amount of approximately $36,000,000 is not appropriated, I shall not want to have any amount appropriated. I did not seek to leave that impression.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps the Senator misunderstood me. Nevertheless, he referred to the fact that the proposed decrease would spoil the project. So much was said about the sad effect on the project if the amount of the appropriation were reduced to $32,700,000, that I received the impression that the Senator from Arkansas had it figured out in his own mind and knew where every dollar of the money would be used, and that he was convinced that if the entire amount of $36,645,000 was not appropriated, he would not want any money at all appropriated, but would turn down any smaller amount.

I hope the Senator will not turn down this most magnificent gift—the most magnificent gift the Government has ever made for such a purpose.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, first let me explain my own attitude. After all, this is not a private project of my own, and I do not expect to get one of these scholarships.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I am not suggesting that.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. This program will be administered by the State Department. The objective of this program is the same as the objective of the ECA.

I should like to make a deal with the Senator from Tennessee: I will vote to cut the ECA appropriation $10,000,000 if the Senator from Tennessee will agree to add $5,000,000 to the appropriation for this program. Certainly I think the country will benefit a great deal more from a program which will enable us to have in our country citizens of 19 foreign countries, who will be influential both in a military and in a diplomatic and in a business sense, than if we were to spend money on a factory in one of those countries. It is truly my judgment that the return from this program is the best return we can receive from an investment of public funds. That is all there is to it.

If the program does not have a real bearing upon the promotion of our foreign policy, the official policy of this Government, then I say it should be entirely eliminated. If we are wrong in the significance we attach to the program, then it should be abandoned. But it is an accepted policy, as expressed in two laws passed by Congress, one being Public Law 584, passed in 1946, and the other the Smith-Mundt Act. So the program is not a new one. All the reduction in the appropriation does is simply to make the amount so small that the program cannot be effective.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator from Arkansas make the argument to this body that reducing the amount available for the program from $36,645,000 to $32,700,000 will destroy the program? Is that what the Senator says?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The reduction in the appropriation will weaken it substantially.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will weaken it substantially, the Senator says.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It certainly will.

Mr. McKELLAR. How in the world can a Senator say that a reduction of about $4,000,000——

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is a 10-percent reduction in the program.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think that a 10-percent reduction in the appropriation will destroy the program?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I say it will substantially weaken it. I think the same can be said about many other programs.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will not compromise in line with the suggestion just made.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not going to compromise, Mr. President. When the Senator uses the word "compromise," he reminds me of an incident that occurred in my own life. I will tell the story. At one time I was engaged in a great law suit. It was a forgery case. There was involved a considerable sum of money, thirty or forty thousand dollars, which in those days, when I was a youngster, meant a great deal. By the way, we

had no income tax in those days, Mr. President.

My law partner was an elderly lawyer. He turned the case over to me for the purpose, as he said, of advertising me. I said, "Good heavens, Carroll, how can you expect to advertise me by giving me a big lawsuit such as this which you say at the outset cannot be won? You said I must not fool myself about succeeding in winning it. You just told me it was impossible to win it." He said, "I have written a two-page letter to the bank telling them the case cannot be won. I heard you try a case the other day, though you did not know it. What you need is advertising. This case will advertise you."

I could not understand how losing a case of any kind would favorably advertise a young lawyer. So I demurred very strongly. However, my partner had the upper hand and I had to follow his advice, and I did so.

There were 11 lawyers on the other side. The endorsers of the paper were all rich men, and they had employed good lawyers. I tried the case and to the astonishment of everyone I won it. The case went to the supreme court of the State of Tennessee and I finally won it there. But while it was there the lawyers on the other side, one of whom was Gen. Luke Wright, who was afterward Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt, another one of whom was Thomas B. Turley, who held the same position that I hold now as United States Senator—both were great lawyers—came to Colonel Carroll and offered to settle the case at 50 cents on the dollar, for half the face of the notes. Colonel Carroll recommended that settlement to the bank. The bank agreed to it.

Colonel Carroll, it seems, had delivered a talk at the bank directors' meeting, and had spoken about me. At that meeting one of the directors insisted on calling for me. I went there. The director said that Colonel Carroll had recommended that the bank accept the offer of settlement, and wanted to know what I would recommend if the case were mine. I may say it was not my case. It came to the office before I became a partner of Colonel Carroll. I tried to evade answering the question, but could not. So, very foolishly, I said, "Colonel Carroll and gentlemen, I would not accept that compromise." I placed myself in that position. I refused the compromise. It was not a compromise such as the one offered by us to the Senator from Arkansas. We offered him practically everything. The compromise in question was a 50–50 compromise. One of the directors said, "Mr. President, I move we reconsider and let the case take its course." So I was placed in the situation of continuing to fight the case, because the motion was adopted by the bank directors. The case went to the supreme court, and I won it there.

I will say I never spent any more unhappy days in my life than those I spent after having made that very foolish decision. I did not know what would finally happen. What did happen was that through good luck the supreme court decided in my favor, and my clients got every dollar of the money sued for.

The Senator from Arkansas may obtain every dollar he seeks, but I doubt it. If I were in his place I would certainly accept the approximately $4,000,000 cut out in the $36,000,000 asked for.

Looking at the matter in a plain, common-sense, everyday way, I express the hope that the Senate will stand by the committee. The subcommittee, of which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is chairman, which considered this matter gave it its best attention. They had received the very best proof and evidence that could be obtained on the subject. They recommended an immense amount of money to begin with.

Mr. President, we must not fool ourselves about the way we spend money. We are spending money too rapidly. There is no telling what may happen to us. We are already on the verge of a war, and we ought not to go haywire, so to speak, and throw money away.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In view of the arguments made yesterday, I desire to propound a question to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This body has been in existence longer than the public laws to which the Senator from Arkansas referred. Does not the Senator from Tennessee consider the amount of $32,000,000 allowed by the subcommittee and approved by the full committee for this program to be a respectable amount?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not only is the amount the committee recommended a respectable amount for the purpose in question, but it is one of the most generous things any government in the world has ever done. Members of this body are all highly educated and highly informed men. Does any Senator, man or woman, know of any comparable gift made by any government for the purpose of education—a gift made by one government to the citizens of other governments or to other governments? Does anyone know of any such generosity by one government to another government or by one people to another people? If so, I yield to any Senator who will rise to say that he knows of a more generous gift than this one. Mr. President, I think this is the most generous gift which ever was proposed.

It has been only during the past few years that we have felt that the Federal Government has the power to contribute to the cost of education in the States. However, under the proposal now before us we shall be providing for education all over the world.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that we are not contributing to the individual States in the way that we shall be contributing to the foreign countries under this program?

Mr. McKELLAR. Undoubtedly that is true.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not also true that although the Senate has passed a bill for Federal aid to education, the Congress as a whole has not passed it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes the House has not passed it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it true that that measure is not the law of the land?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. On the other hand, under the program now before us, we shall be contributing very liberally to the proposal sponsored very nobly, in my opinion, by the Senator from Arkansas; shall we not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to make it clear that the major part of this money is not for education at all. The amount of money to be used for that purpose is only a minor part of the entire amount. In the original budget estimate, only $682,000 was to be used for that purpose. If the amount provided is distributed according to the schedule I read a moment ago, which I obtained from the State Department, the amount of money to be used for education will be cut in half, reduced, let us say, to $350,000.

Certainly it is incorrect to leave the impression that the entire amount for this program will be used for educational purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. If only $350,000 will be used for that purpose, what will become of the remainder of the $32,000,000 or $36,000,000?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I mean to say that the Senator from Tennessee left the impression that the entire amount is to be used for education.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then what is the remainder of the fund to be used for?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The particular part to be used for the exchange of students is a very small portion of the full amount.

However, of course, I am interested in the entire program, including the library service, publications, radio, and other things.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that my neighbor from Arkansas—for he lives near me and he bears a very fine reputation in his State—is a very active and vigorous and, I think, successful logician, but I do not agree with his logic in this case; I think he goes too far. If we are to begin this plan, and if we are to continue with it, I think we should do so in a reasonable and an ordinary way. I think we should not undertake to spend such tremendous sums of money for such purposes while the state of the world is as it is at the present time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the principal purpose of the entire sum is to try to make the state of the world a little better.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know the Senator from Arkansas has that purpose, because nothing else could very well impel him to take the position he does regarding this matter. I know he conscientiously believes it. However, I think he is mistaken. It is not possible to buy the friendship of men or of nations. Sometimes we have tried to do so; but, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to purchase the friendship of either men or of nations. Those who try it find that it is

a very difficult thing to do. We have tried it several times, and have found the difficulty; and I hope we never undertake it again.

Mr. President, I favor education as much as does anyone else. When I was a boy I had to work in the fields in the hot sun. Sometimes the temperature rose to 95 or 100; and it is rather difficult to chop cotton or plant corn or cultivate corn when the temperature is that high. However, finally I worked out my own education. I have the greatest sympathy for the boy or girl who is not educated, but who wants to have an education. We should help them in every way we can.

However, this proposal comes at the wrong time, just now.

I appeal to my colleagues in this body to vote with the committee on this matter, Mr. President. The committee has done a very sensible and fair and just thing. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the chairman of the subcommittee, has allowed the Senator from Arkansas almost all he wants. The cup of the Senator from Arkansas may not be running over, but it is almost running over. Yet he comes before us now and opposes the allowance the committee has so generously voted to make in this matter.

I hope that upon second thought the Senator from Arkansas will withdraw his amendment to the committee amendment, for it should be withdrawn. This is no time to spend money in the way the Senator from Arkansas proposes.

Mr. President, strange as it may appear, there are in this country some boys and girls who need an education, and need it very badly. However, although we are making some provision for education, we are not doing so in the way that would be done for the young people of foreign countries under this proposal, under which considerable sums of money would be spent for that purpose in foreign countries. Strange as it may seem, Mr. President, of course— to look at the distinguished Senator from Arkansas—one would never think so, because he gives every appearance of success, happiness, good education, and everything else—but, strange as it may seem, there are in Arkansas some persons who would like to be educated in the way that the proposal now before us provides for the education of persons in foreign countries. Certainly there are in the United States, and certainly there are in Arkansas, in particular, young people who would like to have these grand trips and would like to have this generosity showered upon them. However, this is not the time to do so.

This program should be deferred, Mr. President.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I simply wish to point out——

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield for a question.

Mr. LEHMAN. I was going to make an observation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee a question. Does not the chairman of the Appropriations Committee think that in order to show the people of the United States just what this money is to be spent for, the entire wording of this particular section of the bill—appearing on pages 53 to 55—should be inserted at this point in the RECORD? Let me read it, if the indulgence of the Senator from Tennessee is granted me for the moment, so that we may keep the record clear as to how much money the American people, the taxpayers—the ones who would punish the Senate— are willing to spend for this particular purpose:

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities—

That, of course, has nothing to do with the educational program about which the Senator from Arkansas talks. But—

as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

We then come to the following:

Salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 * * *; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed $11,000); printing and binding; entertainment within the United States.

This is not for the entertainment of American boys or American girls, but it is for the entertainment of those who are to become the beneficiaries of the $32,700,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIRING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. My understanding is—and I ask the Senator from Arkansas whether it is correct—that the students are to be brought to the United States from various foreign countries at the expense of the United States, they are to be kept here at our expense, and they are to be educated at the expense of the United States Government—all of which, as I have said time and again this afternoon to the Senator from Arkansas, is very generous. It is extremely generous. It is extraordinarily generous. The Senator cannot mention another country that has ever done anything like it. It is wonderfully generous. But it is all being done at the expense of the United States. The budget of the United States Government is not balanced, as we all know. I hope to heaven it will be balanced, and balanced soon. I believe that a country ought to pay its debts, just as I believe that a man ought to pay his debts. A man who does not do so is hardly worthy to live.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to proceed, in order to make the RECORD straight as to where the $32,700,000 which the committee approved, and which is now being recommended to the Senate for its approval, is to go. I mentioned entertainment within the United States.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How much?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Is it so much per day?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is "not to exceed $5,000." Nevertheless, that $5,000 is part of the $32,700,000 recommended by the Senate committee. Reading further from the bill:

Hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Are those for American boys or American girls? I ask the Senator from Arkansas. It continues:

Services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 * * *; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons—

That is, transporting their remains when they die here—

not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments—

A presentation to our Government? A presentation to our schools and to our institutions? No—

to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; $32,700,000—

The sum approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

I think the committee has been extremely liberal. If the argument yesterday was correct, that this body cannot provide for itself necessary and adequate office space and rooms in order to take care of the needs of Senators, so that an employee may be able to wash her hands in privacy, then I think the same argument should be used in this particular instance, because as stated by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, the committee has been liberal, and its action should be sustained. We have been extremely liberal, Mr. President.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator very much. I now want to yield to my friend from New York.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Question! Question!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the committee amendment.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, the solicitude of the able Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is appreciated. He appeared before the committee and made an extensive statement, in his able way. The trouble now is that the Senator, to my mind, is addressing himself to the wrong tribunal. The committee has recommended an appropriation of $32,700,000, which the State Department can allocate as it sees fit. It can cut its program if it sees fit, though it is not required to do so. What the Senator

from Arkansas can do is to address the State Department and see to it that the cut is not quite so deep as is indicated by his figure.

I have a copy of the figures I think the Senator was using today, by which it is proposed to cut the item of exchange-of-persons program $300,000. I do not see that that is necessary. The Department can do as it likes about that.

Mr. President, the committee recommends an appropriation of $32,700,000, which is $1,300,000 below the House figure, and $3,945,000 below the Budget Bureau's estimate.

For 1950, the appropriation was $47,300,000. But $11,475,000 of that amount was for a nonrecurring item, namely, the construction of radio range and facilities. The committee is aware that there are those who favor tremendous increase in this item. We have heard all kinds of figures that could be used in connection with this program. The committee's recommendation is felt to be sufficient, in view of the Government's present fiscal condition, and we feel that the amount recommended will allow a well balanced program in the field.

If this were the only money to be applied to this particular objective it might be different. At least, those who are so solicitous about it might have some concern. But let me say that ECA has a technical assistance program of $15,000,000, which involves the very same items. The High Commissioner of Germany has a program of $18,500,000, which involves almost the same identical item as this. The Government of Occupied Areas has a program of $4,350,000, involving items such as this; and Point 4, with $10,000,000, in this very bill, has a program quite similar to this.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will yield in a moment.

Mr. President, sometimes we can take cognizance of rumors. There is a rumor which is now prevalent that the President is to send to the Senate a message requesting a supplemental $100,000,000 to be applied to this particular program. The Appropriations Committee was guided by what was thought to be, and which is now thought to be, the view of the Congress. In other words, it is necessary to make a cut somewhere. With reference to this program, perhaps if we had $20,000,000,000 to spare, more might be appropriated for it. But we do not have it. There is a deficit now, and it is increasing. We are operating "in the red," and we are going to go further "in the red." From day to day we are going to have a call for more and more appropriations for necessities, in order that we may save lives abroad, in order that we may bring this war to an end—call it a war or a police activity, or whatever one may wish to call it; I care not what.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I promised to yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Senator mentioned the point 4 program, involving $10,000,000. Is it not true that we authorized the transfer of over $2,000,000 into that fund?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct; but does not that all the more augment my position?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would gather from the attitude of the Senator and from the attitude of the other members of the committee that any proposals for any increased sums would certainly meet with a cold reception in the committee. If it is unwilling to recommend in this instance an appropriation of approximately $36,000,000, how in the world can any proposal of $100,000,000 be expected to be accepted? Here is a regular program which has been authorized by two legislative acts. It is in being; it is functioning.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. So, in my opinion, it is not logical to cut it on the basis of rumors as to some other programs which may or may not come up.

Mr. McCARRAN. But we are not cutting it. The Senator takes a position, which led to a fallacious statement a while ago, that this will ruin the entire program. It will not do anything of the kind.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It would certainly weaken it.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator's attitude is like that of the character in the fable who was holding out for more. We would give the Senator more if it were possible, and if we could see the results.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point before he goes to another point?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am perfectly willing to join with the committee to cut the ECA appropriation. They are both designed for the same purpose, namely, to further our foreign policy. It is my considered judgment that a dollar spent in connection with this program will bring greater returns than will a dollar spent for ECA. There we have a program calling for $3,000,000,000, but the committee could not swallow $36,000,000. If the Senator wants to save money by cutting the ECA appropriation, he has my vote.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say, in response to what the able Senator from Arkansas has just said, that as chairman of the watchdog committee I went before the Appropriations Committee and recommended a cut in ECA so that the amount would be only $2,200,000,000, plus the carry-over, which is $276,000,000. I think the ECA appropriation should be cut; I have said so repeatedly. I think it should be reduced so that in 1952 it will be cut out completely. Somewhere along the line, Mr. President, the Congress must curtail expenditures. Here is a place where, if the program has all the merits claimed for it—and I am not going to argue about that—the Senator from Arkansas can take his fine argument to the State Department and say, "Do not cut this program; cut somewhere else." I think it would be a forceful argument, because if he presents his argument to the State Department as he presented it to the Subcommittee on Appropriations, he will be very convincing. That is why he is getting what he is getting.

I apologize to the Senator. I did not mean it as a personal matter at all. The program is now receiving a large amount from the Appropriations Committee. If the State Department wants to cut the particular item $300,000, it is not the fault of the Appropriations Committee. They can allocate the appropriation as they see fit and as they think the program deserves.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to make it clear that I asked the committee to earmark a minimum amount for the program, but the committee refused to do so.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator knows better than I do how these things operate. They have certain overhead expenses, and there is nothing I can do about it, and the Senator from Nevada cannot do anything about it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Cuts are always made where there is the greatest pull on the heart strings. That is the reason why the program in which the Senator from Arkansas is so much interested has been cut. It was known that the Senator, with his natural eloquence, would go to the floor and try to have the amount restored.

Mr. President, I shall not hold the Senate any longer. The committee held full and careful hearings on the question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Nevada, first, that I congratulate him. I felt he did a very thorough and careful job with his administrative assistants and with the administrative assistants of the committee in working out the various provisions of this chapter of the appropriations bill. As the member of the minority party who was in part responsible for this bill, I finally agreed with the Senator from Nevada on every single item of the chapter with the exception of this particular item. The budget estimate was $36,645,000. The House cut it to $34,000,000. A motion was made in the subcommittee to cut it to $30,000,000, but it was finally compromised at $32,700,000.

I hope, in view of the rumor, which I think is more than a rumor, which the Senator from Nevada has mentioned, regarding an additional $100,000,000, we may properly leave the committee suggestion where it is and deal with the $100,000,000 when the request is presented.

There was a very great difference of opinion in the subcommittee and in the full committee as to the amount, and I felt, in the end, that $32,700,000 was approximately fair.

I would respectfully say that it is my belief that it adds to the security of our

country to give information to other nations as to what we believe is helpful for them to know and to understand with relation to our mode of life and with relation to what the ideal of democracy in its full sense means. I would point out—I do not think it has yet been pointed out—that under the estimates $11,700,000, in round figures, would go to radio; $3,800,000 to motion pictures; $6,200,000 to the press; $4,100,000 to libraries; $3,500,000 to exchange of persons, which is the interest of the Senator from Arkansas; $2,900,000 to technical cooperation; $9,100,000 to the USEI Mission; and $3,200,000 for administrative purposes.

As the Senator from Nevada has stated, those estimates would be cut down $2,300,000 in their total amount. This was a compromise, after long discussion. While I should like to see the amount greater, I think it is as fair a compromise as could be reached under all the circumstances. The statements which have been made concerning additional amounts for this purpose have been considered, and I believe we should let this item go unchallenged.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate that after such full consideration has been given, the amendment offered by the able Senator from Arkansas should not be adopted.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What would the Senator suggest as to a limitation, along the line of my suggestion to the committee as to a supplementation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not have the authority to commit the committee. That matter was presented.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What would be the Senator's personal feelings? Would he personally support such a limitation?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not in this bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. He would not?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not in this bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to make an observation, but I do not want to take up the time of the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is perfectly agreeable to me to have the Senator make his observation at this time.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wish to thank the Senator for his courtesy. I merely wish to make one point. There seems to be a mistaken impression entertained by some Members of the Senate. The impression seems to be that the greater part of the funds provided in this item of the bill would be used for educational purposes, the project described and advocated by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. That project is a valuable one, and I favor it. However, I wish to point out that the amount for educational purposes out of the proposed appropriation of $36,645,000 to supplement the other funds for education would be less than 10 percent. It is closer to 5 percent of the entire amount.

As the able Senator from Massachusetts has pointed out, the greater part of the funds to be provided would be used for other purposes. The $36,000,000 would be used mainly to prove to the world—to our friends and to those whom we hope to make our friends—that the purposes of this country are unselfish and that we have no devious designs. I think one of the most unfortunate features of this whole situation is the fact that our purposes and our political philosophy have been misrepresented, largely in Asia, but in other parts of the world as well, by the Soviets and their satellites. We know our purposes are noble. We know that our record for the past 150 years is a noble one. Unfortunately, all the people of the world do not know that. They must be told it time and time again. The facts must be brought home to them. That is the only way in which we can make friends.

Mr. President, last night I voted against the erection of a new Senate Office Building which would have cost $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 before completion. I did so very reluctantly. I did it at great cost to my convenience and the efficiency of my office; but, as I pointed out, I felt that this was not the time to use money for nonessentials. I said I wanted to use available funds—and more funds will be needed than we realize today—to be used, first, for our security and that of our friends and allies, second, for the health and welfare of the people of the Nation, and third, for the efficient operation of government. I said I intended to cast my votes in the Senate for those purposes.

I believe the item under consideration is a defense and security item. If there ever was a security measure, this is one. I believe if we can hold our friends and make new ones based on confidence and respect for us as a people and for our purposes, we shall not only insure our military security but shall save a great deal of money as well. I think it is a pity that the amount of money asked for, $36,645,000, which in itself is far less than I think should be made available for this purpose, has been reduced to $32,700,000, which represents a cut of more than 10 percent. Therefore, I have urged in several colloquys—and urge now—that we increase this appropriation to the sum recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the argument made by the able Senator from New York is the same argument to which we have listened before. If we had hundreds of billions of dollars lying in our Treasury today, the argument might have great force. However, we do not have it. Somewhere along the line, Mr. President, some agencies must curtail—not be destroyed, not be put out of existence, but curtailed. That is necessary so that all agencies of the Government may have a reasonable sum of money with which to operate.

Mr. President, as we go through this bill for several days we shall find that many agencies have had to accept reasonable curtailment. If they were to make their pleas to the Senate, they would make them as forcibly as the able Senator from New York and the able Senator from Arkansas have made their pleas. This proposal would not destroy the program in which the Senators are interested. It would not impair it to the extent that it could be called an impairment. It would curtail the program, so that those who foster, promote, and guide it may be guarded in their expenditures by the admonition which the Congress would bring to them by way of the imposition of this cut in the appropriation.

Mr. President, I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas will not prevail.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hill	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hoey	Schoeppel
Butler	Holland	Smith, Maine
Connally	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Lehman	Sparkman
Douglas	Lucas	Taft
Dworshak	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Hendrickson	McKellar	Wherry
Hickenlooper	Robertson	Williams

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present. The clerk will call the names of the absent Senators.

The legislative clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. KEM, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. O'MAHONEY answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. IVES, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. FREAR, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. LODGE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. MYERS, Mr. LANGER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. WILEY, Mr. JENNER, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. THYE, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. ECTON, Mr. MALONE, and Mr. GRAHAM entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the committee amendment on page 54, in line 13.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Chair please state the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the com-

mittee amendment on page 54, in line 13, namely, to insert, in lieu of the figure "$32,700,000", the figure "$36,645,000."

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is absent on public business, and if present would vote "yea."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—25

Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Murray
Fulbright	Lehman	Myers
Graham	Lodge	Neely
Hayden	McClellan	O'Conor
Hill	McFarland	Smith, N. J.
Holland	McMahon	Sparkman
Humphrey	Magnuson	Wiley
Ives	Morse	
Johnson, Colo.	Mundt	

NAYS—53

Aiken	Gillette	Maybank
Anderson	Green	Millikin
Brewster	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Butler	Hoey	Schoeppel
Byrd	Jenner	Smith, Maine
Chapman	Johnston, S. C.	Stennis
Chavez	Kem	Taft
Connally	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Knowland	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	Langer	Thye
Dworshak	Lucas	Tydings
Eastland	McCarran	Watkins
Ecton	McCarthy	Wherry
Ferguson	McKellar	Williams
Frear	Malone	Young
George	Martin	

NOT VOTING—18

Benton	Flanders	Pepper
Cain	Hunt	Russell
Capehart	Kefauver	Taylor
Darby	Kerr	Tobey
Downey	Leahy	Vandenberg
Ellender	Long	Withers

So Mr. FULBRIGHT'S amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 54, beginning in line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 54, in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$2,875,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Philippine rehabilitation," on page 55, line 21, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "$13,000,000" and insert "$10,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When the committee amendment decreases the appropriation made by the House, would a motion to cut the appropriation still further require unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The Chair thinks that an amendment to a committee amendment is in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But at a later period, after we have gone over the bill chapter by chapter?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is now considering the bill amendment by amendment. Whenever a committee amendment is before the Senate, that is the time to offer an amendment to it, not to wait, because, as the Senate goes through the bill, the committee amendments are being agreed to. Regardless of what chapter they are in, amendments to committee amendments must be offered at the time the committee amendments are being considered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I understand that that is true, when the committee amendment increases the amount authorized by the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not matter whether it increases it or decreases it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 55, line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, yesterday we discussed briefly before the Senate the possibility of reaching some kind of unanimous-consent agreement limiting the time of debate on various amendments and on the bill. It seems to me that, after having taken all day yesterday upon one amendment, and having taken practically 3½ hours this afternoon on another amendment, if we are to expedite the voting on amendments and the passage of the bill, we ought to be able to reach a unanimous-consent agreement. I suggested some time ago that possibly an agreement allowing 10 minutes to each Senator who might desire to speak upon any amendment would be acceptable. It would certainly be satisfactory to the Senator from Illinois and, I think, to most of the Senators on this side of the aisle. I again inquire of the Senator from Nebraska as to whether it may be possible to obtain an agreement of that kind.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in answer to the inquiry made by the distinguished majority leader, I may say that there has been much work done in an attempt to get an agreement with respect to the time for debating the amendments. I should like to state to the majority leader, however, that I know of two amendments to be filed which have not yet been filed. After they are presented, I am satisfied we can work out some sort of an arrangement. Those who intend to present those amendments desire more time. I had even thought of suggesting an exception as to a few amendments and perhaps agreeing on a limitation as to the remainder of them. I also thought of proposing a time limit on debate of the chapters.

While I desire to cooperate with the majority leader, I must say that until the amendments to which I have referred have been offered—which I hope will be done not later than this afternoon or tomorrow morning—I would not be in a position to go along with a unanimous-consent request. However, I think it can be worked out as soon as those amendments have been offered.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire of the Senator from Nebraska the approximate length of time which will be necessary in order to debate the particular amendments referred to which have not yet been offered?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will bear with me, there are two or three speeches on matters other than amendments, as to which it may be desirable to endeavor to limit the time, if Senators want to make speeches.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to be permitted to finish my answer.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. For example, I know of at least two speeches on subjects other than the appropriation bill which would have to be canceled completely or limited to 10 minutes. As I said, if the Senator will bear with us, we are trying to iron out this matter. I am not in a position to do it today, but if the majority leader will renew his request, which I think is a very legitimate one, I shall try to answer the inquiry definitely sometime tomorrow.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall subside for the moment, and shall interrogate the Senator later.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am in full sympathy with the suggestion made by the Senator from Illinois, but I do not believe that any Senator who is trying to proceed with the appropriation bill is to be blamed when time is taken out for other matters. If the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Nebraska will consult the RECORD of yesterday, they will see that it was not the Senator from Louisiana, the Senator from New Mexico, or anyone else handling the appropriation bill who took the time. The debate was on something else. I shall be in complete sympathy with the Senator from Illinois if he will ask unanimous

consent to limit debate on the appropriation bill, and will at the same time propose a limitation of debate on other matters. It is not fair to blame the Committee on Appropriations for the debates which took place yesterday.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am not attaching any blame to the Committee on Appropriations. I have all the affection and respect in the world for the distinguished chairman, who sits at my side day after day, and for all the other members of the Appropriations Committee. I was only attempting to follow through with a more or less tentative arrangement which had been discussed with different Members of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs," on page 56, line 15, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "$5,500,000" and insert "$5,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KOREAN HOSTILITIES—NOT A LOCAL MATTER, BUT AN INCIDENT IN U. S. S. R. STRATEGY

Mr. FERGUSON. No one who has followed the course of events since the closing years of World War II could have any doubts about the meaning of hostilities in Korea. Except for Koreans themselves, north and south of the thirty-eighth parallel, the situation in Korea is not a local matter. It is definitely an incident in Russian world strategy directed from Moscow. Proof of this central fact is indisputable. Any appraisal which fails to recognize this fact would be unrealistic.

Taken by themselves, the Korean people's only desire is the national unity and independence of their country. If left wholly to themselves, without intervention from outside influences, developments in Korea might be considered a local matter. Factional strife might even have been avoided if Korea had not been split into two areas, with each area conditioned into opposing factions.

But the Korean situation has not developed in a vacuum. It came about in the framework of Soviet strategy in its war against the United States and other free countries. As in the division of Germany and Austria, the Soviet Union managed the division of Korea to provide the Soviets with a base and instrument for its operations. This is what raises the Korean outbreak from a local matter to an international affair.

U. S. S. R. WORLD STRATEGY

Russian relations with the rest of the world flow in two main channels: (1) old-style Russian imperialism, and (2) the Communist crusade. Each is complementary to the other; wherever Russia extends her national boundaries, possessions, and interests, communism is served; and wherever communism makes headway Russian national interests are served.

Under the policy of imperialism, Russia has taken over territories formerly independent as in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. She has also taken territory belonging to other nations such as parts of Poland, Finland, Bulgaria, and Manchuria in China. Where it was wise not to take over territories, Russia has sovietized them in the form of satellites which accept Russian domination and do her bidding. These are her spheres of influence and the colonies she exploits, all well-known forms of imperialist policies. She is welding them into a Pan-Slav union, an old Russian imperialist dream. Other imperialist policies are Russia's attempts to reach out toward natural resources, such as Iran oil and Chinese minerals, attempts to control warm-water ports, Port Arthur, attempts to control strategic waters, the Turkish Dardenelles, the Gulf of Finland, the China Sea, attempts to control offshore islands, such as Kuriles and Sakhalin, and finally, attempts to exert her influence in the affairs of other regions, western Europe, Africa, non-Communist Asia and the South Pacific. These are the old imperialist policies in a modern world setting.

Under the Communist crusade, Russia is the mother of Communists everywhere who are committed to the destruction of all nations, peoples, institutions, and agencies which resist domination by communism. By division and disruption, propaganda, lies, treaty violations, infiltration, obstruction of normal processes, fifth columns, Communist fronts, puppet governments, and by fomenting discord and strife, Russia seeks to undermine the strength and independence of the free world. The success of these Communist activities throughout the world varies from low to high degree, but everywhere the movement is pushed in preparation for the day when a revolutionary situation provides the opportunity for Communists to take over.

Resistance to Russian imperialism and to the Communist crusade has been given the name "cold war" because the Communist tactics do not fit in with the old idea of hot-lead war. But this is a misnomer springing from the failure to understand the nature of modern warfare. In the past, war was the attempt to conquer by force of arms, but if the emphasis is placed where it should be—on the word "conquer"—then war is any means by which one or a group of nations seeks to conquer others. The context of the modern world is such that instruments exist to conquer nations without the firing of a shot. They are the instruments Russia now employs in Communist activities. The conclusion is irresistible that the Communist crusade openly directed by the U. S. S. R. is war, in its fullest meaning, against the free world. Failure to recognize this on the part of free nations has already resulted in widespread Russian successes in areas where they might never have been gained if the true nature of the Communist movement had been understood.

Russian world strategy regards the Eurasian land mass as the base of operations. The U. S. S. R. itself is at the center. The first step in Russian strategy was to surround herself with a belt of controlled territory and peoples for the purpose of insulating Russia against direct attacks from without. It provides her with expendable manpower, resources, and defense in depth. Except for the Arctic, where weather is an important ally and safety factor, this insulating ring is now complete.

Russia is well into the second stage of her world strategy which consists of movements east, west, and south as opportunity arises. The tactics of the Communist crusade help to prepare these opportunities. They create "soft" spots and trouble areas in which it is safe to move. Russia's position as the safely insulated hub of a wheel permits her to move freely and at will in almost any direction. She can and does employ the tactics of diversion. Today, it is the Berlin airlift. Tomorrow it is the threat to the oil fields of Iran. At another time, the thrust is in the direction of the Turkish Dardenelles. Tito's Yugoslavia is threatened; Finland and the Scandinavian countries are threatened. Sometimes Russia moves directly as in the Baltic countries and in the Berlin blockade. At other times, she equips, encourages, and supports native satellites to move as in China. Everywhere the Communist crusade continues to weaken and disrupt free and independent nations.

Where the soft spot crumbles, either Russia moves in directly or natives of the area extend the Russian system with her aid. Each success increases Russia's strength and prestige, weakens the resistance of intended victims, or paralyzes them by fear.

If the soft spot becomes firm, Russia tempers her thrust just enough to remain on the safe side while she compels the resisting area to expend its energies, as in the Berlin airlift, Greece, and Persia. At the same time she creates a diversion at some other soft spot or troubled area.

By using expendable satellite manpower and resources, Russia exploits situations which entail great cost to her principal opponents, the United States and the free western nations, with little direct cost to the U. S. S. R. She compels them to put severe strains on their economies. She forces them to divert manpower and resources to military preparedness and to risk costly military adventures. She fills their people with anxiety and fear. In this state of nerves, the free nations are ripe for internal discord craftily created by Soviet agents, and ready to fall out with each other. Russia thus conducts a steady war of attrition against the free world. The free nations are aware of Russia's destructive tactics, but they react exactly as Russia has planned to have them react. They protest and then appease her with concessions. They rush men and materials to every trouble spot and thus put further strains on their national strength. They try to "contain" her in areas so vast as to cause them to spend their power dangerously thin. They expend their resources on the inexhaustible job of creating better living conditions all over the world in the hope they can create a climate of opinion more favorable to free nations than to communism. They set up extensive networks for radio propaganda to reach people who either have no radios or are only permitted to listen to Communist broadcasting, or to

whom words are extraneous in the daily struggle to exist.

All the while, by the cunning nature of her warfare, Russia is safe in her homeland, strengthening her economy and building her military potential for the day she decides to throw them into action for the coup de grace to the free world. Time and the blindness of the free nations are Russia's most valuable allies.

PLACE OF THE KOREAN INCIDENT IN U. S. S. R. WORLD STRATEGY

The Korean incident is the latest move in Russia's world strategy. The arbitrary split of Korea enabled her to move in with Russia occupation troops and control North Korea. Russia sovietized the area, set up a puppet government, drilled and equipped a Korean Army prepared for aggression. She dropped an iron curtain at the thirty-eighth parallel and resisted all attempts of her wartime allies and the United Nations to unify Korea under a single national government by free and peaceful procedures. She fanned factional strife between North and South Korea and encouraged the north to spy upon, infiltrate, and terrorize South Korea. Anyone who went to South Korea and visited the capital, Seoul, found this out immediately. They were anticipating an attack at any minute.

Last December, when the junior Senator from Michigan was there, people were being killed by the Communists in the south of Korea. There were border incidents. There was news that an attack might come at any time.

After 2 years of this warfare, called "cold war" here in America, Korea was a prime trouble spot on the rim of the Russian orbit ready for Russia's strategy.

Russia then waited for the free nations, principally the United States, to play into her hands. This is an essential part of Russian world strategy. This the United States proceeded to do. Under United States supervision, South Korean forces were held down to a police constabulary, so far as arms for aggression or to defend against a war of aggression were concerned. They were not equipped to resist invasion or to wage counterattack in warfare. Considerable sums of money were voted by Congress for Korean aid, but not expended. American occupation forces were withdrawn last July without making it crystal clear that the United States would come to South Korean aid if the area was attacked.

Only a few days ago I asked the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the day after the attack, what the commitment of America was to South Korea. That question received no answer, because apparently the United States did not want to have a definite policy. On occasion after occasion, with reference to China, Formosa, and Korea, the American State Department indicated American unwillingness to aid or protect the area. On the contrary, the United States gave reason for Russia to believe that the outermost line of American interest in the Pacific was a line off the Asiatic shore running from Japan to Okinawa to the Philippines.

When this was clear to Russia, the preparation was complete for a thrust from North Korea when it suited Russia to move. On June 25, the thrust began. The time was well chosen. Some 2 or 3 weeks remained before the heavy monsoon rains would set in. A quick thrust on an unprepared and abandoned South Korea would permit the North Koreans to occupy the capital of Seoul, the chief inland centers and ports, and possibly overrun the entire country before the rains began and before effective aid could be given to South Korea. The Communists would thereafter have time to consolidate their gains, mop up the country and present the free world with an accomplished situation about which nothing could be done short of a declaration of war against Korea. At the most, Russia undoubtedly reasoned, the United States and other free nations would protest loudly and hotly in the United Nations, but Russia had many ways to handle that without war. And so another advance in world communism would be accomplished and the task of dominating the remainder of Asia would be made easier for her.

AMERICAN REACTION TO THE COMMUNIST THRUST IN KOREA

In a complete reversal of American policy toward the Asiatic mainland, the President ordered immediate aid to South Korea. The timetable between the beginning of the invasion, American aid, and United Nations action, is a matter of hours and the order of the steps somewhat irregular. It was clear that the United States determined to move in any event, but simultaneously sought United Nations authorization and approval. I say that that was the proper step. Thereafter American aid was expanded into actual American participation with United Nations approval in what was called police action on a breach of the peace.

Asserting concern for its own security in the Pacific, the United States went beyond the Korean situation to prevent Formosa from threatened invasion, to speed aid to the French in Indochina, and to strengthen the Philippines. The Formosan action amounted to American intervention in the war between Nationalist and Communist China.

American action was interpreted as the drawing of a line to contain communism in Asia somewhat parallel to American efforts to prevent Communist expansion in western Europe, Greece, Turkey, and Iran. The action was well received in the United States and in free nations abroad, with a feeling that the air had been clarified and at long last a positive American far eastern policy laid down.

RUSSIAN REACTION TO THE AMERICAN MOVE

There is much to indicate that Russia was surprised by the speed and forcefulness of American action. She was probably taken off guard by the equally swift and decisive action of the United Nations Security Council.

Russia's appraisal of American policy led her to believe that the United States would not fight for Korea. Russia's experience in the United Nations led her to believe that there would be some protest, much talk, and no action. Probably Russia believed that inaction would be certain anyway if she remained away from the emergency sessions. There are many explanations for Russia's abstention from the emergency sessions, but whatever the true cause may be Russia was taken by surprise at the decisiveness of the Security Council's action. It was not until after the second meeting of the Council on June 27 when sanctions were authorized and American military action approved that Russia awakened to the importance of the Security Council's action. Even then it was not until July 3 that North Korea made her protest to the United Nations, and July 4 before Gromyko issued the Russian statement. Both statements made the same case, and were almost identical in almost the same language, charging South Korea with the attack by instigation of American imperialists.

Although the United States, with the support of almost 50 members of the United Nations, practically threw down the gauntlet to Russia, the Soviet Union did not take on the direct challenge. This indicated that for the time being at least, Russia was not ready to risk a war in which she is directly engaged. I wish to underscore the words, "in which she is directly engaged." She preferred to wait and see, undoubtedly to appraise the situation for the next move. Russia will probably observe the course of the military action and wait until the balance is tipped clearly before deciding upon her next move.

COURSES THE KOREAN INCIDENT MAY TAKE

The North Korean forces are committed to invasion, and I think we must assume that they will press on until halted and forced to withdraw. The United States and the United Nations are committed to halt the invasion, and America will step up American military action until North Korean forces are driven north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

It will take time, but in the absence of any other contingency, it is almost certain that the United States miiltary forces will prevail, although at great damage to Korea and her people, both in the North and in the South.

It is the possibility of other contingencies which creates the real risk and danger in the situation. We must look for these contingencies. What are they?

The key to the future lies in Russia's hands. What Russia does now or in the immediate future will determine the course of world history. By her management of conditions, as well as by American mismanagement of conditions, Russia alone has freedom of action in the present Korean situation. What are the probabilities?

First. Russia can regard the Korean situation as merely another incident on the fringe of her borders. She can protest to the United States and before the United Nations while taking no action and risk of her own. She can make much propaganda in the Far East about American imperialism and aggression.

This would mean that Russia elects to treat Korea as an expendable satellite on the fringe of Communist Russia's

borders. Korean manpower and resources would be risked without cost, or at only small cost to Russia.

Such a decision would be in perfect harmony with Russia's grand strategy to use satellites and fringe incidents in different parts of the world to compel the United States and other free countries to exhaust their resources, strain their economies, and expend their manpower in the steady war of attrition.

The effect of such action upon the United States and in the United Nations would be to confine the Korean incident to an international police action. In due time the North Korean invaders would be pushed back north of the thirty-eighth parallel and the problem of an independent Korea would either be left to time or to the involved conciliation machinery of the United Nations, where Russia may even salvage something for her aims in that vast area.

World opinion would dictate that either the United States or the United Nations repair the physical damage done to the helpless Koreans and their country. Thus the cost of police action and the cost of subsequent repair would be borne by the free nations of the world, principally the United States.

Police action rather than war is the minimum possibility, probably what both the United States and the United Nations hope for, that can result in the Korean situation. But if nothing more than this eventuates, Russia will have aimed for one target, Communist control of Korea, and hit another—further wearing down of the United States at small cost and absolutely no risk to the U. S. S. R.

Second. As things now stand, Russia can swing aid, not her own and without committing her own country to any war risk whatever, in the form of Manchurian Chinese and even Koreans now in Manchurian armies. Anywhere from 100,000 to half a million men could be moved quickly to the support of North Korea.

A variant of this move is to recruit Communist brigades from the Communist satellites of eastern Europe and throw them to the support of North Korea, much as was done in the Spanish civil war.

Should this take place, the hope of the United States and of the United Nations to confine the North Korean outbreak to police action would fail. There are limits to the idea of police action. Driving a well-drilled, well-equipped North Korean army of at least 100,000 men back north of the thirty-eighth parallel already strains the idea of police action. Many people are wondering why we call this a police action and not war when our boys are dying in Korea. However, in the circumstances it is tenable. But if reenforcements of Manchurian Chinese or international Communist brigades are thrown to the support of North Korea, the idea of police action against them is strained to the ridiculous. The condition then passes from police action to war.

Chinese Communist forces may very well move to the support of North Korea on the ground that American Formosan action is belligerent intervention in the Chinese civil war. If they take this stand the United States would find itself in the double role of police agent for the United Nations and de facto party to war with China. In this case, the latter would swallow the former, and the United States would stand in the deplorable position of being at war with China, a complete reversal of our century-old friendship with the Chinese people.

It is possible that full-scale Communist reinforcements from Manchuria, China proper, or from European sources would compel speedy withdrawal of American forces from Korea to avoid a far-eastern Dunkerque. Certainly, a quarter of a million Communists, trained and well-equipped, could drive the present small American force into the sea. American valor would be no match against overwhelming numbers and superior weight of equipment.

What, then, does the United States and the United Nations do? The police action is then lost. The situation compels American withdrawal or the alternative of annihilation, or of being driven into the sea.

If the United States accepts war with Manchuria or with China and attempts to hold a foothold on the Asiatic mainland with its own and perhaps other allied forces, it is then committed to full-scale war. This could go on for many years as the exhausting military actions of Japan in China demonstrated, from 1937 to 1945. Here again, the United States would be playing the game of Russian strategy exactly as Russia desires. It would be a major step in the war of attrition by which Russia hopes to wear down her principal opponent, the United States.

Third. A third possibility is that after Russia sees that the United States is deeply involved in Korea either in police action or with Communists in a wider Asiastic theater, the U. S. S. R. may open up diversions in other areas. Since Russia has such a wide degree of freedom of action, such diversions may take place in one or more of several areas. Enough soft and trouble spots have been prepared for her that Russia can move in almost any direction—Iran, Yugoslavia, Germany, for example. Undoubtedly, Russia would pick an area in which the power potentials would be strongly in her favor so as to deter the United Nations and any combination of free nations from action.

Here again, Russia would move only through satellites whose manpower and resources she deems expendable. Action so taken would be most effective without risk of war or cost to the U. S. S. R.

In this case the United States would again be confronted with the vital question of how to meet the new crisis. If the outbreak was permitted to go by default because of Korean commitments or otherwise, Russian aims would be accomplished. Either the diversion would be pushed farther, or a new one undertaken. If the United States attempted to meet it, American strength would be drawn down trying to handle two commitments in widely separated regions. Moreover, there would be no assurance that a third or fourth diversion would not be created by the U. S. S. R. Has the United States a plan in case these crises come about? The strain on nerves that would result from such developments would be difficult to bear.

Possessing such freedom of action, and with so many soft and trouble spots open to Communist exploitation throughout the world, there is almost no limit to harassing actions by the U. S. S. R. Russian strategy is to employ them continually in a war of attrition against the United States without risk of war to Russia and without much expenditure to Russia in men and materials.

How is this threat to be met?

United Nations police action is highly desirable, but from this analysis it should be clear that it is not enough. At will, the U. S. S. R. can turn even this to serve her strategy of wearing down the United States and the free nations.

The United States could wage war indefinitely and at enormous cost in Asia without ever reaching the heart of the world problem even if the United States, supported by other free nations, were ultimately successful.

I wish to emphasize the statement that the United States could wage war indefinitely and at enormous cost in Asia without ever reaching the heart of the world problem—and this is the important part of the sentence—without ever reaching the heart of the world problem, even if the United States, supported by other free nations, were ultimately successful. I shall later discuss where the heart of this trouble is.

Meeting crises all around the fringe of the Russian orbit would be equally exhausting and inconclusive.

Abundant experience has shown that no amount of conciliation can be reached with Russia without paying prices which strengthen communism and weaken the free world. Refusal of the U. S. S. R. to complete negotiations for an Austrian peace treaty unless the free nations make important concessions to communism in the status of Trieste, is the latest case in point. Blackmail in world politics is inseparably a part of Russian strategy whose single goal is nothing short of Communist domination of the world.

No appeals in the name of peace, justice, Christianity, morality, humanity, or for the future of the world and its tortured peoples have any effect upon the U. S. S. R. She has shown that in her ruthless drive for domination she is willing to sacrifice them all. Far from deterring Russia, world demoralization and destruction actually serve her as they eat away the foundations of the free world.

In these circumstances and in this juncture of world history, what then are the effective policies left open?

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH ACTION MUST BE BASED

At this late hour what are the basic assumptions on which action must be based? When these are known there will be better understanding of the action to be proposed. Prime among these basic assumptions are the following:

First. World War II was fought to prevent integration of the Eurasian land

mass by force and its domination by a single power.

Second. Postwar diplomacy by treaties, alliances, appeasement and bungling has permitted progressive domination of this vital area by the U. S. S. R., professing a system which aims to destroy the free world and to replace it with the Communist system and dictatorship.

Third. Russian strategy aims at nothing short of world domination by using satellite manpower and resources to engage the free nations in successive crises involving great cost to them while entailing no risk of war or cost to the U. S. S. R.

Fourth. The Korean situation is the latest of these crises.

Fifth. In the interest of peace and orderly processes, the United Nations has officially declared North Korea the aggressor in violation of the United Nations Charter and her action a breach of international peace. The United Nations has authorized a police action to halt the aggression, calling upon all states' members to give aid in support of law and order.

Sixth. The Korean crisis cannot be resolved by the United States or by the United Nations if Russia wills otherwise. As a corollary, Russia alone has power to confine the Korean situation to a police action or a breach of the peace.

Seventh. Russia has refused to cooperate in the effort to end Korean hostilities. On the contrary, she shows signs of action which may greatly widen hostilities.

NEW AND DRASTIC POLICY NECESSARY

The awful prospect of wide Asiatic operations and possibly European crises makes imperative a new and drastic policy by the United States and by the United Nations.

The Security Council should take the immediate position that it is aware that the U. S. S. R. is the prime moving force behind the repeated emergencies and crises which constantly threaten the peace of the world. Except for the instigation of the Soviet Union many of these crises would never occur, or would be confined to small proportions.

The Security Council should take the immediate position that it will not exhaust its energies on these trouble spots without holding the Soviet Union itself responsible when the evidence plainly establishes that fact, as it does now in Korea.

To that end the United States should ask at once for an extraordinary meeting of the United Nations Security Council and when the Council meets the United States should place before it the following proposition:

1. The Security Council, having resolved that North Korea is an aggressor and is engaged in a breach of the peace in violation of the United Nations Charter; and

2. Having deputized states-members to halt the aggression by force of arms to the end that peace may be restored in the world community—

Resolves, That while it recognizes considerations which may prevent any member from participating in the authorized action to halt a breach of the peace in Korea, it asserts the duty of all states-members of the United Nations to refrain from giving aid, direct or indirect, to the North Korean aggressor; and further

Resolves, That upon proof that any nation is aiding the North Korean aggressor, directly or indirectly, by manpower, arms and implements of war, the Security Council will consider the nation giving such aid, or such nation responsible for such aid, guilty of obstructions to international peace and order and engaged in acts of war against states-members of the United Nations.

If the Security Council approves the resolution so placed before it, it should be American policy to take such action as will give maximum effect to the Council's findings, as we did in connection with the resolution adopted in relation to the aggression by North Korea.

At the same time that it presents this resolution for immediate action by the Security Council, the United States should clarify its own policy. Clarification has been already too long delayed.

The United States should declare that American security and the peace of the world demands an immediate announcement that the United States refuses any longer to be pushed from pillar to post by Russian strategy in a war of nerves and attrition. We should further declare as we ask the United Nations to declare that we will no longer be deluded by crises, emergencies, and incidents managed by Russia on the outskirts of the Russian sphere domination and directed against the United States or the free world.

We should declare, as we ask the United Nations to declare, in plain terms that we are well aware of the real source of most of the repeated crises and emergencies and that we shall go to the root of the trouble which is the governing authority of the U. S. S. R. That is the heart that moves, that is the brain that directs the action of the U. S. S. R. We have no quarrel with the Russian people, but we shall not stand idly by while their men in the Kremlin threaten the security of the United States and destroy the peace of the world.

We should announce in the strongest language that if the Security Council delays or does not approve the proposed resolutions, and that if it transpires that manpower, arms, and implements of war are being given to North Korea or to any other area for warlike purposes by the U. S. S. R., the United States in defense of its own interests and security under article 51 of the United Nations Charter will take such direct action as its best judgment dictates.

Mr. President, I should like to place in the RECORD in connection with my remarks a table showing the territory and the people over which Russia has gained control by the strategy I have just described. This table shows that Russia, since 1939, has increased her dominion from 15 percent of the world's area to 30 percent. It shows also that her domination over the world's population has increased from 195,000,000 people to 748,000,000, or 33 percent of the total world population.

This table and an accompanying memorandum which shows the resources that have fallen under Russian domination have been prepared for me by the Library of Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the table and the memorandum may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Area and population controlled by Russia and her satellites

	Area in square miles	Population
U. S. S. R. in 1939	8,095,728	170,467,186
Territorial acquisitions of World War II	273,947	24,355,000
Total controlled in September 1945	[1] 8,369,675	[2] 194,822,186
PRESENT		
Albania	10,629	1,121,000
Austria (Soviet zone including Soviet sector of Vienna)	15,817	2,277,000
Bulgaria	42,796	7,021,000
China (excluding Tibet and Formosa)	2,648,795	454,367,000
Czechoslovakia	49,358	12,165,000
Germany (Soviet zone including Soviet sector of Berlin)	41,544	18,490,000
Hungary	35,902	9,333,000
North Korea	48,468	9,000,000
Outer Mongolia	622,744	900,000
Poland	121,131	24,775,000
Rumania	91,584	15,873,000
U. S. S. R.	8,473,444	192,900,000
Total	[3] 12,202,212	[4] 748,222,000

[1] 15 percent of world area.
[2] Less than 10 percent of world population.
[3] Almost 30 percent of total area of the world.
[4] 33 percent of total population of the world

RESOURCES OF RUSSIAN SATELLITES

Practically all of the countries which have fallen under the control of the U. S. S. R. since the end of World War II are important agricultural, grazing, and timber-producing areas. Other noteworthy resources of Soviet satellites are as follows:

POLAND

One of the leading producers and exporters of coal in Europe; former German Silesia is one of the chief manufacturing centers of Europe.

RUMANIA

Principal producer of petroleum in Europe outside the U. S. S. R.; also possesses other noteworthy mineral deposits.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Industrialization of this satellite is comparable to that of the western European countries; possesses coal and uranium deposits; her important manufacturing industry includes the well-known Skoda armament factory, textile, glass, and shoe industries.

EASTERN GERMANY

The Germans are reputed for their technical skills; this area also has uranium deposits.

CHINA

Possesses tremendous reservoir of manpower; coal and iron deposits in Manchuria; probably has substantial amounts of other unexploited mineral wealth.

POINT 4 SNAFU: HOW RED TAPE SCRAMBLED THE FORMOSA PROJECT—ARTICLE FROM NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled "Point 4 Snafu: How Red Tape Scrambled the Formosa Project," published in the July 17, 1950, issue of Newsweek.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

POINT 4 SNAFU: HOW RED TAPE SCRAMBLED A FORMOSA PROJECT

(Since his inaugural day, when President Truman enunciated his "bold new program," point 4 has been hailed by administration supporters as a joint Government-business enterprise to help the economically downtrodden of the earth. To sell the program to Congress and the American people, the State Department has stressed that private engineering and consulting firms will be brought in on a contract basis, relieving the Government of most of the expense. Samuel Shaffer of Newsweek's Washington bureau tells how, in the first major test, these promises were forgotten and how bureaucratic red tape snarled up a vital irrigation project in Formosa, and so irritated Congess that it cut the point 4 appropriation to 28 percent of what the administration has been seeking.)

The incredible story begins in September 1949. The Nationalist Government in Formosa had asked the Johnston International Co., an engineering firm of Los Angeles, to make a survey of irrigation potentiaitlies on the strategic island. Without development of adequate irrigation, the company was told, Formosa would soon be faced with economic collapse.

The Johnston Co. borrowed William I. Gardner from the Sacramento branch of the Interior Department Bureau of Reclamation. Taking a 2-month leave without pay, the geologist made a survey. On the basis of his findings, the Chinese Government entered into a $3,000,000 contract with the Johnston Co. for an underground water system to run the length of Formosa. To raise the cash, the Formosans sold 30,000 tons of their sugar crop to Greece, which paid for it in ECA dollars.

Work was to start in July and be completed by October 1. Any delay beyond this date would mean a 60 percent cut in sugar plantings by Formosan farmers and serious economic disturbances. "A gratifying example of private implementation of the President's plan," the State Department said. The Johnston people purchased $1,000,000 worth of drilling equipment, motors, jeeps, and so on, which were immediately moved to west coast docks for shipment to Formosa. It also requested passports for 100 engineers.

Then the trouble began. The Office of International Trade in the Commerce Department flatly refused to grant export licenses for the machinery, purportedly because the State Department was afraid it would fall into Communist hands. Hilton C. Smith, the Johnston Co.'s Washington representative, pleaded wearily with the Commerce, State, and Agriculture Departments to reverse the OIT decision. On June 12, just 48 hours before the ship was scheduled to sail for Formosa, the export licenses came through.

BOG DOWN

Meanwhile, the State Department has refused to issue passports to the 100 engineers. After a month of haggling, the Department agreed on passports for 32, and the company bowed to the decision. But with the reduced force of engineers, the company felt that it was imperative to reengage the services of the geologist, Gardner. He knew more about the project than anyone else and had gained the confidence of the Formosans. A request made to the Reclamation Bureau's Sacramento office was quickly granted, then vetoed by Reclamation Commissioner Michael Straus, who insisted on a State Department O. K.

Hilton Smith began his weary rounds again. After he was shuffled from functionary to functionary, the State Department told him it would raise no objections if Gardner went as a private citizen. To do this, the Interior Department told Smith, the geologist would have to quit his Government job. This made little sense to Gardner. He refused to dump a good Government job for a 2-month stint.

Smith was stymied. It was now June 15. So Smith carried his troubles to Senator WILLIAM KNOWLAND, member of the Senate Appropriations Committee which was hearing testimony on point 4. The California Republican brought the matter up while Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk (in charge of Far East affairs) was on the stand.

"We have not had a showing that this particular individual is essential to the program," said Rusk.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"Senator GUY CORDON. What difference does it make?

"RUSK. It makes this difference, Senator. We do not object to his going as a private citizen, but when he goes as a Government official, then we have a special problem due to the special circumstances in which officials find themselves in case of emergencies.

"KNOWLAND. We have an ECA mission in Formosa. * * * We had an American military mission in Greece in the middle of a civil war. * * * We have a mission in Korea. * * * They believe that (Gardner) * * * is essential to carry on the work. It is the first practical point 4 program that I have seen that is not costing our Government money. * * *

"CORDON. The chief objection seems to be that it does not cost us any money. * * * You have answered most of my questions on point 4 along with that."

That same day, KNOWLAND wrote to Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman. Getting no answer, he phoned Chapman a few days later. The Secretary had never received the letter, he said, but promised to look into the matter. KNOWLAND never heard from him again. On June 23, Hilton Smith was finally permitted to talk to Straus. The commissioner remained seated and didn't extend his hand in greeting. Before Smith could tell his story, Straus gave him a flat rejection. He wouldn't release the vitally needed Gardner.

When Mr. Truman ordered American warships to protect Formosa, Smith felt that a return to the State Department might be fruitful. "This water-development program can prevent the economic collapse of Formosa," he told a State official. "Should this happen, we are arbitrarily permitting the Communists to take the island." The official came up with a brilliant idea. If the Johnston company requested the Chinese Embassy to request the State Department for Gardner's services, then the Department could request the Interior Department to release Gardner to State. Of course, Gardner would then require a loyalty check which might take weeks or months.

SLASH

On July 5, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted by a large margin to cut point 4 money from $35,000,000 to $10,000,000, and KNOWLAND took the floor to explain why his committee had made this 72-percent slash. After going into the Johnston company case, he said:

"With the utmost charity, I may say that there is not a business organization, large or small, in the United States that could not have solved this problem by two 5-cent telephone calls in 10 minutes on a matter of this urgency."

As he spoke, the 32 engineers and the $1,000,000 worth of equipment sat in Formosa waiting for Gardner. The American occupation forces in Japan, which buy most of the Formosan sugar crop, waited for Gardner. The island's economy threatened, Chinese officials waited for Gardner. The one man essential to the operation waited in Sacramento while Commissioner Straus persisted in refusing him leave without pay. And the State Department, bowing to interdepartmental protocol, still refused to put pressure on Straus.

Said Hilton Smith: "We're about ready to throw in the sponge."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to say in regard to the article I have placed in the RECORD that I have just now been informed by a representative of the Department of State that in order to unscramble this situation they have asked that Mr. Gardner, who was mentioned in the article, be transferred from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, to the Department of State, where the State Department will make his services available. I merely wish to say that I think it is unfortunate that the Bureau of Reclamation showed so little interest in point 4 that their acts in this matter were almost a sabotage of the program.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Nevada will advise me how long he thinks it will be before we shall finish with this section of the bill. I am particularly interested in knowing when the Treasury-Post Office section of the bill will be reached.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, we have about completed action upon the portion of the bill dealing with the State Department. The next portion of the bill is that dealing with appropriations for the Department of Justice, and then comes the portion of the bill dealing with appropriations for the Department of Commerce and for the Judiciary.

In view of the way we are proceeding, it seems to me that we probably shall require most of the remainder of the afternoon on the sections preceding the section dealing with the Treasury-Post Office appropriations. However, that is only a guess. Of course, all of us have seen much faster progress made in times past.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum, and that the order for the calling of the roll may be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 56, in line 16, after the word "expended", to insert "and in addition, the Institute is authorized, prior to June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts for the purposes of such act, as amended, in an amount not to exceed $7,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration—Salaries and expenses, general administration," on page 59, line 2, after the word "field", to strike out "$2,175,000" and insert "$2,125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," on page 59, line 11, after "(31 U. S. C. 529)", to strike out "$7,300,000" and insert "$7,475,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division," on page 59, line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "$3,850,000" and insert "$3,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," on page 60, line 12, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "$12,600,000" and insert "$12,847,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fees and expenses of witnesses," on page 60, line 22, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry," on page 61, line 6, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$4,000,000" and insert "$1,300,000"; and in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$250,000" and insert "$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal prison system—Buildings and facilities," on page 66, line 12, after the word "account", to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$800,000"; in line 17, after the word "which", to strike out "$270,000" and insert "$170,000"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$970,000" and insert "$870,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Alien Property—Salaries and expenses," on page 67, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$4,240,000" and insert "$4,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me ask whether the committee amendment on page 56, in lines 16 to 19, has been agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which that amendment was agreed to may be reconsidered.

I am informed that of the 300 positions in the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 128 of them fall in the category with salaries ranging from $7,000 to $10,750—or that 43 percent of the personnel are receiving salaries of $7,000 a year or more, indicating that this program is rather top-heavy with high-paid personnel.

It is my intention to move that the appropriation, instead of being $5,000,000, be reduced to $4,500,000, and that the contract authorization specified in line 19 be reduced from $7,000,000 to $5,000,000—in short, effecting a reduction of $500,000 in the appropriations and $2,000,000 in the contract authorizations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois requests unanimous consent for reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment on page 56, in lines 16 to 19, has been agreed to.

Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Reserving the right to object, let me say that I think the Senator from Illinois is addressing his suggestion to the wrong part of the bill. I think the part to which he should address his suggestion is on page 105, the portion relating to the State Department—reading as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed $767,500 of the funds available to the Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including administrative services performed for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

I am of the opinion that the Senator should address his suggestion to that item, rather than to the item to which he has just referred.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the appropriation on page 105 of the bill, in line 12, is only in the amount of $767,500, whereas the appropriation dealt with on page 56, at the point I have indicated, is $5,000,000.

The number of employees to whom I have called attention totals 300, with 128 of them receiving salaries between $7,000 and $10,750. So the salaries of those 128 employees would be well in excess of $1,000,000, and therefore their salaries cannot be covered by the item of $767,500 appearing on page 105—as we may determine by the simple process of multiplication.

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course, the item on page 105 is a part of the item on page 56.

Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois does not give us any good reason why we should agree to the change he has suggested, because he does not say that he is definitely or reliably informed that there is such a category of salaries. Moreover, the evidence before the committee does not justify that conclusion.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let me read from the Senate committee hearings, on page 759:

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT STRENGTH

Chairman McKELLAR. In the House hearings, on page 1285, Mr. STEFAN asks:

"How many people do you have employed over-all domestically and in the field in all categories?"

The rest of the conversation reads as follows:

"Mr. MYER. In 1950, we have 375 positions with 300 of them filled, Mr. STEFAN."

On the next page, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] asked:

I am reading from page 1286 now of the House hearings under the head "Statement of number and percentage of employees in 1951 estimate whose annual rates are $7,000 or more."

Under the salary range of $7,000 to $8,999 in Washington there are 13, in the field 89, with a total of 102. That is, 102 draw anywhere from $7,000 to $8,999.

In the category of $9,000 to $9,999 there are 4 in Washington, 12 in the field, with a total of 16.

In the salary range of $10,000 and over there are 7 in Washington, 3 in the field, and 10 in total.

The total is 128. I may say to the Senator, by his own cross examination, he brought forth the fact that there were 128 employees with salaries in excess of $7,000 each. In view of the fact that this is three-sevenths of the total number of employees in the Institute, it seems to me that this organization is topheavy with highly paid help, and that we might very well, in view of the situation of the country and of the budget, impose a cut of at least $500,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, still reserving the right to object, let me say to the Senator that it has been disclosed that these employees are of a particular type. They are experts who must be paid the salaries indicated in order to obtain their services. They are not ordinary workmen. They are experts selected for specific work. We shall have many of them in point 4, as well.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator knows the definition of an expert, I am sure—a man who is a long way from home.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; I have heard that; and that is the reason—these employees go a long way from home.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McCARRAN. I object for the time being. I do not know that I shall object eventually. I suggest to the Senator from Illinois that the matter go over, and perhaps I can confer with him and we may be able to arrive at an understanding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The matter has already gone over. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 70, line 12, after "(not exceeding $1,000)", to strike out "$1,300,000" and insert "$1,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 72, line 24, after the word "work," to strike out "$29,500,000" and insert "$28,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 74, line 5, after the word "aviation", to strike out "$97,000,000" and insert "$99,775,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not wish to be captious, but these amendments are going through with supersonic

speed, and they generally call for increases. I should like to raise the question regarding the amendment on page 74, line 5, that the committee has recommended an increase of $2,750,000 over the appropriation provided by the House. Once this amendment is adopted, it is going to be very hard indeed to have the action reversed.

Mr. President, I should like to know what the reason is, and why there should be an increase of about $3,000,000 in the Civil Aeronautics Administration. I may say that the House report says there exists a definite requirement as to personnel utilization and to provide ways and means of more fully utilizing the potential available operational capabilities of the field personnel. Expenditures for the last year, Mr. President, were only $95,000,000. The House provided an increase of $2,000,000. The Senate Committee recommends an additional increase of $2,775,00, making a total increase of $4,775,000. Unless there is a good reason for it, I find myself very allergic to this request for an increase.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that there is good reason for these figures applying to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Much more equipment has been installed and many more ground guides and greater facilities for safety have been installed, requiring additional personnel. The committee recommended an appropriation of $99,775,000 for salaries and expenses. This is an increase over the House appropriation of $2,775,000 and is a reduction of $4,475,000 from the Budget Bureau's estimate. So that the amount recommended by the committee is nearly $4,500,000 under the budget estimate; and with the amount recommended by the committee, the CAA will be able, in the estimation of the committee, to continue at about the 1950 level.

The CAA came before the committee and asked for much more than this, and the Budget Bureau, in fact, allowed them more than this. It is a cut of nearly $4,500,000 from the estimate of the Budget Bureau. The committee feels that this increase is justified, because of the growing emphasis on the aviation program and because of the needs of keeping the safety program at the highest possible level.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to point out that the House report, on page 44—and the House reduced the appropriation $2,750,000 below the Senate figure—stated:

> No part of the reduction is to apply to any activitiy of the Administration dealing with promulgation or enforcement of safety regulations.

The reduction was to be on the nonsafety functions of the CAA.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senate Committee on Appropriations says in its report:

> The committee recognizes the results derived from the promulgation and enforcement of safety regulations. However, this activity alone does not assure safety. Other activities of the CAA, including air traffic control, aids to air navigation, and airport services, together with the cooperative effort of the entire aviation industry, are required to assure the public's safety in air travel. The committee recommends a balanced aviation safety program among the several activities within this appropriation.

That was the attitude of the Senate committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. If I may continue for a moment, I may say that this is a matter which was gone into at great length by the subcommittee. The hearings are before the Senator. We thought when we cut the budget estimate as much as we did, we were going just about as far as safety would permit us to go.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say first that the House committee, which provided an appropriation $2,750,000 less than that recommended by the Senate committee, said that the House cut would not interfere with safety. The House report indicates also that the reason the budget was asking for a large figure for CAA was that CAA has been assuming—and I now quote the House report—

> The message-handling function for commercial airlines of a purely private operations nature at some of the overseas airway communications stations.

Continuing to read from the House report:

> The investigative report suggested that the CAA take action to divest itself of the overseas communications function concerning private-message traffic, or else continue the serve on a fee basis. The committee is in complete accord with the following remark of the Administrator of the CAA, in his general statement:
>
> "It is our plan to completely eliminate the furnishing without charge of communication services for company traffic to air carriers operating between the United States and overseas points."

Resuming the statement of the committee:

> The committee is, however, at a loss to understand why such a situation has been allowed to exist for so long.

So, the implication is that if this service which is of a purely private nature, were put on a fee basis, or were discontinued, the CAA would need less money, and I think the Senator will find that the $2,750,000 extra is really going to provide communications service for private overseas airlines, which should be charged to the private lines themselves.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say two things. I thoroughly approve of the appropriation which has been recommended by the committee. In my opinion one of the most important things we can do is to assure, so far as possible, safety in air flights. As I see it, what we are trying to do—and I have followed this subject for several years—is, to build up safety precautions on the fields we now have before we extend too much into new fields. Let us take those two things together.

The subcommittee of which the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is chairman has reduced the amount for new airfields, but has increased slightly the amount for making greater safety precautions on the fields we now have. If the appropriation were left at its original figure, we would not only be unable to take care of our safety facilities this year, but we would actually have to cut down some of the stations we are now operating.

So far as the international situation is concerned, I would simply refer to one paragraph of the report:

> The effect of saving $420,000 by reducing the present operating level of overseas foreign aeronautical communication stations and the reduction of the stations will seriously interfere with the handling of overseas traffic and may result in inability to comply with international obligations.

There, in substance, is what was testified before the committee on the subject which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has brought up. I look upon the whole situation as involving safety in flying, which we want to make as safe as we can. I do not believe we can reduce the figure to the House amount without seriously interfering with the progress we are making in safety development.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President——

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know who has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada theoretically has the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The estimate of the Budget Bureau is $104,250,000. The committee has reduced this item to $99,775,000, which is $4,475,000 below the estimate. It seems to me the committee has done very well. The full committee approved what the subcommittee had done, and I hope that the committee amendment will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 7, after the word "storm", to strike out "$32,000,000" and insert "$27,500,000"; in line 8, after the word "which", to strike out "$26,500,000" and insert "$22,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in line 13, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "$13,461,500" and insert "$20,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is an increase of $6,500,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the item to which the Senator from Illinois makes reference is a contract authorization in the amount of $40,500,000, of which $26,500,000 is for liquidation of prior contract authority. The House allowed $32,000,000 with $26,500,000 allowed for liquidation of contract authority. The Senate committee recommends that the amount for liquidation of contract authority be reduced further, or a cut of $4,500,000 under the House figure. Based upon the rate of expenditure in the fiscal year 1950, the amount recommended by the committee will be entirely sufficient for the year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think the very able Senator from Nevada is

speaking of the committee amendment on line 8. I congratulate the committee on the good work done here, but in lines 13 and 14 there is authorized an additional contract authority of $6,500,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. This is a contract authorization also, and in the opinion of the committee, the increase was justified and in keeping with the history of the matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, there is great need for economy, and here is an increase of $6,500,000 above the figure which the House committee believes to be proper. I shall vote against this committee amendment, but I wonder if the committee would not withdraw its request for an increased appropriation in the general interest of national economy.

Mr. McCARRAN. No, Mr. President; this was inserted after long consideration and careful study, and it is in keeping with the entire history of the transaction.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 14, after the numerals "1953", to strike out "$45,000,000" and insert "$37,000,000"; and in line 15, after the word "which", to strike out "$42,000,000" and insert "$34,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 9, after the word "expenses", to insert "of which $35,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration for such expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask the meaning of the amendment on page 79? Does it mean an authorization of $6,000,000 or an additional authorization of $35,000?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is a transfer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board," on page 80, line 5, after the word "binding", to strike out "$3,400,000" and insert "$4,000,000", a colon, and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Board without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such Departments."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $600,000 over the appropriation provided by the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator refer to page 80?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; to the amendment which is now under consideration. The House appropriated $3,400,000. The committee recommendation is $4,000,000. It is an increase of $600,000 plus transfers. I might point out that the total appropriation was a million and a half dollars in 1945, and it has been steadily increasing ever since. A large part of the increases which have been granted have been allegedly for the purpose of decreasing a large backlog of work, but despite increased appropriations, delay in making decisions and failure to decrease the alleged backlog have continued. The House committee has long recognized the fact—and I read from the House report, page 46:

> That the trouble with this agency of Government was not one of appropriations.

We have had a supposed reorganization of the CAB along the lines suggested by the Hoover Commission, and I believe that if the recommendations of the Hoover Commission brought about increased efficiency, as is alleged to be the case, the CAB does not need this increased appropriation. I therefore suggest that the Senate restore the House appropriation by rejecting the committee amendment and thereby save $600,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 80, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada with reference to the amendment just agreed to, wherein it is stated:

> *Provided,* That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Board without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories surplus to the needs of such departments.

I should like to have some explanation of that broad grant of authority.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator's question, this equipment, as suggested, is surplus, and instead of buying it the Army is authorized to transfer it to the CAB in place of having the CAB purchase new equipment.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. In view of events of the last week, is it presupposed that the Army, Navy, and Air Force will not need these supplies?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not certain that I caught the Senator's question. However, the material must be declared to be surplus before it can be transferred. When it is declared to be surplus, it may be transferred by the authorities to the CAB for public use. Otherwise the CAB would be required to purchase the material, and an appropriation would have to be made for that purpose.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I say a word?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Kansas makes a very good point on this particular item. One of the lessons which we have learned during the past few weeks is that we have disposed of too much surplus material. Because we have rushed the disposal of surplus materials, we now find ourselves weakened and in a position of not being able to furnish the supplies which are so much needed to back up our troops in Korea. I think the Senator's point is well taken, not only that the Army and Navy may need the supplies, but that the policy of declaring material surplus material has gone too far.

Mr. McCARRAN. In further answer to the Senator from Kansas, and also in answer to the suggestion made by the Senator from New Hampshire, I should like to read from the report of the committee, as follows:

> The amendment relating to the transfer of aircraft and aircraft parts from the Military Establishment is requested to provide authority for replacing obsolete and overage Board aircraft at no cost to the Board. At the present time the Board owns 17 aircraft of various types. Of this fleet, six are in need of major overhaul and fabric recovering, eight are in need of fabric recovering, and one is in a completely unflyable condition. All but six of the fleet are considered to be obsolete and should be repaired.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Is the impression sought to be conveyed that the committee took the position that the material was practically obsolete?

Mr. McCARRAN. The material mentioned in the report is regarded as practically obsolete, and must be repaired or replaced by these surplus commodities.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as I remember the testimony, I would say that the Senator from Nevada and I were convinced of the fact that the planes, which are to be used for replacement purposes only, are no longer of any service to the Air Force. They are antiquated planes. Their armament has been removed. They were transferred to the CAB for transportation purposes only, as they were no longer fit for fighting purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 82, line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "$5,000,000" and insert "$5,300,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $300,000, and is an increase of $245,000 over last year's appropriation. The committee in its report justifies this increase by stating that "the amount recommended by the committee will allow modest increases in the Office of Business Economics, the Office of Domestic Commerce, and the Office of International Trade." Mr. President, this is not the time to be making modest increases in civilian-agency spending. If we cannot make drastic reductions, we should at least make modest reductions, not modest increases.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "$2,050,000" and insert "$2,155,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $105,000 over the House appropriation. I hope it will be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office," on page 84, line 4, after the word "photolithography", to strike out "$11,300,000" and insert "$11,530,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is an increase of $230,000 above the House appropriation of $11,300,000 passed by the House. Although the committee admits in its report, on page 37, that this agency, namely, the Patent Office, has "an excessively high supervisory overhead," it went ahead and increased the appropriation by $230,000 over the House figure. This was done although the House had already increased by $460,000 the amount appropriated last year. I should think the $460,000 increase allowed by the House would be sufficient, and it should not be necessary to further increase the amount by $230,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. The committee recommends $11,530,000, which is an increase of $230,000 over the House figure, and a reduction below the budget estimate of $230,000. During the past year, for the first time in several years, more patent applications have been disposed of than have been received. The committee therefore restored half of the reduction made by the House, so that this tempo could be maintained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt. As many as favor the amendment will rise and stand until counted. [A pause.] Those who oppose the amendment will rise and stand until counted. [A pause.] The amendment is rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected. I make the motion because if there is any justification anywhere for a larger amount, it is in the field of patents. I am a lawyer, though not a patent lawyer. However, the Patent Office is in an outrageous condition. If today an inventor wants to get a patent, 2 or 3 years must elapse before his application can be heard. Due to the war effort the fact that the Patent Office has been moved two or three times, the office is in such condition that there is a backlog of cases which it is trying to make up. If my memory serves me aright, it will take 10 years before the Patent Office can be placed on a current working level. If the appropriation is cut to the amount represented by the rejection of the committee amendment, it will take a longer time before patent applications can be put on anywhere near a current basis.

If a man is able to make something by reason of his inventive genius or ingenuity, he should know whether he will get a patent without having to wait 2 or 3 years. It may be that in that time he may be dead, or something else may have happened. Certainly, in the interest of business and the proper functioning of our economic life, the small amount recommended by the committee should be appropriated for the Patent Office. I was tempted to do what the Senator from Illinois suggested, but I was convinced that this amount should be appropriated if the Patent Office is to operate anywhere near on a current basis. I hope my motion to reconsider will be agreed to and that the committee amendment will be restored to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was rejected. [Putting the question.]

Several Senators asked for a division.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A division is called for.

The Senate proceeded to divide.

Mr. McKELLAR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Maybank
Anderson	Hill	Millikin
Brewster	Hoey	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Mundt
Bridges	Humphrey	Murray
Butler	Ives	Myers
Byrd	Jenner	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Conor
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Connally	Kem	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Sparkman
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thye
George	McClellan	Tydings
Gillette	McFarland	Watkins
Graham	McKellar	Wherry
Green	McMahon	Wiley
Gurney	Magnuson	Williams
Hayden	Malone	Young
Hendrickson	Martin	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment, on page 84, line 4, was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for the benefit of Senators who came into the Senate Chamber since the original action was taken, I may say that last year the Patent Office received approximately $10,840,000. The House bill increased this by about $475,000 to $11,300,000, representing an increase of something more than 4 percent. The Senate committee proposed a further increase of $230,000. I am very glad that the Senate, on a division, rejected this increase, and I hope very much that the motion to reconsider may be defeated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a result of the rejection of the committee amendment on the motion of the Senator from Illinois, the Patent Office appropriation is reduced from $11,530,000 to $11,300,000, a cut of $230,000. I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the receipts of the Patent Office represent about 50 percent of its expenditures, so that the net cut is half of $230,000, or approximately $115,000.

By making that reduction, what are we sacrificing? We are reducing the force employed in the Patent Office by 75 men. The backlog of cases of patents pending in the Patent Office is now 220,000, and that number is being cut down at the rate of 21,000 a year. In other words, if there were retained the 75 employees in the Patent Office who would be lost to the office if the Senate committee amendment is rejected, it would still take 10 years to put the Patent Office on a current basis. At the present time it takes 2 years from the time an application for a patent is filed until the result is known.

It seems to me there are other places where we could make a cut. I have studied this particular case very closely because I have received many letters requesting that an increase in the appropriation be made. I did not want to have an increase made. But after studying the matter, I believe we should increase the appropriation to retain the present force, not to increase it, in order to give the man who wants to secure a patent a decent break. I do not consider that he has a decent break if he is made to wait 2 years for his patent. I do not consider it a good break when there is a backlog of 220,000 cases, which are being broken down at the rate of 21,000 a year. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts and of all Members of the Senate to the splendid work done by the Appropriations Committee. Chapter III, as reported by the Senate committee, is $44,773,730 under the House bill, and it is $119,516,165 under the estimate of the Budget Bureau. It seems to me the committee has done a wonderful job, and I hope the Senate will sustain the committee by voting for the motion to reconsider and to restore the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Massachusetts said that if we restored the House appropriation it would mean a reduction in personnel. I assume the Senator meant a reduction in personnel below that provided in the Senate report. Is it not true that the House bill grants $475,000 more than is presently appropriated, so that if we adopt the House figure we would have, not a decrease in the number of employees in the Patent Office, but an increase? We simply would not have as large an increase as would be the case if we adopted the recommendation of the Senate committee. Is that not the case?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I desire to answer the Senator from Illinois accurately, but it is a little hard to find the figure quickly. I think the figure on page 1372 of the hearings shows that, if the committee amendment should not be agreed to, the Patent Office would have to lay off 75 men whom they now have employed. I am not absolutely certain about that figure, but I believe it to be correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in order that Senators who were not present when action was taken on the amendment may be advised, I should like to say that the item in question is a part of the appropriation for the Department of Commerce. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate cut the appropriation for the Department of Commerce by 11 percent.

This is a Department for which we thought the full amount of the appropriation should be retained, so that the Department can properly perform its work.

The committee recommends $11,530,000, an increase of $230,000 over the House figure, and a reduction of $230,000 below the Budget figure.

During the past year, and for the first time in several years, more patent applications have been disposed of than ever before. Therefore, the committee voted to restore half of the reduction made by the House of Representatives, so that the tempo of the work might be continued in the Patent Office.

Let me say that the following testimony was received by the committee, from Mr. Marzall:

PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. MARZALL. That is true to a certain extent, Senator SALTONSTALL. But we have this to consider. We have had an increase from the Government Printing Office from 10 to 14 percent. The Patent Office does about $2,000,000 worth of printing a year, and that item of the increase of the Government Printing Office to the Patent Office would amount to about $220,000.

It was on that basis and on the basis that we hope to keep the work as current as possible and have the patents issued as rapidly as possible, that we thought it worth while to provide the amount of money recommended by the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 84, in line 4, was rejected.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 84, in line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 8568, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see pp. 10082–10084 of House proceedings for today.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, let me say that the conference report is signed by all the members of the committee of conference—both the majority members and the minority members. The report has been agreed to by the House of Representatives.

I ask for the immediate consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether the report is unanimous on the part of all the conferees. Perhaps the Senator has already stated that, but my attention was diverted for a moment.

Mr. HILL. Yes; the report is unanimous on the part of the Senate conferees—both the majority and the minority members—and is unanimous on the part of the House conferees. The report has been agreed to by the House of Representatives.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama for the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8568, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 13, 1950.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 17, 65, and 66 to the bill (H. R. 8568) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 28 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,648,500."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads," on page 86, line 22, after the words "per diem", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed $3,000,000, to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), shall be available until expended for continuing the construction of a laboratory, on a site already acquired, for permanent quarters for the testing and research work of the Bureau of Public Roads."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 24, after the word "expended", to strike out "$405,000,000" and insert "$385,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I desire to congratulate the committee on recommending a reduction in the appropriation for Federal-aid postwar highways from $405,000,000 to $385,000,000, or a saving of $20,000,000.

However, I should like to suggest that in this period of national emergency and relatively high employment, further road construction is not particularly needed in order to stabilize the economy. It might well be deferred, so far as the national defense situation is concerned, and it seems to me that we should make a further reduction in this item.

Therefore, to the committee amendment on page 87, in line 24, I offer the following amendment: Strike out the figure "$385,000,000" and insert "$285,000,000"; and, in addition, in line 25, to strike out "$263,491,000, and insert "$163,491,000."

The effect of this substitute amendment will be to make a saving of $100,000,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to ask the Senator whether he knows the relationship of the changes he proposes to the commitments which have been made to the States by the Bureau of Public Roads, and the relationship to the contracts which already are let, and under which construction already is proceeding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the point is that by the system of advance commitments, the Bureau of Public Roads has virtually taken away from the Congress the power to appropriate money. The Bureau of Public Roads makes commitments for long periods in advance. Then, when on the floor of the Senate we attempt to make reductions in the appropriations, we are told that the commitments have been made and that we cannot change the amounts.

Mr. President, we in the Congress have the power to appropriate, and it is about time that we used it. We should not abdicate the power of appropriating money.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me state that the Bureau of Public Roads exercises no such authority. The Congress itself has directed, many times, that the Bureau proceed in this way, and in no other way.

These appropriations are made every 2 years, because the State legislatures meet every 2 years; and the appropriations thus are made in advance, so that the State legislatures will know what funds they must appropriate in order to match the Federal Government appropriations. The State government appropriations are made on that basis, and there is a contractual obligation on the part of the United States to meet or

match the funds provided by the States. So there is no other way by which to proceed. We could not intelligently proceed on any other basis with the vast amount of highway construction in the United States.

The Senator does an injustice when he says that the bureaucrats do this. It is deliberately done every 2 years by the Congress of the United States, and the program is a sound one.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is it not true that we can simply postpone the appropriation of these funds, so that $100,000,000 which, under the amendment I have offered to the committee amendment, would not be expended this year, could be carried over into future years?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The adoption of the amendment I have offered would not mean that the projects will be abandoned, but would merely mean that the period of time during which construction would occur would be lengthened.

Mr. HAYDEN. It would mean that we would repudiate what is stated in the law as a contractual obligation on the part of the United States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] many times has called the attention of the Senate to the fact that we are losing control over our ability to appropriate, and that we are losing it because of the system of advance commitments. Although in many cases I do not agree with the senior Senator from Virginia, nevertheless it seems to me that in this respect he is correct, and that it is about time that we in the Congress asserted our control over the budget for the ensuing year. We should not tie ourselves up as to future periods.

At the present time we are facing a period of great national tension. It may be that we should devote such funds, not to highways, but to munitions. However, every dollar we put into highways will reduce by that much the amount of money we are able to devote to military preparations, materials, and the necessary contracts in that connection.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me say that the commitments for which this money is being appropriated were made 2 years ago.

The Senator from Illinois will have an opportunity quite promptly to accomplish his purpose, because there has been pending before the Senate Committee on Public Roads a bill which that committee has reported today, and which will be upon the calendar. That bill has been passed by the House. The bill contains authorizations for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, and contains provisions in regard to the contractual obligations to which the Senator has been addressing himself. If the Senator from Illinois is able to have those provisions deleted, he can cure the situation to which he objects. However, the proposal he now makes should not be agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not like to deal only with the distant scene in 1952 and 1953. I like to deal with the scene in 1950 and 1951. I do not think our hands should be tied by any commitments which have been made by Government bureaus, agencies or previous sessions of Congress.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, those of us who had the responsibility of maintaining the highway systems in the States during the war years, know how wholly inadequate our road systems were and how the heavy vehicles using the highways were pounding our hard-surface roads to pieces every day in the year.

I wish to commend the able Senator from Illinois for proposing reductions in any appropriation. Economy is a necessity. But I do not believe there is economy in denying to the Federal highway system an adequate appropriation, in order that the requests of the States to match the State funds for adequate road construction may be met. If we are confronted with another national emergency such as the war may bring to us, we will need to increase our hard-surfaced highway system in the United States, in order to transport that which will have to be transported. Furthermore, we shall have to supplement by truck our existing railroad transportation facilities, or we shall not be able to meet the demand for the movement of merchandise and war equipment which will confront the Nation.

For that reason, while I agree with the Senator from Illinois that we should economize, yet I believe that if we bring about an economy in this appropriation, it may not be economy, but a very expensive action, in its ultimate effect.

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. SALTONSTALL addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I inquire who has the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that this item goes beyond the question of appropriation. This obligation was created, not by this Congress but by the Eightieth Congress, for reasons outlined by the Senator from Arizona, which compels the States of Illinois, New Mexico, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as well as the other States of the Union and the possessions of the United States, to make their plans and programs 2 years in advance. That is because State legislatures meet but once every 2 years. The Eightieth Congress passed the authorization which necessitates this appropriation, since the obligation has already been created.

As stated by the Senator from Arizona, the Committee on Public Roads today reported a bill to take care of the roads for 1952 and 1953. But so far as 1950 and 1951 are concerned, the obligations for those years have been created, and the Senate would now be inconsistent and would be unfair to every State in the Union and to every possession of the United States if it were at this moment to reduce the appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I may make one remark, Mr. President, before I yield again, let me say that this alleged obligation may be one of two kinds—legal or moral. So far as the legal obligation is concerned, I should like to have my esteemed colleagues consult the Charles River Bridge case, the citation for which is 11 Peters 420—1837, and *Stone* v. *Mississippi* (101 U. S. 814—1880), in which I think the courts have held very decisively that one legislature cannot bind a future legislature. Each legislature, therefore, has the right to judge concerning its own appropriations. Therefore, the Eighty-first Congress is not bound by the action of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I think the Senator has correctly stated a sound rule of law. Nevertheless, the sovereign State of New Mexico, in order to meet its obligations under the law, and to participate in a contribution by the Federal Government for roads, must appropriate the money or make provision by which to match the contribution which was made by the Eightieth Congress. I think the rule of law outlined by the Senator from Illinois is correct. That is the way it should be. One legislature should not be able to bind another. That is the very reason why the thing is done as it is done here.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me suggest this to my good friend from New Mexico: Suppose we were to adopt my amendment and were to save $100,000,000, actually $120,000,000 in relation to the House figure. The Federal Government would appropriate $100,000,000 less. The States, under the 50–50 formula, would appropriate or spend $100,000,000 less. I do not think the condition of the States would be severely affected. What would happen would be that the State deficits would be less than they otherwise would be, or their surpluses would be greater. It seems to me therefore——

Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I may finish my sentence, I shall be glad to yield. It seems to me, therefore, that we should then, in a manner, be killing two birds with one stone: We would not only save $100,000,000 for the Federal Government, but we would also save $100,000,000 for the State governments. That, Mr. President, should constitute a great contribution to the war effort.

Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. THYE, Mr. MAYBANK and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am reminded of my experience as a small boy, chopping into a hornet's nest, with the hornets beginning to come buzzing at me from all directions. Again I seem to have chopped into a hornet's nest, and

the hornets are buzzing around me. First, I will yield to the Senator behind me, who is nearest to me, the distinguished Senator from Florida.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will have to make that decision. The Chair cannot make it for him.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. While I hesitate to acknowledge his classification of me as a hornet, I should like to suggest that my question to the distinguished Senator, I think, will bring out the facts which will give the Senate a basis upon which to work in this matter. The question to which I understand the Senator gave his answer was this: What relation does an additional cut of $100,000,000 have to commitments already made?

If the Senator will allow me to make a brief observation based on experience in this field, I may say that this has to do with two sorts of commitments. I am not on the committee, and therefore I cannot speak with authority as to how much of this amount comes under one class and how much comes under the other. The distinguished Senator from Arizona and other Senators who are present can give those figures. This, I repeat, has to do with two kinds of commitments. One is for actual repayments to States in the fiscal year 1951 of amounts which they will have paid to contractors upon contracts now existing, already made and now under execution. I do not know how much will come under that classification, but my experience would impel me to say that much the larger portion of this amount would come under that classification, as to which the Senator will see there could be no possible question of saving the States anything. To the contrary, the proposal of the Senator, if agreed to, might easily prevent reimbursement to the States under an agreement already made, based upon action taken, some of it by the Seventy-eighth Congress, in 1944, some of it by the Eightieth Congress in 1948, and some of it by the Eighty-first Congress last year.

Mr. President, what I should like to ask the Senator, if I may ask him now, is this: With reference to the amount of $100,000,000—which I hope is not taken out of the Senator's hat—what is the relation of the additional cut which he proposes to the commitments of the kind which I have just mentioned, and to further commitments of the second kind, which I think would be a much smaller amount, namely, commitments made to States, upon which they can make contracts in the approaching year, and upon which some small payments will be earned during the fiscal year 1951?

Can the Senator give me an answer to those questions? Without them, I should feel that we were completely without information upon which we could intelligently vote. I assume that the committee has gone to great lengths to find out just how much we can save as against the Budget estimate, and that it has already decided that as to the third postwar year, under the 1944 act, we can save nothing, and that, as to the first year under the 1948 act, we can save the $20,000,000 which is proposed to be cut from the budgeted recommendation by the committee's proposed amendment.

If the Senator can give us specific facts upon which we can make a greater cut, the junior Senator from Florida will be glad to support him. But, without such specific facts, I should be forced to the conclusion that the making of this cut would be a repudiation of our agreements with the States and would be a decided imposition of penalties upon the States. They have to pay the contractors 100 cents on the dollar and then require reimbursement of that portion to which, under the particular type of road concerned, they are entitled, under the Federal aid system.

If the Senator can answer the question, I should like to have him do so, because I should like very much to be in position to support him. I appreciate his zeal for economy. I do not care to be classified as a hornet, except in the case of economy, in which case I am perfectly willing to be so classified, but I should appreciate an answer to the specific question as to what relation the proposed $100,000,000 additional cut proposed by the Senator from Illinois bears to the specific commitment made by the Federal Government to the States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say——

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be delighted to yield to my good friend from South Carolina, who is not a hornet but is a good hard-working bee.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Illinois. But as to the contract obligations we have in connection with the States, I should like to remind my distinguished friend, the able junior Senator from Illinois, of the enormous gas taxes collected by the Federal Government from the owners of automobiles who drive up and down the roads of the Nation and who pay the additional tax.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will my good friend from Minnesota be willing to defer, so that I may try to answer the Senator from Florida?

My proposal of a reduction, if it were agreed to, would leave nearly $300,000,000. It would seem to me that would be sufficient to make payments on past work. Virtually every appropriation is to settle for past construction; none of it is for construction in the current year for which we are appropriating. I am leaving three-fourths of the total to settle it up.

Mr. HOLLAND. What proportion of the $100,000,000 additional cut suggested by the distinguished Senator does he propose to apply against the sum of $263,491,000, which is the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the three postwar fiscal years by the act of 1944, and what proportion does he propose to apply against the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1950, under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1948? What proportion does he propose to apply against the amounts which are required to be repaid to the States for the repair or reconstruction of highways or bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The proposal I made was that the entire reduction should be concentrated on the projected appropriation of $263,000,000 carried out under section 2 of the Highway Act of 1944.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does the Senator know that it is a fact that the funds for the third year of the postwar period as provided for in the 1944 act are already expended, and we are completing the work which was proposed under the 1944 act, and the chances are that every dollar of the amount provided is money which must be repaid to the States in the approaching fiscal year for work done under contracts which have already been let, either during the present year or as far back as 1949? Does not the Senator realize that it is a clean-up of the 1944 act, and that probably every dime of it is due under contracts let long ago?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Florida that he suggested that the cut of $100,000,000 be made in the appropriations under the act of 1948 of $115,000,000. If this would enable me to win his support, I should be very glad to have the money transferred to that item. I am trying to make it possible for the Senator to carry out his desire for economy.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Minnesota. He has been waiting for some time, which has put me in the ungracious position of being impolite to him.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I appreciated the Senator's humorous reference to hornets. There cannot be any economy in restricting Federal road funds, because if we do not proceed with highway construction we are absolutely depriving ourselves as a Nation of an adequate highway system. As the able Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] stated, we are denying ourselves revenue in the form of gas taxes.

Furthermore, Mr. President, during the war years those of us who were administering the affairs of state knew we were accumulating State funds and earmarking them. They were funds which were by statute earmarked; they were highway construction funds. We were denied materials with which to build highways. The Federal Government could not match funds with the States because we were denied materials. In the postwar years the State and Federal Governments proceeded with long-delayed highway construction, and we are now just catching up in the postwar years with highway construction which normally should have proceeded through 1943, 1944, and 1945. Unless we are willing to give the Federal Bureau of Roads the funds necessary to match the State funds, we are not carrying out the highway-construction program which has

been long deferred. I think there would be no economy in making the reduction which the very able and conscientious Senator from Illinois has proposed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend from Minnesota that his statement illustrates the difficulty with which we find ourselves faced when we suggest a concrete reduction. We all recognize the need for economy; we recognize the fact that we had a large deficit in the fiscal year which has just ended. We are faced with a deficit next year of from $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, not including possible war expenditures. The chances are the Korean situation will call for the expenditure of large sums of money, and we shall be in a difficult financial situation next year. The Senator from Minnesota, who is one of the finest Members of this body, recognizes that situation very well. When we recommend a cut in certain items, Senators are very reluctant to make a cut.

What I think we have got to do is to appraise the needs of the particular service in the light of the general financial situation with which we are faced. We are faced with the situation of a deficit, with high employment. The larger the deficit, the more we shall have to borrow. The more we borrow, the more credit the banks will have to create. The greater the credit, the greater the rise in prices, and the greater the economic disturbance.

I want good roads, as does everyone else. I do not drive an automobile, but my friends have automobiles and take me out for rides, and it is very pleasant to travel on the roads. But the question is whether we can afford this great expenditure in a period of great concern——

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a moment.

Whenever we make a proposal of a reduction, we are told that we are legally committed to make the expenditure. We need resolute courage. The law is behind us. We are not legally committed. The decisions in the Charles River Bridge and Stone against Mississippi cases establish the fact that we are legally free. We can so adjust the appropriation that we can meet amounts due on past work and merely slow down the rate of future constructions. For every dollar we withhold on future construction, there will be a corresponding State dollar which will not be spent, so we shall be saving $2 for the country as a whole. For every dollar we save for the Federal Government we shall be multiplying our good works.

I hope Senators will not interfere with this means by which we can release large quantities of energy, materials, and labor, and save at least $100,000,000. Furthermore, I am not proposing to eliminate the highway program completely. We would still have nearly $300,000,000 for this purpose. I merely want to slow it down because of the present need for economy.

I now yield to my good friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, is the Senator from Illinois aware of the fact that Federal law requires the States to use their road-user taxes on roads, or be penalized in the amount of money which they receive in the form of Federal aid for local roads?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have some recollection of that. I studied the history of the Shackleford Act up to 1930. That is my impression.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, is the Senator further aware of the fact that the American people are paying into the National Treasury $1,350,000,000 this year in road-user taxes in the form of gasoline and oil taxes?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was not certain of the precise sum, but I know it amounted to a large figure.

Mr. KERR. Then does the Senator think it would be keeping faith with the American people to reduce the proposed appropriation which at $385,000,000 is about one-fourth of what the American people are paying into the Treasury, and which has been pledged to them? Would it be keeping faith with the American people to reduce the amount to a point where it would be approximately one-fifth of what they are paying?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have never understood that the Federal gasoline tax was earmarked in any way, or that it could be used only for the purpose of building roads. I thought Federal gasoline taxes, like other taxes, went into the General Treasury and commingled with other general receipts, and that out of those general receipts specific expenditures were made. That is the whole theory of Federal taxation.

Mr. KERR. Is there not just as much justification for the Federal Government to apply the same standard to the road-user money which it collects as it compels the States to apply to the road-user tax money which they collect?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from Oklahoma wants to propose such a bill, I think it should be given careful consideration. However, I never understood that that was the situation at the present time. In fact, as I have read the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, such as in the Butler case, the Court has always held that taxes should go into the general fund of the Treasury and should not be earmarked for special purposes; that out of the general fund we should make appropriations. If the Senator from Oklahoma wishes to change the law, or change the whole system of the country, I think he should propose that change in the form of a bill.

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma is not proposing a bill. He was reminding the Senator from Illinois that the Federal Government requires that procedure of the States. Furthermore, the Federal Government has passed an act which has earmarked $385,000,000 of its general revenue for that purpose.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We have not done so yet.

Mr. KERR. Insofar as the proposal is concerned, it would be earmarking that much, which would be about one-fifth of what the American people are paying in road-user taxes. It occurs to the Senator from Oklahoma that it would be a simple matter of justice for us to impose on ourselves the same standards which we force States to impose upon their people.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We are not earmarking anything.

Mr. CAPEHART and other Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to finish. I shall yield first to the Senator from Indiana when I have concluded with my statement, before other hornets appear upon the scene. We are collecting gasoline taxes of $1,350,000,000, according to the very able Senator from Oklahoma. That amount of money goes into the General Treasury. It can be spent for any purpose. It can be spent for highways, ships, airplanes, the courts, or for anything else. Out of the general resources of the Treasury it is proposed to spend a given amount for highways.

I now yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I believe that the able Senator from Illinois said a moment ago that he adopted the philosophy of our appropriating in accordance with our ability to pay. He has suggested that we take approximately one-fourth out of this appropriation of $385,000,000, or about $100,000,000. Will the Senator apply the same philosophy to the ECA appropriation and take one-fourth from them?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we need not deal with all these issues at one time. We are now dealing with highways. I will deal with the ECA appropriation when we come to it. I have again and again quoted to my good friend from Indiana the lines from Cardinal Newman's hymn, Lead Kindly Light:

I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I am not a member of the faith of Cardinal Newman, but I have always believed that hymn to be an admirable guide for political behavior.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Is it not true that many students of taxation believe that taxes on gasoline should be reserved to the States, and that it is not proper for the Federal Government to invade that field? I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that the Federal gasoline tax had its origin in 1932, when the party which then had the responsibility enacted the tax in order to balance the budget? Is it not also true that it was enacted for a period of 1 year, with the understanding that it would be taken off at the end of the year? Furthermore, is it not true that at the end of that year it was increased by 1 cent, to a cent and a half. Furthermore, by successive renewals, is it not true that it was continued on the books? Therefore, instead of being a temporary tax, it came to be a permanent tax.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say in reply to my good friend from Missouri that I am not acquainted with the detailed history of that subject. I am ready to assume that it is as he said it is.

Mr. KEM. It shows that the tax was not earmarked for highway purposes,

but was enacted for the purpose of being an aid to the general fund and to balance the budget.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I want to thank my good friend from Missouri for the help which he has given me. He has pointed out that the Federal gasoline tax was intended for general revenue purposes and not for the purpose of making specific expenditures, such as for the purpose of constructing roads. I appreciate the Senator's help.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It seems to me that perhaps the Senator from Illinois believes himself to be the only one who has any political integrity in the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no. That is not my thought at all, and I certainly hope I have not created such an impression. I want to say, with absolute sincerity, that I have the greatest respect for the integrity of Members of the United States Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Illinois who decided that what the Senator from Missouri said was the purpose of the gasoline tax?

Mr. KEM. It will be found——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri temporarily so that he may reply to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. KEM. It was stated in the debates in Congress. I shall be very glad to invite the attention of the Senator from New Mexico to those debates. That was stated to be the purpose of the law. It was shown in the bill that it was intended that the tax should be applied for 1 year. It was stated that it was for the purpose of balancing the budget. I do not have the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with me, but I shall be glad to invite the attention of the Senator from New Mexico to it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am positive that the Senator from Missouri will invite the attention of the Senator from New Mexico to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. That was called to the attention of the Committee on Public Works. Personally I am becoming a little tired of having Senators make the Committee on Public Works the whipping boy.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is a very ungracious position for any Senator to be placed in to rise on the floor of the Senate and question an appropriation which is proposed by a committee of the Senate, especially when it is approved by a committee headed by my good friend from New Mexico, for whom I have the very highest esteem. A Senator who does so seems very ungracious, and he seems to put himself in the position of knowing more than the committee knows. I assure the Senator I do not feel that at all. I recognize the fact that it would be very natural for Senators to feel a certain amount of resentment in that respect, and I hope that the Senator will feel that there is no such motivation in my heart, and I only hope that by my conduct I can convince him of that fact.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am fully convinced of the sincerity of purpose of the Senator from Illinois. I attribute his state of mind to the fact that he does not understand the philosophy of public roads and what they mean to the people of the United States. I say that in all kindness. I do not attribute any malice or anything of that sort to the attitude taken by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to the Senator from New Mexico that of course roads are important, but they are only one part of the consideration. What I am suggesting is that we economize in this appropriation by about a quarter, save a hundred million, so that the deficit will be less, and that we will have a greater margin of safety for any war emergency which may develop. The highway program would go on, but it would be slowed down and we would save $100,000,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The appropriation might be decreased, and I believe in economy, but I recall the vote of the Senator from Illinois this afternoon.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In voting for the Fulbright amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. To give money to Europe. It happens that there are some Members of the United States Senate who think all the economy should not be borne by the people of the United States, and that the people of the United States, in order to be united, in order to bring about the economy which would make it possible for us to help other countries in the world, do need some roads. That is the only difference between the Senator from Illinois and me.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course, we need roads. The question is whether we need $400,000,000 worth of roads.

Mr. CHAVEZ. A little while ago the Senator from Illinois was quoting what he thought the law was, and I am sure he was positive of his recollection, and there is no question as to his motives or his understanding. He thought he stated what the law was. We also have a law, passed by the Congress of the United States in the Eightieth Congress, under which obligations were made to the States, including, of course, the State of Illinois, and I am sure this appropriation would affect the State of Illinois much more than the State of New Mexico, so far as volume is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Since Congress passed a law obligating the Government of the United States to the individual States of the Union, and also the possessions of the United States—Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico—would the Senator from Illinois say that after that law was passed, and the Congress obligated itself to the States, we should repudiate that law?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from New Mexico ask me that question?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I ask that question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would say it has been well established by court decisions that one Congress cannot legally bind a succeeding Congress to appropriate; that whenever we say that one Congress is bound by the decision of a preceding Congress, we give up the control over appropriations, and that we virtually surrender the power of a given Congress to affect economy. It seems to me that both on the principle of law and the exigencies of the present situation these economies should be effected. I would also like to repeat that, even after saving $100,000,000 by adopting my amendment, we would still have nearly $300,000,000 left for highways.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In all kindness, I will say it is impossible to convince the Senator from Illinois either as to the logic or the reason or the fair play of the legislation passed by the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I very much wish I could vote with the Senator from Illinois to save this money, and I certainly expect to vote with him on other motions to reduce appropriations for nonessential projects.

My remarks are not addressed to the merits of the building of roads. I have always been a strong believer in roads. I know they have done a great deal for my own State, and I know they have done a great deal for the other States of the Union. I would not be shocked if the amount appropriated for roads were, under the present circumstances, reduced, if it were possible to do so in good faith, but speaking as a former governor of a State, my feeling is that we could not possibly reduce this appropriation and still act in good faith toward the States.

I am afraid the junior Senator from Illinois is not fully familiar with the procedure that is followed in the various States, certainly in the State of New York, and I have no doubt in other States. We have what we call a map, which is prepared to care for the needs of the State in the building of highways for a period of 3 years. We let contracts for that period.

A great part of the appropriation under consideration, which is the result of action taken, I understand, by the Eightieth Congress, is to reimburse the States for expenditures already made. The money has been paid out of the treasuries of the States, and the only way the States could be reimbursed is through payment by the Federal Government. The remainder of the appropriation, or at least the greater part of it, would be used to place the States in a position to contract under a plan which was adopted a long time ago.

I am afraid the Senator from Illinois does not realize that when a State authorizes the building of a 50-mile stretch of road, it does not undertake the construction of the entire 50 miles at one time. The State will build, here and there, parts of the road, and if the Federal Government should not now put the States in a position to meet their obligations, there would be a checkerboard all across the State—and I believe this would apply to every State—little patches of road begun and then discontinued, ending nowhere, beginning

nowhere. It would be a great disservice to the States.

It may not legally be repudiation, but I can say to the Senator from Illinois that while I was governor I counted on the good faith of the Federal Government to reimburse me for obligations which I as governor had assumed or authorized, and I would feel it was repudiation, and I believe my associates would so feel. Therefore I cannot vote with the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I wonder if the Senator will yield so that I may ask a question of the Senator from New York.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot yield for that purpose except by unanimous consent.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from New Mexico to ask a question of the Senator from New York.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not know whether the Senator from New York attended the hearings on the Federal aid highways bill which was considered by the Committee on Public Works, under the leadership of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Public Works Committee. Will the Senator from New York, who was formerly a governor, and is no doubt familiar with the procedures, the techniques, the mechanics, of how Federal contributions are used by the State governments, advise the Senate whether it is not a fact that the State of New York itself, instead of seeking, in this particular instance, an appropriation of $450,000,000, suggested to the committee that the entire fund collected from gasoline taxes, amounting to $1,350,000,000, be devoted to the construction of roads?

Mr. LEHMAN. In the first place, the Senator from New York desires to say he did not attend the hearings, and he does not know what the requests of the State of New York were for gasoline moneys. I have no doubt they would have been very happy to receive increased gasoline revenues.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not a fact that the State of New York has an intelligent technical engineering organization which takes care of the roads in the State of New York?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite correct; we have a highway department.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is a nonpartisan body, dealing only with public roads, and with the benefits to the people of the State of New York which might result from the construction of public roads.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I can advise the Senator from New York and the Senator from Illinois that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and every other large State in the Union, is away behind in roads, and they asked us, instead of appropriating $450,000,000, to provide a billion and a half dollars so that they might proceed with the construction of the roads which are so badly needed for the benefit of the people of the individual States.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite correct. I may say to the Senator from New Mexico that I have always been a great advocate of the building of roads. I think they should be built to the limit of the available resources of the States and of the Nation. I did say a few minutes ago that while I have been, and now am, an advocate of roads, I would, in view of what I consider a possibly very critical situation, be willing temporarily to delay the building of roads. But I have no doubt whatsoever of the fact that roads are needed and are a great asset to the States and the Nation alike.

I should like to say one further word. We were talking about the needs of the States and the financial resources of the States. I point out to the Senator from New Mexico that in preparing the revenue planning for the State of New York—and I am sure it is true in the Senator's State also—there is put down as an asset, an inviolable asset, the amount that is due from the Federal Government for the next 2 years.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is a part of the planning.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the Senator from Illinois will indulge me one moment more, I should like to ask the Senator from New York a question. The Senator said that because of the general circumstances he would be willing to defer temporarily the construction of roads. Suppose the roads proposed to be constructed were military roads? Suppose they were interstate roads that necessarily had to be built for the security of the country? Suppose they were access roads which would lead to military establishments. Suppose they were military roads that had to do with a naval installation, or an Army installation, or an aviation installation? Would the Senator from New York make the same statement with respect to them?

Mr. LEHMAN. I may answer the Senator from New Mexico in this way: I can make the statement without qualification that, so far as I am concerned, I am going to vote for every appropriation which I am convinced is in the interest of national defense and national security. Certainly if roads are involved in our national defense or national security I would favor them.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Not at this time, Mr. President. I should like to make a statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield further.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think the issue is clear. As I have listened to this discussion I have almost felt that I was being accused of trying to destroy the American home and tearing down all the verities of American life. That is not my purpose, Mr. President. It is my humble purpose that, instead of appropriating $385,000,000 for highways, we appropriate only $285,000,000, making a saving of $100,000,000. We would still appropriate nearly $300,000,000, and, with a corresponding amount from the States, we would have a total of nearly $600,000,000 for Federal-aid highways. In addition there would be the amount spent by the States and localities for non-Federal highways. So we would still have a large volume of highway construction.

Mr. President, the issue here is plain. I do not desire to detain the Senate any longer. I ask for a vote on my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 87, line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 3, after "1944", to strike out "$115,509,000" and insert "$115,509,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 90, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$540,000" and insert "$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 25, after the word "thereto", to strike out "$1,270,000" and insert "$1,430,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 6, after the word "stations", to strike out "$3,100,000" and insert "$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "sites" and insert "a site"; in line 9, after the "a", to strike out "radio laboratory building and a"; in line 11, after the word "by", to strike out "acts" and insert "the act"; in line 12, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "Public Laws 366" and insert "Public Law 2"; in line 13, after the numerals "386", to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$134,000"; and in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$5,675,000" and insert "$1,766,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to discuss briefly the paragraph beginning on line 7 of page 93, and ending on line 17.

I was surprised when I read the hearings before the Appropriations Committee with respect to the matters which are dealt with in that paragraph, to find that no military justification had been made on behalf of the radio laboratory building for which that paragraph provides. I feel it is very important that the committee and the Senate be apprised of the military significance and the military impacts of that laboratory. I want to make the record complete by reading into it several documents pertaining to this matter. I shall skip around in them as much as I can to make my presentation as brief as possible and as much to the point as possible.

The first document I desire to read into the RECORD is a statement by the Bureau of Standards reading as follows:

The Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards was established at the direct request of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff in order to carry on and expand the radio propagation work which has proved essential for military operations during the last war. By this means the major propagation work of the three branches of the Military Establishment would be centralized in one agency and coordination of the work would be assured. The activities of the laboratory are guided by an interagency radio propagation executive council, which establishes priorities of projects and reviews the annual budget so that duplications of work is avoided.

The establishment of a radio laboratory building for the National Bureau of Standards is critical for the following reasons:

a. The extension of the radio frequency spectrum by a factor of 1,000,000 requires an extensive program of research, development, calibration, and testing. This program has been underway as authorized by Congress but has been handicapped by lack of suitable facilities and location.

b. The variable characteristics of radio waves required extensive propagation studies and prediction services for both military and civilian needs. In this sense, the field of radio propagation requires a service of prediction analagous to that required in weather.

I want Senators to listen particularly to this language:

Such services are crucial to the military services: For example, loss of planes and lives occurred during the last war as a direct consequence of lack of information as to the fading of radio frequencies and radio disturbances which effectively eliminated communication of our aircraft with bases.

c. The location and present facilities of the bureau in Washington are totally inadequate for the present program: the urgency of the program however was such that the program was begun and authorized by Congress at a level of $3,000,000 per year, beginning in fiscal 1949. The program was and is closely coordinated and planned by the Air Force, Army, Navy, CAA, Air Navigation Development Board, FCC, Coast Guard, State Department, and industry, and reviewed by the Research and Development Board. The new facilities are crucial for (1) maximum effectiveness of a program now scattered in temporary structures clearly recognized as inadequate by the bureau and the military services; (2) effective and economic coordination with a related program of $750,000 now being conducted in Colorado because of natural terrain conditions by the bureau for the military and the Air Navigation Development Board; and (3) consolidation of some field activities which cannot be performed in Washington.

The Committee on Appropriations had none of that information before it when it considered this appropriation. I am not surprised therefore that the committee struck from the bill the appropriation which provided for the building of this very essential laboratory, a laboratory of extremely critical importance and badly neded for the national defense.

I read further:

The program is crucial to the national defense and is of vital importance to civilian applications of radio. The role of this program in defense:

1. Prediction services as to the frequencies which can be used to insure communication from one point to another, anywhere in the world, at any time, are vital for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Radio waves are affected by sun spots and by disturbances in the ionosphere and meteorological phenomena. To maintain a prediction service requires extensive and continuous studies and monitoring, subsequent analysis of data, and the issuance of predictions to the services. Warnings of sudden disturbances must also be communicated at once to the services with instructions as to what action must be taken to maintain communications.

I may say, Mr. President, that at Climax, Colo., Harvard University has a laboratory where the sun is photographed from day to day, where the impact of sun spots upon electronic waves throughout the world is measured, and where the importance of sun spots and their effect upon radio propagation is being studied and being determined.

I continue to read:

2. The development of effective guided missiles, which depend on radio waves for guidance, requires studies of the characteristics of waves at all frequencies. The success of this program depends on the solution of a large set of problems in this area: any delay here will adversely affect our readiness and effectiveness in utilizing these missiles. This program requires prompt action and considerable expansion, which cannot be achieved without adequate facilities.

In the paragraph to which I refer, the Appropriations Committee very properly left in the provision for a guided missiles laboratory, inasmuch as the two are joined together; they are connected scientifically, because the propagation of radio waves and the program in that connection and the guided missiles program cannot be separated; one is dependent on the other. The remainder of the justification reads as follows:

3. The global nature of our military responsibilities requires studies of radio propagation, in unusual geographic and climatic regions. The Bureau's program on propagation in the Arctic is of special importance here. This program requires adequate supporting research, development, and test facilities. in a suitable laboratory, for a considerable portion of the work must be done in a well-equipped laboratory.

4. Radio navigation and direction finding require the analysis and test of systems, the study of the properties of the radio waves in a given frequency range, and the synthesis of these studies into satisfactory systems for a variety of military purposes and conditions. Satisfactory radio navigation and direction finding are absolutely crucial in air warfare.

5. Radar, one of the most powerful methods of detecting and tracing air and sea targets, requires extensive knowledge of the best frequencies, studies of the range of radio waves, and problems of selection of radar sites. These studies by the Bureau for the military services require the proposed facilities and location if they are to be economically and quickly done.

6. Pressing work in countermeasures—including methods of getting radio signals through interference of the enemy—requires new facilities of the kind indicated.

7. Aircraft-to-aircraft and aircraft-to-ground communication essential to military operations and commercial aviation safety requires extensive and prompt studies of the higher frequencies—200 megacycles and above—about which insufficient information is now available.

The importance of these activities to the national economy, aside from the immediate and direct military applications, parallels in several respects those projects noted above. Prediction services, radio warning disturbances, radar, radio navigation and direction finding, the provision of standard frequencies and time signals, day and night—are important in the safe operation of civilian aircraft and shipping. Studies of radio propagation and of frequency allocations and frequency assignments are vital to every field of radio service, whether military or civilian.

In summary it is absolutely essential that the activities of the CRPL be removed from the Washington area as soon as possible and be provided with adequate facilities. Increasing congestion of the radio spectrum in this area makes adequate experimentation rapidly more difficult just at the time that military needs are most pressing. Under currently increasing emergency conditions, moreover, it appears that military needs will require intensification and extension of this program, which is impossible in the Washington area.

Mr. President, I wish to read certain statements coming from our military authorities. First, I wish to read a letter addressed to me by Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce at the time when the bill authorizing this laboratory was before our committee. In the letter he refers to Senate bill 443, the bill which provided for the laboratory. His letter reads as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, June 2, 1949.

Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that concern has been expressed by several members of your committee with respect to the location of the site for the proposed radio laboratory building the construction of which would be authorized by S. 443 for the National Bureau of Standards, presently under consideration by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate.

As was stated in the statement of purpose and need for S. 443, transmitted to your committee on February 24, 1949, the activities to be carried out in this proposed laboratory are critical in the entire field of radio communications, of particular value of American aviation, and of vital importance to the Armed Forces. Members of my staff have therefore discussed the matter of the location of this site with the National Military Establishment, the National Security Resources Board, and the Bureau of the Budget. In accordance with these discussions, I am of the opinion that this building should not be located in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia and therefore recommend that amendatory language be provided in S. 443 to authorize the procurement of a site elsewhere. The proposed language, attached as exhibit A, is not restricted to a site for the laboratory building alone since buildings in the future where the same factors apply, should also be located at the same site for the reasons of economy, technical effectiveness, and administrative efficiency.

As stated in my letter dated February 24, 1949, to your committee, there exists an urgent need for the laboratory building which would be authorized by S. 443 and the Department strongly urges the enactment of this legislation as amended.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this letter to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. President, one paragraph of the justification I read a moment ago indicates that there was a considerable loss

of life in World War II because we did not have a complete understanding of radar and radio propagation and all the connected sciences.

Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, United States Army, Director of the Office of Legislative Liaison, notified me as follows when we were previously considering this matter:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, February 17, 1949.

Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United State Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: Mr. Forrestal has asked me to acknowledge your letter of February 12, 1949, requesting the recommendations of this office with respect to a bill now pending before your committee, S. 443, to authorize the construction and equipment of a radio laboratory building for the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

This office has assigned to the Research and Development Board responsibility for providing your committee with a coordinated report on this legislation on behalf of the National Military Establishment.

Sincerely yours,

WILTON B. PERSONS,
Major General, United States Army, Director, Office of Legislative Liaison.

So, Mr. President, Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the Research and Development Board, was speaking for the military when he addressed the following communication to our committee:

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1949.

Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: In accordance with the direction contained in a memorandum to me from Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, dated February 17, 1949, I am submitting herewith the views of the National Military Establishment on Senate 443, to authorize the construction and equipment of a radio laboratory building for the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

The work of the Bureau of Standards in the field of radio has had both tactical (military) and nontactical (civilian) applications. Some of its basic research work is of use to the military services, as for example, propagation studies, miniaturization (VT fuses and printed circuit techniques), fundamental studies of time and wave-length standards, and instrumentation (equipment for calibration and maintenance). The proposed facility will contribute indirectly to the research and development program of the National Military Establishment; and the National Military Establishment therefore takes a favorable view with respect to the enactment of the proposed legislation. It should be noted that the general character of Bureau of Standards work is such that the expenditure of funds for this facility should be regarded not as forming a part of the total national funds expendable on military research and development, but as separate from and supplemental thereto.

This report has been coordinated among the Departments and Boards of the National Military Establishment in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Very truly yours,

KARL T. COMPTON,
Chairman.

After Mr. Forrestal resigned from the Office of National Defense, and was succeeded by Secretary Johnson, we took up the matter with the National Defense Establishment and asked them if they still were interested in this laboratory, in the same way that they were interested in it when that establishment was under Mr. Forrestal. The reply was that they were. I received the following letter from Mr. F. H. Richardson, a deputy executive secretary of the Research and Development Board:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1949.

Subject: Senate 443, "To authorize the construction and equipment of a radio laboratory building for the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce."

Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: The report of the National Military Establishment on the above-identified bill was submitted to you by Dr. Compton in his letter dated April 5, 1949. This report, which was fully coordinated among the Departments and Boards of the National Military Establishment in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, took a favorable view with respect to the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Mr. Cooper of your committee's staff has asked whether, in view of the recent change in the incumbency in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the report on the subject bill may still be regarded as duly representing the viewpoint of the National Military Establishment. In Dr. Compton's absence I am replying for him to Mr. Cooper's query. I have made a check in the Office of the Secretary and I am authorized to inform you that, in the absence of specific action to the contrary, all actions by Secretary Forrestal, including all actions taken by subordinate bureaus and agencies, are to be regarded as still valid and in effect. By virtue of this presumption, the subject report on S. 443 falls within the class of actions which have not been altered by the change in the secretaryship.

Very truly yours,

F. H. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Executive Secretary.

Next, Mr. President, let me read the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1950.

Dr. NEWBERN SMITH,
Chief, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. SMITH: The enclosed statement is a copy of the statement previously presented indicating military support of the fiscal year 1951 Central Radio Propagation Laboratory budget.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. GUEST,
Brigadier General, USA, Chief, Signal Plans and Operations Division.

Although the statement enclosed with that letter carries a previous date, nevertheless it is, as a result, brought up to this very day, July 13, 1950. The enclosed statement from the Department of Defense reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—STATEMENT TO BE MADE IN DEFENSE OF CRPL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951

As in previous years, the National Defense Establishment is wholeheartedly supporting the radio wave propagation program of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards.

From the military standpoint, the work undertaken is essential and represents basic data vital to development work in communications, navigation, and guidance systems.

The budget requested has been reviewed by a committee of representatives of interested Government agencies and, as a result, represents a well-coordinated and carefully planned program.

R. V. D. CORPUT, Jr.,
Brigadier General, USA, Chief, Signal Plans and Operations Division.

Concur for Department of Navy: J. M. Grider (Commander J. M. Grider).

Concur for Department of Air Force: J. Weichbrod (affirmed). D. P. Graul, Col., USAF (affirmed).

Let me point out that Colonel Graul, one of those who signed the foregoing statement, is a member of the Air Force Matériel Research and Development Board.

That is the military justification for this laboratory.

Mr. President, as stated in those letters, the National Defense Establishment has with the Bureau of Standards a contract by which $3,000,000 a year is expended by the Bureau in order to provide the National Defense Establishment with the benefit of the very latest research work and the very latest information on the propagation of radio waves.

I should like to ask the Senator in charge of this measure whether under these circumstances it would be agreeable to him to have the committee amendments, on page 93, from line 7 to line 17, inclusive, rejected, and then to change the figure in line 17 from $5,675,000 to $3,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, when this matter was before the subcommittee which had this chapter in charge, it was argued that there should be two laboratories, a radio laboratory building and a guided-missile laboratory. The guided-missile laboratory has not yet been decided on, so far as the site is concerned. As to the radio laboratory building, it was stated before our committee that the site had been selected at Boulder University, at Boulder, Colo. It was the judgment of the committee, in view of the fact that no immediate necessity then appeared for both laboratories, that we could get along for the current year with one. The committee concluded that the guided-missile laboratory would be the most important one, and therefore struck out the provision for the radio laboratory at Boulder.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is, Boulder, Colo.?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes. Since that time, communications have come to the Senators from Colorado, some of which have been read to the Senate. After conference with the ranking minority member, we have come to the conclusion that in view of conditions now prevailing, which conditions have come upon us since the committee considered this item, it may be well to go forward with both laboratories. For that reason I ask the Senate to disagree to the following committee amendments: On

page 93, line 7, striking out "sites" and inserting "a site", so that the word "sites" will be restored; in line 9, striking out the words "radio laboratory building and a", so that those words will be restored; in line 11, striking out the word "Acts" and inserting the word "the act", so that the words "Acts" will be restored; in line 12, striking out the words in parenthesis "Public Laws 356" and inserting "Public Law 386," thus eliminating the words "Public Law 386"; in line 13 striking out "$500,000" and inserting "$134,000." In lieu of "$134,000" there should be inserted "$268,000," which is a cash allowance for both laboratories. And in line 17, in lieu of the committee recommendation of "$1,766,000" there should be inserted "$3,000,000." Mr. President, I so move.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, apparently it is much easier to get increases in an appropriation bill than decreases. The amendments proposed would increase the total cost by $1,368,000. In view of the fact that there is a tremendous amount of research in the field of radio, both on the part of the Government itself and on the part of private concerns, it seems to me that this is a field in which we could conserve our money, and that the original judgment of the committee was therefore correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee amendment, offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to the Senator from Illinois that as I listened to all the testimony on this subject, both these laboratories are necessary for the Government. Both of them are of top priority. As the chairman of the Senate committee said, we discussed this question and we believed at the time that we should go forward with one laboratory at a time.

The guided-missile laboratory explains itself.

So far as the radio laboratory is concerned, the Bureau of Standards is now doing its work in 10 separate buildings in Washington, D. C. Because of the surroundings of the metropolitan area, it is difficult for the Bureau to carry on the work here. It appointed a committee, which examined a number of sites, and finally the Boulder site was selected. I think there can be no question that the Boulder site is a proper one. The only question is as to how fast we should proceed with this work.

The radio work in this laboratory, I understand, has to do with jamming. Russia today is jamming our broadcasts. We have this afternoon appropriated $32,000,000 for informational broadcasts. We are told that another message will come from the President requesting $100,000,000. The whole theory of this research work is to eliminate jamming and blind spots. Recently there have been some very bad airplane accidents, as a result of the pilots having lost contact in the air; for what cause, I have no knowledge. But there are, we know, blind spots where pilots lose contact and their radio facilities stop working. This research is directed to that problem.

I believe that it is perfectly proper and, in view of the fact that we are going to proceed with this building unquestionably next year, and in view of the conditions in the world and of the world's problems becoming more difficult, it perhaps is wiser to start in this year than next.

For that reason, I would say to my most distinguished colleague from Illinois that I agreed with the Senator from Nevada, upon weighing the further evidence from the authorities of the Army and the Navy, that we should start this laboratory this year rather than next, even though it is going to take several years to complete it, and even though we know that we are in a crisis, which may continue. The jamming of broadcast programs certainly will continue, and it will be helpful to have this research done. For that reason, I agreed with the Senator from Nevada in regard to the amendments he has offered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on disagreeing to the committee amendments. The motion of the Senator from Nevada is that the Senate disagree to the first four amendments, that the plurals be restored in each instance, and that the appropriation be increased from $134,000, in one instance, to $268,000, and that the final appropriation be increased to $3,000,000. Is there objection to voting on the proposition as a whole?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I wish to give my hearty endorsement to the things which have been said by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada and by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, and to evidence full agreement with the representations and showings which have been made on our joint behalf by the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado.

I think it vital that we get at and push to completion these things, which have such direct impact on our war-making ability and our ability to better our domestic life in the way of communications.

Obviously, our Voice of Freedom for winning the hearts and spirit of other peoples will not be heard if our radio cannot surmount obstruction. The techniques of jamming have moved forward faster than our techniques for finding channels which cannot be hindered.

We have had entirely too much talk about things we are going to do which have not materialized. Our boys in Korea cannot defend themselves and defeat the enemy with fancy ideas and blueprints. It is necessary that we have the best possible means of communication so that we may have effective central and local direction of our military effort.

We are trying to lengthen radio waves, trying to pick better waves in the whole spectrum of radio frequencies. We are trying to evolve, as was pointed out by the senior Senator from Massachusetts, methods of preventing the jamming of our radio communications.

It is necessary that we improve with utmost expedition our radar detection methods. No Member of the Senate is in position to give us dependable assurance that we are immune in this country from evil messengers carrying explosives from other parts of the world with which to destroy us.

We saw in the last World War the enormous importance of radar. A man working with a radar set at Pearl Harbor saw images on the screen, which, had they been properly evaluated and acted upon in time, might very well have averted that great disaster.

In England they were operating radar installations, unbeknown to the enemy, and through the information thus received, Great Britain, with a pathetically small supply of planes and flying personnel, was put in position to anticipate the arrival of the raiding Germans and was finally able to win the battle of Britain, which gave us one more opportunity to preserve a world of freedom and civilization.

Mr. President, the activities of this laboratory are at the heart of our modern weapons: our guided missiles, our airplane and ground communications, and our detection devices. Let us get ahead with the job without a moment's delay.

I am deeply grateful to the distinguished Senator from Nevada for the broad and enlightened outlook he has taken with reference to this subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 94, line 4, after the word "Committee", to strike out "$24,447,000" and insert "$24,897,000"; and in line 14, after the word "annum", to insert "and such employees may be appointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have discussed with the chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Nevada, a small amendment to the committee amendment. I offer it and ask, if it is agreeable, that it be taken to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 94, line 4, it is proposed to strike out the numeral "$24,897,000" and to insert "$24,927,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, when the hearings were held I appeared before the committee and made an elaborate explanation of the need for a weather station at Cushing, which is located in my State. For some reason the committee did not see fit to grant the request. The request I made was presented last year and again this year. Cushing is an important oil town in Oklahoma. It has a fine airfield, but it has no weather service. My amendment proposes to make available $30,000 with

which to establish a weather station at Cushing, Okla.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, since both the House and the Senate have rejected it, I think it should now be rejected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, ordinarily the committee tries to facilitate matters so that the greatest number of Weather Bureau stations may be available. On this occasion the committee thought it was not necessary to put in any additional stations. The Senator from Oklahoma has made persistent efforts to have this weather station established in his State. His efforts in the matter are highly commendable. For the purpose of having the question considered in conference, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment proposed by myself and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and lie on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the Senate has approved the expenditure of approximately $24,900,000 for the Weather Bureau?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I undoubtedly cannot obtain unanimous consent for a reconsideration of the vote, but I should like to point out that appropriations for the Weather Bureau have been increasing with great rapidity. In 1945 the total appropriation was slightly more than $13,000,000, and in 5 years we have virtually doubled that amount. We have now effected an increase of $480,000 over that which was approved by the House. While I know it would be impossible to obtain unanimous consent for reconsideration, I think those facts should be stated and would like to record my opposition to this Senate amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, it may be well for the Senate to know that the Weather Bureau has taken on new and essential activities. It has now become a very highly important part of aviation in the United States. It is almost indispensable, if not entirely indispensable, to the safety of travel by air. Furthermore, the military service of the United States has called the services of the Weather Bureau continuously, and particularly the outpost station in Alaska is called upon in connection with the national defense. The appropriations have increased, but the reason for the increase is very patent, and it was patent to the committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I voted against the establishment of the weather station, and I voted against the establishment of one in Iowa. I personally hoped we would not increase the number of weather stations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The judiciary—Customs Court—Salaries and expenses," on page 97, line 2, after the word "judge", to strike out $417,465" and insert $411,-465."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Court of Claims—Salaries and expenses," on page 97, line 12, after the word "binding", to strike out "$587,000" and insert "$575,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Repairs and improvements," on page 97, line 16, after the word "Capitol", to strike out "$10,700" and insert "$140,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask if the Court of Claims is the red architectural horror on Pennsylvania Avenue just beyond the White House?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is. I would say to the Senator that it is the building located just beyond the White House.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I shall not object to this appropriation, because I think that building needs prompt demolition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries of Clerks of courts," on page 98, line 10, after the word "assistants", to strike out "$4,500,000" and insert "$4,470,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries of criers," on page 99, line 5, after the numerals "755", to strike out "$540,000" and insert "$520,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous expenses," on page 101, line 3 after "(34 Stat. 476)", to strike out "$725,000" and insert "$675,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Travel expenses," on page 101, line 14, after the word "clerks", to strike out "$725,000" and insert "$650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative Office of the United States Courts," on page 102, line 7, after the word "field", to strike out "$530,000" and insert $520,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia," on page 102, line 13, after the word "thereto", to strike out "$15,600" and insert "$7,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—Government corporations—Department of State," on page 105, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$600,000" and insert "$767,500."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this represents an increase of $167,500 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, concerning which we had discussion earlier this afternoon. I should appreciate it if the very able chairman of the committee would state the reasons which caused the committee to increase the amount by $167,500. It is $167,500 over the amount recommended by the House and the House amount was already $75,000 over the amount for last year.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, with reference to this item on page 105, my recollection is that I agreed with the Senator from Illinois that we would discuss the item, looking toward some change in it. Since that time I have not had an opportunity to discuss it with the Senator. I think I have already made the explanation, and I can make it again if it will be helpful to do so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada whether it is his understanding that the $767,500 is a limitation on the use of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs' own money for administrative purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The appropriation has already been adopted.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes. The $767,500 is a limitation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Senator to yield for an unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have received word from the majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], that several nominations have been reported favorably. As in executive session——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the Senator from Tennessee proceeds, the Chair inquires whether there is objection to the adoption of the amendment on page 105, line 12, with reference to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to point out that the administrative allowances last year were $525,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Illinois is not ready to dispose of the amendment, the Senator from Tennesse is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate, as in executive session, consider the nominations on the executive calendar, beginning with the Department of Justice.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we conclude with this chapter of the appropriations bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am willing that the Senator conclude with it. I thought there was to be some opposition to the item under discussion.

Mr. McCARRAN. I believe we can smooth it out. Let me say to the Sena-

tor from Illinois and draw his attention to the fact that last year the Institute had only $4,751,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee was recognized for the purpose of making a motion. Does the Senator from Tennessee wish to make his motion now?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to conclude with the chapter under discussion.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is agreeable to me. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. McCARRAN. This year it is a $5,000,000 cash appropriation, together with $7,000,000 in contract authority and it is for that reason we are recommending an increase in the limitation on administrative expenses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that last year the corresponding administrative expenses of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was $525,000. The House increased that amount by $75,000, making a total of $600,000. The Senate committee is proposing to increase this figure by a further allowance of $167,500. It seems to me that would be multiplying the overhead. Although I am only 1 of 96 Senators, I shall be compelled to vote against it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Earlier this afternoon the Senate approved the committee amendment on page 42, line 18, increasing the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the State Department from $77,300,000 to $78,300,000, or an increase of $1,000,000. Inasmuch as I must ask unanimous consent that the vote be reconsidered within 2 days, I now formally request that the RECORD show that at a subsequent date I shall move for reconsideration of these increases.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not hear what the Senator said.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood the distinguished Senator from Illinois to say that, in view of the fact that a motion to reconsider had to be entered within 48 hours, he wanted it known that within the next 48 hours he would do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator will have until Monday to enter his motion.

CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I renew my request that the Senate now proceed, as in executive session, to consider certain nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works:

E. F. Salisbury, of Missouri, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Edward Flad, retired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first nomination.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harold I. Baynton, of Nevada, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to read a letter from the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] addressed to the minority leader. As acting minority leader I read the letter, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
July 13, 1950.

Hon. KENNETH WHERRY,
Minority Leader, United States Senate.

DEAR KEN: Reference is made to the nomination of Mr. Harold I. Bayton, now Acting Alien Property Custodian for an Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Alien Property.

I have no objection to the confirmation of Mr. Bayton as Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Alien Property, but if the appointment is to be charged to Nevada, I would favor a bona fide resident of the State receiving the position.

Upon a preliminary check with prominent members of the Nevada bar, I find that he is not a member of the bar in our State, that he is from Montana, more recently a product of Washington College of Law and now a trustee of that institution—and that well-known attorneys in Nevada with whom I have talked, do not know him.

I have no strong feeling in the matter except the State connection, therefore, I suggest that no further delay in his confirmation be requested.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. MALONE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles M. Spofford, of New York, to be United States deputy representative on the North Atlantic Council.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ford S. Worthy to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William Holroyd McGinnis to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast Guard are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the call of the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, July 14, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 13 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Eugene J. Smith, of New York, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of New York. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 15, 1950.

John M. Comeford, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 8, 1950.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 13 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Harold I. Baynton to be an Assistant Attorney General.

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

Charles M. Spofford to be United States deputy representative on the North Atlantic Council, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Ford S. Worthy to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

William Holroyd McGinnis to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

PROMOTION TO PERMANENT GRADE

To be rear admirals in the United States Coast Guard

Harold G. Bradbury
Roy L. Raney

The following-named personnel of the United States Coast Guard to serve on the permanent commissioned teaching staff of the Coast Guard Academy as indicated:

To be associate professor with the grade of commander

John S. Merriman, Jr.

To be assistant professor with the grade of lieutenant commander

Ernest M. Espelie

To be commissioned instructors with the grade of lieutenant

Paul F. Foye
Ephraim P. Rivard
Stanley L. Smith

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose heart always opens with love in response to those who truly seek Thee, we are again entering into Thy presence through the gateway of prayer which is never closed to those who come with a humble spirit.

Grant that in these days of anxiety and evil tidings we may deepen our faith in the inexhaustible resources of Thy grace. May our minds be illumined with a vision of the Lord God omnipotent and our hearts be made courageous by His companionship.

Wilt Thou keep us from pride when we are prosperous and victorious and from bitterness and despair when we are in want and distress. When earthly lights are extinguished by adversity and affliction, by trials and tribulations, wilt Thou enable us to see the eternal stars.

We pray that our beloved country may continue to be the abode of peace, the land of the free and the home of the brave, ever loyal to its historic ideals of truth and righteousness and glorious in unselfish service for all mankind.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2591) entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. BATES of Kentucky submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8568) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2540)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8568) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 23, 29, 30, 33, 38, 41, 46, 54, and 69.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 16, 26, 27, 32, 36, 42, 47, 48, 49, 64, 67, 68, and 70, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$284,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$310,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$412,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$512,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$117,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$217,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$233,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$696,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,351,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,255,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$598,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$405,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$543,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$291,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,702,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,398,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,381,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$220,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$8,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$316,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$668,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,235,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,775,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$635,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,761,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,760,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$7,980,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,140,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$156,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$760,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$203,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,746,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$105,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,747,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$90,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 17, 28, 65, and 66.

JOE B. BATES,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
EARL WILSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
LESTER C. HUNT,
HOMER FERGUSON,
K. S. WHERRY,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8568) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Relating to the executive office, appropriates $284,450 instead of $281,350 as proposed by the House and $290,450 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $310,100 for the Office of the Corporation Counsel instead of $299,100 as proposed by the House and $336,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates $412,600 for the Collector's Office instead of $406,850 as proposed by the House and $415,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates $512,300 for the Auditor's Office instead of $492,300 as proposed by the House and $527,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Relating to the Purchasing Division, appropriates $117,000 instead of $115,900 as proposed by the House and $119,775 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7: Relating to the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets, authorizes purchase of one passenger motor vehicle as proposed by the House instead of two as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $217,800 instead of $163,775 as proposed by the House and $219,275 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates $67,750 for the License Bureau as proposed by the House instead of $71,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Relating to the Office of Recorder of Deeds, appropriates $233,800 instead of $231,300 as proposed by the House and $236,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates $35,800 for the Zoning Commission as proposed by the House instead of $36,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16: Relating to the public schools, operating expenses, appropriates $696,500 for general administration instead of $683,200 as proposed by the House and $709,850 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $3,351,500 for operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment instead of $3,335,000 as proposed by the House and $3,368,480 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $1,255,000 for repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds instead of $1,239,500 as proposed by the House and $1,269,000 as proposed by the Senate; inserts language and $28,000 for the purchase of athletic apparel and accessories as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27: Relating to public schools, capital outlay, authorizes contract authority in the amount of $598,000 for the Bunker Hill Elementary School instead of $552,500 as proposed by the House and $617,500 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $7,500 for improvements and alterations at Cardozo Senior High School instead of $70,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for Davis Elementary School in the amount of $405,000 instead of $366,000 as proposed by the House and $418,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for the Keene Elementary School in the amount of $543,000 instead of $501,500 as proposed by the House and $560,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the appropriation of $291,000 for the construction of an elementary school building in the vicinity of River Terrace NE., instead of $287,000 as proposed by the House and $307,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $10,000 for plans and specifications for a new building to replace the present Seaton School as proposed by the House instead of $20,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for construction of an addition to Francis Junior High School in the amount of $350,000 instead of $323,000 as proposed by the House and $361,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for the construction of a junior high school building in the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and Stanton Road SE., in the amount of $1,702,000 instead of $1,589,500 as proposed by the House and $1,776,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for replacement of the present Terrell Junior High School in the amount of $1,776,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,589,500 as proposed by the House; strikes out the language and $75,000 proposed by the House for plans and specifications for replacement of the present Armstrong Senior High School building as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30: Deletes the language and money in the amount of $40,000 proposed by the Senate for the purchase of land at Anacostia Senior High School as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Relating to Public Library, allows $1,398,000 instead of $1,385,700 as proposed by the House and $1,410,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Relating to Public Library, capital outlay, appropriates $30,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $15,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes Senate proposal for a survey for extensions to the Central Library Building of the Public Library.

Amendment No. 34: Relating to the Recreation Department, operating expenses, appropriates $1,381,000 instead of $1,372,900 as proposed by the House and $1,387,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Relating to the Recreation Department, capital outlay, appropriates $220,000 instead of $180,000 as proposed by the House and $260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates $7,433,600 for the Metropolitan Police as proposed by the Senate instead of $7,403,600 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates $8,000 for the Redevelopment Land Agency instead of $15,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate $5,000 for the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Amendment No. 39: Relating to the Juvenile Court, appropriates $316,500 instead of $314,500 as proposed by the House and $319,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates $668,000 for the Municipal Court instead of $661,800 as proposed by the House and $684,514 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates $92,000 for the Municipal Court of Appeals as proposed by the House instead of $94,750 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates $2,496,330 for the Health Department, operating expenses, as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,467,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates $2,235,000 for Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium instead of $2,225,300 as proposed by the House and $2,243,540 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates $4,775,000 for Gallinger Municipal Hospital instead of $4,770,100 as proposed by the House and $4,782,025 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates $635,000 for medical charities instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House and $745,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates $108,350 for Public Welfare, general administration, as proposed by the House, instead of $109,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 47, 48, and 49: Relating to Public Welfare, agency services, deletes language for the administration of the "penny milk" program by the Board of Public Welfare; appropriates $4,139,639 as proposed by the Senate instead of $4,184,600 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates $2,761,000 for Public Welfare, operating expenses, protective institutions, instead of $2,730,150 as proposed by the House, and $2,792,797, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52: Relating to capital outlay, protective institutions, Public Welfare, authorizes contract authority for construction at the Home for the Aged and Infirm in the amount of $2,760,000, instead of $2,550,000 as proposed by the House, and $2,850,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorizes contract authority for construction at the District Training School in the amount of $1,140,000 instead of $1,054,000 as proposed by the House, and $1,178,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates $7,980,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital instead of $7,855,000 as proposed by the House, and $8,105,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates $68,325 for the Office of Chief Clerk, Public Works, as proposed by the House, instead of $68,925 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates $1,140,000 for the Office of Superintendent of District Buildings instead of $1,125,600 as proposed by the House and $1,149,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates $156,000 for the Surveyor's Office instead of $155,225 as proposed by the House and $156,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Relating to the Department of Inspections, appropriates $760,000 instead of $754,850 as proposed by the House and $764,850 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Relating to operating expenses, Electrical Division, appropriates $1,335,000 instead of $1,329,000 as proposed by the House and $1,342,275 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Relating to capital outlay, Electrical Division, appropriates $203,000 instead of $190,900 as proposed by the House and $215,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Relating to operating expenses, Street and Bridge Division, appropriates $2,200,000 instead of $2,191,600 as proposed by the House and $2,216,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Relating to capital outlay, Street and Bridge Division, appropriates $4,746,000 instead of $2,704,200 as proposed by the House and $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: Relating to the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, appropriates $1,100,000 instead of $1,095,800 as proposed by the House and $1,105,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates $3,800,000 for the Division of Sanitation instead of $3,757,600 as proposed by the House and $3,837,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Relating to capital outlay, Sewer Division, appropriates $2,943,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,443,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct, appropriates $2,978,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,050,000 as proposed by the House; and provides that $1,405,000 of this sum is appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Amendments Nos. 69, 70, and 71: Relating to the National Guard, deletes language proposed by the Senate for compensation to the adjutant general as proposed by the House; authorizes purchase of one passenger motor vehicle as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $105,000 instead of $93,750 as proposed by the House and $124,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72: Appropriates $1,747,200 for the National Capital Parks instead of $1,742,200 as proposed by the House and $1,752,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates $90,700 for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission instead of $84,200 as proposed by the House and $95,675 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates $250,847 and provides language for the operation of the "penny milk" program by the Board of Education. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 28: Relating to funds for construction, capital outlay, public schools. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct, authorizes additional contract authority for construction. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

JOE B. BATES,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
EARL WILSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 8568.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: page 10, line 1, strike out "$117,800" and insert "distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to public and charitable institutions, and for the carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Education, of a 'penny milk' program for the school children of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk under agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, $250,847: *Provided*, That collections from the milk program shall be paid to the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: On page 16, line 5, strike out "$3,712,000" and insert "$3,737,000."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 28 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$3,648,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments Nos. 65 and 66 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 52, line 18, insert "; construction of a 30,000,000 gallon clear water basin and connecting conduits and control chamber; new chemical building and operating center at McMillan."

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 52, line 24, strike out "$1,300,000" and insert "$7,213,000."

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the various motions was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Lands may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 8975.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

CREATION OF WAR DAMAGE CORPORATION

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to create a War Damage Corporation, which will provide uniform rates of insurance against property damage to farms, dwellings, and factories as a result of enemy action. I do not foresee the day when we will collapse like a spokeless umbrella, but I believe that we must provide the American people with every available safeguard in this trying hour. Modern warfare loosing destruction on civilian centers far from actual conflict brings an increased responsibility to governments to protect its citizens against losses arising from war. We must face this responsibility and allay all concern. I hope that this bill will be passed without delay.

KOREA AND INFLATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, the American people are facing a great test on the domestic front. It is well known that the Soviets believe our system will collapse from a cataclysmic economic depression sooner than from external aggression. One of the byproducts the Soviets hope for from the hot war in Korea is panic buying and skyrocketing prices in the United States at retail and wholesale. That there is no reason for such an occurrence due to a scarcity of goods—our industrial production is at an all-time high of almost double 1939—makes the danger all the greater if it is brought on by war hysteria.

Business and consumers should at once organize themselves to exercise self-discipline in this crisis. Business can do so through trade associations and chambers of commerce; consumers can do so through trades unions, civic, fraternal, and religious organizations. Government should cooperate through a conservation agency to be set up in the Department of Commerce with power to get the cooperation of all other Government departments. The time to act is now, not when the situation has gotten out of hand and Government allocations and controls are demanded. Effective citizen cooperation can avoid much Government regulation in a period like this when we are not at war but do face a critical situation.

O'TOOLE LIVES ON

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, last Monday morning during my absence in New York there was a rumor prevalent in the House due to a mistake on the part of one of the press associations that I had been killed.

Every Member of this body would have been proud of the efficient manner in which the Capitol staff acted. Long before I arrived the Architect of the Capitol had inquired from my office as to how many days he would have to fly the flag at half mast. Before you could say Jack Robinson the Sergeant-at-Arms had whipped together as nice a set of funeral plans a body could desire. Later when I learned of them I thought they were a little on the pretentious side for a simple soul like myself. Yet, I imagine it would have been quite a party. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Sergeant-at-Arms and the other agencies involved for their ready willingness to cooperate. Further I would like to thank the Members of the House for I know a great number of them would have liked to be appointed to the committee to go up to New York. It would have given them a splendid opportunity to see South Pacific or get to a ball game. Well, next time they may have better luck. This would have been one party that I would have been willing to attend as an alternate and not as a principal.

As far as I can learn the rumor was unfounded.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Wednesday, July 19, 1950, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Wednesday, July 19, 1950, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

THE UNITED NATIONS ATTITUDE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusets. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations is showing a very callous, unfortunate atttitude; they are saying in effect, "We will give every last American soldier to the war." I ask what else they are doing? I also ask, Mr. Speaker, what the brains of the country have been doing administratively that they were not ready to meet this crisis. It reminds me, Mr. Speaker, of the flying of the air mail when the President took it from the hands of commercial companies and gave it to the Army before the Army flyers were prepared. The President had bad advice then; the President has had bad advice today. Our boys are being sent in to fight without preparation.

Mr. Speaker, if the administrative brains of the country cannot meet this crisis they should be changed.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the entire membership of the House should be told completely what is going on, what we can expect, and what we must do, because every Member of Congress will do it with all the strength of his being.

ARMS AID TO EUROPE AND UNITED STATES KOREAN INTELLIGENCE

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, we people in the country are worried in these times to find that the House has not yet acted on S. 3809, the mutual defense assistance program. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House on Tuesday of this week unanimously reported this bill and the Rules Committee should have immediately met on Tuesday, July 11, and reported a rule so that the legislation could have been reported to the House and argued either yesterday or today. Instead of that the Rules Committee is not in session and will not meet in session until Monday of next week, putting off consideration of this vital bill for arms aid for Europe and other countries until next week, a delay of a whole week. This is not the time for business as usual. Our national defense and safety require we act promptly.

The responsibility for this situation should be stated to the country and the country should know who is responsible for the House having today to act on a bill involving the height of buildings in the Georgetown section of the District of Columbia, and a bill on a stadium seating capacity for a high school here in the District instead of providing the vitally important matter of arms aid for our allies.

May I close by saying that I am one of those who listened to Admiral Hillenkoetter on Friday, June 23, before the Saturday—our time—or Sunday, June 25, Korean time, on which the North Korean invasion took place. The Foreign Affairs Committee met specially to hear Admiral Hillenkoetter as the head of the Central Intelligence Agency Friday morning and to hear General LeMay on his specific strategic bombing field Friday afternoon. These officials were specially called before the committee to be questioned on factors affecting our national security.

Because of the fact it was an executive session I cannot give Admiral Hillenkoetter's statement, but I will say that we felt specifically reassured as to Korea. As a member of the committee, I made a particular point of Korea, and asked as my first question specifically for an outline of the present Korea situation. At no time during the session were there mentioned the reports stated to have been given, possibly pointing to immediate North Korean aggressive action, of which I have heard later, a legislative committee of the other body was advised, had been submitted through regular channels. When I inquired about intelligence, as to whether it was current in time, whether our sources were broad in extent and whether our personnel dependable, I felt assured specifically on Korea that that was the case. In all justice to Admiral Hillenkoetter, I must say that my general impression was that he was not too satisfied with certain conditions under which he was required to work under the present set-up. Defects which I specifically felt existed in our present intelligence set-up were lack of unified authority, inability under present law of the CIA to make judgments or evaluate the material obtained, and certain disagreements and differences of opinion among those groups working on intelligence.

I think Admiral Hillenkoetter should be given the opportunity to explain publicly to the Congress and to the American people why so little was known or communicated to the Foreign Affairs Committee within approximately 30 hours of the North Korean invasion.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago I called attention of the Congress and the country generally that there are more than 100 criminal subversives and Communist aliens from countries behind the iron curtain—well supplied with money and running at large all over the United States. Every one of these criminal aliens are classed as subversives in the files of the Bureau of Immigration. Many of them have been in the United States a long time. Most of them are known to have been or are card-carrying Communists and have committed crimes in the United States from larcency to homicide. They have been ordered deported.

The Bureau of Immigration informed me today that they do not know now where all of these criminal aliens are and that they are running over the country at large. I was also informed that the Department may know of the whereabouts of some of these subversive aliens, but they tell me, positively, that the whereabouts of at least 20 are unknown. Most of them are on parole or on bond, but may have aliases and some may have changed their names.

The Commissioner of Immigration is anxious to incarcerate these criminal aliens, but he tells me that he does not have this power, in spite of the fact that some of them have come to the United States illegally.

These subversive criminal aliens, along with about 200 other alien criminals, have been ordered deported, but passports or landing permits for them cannot be obtained from the countries of their origin. I doubt that the iron curtain country governments want them back now, especially those who might be more useful to them in the United States at this crucial hour.

A bill has been introduced in the House to place these dangerous alien criminals in a concentration camp until such time as transportation and landing permits can be obtained, but this legislation lies dormant. I have urged its passage and have continuously asked other high officials to take some immediate action toward rounding up these dubious criminals. It may be that it is too late and that many of them have gone under cover, along with the rest of the thousands of Communists presently in our midst. I hope that the FBI has these people under surveillance, but regarding that matter, I am not fully informed. I do know, however, that we have more than 50,000 card Communists in the United States now, and along with them there are more than 550,000 fellow travelers, recently referred to and discussed at some length publicly by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Six months' notice should have been sufficient to our authorities to deal more realistically with this dangerous problem.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JUDD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CHESNEY asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and include excerpts from hearings before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, this is the day set for the consideration of District bills.

REGULATING CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN GEORGETOWN

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 7670) to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created in the District of Columbia a district known as "Old Georgetown" which is bounded on the east by Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from the Potomac River to the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, on the north by the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, Whitehaven Street, and Whitehaven Parkway to Thirty-fifth Street, south along the middle of Thirty-fifth Street to Reservoir Road, west along the middle of Reservoir Road to Archbold Parkway, on the west by Archbold Parkway from Reservoir Road to the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River to the Rock Creek Parkway.

SEC. 2. In order to promote the general welfare and to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest, exterior architectural features and examples of the type of architecture used in the National Capital in its initial years, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, before issuing any permit for the alteration, reconstruction, or razing of any building within said Georgetown district described in section 1, shall refer the plans to the National Commission of Fine Arts for a report as to the exterior architectural features, height, appearance, color, and texture of the materials of exterior construction which is subject to public view from a public highway. The National Commission of Fine Arts shall report promptly to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia its recommendations, including such changes, if any, as in the judgment of the Commission are necessary and desirable to preserve the historic value of said Georgetown district. The said Commissioners shall take such actions as in their judgment are right and proper in the cir-

cumstances: *Provided*, That, if the said Commission of Fine Arts fails to submit a report on such plans within 45 days, its approval thereof shall be assumed and a permit may be issued.

SEC. 3. In carrying out the purpose of this act, the Commission of Fine Arts is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three architects, who shall serve as a board of review without expense to the United States and who shall advise the Commission of Fine Arts, in writing, regarding designs and plans referred to it.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the aid of the National Park Service and of the National Park and Planning Commission, shall make a survey of the "Old Georgetown" area for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts and of the building-permit office of the District of Columbia, such survey to be made at a cost not exceeding $8,000, which amount is hereby authorized.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as superseding or affecting in any manner any act of Congress heretofore enacted relating to the alteration, repair, or demolition of insanitary or unsafe dwellings or other structures.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, after "the", insert "construction."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to define what is known as old Georgetown and authorize approval of building permits by the Fine Arts Commission. Georgetown as an active commercial town existed long before there was a city of Washington and along with Alexandria, it is one of the oldest settlements in this section of the country.

The original character of Georgetown predominates architecturally especially in the residences and streets. The people of Georgetown are desirous of protecting the district by an authority which will direct the type of structure suitable to the area.

This bill would require the District of Columbia Commissioners to obtain a report from the Fine Arts Commission before issuing a permit for a building or exterior alteration of a structure. The Fine Arts Commission is authorized to appoint three nonsalaried consultant architects who will review the applications and report through the Commission to the District Commissioners. The reports must be made within 45 days, otherwise the Commissioners may act. Provision is also made for an appropriation of $8,000 with which to make a survey. This survey is to be made by the Commissioners of the District with the assistance of the National Park Service and the National Park and Planning Commission.

Representatives from the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Fine Arts Commission, American Institute of Architects, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation appeared before to subcommittee to urge enactment of this legislation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASTERN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 8710) to provide for the improvement of stadium facilities at the Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to construct an addition to the stadium of the Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia so that such stadium will provide seating accommodations for 10,000 persons, and to equip such stadium with a modern lighting system for the illumination of its playing field.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed $50,000 to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to increase the seating capacity of Eastern Senior High School Stadium from 5,500 to approximately 10,000 and provide facilities for lighting the athletic field.

The necessity for this legislation resulted from the fact that Central High School was recently transferred from Divisions 1 to 9 to divisions 10 to 13 by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

The Central High School stadium is now available only to the colored schools in the District of Columbia and the students in the white schools are left without adequate stadium facilities for centralized athletic events.

It is naturally assumed that the stadium of the Eastern Senior High School will now serve the same city wide purpose as that formerly served by Central High School in that it will be used by students from all schools in divisions 1 to 9 of the District of Columbia for sports events.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 8909) to authorize the District of Columbia Government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Commitee of the whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, because of the existing possibility of the occurrence of disaster of unprecedented destructiveness resulting from enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, it is the intent of Congress that plans and programs to provide necessary protection, relief, and assistance for persons and property in the District of Columbia in the event such disaster shall occur or become imminent so as to require such protection, relief, and assistance, should be developed. As used in this act, the term "civil defense" shall mean all activities necessary for the development and execution of such plans and programs, unless the context indicates a different meaning.

SEC. 2. To carry out the purposes of this act, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to establish in the municipal government of such District an Office of Civil Defense to consist of a Director and such other personnel as may be needed. Such Director shall be the executive head of such office.

SEC. 3. The Office of Civil Defense is authorized and directed, subject to the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District—

(a) to prepare a comprehensive plan and program for civil defense, such plan and program to be integrated into and coordinated with the civil-defense plans of the Federal Government, and of nearby States and appropriate political subdivisions thereof;

(b) to institute training programs and public information programs; to organize, equip, and train volunteers and other civil-defense units, and to utilize volunteers and regularly employed personnel of the government of the District of Columbia for service in and within such civil-defense units and to train such personnel for such service; to expand existing agencies of the District government concerned with civil defense; and to take all other preparatory steps including the partial or full mobilization of civil-defense organizations in advance of actual disaster;

(c) to make such studies and surveys of the resources and capabilities of the District for civil defense, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof;

(d) to develop and enter into mutual-aid agreements with States or political subdivisions thereof for reciprocal civil-defense aid and mutual assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such agreements may include the exchange of food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies; emergency housing; engineering services; police services; medical and nursing services; fire-fighting, rescue, transportation, and construction services and equipment; personnel necessary to provide or conduct these services; and such other supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and services as may be needed. Such agreements shall be consistent with the national civil-defense plan and program. In time of emergency it shall be the duty of each agency and organization to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual-aid agreements;

(e) to employ such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel and fix their compensation without reference to the Classification Act of 1949 and make such expenditures within appropriations therefor or from other funds made available for purposes of civil defense, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act;

(f) to cooperate with governmental and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, associations, and other entities, and coordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the District;

(g) to accept from the United States or from any officer or agency thereof all facilities, supplies, and funds that may from time to time be offered to the District of Columbia, and to agree to such terms, conditions, rules, and regulations as may be imposed in connection with such offer;

(h) to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the District to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and supply such equipment, supplies, and facilities to the said Director upon request;

(i) to perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. Neither the District of Columbia nor any volunteer agency in the service of said District nor, except in cases of willful misconduct or gross negligence, any officer, agent, or employee of the District of Columbia or volunteer agency, or any regularly appointed volunteer worker, engaged in civil defense activities, while complying with or attempting to comply with any provision of this act or of any rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to this act, shall be liable to any person, whether or not such person is engaged in civil defense, for death, injury, or property damage resulting therefrom. The provisions of this section shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits to which he would otherwise be entitled under any workmen's compensation law, or under any pension, retirement, or disability law, nor the right of any such person to receive any benefits or compensation under any other act of Congress.

SEC. 5. Appropriations for carrying out the purposes of this act are hereby authorized.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the establishment of a civil defense organization in the District, and it would furnish the requisite authority to the District Commissioners to carry out a civil defense program. It is not intended to cover the whole field of emergency legislation that later might be necessary in the event of an attack.

The bill provides for the establishment of an Office of Civil Defense in the municipal government of the District. This agency would be headed by a Director who would be responsible to the District Commissioners and who would execute civil defense responsibilities. Civil defense planning and organization would be carried on by the Office of Civil Defense.

The proposal is somewhat similar to legislation establishing State councils of defense which is now in effect in 22 States.

Among the States that have defense agencies patterned after this legislation are: California, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

The following States have established agencies based on legislation enacted during World War II which was also similar to this proposal: Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, and Rhode Island.

One of the important provisions in the bill is the section authorizing mutual-aid agreements with nearby States and local governments. Such agreements may include the exchange of food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies; emergency housing, police services, medical and nursing services, and fire-fighting and rescue equipment and personnel.

While aid of this type has often been extended on a voluntary basis, it has frequently brought in its wake numerous technical, jurisdictional, and legal problems. For instance, fire-fighting equipment has not been of uniform standard. Hose from one city frequently will not fit hyrants in another. Medical equipment and supplies have varied. Local registration restrictions may stand in the way of doctors and nurses practicing even on a temporary basis in a stricken area. Police regulations and techniques differ. Problems have arisen concerning compensation, claims, liability for damages, and immunity from suit. Legislation of this type will solve many of these problems.

Under the terms of the bill the District's office of civil defense would be directed—

(a) To prepare a comprehensive plan and program for civil defense, such plan and program to be integrated into and coordinated with the civil-defense plans of the Federal Government, and of nearby States and appropriate political subdivisions thereof.

(b) To institute training programs and public-information programs; to organize, equip, and train volunteers and other civil-defense units, and to utilize volunteers and regularly employed personnel of the government of the District of Columbia for service in and within such civil-defense units and to train such personnel for such service; to expand existing agencies of the District government concerned with civil defense; and to take all other preparatory steps including the partial or full mobilization of civil-defense organizations in advance of actual disaster.

(c) To make such studies and surveys of the resources and capabilities of the District for civil defense, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof.

(d) To cooperate with government and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, associations, and other entities, and coordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the District.

(e) To accept from the United States or from any officer or agency thereof all facilities, supplies, and funds that may from time to time be offered to the District of Columbia, and to agree to such terms, conditions, rules, and regulations as may be imposed in connection with such offer.

(f) To utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the District to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and supply such equipment, supplies, and facilities to the said Director upon request.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from South Carolina to the fact that under Public Law 609 of the Seventy-seventh Congress specific legislation was set up for the establishment of civilian defense. That was and is permanent legislation, to which this measure makes no reference whatsoever. I should like to ask the gentleman just what is necessary that we do not already have? Let me read from Public Law 699 of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

During the existence of a state of war between the United States and any foreign country or nation—

Under the ruling of the Speaker last year on the question of adjournment, we are still in a state of war, so that emergency still prevails—

the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, without regard to the provisions of any other law, to take such measures as they may deem necessary for the adequate protection of persons and property in the District of Columbia—

It goes on and provides powers—

to establish in the District of Columbia units and organizations for civilian defense, and to utilize any or all existing voluntary units or organizations together with their personnel or any part or parts thereof—

And so forth. In other words, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that there is complete authority already existing in law within the District of Columbia for any action. I agree that there should be some planning for civilian defense.

As I understand, the Board of Commissioners have made some considerable study of this matter, and probably lead the country in the way of preparations for a catastrophe such as an attack or sabotage.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. I agree with the gentleman from Minnesota. I called this to the attention of Mr. Paul Larsen, who stated that the present legislation did not permit individual States to cooperate with each other, and that this bill would give the District of Columbia an opportunity to call in facilities from Maryland or Virginia, or, vice versa, to allow Maryland and Virginia to use the fire and police facilities here in case of emergency.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I do not believe that cooperation is so very important in this consideration.

I was not a member of the subcommittee that heard the testimony on this matter. What is being attempted here is to make the District of Columbia a guinea pig in the form of legislation which has been suggested, which is to be used as a pattern throughout the country. I think a lot more study ought to be given to the bill which was before the subcommittee, of which the gentleman was a member. It is unfortunate that we rush in here without having given full consideration to a bill which grants such a tremendous lot of power.

Is it not true that Mr. Larsen's position was that under the National Resources Board, of which this would be a follow-up, the power of this civilian defense set-up would even exceed the power of the military?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. The full authority would be under the jurisdiction of the District Commissioners. It would at all times be under the jurisdiction of the District Commissioners.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I mean that it would be superior to the military. That is the testimony, as I read it.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Also, as I read the testimony of the hearing, it gives this Civilian Defense Agency the right to draft people.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. That would be the case, except in an emergency when the military would be in power.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. This is permanent legislation, is it not, without regard to existing law and without regard to the acts of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Referring to the question of the gentleman about the power of the military as compared with the power being granted to this agency, if it can be called such, it should be remembered that the military do not undertake to exercise power in a civilian community unless martial law is declared, when all functions of the other agencies of Government are suspended and the military runs the community.

In the event that martial law is declared by the President in the District of Columbia in time of emergency, then the agency referred to by the gentleman from Minnesota would be subject to the provisions of martial law. Otherwise, the Army and the military forces do not attempt to govern the community or to protect its safety.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. While I am happy to yield to my distinguished colleague from New York, may I point out that martial law will not necesarily be declared in the event of an emergency. The point is that Mr. Larson, the witness from Mr. Symington's office, as I understand it, claimed that in the event of an emergency the power of this agency was superior even to that of the Army and Navy. I think there is no question but what he said that in the testimony.

What I wish to point out to the House, Mr. Speaker, is I think we are rushing into something which is ill-considered, although the purpose of the bill, of course, is perfectly proper.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Of course the gentleman understands there was considerable urgency involved in the consideration of this bill by the committee. We felt that if there were some shortcomings in the consideration of the statute which is in effect at this time we could give thought and consideration to it at a later date. The schedule under this bill is extremely long and it is going to take time and planning. We felt there was not a moment to lose in enacting this bill.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. General Young, the Commissioner, said that in his opinion they had probably exceeded and surpassed any other place in the country so far as the plans and progress that had been made here in the District of Columbia are concerned. He did not say they were complete, but he did say there was need for further planning. There is no limit to the amount of planning and no limit to the amount of expense. They start out with $200,000 as a starting request. Possibly that much may be needed.

But the point I make, Mr. Speaker, is I do not think this is the right way to legislate on this problem. I think we ought to have more information than we have as to what is really intended by this bill. If the gentleman wants to stir up hysteria and say that this is something which ought to be done in a fit of hysteria and then have something develop later on that he is going to be sorry for, that is his responsibility. For my part I want to call the attention of the House that this is the sort of legislation which produces bad results. I do not intend to be a party to it because I know what happens when you get into an emergency condition or when you get into a state of war. You have to have civil defense, but a great many people are given too much power and are too anxious to exercise powers without some restraint. The powers granted should be more clearly specified.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Of course, I do not think the committee would be indifferent to going into the matters that the gentleman has brought up. Certainly we can, in due course, address ourselves to the consideration of any proposal that you may have with respect to the legal aspects of it. But the overall situation, I think, is one of immediate attention. I certainly assure the gentleman there was not any feeling of hysteria in the committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I assume from now on everything is going to be an emergency. I recognize that.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. May I ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] what there is in the way of limitation on permanent authority. This is permanent legislation; is that not true?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. How long will this Office of Civilian Defense be needed? Has the gentleman any idea?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. This can be repealed any time the Congress desires to repeal it.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. That is rather indefinite, is it not? Has the gentleman any idea how long this should be in existence?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. It could not function any longer than the Appropriations Committee made funds available for it. Certainly the repeal of the legislation would not have to await the action of this committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I cannot understand why there was not authority under the law to which I called the gentleman's attention, Public Law 699 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, for appropriations for any planning money that they needed. It seems to me it is carried in there. The intent is carried in the old act, which is permanent legislation, passed in 1942.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I do not know that that is true. I do not recall the provision at the moment.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. CROOK. Is there any reason why there should be any restriction or time limit on it? In my own city at home, and in the State of Indiana, any authority in the way of police protection has the right, in case of emergency, to deputize any civilian to assist him. What is so wrong in the District of Columbia in having the same permanent set-up?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Well, you do have the inherent police powers of the District, so far as that is concerned. I do not think that any legislation of that sort is needed. You have ample police power in the Commissioners to take what steps are necessary. But if this is going to be a pattern of the type of hysterical legislation, without very much consideration, I think it is unfortunate, whether it applies to the District of Columbia or the country at large.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot find myself in agreement with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA]. This bill contemplates action which will attract the attention of State legislatures and municipal governing bodies all over the country. That is one of its purposes. Of course, its immediate purpose, if I may use that expression, is an endeavor to set up in time of peace the skeleton of an organization which can respond in time of war in the event that the Nation's Capital shall be suddenly subjected to a terrible catastrophe.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] has asked how long this Director of Civilian Defense, as an officer, will last.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, such an office should be created in time of peace and maintained in time of peace. We all hope that peace will last indefinitely; even so, it must be maintained in time of peace so that in the event a terrible catastrophe overtakes us the office would be in existence and ready to respond to the emergency. That is the purpose of this bill.

No extraordinary powers are granted to the Office of Civil Defense under this bill; all the powers granted to it are subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District. It is perfectly true that there is a law upon the statute books today, to which the gentleman from Minnesota has referred. An examination of that statute and an examination of this proposed bill I think will develop the

fact that this bill expresses much more adequately and understandably the problem of protecting or saving the capital of the Nation as best it may be protected and saved against fearful catastrophe, I call attention to the language used on page 3 commencing in line 6 which indicates very clearly, if you will read it, that the police force of the District of Columbia alone could not possibly do this job; nor can it be done in any city of this country regardless of what the local ordinance may say. It takes the cooperation of many other agencies of Government as well as volunteer agencies along with the police force to meet this terrific situation. It takes all the medical authorities; it takes all the transportation authorities.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It has impressed me that what might happen in time of emergency would be that the Army would actually have to take charge of an area as large as the District of Columbia.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It depends entirely upon the military situation. The Army may be completely employed in conflict with the enemy, in military conflict, and there may be scarcely any army left there. It depends on the military situation. If the military situation is such as to demand the employment of the Army, then I assume the President would declare martial law in the District, in the captal, in the neighboring regions of Maryland and Virginia. Then the Army would take over completely and everybody would be subject to the direction of the Army. But that cannot be the case in every instance; Chicago might suffer a catastrophe with no army anywhere near it; Cleveland might suffer a catastrophe with no army anywhere near it. This legislation, as I said in the beginning, is intended not only to set up a skeleton framework for protecting the capital of the Nation against catastrophe, but also to set an example, if possible, to other States and other municipalities as to what they might better do. And they must all act independently. It takes an act of the legislature of a State to authorize a city government to do what is authorized in this act to be done in the city of Washington.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Does the gentleman understand Commissioner Young's testimony before the committee as being to the effect that the District of Columbia was further advanced in their plan for civilian defense than probably any other city of the country?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I did not; I got the opposite impression.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That was my understanding.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Commissioner Young testified that in some informal unofficial way the District Commissioners had been doing some planning, but they have not gotten anywhere. It is time we get going.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, on October 5, 1949, Dr. John R. Steelman, acting director of the National Security Resources Board, having jurisdiction over civilian defense in the United States, sent out a directive to the 48 Governors advising these Governors that civilian defense is essentially a job for the various States and that the Federal Government here in Washington could act only in a counseling or advisory capacity.

Today I am shocked to learn of the apparent lack of civilian-defense plans in the Nation's Capital, here in the District of Columbia. In my own State of New Jersey we are going forward. I know that the Governor of New York, Mr. Dewey, has real plans for civilian defense, with General Clay in charge.

Shortly before Dr. Steelman issued that directive last October a newspaperman in the District of Columbia went to the three Commissioners downtown and asked them what plans they had for the civilian defense of our Capital City, and the response was: "We have no plans."

He also went to the superintendent in charge of police, and all that Major Barrett could tell the reporter was: "We have the old riot squad for use in an emergency such as an atomic-bomb attack."

While we are sleeping here in the United State of America what is Russia doing about civilian atomic-bomb defenses? All you have to do is look at the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission and they will tell you that Russia has been on the ball in the matter of civilian defense and has made very extraordinary plans for the defense of Moscow and other important cities in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, they have thousands of trained home squadrons for atomic-bomb defense.

In the United States the President leaves the National Security Resources Board leaderless and without a permanent chairman for more than 16 months. It was only a few months ago that the able son-in-law of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], W. Stuart Symington, was made permanent chairman of that body. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what do you know about the ABC's of atomic defense?

Last week I took occasion to ask 20 Members what they would do in the event of an atomic bomb attack on this capital city. Each one invariably made the reply "I think I would rush to the subway." Then the interrogated one would ask me this question: "Is that right?" My answer was, "I do not know."

We have no primer for atomic bomb defense in the Nation's Capital or elsewhere in the Nation insofar as the Federal Government is concerned. What does John Q. Public know?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I call the gentleman's attention to the transcript of hearings on this bill which I read for the first time this morning.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], a member of the committee, was questioning Commissioner Young and asked this question:

> Is the District of Columbia leading in civilian defense or are we behind in civilian defense?

Commissioner Young answered:

> We have been informed by the National Security Resources Board that we are pretty well in the first rank of cities in the country so far as we have gone.

Mr. CANFIELD. I believe the gentleman reads correctly but I hear no documentation.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I am quoting the Commissioner's testimony.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight Saturday night to file a report on H. R. 9109.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include interesting newspaper articles.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a telegram.

Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in one to include a news article from the Progressive Farmer, and in the second a resolution.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by James Daniels, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include newspaper editorials.

Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Herbert Hoover at Emporia, Kans., on Tuesday last in connection with the unveiling of

a monument in memory of William Allen White.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the McKees Rocks Gazette.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject of Panama Canal propaganda for sea-level project.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 685 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7940) to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. I now yield myself 15 minutes, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for part of that time out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 685 makes in order a very important piece of legislation, H. R. 7940. I find that our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], is the author of this legislation. I have followed the gentleman in his work in Congress since he has been here and I have found that he has been in sympathy with things that are beneficial to the general public. I find that his heart beats in tune for the well-being of his fellow man. I find, too, that my painstaking and hard working colleague from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] was chairman of a subcommittee which made a very careful survey as to the needs for this legislation. This legislation does deal with something that is of importance not only to our children, but it is a bill that in reality is doing justice to the people for whom it is designed. I am very proud to have the honor to present the rule which makes in order this bill. I understand that this bill came out of the Committee on Education and Labor with a unanimous vote. As a former school teacher I realize what a great obligation devolves upon people of communities where the Government has entered in and taken the source of revenue from those localities. We all realize that with the enlargement of our Army, with the diversification of our industry during the last war, we had to take over certain sections of our country; we had to actually get into the housing business; we almost had to get into the education business and in all types of production we became producers. Throughout the country we have bought up land for Government use and denied the localities in which that land was purchased the taxing power to raise funds for their public education. Not only that, but we have superimposed upon these educational facilities added people with their children where the workers went in in factory districts where munitions of war were being manufactured, and you doubled and trebled the number of children who had to go to school in that locality or, if it was an Army installation as we had in Dayton, Ohio, you would have a great number of youngsters being placed there in school.

The only thing I found as a member of the Committee on Rules in regard to this bill that I thought it might have added—but I am sure the author, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], will explain why it was not incorporated in this bill—is the fact that in many localities there are not enough facilities in the way of buildings to handle the greatly increased number of students. But I am sure there is some reason why there are to be two bills, one to supply funds for the carrying on of the educational program and, as I understand, a bill that will be filed subsequently to provide for the material benefits such as buildings that are needed in these communities.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McSWEENEY. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad the gentleman from Ohio has brought up that question, because it is a double problem. You have both the maintenance of the schools and providing school facilities. Just yesterday I had a letter from the county superintendent of schools in a rural area where there is such an installation. They anticipate between 200 and 300 students. Obviously, merely helping to provide teachers is not going to meet the problem where they have to have some place to house these children. So there is a double problem. But certainly the whole thing is one that needs to be attacked. I am glad this bill is coming out, because it is taking care of this part of the problem.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I appreciate the gentleman's observation. I did not quite understand at first why buildings were not incorporated in the same bill, but I am sure that will be explained to us a little later.

I think all of us are anxious to keep down governmental expense, but at the same time the Government cannot shirk its obligations. As we expand as a government, as our great defense program is pushed forward, it naturally must be spread out in a way we have never had to do in the past. When we take from a locality its land and its means of raising revenue, it is only a matter of right that we step in and supplant that money that has been taken from the local community.

I believe I can say with confidence and with fairness that the groups throughout the country, and I am sure the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] will corroborate this statement, have made a gallant effort, a very gallant effort, in each location to try to give to these youngsters all the educational facilities they could possibly muster. Teachers taught overtime with no additional pay, and parents submitted to having their children terribly crowded. They recruited teachers, and they staggered their recitation programs so that as many children as possible could use, as the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] said, the limited facilities that were available. So the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is introducing a bill which has for its purpose to make it possible for these localities to participate in Federal funds. The bill, as I have gone over it, has been worked out in great detail. I approach it as a teacher, and I find that they have made every provision to be just to the localities they are designing to help. They have done everything to try to equalize and to balance this program.

The thing I especially like about it, I may say to the gentleman from West Virginia, is that there is no effort to superimpose an educational program upon the locality where this aid is being granted. It has nothing to do with a national education program. The teachers in the locality are under the supervision of their own superintendent. All we do is collaborate with the local educational authorities for the direct and equitable allocation of the funds.

Mr. Speaker, if I may speak out of order for just a moment in the time remaining to me, may I say that I have just come from the Committee on Un-American Activities. This simply ties up with my former experience as a school teacher. I found there are being circulated throughout the country, and people are being asked to sign, petitions which in reality are designed to curtail our war effort. I think one of the sad things with which we have been confronted in America is the fact that many Christian, God-fearing, high-minded people

are groping, groping as you and I are, to try to find some solution for this thing we have always solved in the past by war. I have had the honor to serve overseas in the Army in both wars, and I do not believe that my heart can well up any hatred greater than that for war. I realize that war has been a horrible thing ever since the dawn of history. I do find, on the other hand, that there has been many efforts by the people to try to humanize a very inhumane thing, war.

I remember one instance when they first decided that they should not poison the enemy's streams, yet at the same time from a besieged city you were allowed to divert a stream and let the people die of thirst. We also found that one of the conventions, I think the Hague or Geneva Convention, or maybe earlier than that, provided that you could not use a flat-nosed bullet but must use a steel-coated bullet. This was very humane at first sight, but it allowed the man to be wounded instead of killed, and probably lie and expire in a hot, tropical country some place, as they did during the expansion of the British Empire.

In other words I do not believe you can humanize this inhuman thing. War: We must try to abolish it. I feel if we can quickly end a war by whatever means we have the better it is and that is the humane thing to do. I remember reading the history of the Civil War. Probably one of the greatest humanitarians in the history of civilization, Abraham Lincoln, was willing to carry on the "battle of the wilderness which was going against the North. The South was losing one man to seven or eight men on the part of the North. But Mr. Lincoln said that we should push on, even though that great masterful strategist of the South, Robert E. Lee, who ranks among the great generals of all time, was outfighting us and out-maneuvering us. Still, Lincoln said, push on if it will eventually win the war and thereby save lives.

So I am not advocating any cruel or inhuman method: I am advocating methods which will in some way lessen the chances of our having a long drawn-out struggle. I think in the end that is the humane thing to do.

Years ago a man by the name of Creasy at one time collected the stories of what he called the 15 decisive battles of the world. After teaching ancient, medieval, modern, United States, German, and French history in high school I have not been able with my limited capacities properly to interpret human history, but I am convinced that no wars have been good.

Go back over the whole history of civilization: You can find that no war can be justified when you compare it with the horror and tragedy and suffering which is inflicted upon mankind. Nevertheless Creasy said that had any of these 15 decisive battles gone the other way the course of civilization might have been changed and retarded. It is true that if the Greeks had lost the Battles of Marathon and Thermopylae the progress of Greek science and art might have been retarded. But on the other hand you cannot kill art and you cannot kill science. Then Creasy said the battle of Tours was so important, where Moors tried to overcome the French. I still say had the people from the South moved up through France they probably might have retarded French civilization. But on the other hand civilization would have survived. Then we come down to the battle of Cressy and Poitiers and on to the Battle of Saratoga. Saratoga was considered the only decisive battle fought upon American soil because this victory for the Americans was a deciding factor in our gaining the aid of France in our Revolution. I am not sure that the victory at Waterloo on the part of the British was an advancement for civilization and that civilization would have been retarded if the French had won. I am not able to interpolate the facts of history, but I can say from my humble experience that war is a horrible thing and the more quickly we can put an end to it the sooner will we be doing a humane and kind thing.

Of course we do not want to criticize anyone in authority, Mr. Speaker, but I hope we can muster all of the energy we can to halt the movement of communism. At this time, as I said before, there are being circulated petitions by people who are urging us not to go forth with our defense program. I want to repeat. These people are noble, courageous, high-minded, and God-fearing American people who are groping as Lowell said in his "Vision of Sir Launfal"—"groping blindly above us for light."

They are trying to see the light. But it is up to you and me as Members of Congress to try to impress upon them that they may be joining up with groups that have not the destruction of war in mind, but the destruction of America in mind. We should ask them carefully to consider this proposition. We must not fail in this critical moment of our national life.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, before discussing the rule before us and the bill covered by it, I wish to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McSWEENEY] for the very appropriate and able remarks he has made with reference to war and the fact that, after all, wars do not solve any of the problems of the human race.

House Resolution 685 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 7940, a bill to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes, under 2 hours of general debate. This is an open rule which will permit full consideration and amendment of the measure.

H. R. 7940 was reported, I believe, unanimously by the Committee on Education and Labor, and the rule sending the measure to the floor was reported unanimously by the Rules Committee.

I wish to take this opportunity, if I may, to congratulate the author of the bill [Mr. BAILEY] and his committee for the great care and attention which has been given to the preparation of this measure. You may notice that the bill, as originally written, has been changed considerably, and a practically new or clean bill reported. I have gone over this measure rather thoroughly. I am in full agreement with its objectives. I believe it is absolutely necessary we take some such action as provided in this measure to meet the needs of certain school districts and areas in the Nation which have been badly affected by the expansion of Government holdings, air fields, military installations, and so forth throughout the Nation.

The Congress has taken similar steps in the past. The first was under the so-called Lanham Act, which gave aid to those schools which were hard hit by the impact of the war economy and the great expansion of Government ownership throughout the Nation during the war years.

I am especially interested in this measure because I have in my own district a part of Wright Field and all of Paterson Air Base. I know something of that which has happened there, where the Government has taken a great deal of the land off the tax duplicates in various school districts, for the use of the Air Forces, and at the same time sent into those school districts a great many additional families with children. I have seen those school districts stagger along, attempting to furnish educational facilities to the children who are asking for an education. I have seen the people in those districts vote extra tax levies for school purposes, up to the limit permitted by law, taxing themselves, not only to take care of their own children, but to take care of the children who came from elsewhere, and have been brought there because of the employment of their parents at the Government installations or because their fathers were a part of the military forces of the Nation. So I think it only fair and just that we enact legislation such as this, so that Uncle Sam, the National Government, pay a fair share of the cost of operating those school facilities. Certainly, if you or I, as a private businessman or the head of a corporation, would go into any school district of America, buy up a great deal of land and build a factory there, we would be taxed to pay our fair share of the cost of maintaining the local schools to give an educational opportunity to the children of the people we employ. But, seemingly, that rule has not always applied to the Federal Government. Instead, the Federal Government has taken land and property off the tax duplicate, thereby placing a heavier burden than ever before upon the remaining property. Then, in addition, it has caused a great influx of new families and new children, swamping the school facilities of that area.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. It is true, is it not, that in those districts the load has become so heavy that now the people who live in the community cannot finance it, and the schools are so overcrowded that nobody gets justice?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] is entire-

ly right. I know of school districts in our own State where not only are the school facilities inadequate but the local areas cannot possibly bond themselves to build needed new school facilities.

There are school districts in our own State where the schools are being operated at a deficit; the local banks and private citizens are advancing the money to meet those deficits, even though the people are taxing themselves to the limit, and have voted extra tax levies to try to maintain the schools.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman mentioned the amount of land the Federal Government had taken off the tax duplicates. Does the gentleman from Ohio have any idea how much land the Federal Government might own throughout the country?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No; I do not know. But I think the committee might know. I have understood that the Federal Government owned about one-ninth of all the land of the United States, which is quite a considerable parcel.

Mr. BREHM. I may say that I called one of the departments and was informed that they were setting up a committee to study that very question and find out.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am not sure we know just what the Federal Government does own in this country. But there is one thing I do know, that there are many school districts in America and many schools around Government installations that are in the direst of circumstances, and are now suffering great hardships. The little youngsters of this country, the boys and girls, who are in no way responsible for anything which has gone on, are suffering as a result of the present situation. The Congress of the United States has a responsibility to do something to correct it.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I appreciate the remarks the gentleman is making. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] and his committee, held hearings in the Fourth Congressional District in the State of Washington, very extensive hearings. Many communities were represented at those hearings and showed conclusively and objectively the very problem and needs the gentleman mentions. I appreciate very much the gentleman's reference to the merits of the bill. I am wholeheartedly supporting the legislation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for his statement, because it calls to my mind the fact that members of the Committee on Labor and Education, under the leadership of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] have made a very thorough investigation and a very careful study of this situation. This bill is predicated not on theory but on fact. The committee speaks from knowledge of the situation. I think they have met it in a very particular way.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. How far back does this bill go in the matter of benefits, what year?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think it begins with July 1, 1950. Is that correct, I ask the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Benefits will start to be paid from the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I mean how far back, how long ago must the land or land in an affected area have been acquired by the Federal Government in order for that area to be entitled to benefits?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think wherever the Federal Government owns land or facilities that cause congestion.

Mr. BAILEY. If the gentleman will yield, I may say that it affects land and property acquired subsequent to 1938.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Subsequent to 1938.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I am very much in sympathy with this bill, having been a school teacher myself once upon a time.

What I am primarily interested in is whether or not this is in any sense of the word, intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly, a step toward Federal aid to education?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No; this is not a bill to provide Federal aid to education. If it were, I would oppose it.

Mr. JONAS. That is an answer to my question.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This is simply a matter wherein the Federal Government is to pay its fair share of the cost of maintaining schools in areas where the Government itself has a specific interest, land, property, or where the number of Goverment employees are over crowding the public schools.

Mr. JONAS. In other words, the Federal Government is merely being put in the position of a local taxpayer or business concern.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Is it not true that under this bill the Federal Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever over school standards, has nothing whatever to say with regard to curricula, with regard to the allocation of funds for different types of education or anything?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman is correct.

As I understand the bill it places the Federal Government in practically the same position as if a private person, concern, or corporation owned the installation rather than the Federal Government.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. McCONNELL. I think it is proper to point out in view of the appropriate questions asked by the gentleman from Illinois that this bill replaces former laws that we thought took care of these situations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I previously attempted to point out that the Lanham Act was the first such bill.

In conclusion, may I say I have studied this bill carefully and, if I might have the attention of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] and the members of the Committee on Education and Labor, I have a suggestion as to two minor amendments to this bill. I have discussed these proposed changes with some members of the committee. Referring to page 18 and page 19, in order to clarify this bill, I suggest that after the semicolon in line 2, page 19, the word "or" be added, and the same word "or" be added after the semicolon in line 4, so as to make absolutely certain, and to spell out and make very definite, that if any one of the these conditions exist as described in the bill a school district is entitled to consideration for Federal contributions.

I hope this resolution will be unanimously adopted, and that the measure which will be brought up for debate under it will have the approval of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7940) to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7940, with Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first I want to say that it gives me considerable pleasure to bring an important piece of legislation to the floor of the House with a unanimous vote of the Committee on Education and Labor. I assure the membership of the House that the committee has worked hard on this matter. There were two subcommittees which traveled extensively gathering data throughout the Nation, one of those subcommittees headed by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], the other by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE]. The subcommittees gathered the data and presented it to the full committee.

May I say that heretofore we have attempted to deal with the problem of relieving these local school districts and local schools that suffered from the sudden impacts caused by aetivities of the Government in a piecemeal fashion. Each year we have passed a bill that partially took care of the situation. Also the Army, Navy, and other activities and departments of the Government have heretofore been operating schools,

some on Government property and some on nearby Government property. Other communities for some reason or other have not been able to comply with the various acts passed which were designed to give relief to those communities.

So the committee was faced with the problem of meeting the situation in approximately 600 or more communities throughout the United States with, in many instances, totally unlike problems, and so it has been the desire of the committee to try to see to it that each one of the problems presented by the Government activities be met and taken care of. Each year this matter has been handled there has been a demand on the part of Members of the House, and Government agencies, and on the part of the other body, that we have permanent legislation. Now we have offered to the House a piece of permanent legislation: We do not know just what kind of war effort may be required on the part of this Nation in the next few months. We do not know how many of the various air fields or military establishments may be reactivated. If they are reactivated, the answer is in this legislation to take care of the problem as it might be presented.

We have in some other instances had problems created by, for instance, removing the property from the tax books, with public housing, where the tax revenue from that particular school district was cut down and immediately became a burden upon those living, for instance, outside of the project. We have been prone to deal with the housing problem as just simply a housing problem without giving thought to the problem that might be created by that very thing that we called a relief move. So I think it is well for us to recognize that there is a considerable amount of trouble that grows out of that, and further we should recognize that that is a particular problem because of those nontaxable projects of public housing. There is a distinct responsibility on the part of the Government to see to it that it does take care of the added burdens that it might throw on some one particular local community.

This bill deals with the maintenance and operation of schools. Some mention has been made here of the fact that the committee was considering another bill which deals with the construction of buildings. We are dealing with that and have been in constant session almost daily for the past several weeks.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Does that bill include, in addition to construction of buildings, provision for equipment, and facilities, or is that handled in this bill?

Mr. BARDEN. No; we are handling construction. What you might term equipment, and so forth, is in the other bill.

Mr. JUDD. This is strictly for salaries?

Mr. BARDEN. This is maintenance and operation. That is what this bill deals with. In connection with the other bill we are confronted with a considerable number of problems. It is no easy job to fit it together so that we can recommend it as being first-class legislation.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. It is not quite clear to me which particular units come under the various sections of this bill. If a county has been receiving from the Federal Government compensation for the instruction of children from a reservation, and then it should not qualify under any of the various sections of this bill, would the continuance of the payments the county has been getting for the children from that particular installation then be precluded?

Mr. BARDEN. If they have been collecting under the Wier bill, there was a provision whereby the Navy could make payments. I think the gentleman will find that where the Navy was justified in making these payments or where the Army was justified in making the pupil adjustments, or where the Wier bill supplemented the local funds, all of those communities will qualify under this bill. That has been our problem. Each time we got it to where we thought we had it adjusted exactly right we would have to open it up and find some way to take care of a situation. We think we have taken care of the situation to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. SASSCER. Even though technically according to the formula they might not come under it, is the spirit of the bill that if they had heretofore qualified they could get payments?

Mr. BARDEN. I would not care to mislead the gentleman. There is no clause in this bill that would in effect say that any school district which has heretofore received money from any of the sources to which the gentleman refers is automatically blanketed in here. However, under the formulas that we have set out in the bill, any district that is receiving payments from a Federal Government activity, be it Navy, Army, Air Force, or whatever it may be, will be covered. Therefore, virtually all the cases to which the gentleman refers will be taken care of.

Mr. SASSCER. I was not particularly referring to the impact on them, but take for instance the naval powder factory at Indian Head. That is an old area, but the Government has been making some contribution to the county authorities for the children living on the reservation. It is possible—I do not know; I have not had a chance to spell it out—that they may not have had the impact to bring them under this formula. I was disturbed for fear that that particular community might lose what it was heretofore rightfully getting, due to the fact that it did not qualify.

Mr. BARDEN. In order that we may have it all together, may I ask the gentleman from West Virginia if they gave the Indian Head case any study?

Mr. BAILEY. Our committee did not pay particular attention to the installation at Indian Head except that we have a report from the school district there which shows they will qualify under the provisions of this bill. The gentleman from Maryland need have no further worry.

Mr. SASSCER. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. May I ask the gentleman how much this bill will cost in addition to the amounts that are being spent for this purpose now by various Federal agencies? On page 7 of the report it appears we are spending during the current year about $17,000,000 through 12 different agencies. This bill will coordinate the program and get it on a sound basis. How much more, roughly, does the gentleman think it will take to do the job that ought to be done?

Mr. BARDEN. The best estimate the committee could make through its work with the department and in gathering all the data we could gather was that it would cost a total of approximately $32,000,000. As an explanation for the additional amount, may I cite the case of one base which I happen to know of in North Carolina that had approximately 600 children dumped into that district, whereas before the base was put there the property was on the tax books at about $140,000. But 600 children were put in there.

Under the Wier bill which was passed by our committee it provided that the local school district must show a deficit in order to qualify for funds under that bill. Unfortunately, in that particular instance, perhaps, in North Carolina we put people in jail who operate Government agencies at a deficit and so we had to choose between the jail house and the poorhouse. We picked the poorhouse and did not get a dollar of the funds. So there is one instance where a considerable amount of money will be used which heretofore was not.

Mr. JUDD. I do not know many places where the money can be used to better advantage. As one who formerly served with the gentleman from North Carolina when he was chairman of the old Committee on Education, during which service I came to have for him the greatest admiration, affection, and regard, I commend the gentleman and his committee for reporting this bill. I have resolutely opposed Federal aid to education where Federal money would be given to every teacher or for every child in areas where they do not need it as well as in those where they do. This bill deals with fields where the Federal Government should function, giving aid in areas where it is particularly responsible and where we cannot expect the local agencies to do it.

Mr. BARDEN. May I point out to the gentleman that these payments go to the district affected. They do not go through the State set-up.

Mr. JUDD. That is right. They go where needs exist which the Federal Government should meet.

Mr. BARDEN. The relief goes directly to the point where it is needed.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. SADLAK. I have searched the report and have not found, as previously was the case when we had measures like this up for consideration, any list of the communities which are affected which would be entitled to these payments. Would the gentleman refer me to any part of the hearings where there might be a list of the districts particularly affected?

I recall previously when we had up for consideration a bill along this same line the point was raised that the funds provided might go down to districts in the State of Texas, for example, and the Texas community would be getting these funds where previously in Connecticut we had provided for all the school facilities.

Mr. BARDEN. May I point out to the gentleman that my folks got on one of those lists, but did not get any money.

However, we could not make up a list without going out to each one of these various areas and gathering the data to see just which district would come under the bill and to what extent. We did do this; we used this precaution; we sent experts out to fit these formulas to the particular districts and to see how they worked out. We used those districts, for example, as guinea pigs to make sure we had them. But it would be impossible for us to list them, because some would be going out and some might be in better shape than they were last year. And then who knows how many districts there might be that would come under it in the next 60 days?

Mr. SADLAK. I am particularly interested here because there was only one district in Connecticut which qualified previously and that was the Groton-East Hartford district. I was interested to know whether it is now included and provided for in his legislation.

Mr. BARDEN. I am sorry I cannot give the gentleman that information.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCONNELL. May I suggest to my colleague from Connecticut who has just referred to a very important question concerning his district that he suggest to the local educational agency that they examine carefully the provisions of section 4 (b) so that they may find out whether they do qualify under this section.

Mr. JUDD. They will qualify if they deserve to, will they not?

Mr. McCONNELL. That is right.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Will not this program of necessity be an elastic program because the situation will be changing from time to time?

Mr. BARDEN. Positively. This situation might arise, for example. If we were to become involved in war activities where emergency conditions would exist throughout the country, this act is designed to take care of that very kind of emergency.

Mr. WHITAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITAKER. In my district, I have a situation where there is a plant which cannot be used except in case of war. It will depend on the situation as to whether or not the plant will be reactivated. If it should become activated, as I understand it, then that locality has a means of securing help in their school troubles. There will be 600 students come in when it is activated. Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BARDEN. If I understand the proposition the gentleman is speaking of, he will be taken care of: If it is a question of reactivation, and those students come in, there is no question but that the situation will be taken care of.

I want to thank the House for its attention to this matter. I appreciate so much the kind remarks made by the gentleman from Ohio, and others, in behalf of this bill. I will say frankly I do not know of any opposition to it. I think we have a good piece of legislation, and I hope it will meet the approval of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, we have very few requests for time on this side. If the gentleman wishes to proceed now, we will go on later.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I would like to say to the gentleman and my colleagues that I especially appreciate the work the gentleman has done on this legislation, and I want to give him public credit for securing a splendid bill. We are all indebted to him.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his very complimentary remarks.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. I would like to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS], in the remarks he has just made. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would discuss briefly two questions. The first, on page 24, which we discussed in the committee, the formula. You have point 1, line 11, "10 or more children, or 3 percent." It seems to me to be very low. It does not seem to me, with only 10 children or 3 percent, that an area is very hard hit. The second point is that you go back to 1938 in using these figures. It seems to me we should have used a later date, 1940 or 1941. I cannot see how we were getting prepared for war in 1938, and I do not think we should go back that far now.

Mr. BAILEY. I appreciate the point the gentleman has made, and I shall endeavor during the course of my remarks to answer his questions.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I would like to ask the gentleman whether a city, like the city of Chicago for instance, which has had a tremendous influx of industrial workers, attributable to the war, many of whom are still within the city, could qualify under the provisions of this act, or whether it is intended for rural communities.

Mr. BAILEY. With the tremendous school enrollment and the tremendous wealth in those larger cities, they will not have sufficient Government or Federal programs to qualify under the terms of this bill, because we have eligibility percentages set up that will be explained to the gentleman during the course of the discussion.

Mr. Chairman, when Uncle Sam becomes a resident of any community and through his activities in national defense, and in the development of our natural resources, creates an undue burden on the other citizens and taxpayers of that governmental unit, as a matter of justice and in all fairness, he should expect to assume his proportionate share of the cost of Government in the taxing unit in which he has become a resident, even though his residence is of a temporary nature.

Let me at this time disabuse the minds of any of my colleagues that the legislation proposed in H. R. 7940, now before you for consideration, has anything to do with Federal aid to education. It makes no provisions for grants or aid. It provides only for the discharge of a Government obligation created by the Government itself through its activities in national defense, the development of atomic energy, the reclamation of lands, and the control of floods in our rivers and streams.

Many Members of the Eighty-first Congress, including Members of the other body, realize the serious situation confronting several hundred of the Nation's school districts due primarily to the Government's activities. On convening of the Eighty-first Congress, more than 40 Members introduced legislation dealing with different phases of this problem. These Representatives' proposals were referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor, of which I have the honor to be a member. They were considered by our committee and it was found that the problem was a diversified and an intricate one and would necessitate an extended survey to ascertain the extent of the Government's responsibility. Our committee also realized that the haphazard manner in which this problem has been handled in the past was entirely unsatisfactory.

Many of you will recall that it was necessary during the period of the Second World War for the Government to take cognizance of this serious problem. Legislation was enacted early in the war to provide not only maintenance and operation assistance, but also to supply money for needed school facilities. This legislation is commonly referred to as the Lanham Act. It was hoped that after VJ-day, the Government would be able to drop this program of assistance during the postwar period on the assumption that with the demobilization of our armed forces and the deactivation of our wartime facilities, would permit

the affected school taxing units to return to their prewar normal program. This was a false assumption. Only a limited number of our wartime activities were deactivated and in many instances new installations having to do with national defense have been established. Many others have been reactivated to the point where hundreds of these school districts are overburdened and are wholly unable to meet from their own resources the added burden for which the Government is directly responsible.

Mr. Chairman, only yesterday I received, and I want to read into the RECORD, this telegram. It is from Tucson, Ariz.:

TUCSON, ARIZ., *July 11, 1950.*

Hon. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Three thousand workers will modify planes in former plane plant in school district. Expect 500 more pupils in September. Continue having pupils from Federal housing project within district. Providing for future citizens should be second only to immediate problem of war. H. R. 7940 must be passed.

HULDA SCHUCH,
Principal, Sunnyside School.

Our committee decided that the problem was of sufficient import that it should receive the study of a special committee, and in due time, two groups were designated to hold public hearings to secure adequate data on which the committee could base legislation.

I had the honor to be named as chairman of one of these special study groups and I had with me in this work, the able assistance of the Honorable TOM STEED, of Oklahoma; the Honorable LEONARD IRVING, of Missouri; the Honorable RICHARD NIXON, of California; and the Honorable THRUSTON B. MORTON, of Kentucky. The other special group was under the direction of the Honorable THOMAS H. BURKE, of Ohio; assisted by the Honorable ROY W. WIER, of Minnesota; the Honorable CARL PERKINS, of Kentucky; the Honorable SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, JR., of Pennsylvania; and the Honorable THOMAS H. WERDEL, of California.

I wish, at this time, Mr. Chairman, to extend my appreciation and thanks to the members of these special groups for their untiring efforts and able contribution in the preparation of the legislation as proposed in H. R. 7940. May I take the liberty of saying at this time, that no proposed legislation coming before the Eighty-first Congress, has had more attention than this legislation which has consumed several months in the course of preparation.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. At this time I want to congratulate and thank these two subcommittees for the splendid work they have done in making a survey of the entire country and of the school situation in each section; not only that but to congratulate this subcommittee for the fine work it has done in bringing the bill before the House.

While I am not a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I was permitted to sit in with this committee for a short time while the bill was being drafted. I had to go back to my own committee work, but I was with the committee long enough to know just what problem it had before it and how difficult it was to bring out a bill like this which is fair to all sections of the country and which will, I am sure, solve our problem.

I want to again congratulate not only the subcommittees but the entire Committee on Education and Labor for the fine work they have done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the able gentleman from Georgia for his very complimentary remarks on the work of my special committee and the committee as a whole.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I join with the other members of the committee in commending the chairman of the subcommittee on the activities in which that committee has been engaged in clarifying many of the provisions of the original legislation that was introduced. I feel as though the situation in my own congressional district has been adequately covered and I thank the gentleman for his very kind consideration.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I have not been able to find the information in the bill that I desire. May I ask if the bill includes reservations on which Indians are living and who go to the public schools in those communities?

Mr. BAILEY. I think the gentleman will find a provision covering that where the Indians are attending what we call the white or public schools. Certain sections of them are covered in this bill. Indian-reservation schools, of course, are exempted.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. In a district where we have a public school and there is an Indian reservation close by and the Indian children attend the public schools; will they be included in this legislation?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

It has been difficult legislation to write in that the problems confronting our committee were found to be different as our working groups carefully checked our Army, Navy, Air Force, and marine installations, as well as our atomic-energy plants and our extensive field of endeavor and land reclamation and flood control. I take considerable pride in the knowledge that our committee has done an excellent job in the preparation of this legislation, and I sincerely hope that it receives the careful consideration of every Member of the House.

Our subcommittee, in the study of this intricate problem, soon discovered that the manner in which it has been handled in the past was cumbersome and inadequate. Both the Eightieth and the Eighty-first Congress had dealt with this problem by temporary legislation in the form of the Landis Act of the Eightieth Congress and in the form of the Wier Act of the Eighty-first Congress. In addition, we learned that at least 10 other governmental departments were in one way or another making contributions from their appropriations, wholly inadequate, I might add, in an effort to meet the situation. It was the decision of our committee, and in order to avoid duplication and overlapping authority, as well as to achieve a measure of economy, that the problems could best be solved by a unified administration and a unified appropriation, such as is provided in the pending legislation.

Our subcommittee held a week's hearings in the city of Washington to ascertain from the several governmental units involved what their activities along this line had been in the postwar period and to ascertain what their wishes were as to how the matter should be handled in the future. It was the unanimous opinion of all of the several governmental departments involved that they wanted to get out of the field of education, and as a result heartily endorsed the committee's proposal to unify the Government's efforts in this field by placing the whole program under the supervision of the United States Commissioner of Education.

In addition, our subcommittee conducted extensive hearings in the field and received testimony from not only the affected school district officials but from the officials of the Government installations in the several impacted school districts.

I have here some 2,700 printed copies of testimony taken at 24 statistical points throughout the Nation, ranging from Boston in the East to Jacksonville, Fla., in the South, to San Diego, Calif., Los Angeles, and Seattle, Wash., in the far West, with intervening midcontinent centers. Testimony was had from over 600 individuals, representing at least 42 of the 48 States in the Nation.

In addition to our formal testimony, our subcommittee, through carefully prepared questionnaires through the several State departments of education, endeavored to ascertain the extent of the Government impact. This statistical data was compiled in the form of a subcommittee report to our whole committee and presents in concise form the problems of the individual school districts, classified by States.

Our committee also was able to compile dependable data from 410 of these affected districts, more than one-half million boys and girls for which the Government has a direct responsibility to provide an adequate school program. In these affected districts alone we found that the Federal Government had acquired by purchase and had taken off the tax rolls of the several school districts 250,000,000 acres of land, currently valued at $13,500,000,000. This amount, if assessed at the current tax rates of the several districts, would yield an amount in excess of $193,000,000 an-

nually in operating expenses of schools—an amount greater in excess of approximately $32,000,000 proposed as an annual expenditure under the provision of the pending legislation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, at this time I feel sure that there is considerable interest in the minds of the Members of this House as to the approximate cost of this legislation, and I would like, if the committee will bear with me, to take some time in explaining what the approximate cost will be. In the previous discussion on this measure our chairman, the able gentleman from North Carolina, advised that the program would cost approximately $30,000,000. If I am permitted to do so, I would like to give a breakdown of this approximate cost, if the gentleman will bear with me and give me time; otherwise I would like to insist that some other member of the committee give the information. May I inquire of the gentleman from North Carolina as to his wishes in the matter?

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman has not used all of his time, but I will try to give him such time as he may need.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I want to know, specifically, if there is a plant transferred to the National Industrial Reserve on January 1, 1949, which now pays no taxes, whether such a township, for example, in Pennsylvania, that has such a plant in it, would be given assistance under this particular bill as it might have been under H. R. 7804.

Mr. BAILEY. Is the title to the property still in the Federal Government?

Mr. FULTON. No; it was transferred to the National Industrial Reserve on January 1, 1949.

Mr. BAILEY. Is that in a stand-by status?

Mr. FULTON. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. Then it will be eligible under the bill just as if it was reactivated, if a Federal program still exists.

Mr. FULTON. Does this bill also apply to communities where there are Federal housing projects that are near plants that are suffering from lack of taxes, because the Federal housing projects are not paying taxes? Does this bill cover that situation?

Mr. BAILEY. It covers it completely, for the information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, at this point may I say that our committee attempted to ascertain the approximate cost of this program as contained in legislation proposed in H. R. 7940.

If you have the bill before you I would like to call attention to section 2. There, my friends, we propose to discharge an obligation caused by the Federal Government going into a district and purchasing a considerable amount of land, taking it off the tax rolls, and thereby reducing the ability of the local school board to meet its school needs.

Now, I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts who raised the question, that the intent of this legislation is to try to recompense the impacted school districts due to the war activities connected primarily with World War II. Many of you Members of the House will recall that prior to the outbreak of World War II our defense activities started somewhere along the summer of 1938 and the early part of 1939. The acquisition of these properties preceded the actual outbreak of the war. As a result we have confined it to the acquisition of property since 1938 due to the war impact. Now, we estimate, gentlemen, that the approximate cost to the Government to reimburse the districts for the loss of tax values from these lands will be approximately $1,000,000. Section 3 (a) of the bill does not deal with the acquisition of land but deals with the impact of children in the school district.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I want to congratulate the gentleman on the splendid work he has done on the subcommittee in drafting this bill, and ask him this question: Is there any opposition to this bill from any quarter?

Mr. BAILEY. None that I know of, I may say to the gentleman, for which I am deeply thankful.

Mr. Chairman, as a basis for the estimates of the amounts required for the 1951 fiscal year by this bill, I submit the following data:

SECTION 2. LAND ACQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This is, in reality, a guess. Data have been obtained on land acquisitions since 1939 by the Department of the Interior, Department of Defense, and Department of Agriculture. These data show acreage acquired and value of the land but it does not show this acreage in relation to the total land in the school district from which it was acquired. Reports to the subcommittees show only the value of the land acquired plus improvements on that land. It is believed that the number of school districts eligible under this section is not large, although acquisitions of land since 1939 have been extensive.

SECTION 3A. CHILDREN RESIDING ON FEDERAL PROPERTY—SECTION 6. CHILDREN FOR WHOM NO LOCAL AGENCY IS ABLE TO PROVIDE EDUCATION

The Department of National Defense on the basis of information from each installation reports that there will be 77,481 school children living on Federal property under its jurisdiction at the beginning of next school year, and that the local share of the cost of their education will be $11,071,997. This is at the rate of $142 local cost per child. This Department also reports that an additional 10,000 school children will be living on Federal property during the year as the result of Wherry housing construction for which no estimate of cost was given.

It is believed that the 87,500 children is a reasonable accurate figure, but that $140 as the local cost per child is much too high. The total cost of current operating expenses per child in the United States last year, according to statistics of the United States Office of Education, was just under $200. Of this amount the local share was approximately $105 and the State share was $95. These data include big cities as well as rural areas. The school districts reporting to the subcommittee reported a per pupil cost of approximately $140 with the State share at $76 and the local share including Federal funds at $71. The local share without Federal funds was $60 per child.

For the purpose of this estimate it is believed that $80 local cost per child is reasonably accurate for the school districts affected by Federal activities.

It is believed that 7,500 children of the 87,500 under jurisdiction of the Department of National Defense will be living on Federal property where no Federal agency has authority or is able to provide schooling for the children, leaving 80,000 for which some educational agency can provide education. The 7,500 will require the full per-pupil cost set at $200 per child, or a total of $1,500,000 for section 6. The 80,000, at $80 cost per child, is $6,400,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior reports 2,700 children living on Federal property at $200 per child, or a total cost of $550,000. They report $21,000 for 160 children on Bureau of Mines installations, $33,000 for 250 children living on Fish and Wildlife properties, and $56,000 for 333 children living on national parks. In addition, the Department reports almost 10,000 non-Indian children living on Indian reservations with a total cost of $1,000,000. Amounts per child vary for these different groups, depending on location. It is believed that these reports are reasonably reliable. They have been accepted as submitted. They amount to $1,660,000 for approximately 13,500 children.

The Housing officials report 310,000 housing units under their jurisdiction, with 293,000 presently occupied. The latest available figure shows $15,000 payments in lieu of taxes a year for these units, of which 40 percent, or $6,000,000, was for schools. The national average is about seven-tenths of a school child per dwelling unit. The Housing officials report the number of school children in their units is higher than the national average, or from eight-tenths to one school child per unit. On this basis there would be from 235,400 to 293,000 school children in wartime housing units. Some of these units are located in areas where the school district will not be eligible because of the 3-percent limitation, and some additional ones may be transferred to private ownership. For the purpose of this estimate it is assumed there will be 200,000 eligible children in these housing units at $80 per child. This amounts to $16,000,000 from which is to be subtracted the $6,000,000 payments in lieu of taxes for school purposes, leaving $10,000,000 for wartime housing.

The total in this section 3A arrived as set forth above is approximately $18,060,000 and for section 6 is $1,500,000.

SECTION 3. CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

The Federal agencies gave little or no information on the costs of this section because it is difficult to ascertain. The

school districts reporting data to the subcommittees showed 137,000 children whose parents are employed on Federal property. It was estimated that these reports were from two-thirds to three-fourths complete. Applying the correction factor there would be approximately 200,000 school children in this category at $40 per child which is one-half the local cost. This is a total of $8,000,000 in this category.

SECTION 4A. SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OCCURRING IN THE FUTURE

It is believed there will be very few if any such increases next year and that no funds need be provided in this category for next year.

SECTION 4B. SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT OCCURRING IN THE PAST

This is the most difficult category to estimate in terms of number of children or total cost. It is believed that most school districts eligible under this section were covered by the Wier bill this year. Also, it is known that a large number of school districts eligible under the Wier bill this year will be eligible under sections 3A and 3B next year. It is believed on the basis of this information that $3,500,000 will be sufficient to cover the schools in section 3B.

Total: The total of the estimates for the several sections as set forth above amounts to $32,000,000.

STATEMENT REGARDING ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF FUNDS NEEDED UNDER H. R. 7940 FOR THE 1951 FISCAL YEAR

Consultants to the committee working on this bill have estimated that $32,000,000 of Federal funds would be needed to carry out the provisions of H. R. 7940 for the 1951 fiscal year. The subcommittee and the full committee have considered it to be a reliable estimate. It was based on reports by affected school districts, reports by the various Federal agencies directly concerned and by first-hand inspection of the situation in many school districts. There is attached a detailed statement of the basis for the estimate. The estimate for each section of the bill follows:

Estimate by sections of the bill

Sec.		Number of children	Amount
2	Payments for land removed from the tax rolls since 1939.	0	$1,000,000
3A	Children residing on Federal property.	293,500	18,060,000
3B	Children whose parents are employed on Federal property.	200,000	8,000,000
4A	Sudden and substantial impacts occurring in the future.		0
4B	Sudden and substantial impacts occurring in the past.	(1)	3,500,000
6	Children residing on Federal property for whom no school agency is responsible or is able to provide education.	7,500	1,500,000
	Total		32,060,000

[1] Not known.

The estimates as shown above were discussed with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget before being submitted to the committee. Subsequently, the Bureau of the Budget sent a letter to the committee counsel stating that it felt the cost of the bill might approximate $40,000,000 instead of $32,000,000. The only difference in the two estimates is that the Bureau of the Budget used a cost figure of $100 per child from local funds. This is based on the national average of $200 per child total cost, of which about $100 comes from State funds and $100 comes from local funds. The $32,000,000 estimate was based on a cost of $80 per child instead of $100. The former is based on actual reports to the subcommittee by the 410 affected school districts. The subcommittees that studied this problem believe that the $32,000,000 estimate is the more reliable.

H. R. 7940 proposes to consolidate into one program Federal assistance for current operating expenses of schools affected by Federal activities, funds for which have been heretofore appropriated to and administered by six different Federal agencies. The six different Federal agencies reported to the subcommittee that they spent $12,078,696 for current operating expenses for federally affected school districts the current fiscal year. The budget requests for this purpose for these same agencies, for the 1951 fiscal year as reported by the Bureau of the Budget on June 23 is $4,913,717. This budget estimate for the 1951 fiscal year does not include $7,050,000 appropriated for the 1950 fiscal year to the General Services Administration. No budget request for this program was made by the General Services Administration for the 1951 fiscal year because it was expected that funds would be included in the proposed bill, H. R. 7940. The $4,913,717 included in the 1951 fiscal year budget, when added to the $7,050,000 formerly appropriated to the General Services Administration, amounts to $11,963,717 which is almost as much as was expended for this purpose in the 1950 fiscal year.

The expenditures for the 1949–50 fiscal year for current operating expenses of schools affected by Federal activities as reported by the various Federal agencies and the amounts included in their respective budget requests for the 1951 fiscal year are shown below:

Agency	Fiscal year expenditures		Budget requests, 1951
	1949	1950	
National Defense Establishment:			
Department of the Army	$1,109,227	$1,538,744	$1,651,400
Department of the Navy	728,299	1,354,240	1,226,317
Department of the Air Force	597,094	994,603	500,000
Corps of Engineers (civil functions)	210,000	464,000	700,000
Atomic Energy Commission off-reservation schools	217,297	81,600	36,000
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation	255,359	631,622	800,000
General Services Administration: Commercial facilities service	5,853,802	7,050,000	0
Total	8,971,078	12,332,696	4,913,717

The above table shows that H. R. 7940 will require approximately $20,000,000 more Federal funds in the 1951 fiscal year for assistance to schools affected by Federal activities than was expended for this purpose in the 1950 fiscal year. The reasons for this increase are as follows:

First. The Wherry-Spence housing program for military personnel now getting under way will place at least 23,350 more school children of military personnel on Federal reservations next school year than there were during the school year which has just ended. According to reports from the Defense Establishment the cost for these additional children is estimated to be $2,350,000. This expenditure was not required for the 1950 fiscal year.

It is pointed out that the budget request shown above for the National Defense Establishment for the 1951 fiscal year is $4,077,717. The National Defense Establishment reported to the committee that there would be 77,000 children living on Federal property under its jurisdiction during the 1951 fiscal year and that the estimated cost under H. R. 7940 would be over $11,000,000. This $11,000,000 estimated of the cost for the 1951 fiscal year is to be compared to the budget request of $4,077,717 for the same purpose for the same year.

Second. It is expected that the Wherry-Spence housing program will also place an additional 10,000 children in communities located adjacent to Federal reservations during the 1951 fiscal year at a cost of $400,000 a year. This situation is new this year.

Third. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the 1950 fiscal year were not sufficient to provide, as authorized by law, the local share of the cost of educating children living on Federal reservations. In some cases only three-fourths of the required amount was paid and in other cases the investigating committee was told the allotment was only one-half the amount authorized. In a number of cases school districts eligible for these funds received no assistance because funds for them were not included in the budget request of the Department for the year and no funds were appropriated to cover these costs. The Navy Department particularly made no payments to a number of eligible school districts.

Shortages of funds occurring because of these circumstances were sometimes made up by tuition payments by parents, raffles, rummage sales, cake bakes and similar money-raising devices. It is believed that several million dollars were provided for school purposes from these sources.

Fourth. The Corps of Engineers has authority from Congress to provide school assistance only to those school districts affected by designated certain specific rivers-and-harbors and flood-control projects. No such authorization was given to other such projects where a serious need existed. H. R. 7940 proposes to include all districts where a serious need exists and where there is a Federal responsibility.

Fifth. Public Law 306, known as the Wier bill, authorized assistance for the

1950 fiscal year to a restricted number of schools on a deficit financing basis. That is, Federal assistance was not given only to some school districts that had a heavy Federal impact because they did not show a deficit in their maintenance and operation budget for the fiscal year and were not eligible under the terms of the law.

H. R. 7940 proposes to meet the Federal responsibility on an equal basis for all schools regardless of whether or not a deficit exists for the year.

Sixth. No assistance has ever been provided in the past for children of employees of National Parks or National Forests, except for Yellowstone National Park. All these situations are brought under H. R. 7940 where a Federally caused need and a Federal responsibility exists.

Seventh. The subcommittee received considerable testimony to the effect that there would be an increased number of school districts in serious need during the 1951 fiscal year and in the future that did not need help in the 1950 fiscal year because of expansion in or progress on reclamation projects. The subcommittees also received testimony to the effect that the Bureau of Reclamation under its existing authority had been unable to provide help to a number of school districts during the 1950 fiscal year that were in need of aid because of Federal activities. H. R. 7940 would include these schools.

Eighth. No provision has been made in the past to assist school districts financially overburdened by a loss of tax revenue due to Federal acquisition or ownership of certain properties. H. R. 7940 provides for payments to such school districts where the financial loss has been substantial. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will be required for these payments.

SUMMARY

To summarize the situation, H. R. 7940 would require the expenditure of approximately $20,000,000 more than was expended for similar purposes for the 1950 fiscal year. The reasons for the increase as outlined above in detail, are briefly that H. R. 7940 attempts to eliminate the inequalities that have existed in the past on the several different programs; to provide help to school districts in urgent need but not eligible in the past; and to meet an increased need caused by defense and other programs that have been authorized by Congress; such as Wherry-Spence housing for military personnel and expanded reclamation and flood-control projects.

The general content of this statement has been discussed with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget.

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain statements and data prepared by himself.)

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I should like to know for sure where it is we take care of the Indian children that are going to public schools. Where is it in the bill? I want to be sure it is in the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. I think the gentleman will find it is covered on page 37 under the definition of the term "Federal property" and on page 38 under the definition of the term "child."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The reason I ask that question is that our distinguished friend from Oklahoma, who is chairman of a subcommittee of his committee, has been dealing with this same problem. If that is taken care of in this bill, there will be no necessity for him to have further hearings on that bill.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that a very distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] was quite active on this bill, and I am satisfied Oklahoma is pretty well taken care of.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am not interested in Oklahoma, what I am interested in is the school district in my district in which there are 80 Indian and 110 white children. The school district is paying the expenses for all of them. I want to know if this bill provides payments for those 80 Indian children who use the public school. If it does, it will not be necessary for me to bother my distinguished friend from Oklahoma to ask him to give us consideration before his committee.

Mr. STEED. They will be exempted. If you will read the paragraph on page 38 under the definition of the term "child" you will see that the present Indian educational program is specifically exempted from this bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Then we had better go ahead.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDEN. I have a problem in my district in Kentucky where many thousands of acres are being flooded by the construction of a dam where land is being submerged under a lake 110 miles long, flooding half of some of the counties down there. That land will permanently be removed from the tax rolls of all the school districts affected. Will this bill cover that situation?

Mr. McCONNELL. We have tried to deal with that situation. I think it is covered, at least that is what we intended. If you will consult with some of the local agencies, have them discuss it with the Administrator, I think you will find it is covered.

Mr. GOLDEN. Since 1938 there has been a large acreage acquired by the Federal Government for the national forests in several places in Kentucky. In fact the Federal Government now owns more than a million acres of land in Kentucky. Would it apply where that large acreage is taken out of the school district for the national forest?

Mr. McCONNELL. Yes, but of course your school district may get some payments from these forest lands.

Mr. GOLDEN. They get 25 percent on the sale of timber.

Mr. McCONNELL. Yes. That amount would be deducted from the amount they get under this bill. The money they received from the forest and mineral lands and so forth would be deducted from the moneys they receive under this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I think at a time when the world is in turmoil and strife it is very gratifying that we can agree among ourselves in a committee which in the past has seen considerable argument among its membership. The Republican minority group on the committee are particularly pleased that they have had the opportunity to join with the majority in bringing this bill before the membership. I know I speak on behalf of that minority membership when I pay tribute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], and also to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE]. I have heard very little today about the activities of Mr. BURKE who is chairman of one of the two subcommittees. I served on the subcommittee with Mr. BURKE in various trips to different communities in the eastern part of the United States. It was a joy and privilege to serve with him. All through the deliberations on this bill I found the most splendid spirit on all sides—a desire to make good, if you will, on a moral obligation of the Government of the United States. I will admit when we are considering the problem of general Federal aid to education there is an honest difference of opinion. But I cannot see how there can be any difference of opinion or argument over the general objectives of this bill.

We may differ as to the methods that we have used or will use. We are not infallible. There are more intricate situations involved in this matter than most of you may realize. It has been technical all the way through. There have been many laws in the past which have taken care of these situations and our problem has been to consolidate the laws and set up a workable method of handling this over-all problem. We think we have done well, but we are human beings and subject to error. If experience under the act proves that we have erred in some way, I am sure a later Congress will make the necessary changes. Briefly, in order to get a better picture of this than might be obtained by reading the entire bill, I would like to summarize, if I may, what I consider the main situations to contend with due to the impact of Federal activities.

Under this bill we recognize our responsibility for the activities of the Federal Government in connection with certain defense efforts, and so forth. We also set forth the method of meeting the financial burden imposed on the school districts affected by the activities. What are the main types of impacts that we considered? No. 1, Federal acquisition of real property since 1938. By the acquisition of real property, we recognize that we have deprived a community of a certain amount of their tax money, and we seek to remedy that.

No. 3, the impact where the children reside on Federal property, and live on Federal property. We provide compensation for that type of activity, because taxes for local school purposes are not available to the local community. Also the impact where children live off of Federal property but their parents

work on Federal property. We recognized that situation.

Finally, we considered where there has been, because of the activities of the Federal Government, carried on directly or through a contractor, a sudden and substantial increase of school attendance in a particular local school district. That might have occurred before June 30, 1950, and after June 30, 1939, or it may occur hereafter—that is, from June 30, 1950, onward. If it has occurred in the past and the increase still continues there from past activities, that is the families have not gone back to their former local districts, even though the Federal activity in that district has lessened, we provide for a 5-year period of decreasing the amount of payment, in order to enable a readjustment of the situation locally.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. There is one more impact I do not think the gentleman has mentioned. That was the impact caused by the effort of the Federal Government in the recent war where, because of the activities in an industrial center like Detroit, with which I am familiar——

Mr. McCONNELL. I am describing that right now; where there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance due to Federal activities carried on by the Government directly or through a contractor, during and immediately after the war ended. That describes the condition in the district you mentioned. It provides that they will have a 5-year period in which to adjust this situation. I realize that the Korean outbreak will probably cause a reactivation of many of those districts which were so active before and during the last war, and that will change them into a different category. However, we have provided that the situation in your district will be taken care of, with the thought that the increase during the war will be settled during the period of the remaining 5 years.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. The gentleman is making a very interesting and excellent statement. As the gentleman probably recalls, in the bill last year provision was made, by implication at least—it was not in the bill but it was mentioned in the report—for the area in Texas which was affected by the move or transfer of a plant from Stratford, Conn., to Dallas. It resulted therefore that the people of Stratford, who were already suffering from unemployment as a result of the Government-sponsored move, were also being taxed in connection with this program due to the sudden employment conditions created in Texas. I gather from the material that I have at hand that this particular area in Texas is no longer receiving funds under this program. Is that correct?

Mr. McCONNELL. I do not know what they are receiving in this particular district.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I recall a discussion last year at the time we had this same legislation before us. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] very well defended his situation as it existed then at Stratford. In this bill we have taken care of that Grand Prairie school district. I am sure that the gentleman from Connecticut does not want the children who moved to Texas from Connecticut to be without education, notwithstanding the fact they do have the privilege of living in Texas. The people who pay the taxes in the Grand Prairie school district need this assistance, and this bill does provide some aid to that school district.

Mr. LODGE. If the gentleman will yield, I would just like to point out to my friend from Texas that most of those who are working in this plant in Texas are from Texas; certainly three-quarters are from Texas. I simply call attention to the fact that when this plant was located in Connecticut the little town of Stratford received no aid whatsoever from the Federal Government; the citizens of Stratford felt that they could rely on themselves. I do not see any mention here in this bill about Stratford. I know Connecticut is included with respect to East Hartford and Groton, and that these two localities were not included last year; so I gather from that, that the increase of Federal activities in these two localities had been such as to result in a change in the situation.

Mr. McCONNELL. Yes. I may again suggest as I did previously here to another colleague from Connecticut that the various local school agencies in Connecticut may possibly get relief under section 4 (b) of the bill. I think some of them may find that they are entitled under that section to some assistance for a period of time in a decreasing amount.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. LOVRE. The gentleman is to be complimented on the very vivid description that he has given of this bill but I would like to ask him a question with reference to subsection (3) of section 1 of the bill which will be found on page 19 and which reads:

> Such agencies provide education for children whose parents are employed on Federal property.

Does this provision take care of school districts in the vicinity where dams are being constructed by Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation along the Missouri River?

Mr. McCONNELL. If they are children from work camps or labor camps they would not be considered.

Mr. LOVRE. In the particular case I have reference to a number of Federal employees have been called to Pierre, S. Dak., to work on the Oahe Government project. The number of children that have been brought into the city is tremendous on account of this project and which has caused an undue hardship upon the Pierre school district. For that particular reason I am interested to know whether or not this bill covers that particular case.

Mr. McCONNELL. I would ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE], to answer that question. I may say to him that the question has been raised whether in the case of a reclamation project which brings large numbers of children to the area—does the local school district get compensation? I answered that if it were a work camp proposition they would not be included.

Mr. BURKE. In the case of reclamation projects, flood-control projects and so forth, temporary provision is made for the education of the children while the project is under construction.

Mr. McCONNELL. What might be considered a work camp.

Mr. BURKE. The Federal employees, provided they come up to the requirements of the qualification sections in the formula, would automatically come under the bill; but labor camps as such—that is, farm-labor camps, are not included in the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. I would say then that the situation described goes beyond the labor-camp idea and comes under a different set-up, therefore is included under this act. I think that is true. I think you could safely say the group you have mentioned would be definitely included and that the school agency would receive compensation for the education of the thousands of children you have mentioned.

Mr. LOVRE. I am happy to receive that information. I would like to read a brief report from the school district of Pierre, S. Dak., to show the urgency of this legislation, which reads as follows:

> During 1947–48 Lincoln School was 60 percent over normal capacity, McKinley School was 10 percent over normal capacity, and Washington School was 26 percent over normal capacity in number of students attending.
>
> The school census just completed shows an increase of 29.6 percent of 6-year-olds over the 1947 census and an increase of 8.8 percent of 7-year-olds over last year.

I urgently request the passage of this legislation.

I am happy to have the information.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. I am in favor of the general purposes of this bill, but I am a little disturbed in the method that is set up in the bill for determining the amount of payments to be made to the local educational agency.

Mr. McCONNELL. Under what impact?

Mr. CAVALCANTE. On page 31 of the bill there is provided certain children not to be counted.

Mr. McCONNELL. Yes.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. I refer to subparagraph (A).

Mr. McCONNELL. That is for section 4.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Here is the thing that disturbs me. Suppose that we have a local educational agency in Tennessee that has 500 children, and a local educational agency in Pennsylvania with 500 school children, but in the State of Tennessee 200 of those school children are in parochial schools, and in the State of

Pennsylvania all 500 are in public schools. This bill as drawn would give the local agency in the State of Tennessee the advantage of 500 children and be paid on that basis, although in fact they only have 300 to take care of, whereas the agency in Pennsylvania has all 500 of the children in the public schools. Does the gentleman not think that is unfair to the local educational agency in Tennessee or any other place in the United States where that situation may exist?

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEED. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that these children are based on average daily attendance and unless they were in the public schools they would not be counted.

Mr. McCONNELL. It applies to educational agencies where they are providing free public education.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman has answered that this bill provides for forest areas where the Government acquired those areas and for flood-control reservations after 1938; but in many, many cases and in many States forest areas and in some cases flood-control reservations were acquired prior to 1938. What provision in this bill would be made for assistance to those areas?

Mr. McCONNELL. This applies since 1938.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Although conditions might be similar.

Mr. McCONNELL. The "since 1938" date was really to take care of what has been in this country the main Federal impact. The war really brought us the major impact on our school systems during and since that time. We sought to deal with acquisition of Federal property since the war impact rather than go back and become involved in situations which as a whole produced a minor impact throughout the entire country.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But millions of acres of forest land were acquired during the depression prior to 1938, and they will not be provided for under the provisions of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN], may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of general debate on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON].

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, this bill comes from the Committee on Education and Labor with a unanimous vote. I wonder if the Members of this body understand the full and complete significance of that action. It might well be O tempora. O mores. Maybe it is the sign of a peace, that we are seeking in this world. If we look at the form sheet, which is the racetrack man's way of talking about past performance, on this distinguished committee for the past year and a half, we will find that our present action is a reversal of form. We have had bills before our committee which have been somewhat controversial. I mention only four: Repeal of Taft-Hartley, minimum wage, FEPC, and Federal aid to education. I do not think you can put four more controversial measures before one committee. It has resulted in a rather interesting performance in that committee. Our votes have been 13 to 12. We are almost a chronic 13–12 Club; not the same 13, not the same 12, but we manage to end up 13 to 12 on every amendment or almost any bill that comes before us. We have what the horse racer terms a lot of early foot. You know, certain colts and fillies have early foot; they stay on top for the first quarter mile and then fold. Our committee is like that. We bring out a bill in a big hurry, then we bring it to the floor, and then we have a substitute for it, and there it goes. This committee has not yet passed a single piece of legislation. I hope this bill that comes to you unanimously will find different treatment here on the floor. We do not want any 13 to 12 finish here. You know, we had a bill up the other day—I do not think it will become law now in view of the world situation—to reduce excise taxes on tickets to South Pacific. It is not the excise tax that bothers one in getting tickets to South Pacific; it is the scalper or the speculator. But, you can save a lot of money if you can get in on an executive session of the Committee on Education and Labor, that would make South Pacific pale, and there is no excise tax there, I assure you. For that reason I am indeed happy to come before you now as a member of that committee with a unanimous bill.

My good friend and colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] and my good friend and colleague from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] have labored tirelessly not for the last 2 or 3 weeks but for the last 8 months in gathering the information that was necessary so that your committee could sit down and objectively approach this problem. It has been an objective approach. It is a difficult approach. About 150 Members of this body have school establishments within their districts that are affected by Federal impact. It has been difficult to take an objective approach because each problem is different, but the committee has attempted to be objective in this and to create legislation that will be permanent and that will discharge the obligation of the Federal Government and that will not favor one against the other.

First, in order to be objective, we have assumed that the Federal impact is against the local taxing unit, not the State. There you see immediately develops a condition that might be considered an unfairness. Certain States contribute more statewide to current operating expenses than other States but, after all, the impact is against the local taxing unit, and we have confined our efforts to that relief.

I argued against the whole idea of this bill when it first came up on the theory that my chamber of commerce or your chamber of commerce wants any Federal installation it can get. They will come up here and lobby and try in every way to get Uncle Sam to build a factory in their town or put an Army post near their town or put in a Navy airfield or something of the kind. I said that if they are that anxious for the installation, why can they not assume the responsibilities that go with that? In the case of the big cities that is true. In the case of the big cities the impact is not enough to bring them under this bill. But in the case of these outlying communities, where half a county, as is the case in a district adjacent to mine, is taken over by the Federal Government, and where hundreds of children are brought in, how can that county meet the obligation of educating those children? The responsibility is right here in the Congress. We pass legislation to accentuate this impact without a thought for the children. We passed the housing measure known as the Wherry-Spence bill, which turns over some of the housing problems on these Government reservations to private enterprise. We thought it was a good thing. It was a good thing. Most of us voted for it. But what about the children who live in Wherry-Spence housing? Where are the tax moneys coming from to educate those children? That is one of the points we have attempted to solve in this bill.

We have been handling this problem on a piecemeal basis for a number of years. I think the last night we were in session last year an emergency stop-gap bill to take care of the situation finally got through. Now we come in with an objective bill that takes care of it permanently and take care of whatever may lie ahead in the next year or two.

As the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] pointed out, he has already had a telegram today from someone that knows there is going to be a new impact in her school district by September as the result of the Korean situation.

Here is a bill that settles the problem once and for all objectively. All of us are not getting what we want, but the measure before us is fair to all, and discharges the normal, natural, and real obligation of our own Government.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. MORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. NELSON. Does this bill include the children of employees at a Veterans' Administration Hospital that live off the post?

Mr. MORTON. It will if they meet the other qualifications, in other words, if the impact is there. If you put a Veterans' Hospital in my district, which has a consolidated school district covering a large city, it is not going to make a sufficient impact—and there is one there—to bring my district in. But if you put a Veterans Hospital and bring 100 children into a district in which there are only five or six hundred children, then they qualify under what we call

category B, living on private property, working for the Federal Government, and the payment is 50 percent of the local school obligation.

Mr. NELSON. Suppose the hospital already exists, with 100 children.

Mr. MORTON. It qualifies, under the bill.

Mr. NELSON. A Veterans' Hospital does not come within your exclusion in section 9 of the real property used to furnish services to the local area; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. It is my understanding that a veterans hospital, and I ask the chairman of the subcommittee to correct me if I am wrong, is not a service to a local area. In our concept a veterans hospital goes further than being merely a service to a local area.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORTON. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Would it not be a fair characterization of this piece of legislation to say that it is more scientific in determining the school districts which are to be assisted than the temporary measure which was before us last year? Is there a difference in the method of determining that?

Mr. MORTON. Yes; there is a difference in the method of determining that. There is a distinct difference because in the legislation we had last year it required a local community to show a deficit before they could get any moneys. It might be a good thing if it was carried to the Federal level but in certain of our States it is against the law to show a deficit. If they show a deficit somebody goes to jail. So obviously these districts could not get any benefit.

Mr. KEATING. When the bill was before us last year I was opposed to it. Could the gentleman point out the differences in this measure which would lead one to reach any different conclusion on this bill as compared to the one which was here last year?

Mr. MORTON. It seems to me the major difference is that the bill last year left it as a matter of trading primarily between a government bureau and a local school district. This sets out a specific formula in law, if it becomes law, which directly outlines the responsibility of the Federal Government, and in that way meets the obligation of the Federal Government without making it a matter of trading or bargaining between the Government bureau and the local school districts.

I might also add that the bill last year only took in certain segments of the obligation because for years we have included in our military appropriations for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, Marine Corps, and so forth, the amount which the Secretaries of the various military establishments paid to these school districts to meet their obligations. Then under the terms of the Wier bill, as passed last year, other funds were made available to meet other obligations. The whole thing was a hodgepodge with money coming from five or six different directions, inadequate in some districts and perhaps more than adequate in others. We tried to consolidate all of that into one logical package which recognizes our responsibility as a Federal Government and which does provide for the education of these children who would not otherwise be adequately educated.

Mr. KEATING. Then presumably if this bill were enacted and the authorization contained therein were to become law, it would result in a reduction in the appropriation in the armed services bill for so-called Federal aid to education? Am I correct in that assumption?

Mr. MORTON. It would result in a reduction of about $6,000,000 in the various armed services appropriations bills—yes.

Mr. KEATING. I have not heard the figure stated before, but could the gentleman give us the over-all cost of this bill now before us, that is the annual cost?

Mr. MORTON. The committee's estimate is $32,000,000 per year at present. The Bureau of the Budget estimated $40,000,000. But the Bureau of the Budget fails to take into account the fact that we are excluding the big cities. They multiplied the average cost of local education by the number of students, which cost is about $100. They did not take into account that we are excluding the big cities. So the average cost that we get under this bill is about $70. We took about $75 or $80 to be on the safe side and come up with the figure of $32,000,000. Of course we cannot estimate what that cost will be in the light of present conditions. We do not know how much of an impact there will be the next year in the various districts.

Mr. KEATING. Is the exclusion of the larger communities based upon the fact that they are capable of absorbing the cost of this education, whereas the smaller communities are unable to do so?

Mr. MORTON. To an extent; yes—to a greater extent on the fact that the impact is different.

If you bring 5,000 children into the city of New York, you do not have the same impact as when you bring 500 children into Chitling Switch. There is where you have a real impact.

So, if they meet the formula of impact, then they come under the bill. It so happens that the big cities do not meet the impact formula.

Mr. KEATING. What administrative agency is to determine whether the needs are met or not?

Mr. MORTON. The Commissioner of Education.

Mr. KEATING. Is his decision reviewable by the Federal Security Agency Administrator?

Mr. MORTON. He comes under the Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield.

Mr. SASSCER. I would like to ask the gentleman one brief question.

As I understand this bill, a military establishment must have been installed subsequent to 1939 in order to qualify under the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. BURKE. Only insofar as it applies under section 2. which is the section that provides recompense for the loss of real-estate tax. No matter where the children intended to be benefited under this bill may live they would be covered if all qualifications are met, for instance if the children live in an establishment that has been in existence since the War of 1812, and if the number of children coming from that reservation amounts to a sufficient percentage to otherwise qualify, the establishment then would qualify and the local district would receive the amount of money provided for according to the formula in the bill.

Mr. SASSCER. Take a concrete case. The Fort Meade Reservation was established prior to 1938 or 1939, or any other installation that may have been a small installation but established prior to that time, but it has expanded since 1938, would they be precluded because the installation was established prior to 1938?

Mr. BURKE. No. They would be qualified to the extent of the expansion of the real estate itself. They would also be qualified if there is a sudden and substantial increase that may have occurred, if they were otherwise qualified under section 4 (a) and (b) of the bill. Or they would be qualified under section 3 if the conditions provided for in that section obtained.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Paragraph 3, section 1, has one requirement that the Agency provide education for children whose parents are employed on Federal property. Also, there must be a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as a result of Federal activities. That does not mean that all of the sudden and substantial increase in school attendance has to come from the children of parents who are employed on Federal property?

Mr. BURKE. No. The sudden and substantial increase can occur as the result of the establishment of the installation that brought about such sudden and substantial increase.

Mr. VORYS. For instance, we have a school district east of Columbus where, due to the fact that we have a naval installation and the Curtis-Wright factory, a part of which has been leased for other purposes, there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance that has nearly bankrupt the school district, but I am not at all sure that all of the children have parents who are employed on either of those agencies. It would appear to me that unless the bill intends, it is merely to provide for the children whose parents are employed, and we have there a case of a sudden and substantial increase. Am I correct in my interpretation of the bill?

Mr. BURKE. I believe you are.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I wish to inquire about the Detroit area, Willow Run, the Kaiser-Frazier plant, and that part in my district where we have this real problem. The gentleman, as chairman of the subcommittee, was up there and

made an investigation. Is the condition which the gentleman and his committee found existing in that area dealt with in this bill?

Mr. BURKE. Yes; section 4 (b) was written largely to take care of that situation; and I may say that the pattern set not only by the Willow Run but by the Livonia and Warren Township situation on the other side of Detroit was a practical factor in the determination of its writing.

Mr. MICHENER. I thank the gentleman for having taken care of that situation.

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield.

Mr. HERLONG. I am in favor of this legislation and want to take advantage of this opportunity to commend the gentleman and the entire subcommittee for the excellent work they have done on this bill.

Mr. BURKE. I thank the gentleman.

I want to take the time remaining, short though it is, to say that it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I come before the House recommending this legislation; and I do want to pay tribute to the Members of the House who served on the subcommittee with me, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER], the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCCONNELL], and the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL]. I believe that both subcommittees had a tremendous job to do. We, ourselves, did not realize in the beginning the magnitude of the responsibility with which we were charged. Soon after our hearings began we became fully aware of the great problem with which we were dealing.

I cannot close without paying tribute to the local and State school authorities for their magnificent cooperation with us in our work. The information they furnished us in our hearings and the cordial welcome we received in our various school visitations greatly aided the subcommittees in this arduous work. The Nation owes these people a debt of gratitude for the fine spirit and the great work they have performed in taking care of the educational needs of American children under exceedingly difficult circumstances.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the subject of education was discussed on this floor on a day long ago in a somewhat humorous vein. While it has no part of what I intend to say, I want to read to you a few lines from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 8, 1866, being a colloquy that took place between a Member from Connecticut and a Member from Maine. This colloquy took place during the debate on a resolution offered by Representative James A. Garfield, of Ohio, to establish the Office of Education. It reads as follows:

Mr. HUBBARD of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PIKE of Maine. Certainly.

Mr. HUBBARD of Connecticut. I ask the gentleman how many people there are in Maine who can neither read nor write.

Mr. PIKE of Maine. About half as many people as there are in Connecticut.

Mr. HUBBARD of Connecticut. There are none in the State of Connecticut who can neither read nor write except those who come from Maine and other foreign countries.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. HALE. What reply did the gentleman from Maine make to that remark?

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman from Maine, Mr. Pike, said:

We educate our foreign population.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this legislation. I think the committee has done a splendid piece of work. Ever since the late years of the war and every year since the war Congress has been called upon to appropriate sums of money to take care of distressed school districts throughout the United States. This bill seeks to remedy that and provides a formula whereby the distressed districts can come before a proper committee of Congress or the Commissioner of Education, make their wants known; and, if their case is just, receive aid and support.

I think we all owe a debt of gratitude. To the committee I want to pay my tribute to the subcommittee headed by the able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] who came into my district to study the situation there. The distressed districts were mostly in the metropolitan areas of large cities or centers where the United States Government located or established its greatest effort in the production of war material. Detroit, Mich., was one of those areas. In that area is located a school district known as Livonia Township District where the people exhausted every known remedy to provide the financing of school facilities for the increased number of children who came into the district as a part of the great influx of workers in factories providing munitions of war in the recent conflict. This bill will meet that problem. On page 29 of the bill the remedy is provided for Livonia school district. I believe the Warren Township and Center Line districts in Macomb County, not in my congressional district, will come also under subsections (B), (C), and (D) on page 29 of the bill. Their remedy, I think, exists in those lines of the proposed legislation.

The committee is to be commended. I hope the bill will pass without a dissenting vote. I am supporting the bill. I know it will provide a solution of the problem of education in that great industrial district; the metropolitan area of Detroit.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the full Committee on Education and Labor I wish to add my voice to the tributes that have been paid to both of these subcommittees that studied this problem. I want to compliment the members of those committees for the objective way in which they approached this matter, their painstaking labor and their skill. They had the answer as to the facts in every section of the country when the full committee met to consider the bill.

I believe that the House can rely upon their judgment and rely upon the provisions of this bill as being near to fitting the needs of the problem we are considering as could possibly have been accomplished. I wish to pay my compliments to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], to my colleague from Ohio [Mr. BURKE], and to the members of both subcommittees who have been of great assistance to the members of the full committee.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this bill and believe it is much needed legislation, though very frankly it will not help in my district.

As the Representative of the Fifth Indiana District, I take a natural pride in my home district. I represent one of the wealthiest agriculture districts in this Nation. There is not an unfertile acre of land in this large area. Many times we have had the international Corn King within our borders. Also my district is heavily industrial; one of the largest plants that General Motors has is located in my home city of Anderson, Ind. The payroll of industry for my district is one of the heaviest in this Nation. We are served by at least 20 railroads and 4 of the arterial railways of the Nation cross our territory.

Now, just what is my purpose in shouting the praises of my home district; do I have other than a natural pride in its splendor? I will tell you why. If any district in this Nation did not have a school problem, it would be mine. But I can tell you today, Members of this House, that this outstandingly rich and bountiful section of our country has dozens of schools unfit and unsafe for our children. We have schools with outside toilets, we have two- and three-story schools without adequate fire protection and escapes. We have schools with broken window panes covered with cardboard; we have still others that do not have water fit for our children to drink. This, Mr. Chairman, in a rich and powerful section of our country. Disgraceful? Yes; I hang my head in shame. Can we do better? Yes, but with difficulty. The cost of local government has almost reached the saturation point, but something must be done to relieve this situation.

Only last year one of the great metropolitan newspapers of Indiana made a survey of the school situation in rural southern Indiana, a slightly poorer—agriculturally—part of our State. I wish I had these articles to show the Members of the House here today. Typhoid-infected water supply; fire-trap school buildings; poorly paid teachers, yet Indiana ranks at the top in school systems. God pity those States at the bottom of the list. Today, in fact last year, this House should have been enacting a full and complete program of Federal aid to education. This bill today is fine, but it is a poor substitute for a truly needed Federal-aid program for education. Our

teachers in this Nation are the poorest paid professional group in the country and yet they do more than even the parents of the child in molding his character.

At a time when we are doing our all to fight communism and its dastardly hold upon nearly one-half of the world today, we refuse to pass legislation that will train our young people to think for themselves. A trained mind can recognize the fallacy of Communist propaganda and ideology. Ignorance breeds hatred, contempt, prejudice, intolerance, and disloyalty. In this great Nation of ours, we have reached the point where an uneducated child in one State is an equal problem to us in another State. We are one Nation united, not 48 separate ones.

The education of your children and mine, I have four, is the responsibility of all of us. This Congress is derelict in its duty in not enacting legislation to relieve this problem. Unfortunately a religious issue has been injected into the fight. This has caused a feeling of disunity and mistrust to generate. I feel that the opponents of Federal aid to education purposely injected this into the fight.

Americans—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—lay aside this intolerance of spirit. The problem of our children is one common to all faiths. I believe a program could have been enacted that would have been acceptable to all groups if just a little of the Golden Rule had been applied.

Mr. Chairman, we need trained teachers, paid a far higher wage; we need new schools, we need healthy and strong citizens to face the problems of an uncertain tomorrow.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my word of appreciation for the work of the committee and subcommittees which are responsible for this legislation being before us. Some years ago a number of Members of the House introduced identical bills, not identical to this one, but we all introduced a bill which sought to deal with this problem. But we found that the problem was so large and our bill so broad in its scope it was inadvisable to press for its acceptance at the time. We sought to deal with the problem of the children of all employees on Federal reservations, national parks, naval and military establishments, and institutions of various departments and agencies.

Because of the complexities of the problem that developed in the consideration of that legislation we then and since have resorted to the passage of temporary legislation through the years to continue the Lanham Act programs.

Then, in the appropriation bill for the War Department about 3 or 4 years ago on my motion in subcommittee, we inserted a clause that made it possible for a branch of the Military Establishment to contribute as much as $100 per pupil where the resources available to a school district were insufficient to provide adequate schooling in an area where a military installation existed. That amount proved insufficient and in subsequent years, the amount was increased to $120 and $140 per pupil per annum.

The problem was acute in my mind because in my district an isolated ordnance depot placed several hundred school children in a rural school district where there were fewer than 25 taxpayers. Obviously the farmer parents of a very few children should not be required to provide schooling for several hundred—in fact they could not. This was one of two or three instances which made the problem clear to me.

The basic authorizing legislation for the Navy carried an authorization for appropriations schooling in connection with naval establishments. There was no similar authorizing legislation for the Army, except for the clause we wrote into the Army appropriation bill, and that applied also to the Air Force at the time when the Army and the Air Force were together in the War Department.

So, this has been a problem for sometime. And this is the first time we have had an opportunity as a House of Representatives to consider a bill which deals with the comprehensive problem. It is due to the fact that this committee and its subcommittees have held these hearings in various parts of the country that the complexities of the problem could be resolved into a bill that would not be too burdensome for the Federal Government and yet make an honest approach to meeting the problem as it appeared in the different phases of Federal activities. So, I do appreciate what has been done here.

I would, however, like to ask one or two questions about the bill. I have in mind one country school district where 11 out of 17 pupils attending a country school come from the employees of a national park, and where the parents of the 6 children who reside in the school district have to pay the taxes at the present time, or have had up until this year, to provide schooling for three times the children of the taxpayers. Does this bill cover their situation? That land was acquired prior to 1938. If a member of the committee can clarify that point, I would appreciate it. Is there a prospect that that situation will be covered by this bill also?

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, if the school district has 10 or more children from a national park, that is, of parents working in a national park, they will be included in this bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In this instance, then, it appears they should come in, since there were 11 according to the last information I had. Of course, the point of merit is that this number was twice the number of children coming from the homes of taxpayers.

Next, may I ask what the bill does in regard to Indian children or children of employees working on a Federal Indian reservation.

Mr. STEED. Indian children are exempt. Employees of the Indian Bureau are considered the same as any other Federal employee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is, whether they are white or Indian children?

Mr. STEED. Yes. The present Indian educational program is not disturbed by this bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the gentleman for the information and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, from the remarks made up to now I am sure that by this time we are aware of the fact that this is a popular bill and should pass the House without any difficulty. I want to just take a few moments here to add a point or two that I think the RECORD ought to include.

First, I would like to say that while we are passing out all these bouquets, I think it is only fitting and proper that those of us on the majority side pay our respects to our minority members on the committee for the very fine cooperation that we received from them. Their interest in this legislation was equal to ours, and it was through their complete cooperation that made this difficult job more easily accomplished.

I also would like to say that I think the Members of the House would like to know that most of the members of these two subcommittees who worked on this bill are men who have no projects in their districts affected by this bill. Insofar as most of us are concerned, it was a labor of love, and we were trying to carry out a task assigned to us by the committee. I think it is important for you to remember this in your attitude toward this legislation.

This bill, or some similar bill, must become law in this Congress, else there are going to be probably better than 300,000 children, of people either in the Federal service or involved in the Federal service in this country, who will not receive an adequate education during the coming year. The advantage of the morale factor of these families, particularly those in the armed services, of having an adequate school program for their children, needs no explanation by me, because I am sure you are aware how important it is throughout all these establishments for these families to have those facilities.

One point I want to emphasize is that as we traveled throughout the country inspecting these various establishments we found this one thing everywhere we went: The local communities where these establishments are found have made a gallant and a gigantic effort to meet this problem without calling upon the Federal Government. We found communities that are literally bankrupting themselves trying to meet this problem. We found that in no case were the local people trying to shift their burden on the Government. The only reason they were asking for help was because they had problems it was impossible for them to solve. We found that where the coming in of a Federal project brought a great economic advantage to a community, only in the larger cities did it bring enough advantage to offset the damage it did to the school system. Any other subdivision of Government had a different type of impact than the schools. It is for that reason that we

think the Government owes an additional responsibility to the local school districts where these establishments have come in.

I want to make clear here that we exempted the present educational program carried on by the Office of Indian Affairs because we felt that that program involved some things that were not strictly in the field of education. There is a welfare program that goes with it. We did not want to disturb at this time what is being done for the Indian citizens of the country through a program that is already working very well.

I think that the factors of cost in this bill, if you would like to know them, are these: The estimate of $32,000,000 for the cost of this bill under the present scope of Federal activity I think is generous. I doubt if the actual cost will be that high.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that already under existing law we are paying something like $17,000,000 to the various local school districts of the country. Most of this increase from the $17,000,000 to $32,000,000 was put into the bill to cover this problem being created now by the Wherry housing program, where we have something like 70 housing projects being built on Government reservations under that program, and where many tens of thousands of children will come into eligibility who have not been up to this time.

I think it ought to be pointed out that this is in a way sort of a Hoover Commission action itself, because here we are trying to join together a type of work already being carried out in one form or another by eight or nine Government agencies. I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the committee for giving me this time. I am not a member of the Committee on Education and Labor but I am a member of the Committee on Public Lands, which has made a long and extensive study of what to do about taxation where because of ownership of public lands or because of acquisition of land by the Federal Government the local taxing institutions are not able to survive. This bill deals with one phase of that large, over-all problem, and I think the members of this committee will be the first to admit that it is true.

Some of our Western States are owned by the Federal Government up to 60, 70, or 80 percent. In my own State the Federal Government owns 38 percent of the land, thereby causing a very difficult problem with regard to taxation.

This bill does not solve the problem with regard to Indians. It does not solve the problem with regard to roads or the policing problem as a result of loss of taxation and the need still existing to support those functions. It does not solve those problems. In part, however, it does solve the school problem. There is still a great deal more to be done.

The Indian problem, as it has been brought out by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED], goes beyond the extent of this bill. It is something which will require special legislation. I have been advised by members of the committee, as well as by the staff of the committee, that this legislation, if enacted into law, will not disturb certain legislation which we have passed heretofore, such as a law to provide for education in Yellowstone Park and education of children at Boulder Dam and at Fort Peck. Our committee has considered various bills and dealt with education in certain localities under certain conditions. We have tried to provide, either by building schools or by making funds available to provide education for these children.

It has been the policy of our committee where possible to provide for these schools, such as at Boulder Dam, by using not funds out of the Public Treasury, but rather income from the project. In the case of Boulder Dam and in the case of Fort Peck we use income from power revenue for the purpose of educating these children. In the case of Yellowstone Park we use income obtained as a result of fees charged visitors to the park, for the education of the children there.

Our committee felt, where it was possible to do that, it would be better than to use the funds out of the Treasury.

Under this bill the funds come as a direct appropriation out of the Treasury. I think this bill is necessary, but I think the Congress should recognize that it only solves a part of the over-all problem which we have to face as a result of the lack of a tax base because of Federal ownership and acquisition of lands by the Federal Government.

I hope we can take up that problem in the new Congress and perhaps find an answer which will be more helpful as regards not only the schools, but also the roads and police protection and other matters.

Certainly this is a good bill. It deserves the support of the Congress. But we still have much further to go than this bill. I think the committee has done a good job with this bill. But I hope in the next session we may be able to go on from here and reach other school problems and other problems which come about as a result of loss of the tax base through Federal ownership and Federal acquisition of land.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege and pleasure to be a member of the Burke subcommittee. We started out on this mission of investigation for the purpose of curing a very, very bad situation so far as the need of Federal help to these impacted districts were concerned. I might say to you that we started out by going up into the area of Boston, Mass., where we had a meeting for 3 days. From Boston, Mass., we came back to Washington and held meetings here for the States of Maryland and Virginia. From here we went to Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., up into the Detroit area, down to Louisville, down to Dayton and down to Atlanta, Ga., and to Jacksonville, Fla.

Those are the centers where there was a really serious problem of Federal impact. We usually spent 3 days in a major city of the area. To the meetings which we held we not only invited the State administrator of education, but we invited all of the administrators of the affected areas of the school districts as well as the military officials that were involved, in the respective school districts. It was by this process that we got down to the grass roots of the problem. We used yardsticks. We attempted to find out the revenue of the school districts, the cost of the school districts, the teacher load. We tried to find out what money, if any, they were getting from any other Federal agencies. It was very discouraging to find that there was an assumption that the three military agencies, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Army, where they had these military reservations, had funds sufficient apparently to make a per capita appropriation to the school district, and so take care of the children off the reservation, but we always found that those sums varied. We found that the Air Force was doing a better job of making contributions to the school district, the Army was second; and in many cases where there was a naval installation, we found that the Navy had not yet made any contribution to the school districts to which they send so many children.

I want to dramatize this fact a little. This bill will offer no relief to the State that I represent or the district that I represent—Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It seems to me that in Hennepin County and Anoka County you had a large concentration of people who were engaged in war work. Will the gentleman say whether or not this bill will cover that?

Mr. WIER. In my district, in the city of Minneapolis, during the latter part of the war years we had two school districts affected; one at New Brighton, Minn., where the Federal Cartridge Co. employed about 12,000, and another at Farmington, where the du Pont chemical works was constructed. For about a year and a half those plants participated in the Lanham Act, but since the deactivation of those two plants and the taking over by the University of Minnesota of one of them, it has eliminated them from sustenance, because the State of Minnesota has supplemented somewhat the needs for those school districts. So last year the school districts were supplemented by State educational funds. So there will be none under this act. So I speak here without any hope of any of this help to the State of Minnesota, on the basis of what I now know.

Prior to coming to the Congress, I put in 9 years as a member of the Minneapolis School Board. Living in that little area of education, I thought Minneapolis had had some very great needs for a better standard of education, for better facilities, and more needs for those kids who attended our city schools. But upon going into the field throughout the South and the East I want to say to you I am sure if every Member of the Congress

could see some of the educational facilities which our committee witnessed out at the school house, out where they were in session, in addition to the hearings we held in the Federal buildings, I can assure you that I saw more fire traps where the kids were on a temporary basis—had hired a wooden shack in some communities and had taken over some old barracks—it has been an act of God that we have not lost a lot of children being educated in those fire traps that became emergency school houses.

In addition to that, the needs for construction are very important, because that is more primarily needed than maintenance and operation. We have hundreds of schools in this country, impacted by the Federal Government, that are part-time schools—one class in the morning and another in the afternoon, with class loads running from 40 or 50 to 55 children, crowded into these shacks that are unfit for the education of these children. So I join with my colleagues on the committee in the thought that there is going to be great accomplishment; and many unsung heroes in the field of education who will benefit in these Federal impact areas will breathe a sigh of relief when they receive word that President Truman has signed this bill, because this is the only thing that is going to save them from continuing and increasing problems.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON].

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, at the risk of sounding just a little bit monotonous I want to join with the other Members of the House in expressing my appreciation to the Committee on Education and Labor, and particularly to the members of the subcommittee that handled this legislation. I especially want to pay my tribute to the chairman of one of the subcommittees, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. I know that the chairman of the committees and subcommittees of the House have spent a good deal of time and worked hard upon the bills which have been assigned to them for study and consideration. I think I take no credit away from any of them when I say I doubt if anybody in this House has devoted as much time, attention, study, and hard work to a bill assigned to him as has the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] to the bill which was assigned to him and which has been under consideration here.

I think perhaps that in my congressional district there are more school districts affected by Federal activities than there are in other congressional districts in the country. By reason of that fact I have been tremendously interested since coming to Congress in this type of legislation. As a consequence I dare say there has scarcely been a week in this year that I have not talked to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] about the progress of this legislation. I have talked to him in the committee room or on the way to and from the committee room; and, invariably, he has carried under his arm a whole stack of material dealing with this legislation. I want to compliment him highly. I think he has made a tremendous contribution toward the solution of a problem which has been of great concern to various school districts throughout the Nation. I believe the committee also is deserving of a tremendous amount of credit for finding a workable and a worth-while solution to this problem. As the Members of the House know, we have considered similar legislation for the past 4 years; and while it has afforded a great deal of assistance to needy school districts, it has not been wholly equitable; there have been some inequities. As you know, that legislation was designed and based on the theory that the deficits of the various school districts should be taken care of by the Federal Government in those areas where there has been Federal impact.

As has heretofore been mentioned on the floor, there have been those States which have prohibited deficit financing; and, as a consequence, those schools were not able to obtain assistance. In addition to those areas there are other school districts which did not seek to qualify under that legislation, yet they were just as much entitled to help as some of those which were receiving assistance. This bill, therefore, as I have said, is a contribution, a real contribution toward the solution of a genuine problem; and I want to compliment the committee for the work it has done.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I understand that in States that use the equalization system, or in States like mine, where the State distributes money for operation and maintenance or maintenance on an assistance basis, those districts which have an impact would still enjoy this help notwithstanding the fact that the State distributed money statewide for operation and maintenance of schools.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I may say to the gentleman that the legislation outlines a formula for qualifying for benefits, and if any particular school district meets those qualifications it is entitled to assistance, as I understand the situation. If I am in error the chairman or some member of the committee will correct me, I hope.

I think perhaps for the sake of the RECORD I should state two specific illustrations indicating the need for this type of legislation. I refer to two specific school districts in my area. One of them had a population of some five thousand people just before the outbreak of the war. During the war the population increased to about 16,000. Most of the new people came to work in war industries. There was not sufficient housing to take care of them; and the Federal Government recognizing that fact stepped in and acquired land upon which it erected Federal housing. These workers lived in these housing projects and yet made no contribution to the school district by way of direct tax. The housing projects were tax exempt. The Federal Government clearly had an obligation to assist the school districts which were burdened with additional pupils who sought education in the public schools.

In another school district 80 percent of the pupils who attend its school live upon a military reservation adjoining it. Clearly in that case there is an obligation and a responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to take care of the impact from that Federal activity.

The formula enunciated in this bill, I believe, is a very, very fair one. As one of the gentlemen who preceded me has indicated, if there are any inequities, if there are any errors, surely succeeding Congresses can correct them. This legislation is excellent and is much needed legislation.

I trust that the vote in favor of this bill will be unanimous.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to join with my colleagues in congratulating the committee for bringing in this splendid piece of legislation. I especially want to congratulate Chairman BAILEY and his colleagues who made studies in the West.

It was a great satisfaction to me to have the subcommittee under the chairmanship of Congressman BAILEY hold hearings at Phoenix, Ariz., on November 8 and 9 last year. Fortunately the entire Arizona congressional delegation appeared the first morning of those hearings in order to impress upon the committee our great interest in your study. The place of holding the hearings was also fortunate, as I remarked at the time to the committee and indicated that the Isaac School on the outskirts of Phoenix was a good illustration of conditions born of war, which the committee had set out to investigate.

You saw that the Isaac School plant was overcrowded and was in the midst of an extensive newly built addition to the city of Phoenix, and I pointed out that 10 years before one might have stood in front of the school administration building and looked toward the south and west without seeing a single residence less than a mile away. The committee saw the conditions and studied the causes of such conditions and we are happy that the bill before us is offered as a legislative remedy for such and similar conditions.

In the State of Arizona we not only have crowded school districts recently built near war plants, but we also have isolated communities on Federal reservations, especially irrigation projects, which the gentleman from Montana mentioned a moment ago. The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has been studying the school problems at such dams as Hoover Dam, Grand Coulee, and Parker Dam, and have passed legislation as a remedy. In addition to such school needs on that type of reservation, we also have the problem of education of Indian children at our public schools on the fringes of Indian reservations. While this bill does not furnish an entire solution, I believe it is a beginning and is a step in the right direction. This is a significant measure and may justify the many months of labor which have been put upon it. Not the volume of legislation but the far-

reaching effects of even one piece of effective legislation is what really counts.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I have not seen a piece of legislation in recent years come to the floor of this House that has been given more careful and thorough study than this bill. Apparently in their studies the members of the committee have brought forth legislation which under its various chapters encompasses the problems of nearly all counties effected by Government installations. The members of the committee have labored long and carefully and those of us representing impacted areas are indebted to them.

I am for this bill and I am glad to know that it will pass today.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the committee, and especially the members of the subcommittee in charge of this legislation, for the thorough manner in which they have studied the problems involved. I want to further commend the subcommittee for its explanation of the legislation before the House today.

I am especially interested in section 3 of the bill, which seeks to compensate school districts in reasonable amount for the cost of educating children who, because they reside on tax-exempt Federal property, do not in effect pay their own way.

This legislation does not relieve the local school districts of their full responsibility in the support of education in their respective localities. It is intended to assist the support of education where the Federal Government is the owner of the property where the children reside. The legislation is fair, it is equitable and should be supported.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, the situation with respect to those schools which are located in the vicinity where Federal activities are now under way is very acute, and I urge that favorable action be taken on H. R. 7940, which would give greatly needed relief to these areas.

The increased populations which have come to eastern Oregon in connection with the construction of McNary Dam and with the operation of the Army ordnance depot in the same vicinity have placed such a burden on the schools of Hermiston, Umatilla and Stanfield, that these communities are suffering undue hardship under the impact, and the children are not getting the educational advantages to which every American child is entitled. These communities have made every possible effort to carry the educational load themselves. They have bonded themselves to the limit allowed under the law and they have carried on community projects to raise funds to provide buildings and equipment and teachers for the influx of children.

In a letter to me from the superintendent of the Hermiston public schools dated March 9, he advised me that one-third of their 1,400 students are children of Government workers at McNary, or Ordnance, and that this abnormal school condition has been going on for 10 years in these schools. He said, and I quote from his letter:

> Many of these students from juniors on down have not had 1 year of schooling under normal conditions. They have been "church basemented," "double shifted," "hallway classed", "bus standeed", until they actually do not know what a normal educational set-up is.

In a letter from this same superintendent dated February 22, 1950, he states that—

> Our growth in the high school will go from 320 this year to between 425 and 450 next year. It is extremely unsatisfactory to double-shift high-school students. We will require a minimum of from six to eight more rooms to handle this size group. There are no churches or other buildings close by large enough to handle this many classrooms. The only available space anywhere near this size is across town in the new Masonic hall and the old dance pavilion at the fair grounds. Using these would require a shuttle-bus arrangement which will be very expensive.

Many of these children will continue to go to school there after the construction of the dam is completed, as they are children of permanent employees at the dam.

The enrollment at Ordnance is also of a permanent nature, as that plant is activated and with the war situation what it is, it stands to reason the activity there will be increased.

The enrollment at the Umatilla schools has increased from 145 in 1945–46 to 538 in February 1950. Such increases can be taken care of in no way except by aid from the Federal Government, whose activities have caused the increases. It is only just that the Government should make an effort to solve the problem which has arisen because of Government activities, and I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my gratitude to the members of the committee, to the chairmen of the subcommittees, and also to those who with great pains and care assembled some 2,500 pages of data on this bill. To the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL], I pay my tribute and observe that there is no finer member to work with. Also the minority members have been most cooperative. All of the members of my committee, both Republicans and Democrats, have worked hand in hand and I am grateful to them for the cooperation they have given. I also appreciate the reception the House has given this bill and I hope it will pass by unanimous vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the committee substitute is to be considered as an original bill. All time having expired, the Clerk will read the committee substitute for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. In recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the impact which certain Federal activities have on the local educational agencies in the areas in which such activities are carried on, the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance (as set forth in the following sections of this act) for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens by reason of the fact that—

(1) the revenues available to such agencies from local sources have been reduced as the result of the acquisition of real property by the United States;

(2) such agencies provide education for children residing on Federal property;

(3) such agencies provide education for children whose parents are employed on Federal property; or

(4) there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of Federal activities.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Where the Commissioner, after consultation with any local educational agency and with the appropriate State educational agency, determines for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1950—

(1) that the United States owns Federal property in the school district of such local educational agency, and that such property (A) has been acquired by the United States since 1938, (B) was not acquired by exchange for other Federal property in the school district which the United States owned before 1939, and (C) had an assessed value (determined as of the time or times when so acquired) aggregating 10 per centum or more of the assessed value of all real property in the school district (similarly determined as of the time or times when such Federal property was so acquired); and

(2) that such acquisition has placed a substantial and continuing financial burden on such agency; and

(3) that such agency is not being substantially compensated for the loss in revenue resulting from such acquisition by (A) other Federal payments, or (B) increases in revenue accruing to the agency from the carrying on of Federal activities with respect to the property so acquired,

then the local educational agency shall be entitled to receive for such fiscal year such amount as, in the judgment of the Commissioner, is equal to the continuing Federal responsibility for the additional financial burden with respect to current expenditures placed on such agency by such acquisition of property, to the extent such agency is not compensated for such burden by other Federal payments. Such amount shall not exceed the amount which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such agency would have derived in such year, and would have had available for current expenditures, from the property acquired by the United States (such amount to be determined without regard to any improvements or other changes made in or on such property since such acquisition), minus the amount which in his judgment the local educational agency derived from other Federal payments and had available in such year for current expenditures.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) The term "other Federal payments" means payments in lieu of taxes, and any other payments, made with respect to Federal property pursuant to any law of the United States other than this act.

(2) Any real property with respect to which payments are being made under section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, shall not be regarded as Federal property.

(c) Where the school district of any local educational agency shall have been formed at any time after 1938 by the consolidation of two or more former school districts, such agency may elect (at the time it files application under section 5) for any fiscal year

to have (1) the eligibility of such local educational agency, and (2) the amount which such agency shall be entitled to receive, determined under this section only with respect to such of the former school districts comprising such consolidated school district as the agency shall designate in such election.

CHILDREN RESIDING ON, OR WHOSE PARENTS ARE EMPLOYED ON, FEDERAL PROPERTY

CHILDREN RESIDING ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

SEC. 3. (a) For each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1950, each local educational agency which provides free public education during such year for children who reside on Federal property shall be entitled to an amount equal to the number of such children in average daily attendance during such year at the schools of such agency, multiplied by the local contribution rate (determined under subsection (c)).

CHILDREN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

(b) For each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1950, each local educational agency which provides free public education during such year for children who do not reside on Federal property, but who reside with a parent employed on Federal property, shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to the number of such children in average daily attendance during such year at the schools of such agency, multiplied by one-half the local contribution rate (determined under subsection (c)).

LOCAL CONTRIBUTION RATE

(c) The local contribution rate for a local educational agency for any fiscal year shall be computed by the Commissioner of Education, after consultation with the State educational agency and the local educational agency, in the following manner:

(1) he shall determine which school districts within the State are in his judgment most nearly comparable to the school district of the agency for which the computation is being made; and

(2) he shall then divide (A) the aggregate current expenditures, during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which he is making the computation, which the local educational agencies of such comparable school districts made from revenues derived from local sources, by (B) the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom such agencies provided free public education during such second preceding fiscal year.

The local contribution rate shall be an amount equal to the quotient obtained under clause (2) of this subsection. If, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the current expenditures in those school districts which he has selected under clause (1) are not reasonably comparable because of unusual geographical factors which affect the current expenditures necessary to maintain, in the school district of the local educational agency for which the computation is being made, a level of education equivalent to that maintained in such other districts, the Commissioner may increase the local contribution rate for such agency by such amount as he determines will compensate such agency for the increase in current expenditures necessitated by such unusual geographical factors.

LIMITATIONS ON ELIGIBILITY

(d) No local educational agency shall be entitled to receive any payment for a fiscal year under subsection (a) or subsection (b), as the case may be, unless the number of children who are in average daily attendance during such year and to whom such subsection applies—

(1) is 10 or more; and

(2) amounts to 3 percent or more of the total number of children who are in average daily attendance during such year and for whom such agency provides free public education.

Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (2) of this subsection, the Commissioner may waive the 3 percent condition of entitlement contained in such clause whenever, in his judgment, exceptional circumstances exist which would make the application of such condition inequitable and would defeat the purposes of this act.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS DURING PERIOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING IMPACT

(e) Where—

(1) a local educational agency is entitled under subsection (a) or (b) to receive a payment for any fiscal year with respect to the education of a child; and

(2) under State law, the eligibility of such agency for State aid with respect to the free public education of such child is determined on a basis no less favorable to such agency than the basis used in determining the eligibility of local educational agencies for State aid with respect to the free public education of other children in the State; and

(3) such agency is not yet eligible to receive for such child part or all of such State aid,

the payment under subsection (a) or (b), as the case may be, shall be increased by an amount equal to the amount of State aid for which such agency is not yet eligible.

ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN DECREASES IN FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

(f) Whenever the Commissioner determines that—

(1) a local educational agency has made preparations to provide during a fiscal year free public education to a certain number of children to whom subsection (a) or (b) applies; and

(2) such number has been substantially reduced by reason of a decrease in or cessation of Federal activities,

the amount to which such agency is otherwis entitled under this section for such year shall be increased to the amount to which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such agency would have been entitled but for such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities, minus any reduction in current expenditures for such year which the Commissioner determines that such agency has effected by reason of such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities.

CERTAIN FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE DEDUCTED

(g) In determining the total amount which a local educational agency is entitled to receive under this section for a fiscal year, the Commissioner shall deduct (1) such amount as he determines such agency derived from other Federal payments (as defined in section 2 (b) (1)) and had available in such year for current expenditures (but only to the extent such payments are not deducted under the last sentence of section 2 (a)), and (2) such amount as he determines to be the value of transportation and of custodial and other maintenance services furnished such agency by the Federal Government during such year.

SUDDEN AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN ATTENDANCE

INCREASES HEREAFTER OCCURRING

SEC. 4. (a) If the Commissioner determines for any fiscal year beginning after July 30, 1950—

(1) that, as the result of activities of the United States (carried on either directly or through a contractor), an increase in the number of children in average daily attendance at the schools of any local educational agency has occurred in such fiscal year, which increase so resulting from activities of the United States is equal to at least 10 percent of the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during the preceding 3-year period; and

(2) that such activities of the United States have placed on such agency a substantial and continuing financial burden; and

(3) that such agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance but is unable to secure sufficient funds to meet the increased educational costs involved,

then such agency shall be entitled to receive for the fiscal year for which the determination is made, and for each of the 2 succeeding fiscal years, an amount equal to the product of—

(A) the number of children which the Commissioner determines to be the increase in average daily attendance, so resulting from activities of the United States, in the fiscal year for which payment is to be made; and

(B) the amount which the Commissioner determines to be the current expenditures per child necessary to provide free public education to such additional children during such year, minus the amount which the commissioner determines to be available from Federal, State, and local sources for such purpose (not counting as an amount available from Federal sources any payment made under section 2).

The number of children which the Commissioner determines under clause (A) to be the increase in average daily attendance for any fiscal year shall not exceed the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during such year, minus the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during the preceding 3-year period. The determination under clause (B) shall be made by the Commissioner after considering the current expenditures per child in providing free public education in those school districts within the State which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, are most nearly comparable to the school district of the local educational agency for which the computation is being made.

INCREASES HERETOFORE OCCURRING

(b) (1) If the Commissioner determines in any fiscal year ending before July 1, 1955—

(A) that, as the result of activities of the United States (carried on either directly or through a contractor), an increase in the number of children in average daily attendance at the schools of any local educational agency has occurred after June 30, 1939, and before July 1, 1950; and

(B) that the portion of such increase so resulting from activities of the United States which still exists in such fiscal year amounts to not less than 25 percent of the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939; and

(C) that such activities of the United States have placed on such agency a substantial and continuing financial burden; and

(D) that such agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance but is unable to secure sufficient funds to meet the increased educational costs involved,

then such agency shall be entitled to receive for the fiscal year in which the determination is made, and for each succeeding fiscal year ending before July 1, 1955, an amount determined as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, 100 percent of the product determined as provided in paragraph (2); for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, 80 percent of such product; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, 60 percent of such product; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, 40 percent of such product; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, 20 percent of such product.

(2) The product referred to in paragraph (1) for a fiscal year shall be an amount equal to—

(A) the number of children which the Commissioner determines to be the increase in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency, so resulting from activities of the United States, which still exists in such fiscal year (determined as provided in clauses (A) and (B) of paragraph (1)); multiplied by

(B) the amount which the Commissioner determines to be the current expenditures per child necessary to provide free public education to such additional children during such year, minus the amount which the Commissioner determines to be available from Federal, State, and local sources for such purpose (not counting as an amount available from Federal sources any payment made under section 2).

The number of children which the Commissioner determines under clause (A) to be the increase in average daily attendance which still exists in any fiscal year shall not exceed the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during such year, minus the number of all children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The determination under clause (B) shall be made by the Commissioner after considering the current expenditures per child in providing free public education in those school districts within the State which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, are most nearly comparable to the school district of the local educational agency for which the computation is being made.

CERTAIN CHILDREN NOT TO BE COUNTED

(c) In determining under this section (1) whether there has been an increase in attendance in any fiscal year and whether any increase in attendance still exists in any fiscal year, and (2) the number of children with respect to whom payment is to be made for any fiscal year, the Commissioner shall not count—

(A) children with respect to whom a local educational agency is, or upon application would be, entitled to receive any payment under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 for such fiscal year, and

(B) children whose attendance is attributable to activities of the United States carried on in connection with real property which has been excluded from the definition of Federal property by the last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 9.

CONSULTATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

(d) All determinations of the Commissioner under this section shall be made only after consultation with the State educational agency and the local educational agency.

METHOD OF MAKING PAYMENTS

APPLICATION

SEC. 5. (a) No local educational agency shall be entitled to any payment under section 2, 3, or 4 of this act for any fiscal year except upon application therefor, submitted through the State educational agency and filed in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner, which application gives adequate assurance that the local educational agency will submit such reports as the Commissioner may reasonably require to determine the amount to which such agency is entitled under this act.

CERTIFICATION AND PAYMENT

(b) The Commissioner shall, for each calendar quarter, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each local educational agency, either in advance or by way of reimbursement, the amount which the Commissioner estimates such agency is entitled to receive under this act for such quarter. The amount so certified for any quarter shall be reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that the amount paid to the agency under this act for any prior quarter was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to it for such prior quarter. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the local educational agency in accordance with such certification.

ADJUSTMENTS WHERE NECESSITATED BY APPROPRIATIONS

(c) If the funds appropriated for a fiscal year for making the payments provided in this act are not sufficient to pay in full the total amounts to which all local educational agencies are entitled, the Commissioner shall reduce the amounts which he certifies under subsection (b) for such year for payment to each local educational agency by the percentage by which the funds so appropriated are less than the total necessary to pay to such agencies the full amount to which they are entitled under this act.

CHILDREN FOR WHOM LOCAL AGENCIES ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE EDUCATION

SEC. 6. In the case of children who reside on Federal property—

(1) if no tax revenues of the State or any political subdivision thereof may be expended for the free public education of such children; or

(2) if it is the judgment of the Commissioner, after he has consulted with the appropriate State educational agency, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children,

the Commissioner shall make such arrangements (other than arrangements with respect to the acquisition of land, the erection of facilities, interest, or debt service) as may be necessary to provide free public education for such children. To the maximum extent practicable, such education shall be comparable to free public education provided for children in comparable communities in the State.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 7. (a) In the administration of this act, no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system of any local or State educational agency.

(b) The Commissioner shall administer this act, and he may make such regulations and perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(c) The Commissioner shall include in his annual report to the Congress a full report of the administration of his functions under this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

USE OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES; TRANSFER AND AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. (a) In carrying out his functions under this act, the Commissioner is authorized, pursuant to proper agreement with any other Federal department or agency, to utilize the services and facilities of such department or agency, and, when he deems it necessary or appropriate, to delegate to any officer or employee thereof the function under section 6 of making arrangements for providing free public education. Payment to cover the cost of such utilization or of carrying out such delegated function shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement.

(b) All Federal departments or agencies administering Federal property on which children reside, and all such departments or agencies principally responsible for Federal activities which may occasion assistance under this act, shall to the maximum extent practicable comply with requests of the Commissioner for information he may require in carrying out the purposes of this act.

(c) Such portion of the appropriations of any other department or agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be available for the same purposes as this act, shall, except to the extent necessary to carry out during such year contracts made prior to the enactment of this act, be transferred to the Commissioner for use by him in carrying out such purposes.

(d) No appropriation to any department or agency of the United States, other than an appropriation to carry out this act, shall be available after June 30, 1951, for the same purposes as this act, except that nothing in this subsection or in subsection (c) of this section shall affect the availability of appropriations for the maintenance and operation of school facilities on Federal property under the control of the Atomic Energy Commission.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 9. For the purposes of this act—

(1) The term "Federal property" means real property which is owned by the United States or is leased by the United States, and which is not subject to taxation by any State or any political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia. Such term includes real property leased from the Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force under section 805 of the National Housing Act, as amended, for the purpose of title VIII of such act. Such term also includes real property held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or Indian tribes, and real property held by individual Indians or Indian tribes which is subject to restrictions on alienation imposed by the United States. Such term does not include (A) any real property used by the United States primarily for the provision of services to the local area in which such property is situated, (B) any real property used for a labor supply center, labor home, or labor camp for migratory farm workers, or (C) any low-rent housing project held under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the United States Housing Act of 1937, the act of June 28, 1940 (Pub. Law 671 of the Seventy-sixth Cong.), or any law amendatory of or supplementary to any of such acts.

(2) The term "child" means any child who is within the age limits for which the applicable State provides free public education. Such term does not include any child who is a member, or the dependent of a member, of any Indian tribal organization, recognized as such under the laws of the United States relating to Indian affairs, and who is eligible for educational services provided pursuant to a capital grant by the United States, or under the supervision of, or pursuant to a contract or other arrangement with, the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(3) The term "parent" includes a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

(4) The term "free public education" means education which is provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without tuition charge, and which is provided as elementary or secondary school education in the applicable State.

(5) The term "current expenditures" means expenditures for free public education to the extent that such expenditures are made from current revenues, except that such term does not include any such expenditure for the acquisition of land, the

erection of facilities, interest, or debt service.

(6) The term "local educational agency" means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of free public education in a county, township, independent, or other school district located within a State. Such term includes any State agency which directly operates and maintains facilities for providing free public education.

(7) The term "State educational agency" means the officer or agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools.

(8) The term "State" means a State, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

(9) The terms "Commissioner of Education" and "Commissioner" mean the United States Commissioner of Education.

(10) Average daily attendance shall be determined in accordance with State law; except that, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, where the local educational agency of the school district in which any child resides makes or contracts to make a tuition payment for the free public education of such child in a school situated in another school district, for purposes of this act the attendance of such child at such school shall be held and considered (A) to be attendance at a school of the local educational agency so making or contracting to make such tuition payment, and (B) not to be in attendance at a school of the local educational agency receiving such tuition payment or entitled to receive such tuition payment under the contract.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: On page 29, line 12, after "25 percent", insert "or to not less than 15 percent where the school district of such agency shall have been formed at any time after 1938 by the consolidation of two or more former school districts."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, this is what might be called a perfecting amendment. We do not want to discourage the consolidation of schools nor do we want to penalize any schools that had been consolidated, and we fixed the date as of 1938. I think the amendment is perfectly proper.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. On behalf of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS], and myself, I want to thank the committee for offering this amendment which was suggested by us. I appreciate it greatly.

Mr. BARDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wondered if the gentleman has agreed to accept the amendment I suggested to add the word "or" in line 2 and in line 4 on page 19, just to be absolutely certain. I understand some of the members of the Drafting Service think it is not necessary, but on the other hand some rather able legislative experts and drafting experts think it would be a clarifying amendment, and it certainly cannot in any way injure the bill, but would make absolutely certain the intent of the Congress that any one of these conditions would make a school district eligible.

Mr. BARDEN. I will say to the gentleman having discussed it with counsel for the committee and only part of the members of the committee, I am not in a position to accept it as a committee amendment. I will say this, however, that I can see no harm in the world by accepting it. I do not see why we should not adopt the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio: On page 19, line 2, after the semicolon, add the word "or" and on page 19, line 4, after the semicolon, add the word "or."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, just to make this clear, and to be sure we batten down the hatch and have the bill in such shape that no agency of Government can possibly misinterpret the intent of Congress, I offer my amendment. In view of the fact this matter did come up for discussion in executive session of the Committee on Rules, and it has been discussed by different Members as to whether or not this amendment is necessary, and it does not do any harm if it is not necessary and may possibly do a great deal of good if it is necessary, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Is it intended, may I ask the chairman of the committee, that if a locality qualifies under any one of these four provisions, that they will be entitled to this aid?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I can answer by saying that it was made very clear in the hearings before the Committee on Rules and in the discussions with the committee members, that it is the intent and purpose of the committee, and certainly the intent and purpose of the House, to provide that if any one of these qualifications are met, a school district is eligible for this assistance, just to be sure that somebody, in the interpretation of this bill does not say, "A school must have all four of these different situations existing before it can get any aid."

Mr. BARDEN. I have no objection whatever, and all the members around me I have been able to contact have no objection to it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am for this bill but I take this time to propound an inquiry to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

In the State of Tennessee, under our State equalization law, every school district is guaranteed a minimum school foundation program by the State. Each school district is required to raise a certain contribution based on enrollment and wealth in the school district. Then the State is required by law to furnish the number of teachers and the school supplies that are necessary.

As I understand, the money under this bill will go direct to any school district that qualifies under the provisions of the bill. I understand that the attorney general of the State of Tennessee is of the opinion that the State must continue its guaranty without receiving any credit for moneys received by the school district under this legislation. Can the distinguished chairman tell me about that situation?

Mr. BARDEN. This matter was brought to my attention and in turn I called the committee together this morning and we considered it before the full committee.

It seems that in the State of Tennessee they passed an act which had in mind the passage of the Federal aid bill, and has something to do with handling all money that might be paid by the Federal Government.

There are two provisions in the Tennessee State law that, in the opinion of the committee and counsel for the committee, would mean that the State of Tennessee could be taken care of all right. The only alternative to the procedure which we adopted would be to take the suggestion that was brought to us by members of the Tennessee delegation, including Mr. MURRAY, that we make payments to the commissioner of education of that State or to the superintendent of schools of that State. The committee was of the opinion that the very minute we started that we would be changing the whole policy of the bill, the policy of the bill being that the relief was going direct to the local district that was suffering the impact. If we changed it, it would go through the State set-up, and that would entail a lot of regulation and would entail some of the objections that, in my opinion, many Members of the House would resent.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. May I ask the chairman if he thinks, then, that under the provisions of this bill the State of Tennessee, under its present law for the school program, could receive credit because of the money that was contributed to the local school areas under this bill?

Mr. BARDEN. Of course, I am not as qualified to pass on the law of the State of Tennessee as the attorney general of that State, but we in discussing it this morning could not see any reason why the State of Tennessee could not take care of this situation, because if the money was paid by the Federal Government to a local district we could see no reason why the State of Tennessee could not withhold the amount of money that would normally go as a supplement to that district and avoid a double payment to that district. If perchance there was a mandatory interpretation given to the Tennessess statute, then there certainly could be no reason why the State of Tennessee could not withhold that money until January 1, when its legislature meets, and correct it. I am satisfied they would do that rather than pay twice as much to any one school district as

that school district would be entitled to or could use. So on that information, and after that discussion, the committee decided to let the policy of the bill remain as is.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee substitute as amended.

The committee substitute was agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLTON of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply interested in the passage of H. R. 7940 because it will bring considerable relief to the overburdened taxpayers of Harford County, Md., which is in my congressional district.

In that county alone, the Federal Government owns 57,000 acres of ground valued at $100,000,000 which, if taxed on an equal basis with privately owned land would yield the county $710,000 a year in taxes. In addition to this loss of revenue, the people in the county are put to the expense of furnishing educational facilities for 300 children who live on the Government reservations and approximately 2,000 children attending the public schools in the county whose parents are employed on the reservations, but who live outside the reservations. Under the provisions of the current expense bill, the county will be entitled to the county share of the cost of the education of the 300 children, and one-half the county's cost of educating the 2,000 pupils. It is estimated that Harford County should benefit to the extent of $105,000 a year from the current expense bill, H. R. 7940.

This same county should also benefit to the extent of $200,000 to $300,000 under the pending school construction bill, H. R. 8113.

I am sure everyone in this House knows about Aberdeen Proving Ground and Edgewood Arsenal, which are located in this county, and I am sure no fair-minded person thinks the residents of that small county should be expected to bear the cost of educating children whose parents live on Government reservations and who are not subject to any local taxes for school or any other local benefits. I sincerely hope this bill will be passed today.

Baltimore County does not have a sufficient number of students from Government reservations to claim relief under this bill, and the Baltimore City part of my district has not seen fit to file a claim. Carroll County, which is also in my district, has no Government-owned property in the county and therefore has no claim to benefits under this bill.

Had the Public Lands Committee seen fit to report H. R. 3359 which I introduced on March 9, 1949, to provide for local taxation of real estate owned by the United States in the various political subdivisions throughout the United States, it would not have been necessary for Harford County in my district or my own home county of Baltimore to support the children from these Government reservations in our schools nor to burden the taxpayers with the cost of maintaining roads, police and health protection, school buses and other public services for these children. I think it only fair that these counties should be reimbursed for the extra expense of educating these children, as provided in the bill before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7940) to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 685, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. In its present form I am, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill unqualifiedly.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am against the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor for further study.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is the intention when we adjourn today to adjourn to meet on Monday next. I now ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is Consent Calendar day. Also there will be six suspensions on the following joint resolutions and House bills:

Senate Joint Resolution 2, election of President and Vice President;

House Joint Resolution 502, to suspend certain import taxes on copper;

H. R. 8763, triple damages antitrust laws;

H. R. 8706, bonds for Federal employees;

H. R. 5863, International Refugee Organization; and

H. R. 10, deportation of aliens.

Tuesday is Private Calendar day.

If the Committee on Rules reports out a rule on Monday, which we hope it will, on the bill (S. 3809) amending the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, that will be taken up on Tuesday. In any event it will come up the early part of next week.

I might also state that Monday and Tuesday are the last days for the calling of the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar for this month. I shall confer with the leadership on the Republican side to see if we cannot arrange a day for another calling of the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar before the end of the month.

Of course, conference reports may be called up at any time.

I know the Members are interested in the status of the social-security bill. The best information I have, which is as reliable as it can be as of a few minutes ago, or at least within the past hour, is that the bill being in conference, the conferees will start work on it Monday. It will probably take a week or 10 days before the conference will be concluded. While I cannot exclude it from consideration next week, it is not a probability.

Any further program for next week will be announced later.

Mr. MICHENER. The suspensions will follow the Consent Calendar?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

Mr. MICHENER. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, as to the election of President and Vice President, is what is known as the Gossett amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the Lodge-Gossett amendment. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the suspensions come up in the order announced?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the intention, yes.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight Saturday to file reports on the bills S. 3105 and S. 2822.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Friday to file a report on House Joint Resolution 502.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is Friday of this week? Tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REQUEST FOR CABINET OFFICERS TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there any objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on other occasions during war you have asked the Chiefs of Staff to talk to the Members of Congress regarding the status of the war.

I respectfully urge, and urgently urge, that today you ask the Secretary of National Defense, the Secretary of State, the Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Resources Board, and the National Advisory Council to appear before the Congress to talk to us and to tell us why our men were sent to Korea completely unprepared, and what can be done in the future.

The people of the country are thoroughly aroused. They do not want to criticize unjustly, but I feel there should be some sort of system like the English system, whereby the Chiefs of Staff and the Cabinet members are called before the Parliament to explain why there have been reverses and what measures should now be taken. It would be very helpful to the administration and to all of us.

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I introduced a bill now known as H. R. 9095 which would give the immigrant inspectors of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, the same retirement rights as those given to Federal Bureau of Investigation employees.

I feel that when Public Law 879 was passed by the Eightieth Congress for the benefit of Federal employees engaged in the investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States, the Congress intended to include immigrant inspectors. The act delegated to the United States Civil Service Commission the right to decide what Federal officers should be covered thereby and that Commission has now on several occasions ruled that the inclusion of immigrant inspectors was not intended.

I feel it is my duty to introduce this legislation to expressly include within the provisions of Public Law 879 this group of employees who deal with all types of notorious criminals in the enforcement of our immigrant laws. They are frequently subjected to grave physical danger. A very heavy burden of responsibility is carried by these men, many of whom operate over difficult border country without regard to time or hours of employment. We are all familiar with the excellent work and fine morale of our immigrant inspectors and if we expect them to continue to do the loyal, efficient job they have done in the past, we should accord them fair treatment. It is a simple act of justice to give them the same retirement privileges which we have extended to their brothers of the FBI.

My bill would provide more efficient and economical enforcement of our immigrant laws. Those inspectors who have been partially disabled through service-connected injury, or who have developed infirmities brought about by advancing years and the daily strain and tensions of law enforcement frequently lose zeal and enthusiasm due to irregular hours, night duty, and other hardships incident thereto which the resilience of youth disregards. Many such officers would retire under the proposed bill instead of remaining in the service long after their effectiveness begins to decline. They would be supplanted by younger men who would be keen to seek such a career if they were assured of permanent employment with a retirement system deserved by those engaged in such a hazardous occupation.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] is recognized for 40 minutes.

REPLY TO DREW PEARSON

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, under date of January 6, 1945, an article in the Saturday Evening Post stated that Drew Pearson was the most hated and feared man in Washington. I was not here in 1945; I do not know whether that is true or not, but I am proud to say as I stand in the well of this House today that I do not hate Drew Pearson nor any other man; and so far as I am concerned I am not conscious of having any fear of Drew Pearson or any other man.

The occasion of my requesting this special order to address the House was that on the third of this month Drew Pearson wrote and published a column concerning me. Now, it is true that he did not say anything disgraceful about me, but it is nevertheless true that he attempted to hold me up to ridicule. I have always believed that when I was ridiculed I at least had a right to ridicule the other fellow a little if he was subject to ridicule; and, believing as I do, that Drew Pearson is subject to considerable ridicule, I intend to point out a few of his weaknesses here today.

I am not too resentful of the fact that I have been listed in "Drew's Who"; in fact, sometimes we might consider it an honor. But I do expect to outline a course of contacts that I had with Drew Pearson, very infrequently, down to a certain point, in fact, down to the point when this column appeared. In order that the Members of the House may understand how this man's mind works I will tell you at the outset the three things that he wrote concerning me, and then I will put the column in the RECORD so that it can be read in full.

First of all, he said that I was a stargazer. Well, I may have been at one time, but after reading Pearson's columns in recent weeks and realizing that he was about ready to fill the heavens chuck full of rubber balloons all with a love note tied to them to Joe Stalin, I came to the conclusion that there was no use to engage in the gentle art of stargazing any more, because the stars would probably be obscured with all these balloons that he is going to send up; and, besides that, if he thought he could reach Joe Stalin by sending notes to him on rubber balloons he is going to be the champion stargazer anyway and there would be no use of my competing with him. I suggest that if we are going to have a balloon barrage that they will probably be hot-air balloons, and Drew Pearson ought to be in charge of it.

Now, the occasion of Mr. Pearson attempting to ridicule me, and it is necessary to understand this before I read the next paragraph, was because I was a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator in the Democratic State convention of Indiana. Mr. Pearson undertook to ridicule me because he favored another candidate, which was his right if he wanted to stick his nose in Indiana politics. But I think there is a little background I should tell you about as to why he was ready to take the first opportunity that came along to ridicule me.

When I was elected to Congress one of the first communications I got after I came here on December 27, 1948, was from Drew Pearson. It is a telegram addressed to me and reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 29, 1948.*

Congressman ANDREW JACOBS,
House of Representatives:

I hope you can join Mrs. Pearson and me in meeting some of the new and old Members of Congress at cocktails, the Carlton Hotel, Wednesday, January 5, from 5:30 to 7 p. m. R. s. v. p., 1313 Twenty-ninth Street NW., telephone Michigan 4321.

DREW PEARSON.

I responded immediately, and the following was my answer:

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

MR. DREW PEARSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PEARSON: I regret that I must decline your kind invitation to the party at the Carlton Hotel, January 5, 1949.

By so declining I mean no offense to you, but I have a rather fixed notion that my constituents sent me to Washington to represent them on legislative matters and, as you may suspect, I have plenty to occupy myself with as a freshman Congressman.

I will, nevertheless, be very happy to cooperate with you in your work at any time that it is consistent with my duties.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW JACOBS,
Congressman-Elect, Eleventh Indiana District.

I meant what I said there. I attend no social functions in Washington save an Indiana Society reception once a year. I was willing to cooperate with Mr. Pearson in his work when it was consistent with my duties. In the course of the following several months, as some of you may remember, I headed a subcommittee called the Union Democracy Committee.

Occasion arose whereby I issued a subpena for Westbrook Pegler, the columnist. This became public very shortly. One day one of Drew Pearson's men came to my office and said to me: "Drew would like to talk to you." I said, "Well, that is all right. I will talk to Drew." He said, "Drew will be in his office between 10 and 12 tomorrow." I said, "That is fine. A. JACOBS will be in his office all day tomorrow."

The following day Mr. Pearson came to my office and he talked to me about the impending testimony of Mr. Pegler before the subcommittee of which I was chairman. To make a long story short, and without going into all the details, what he was interested in was that he wanted me to pull some of his chestnuts out of the fire in a current quarrel he was having with Mr. Pegler.

I told him that I had a "crow to pick" with Mr. Pegler myself, but I was going to do that on my own time and in my own private way, and I was not going to mix it up with a committee hearing, and that I certainly was not going to do it for him. I do not know anything about his quarrel with Mr. Pegler at all, except that I gather from what I have heard and read that they are having a lawsuit with each other, and the purpose of the lawsuit seems to be to procure a judicial determination as to which of them is the biggest liar. Therefore, I predict that in that lawsuit there will be a hung jury.

The next contact I had with him was about a week—that is, I had no contact with him direct, but about a week before the Indiana State convention my secretary called me off the floor and said Mr. Pearson wanted to have lunch with me the next day. Well, I said, "That is all right. If he will come over to the Capitol restaurant I will be glad to have lunch with him." But I said, "You know, I live on Capitol Hill, I work on Capitol Hill, and, except under the most extraordinary circumstances, I never go off Capitol Hill, except when I go back to Indiana, and I do not consider it an extraordinary circumstance to have lunch with Mr. Pearson."

The next I knew he wrote this column, and now I am going to read the first two paragraphs of the column in order that I may comment further. He said:

Indiana politicos are amused at what happened to likable stargazing Congressman ANDREW JACOBS—

He is going to find me less likable in the future—

of Indiana at the recent Democratic Convention. ANDY, who affects English bulldog pipes and likes to be compared with Abe Lincoln—

I never asked anyone to so compare me, but I certainly do not resent it—

confided to a congressional friend not long ago: "Some of my friends are saying that I'm presidential timber."

Now, I never made any such statement as that in my life to anyone. He said I said it to some Member of this Congress. If I made that statement to any Member of this Congress, I would be very happy for him to identify himself. The truth of the matter is that the statement was made out of whole cloth. Now, I could call him a liar, but I always believe in being a little more original than that, and besides, if I should call Mr. Pearson a liar for having said that I inferred that I thought I was presidential timber, he would probably come back and say: "Look, that proves it. He is talking like two Presidents already" and probably accuse me of trying to emulate the whole Congress of the United States, or at least most of the Members. So, I am not going to call him a liar. I am simply going to say upon my honor as a Member of this body that I never made any such ridiculous statement. Now, there is nothing very wicked about that, except that it would betray me as being a rather stupid individual, and I feel warranted in resenting being falsely portrayed as stupid. But, just why would Mr. Pearson—and I have never done him any harm in my life, I never before told these things that I related here today—just why would Mr. Pearson undertake to thus embarrass me and humiliate me in the public mind?

There is another reason, and I am going to explain it to you. I think this is the real reason. I do not think it is because I turned down his cocktail party or his lunch, I do not think that would bother him so much because I am certainly unimportant; but there is another reason, and that is found in that realm of rare politics that we have in the Hoosier State. Out in Indiana the kids cut their teeth on poll books. We take our politics serious just before election, and we forget our politics pretty much after the contests are over; because if we are nothing else in Indiana, we are generally pretty good sports. But that would be something that Mr. Pearson could not comprehend, being the kind of man he is. He naturally assumed that since I was an unsuccessful candidate before the State convention recently those who were contestants in that convention would be at each other's throats, and that if he could ridicule one person who was a contestant in that convention he would naturally curry favor with other contestants.

There was a reason why, and this is the most important reason, and it is going to illustrate Drew Pearson better than anything I have ever heard. This is the most important reason why this column was written. I will have to give you a little background.

It seems that sometime last year Mr. Pearson wrote a column about another Hoosier, a man who used to be in the Department of Justice. That appeared on April 10, 1949, in the Detroit Free Press and a number of other papers. It says:

The Justice Department is casting a quizzical eye on ex-Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell. They have reports that Littell is acting as a propagandist for the Dutch Government, although he failed to register as a foreign agent.

You know, this business of representing foreign governments without registering is "grand jury bait," as we say out in Indiana, or "a penitentiary offense." It is a charge of crime. Mr. Littell is a Hoosier, and we Hoosiers do not usually take those things too lightly. So Mr. Littell sued Mr. Pearson for libel. After he sued him for libel he decided to take his deposition, as was his right under the law. So he got Mr. Pearson in to take his deposition. He said, "Look, Drew, who told you this?" And Drew said, "Now look. I am an ethical journalist. You can draw and quarter me, you can put me on the rack and break my bones, I will endure the tortures of the damned, but never will I break the ethics of my profession."

Mr. Littell said, "I will tell you what, Drew. Maybe we had better go down and see the judge about this." So after some inducements, perhaps a subpena or something, he finally got Drew down to talk the thing over with the judge. The judge said, "Well, now, Drew, I guess you had better tell who told you this." Drew said, "Well, now, Judge, you would not want to make me break the ethics of my profession, would you?" He was not quite as adamant about it as he was the first time. The judge said, "Well, you had better tell us." He kept dragging his feet, and the first thing he knew that judge was breathing down the back of his neck, and the judge's breath kept getting hotter and hotter, and the hotter it got the more it smelled like the old jailhouse. Somehow Drew had a lapse of memory about the ethics of his profession, so what does he do? He turns around and he lays it onto Alex Campbell, former United States district attorney and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and our Democratic nominee for Senator in Indiana.

I want to say this, now. I made some investigation of the matter before I took the floor, and I think I can say to you with assurance that Alex Campbell never gave him any such information. The truth of the matter is, as I am about to demonstrate to you shortly, Mr. Pearson just did a poor job of deducting from some columns that had been written by another columnist. But what was worse about this, and this is what illustrates

the man's character, is that Alex Campbell was a friend of his. It was one thing for him to turn upon me and try to stab me, because I was neither friend nor foe. I considered myself at least a neutral person so far as Drew Pearson was concerned.

But Alex Campbell was his friend, and Alex Campbell had not given him any such information, and, so far as I know and as far as I believe, no other person ever gave him that information. Drew just drew a bum conclusion from some columns of other columnists which I am going to put in the RECORD in just a few moments in order to show you just how it came about.

He laid this onto his friend, Alex Campbell, and I considered it a stab in the back. Then they took Mr. Campbell's deposition and Drew Pearson, as soon as the date was set, hopped into an airplane and flew to Indianapolis and spent 2 or 3 hours there after having stuck the dagger in the back of his friend, to try to talk his friend into leaving the dagger sticking in his back and to back him up in the falsehood that he had already told on the man to whom he had pretended friendship.

Mr. Campbell, who is an honorable gentleman, said, "I did not tell Pearson that. Pearson came and told me," It is in the deposition. It is in the court record. So he certainly was an honorable gentleman to tell the truth and not back Pearson up. And I say Pearson was a dishonorable man for attempting to assassinate his friend.

But at any rate, Drew said that my friend, Alex Campbell, told him, and the proof is that he did not tell him. Therefore, I predict that this same judge will be breathing down Drew Pearson's neck again before long and say, "Look, Drew, who was it that told you this—not who you told it to—you told it to the whole wide world in your column—but who told you?"

And when he does, you will find these facts to be correct.

I shall close the point there by showing that Drew Pearson thought he could write this column ridiculing me and thus please my erstwhile convention opponent, Alex Campbell. But I could have assured him that he was entirely in error in any such supposition. But he being a poor sport himself, like the three peas in a pod who thought the whole world was green because the pod was green, as I say, he being a poor sport, he just figured that everybody else would be a poor sport.

But the facts are substantially as follows: On January 13, 1949, Norman Littell—and I want to say that I have Miss Dorothy Thompson's permission to use her name in this connection or else I would not be doing so—Norman Littell had a dinner party for Miss Dorothy Thompson, at which there were some reputable people in the Government in attendance. That was on January 13.

On January 17 Miss Thompson wrote a column concerning the Indonesian question which I understand Mr. Pearson is largely relying upon now since Mr. Campbell told the truth and said that he did not give Drew any such information concerning Mr. Littell. Miss Thompson's column was favorable to the Dutch Government. That appeared on January 17, 1949. I ask permission to insert a copy of that column in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

ON THE RECORD—AN INDONESIAN BUBBLE?

(By Dorothy Thompson)

Inasmuch as the American Government has committed itself to support the Indonesian Republic and a considerable part of the American press and radio are attacking the Dutch as exploiters of the riches of the Indonesian states, it is well to inquire whether all Americans are disinterested.

In this connection, Congress should investigate a trade agreement allegedly made in Habana last January between the Republic of Indonesia, as represented by the Indonesian Trade Commissioner in New York, Dr. D. Soemitro, and three ministers of the Republic—A. K. Gani, A. Maramis, and H. Laoh—and a New York City promoter.

Whether this agreement ever was ratified by the national convention of the Indonesian Government is unknown to me. But the agreement, which I have seen, is perhaps the most scandalous proposition ever made by an up-and-coming promoter to a supposedly sovereign state. If carried out, it practically would put the whole economy of Indonesia into the hands of an American corporation, under conditions whereby the risks would be carried by the Indonesian Republic and a straight 7½-percent profit guaranteed the corporation. This would be on every single transaction within a total and exclusive monopoly over import and export trade between the United States and the Indonesian Republic—not barring other incalculable profits.

It would make the corporation for 15 years the sole and exclusive agent of the Republic in negotiating with American interests regarding all developmental enterprises owned and operated by the Government—including negotiations for loans and other government projects (communications, hydroelectric, etc.) which might require American financial, technical, and other aid, with the corporation, of course, entitled to additional compensation for its services.

Furthermore, in this remarkable agreement the Republic would abdicate many sovereign powers—guaranteeing the corporation against excessive taxation, restrictions on transfers of funds, etc., and issuing it a blank check to form subsidiaries with, in effect, extraterritorial rights.

Under the stock arrangement the corporation would have 51 percent of the voting stock—while the employment of Indonesians in the Executive Staff would be limited to a minority. Inasmuch as the effectiveness of the contract concerning developmental enterprises demands that the Government shall retain mineral and other subsurface rights and resources, the Government is required to pledge the retention of socialization in behalf of an American exploiter-corporation.

Whoever drew up this contract understood, as well as the Russians, how socialization of enterprises may be turned to the profit of foreigners.

In the agreement's preamble, the Indonesian Government recognizing that the dispute between the Netherlands Government and the Republic has resulted in cutting off foreign supplies, finds it urgent to approach farsighted and sympathetic American businessmen. And lo! One is there to lay hands on one of the world's richest raw materials sources, of course, in the name of the rights of man and for the purpose of giving the Indonesians, for the first time, the promise of a prosperous economy.

Presumably, individual Indonesians, party to the agreement, would participate in preferred and nonvoting stock, retailing for a bagatelle, with the entire American import-export trade as a guaranty of profits

Congress, I think, should investigate what has happened to this agreement, and who its American associates were or are. If it did obtain the signatures of Indonesian Ministers, they either need legal guardians or are corrupt.

Such a contract, furthermore, would exact a commission to the corporation not only on all purchases and sales between the Indonesian Republic and the United States by other American or foreign importers and exporters, but also extort a commission on purchases made for stock-piling purposes by the United States Government itself. It is, therefore, clearly within the field of legitimate Government investigation.

Mr. JACOBS. For the purpose of this discussion, suffice it to say, Mr. Pearson deducted, and is claiming that he deducted that because Miss Thompson was out at the Littells at a dinner party shortly before this column appeared, Littell was interested in the Dutch Government. The thing that he forgot was to check the record and learn that on January 5, before the dinner party, Miss Thompson had also written a column along the same lines.

I ask unanimous consent to have this also made a part of my statement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

ON THE RECORD—THE INDONESIAN SITUATION

(By Dorothy Thompson)

The present temper of our society pushes toward drastic solutions regardless of results. One such "drastic solution" demands a settlement of colonial problems by which, overnight, all human societies must become "free and self-governing."

That the capacity of all tribes, nations, and races to achieve self-government or maintain it never has been demonstrated, is passed over. The faith is that given the liquidation of foreign oppressors, they will emerge into organized states capable of fulfilling the functions of states—namely, to protect their independence, maintain internal order and security and make honest agreements with other states.

But the fact is that in a world of more than 2,000,000,000 people only a small fraction ever has demonstrated capacity for self-government, even when no foreign oppressors existed. Instead, it has suffered either from anarchy or from domestic tyrants more oppressive than many colonial administrators. Except for brief interludes, the history of self-government is confined to western Europe and North America. It never has been enjoyed by Orientals or by the peoples of the Russian empire, except for short times when western groups broke out of it.

Apparently only a certain type of mind and culture creates capacity for self-government. This type, according to William James, is created by "the habit of trained discipline and good temper toward the opposing party," plus "merciless resentment toward every man or set of men who break the public peace." Only thus can be created the necessary combination of freedom and authority, and it is very rare.

But the absence of self-government has not precluded the creation of great civilizations and cultures satisfactory on the whole to the people governed. The great empire of the Khans, though it foundered in Europe, created in the Orient a superb civilization (for its times), and in passing did not give

way to self-rule but to other foreign rulers after a period of intolerable anarchy.

The present struggle between the Netherlands and the republic of Indonesia calls this to mind and requires more sober thought and much more information than is reaching us. As far as I know the "Republic," a puppet government installed by the Japanese and handed power when they evacuated Netherlands Indonesia, has proved incompetent to keep the rudiments of order or protect the people against its "armies." These are, for the most part, armed bandits of lawless youth taking orders only from their commanders or partisan leaders.

This government has not proved able to honor its treaties with the Netherlands, in the face of its interior opponents, and the United Nations, instead of demanding that it prove itself a government by keeping its contracts, has urged the Dutch to further compromise with anarchy.

Now, anarchy is a condition where no man is safe in life, home, or property. Even a despotic government, which that of the Netherlands certainly is not, is preferable, from a human standpoint, to murder and pillage. The Dutch attempt to establish order apparently is meeting little, if any, popular resistance, but rather is being hailed with relief by all except ambitious local politicos and the mobs they can inflame.

At any rate, it is odd that we never invoked the United Nations to aid the "resistance" movements in eastern Europe while they were being suppressed by trained terrorists in behalf of a foreign power, while we condemn the Dutch who are suppressing terrorism in behalf of a condition of public peace in which self-government alone can make further progress.

What we need is patient thinking in terms of orderly evolution. But what we are fostering is cataclysmic change, which, whatever it may bring, certainly will not be peace nor self-government.

Mr. JACOBS. Of course, there is not any excuse for Drew Pearson making such mistakes as that. I do not know how many of you will remember that on May 17, 1944, Mr. Pearson announced the discovery of some kind of a Buck Rogers device by which you can listen into people's living rooms miles and miles away. I have a copy of that column here, just to demonstrate to you the deadly accuracy of this columnist, Drew Pearson.

I want to read from the column of May 17, 1944, appearing in the Washington Post:

Very few people know of an incident—

Incidentally, that is the way Mr. Pearson makes his stuff sound important. He will say, "Now, this will be denied, but," or "It has not leaked out yet, but," and you are supposed to think you are really getting in on something rare and important.

Very few people know of an incident which occurred a little over a year ago at Forrestal's Georgetown mansion. But the President did.

The General Electric Co. has developed a new listening device on the principle of a dictaphone, by which outside parties can pick up conversations as far away as 3 miles. The device is extremely sensitive.

He would not have to tell you that.

And does not need to have a dictaphone planted inside the room where the conversation is taking place.

Now, remember this:

General Electric's former president, Charlie Wilson, efficient Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, happened to have one of these devices and, one night, he tuned it in on the Forrestal home.

The man says I am a stargazer. Do not forget that.

It happened to be during the period when the Army and Navy were waging relentless war against the War Production Board, doing their best to oust Donald Nelson and take over WPB's duties themselves. It was a bitter feud, and Forrestal was holding a council of war at his home. Maybe the tuning in on the Forrestal home was pure accident, maybe it wasn't.

Anyway, it so happened that dining with Forrestal that night were Under Secretary of War Patterson, Bernie Baruch, and one or two high-ranking Army officers. The conversation during a large part of the evening consisted of criticism of the administration, especially the War Production Board, and included the President himself.

The transcript was shown to F. D. R. himself.

Bernie Baruch's high voice could be heard dictinctly, taking some rough raps at his old friend, F. D. R. As Baruch is deaf, the others talked in rather loud voices, among them Forrestal, who gave out his share of Presidential criticism.

In fact, the criticism of the Commander in Chief was so vigorous and plans for Army-Navy taking over the War Production Board were hatched in such detail, that Wilson and Donald Nelson took a transcript of the conversation down to the White House.

The President seemed to enjoy the story.

And who would not, if he had any sense of humor at all?

That was on May 17. Thirteen days later a column appeared from Mr. Pearson's hand—just to show you the deadly accuracy, the painstaking care that this man goes to before he publishes anything—in which these statements appeared:

The other day this column carried a story involving Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production Board and a fine public servant—a story which I now find has done him an injustice.

With omissions I go down and read the following:

The main point I want to make here is that I now find Mr. Wilson did not use any long-distance listening device or any other device to listen in on the above conversation.

He certainly glorified Charlie Wilson's ears. They certainly must have been extremely sensitive.

But that, Mr. Speaker, about demonstrates as far as I am concerned how much confidence you can put in this fellow Pearson. Of course, there never was any such Buck Rogers "thingamajig" ever invented, and he knew it; or did he? It is impossible to know whether he is stupid or false or both. I will bet it is both.

I do not particularly resent so much what he has said about me. He said that I was a poor sport because I did not go to the convention platform to move the unanimous nomination of my successful opponent, but he neglected to say that the third man, Dr. Charles Price, did so and specifically stated that he was doing so on behalf of both of us. So his facts were wrong in that regard. I believe I have a right to say that at least. Whatever other issues there are in Indiana are of no interest to the Members of this body generally; we will take care of our own political situation in Indiana. I became a candidate because some people thought I should. I was defeated because my opponent got more votes than I did, and that is enough for this purpose.

I want to say that I am glad that Drew Pearson was unable to say anything degrading about me; that he had to refer to me as a stargazer, he had to tell a falsehood about me by saying that I said something that I had never said, and then referring to me as a poor sport when that in itself is refuted by the facts as some men on this floor here can testify—because there are men on this floor who were there.

Then perhaps I should say that I somewhat appreciate, being just a poor country lawyer up here trying to represent a congressional district, being listed in "Drew's Who." I have just told you some things; there are other things about Drew Pearson that perhaps this House should know, and I will be back again if he wants to protract this argument, because even though some men may fear him, I do not. I appreciate being listed in "Drew's Who." It does so much for a man. But now, in order to show my appreciation for being listed in "Drew's Who" I think I will rush right out and buy an Adam hat; in fact, I think I will try to get for a souvenir the same hat Drew has been talking through.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD the entire column concerning which I have been addressing myself, and to insert another column by Dorothy Thompson under date of June 6, 1950.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

DREW PEARSON SAYS:

HOW ANDY JACOBS WAS LEFT HOLDING THE BAG

(Washington Merry-Go-Round)

Indiana politicos are amused at what happened to likable, star-gazing Congressman ANDREW JACOBS, of Indiana, at the recent Democratic convention.

ANDY, who effects English bulldog pipes and likes to be compared with Abe Lincoln, confided to a congressional friend not long ago: "Some of my friends are saying that I'm presidential timber."

And taking this seriously, JACOBS had worked on Gov. Henry Schricker, No. 1 Democrat of Indiana, to do some backstage wirepulling to make him the Democratic senatorial candidate against GOP Senator HOMER (Music Box) CAPEHART.

The Governor, a homey Hoosier, whom many Republicans support because they consider the key to the treasury safe in honest Henry's pocket, at first kept on the sidelines. Then, just 1 day before the convention, he put in a call to Democratic Secretary of State Chuck Fleming.

Fleming controls the Democratic county chairmen, and it was presumed that the Governor wanted to work up some support among them for ANDY JACOBS. Fleming however, was not reachable by telephone—perhaps purposely.

Failing to get Fleming, the Governor called Guy Copeland, chairman of the second district, suggested some support for Jacobs. But Copeland was emphatic.

"It's too late, Governor," he said. "This is 1 day before the convention, and JACOBS can't come in at the last minute and try to steal the show."

Schricker drops Jacobs

Then Schricker called another Democratic district chairman, Ura Seeger, who told him the same thing.

"As an old friend of yours, Governor," he said, "I would advise you not to get mixed up in this fight. Alex Campbell is going to win overwhelmingly, and I don't think you should interfere."

Five minutes later, the Governor, taking this advice, passed down the word that he was for Campbell, the fighting former United States Assistant Attorney General who convicted Alger Hiss, the 12 Communist leaders in New York, Judy Coplon, Axis Sally, and various others.

Next day, in convention, the vote went overwhelmingly for Campbell, Congressman JACOBS was snowed under.

Faced with this defeat, JACOBS did an unusual thing. It is customary for the defeated candidate in party conventions to move for the unanimous nomination of the victor. But when friends suggested this to JACOBS, he refused.

Instead, Charles Price, professor of chemistry at Notre Dame University, also a candidate for the Senate, went to the rostrum and moved to make Campbell's nomination unanimous.

Governor Schricker also immediately pledged his support to Campbell and will campaign for him.

[From the Washington Evening Star of June 6, 1950]

ON THE RECORD—RANDOM LIBELS AND RED INSINUATIONS PLAY RIGHT INTO COMMUNISTS' HANDS

(By Dorothy Thompson)

Character assassination is going so far in this country that the outside world can only think we are either cancerous with communism or having a nervous breakdown.

The process of cleansing public life of Communists and Communist sympathizers is highly necessary—and there are plenty to cleanse. Every Communist who escapes detection is a menace. But false accusations serve to cover these by concentrating attention on misleading scents. And confusion becomes internationally confounded when a smeared person then has to deal with foreign representatives.

ALL IN ONE BREATH

On May 21, a prominent radio commentator made the following statement:

"On February 20, Senator MCCARTHY made his first charge that there were 207 card-carrying Communists in the State Department. Yesterday was May 20 and during that time he has produced not one * * * Communist * * * the Senator has not accepted my offer to pay his legal expenses if he waived immunity and repeated, off the Senate floor, his original charge against Owen Lattimore. * * *

"However, it happens that there are some interesting lobbies in Washington and I would like to urge a full investigation of all subversives. * * *

"As a sample I suggest that such a committee look into the attorney for the Communist Polish Embassy * * * that gentleman is Norman Littell."

Now here, in one breath as it were, a widely heard commentator attacks Senator MCCARTHY, exonerates the State Department, and defends Mr. Lattimore, only to throw aspersions upon someone else, whose record, incidentally, is much clearer than Mr. Lattimore's. For if Mr. Littell, whom I know well, has the slightest sympathy for communism or Communists, I am Stalin's secret wife.

Mr. Littell, an able international lawyer, is not the attorney for the Polish Embassy. Along with other prominent law firms he was asked by the Polish Embassy for counsel in several specific measures involving international law. One question was the status of the Polish liner *Batory*, on which Gerhardt Eisler escaped, and whether the United States Government had the legal right to seize the vessel for harboring a fugitive from justice.

REAL BLAME IN OWN COURTS

It certainly is dubious whether there is any law under which a ship, train, or plane can be seized for transporting a fugitive, and it is a matter in which any diplomatically accepted government may seek legal counsel. Presumably the United States is zealous to uphold international law. And it might be recalled that the British courts, who cannot be suspected of sympathy with Eisler, found they could not, under British law, return Eisler to us. The real blame, to my mind, lies in our own courts, which let this dangerous agent out on bail and permitted him to harangue audiences and then escape.

Contrary to charges made, no attorney representing the Polish Government arranged for Polish Communists to board the ship before the United States Government completed its interrogation of witnesses, officers, and crew. Also, I learn, Mr. Littell consulted the Justice Department and was informed that purely legal counsel as differentiated from political advice is exempt from the provisions covering foreign agents.

The same Polish Government has, in the past, received legal counsel from Mr. Acheson's law firm.

Now Mr. Littell is chairman of the committee on foreign economic cooperation of the international law section of the American Bar Association. He is shortly departing for London to preside over a meeting of a similar committee of the International Bar Association. The work of both committees is to study obstacles to the flow of free investment and trade with a view to expanding the prosperity of the democracies. But, like others before him, Mr. Littell is heralded in advance as a possible subversive.

Of course, such random libels and insinuations play right into Communist hands.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] is recognized for 40 minutes.

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain letters and telegrams.)

MEDICAL COLLEGES, OTHER INSTITUTIONS TRAINING HEALTH PERSONNEL IN SERIOUS FINANCIAL STRAITS—PASSAGE OF H. R. 8886 OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, the Eighty-first Congress is nearing the end of its existence. We are rapidly approaching that time when this Congress will no longer be able to correct its own errors of commission or make amends for its errors of omission.

The wisdom or folly of what we have done and what we have left undone will be matters for decision by the electorate in November. In many cases there is time enough to wait for that judgment—and to be guided by it in the next Congress. In some matters, however, the delay of months, even 6 or 7, may be more than we can afford. In such matters our failures may be written large and indelibly on the record before the Eighty-second Congress ever convenes.

That is why I speak today. A bill vital to the welfare of this Nation, the health of our Armed Forces and our civilian population alike, is in danger of being left in the debris of the unfinished business of this Congress. H. R. 8886, the Emergency Health Training Act, better known as aid to medical education, is a measure which should be passed now, not 6 or 12 or 18 months from now. And all the stalling, twisting, turning, conniving tactics of the American Medical Association cannot conceal the stark need for this legislation.

The word "emergency" has seldom meant more than it does in the official title of H. R. 8886. This Nation is now involved in an enormously difficult and costly police action in Korea. The evolution of this conflict into a full-fledged modern war is a distinct possibility, a possibility not entirely within the power of this country to control. Even if we should escape a major holocaust, no one believes that the Communist's adventure in Korea will be their last.

Yet, at this moment as at every recent critical moment in our history, we do not have enough doctors or dentists or nurses or public health personnel to meet peacetime requirements, much less the demands of our mobilizing Armed Forces and civilian defense. And we have not taken a single step to end the critical shortages of every kind of trained health personnel.

As a matter of honest and disturbing fact, our national resources for training health personnel are rapidly deteriorating instead of improving. Financial difficulties are forcing our professional health-training schools, particularly our medical schools, to curtail their programs drastically. Both the quality and quantity of training are being slashed. Fewer individuals are receiving training in some schools and the training is falling short of minimum standards in others. Some of our medical schools—and by no means the weakest in an academic sense—are near to closing because of their desperate financial state.

This situation is intolerable in a Nation that may soon need more doctors, nurses, and other trained health personnel than it ever dreamed were necessary before World War II. And even if it were not for the possible demands of war, we would need these people to take advantage of the expanding opportunities for better health in a peaceful world.

The Eighty-first Congress must reverse this trend to neglect and potential disaster by immediate action on Federal aid to medical education. We must, by our action, recognize that you cannot train doctors and their assistants overnight, that we are already far too late in getting a program under way, that our inaction in years and months past has created our present health-personnel shortage, and that inaction now will create shortages for the next crisis.

The minute we moved into Korea—and I believe there is near unanimous support in this House for that move—the Armed Forces started to look for doctors, dentists, and nurses. If the experience of World II is repeated, and it is certain to be because of present shortages, the Armed Forces will never find as many as they need. And the ones they do find and take will be those whose services are fully needed by civilians.

It is proper that the needs of our Armed Forces come first. It is hardly proper for congressional inaction to permit this choice of life and health for one group as against sickness and occasional death for another group when there should be no real need to make the choice. We have it within our power to make adequate care available for all.

For those who may hesitate to believe that our present situation is really so bleak—and I know there are doubters among the Members of this House—I will cite a large number of chapters and verses at a later point in this speech. Most of them will come directly from the best authorities on health education in the Nation—the deans of the Nation's leading medical and dental schools, public and private alike, and the heads of associations of nurses and public-health personnel. It is also worth noting that the American Dental Association is on record for the bill.

Right now, however, I want to discuss the general situation of the bill to aid medical education with particular reference to its only vocal opposition—the American Medical Association.

H. R. 886 is still in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, scheduled for further consideration August 8, if this House and its committees are still in a position to consider any legislation at that time. This, despite the fact that corresponding legislation passed the Senate last September and shortly thereafter went to the Rules Committee of this House with the blessing of the full Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Who and what are responsible for this sudden reversal in the legislative process. Who is responsible for this inexcusable delay in meeting a vital national need this late in the grim struggle of the free world against the forces of communism? Why do I stand here in July of 1950 and plead for action on a measure which most of us well know should have been law months ago?

The answer is always the same—the American Medical Association.

Until recently I thought I had grown calloused to the AMA's dog-in-the-manger selfishness in its efforts to defeat almost every progressive public health measure offered in this Congress. I thought I had grown used to the double talking, double dealing methods of the AMA and its huckster representatives in their defense of a status quo riddled with inadequacies. I thought I had learned to brace myself against the overwhelming weight of the AMA hierarchy's $3,000,000 advertising and political slush fund.

Well, I was wrong. When the AMA maneuvered to kill by indirection this literally life and death legislation, I lost my calluses. I want the Members of this House to know the whole story of this measure and the AMA's opposition. Perhaps it will furnish an insight into the operations of this organization which some of you have not always displayed in the recent past.

I do not mean to say this is the only story of AMA duplicity and reaction in the face of the health needs of the people of this country. Many others come immediately to mind. There is the slander campaign against national-health insurance which calls it socialized medicine despite the fact that the AMA well knows it is not socialized medicine at all. Part of this campaign is the attempt to use the completely discredited alleged quotation from Lenin that "socialized medicine is the keystone of the arch of the Socialist state." The AMA has been called upon to either document or stop using that quotation many, many times. Its officials have admitted that the quotation cannot be documented. Experts at both the Library of Congress and the University of Chicago have declared there is no such statement in the known works of Lenin. Yet the quotation continues to be used in published material, in public speeches, and in political assaults. The use of such falsehoods is typical of the AMA approach to issues of public health, and they can no longer be defended on the lame grounds of ignorance of the truth. They are willful perversions of the truth.

Then there is the attempt to discredit the Federal Security Agency and its Administrator with completely unfounded and disproved charges that they wish to dictate to American medicine. There is the constant pounding at the slogan, "Keep politics out of this picture," while the AMA tops the Nation's lobbyists in expenditures and publicly prepares a political blast in the Nation's newspapers for next October, while its incoming president, Dr. Elmer Henderson, delivers a violent political tirade against the Fair Deal at the annual AMA convention in San Francisco.

He attacked our Government as "sick with intellectual dishonesty, moral laxity, and with reckless excesses," and charged the administration with a campaign to gain control over all fields of human endeavor to make this a Socialist state. Dr. Henderson ignored his responsible position as head of an organization which says it wants nothing to do with politics to engage in political mud slinging and use of misrepresentations and distortions.

There are many other items. There is the AMA's cooperation in spreading the hate-mongering nonsense of John T. Flynn's book, The Road Ahead, across the country in hundreds of thousands of volumes, volumes which the conservative New York Times has very properly labeled "pernicious flummery."

There is the back-scenes battle against school health measures. There is the long history on voluntary medical insurance plans related in the Harper's magazine article, The Dogged Retreat of the Doctors. There is indeed an overwhelming mass of evidence to show that the hierarchic officialdom of the AMA is one of the most reactionary forces in American life today. But I think the story of the bill to bring Federal aid to medical education is the most devastating illustration of all of the AMA's complete disregard for the national interest when it conflicts with the narrow, selfish interest of the AMA.

The history of the legislation to provide Federal aid to the Nation's medical schools is the story of conflict between two forces. On one side is the desperate need of the medical schools and the health requirements to the Nation, on the other side is the American Medical Association.

In 1946, immediately after the war, it was generally agreed that this country must proceed to make up its deficiencies in medical personnel, to get sorely needed doctors, dentists, nurses, and trained public health technicians into rural and other shortage areas, to make available enough health personnel to put into practice all that we have learned about how to keep people healthy and well. It was recognized that the only way to do this would be to step up the numbers of individuals receiving training and to improve the quality of that training.

Even the American Medical Association permitted official spokesmen to discuss the need. Dr. Herman Weiskotten, dean of the Syracuse University College of Medicine and a member of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the AMA, declared that approximately half of our medical schools were operating on budgets far below the essential basic minimum required for the conduct of a satisfactory educational program. And in February 1947, he added, and I quote:

> The American people should realize that the first and most important step in improving the health and the medical care of our people is the more adequate support of more than half of the medical schools of this country.

In October 1947, Dr. Anderson, secretary of the same council, told of a study made by the AMA of which he said, and again I quote:

> We are prepared to contend that the maximum deficit that could possibly be forecast for 1960 does not exceed 15,000 physicians.

Only 15,000. When you consider that the average physician's patient list runs between 500 and 1,000, you get some idea of what number of people would get inadequate care with such a shortage. It could not conceivably run below seven and a half million. And this in peacetime. Yet there you have the statement of a responsible AMA official predicting a doctor shortage—and even more astounding, not worrying about it.

Well, the AMA, for all its later denials and present insistence that the Federal Government do nothing to help medical schools, recognized at that time that some help must come if the schools were not to collapse. So in February 1948 its board of trustees decided that it would seek voluntary assistance in order to avoid bringing the Federal Government into the matter. A commendable idea, but it just did not work.

The 1948 report of the Council on Medical Education of the AMA said medical schools required an additional $15,000,000 in support for operations and some $197,000,000 for construction of needed facilities and commented:

> The question that remains is whether the public will provide this support voluntarily or whether it will have to be provided by direct Federal subsidy.

That, indeed, was the question. The trouble was the answer. In July 1948, a meeting authorized by the board of trustees was held in New York City.

Representatives of universities, business, industry, banking, educational foundation, and private philanthropic organizations discussed a national campaign for raising about $15,000,000 a year to support medical education. A lot of hopes were raised by that meeting, but as of this date, 2 years later, no money.

So we have arrived finally at the set of circumstances which led to introduction of the aid to medical education legislation.

Something had to be done—and still does, for that matter. It could not be done privately or through State governments. Only the Federal Government was in a position to act. Did the AMA admit this? Not the AMA. The report of its council on medical education and hospitals on October 30, 1948, as much as declared that if the problem could not be solved the AMA's way, there was no problem. The report was naturally a bit confused, but I will quote it anyway to give you the full flavor:

> These studies have led to the conclusion that there is no need for any great increase in the number of medical graduates and the gradual expansion of facilities for medical education that is taking place will adequately meet the Nation's needs. The council will continue to give close attention to this problem.

Where did that word "problem" come from again? Was there or was not there one? There was one.

Dr. Weiskotten pops up with this admission in a statement in February 1949, in which he points out:

> Paradoxic as it may appear in the face of the present plight of the existing medical schools, there is developing a demand that these schools greatly increase the sizes of their student bodies and that new schools be established.

At this juncture it became clear that only Federal aid could help with this problem, a very real one growing more acute with every evasion and statement of the AMA. So bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House. At the end of the open Senate hearings a group of the most distinguished experts in every sector of the professional health training field, including important AMA representation, agreed on a set of 13 general principles among which were statements that the schools were in a financial emergency, that there are recognized shortages of manpower in the health professions, and that existing private sources of income are not able to meet the needs for either operation or construction. They supported Federal aid and even agreed that scholarships as well as operation and construction grants would be helpful in equalizing and expanding educational opportunities for qualified individuals.

This group also set up a series of guides to the Senate committee for the writing of the bill. The bill conformed to those guides as closely as possible and was passed as S. 1453 in September 1949. Before passage, at an August meeting in Washington, Dr. George F. Lull, of the AMA, told reporters the organization favored aid to medical education.

After Senate passage, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee took up H. R. 5940, the House companion bill which I sponsored. The committee unanimously approved the bill and sent it to the Rules Committee for a rule. The rule was refused not because of opposition, but because of the press of time just before the close of the first session of this Congress. During this entire process the AMA was almost quiet. Only a few words broke the welcome silence and they were far from ominous. In a report to the AMA House of Delegates in November, the AMA's Council of Medical Education declared, and I quote:

> While the council is not entirely satisfied with the bill, it does incorporate several modifications suggested by the council's representatives and it is a distinct improvement over any other bill for Federal aid to education that has been introduced.

The honeymoon, however, was soon over. In a supplementary report of the board of trustees in December 1949 there was the following statement:

> Since S. 1453 has now passed the Senate and since it appears doubtful that further changes will be made by the House in the companion bill, H. R. 5940, the board of trustees feels it must oppose this bill.

There was no explanation of what happened between November and December.

And so it has gone ever since. Attempts have been made to satisfy the AMA objections which were made after this December declaration. H. R. 8886, a considerably changed version of H. R. 5940, which goes at least half way in compromising both major and minor issues, has been the result. And still the AMA opposition is adamant. There is neither rhyme nor reason in their opposition, but nothing apparently will change it. The Federal Government is involved and while the Federal Government safely makes all other sorts of laws for the United States, the AMA is not going to have it even take note of the health needs of the Nation's citizens.

Despite the AMA's exasperating attitude, despite this long "compromise and then oppose the compromise" period extending way into June, we have done everything possible to write a bill which would get at least the tacit approval of the AMA. We might as well have saved our energy. No matter what was said or done, the AMA stalled and temporized. Typical was a proposal that we wait until still another survey, the survey on medical education of the AMA, be completed.

I asked a participant in the survey, Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, dean of the Cornell University Medical School and chairman of the executive council of the Association of American Medical Schools, if this request was valid. I will not read his whole reply, but let me give you one paragraph:

> I strongly recommend that you do not hold up action on H. R. 5940 (now H. R. 8886). The final report of the survey committee will be available for the use of the National Council on Education for Health Professions (a group set up by the proposed legislation) before it submits its recommendation on January 1, 1953.

I repeat 1953. Well might Hinsey add later, as he does—

> There seems no reason to wait.

There is only one conclusion. The AMA does not want the Federal Government to help the Nation's medical schools, no matter how desperate their plight. And since there is no other aid forthcoming, it looks very much as if the AMA did not want medical schools and other professional health-training schools helped at all.

As a matter of fact, many of the schools and professions affected are beginning to realize this sad truth and break with the reactionaries of the AMA. This Congress would do well to follow their example.

Earlier I promised to cite chapter and verse on the entire health training situation in this country. We must all know something of the general picture. Time printed a piece discussing the plight of the medical schools recently. The Philadelphia Inquirer carried an editorial the other day which told of the closing of private rooms and wards in voluntary hospitals in New York because of the shortage of nurses. Other newspapers have noted both nursing and public health personnel shortages. The New York Times carried a long, analytic article in one of its Sunday magazine sections asking for urgent action on Federal aid to dental and medical schools.

But to get down to the chapter and verse let us turn to the statements of the best qualified experts in America, the men who run the professional health training schools of all kinds. I am going to read just a few excerpts on the floor, but I ask that the entire communications be made part of the RECORD.

I have already read some of Dr. Hinsey's remarks as head of the organization to which almost all of the medical school deans in the country belong, but I want to quote from another letter written January 12, 1950, in which he discusses this need the AMA denies. First making clear that the AMA acted on aid to medical education without consulting the Association of America Medical Colleges, he goes on to tell the schools' sentiments in the matter. Here I begin to quote:

> Our committee on financial aid to medical education decided unanimously that we should poll the individual medical colleges by telegrams in order to fairly determine our over-all position.
>
> This committee on financial aid to medical education is made up of Dean Arthur C. Bachmeyer, of the University of Chicago; Dean George P. Berry, of Harvard University; Dean Walter A. Bloedorn, of George Washington University; Vice President Ward Darley, of the University of Colorado; and Dean Joseph C. Hinsey, of Cornell University, chairman. After its study and work with this legislation, this committee is unanimous in its support of H. R. 5940. The poll of the membership, with definite returns in from 63 schools, shows 47 favorable to the legislation in H. R. 5940 and 16 opposed. Of the 26 State-owned schools, 14 favored and 12 opposed. Two municipally owned institutions were favorable. Of the 35 private institutions, 31 were favorable and 4 were opposed. Even if the 15 schools not reporting were to be opposed—and I have reason to believe strongly that this would not be the case—there would still be a strong majority in favor of the legislation.

Other letters I have from individual deans support Dean Hinsey. The AMA

did not consult them, they point out, and they, after all, are the ones who know the facts of the situation.

Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, dean and vice president in charge of medical affairs at Columbia University, writes:

May we express the earnest hope that your committee will give favorable consideration. * * * This is a matter of great urgency.

Dr. R. S. Cunningham, dean of the Albany Medical College at Union University, writes:

Only if our income is substantially increased can we maintain the high level of medical education from which the public benefits so greatly. In view of these facts, I hope that you will exert your full influence to secure passage of the bill.

Dr. W. E. Brown, dean at the University of Vermont, adds:

I hope we can count on you to help medical education in Vermont and throughout the United States by supporting H. R. 5940 or its substitute House bill for aid to medical education. * * * Most American medical schools, and this includes the University of Vermont College of Medicine, must radically curtail educational programs unless substantial financial support is forthcoming within the next 2 months.

That letter, gentlemen, was dated May 12.

It is the same with the University of Buffalo, Marquette University, Creighton University, Meharry Medical College, the University of Virginia, Loyola University, and dozens of others.

The Association of Urban Universities wired this in October of 1949:

The Association of Urban Universities, whose membership are carrying a large percentage of the burden of medical, dental, and nursing education, voices its approval of the emergency health training bill.

And now that we have begun to hear of the other schools beside the medical schools, let me read you a part of a letter from the deans of all the schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health in Massachusetts. The dentistry, nursing, public health, and other training included in this bill is just as important as the training of doctors. This is what the deans of these varied schools at Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University wrote:

We are convinced that the present desperate plight of our professional schools not only in Massachusetts but throughout the United States, has already interfered with the quality of professional education and is preventing the development of adequate medical and health personnel for the country.

We make this statement in full awareness of the position recently taken by the American Medical Association. We vigorously oppose that position. The American Medical Association in adopting its position was in no way authorized to speak for the professional schools of Massachusetts.

Early passage of H. R. 5940 will enable the professional schools of the United States to start immediately on an expanded, more effective total program of training. We do not believe that this urgent need can be met without such a program.

Then there are the letters from the administrators of huge universities like Chicago and Illinois.

Chancelor Robert Hutchins, of the University of Chicago, also chairman of the committee on Federal aid to medical schools of the American Association of Universities, wired:

President Conant's recent statement on the precarious financial condition of Harvard medical and public health schools is applicable, in my opinion, to every school in the country training personnel for the professions concerned with health. * * * Without operating funds schools will be unable to maintain current enrollments—already dangerously low—and improve present standards of instruction. * * * I therefore urge prompt passage of H. R. 5940.

Dr. A. C. Ivy, vice president in charge of the College of the Health Professions at the University of Illinois—including medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy—expresses similar sentiments with this interesting statement thrown in for good measure:

Everyone knows that more physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, and public health officers are needed in our State and county. In some places this is true to such an extent that the principle of free enterprise and free choice of a physician is not operative.

That, as the AMA has been telling us all along, is intolerable.

There is much more of the same and I include it all in the RECORD, an editorial from the University of Southern California Medical Bulletin, the statement of need from the joint congressional Committee on the Economic Report which saw many low-income families without proper medical care because of health personnel shortages and the Hoover Commission's task force recommendations.

There is the recent speech by Father Michael I. English, regent of the Loyola University of Medicine in Chicago in which he criticized the AMA for deciding against Government aid to medical schools without consulting medical leaders, calling the organization more than conservative. Among the endorsements of Federal aid to medical education which I am attaching to this record is one from Father English in which he not only endorses the bill despite AMA opposition, but indicates that at least one AMA sponsored amendment would hurt rather than help the bill.

It all adds up and it all adds up to this. H. R. 8886, the latest version of the Emergency Health Training Act, is of vital importance to build our national health defenses for both peace and war. Our health-training schools cannot do the job without Federal aid. The only opponent of Federal aid is the AMA, as the AMA has so often been the only opponent of bills designed to improve the health of the American people.

We must pass H. R. 8886 over the objections of a blindly selfish AMA officialdom which either stupidly or wilfully is interfering with the welfare of our Armed Forces and our civilian population. We must either pass H. R. 8886 or relinquish to the AMA our right to promote the general welfare through health legislation.

As Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, told the same AMA convention at which Dr. Henderson's disgraceful mangling of the truth took place 2 weeks ago, "all problems of health assume a dominant role" in the present uncertain international situation.

We must, among other things, be prepared to meet the entirely new threat of unannounced atomic war and biologic warfare. What we need most, and again the words are those of General Simmons, is to "shore up our national health defenses."

H. R. 8886 is the first step in that most urgent task. It cannot wait for another Congress.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES, OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
New York, N. Y., January 12, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Fifth District of Wisconsin,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: As president of the Association of American Medical Colleges and Chairman of its Committee on Financial Aid to Medical Education, I am writing you regarding H. R. 5940 which your subcommittee has studied and passed. Our association is the one qualified to speak for the medical schools of the United States and to present their needs. We wish to state our position as accurately as we have been able to determine it. Our association is made up of the staffs of our member colleges, representing the ones approved for membership in the United States and affiliate members in Canada and the Philippine Islands. Here we speak for the 78 approved schools in the United States of which 72 are 4-year schools and 6 are 2-year schools. Of these 41 are privately endowed, 34 are State-owned (including 3 schools now in the process of becoming State-owned), and 3 municipally owned.

Because of the variety of our schools with problems peculiar to each, our Association of American Medical Colleges has refrained, up to this time, from taking one stand on the legislation in H. R. 5940 and its companion bill S. 1453. We have encouraged each medical college to communicate with the legislators from their respective districts. Thus the problems inherent in and the criticisms directed at it could be worked out in a democratic manner. We appreciate your sponsorship of this bill and your interest in the problems with which it deals. We are grateful for the fact that our representatives were given the opportunity to appear before you and your colleagues of your committee and to participate in the bipartisan conferences preceding the final writing of the legislation. It was recognized that H. R. 5940 contained imperfections but at the same time, it would go a long way to helping solve the financial problems plaguing some of our institutions in meeting what they deem their obligations in the various health sciences.

The action by the board of trustees, the house of delegates, and the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association opposing H. R. 5940 after it had passed your committee, and the companion bill S. 1453 after it had passed the Senate, was taken independently of our Association of American Medical Colleges and without a poll of our membership. Our Committee on Financial Aid to Medical Education decided unanimously that we should poll the individual medical colleges by telegrams in order to fairly determine our overall position.

This committee on financial aid to medical education is made up of Dean Arthur C. Bachmeyer, of the University of Chicago, Dean George P. Berry, of Harvard University, Dean Walter A. Bloedorn, of George Washington University, Vice President Ward Darley of the University of Colorado, and Dean Joseph C. Hinsey of Cornell University, chairman. After its study and work with this legislation this committee is unanimous in its support of H. R. 5940. The poll of the membership, with definite returns in from 63 schools, shows 47 favorable to the legislation in H. R. 5940 and 16 opposed. Of the 26 State-owned schools 14 favored and 12 opposed. Two municipally owned institutions were favorable. Of the 35 private institutions 31 were favorable and 4 were opposed. Even if the 15 schools not reporting were to be opposed, and I have reason to believe strongly that this would not be the case, there would still be a strong majority in favor of the legislation.

A number of suggestions were offered to make for improvements in the bill. Two schools strongly urged scholarship aid for needy medical students. Some 14 schools favoring H. R. 5940 expressed hope that the safeguards in section 2, Senate bill 246 (Educational Finance Act of 1949) might be substituted for section 382 of H. R. 5940. However, it is our firm conviction that a strong majority of our medical colleges believe that the general provisions of H. R. 5940 are essential for the maintenance of their programs.

Our committee is prepared to come for discussions or hearings of this bill. We hope that this letter will help clarify the positions of the medical schools. We are aware that this legislation is of vital importance to nursing, dentistry, and to schools of public health, and that the positions of some of these have been made known to you. Likewise, you have heard from our medical colleges, some of whom favor the legislation while others vigorously oppose it. There is nothing in this legislation that would make any institution participate in its benefits against its better judgment.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH C. HINSEY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Aid to Medical Education.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL,
OFFICE OF THE DEAN,
Boston, Mass., January 5, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: We, the undersigned deans of the professional schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health in the State of Massachusetts, individually and jointly, urge your strong support of H. R. 5940, the bill proposing an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in the medical and health fields. We hope that you will work for early priority for this bill in the Rules Committee and will vote for its passage when it comes on the floor of the House.

We are convinced that the present desperate financial plight of our professional schools, not only in Massachusetts but throughout the United States, has already interfered with the quality of professional education and is preventing the development of adequate medical and health personnel for the country.

We make this statement in full awareness of the position recently adopted by the American Medical Association. We vigorously oppose that position. The American Medical Association in adopting its position was in no way authorized to speak for the professional schools of Massachusetts.

Early passage of H. R. 5940 will enable the professional schools of the United States to start immediately on an expanded, more effective total program of training. We do not believe that this urgent need can be met without such assistance.

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT O'HARA, M. D.,
Dean, Tufts College Medical School.
JAMES M. FAULKNER, M. D.,
Dean, Boston University School of Medicine.
JAMES M. DUNNING, D. D. S.,
Dean, Harvard School of Dental Medicine.
C. D. MARSHALL-DAY, D. M. D.,
Dean, Tufts College Dental School.
GEORGE PACKER BERRY, M. D.,
Dean, Harvard Medical School.
JAMES S. SIMMONS, M. D.,
Dean, Harvard School of Public Health.

JANUARY 23, 1950.

Re H. R. 5940; grants-in-aid for education in the health professions.

I am writing you in my capacity as vice president of the University of Illinois in charge of the colleges of the health professions (medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy) because one important point for the people of the State of Illinois has not been introduced into the discussions of H. R. 5940.

And, since you represent the people of the State of Illinois on the House Committee considering this bill, I feel it to be my duty to call the point to your attention.

This is the point:

I. THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF HEALTH PERSONNEL IN OUR COUNTRY

1. Everyone knows that more physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, and public health officers are needed in our State (rural areas) and county. In some places this is true to such an extent that the principle of free enterprise and free-choice of a physician is not operative.

II. THE COST OF TRAINING HEALTH PERSONNEL IS VERY HIGH AND MORE PERSONNEL CANNOT BE PRODUCED BECAUSE OF LACK OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATING FUNDS—THE DEFICITS ARE NOW ALMOST INTOLERABLE

2. It is a matter of common knowledge that the cost of medical education in the health professions is very high. This is because much learning and considerable experience must be imparted and acquired in view of the great medical advances, before the student can be released to practice.

3. The majority of medical and dental schools and schools of public health operate on a large annual deficit. This draws money from other areas of university education. And, many university presidents, if they could morally do so, would like to drop their colleges in the health professions because these colleges are such a financial drain and handicap on the other educational functions of a university.

III. LARGE URBAN AREAS MUST PRODUCE THE HEALTH PERSONNEL FOR OUR COUNTY

4. For obvious reasons, medical, dental, and nursing education is most economically and best given in urban areas where there is a concentration of charity or semicharity patients.

5. For this reason it is necessary to have several medical schools and dental schools, etc., in Chicago.

IV. CHICAGO PROVIDES EDUCATION FOR 20 PERCENT OF THE PHYSICIANS WHO PRACTICE IN OUR COUNTRY AND FEDERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

6. Chicago provides some or all of the undergraduate or postgraduate education of 20 percent of the physicians who now are in private practice or practice in Federal governmental medical services.

V. THE COST OF THIS HEALTH EDUCATION PROVIDED IN CHICAGO IS BORNE ALMOST ENTIRELY BY STATE TAXES AND BY ILLINOIS CITIZENS WHO ARE BENEFACTORS OF THE PRIVATELY ENDOWED SCHOOLS

7. Since there is practically no money for the support of these schools in Chicago which train personnel in the health professions not only to take care of the citizens of Illinois but also the citizens of other States in and out of the Federal medical services, the taxpayers of Illinois and the citizens of Illinois, who make gifts to the schools in Chicago, pay more than their share for the training of health personnel.

VI. FROM AN EQUITABLE AND ECONOMIC VIEWPOINT, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD DEFRAY APPROXIMATELY 33 PERCENT OF THE COST OF EDUCATING HEALTH PERSONNEL

8. It is not fair, and it is not good economy for the citizens of Illinois to bear the expense of training physicians, dentists, nurses, and pharmacists for other States and the Federal Government.

9. The only fair and economical way to bear this expense equally is for the Federal Government to appropriate for approximately one-third the cost of medical, dental, nursing, and public-health education.

10. This argument not only applies for Illinois but all those States wherein reside medical schools because of the ready availability of charity patients and clinical facilities for training physicians, dentists, nurses, and public-health officers.

11. The claim that this cannot be done by the Federal Government without the Federal Government dictating what should be taught is an unfounded fear and challenge to the democratic representative form of government. The statement does not hold for compulsory health insurance, to which I am opposed, because compulsory health insurance, as shown in Germany and Russia, is conducive to the development of an attitude with rights and dignity.

The Federal Government should awaken to its responsibility and assume its share of the cost of training personnel for the health professions.

I believe that this foregoing point should be kept clearly in mind by the congressional representatives of the people of Illinois; namely, that it is not an economy move to oppose Federal aid to health education but a matter of equity in meeting a humanitarian and a national need.

I should add that the colleges of the health professions of the University of Illinois are not in critical need as regards the anticipation of a deficit in operating expenses, unless wages of employees are increased. However, for 4 years the people of the State have exerted much pressure on us to provide them with more physicians, dentists, nurses, and pharmacists and to accept for admission to our colleges of the health professions more young men and women of the State of Illinois who are qualified. Each year, because of lack of facilities, we must turn away over 400 students qualified to study medicine or dentistry.

So, when I make the foregoing point, I am making it for the people of Illinois and also for the people of other States who have to support colleges of the health professions for the people of States who do not have such colleges.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. C. IVY, Ph. D., M. D., D. Sc.,
Vice President.

TASK FORCE REPORT ON FEDERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

[Appendix O]

THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, JANUARY 1949

* * * * *

1. That an initial survey of the acute emergency needs be made by the Public Health Service, with the aid of advisory groups representing the public, the medical schools, and those philanthropic foundations which have given so generously to medical education. Where financial problems of an emergency nature are found which threaten the survival of medical schools or the maintenance of high standards of medical education, emergency financial aid should be supplied promptly by the Federal Government if it is clear that the schools and their universities themselves are making maximum efforts.

2. That a long-range study of the economics of medical education be made to determine ways and means of insuring the maintenance of current output at present standards and of expanding output and elevating standards. This study, should define the extent to which present facilities can be better utilized and need to be expanded.

3. A plan of fellowships for brilliant men, particularly those who evidence an especial interest in the fields in which there is the greatest shortage including Federal medical service.

These recommendations are predicated on the principle of not diminishing the essential independence of the schools in professional educational policies, or their self-support to the full extent possible, or the private initiative now supporting them.

A sufficient principle on which to justify such Federal aid is that the Government is the largest single customer for medical personnel even in peace, and by far the greatest customer of all in war.

OCTOBER 12, 1949.

Congressman ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Washington, D. C.:

Appreciate your telegram regarding H. R. 5940. I hope that it will have favorable action in committee and on the floor of the House.

JOHN S. HIRSCHBOECK,
Dean, Marquette University School of Medicine.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: I hope that H. R. 5940, to provide financial assistance for medical education, will be acted upon promptly and favorably. The financial plight of the medical schools, particularly of the privately supported schools, is so serious as to call for immediate action. I urge your continued support of this bill.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES M. FAULKNER, M. D.,
Dean, School of Medicine.

HARVARD SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE,
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: I want to add my individual word on behalf of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine to the joint letter I have just signed as a member of a group of deans of medical and dental schools in the State of Massachusetts. Our school strongly backed House bill 5940 to provide financial assistance to schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health. We have a small school in which we try to give a large amount of individual instruction and an opportunity for students to perform individual research projects in the laboratories. This type of instruction is expensive and our tuition though high, does not begin to cover the cost per student.

As you may know, both the American Association of Dental Schools and the American Dental Association through its house of delegates have endorsed H. R. 5940 in principle. The American Medical Association cannot speak for the dental schools of the country.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES M. DUNNING, D. D. S., *Dean.*

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1950.

Hon. ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: As dean of Tufts College Medical School, I am writing to say that we here at Tufts favor very strongly the passage of House bill 5940. If we are to continue to train medical doctors under the present standards of quality and quantity, we shall need urgently the provisions for aid which are provided in this bill. We hope therefore, that you will do everything you can to bring this bill before the House and to secure favorable action upon it.

With full appreciation of your insight into these matters and all you have done for public health in this country in the past, I am

Sincerely yours,
DWIGHT O'HARA, M. D., *Dean.*

TUFTS COLLEGE DENTAL SCHOOL,
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1950.

Hon. ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Fifth Congressional District of Indiana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: As dean of Tufts College Dental School, I am writing to you to strongly urge your continued support of House bill 5940 for the provision of grants and scholarships for education in medicine, dentistry, and public health.

It was clearly shown during the hearings on this bill that there is a desperate need of funds for our professional schools responsible for training personnel to whom will be entrusted the health of the Nation.

As already noted by the Public Health Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the number at present being trained by our professional schools falls far behind the number lost annually by death and retirement, even without consideration of normal population increases. Unless the professional schools are able to obtain the necessary financial assistance, it will be impossible to train sufficient experts to effectively take care of the health of the country. Private beneficence can no longer be relied upon to provide adequate assistance, and the present desperate financial plight of the schools emphasizes the critical need for Federal aid.

As one who has had experience in the administration of Government-aided institutions in other countries, notably in New Zealand and in India, the undersigned has no fear of undue government interference with professional teaching institutions. Furthermore, the present need for an expanded and more effective total health training program is too urgent for such unlikely considerations.

Early passage of House bill 5940 will do much to alleviate the present unfortunate and highly dangerous situation. For this reason I would once again strongly urge that everything possible be done so that high priority may be given to this bill by the Rules Committee.

May I extend my sincere thanks for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,
S. D. MARSHALL-DAY, *Dean.*

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Burlington, Vt., February 23, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: As dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, with the consent of the president of the university, I am sending this memorandum to various Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate urging the prompt passage of H. R. 5940 to give financial aid to professional schools in the field of medicine and health.

The reasons for asking Federal tax support of such programs are as follows:

1. Both privately endowed and State supported medical schools are in desperate need of immediate financial support. Unless funds become available in the near future, some schools may close. Others, like the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, will be forced to curtail teaching programs and possibly to reduce the number of students accepted. This at a time when pressure is greatest for expansion of schools and the education of more physicians.

2. At the present time the State of Vermont and the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College must add at least $3 to every dollar the medical student pays in tuition charges. Tuition is already higher than is considered compatible with the income of the vast majority of the families of our students.

3. The continual deficit of the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, like many other university medical schools, has drawn heavily on university funds and has already necessitated serious curtailment of the university funds available for other important activities.

4. Approximately 45 percent of the graduates of the University of Vermont College of Medicine are either admitted as nonresidents of the State of Vermont or, as graduates, practice in States other than the State of Vermont. In this sense, all colleges of medicine are national institutions entitled to some partial Federal support.

5. State appropriations and voluntary gifts in general have not and will not be made in sufficient amounts to meet the costs of medical education. If appropriations from States and gifts from individuals are made, there is no liklihood that they will be available in time to meet the present financial crisis in medical education the country over.

6. Congress has already appropriated for defense upward of sixteen billions of dollars during the current year. This will be spent by the military services for the maintenance of adequate defense.

The Army, Navy, Air Force, and United States Public Health Services, charged with the problems of defense, have already turned to the colleges of medicine to recruit necessary medical personnel. Twenty percent of the graduates of the class of 1949 of the college of medicine of the University of Vermont entered one of these medical services. Vermont paid three-fourths of the cost of educating this personnel.

In the event of another war, there will be an even greater draining off of medical graduates into military services. The demands upon the colleges of medicine will become increasingly greater and will far exceed those of World War II.

7. Unless financial support is forthcoming in the near future, it is unlikely that medical colleges will be able to graduate adequate numbers of properly trained physicians to meet the increasing demands of the country at large, to say nothing of military demands for physicians.

8. The problem of our national health is the most vital. This can only be adequately met by a reasonable increase in the number of well-trained physicians graduated from properly supported colleges of medicine.

In general, the problem of medical education, its proper support and supervision, falls quite properly on the shoulders of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Its committee on financial aid to medical education has already explored the field of increased financial support. The committee has cooperated with the committees of both Houses of Congress in the study of proposed Federal aid. The committee has polled the medical colleges and has gone on record in favor of Federal aid to medical education. The committee has advocated suitable controls to keep medical education free from political or Government interference. All are agreed on the importance of this phase of the problem.

We hope you will support H. R. 5940 and see that it is given a prompt hearing on the floor of the House of Representatives. All medical colleges must in the near future prepare budgets for the year 1950–51. Hence the urgent need for prompt action.

We all hope that a note of false economy may not be used to defeat this important piece of legislation. The best economy in the field of medical education today is adequate support and expansion of the facilities now available in well-established medical colleges.

I will be very glad to answer any questions regarding the urgent need for this important measure.

Very truly yours,

W. E. BROWN, M. D., *Dean.*

JANUARY 27, 1950.

Hon. ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,

United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

As chancelor of the University of Chicago and chairman of the committee on Federal aid to medical schools of the American Association of Universities, I want to bear urgent witness to the critical and immediate need of the medical schools of this country. President Conant's recent statement on the precarious financial condition of Harvard Medical and Public Health Schools is applicable in my opinion to every school in the country training personnel for the professions concerned with health. The cost of providing instruction of high quality for doctors and other medical personnel far exceeds the funds available from tuition and other sources. Without operating funds, schools will be unable to maintain current enrollments—already dangerously low—and improve present standards of instruction. Public support in the form of Federal funds is essential if schools are to fulfill their public responsibility, providing enough well-trained personnel to meet the health needs of the Nation. Whatever action may be taken on any other aspect of providing adequate health services, the country cannot afford to let existing shortages of trained health personnel increase in severity. I therefore urge your efforts toward prompt passage of H. R. 5940, feeling convinced that in its present form the bill affords adequate protection of academic and administrative freedom while providing reasonable control of the expenditure of public funds.

ROBERT HUTCHINS,

Chairman of the Committee on Federal Aid to Medical Schools of the American Association of Universities and Chancelor of the University of Chicago.

MARCH 7, 1950.

EXCERPT FROM JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE ON LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Senate recommendations, including—

2. Federal assistance in training of doctors and nurses.

3. Federal assistance to existing medical schools and to establish new medical schools where needed.

Majority supporting: Senator SPARKMAN; Senator FLANDERS; Representative WALTER HUBER, Democrat, Ohio; Representative FRANK BUCHANAN, Democrat, Pennsylvania.

RICH opposed to health plan.

[From the University of Southern California Medical Bulletin of April 1950]

Why has the cost of medical education been discussed earnestly at every meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges held in the past few years? What is the situation in the Nation's medical schools? Is such grave concern justified?

The general rise in costs during and since the war has engulfed medical schools in serious financial difficulties. Engaged in a type of education which has always been highly expensive, they have recently been confronted with 30–50 percent increases in salaries, a 50–150 percent rise in the cost of equipment and supplies, and the added expense of increased enrollments demanded by the public.

Meanwhile, earnings on investments have fallen, and universities have suffered a decline in income which has become critical. To offset this somewhat, tuition has been raised, but in no school to a compensatory level. The result has been a disastrous increase in the proportion of educational expenses not covered by tuition.

The seriousness of this problem is well illustrated by the experience of our own school of medicine, for which the figures in the table below are presented.

The most significant figures are those showing a rise of more than 450 percent in educational costs not covered by tuition and fees. These costs amounted to about $1,054 in the early 1930's for a 4-year medical education for one student. The cost of such an education today, above and beyond that portion met by tuition and fees, is more than five times as great, or about $5,884. On the basis of this figure, each class of 65–67 students requires an expenditure by the university of over $388,000 by the time it has graduated. Such an amount is not easily provided. It represents a considerable sacrifice by the university and is an annual contribution to the medical profession and to the community which deserves to be recognized.

The problem at our institution is not different from that at other medical schools, and the above figures coincide closely with those presented by Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, in an address to the Association of American Medical Colleges in May 1948. He pointed out that for American schools as a group, tuition and fees covered approximately 70 percent of the cost of medical education in 1910, but less than 30 percent in 1948.

	1933–34	1949–50	Percent increase
Teaching budget [1]	$108,000	$555,175	322
Undergraduate enrollment	158	267	69
Total cost per student per year	$683	$2,079	204
Tuition and fees per year	$420	$608	47
Percent of cost covered by tuition	61	29	−53
Cost not covered by tuition, per student per year	$263	$1,471	458

[1] Not including funds for operation of teaching and research facilities (light, heat, telephones, etc.).

The resulting financial problem is particularly serious for those schools which are maintained by private universities, including those which are heavily endowed, and has obvious implications for the medical profession since for years 66 percent of all American physicians have graduated from private universities.

The medical schools of State universities have not entirely escaped the situation either, for they have been confronted with the same rising costs, and their increasing budgetary requests have been received by State legislatures with growing concern.

It is readily understandable, then, why both private and public medical schools are appealing so earnestly to their alumni for support. It is also clear why these schools, through the Association of American Medical Colleges, have finally turned to the Federal Government for aid, not only to support their research programs, but to provide necessary funds for at least minimal teaching expenses.

On August 3, 1949, the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported favorably on a bill to provide Federal subsidies to medical schools. This bill, S. 1453, provides $500 for each medical student up to the school's average past enrollment, and $1,000 for each additional student up to 30 percent of the past average enrollment. Total payments may not exceed 40 percent of the school's budget. These subsidies are not scholarships, and Federal scholarships will not be awarded unless schools are unable to fill their enrollments. Funds under this bill would be provided for 5 years, except scholarship funds which would extend over 8 years. Although as originally proposed this bill contains certain controversial provisions, an acceptable measure providing for such Federal aid may soon become law.

It will be almost impossible to prevent a gradual deterioration of medical education in the United States, and a fall in the standards of medical practice throughout the Nation, unless such Federal aid is provided, or unless markedly increased private philanthropic support can be obtained.

The University of Southern California is a private, nonsectarian institution. It stands for opportunity, individual initiative, and private enterprise. Together with other private educational institutions, it forms a stanch bulwark of our modern society. If its credo is to be better upheld, and if its position in our society is to be strengthened, the greatest proportion of its support must come from private citizens.

The financial need of our medical school is a grave problem. It must be given serious attention by every student, teacher, and graduate of the school, and every layman interested in its welfare. It must be placed before the public as sympathetically, clearly, and forcefully as possible.—R. B. B. and J. N. D.

THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Omaha, Nebr., May 4, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: I would like to call your attention to the present status of H. R. 5940 which is now under consideration by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

It is believed that if the critical financial condition of most of the privately owned schools of medicine was known by the Members of Congress, the present bill, H. R. 5940, would be approved and passed with very few changes.

The average cost of medical education per student per year in the United States is

about $2,500. The average yearly tuition paid by each of these students is about $600. The medical schools are, therefore, required to pay out of their own funds the difference between the cost of education and the tuition which amounts to an average of about $1,900 per year per student.

The Creighton University is opposed to the recommendations of the American Medical Association that Federal aid to medical education is limited to 30 percent of the school's annual cost of instruction. The Creighton University favors that the limit remain at not less than 40 percent of the annual cost of instruction as is shown in the present bill.

Section 372 of H. R. 5940 "Payments to schools for costs of instruction" is entirely acceptable to this school.

The Creighton University is opposed to the payments being made to the various States instead of directly to the schools because, as you can well understand, the private universities would not receive any of the funds because many of these States have laws forbidding the allocation of any funds to private schools.

The Creighton University naturally is opposed to any type of Federal control over medical education, but believes that her interests are adequately protected by both Senate and House bills. However, if provisions similar to those contained in section 2, S. 246, are desired by others interested in medical education these changes would be entirely satisfactory to the Creighton University.

If there is any doubt in the minds of any of the committee members concerning the attitude of the representatives of the privately owned schools of medicine regarding Federal aid to medical education, I recommend that the committee ask each medical school to send a representative to appear before the committee without expense to the Government and explain the stand taken by his school in this matter.

I am sure that it is the general opinion of the administrators of the privately owned medical schools that the matter of Federal aid to medical education is not the problem of the medical schools as the American Medical Association does not provide any funds whatsoever to help in the maintenance of the schools. The medical schools are independent organizations and, as such, their representatives should be asked to appear before the committee to give first-hand information regarding this subject.

Sincerely yours,

P. J. CARROLL, M. D., *Dean.*

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Honorable ANDREW J. EIEMILLER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Without unforeseen and seemingly unavailable grants from private philanthrophy and without Federal aid to medical, dental and nursing education as proposed in legislation now pending before Congress, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., an institution that continues to train over 50 percent of the Negro physicians and dentists for this country, may be forced to curtail its program in 1950–51 below the standards required for national accreditation.

This would be a staggering blow to an institution that has successfully maintained national standards in the face of almost unsurmountable difficulties since its founding in 1876.

The administration, the faculty, staff, and student body, along with 3,000 loyal alumni urge that you carefully consider the plight of this and other privately endowed institutions when this bill is brought before you for decision.

We hope that aid will be forthcoming from your vote. With a prayer, we leave this important matter in your capable hands.

Sincerely,

M. DON CLAWSON,
President.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE,
Charlottesville, May 6, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Member of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: May I urge that you, as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, give favorable consideration to the Emergency Professional Health Training Act of 1950, H. R. 5940.

The financial status of many of the finest medical schools in the United States is insecure and it is generally agreed that unless Federal aid is obtained, the quality of instruction will deteriorate or some schools may find it necessary to close. Furthermore, we are under constant pressure to increase enrollment and produce a larger number of physicians to meet the needs of the country, yet cannot do so within the limitations of our existing staffs and facilities.

Certainly, the keystone of the health program is the production of an adequate number of well-trained personnel. I know of no better investment of Federal funds in the fields of health or education than one which would accomplish that objective.

Sincerely yours,

VERNON W. LIPPARD, M. D., *Dean.*

RESOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF URBAN UNIVERSITIES, OCTOBER 31, 1949

The Association of Urban Universities, whose membership institutions are carrying a large percentage of the burden of medical, dental, and nursing education, voices its approval of S. 1453, the emergency health training bill, which would provide outright Federal financial aid to institutions supporting education in these health fields.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
AND SURGEONS,
New York, N. Y., May 19, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: May we express the earnest hope that your committee will have favorable consideration to the bill now before your committee proposing an amendment of the Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants for professional education.

This is a matter of great urgency in the over-all problem of supplying adequate numbers of well-qualified physicians and other professional personnel to meet the needs of the country. Many of the professional schools are in serious need of financial assistance if they are to maintain their public responsibilities.

Hoping that this important legislation may have favorable consideration, I am,

Respectfully yours,

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, M. C.,
Dean and Vice President in Charge of Medical Affairs, Columbia University.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1950.

Hon. ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN BIEMILLER: I am writing to urge you to vote favorably on the passage of H. R. 5940, the bill for the support of medical and other professional education which is to be considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on June 6.

The University of Buffalo, a privately endowed institution, now trains medical students, dental students, and nursing students. Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new medical school which will enable the university to increase by 25 to 50 percent the number of medical and dental students it can train. The University of Buffalo has increased the budgetary support of the medical school very considerably over the last few years, but cannot supply what is really needed to develop the present school to the full. It certainly needs Federal assistance to increase the number of graduates. The problem which faces this school faces all medical schools and universities in some measure. Hence the urgent need for the support of the proposed bill, H. R. 5940, on which I again urge your favorable action.

Sincerely yours,

S. P. CAPEN.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Chicago, Ill., May 31, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The purpose of this letter is to make a statement with reference to the emergency health training bill, H. R. 5940, providing Federal aid to institutions engaged in training for the health professions. (The companion bill, S. 2246, has already been passed.)

The position of Loyola University, comprising a medical school, a dental school, and a school of nursing education, is as follows:

1. We earnestly favor the passage of H. R. 5940.

2. We understand that the American Medical Association wanted the financial limit of aid set at 30 percent. This, of course, would mean that the schools which most need the aid would get far less help than if the figure had been left at 40 or 50 percent. We think the figure of 40 or 50 percent of the total budget of the school is far more consonant with the purpose of the bill.

Any assistance that you might extend will be noted and appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL I. ENGLISH, S. J., *Regent.*

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF NURSING,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 1, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: We would like you to know that we are interested in bill H. R. 5940, relative to Federal aid to health education. If nursing schools and other schools engaged in health education are to continue to function as educational institutions, it is imperative that they receive Federal aid. We have over 500 students enrolled in our school. Of this number, about 150 are in the basic program, the others are graduate nurses preparing for teaching, supervision and public health positions. We shall appreciate your efforts in behalf of bill H. R. 5940.

Very truly yours,

Sister M. THOMAS, O. S. F.,
Dean, College of Nursing.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,
Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1950.

The Honorable ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BIEMILLER: Thank you for having taken the time and trouble to reply

so carefully and thoughtfully to my recent letter to you concerning the mental health legislation. Thank you in particular for going out of your way to call my attention to the present status of H. R. 5940.

I did not know that the latter bill would be up for consideration on June 5, but I had already written Congressman UNDERWOOD in connection with that bill, as you have suggested. With some of the objections to the bill eliminated, as I understand they have been, I do hope that you will see your way clear to support it vigorously so that our medical schools can do the job they should do, but are not now able to, to the end that the welfare of the people will be better safeguarded.

Very sincerely,
J. MURRAY KINSMAN, M. D., *Dean.*

UNION UNIVERSITY,
ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Albany, N. Y., May 11, 1950.

Hon. ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BIEMILLER: I understand that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now has before it a substitute bill for H. R. 5940, a bill to aid medical education. I am familiar with the major changes made by the subcommittee and feel that these changes are sound and wise.

I know that you are well aware that the quality of medical care the patient receives from his physician is largely determined by the quality of medical education the physician has experienced. I know also that you are aware of the forces, completely outside the control of medical colleges, which have so greatly increased their costs in the past five or six years. Speaking only for Albany Medical College, although I think you will find similar situations at most other medical colleges, I can say that only if our income is substantially increased, can we maintain the high level of medical education from which the public benefits so greatly.

In view of these facts, I hope that you will exert your full influence to secure passage of the substitute bill to aid medical education.

Sincerely yours,
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. *Dean.*

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHESNEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

KOREA

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, the present emergency resulting from the actions of the North Koreans and the intervention of our own country in the country of Korea can be attributed to the lack of understanding of the economic and political revolution that has been taking place in the Far and Near East.

During my service in the past World War II while stationed in India supervising a shipment of arms to the Nationalist Chinese forces before it fell under the onslaught of the Communist hordes, I had occasion to observe those activities which sowed the seeds for the present state of unrest in the world—activities which were carefully planned and carried out by the Kremlin stooges in every nation of the Asiatic sphere.

During the final stages of the war in the Pacific, Communist fifth columns were instigating religious warfare in India between the Hindus and Mohammedans, causing unrest in the large cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi as well as inflaming the people of India for the cause of independence in a manner which was condemned by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Jinnah, then the Mohammedan leader.

Those who were in India at this time, and that included many contingents of our American authorities as well as those of the British and French, seemingly failed to realize the true significance of these subversive maneuvers. Statements issued at that time usually discounted the fact that these demonstrations were the work of Indian Communists. It seemed that too many were taking these activities too lightly. Reliable newspapermen with such metropolitan publications of Calcutta as the Statesman and the Hindustan Paprika confided secretly that war censorship prohibited them from reporting the truth of the amount of Communist influence behind these planned movements.

In China, Communist activities were planned on a larger scale, with the Chinese Nationalist forces actively fighting the Communists in the areas of North China. The Communists were only waiting for the disorganization of the Kuomintang governmental economy before they moved into the rural areas and the cities. Their communistic fifth-column activities coincided with the movements of General Mao's forces.

On the borders of North China and Manchuria, with the Great Wall separating these areas in some places, there were evident signs that Russian military agents were actually taking active part in the direction of the Chinese Communists. American authorities stationed in this area because of their duties under UNRRA activities and military policing in 1946, stated that Russian troops were bivouacked only a few miles from the lines separating North China and Manchuria. This seemed logical, inasmuch as Russia occupied Manchuria. However, citizens of the village of Cheng Wang Tan reported that on a few occasions Russian military personnel were seen crossing the lines and that when Japan fell contingents of Russian troops were ready to move into this area, but were quickly withdrawn into the interior of Manchuria.

In 1946, with the fall of Japan, military equipment and arms were supplied in great quantities to the Nationalist Armies under lend-lease, to fight the organized groups of the Communist puppet force.

Incidents happened at that time which, under normal conditions, could easily set off the spark for another war.

Off the port of Dairen, an American plane was shot down. The port villages of North China were repeatedly attacked by Communists. In many instances American Marine personnel had to be called in to repel the invaders. In the village of Chiang Kai Kwan, two American marines were ambushed by Communist raiders.

In Shanghai it was openly known, but not considered factual in the influential circles of Chinese society, that Russian influence would some day have the upper hand in the direction of the Asia communities.

These actual experiences added to the series of events that have been taking place in the East, not only at the end of World War II but before the last world conflict, tend to give us a clearer understanding of what is now facing us.

It is difficult to realize that these events were not fully comprehended by many authorities who were considered to be experts in far- and near-eastern affairs.

To place the blame on any individual or political party is not the answer, as all must share the responsibility. The real fault lies in our mistake of not knowing or recognizing the Asiatic conception of life, whether it be economic, political, or social. We know that we have an excellent authority in General MacArthur, who has had lifelong experience with Asia. MacArthur together with a few others who can be considered as experts in this matter, have been influential in convincing the Western World of the true state of affairs in that part of our globe.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Act was passed in 1935 after long and careful study by the Congress. In the present session we have given careful consideration to proposals to improve the old-age and survivors insurance provision of that act. Amendments improving the insurance provisions have been passed by both the Senate and House by overwhelming majorities. Other amendments also were adopted. One of these, the Knowland amendment, is a provision, added on the floor of the other body, which might substantially affect, not old-age and survivors insurance, but the unemployment compensation program. The bill is now in the committee of conference, where its ultimate content will be decided.

The unemployment compensation program has been in operation for 15 years. The Knowland amendment was considered by the Senate for less than 15 minutes. It has not been considered by the House at all, and no hearings on the amendment have been held by either the House or Senate. The House is entitled to know just what the effect of this amendment would be. In my opinion, the amendment is so ambiguous, and such scant consideration has been given to it, that no one can safely predict what its effect will be.

Under the Federal social-security statute as it now stands, no State law can be certified for offset against the Federal tax if the State law has been so changed that it no longer contains the safeguards enumerated in section 1603 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Knowland amendment would delete the words "changed its law" and insert the words "amended its law." Does this mean that a change in the State law which is not the result of legislative action must be ignored? I do not have to remind this body that the interpretation given to a law by the administrative body which applies the law and by the courts which review that administrative action is a

vital part of the law and cannot be ignored. The sponsor of this amendment has said on the floor of the Senate that its scope is very limited and that the changes it makes are more of a clarifying and procedural than of a substantive nature. He has stated that the amendment in no way affects the requirement of the Federal law that the standards enacted by Congress must be met before an offset against the Federal tax is granted. But, at the same time, the Senator stated that the purpose of the amendment was to make it clear that only State legislative action shall be deemed to change the State law. If the amendment means that the construction given to the law is to be ignored, then I could only conclude that the effect of the standards enacted by Congress may be seriously curtailed. These standards were enacted in 1935 to insure that credit against the Federal tax would be granted only if the law enacted by a State was a genuine unemployment-compensation law, contained provisions safeguarding the solvency of the fund collected to pay unemployment-compensation benefits, and insured that the fund would not be used to pay benefits contrary to basic standards set by the Congress. These standards are something of a guaranty to each State against unfair competition from other States, because they tend to insure that all will have laws of the same general type.

If the effect of the Knowland amendment is to encroach upon the standards which the Congress of the United States adopted after much deliberation and full consideration, I am sure that none of us favor the enactment of such legislation, at least without having an opportunity first to adequately consider the full significance of such an amendment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I cite the deletion of the words "changed its law" and the insertion of the words "amended its law" as one example of the provisions of this amendment which might have far-reaching effect. Any change in the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act is entitled to the same detailed consideration as has been given to the other provisions of this bill. When we are dealing with a highly technical amendment in a highly technical field it is doubly essential that we adhere to orderly legislative process so that the full effect of a proposal can be ascertained. I hope the conference committee will not place its stamp of approval on an amendment on which we have not had the opportunity to hold hearings, and regarding which we have not had time to fully consider and weigh its effect.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, recently a drama of industrial statesmanship was unfolded before the people of the State of Wisconsin and of the Nation. The signing of the 5-year labor contract between the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., the largest single employer in the State of Wisconsin and in my district, and Local No. 248, UAW-CIO, the largest union in the State, covering approximately 10,000 production employees at the West Allis, Wis., plant, and the ratification of this contract by the union membership, made history in the field of labor relations. Both the company and the union declare that the far-sighted provision of this fine agreement should assure harmonious labor relations and attitudes over the next 5 years.

I am certain, with this evidence of good faith, the give and take on the part of both management and union, that harmony will prevail in the Allis-Chalmers organization for more than 5 years. This agreement represents the maturest form of collective bargaining, worked out by a union whose development to this maturity is evidenced by the skill and understanding with which it achieved its goals. This maturity is likewise demonstrated by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.'s realization of the need for long-range thinking on the part of American management, and for full recognition of the place at the bargaining table of the representatives of the employees.

The 5-year agreement is of incalculable benefit to the people of my district, to the people of metropolitan Milwaukee, to the people of the State, and to the people of the Nation. Indeed, the full significance of this fine example of labor-management statesmanship can only be seen when it is realized that the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., in peace and in war, is a key cog in our national industrial production.

I wish to congratulate and compliment on the floor of the House Mr. Walter Geist, the president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., and his associates, who have arrived at this momentous decision. I wish to extend my congratulations and commend the efforts of the officials of local No. 248, UAW-CIO, who, under the able stewardship and leadership of its president, Mr. Charles Schultz, have proven at the Allis-Chalmers that well-managed unions can achieve their goals at the bargaining table by negotiation. My sincerest congratulations are also extended to the negotiating committees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and of local No. 248, UAW-CIO, which included Messrs. Harry Ladwig, E. W. Bonness, E. F. Ohrman, John Waddleton, Fred Worley, K. C. Flory, and Kenneht Haagensen on the part of the company, and Messrs. Charles Schultz, Joseph Glynn, Harvey Kitzman, Lawrence Carlstrom, Anthony Audia, Carl Sage, Richard Jones, Doug Bennett, and Ray Maxim, on the part of the union. This is truly a magnificent achievement on the part of both the company and the union.

Contract provisions include—

First. A unique mutual securities clause providing for a modified union shop similar in many respects to that at General Motors.

Second. A 3-cents per hour general wage increase effective immediately and another 3 cents at the beginning of the second year of the contract. At the end of the second year, the parties may continue the 3 cents per hour for each of the three remaining years, or either party may ask that the contract be opened for wage negotiations.

Additional wage adjustments for certain skilled occupations.

A cost-of-living formula providing an adjustment of 1 cent per hour for each 1.25 change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index. Adjustments under the formula are to be made semiannually.

Creation of a joint study committee on rates of pay with a fund equal to 2 cents per hour per employee to be used for rate adjustments in the area of inequities.

Third. An increase in the group insurance minimum from $2,000 to $3,000 with the premium reduced from 60 cents per $1,000 per month to 45 cents.

Fourth. An amended vacation plan which provides a 3 weeks' vacation for employees with 15 or more years of continuous service.

Fifth. A previously-announced master pension plan offering $100 per month maximum pensions, including Federal benefits, to employees retiring at age 65 with 25 years of service. This plan covers employees represented by the UAW-CIO at West Allis; La Crosse, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Gadsden, Ala., plants.

Sixth. Grievance machinery changes providing for increased participation of union bargaining committeemen, on company time, and the international representative in grievance processing.

Seventh. The company agreed to continue to match employee contributions to the Mutual Aid Society on the basis of the increased health and accident insurance benefits made available to employees through the Mutual Aid Society earlier this year.

Eighth. Changes requested by the UAW in contract sections relating to discipline, seniority, and layoff procedures.

The contract may be reopened at the end of 2 years for negotiations only on wages and on the right of the arbitrator to modify discipline. A no-strike clause prohibits work stoppages except following a strike referendum during the one reopening period.

The mutual securities section provides financial and membership security for the union with the following union shop provisions:

First. Employees who are not now members of the union are not required to join.

Second. Present members of the union may resign during the period of five working days following the effective date of the agreement. But employees who do not so resign must thereafter remain members of the union and pay union dues and general assessments as a condition of employment.

Third. Each new employee must join the union within 90 days after hiring and pay the initiation fee, union dues and

general assessments as a condition of employment.

A democratic processes section affords the following guaranties to employees:

First. Democratic processes within the union are assured with respect to elections of union officials and participation of members in the conduct of the affairs of the union. This provides a positive method whereby union members can prevent control of their union by a subversive group. The company agreed that such elections will be held on company time and premises and without loss of pay.

Second. The freedom of action of employees in relation to union activities is insured against any interference.

Third. Assurance against interference with the right to work is provided.

Fourth. In the event of a strike, employees are guaranteed a secret ballot vote referendum, which will be held on company premises during working hours at company expense.

The following statements, made after the contract was negotiated, illustrate why I believe that industrial peace will reign for more than 5 years at Allis-Chalmers:

Mr. Walter Geist, the president of Allis-Chalmers, said:

An agreement on a contract has been reached that marks a new era for our employees, the union, stockholders, and customers.

It is gratifying to learn that at the bargaining table there were mutual respect and natural, courteous consideration of the other fellow's position.

We believe that through the mutual securities clause and other contract provisions, we have taken a constructive approach in offering our contribution to industrial peace and uninterrupted production.

Mr. Charles Schultz, president of local No. 248, UAW-CIO, termed the contract—

The most outstanding agreement, insofar as personal security and union security are concerned, ever to be negotiated between the company and our local union.

We hope to prove that our local is worthy of the trust that the management has placed in us as demonstrated by this agreement.

Mr. Harvey Kitzman, UAW-CIO region 10, director, praised the new Allis-Chalmers contract won by local 248, UAW-CIO:

Most of us realize that it took a good union to win this contract. GM agreement served as an ice breaker, and the union took full advantage of the trend.

It is the first 5-year contract in the region.

Mr. John W. Livingston, vice president of the UAW-CIO and director of the agricultural-implement division, said that the agreement affords an opportunity for the building of mutual respect between the parties. I believe that it may be the foundation of a strong and lasting peace.

The escalator clause, based on the cost of living, plus the wage increase recognizing the annual improvement factor in production, can mean more and better goods will be available at lower cost. This serves as a bulwark to American labor and industry in our cold war economy.

It is in keeping with our system of free enterprise that workers who participate in the benefits of this contract will also be able to participate in an increasing standard of living.

With this kind of spirit on the part of both the union and the company, Allis-Chalmers cannot fail to continue to march toward ever-increasing industrial harmony.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include several articles from various newspapers.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include quotations in each.

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech he made in California.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by Ben May.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject of meat in the human diet.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by ex-Governor Landon before the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Country Gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. EBERHARTER) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement made by Mr. McCORMACK addressed to the fifty-third annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America.

Mr. WAGNER (at the request of Mr. ZABLOCKI) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Post.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 17, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1555. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of all claims paid pursuant to section 2673 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1556. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $89,000,000 for the Department of State and the General Services Administration (H. Doc. No. 641); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1557. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated February 28, 1949, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on the Kansas River and tributaries, Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, made pursuant to the several congressional authorizations listed in the report (H. Doc. No. 642); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee of conference. H. R. 8568. A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District; without amendment (Rept. No. 2540). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 2018. An act to authorize advancements to and the reimbursement of certain agencies of the Treasury Department for services performed for other Government agencies, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 2357. An act to amend the act of May 26, 1936, authorizing the withholding of compensation due Government personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 2542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 8621. A bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 2543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 8662. A bill to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2544). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 9038. A bill to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2556. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8975. A bill to amend the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 2557). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 489. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept.

No. 2561). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 496. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2562). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 90. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2545). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. Senate Concurrent Resolution 95. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; with amendment (Rept. No. 2546). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6832. A bill for the relief of Choko Nishida; with amendment (Rept. No. 2547). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7370. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko S. Barr and Harue Barr; with amendment (Rept. No. 2548). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7919. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French; with amendment (Rept. No. 2549). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8383. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gerald Goodwin; without amendment (Rept. No. 2550). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8473. A bill for the relief of Kimiko Tomita; without amendment (Rept. No. 2551). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8558. A bill for the relief of Kimiko Yamaguchi; without amendment (Rept. No. 2552). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8684. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin and her daughter, Maria Mari Misanin; with amendment (Rept. No. 2553). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8742. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tokiko Amano Roloson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2554). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8826. A bill for the relief of Yaeko Nakajima; without amendment (Rept. No. 2555). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7563. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nicola Di Palma; with amendment (Rept. No. 2558). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6697. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran; with amendment (Rept. No. 2559). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. House Joint Resolution 487. Joint resolution to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2560). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 9109. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 9110. A bill to donate the Salinas Dam and Reservoir to the county or city of San Luis Obispo, Calif.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 9111. A bill to incorporate the United States Olympic Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9112. A bill to amend section 3 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 in certain respects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 9113. A bill to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of undersized fish; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 9114. A bill to amend subchapter A, chapter 15, Internal Revenue Code, relating to cigarette tax, by exempting from taxation cigarettes purchased by veterans' organizations for distribution as gifts to hospitalized present or former members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 9115. A bill to incorporate the United States Olympic Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 9116. A bill to amend certain titles of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 9117. A bill to amend section 3268 (a), Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables, by tax-exempting certain veterans' organizations and their local posts or chapters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9118. A bill to amend section 22 (b) (2), Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 10), relating to income-tax exemption of certain employees, by including certain veterans' organization employees, and others; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9119. A bill to amend subchapter A, chapter 15, Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax on cigarettes, by tax-exempting cigarettes purchased by veterans' organizations for distribution to hospitalized veterans and servicemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 9120. A bill to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9121. A bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Con. Res. 234. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EATON:

H. Con. Res. 236. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Con. Res. 237. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LODGE:

H. Con. Res. 238. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. Con. Res. 239. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. Con. Res. 240. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. Con. Res. 241. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 242. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. R. 9122. A bill for the relief of Miss Maria Sarandrea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 9123. A bill for the relief of Miyoko Hori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 9124. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko Gotou and her minor son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 9125. A bill for the relief of Ciro Mazzella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 9126. A bill for the relief of Guiseppe Biolzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 9127. A bill for the relief of John C. Crossman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

2258. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Hebden Porteus, secretary, Hawaii State Constitutional Convention, Honolulu, T. H., requesting the Postmaster General, upon the

admission of Hawaii as a State of the Union, to cause a 6-cent air-mail stamp to be designed, embodying therein the proposed seal of the State of Hawaii and commemorating the admission of Hawaii into the Federal Union, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of all mercies, in the toils and troubles of time Thou hast set vistas of eternity in our hearts. Save us, we beseech Thee, from the supreme hypocrisy of making this holy moment of communion with the unseen and eternal but a conventional gesture of unfelt piety. At this high altar of the national life preserve us from praying with our lips only and not with our hearts and minds.

As we come in a high hour of human destiny solemnized by the tangled tragedy in which all human life is caught, help us in these trying days, rising above all that is base and small, to work together in glad and eager harmony for the honor, safety, and welfare of our Nation and of all the peoples of this stricken earth who unite in mutual good will with a ruling passion to open the gates of a new life for all mankind. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 13, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 13, 1950, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 79th Cong., June 22, 1944).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7670. An act to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital;

H. R. 7940. An act to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8710. An act to provide for the improvement of stadium facilities at the Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 8909. An act to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate through Tuesday of next week.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MUNDT was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate from the end of the session today until 1 o'clock on Tuesday, July 18.

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SPARKMAN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday of next week, because of official business.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hendrickson	Maybank
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Bridges	Hill	Morse
Butler	Hoey	Mundt
Byrd	Holland	Murray
Capehart	Humphrey	Neely
Chapman	Ives	O'Conor
Chavez	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Darby	Kem	Russell
Donnell	Kerr	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Leahy	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Lehman	Sparkman
Ellender	Lucas	Stennis
Ferguson	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McClellan	Thye
George	McFarland	Tydings
Gillette	McKellar	Watkins
Graham	McMahon	Wherry
Green	Magnuson	Wiley
Gurney	Malone	Williams
Hayden	Martin	Young

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official committee business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE—RESOLUTION OF MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, comprising as it does in its membership, outstanding practicing attorneys in the State, the Maryland State Bar Association, in its formal pronouncements, voices the considered opinion of a great number of well-informed, civic-minded, and patriotic leaders of our citizenry.

At this year's annual convention, held in Atlantic City, N. J., on June 29, 30, and July 1, the association went formally on record in opposition to the adoption of a program of compulsory health insurance, thus adding to the weight of public expressions on this point from within Maryland, which have been almost too numerous to recall.

In an accompanying letter from the chairman of the committee on laws the views of the association and of the committee were expressed as opposed to the adoption of a program dealing with this general subject. In this connection, I think it timely to reiterate my oft-declared opposition to socialized medicine, in the conviction that American medical knowledge and ingenuity can better assure to the people of our country adequate medical services and facilities than could possibly be had under Federal regimentation.

I present the resolution for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the President of the United States has recommended to the Congress the adoption of a health program which includes,

among other things, provision for compulsory health insurance, sometimes referred to as socialized medicine; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has such recommendation under consideration; and

Whereas the Maryland State Bar Association in convention assembled has considered such proposal; and

Whereas the medical profession of the United States has, through private practice, established the world's highest standards for medical care and has provided a larger number of doctors per capita than any other nation; and

Whereas the adoption of such a program would destroy the present relationship between doctor and patient and would create a need for another governmental bureau for the administration of such program with resulting increase in the Federal budget; and

Whereas the present system of medical care and the rapid increase in voluntary health insurance and hospitalization plans is providing, in a democratic way, better medical service to the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Maryland State Bar Association declares that it is opposed to the adoption of a program of compulsory health insurance, sometimes referred to as socialized medicine, by the Congress of the United States; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Maryland delegation in the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 7722. A bill to provide for the acquisition and preservation, as a part of the National Capital Parks System, of the Old Stone House in the District of Columbia; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2043).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 7941. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2044).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 4601. A bill for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Copodistria; without amendment (Rept. No. 2045).

INVESTIGATION OF CAUSE OF INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN COAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (REPT. NO. 2042)

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, in pursuance of Senate Resolution 274, I present from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare a report of an investigation of the cause of increasing unemployment in the coal, oil, railroad, and certain other industries, together with a statement of the supplemental views of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. I ask that both the report and the statement be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report together with the supplemental views will be received and printed as requested by the Senator from West Virginia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, the following reports were received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 13, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Walter L. Reynolds, chief clerk and staff director	$10,846.00	$5,422.98
Ann M. Grickis, assistant chief clerk	5,979.34	2,989.62
Mollie Jo McCarthy (Mrs.), clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Emily I. Tennyson (Mrs.), clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Velda Blanche Holder, clerical assistant	4,067.49	2,033.70
Ray Barnett, clerical assistant	3,719.87	1,816.44
Glenn K. Shriver, professional staff member	9,102.55	4,551.24
Miles Scull, Jr., professional staff member	9,683.21	4,827.75
Herman C. Loeffler, professional staff member	10,846.00	5,422.98
Brewster H. Marshall (terminated Feb. 15, 1950), professional staff member	8,024.17	1,003.02
Thomas A. Sappington (from Feb. 16, 1950), professional staff member	8,024.17	3,009.06

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure (81st Cong.)	$10,000.00
Amount expended to date	4,387.81
Balance unexpended	5,612.19

JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman.

JULY 13, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (S. RES. 51)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to February 15, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Eli E. Nobleman, counsel	$8,521.88	$1,065.22
Mrs. Katharine M. Ellis, secretary	3,980.56	497.57

Total funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditure under S. Res 51	$18,000.00
Total amount expended	13,100.82
Balance unexpended	4,899.18

HERBERT R. O'CONOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee.

JULY 13, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (S. RES. 205)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from February 16, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Eli E. Nobleman, counsel	$9,019.59	$3,382.33
Katharine M. Ellis (Mrs.), secretary	3,980.56	1,492.69

Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditure under S. Res. 205	$18,000.00
Amount expended	4,889.94
Balance unexpended	13,110.06

HERBERT R. O'CONOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee.

JULY 13, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (S. RES. 51)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to February 15, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Paul H. Menk, Jr, staff member	$9,019.59	$1,127.44
Mary A. Feiman (from Jan. 24, 1950), clerical assistant	3,806.78	232.63

Total funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditure under S. Res. 51	$15,000.00
Total amount expended	9,313.77
Balance unexpended	5,686.23

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Chairman, Subcommittee.

JULY 13, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (S. RES. 205)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from February 16, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Paul H. Menk, Jr., staff member	$9,019.59	$3,382.34
Mary A. Feiman, clerical assistant	3,806.78	1,427.53

Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditure under S. Res. 205	$15,000.00
Amount expended	5,039.70
Balance unexpended	9,960.30

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Chairman, Subcommittee.

JULY 15, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Francis O. Wilcox, chief of staff	$10,846.00	$5,422.98
Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, staff associate	10,846.00	5,422.98
Carl M. Marcy, staff associate (from Feb. 1, 1950)	10,846.00	4,519.15
C. C. O'Day, clerk	9,351.40	4,675.68
Pat M. Holt, associate clerk (from Feb. 15, 1950)	9,019.59	3,407.39
Emmett M. O'Grady, assistant clerk	5,110.31	2,555.12
Isabel M. Smith, assistant clerk	4,588.89	2,294.40
Morella R. Hansen, assistant clerk:		
Jan. 1 to Apr. 15	4,241.29	2,183.38
Apr. 15 to June 30	4,588.89	

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure during 81st Cong	$20,000.00
Amount expended during 81st Cong	15,183.07
Balance unexpended June 30, 1950	4,816.93

TOM CONNALLY,
Chairman.

JULY 15, 1950.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, UNDER AUTHORIZATION OF SENATE RESOLUTION 231 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 237

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned subcommittee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it for the period from March 15, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Margaret B. Buchholz, clerk	$4,502.00	$930.08
Bernice J. Farmer, assistant clerk	3,806.78	31.72
Robert L. Heald, assistant counsel	9,683.21	1,990.42
Helen Karpowicz, assistant clerk	3,806.78	919.96
William J. Klima, assistant counsel	9,683.21	2,851.15
Edward P. Morgan, chief counsel	10,846.00	3,193.53
Robert Morris, assistant counsel	9,683.21	2,151.81
Lyon L. Tyler, Jr., assistant counsel	9,683.21	2,824.25

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure during 81st Cong	$35,000.00
Amount expended during 81st Cong	19,492.47
Balance unexpended June 30, 1950	15,507.53

M. E. TYDINGS,
Chairman.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred, as follows:

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 3918. A bill for the relief of Richard F. Harvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3919. A bill for the relief of Teresa Leopando Lucero and her minor son, Luis Vicente Lucero; and

S. 3920. A bill for the relief of Rev. Thomas K. Sewall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 3921. A bill to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3922. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 3923. A bill for the relief of Anthony Koutroulis, Katena Koutroulis, his wife, and their children, Paul Koutroulis, Thomas Koutroulis, James Koutroulis, and George Koutroulis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (for himself and Mr. KERR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. BENTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. IVES, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. SPARKMAN) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

H. R. 7940. An act to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 7670. An act to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital;

H. R. 8710. An act to provide for the improvement of stadium facilities at the Eastern Senior High School in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 8909. An act to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF COLOR TELEVISION (S. DOC. NO. 197)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document, a report, with illustrations, entitled "The Present Status of Color Television," prepared by a Special Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Standards, under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

A CALL TO REVITALIZE THE GOP—EDITORIAL FROM THE BUFFALO EVENING NEWS

[Mr. HENDRICKSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Call To Revitalize the GOP," published in the July 10 issue of the Buffalo Evening News, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEDICAL CARE FURNISHED BY PRIVATE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—ESSAY BY MISS THELMA SIPE

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an essay on the subject Why the Private Practice of Medicine Furnishes This Country With the Finest Medical Care, written by Miss Thelma Sipe, of Oakland, Pa., which appears in the Appendix.]

RACE RELATIONS—LETTER BY F. H. MEBANE

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter written by F. H. Mebane, of Washington, D. C., addressed to the editor of the Washington Evening Star, and published in that newspaper under the heading "FEPC danger," which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS PROBLEM—ARTICLE BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the civil-rights problem, written by David Lawrence, and published in the Washington Evening Star of July 13, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WAR CRISIS IN KOREA—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, throughout America today there is grave concern in respect to the war crisis in Korea. In this connection, a thought-provoking editorial which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on yesterday offers a very pertinent suggestion, namely, that "the President should tell the people the truth about this business." I commend its reading to every Member of this body, and to that end I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT'S WHAT IN KOREA

One week ago today General MacArthur's headquarters announced in a formal communiqué that the situation of the American ground forces in Korea "is not serious in any way."

An official Army spokesman said at the same time that "our forces now hold a strong defensive position." And at his press conference last Thursday the President declared he was confident the situation will work out all right.

Since those cheery statements, our forces in Korea have met with one reverse after another. From that "strong defensive position" of a week ago they have been driven back of the Kum River. Where the line will be a week from now is something that is not pleasant to think about. After listening to a full report from General Bradley, Chairman TYDINGS of the Senate Armed Services Committee told reporters on Tuesday: "I don't think things are desperate, but they are very serious and it would be a disservice to our people not to say so."

In the light of this, what possible justification could there have been for the announcement last week that the situation was not serious in any way? In the Star's judgment, as it has said before, the President should tell the people the truth about this business. It has been officially announced that General Bradley gave the Senate committee an account of what has taken place in Korea from the beginning, what is contemplated for the immediate future, and what the plans are to meet certain possible contingencies.

Obviously, much of this touches upon military security and cannot be made public. But it is equally obvious that the substance of the picture can be given to the people without trespassing upon security, and there certainly is no excuse for official announcements that are misleading if not actually false. The people will have to bear the brunt of whatever lies ahead and they should not be kept unnecessarily in ignorance of the facts. It is the President's responsibility to inform them.

ISSUES OF THE WISCONSIN 1950 CAMPAIGN—PEACE AND FREEDOM

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared with reference to the Wisconsin political campaign may be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

ISSUES OF THE WISCONSIN 1950 CAMPAIGN—PEACE AND FREEDOM

On Tuesday, September 19, Wisconsin will hold its primary election for United States, State, and other officers. I will indeed be grateful for the continuing support of Wisconsinites who have kindly pledged their help in my primary fight and in the November election battle.

This, after all, is not just the battle of any one individual—it is your battle—the battle of 3,500,000 Badgers for peace and freedom.

THANKS TO SIGNERS AND CIRCULATORS OF NOMINATION PAPERS

Right now I should like to express my sincere appreciation to the tens of thousands of Wisconsinites who graciously signed my official nomination papers for another term in the United States Senate.

If it were humanly possible, I would write individual letters to each of you expressing my gratification at your wonderful response. I would like, too, to say a word of particular thanks to the many industrious Badgers who circulated these nomination sheets—men and women who took time out from office duties, from farm tasks, from housekeeping, from a thousand occupations in order to collect the necessary 20 signatures on each nomination sheet, and have the papers notarized and forwarded to me.

Every American realizes today that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The American Government, your Government, is only as strong as its people's interest in it. By the determined action of these thousands of Wisconsinites, you have evidenced that you are interested in the maintenance of good government in our State and Nation.

WE MUST SHOW THAT WE LOVE FREEDOM FOR WHICH OUR MEN ARE DYING

The current war crisis in Korea gives a particular urgency to the need for maintenance of a strong check and balance in the United States Congress. Voters want a strong Senate and a strong House of Representatives, an independent Congress which will not serve as a rubber stamp to the President, and which will not write him a blank check.

American boys are dying in muddy fox holes in Korea, dying for the cause of world freedom, and it is essential, therefore, that we get the largest possible vote turn-out in September and then in November so as to evidence that we here on the home front cherish the freedom for which our heroes are sacrificing so much.

The American people know that the bungling policy of appeasement of Red Russia has led us to this terrible situation. The American people are disgusted at the atrocious series of failures and blunders which resulted in our men being unprepared for the battle in the Far East. We didn't have the planes, we didn't have the tanks, we didn't have the artillery, we didn't have the intelligence service, we didn't have the ships, we didn't have the marines. The only thing we did have was the guts of the American fighting man who was willing to take a stand with his rifle against tanks, with his heart against the onslaught of the merciless aggressor.

WE MUST TRY TO PREVENT ATOMIC WAR

My paramount aim will, of course, be to try to localize the Korean crisis, to try to put out the fire where it is rather than seeing it spread. Countless Wisconsinites have written to me saying in effect:

"Senator WILEY, we recall your efforts for peace. We know that for many years, you have fought for a Cabinet Department of Peace in the United States Government. We know therefore that you will continue to do everything you can to help prevent a third terrible world war."

Yes, I for one will indeed do all I can to spare the lives of our sons and of Europe and Asia's sons from global war.

Meanwhile, however, we must be adequate to the challenges on the home front.

PEOPLE WILL FIGHT BACK AGAINST THE LABOR CZARS

The November United States Senate election will determine whether the people of Wisconsin will rule or whether a handful of autocratic, power-hungry labor czars will dictate to the Badger State. These ruthless labor czars or labor bigsters have handchosen their candidates, steam-rollered them through trumped-up conventions and meetings. These labor czars have high-pressured rank-and-file workers into making so-called voluntary contributions of $1 and $2 to defeat their senior Senator.

This isn't the first such effort of the labor Fuehrers. They tried this in 1944. They spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of the hard-earned savings of Wisconsin labor. They printed hundreds of thousands of smeary pieces of hate literature. But the rank and file workers of Wisconsin knew that when they entered the ballot booth, they were free men. They did not listen to the orders of the labor czars of Wisconsin. The rank and file workers voted to maintain our free birthright. They know that I have been a laboring man all my life, that for over 34 years I have owned a dairy farm which my father owned before me; that I have worked as a mill hand, house painter, carpenter, cub reporter, insurance salesman, attorney, that my heart and soul are dedicated to the interests of Mr. and Mrs. Average Man—the interest of the general welfare.

Which will it be? The labor czars whose goons recently in Eau Claire threatened to beat up and smash the skulls of supporters of other candidates—the labor czars or the honest American people? Which will it be? Every single vote counts in this election and in the primary. I know that I can count on the people of Wisconsin to maintain their birthright.

The Republican ticket in Wisconsin is, I humbly believe, a ticket of which our party and any independent voter may be proud.

I personally am grateful for the official unanimous endorsement of the Republican State Convention held in June. I hope to be worthy of the great honor which the party of our State has conferred on me in thrice supporting me for the high office of United States Senator.

ELECTION BATTLE OF IDEAS WILL RAGE EVERYWHERE

As my friends and supporters know, the battle has just begun insofar as the November campaign is concerned. From here on the election battle will rage in every home, in every office, in every factory, on every farm, in every precinct, in every ward, in every city, in every county, in every district, and every region of our State. Wherever two individuals contact one another and discuss political affairs, wherever individuals pick up newspapers, wherever individuals work or play, or eat, that is where the election battle will rage—a battle for the minds of men and women. Lies cannot win in Wisconsin.

CONVEYING THE TRUTH ABOUT CANDIDATES

It is up to Americans who believe in constitutional government, in economical government, in sound government, to help fight the battle by spreading the truth about their candidates, not only for the office of United States Senator, but for the office of Member of the House of Representatives, for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, State treasurer, members of the Wisconsin senate, members of the Wisconsin assembly, and so on down the line to important county and local offices.

It is up to Americans who believe in good government to stand up and be counted, to put posters in their windows, stickers on their cars, pamphlets in the mail boxes of their fellow apartment house dwellers, literature in the mails. It is up to them to make telephone calls, write letters and postal cards, in order to fight for the free system which they hold dear.

This election campaign will not be won on the basis of "Let George do it." It will not be won by the next fellow. It will be won by you, yourself, speaking to your next door neighbor, speaking to your office associates, to the stenographer, to the mailman, to the barber, the butcher, candy store man, the groceryman, to the druggist, speaking to your customers, to your friends, and to your acquaintances.

These are as Thomas Paine wrote over 175 years ago, "times that try men's souls." These are times when the "summer soldier" and the "sunshine patriot" shrink from their obligations, but the alert citizen, the vigilant citizen, will stand up and be counted on behalf of good government.

THE DEAR PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH YOU AND I FIGHT

The election battle in November is not just for any single individual for United States Senator or Congressman. Rather it is for the principles for which we stand:

The principle of sound labor relations.

The principle of economical American government.

The principle of promotion of the system of private initiative.

The principle of equitable tax burdens among our citizens.

The principle of nonappeasing foreign relations.

The principle of an effective farm program.

The principle of fairness to the consumer.

The principle of real conservation of resources.

For these principles we, you and I, will take our stand for God and country.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, the unfinished business is consideration of the appropriation bill, and that this morning we shall begin with chapter IV, dealing with the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Treasury and Post Office Departments—Title I—Treasury Department—Office of Administrative Services—Salaries," on page 107, line 5, after the word "thereof", to strike out "$1,160,000" and insert "$1,207,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, are we discussing the amendment on page 107, line 5?

Mr. MAYBANK. We had not started to discuss anything. I have a short statement which I wish to make first.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, other amendments went through with such rapidity yesterday that I wanted to be prepared today.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I assure the Senator from Illinois that so far as I am concerned, he will have ample opportunity to discuss each amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk has stated the first amendment in chapter IV of the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, at this time I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all members of my subcommittee, for their attendance at meetings and their earnest efforts toward economy. As the report shows, the full committee approved the subcommittee's proposal to sustain the House figure for Post Office Department appropriations, and to allow only a small increase—about 1 percent—over the House allowance in certain appropriations for the Treasury Department. The subcommittee took more than 550 pages of testimony covering every item in the bill, between the period January 25 and March 7, 1950. The members of the subcommittee, of which I am chairman, are the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

Also, on Post Office items, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

This chapter provides a total sum of $2,760,305,360 in cash appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Department's 1951 operating expenses. This sum is only $6,200,360 over the House allowance, is $53,073,740 under the budget estimates, and only $149,608,360 over the 1950 appropriations, and the increase is related only to Treasury appropriations. The committee approved the House recommendation for the Post Office Department, except to delete the postal deficiency language limitation which placed a ceiling on the amount payable from general funds of the Treasury.

As to the $6,200,360 increase recommended for the Treasury items, over 85 percent of the amount is in two items, namely, $3,964,000 to defray the costs for replacing six Coast Guard aircraft, which amount, added to the House allowance of $8,665,000, will provide $12,629,000, the budget estimate for replacing 29 aircraft; $1,335,000 for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of which $900,000 is to meet wage-board increases granted under law to unclassified employees, and $435,000 to print urgently needed currency.

The remaining 15 percent concerned, in the main, the following items: $306,360 for the Customs Service, which will provide $148,860 to retain the 1950 personnel strength, and $157,500 to fill about 45 of the 93 new positions requested to cope with the increased workload of 6 percent in imports over the 1949 level, and an additional 10 percent anticipated in 1951, and an increase of about 10 percent in receipts over 1950. Records show that $416,719,146 was collected between July 1, 1949, and June 27 in the 1950 fiscal year, as compared to $379,316,866 for the same period in the prior year; $158,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics, which will permit the employment of 8 new agents in addition to the House allowance of 4, and will restore to $150,000 the estimate for purchase of much needed evidence; $150,000 for the Secret Service, which will permit the filling of about 19 of the 25 positions reduced by the House, and will provide additional funds for other obligations, all urgently needed to help reduce the huge backlog of over 19,000 pending cases.

The committee approved the House figure, which allowed 1,000 more enforcement agents, making a total of 7,000 since 1949, and $1,000,000 for the Reserve training program in the Coast Guard.

SHIPMENTS OF BRITISH GASOLINE AND OILS TO CHINA—SUPPORT OF UNITED NATIONS IN KOREAN WAR

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a special dispatch to the New York Times, dated July 13, states:

Sale of British gasoline and oils from here to China is booming as a result of the suspension of petroleum exports to Communist China by local United States companies.

At the behest of the State Department Socony and Caltex shut down completely on the supply of petroleum products to the China mainland early this month.

London decided that the British Shell agencies, which with Socony and Caltex comprise the big three of the Far East oil business, would not be required to follow suit.

The British Asiatic Petroleum Co. here not only is now filling its own normal quota of exports to China but also is moving into the gap left by the elimination of United States supplies. Communist government agencies in China are clamoring for maximum cargoes and local middlemen as well are buying up gasoline and oil wherever they can for profitable resale to mainland China.

The dispatch proceeds:

With no imports coming in to convert into cash, these representatives may have to depend on the home office for remittances to keep going. The Communists have refused exit permits and the right to make Chinese staff cuts in keeping with the reduced business.

Mr. President, I ask, how long are we to continue to supply funds to ECA countries, the basic reason and foundation for which is to stop the expansion of communism, but at the same time permit those countries to furnish strategic materials to Red China, which in turn, no doubt filters them to the very countries which are fighting our soldiers on the Korean front? I ask that question.

I expect to make some further observations upon this subject when the item providing appropriations for the ECA comes before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. President, the expansion of communism cannot be stopped by appeasing communism in China while at the same time we are fighting a war against Red Communists in Korea. If we are right in what we are doing in Korea, we ought to see to it that the countries which are receiving aid from us do not ship strategic materials to the enemy, at the fighting line, to be used by the enemy to kill American boys. That is what is happening this very morning.

Another item was published today in the Baltimore Sun which interests me. It is an Associated Press dispatch from London, as follows:

Government sources reported today Britain will try to stay out of the ground fighting in Korea as long as she can.

The Government's view was said to be that Britain already is making a big contribution to western security in the Far East by holding the Malayan and Hong Kong sectors of the western line in Asia.

Britain, they said, has neither offered nor been asked by the United States to send ground forces to Korea.

I ask unanimous consent that the two articles from which I have read may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of July 14, 1950]

BRITISH OIL SALES TO RED CHINA BOOM—UNITED STATES BAN AIDS SHELL CONCERN, BUT PEIPING STILL GETS LESS THAN IT DID MONTH AGO

HONG KONG, July 13.—Sale of British gasoline and oils from here to China is booming as a result of the suspension of petroleum exports to Communist China by local United States companies.

At the behest of the State Department Socony and Caltex shut down completely on the supply of petroleum products to the China mainland early this month.

London decided that the British Shell agencies, which with Socony and Caltex comprise the big three of the Far East oil business, would not be required to follow suit.

The British Asiatic Petroleum Co. here not only is now filling its own normal quota of exports to China but also is moving into the gap left by the elimination of United States supplies. Communist Government agencies in China are clamoring for maximum cargos and local middlemen as well are buying up gasoline and oil wherever they can for profitable resale to mainland China. The British company is abiding by the Anglo-United States agreement not to sell aviation fuels to the Chinese mainland. The only gasoline that is known to have gone to the mainland through here recently resulted from a deal made in a South American country.

Before this month's shutdown of American sales Socony, Caltex, and Asiatic Petroleum were sending to the Chinese mainland about 12 percent of the amounts of gasoline and oil sold to China in pre-Communist days. It was considered that this took care of restricted civilian needs and involved the sale of about 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 50,000 barrels of Diesel oil monthly.

Asiatic Petroleum at present is not in a position to take over the business dropped by the United States companies. The Chinese mainland, consequently, is receiving considerably less than a month ago, but the fear in American quarters here is that whatever amounts are acquired may go either to the Chinese Communists or the North Korean military machine. One aspect of the situation that is worrying Socony and Caltex is the position of their representatives in Shanghai. Three Socony and four Caltex American employees are being held by the Communists as virtual hostages. Delivery of oil has been one of the means of easing Communist pressure and of paying the Chinese staff and other expenses.

With no imports coming in to convert into cash these representatives may have to depend on the home office for remittances to keep going. The Communists have refused exit permits and the right to make Chinese staff cuts in keeping with the reduced business.

[From the Baltimore Sun of July 13, 1950]

FEELS TROOPS ARE NEEDED IN OTHER AREAS—BUT GOVERNMENT WOULD REVIEW POLICY IF UNITED STATES SENT AN SOS

LONDON, July 12.—Government sources reported today Britain will try to stay out of the ground fighting in Korea as long as she can.

The Government's view was said to be that Britain already is making a big contribution to western security in the Far East by holding the Malayan and Hong Kong sectors of the western line in Asia.

Britain, they said, has neither offered nor been asked by the United States to send ground forces to Korea.

The Government's policy would, of course, be reviewed if an American SOS did come along.

BUILDING UP ARMED FORCES

This information came after Defense Minister Emmanuel Shinwell told the Commons three times this afternoon that the Korean situation had produced a state of "grave anxiety."

Shinwell told questioners Britain, because of world tension, is both building up its armed forces and rearming them as quickly as possible.

He said he was not complacent about what has been achieved and added: "There is still a great deal to be done."

APPRECIATES ROLE

The Government sources who are in a position to know what goes on between London and Washington, say the American administration fully appreciates the role Britain is playing now in Asia.

American leaders were said to understand this country's military resources already are overstrained by her commitments in the rich Malayan Federation (where it is fighting a Red-led resistance movement) and in strategic Hong Kong (where a 40,000-strong garrison is being maintained off the mainland of Red China).

The American decision to cordon off Formosa has, in British eyes, indefinitely postponed an attack on the strategic fortress island by Chinese Communists.

EXPECT RED PRESSURE

British military experts reportedly think that the Chinese Reds will have men enough and energy enough to exert military pressure against the West elsewhere.

One obvious place would be Hong Kong, the informants suggested.

The British, therefore, argue it would be crazy for them to pull troops out of Hong Kong and send them to Korea.

The same, they claim, applies to Malaya where a much strengthened garrison has been able to make little impression on the hard core of the guerrillas after 4 years of fighting.

Mr. WHERRY. The President of the United States says we are flying the United Nations flag in South Korea and that the general in charge is General MacArthur. If that be true, there ought to be United Nations support in this action. I should like to know why the United States has not called upon the United Nations to send ground troops to Korea. Certainly we need help in Korea. I think a demand ought to be made not only for British troops but it ought to be made immediately for any troops under the United Nations, because, as I understand, the President of the United States is operating under the resolution adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, which he says is now in force, in an attempt to put down the difficulty in Korea.

I ask the question, Mr. President: Why has not the administration asked for the support in Korea of other members of the United Nations to enforce this so-called police action?

STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AFFECTING SENATOR WILEY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, yesterday I inserted in the RECORD a letter which I addressed to Hon. Charles Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The letter appears at page 10046 of the RECORD. The date of the letter was July 11. Up to the present time I have received no answer to the matters contained in that letter. So today I am making a few remarks in addition to those I made yesterday on the subject discussed in my letter.

Mr. President, the Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan, recently visited the State of Wisconsin. Among other things, he tried to convince the farmers of that great Commonwealth that their senior Senator voted against their best interests when he voted on June 26 of this year to send the so-called commodity credit bill, H. R. 6567, back to conference. In my humble judgment, the Secretary misrepresented the facts in an effort to seek political advantage.

I may say that I recently read a biography of Secretary Brannan. I gathered from it that he was a fine, outstanding Christian gentleman. But when I read what the Secretary was reported to have said in Wisconsin, which misrepresented the facts, the idea being, of course, to influence the farm folks of Wisconsin, I felt that I should first write him and call his attention to the statement he had made and ask him why he made and how he could make such a misrepresentation.

My own philosophy, Mr. President, is that if I cannot say something particularly good about a person, I do not indulge in unwarranted and unjustified statements. In this particular instance, because our country is now engaged in battle, it seems more important than ever that persons in high places should follow that technique.

On the occasion referred to, Mr. President, as the vote will show, I voted for a measure which was sponsored by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and was for the purpose of protecting the farm interests of the United States. However, the statement to which I now refer was made to confuse the thinking of that great segment of the people in my State.

Although it probably is of no great consequence so far as I personally am concerned, it does indicate that into our country has come what we have known as psychological warfare, a method which through the centuries certain elements of society have used, and in regard to which they have said, "If we think the end in view is desirable, that will justify any action we may take."

Mr. President, in this case the end in view, of course, is to eliminate the Senator from Wisconsin. Accordingly, in line with that point of view, any lies or misrepresentations which are made are, I suppose, considered justifiable, on the basis of that kind of fallacious reasoning. However, I had a higher concept of Secretary Brannan than that, because of what I had read about him.

I have consulted with those who participated in that vote. As I remember, the vote on the floor of the Senate was about evenly divided on this particular measure. So the Democrats and the Republicans have rather gotten mixed up on this subject. On the other hand, everyone agrees that the Magnuson amendment, as adopted by the Senate, was in favor of the farm interests of the United States. However, when that amendment went to conference, the conferees voted to delete it. Thereafter, when the conference report came before the Senate, the issue was whether we should stick by our former convictions. The vote on that question again was almost evenly divided.

The point I make is that, instead of explaining the situation accurately, as should be done by a man in high Government office, the Secretary of Agriculture went to Wisconsin—as indicated in the letter which I addressed to him, and which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the page stated—and misrepresented the entire picture.

So, Mr. President, I am saying that in my humble judgment Secretary Brannan misrepresented the facts in an effort to gain political advantage. The vote to reject the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill and to request a further conference was not a vote against the farmers of the country; it was a vote in favor of the farmers, as I shall demonstrate, and was equally important for the taxpayers.

For more than 3 years the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], a distinguished Member of this body and a distinguished member of the Democratic Party and many others among us have sought to secure the enactment of legislation which will protect the price-support program and similar farm programs from excessive and ruinous imports. The only issue at stake in the vote to reject the conference report and to request a further conference was whether the farmers who cooperate with their Government through marketing agreements, acreage allotments, and price supports, are to have the continuance of those programs threatened by imports. The only question at issue was whether it was sound policy to support prices, on the one hand, but to deny the President an effective tool with which to deal with agricultural imports, on the other hand. Secretary Brannan must have known that. If he did not, he was ignorant; and as Secretary of Agriculture he should not be so ignorant. If he knew that to be so, then he knew he was misrepresenting the fact when he made the statement he did make. My basis for that statement is to be found in the remarks made by my Democratic colleagues.

To illustrate that point, I wish to quote from a speech made in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the chief sponsor of the amendment in controversy, and a Democrat. I shall quote from the statement he made on the subject of rejecting the conference report and requesting a further conference. I quote now from page 9161 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 26, 1950; this is what the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] said then:

> Mr. President, before presenting further arguments for rejecting the report I want to clarify two important points which are involved. The so-called commodity credit bill, House bill 6567, as passed by the House, was a very simple and short bill. It merely increased the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2,000,000,000. Sections 1 and 2 of the Senate bill conform exactly to the House version, both in language and in purpose.
>
> The question of increasing, by $2,000,000,000, the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, therefore, was not in controversy when the bill went to conference. Both House and Senate were in complete agreement that the CCC's borrowing authority should be increased.
>
> In consequence, any Senator who votes with me to reject this conference report cannot be accused, by that action, of being against the farmers of this country. Irrespective of whether we send this bill back to conference, a $2,000,000,000 increase in the CCC's borrowing authority is assured.
>
> The only question before the conferees had to do with section 3 of the Senate version of House bill 6567. Section 3 is the so-called Magnuson-Morse amendment. In reality, section 3 is in the nature of a substitute for section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act as it now stands. If we reject the conference report today, section 3, the Magnuson-Morse amendment, again will be the only issue before the conferees.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield for a question.

Mr. MUNDT. Is the Senator from Wisconsin aware that he is not the only Senator on the Republican side of the aisle who is being accused of having voted against the Commodity Credit Corporation—and in being accused of that is being accused maliciously and inaccurately—as a result of having supported the amendment submitted by the Senator from Washington, a good member of the Democratic Party, in order to stop imports of certain agricultural products?

I am sure the Senator recalls, as I do, that on page 8171 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Senator from Wisconsin is listed, in the yea-and-nay vote, as having voted in favor of the authorization of $2,000,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation. That was clear then. However, apparently there has been a Nation-wide program on the part of the Democratic high command to smear unjustifiably and maliciously those who tried to protect against such imports. Is the Senator from Wisconsin aware of that?

Mr. WILEY. Yes, I am. However, I did not know that in other States Secretary Brannan had made attacks similar to the one which occurred in my State. There he named me, and he falsified the record.

I am very sorry to see a man in high position act in such a way. As Secretary of Agriculture, he should have known the true facts. If he did know them, he should not lie about them; he should not go before the country and speak in the way he did.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. In Secretary Brannan's entirely unwarranted political attack upon the Senator from Wisconsin, did the Cabinet officer attack with equal vehemence the author of the amendment, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], a member of his own party?

Mr. WILEY. Of course not; he never even mentioned him, nor did he bring out in any way whatever in his statement the relationship of the Senator from Washington to the amendment. The whole idea was, as I have already stated, to misrepresent, as anyone who reads the RECORD can see.

However, of course the difficulty we face in connection with the propaganda war which some persons have learned so well from Hitler is that the truth never catches up with a lie. In my State of Wisconsin the whole purpose is to capture the farmers' vote, as occurred in 1948, by misrepresenting the facts in connection with the bill to which I have referred. The farmers were scared then, and they are scared now. The Democratic Party has handed us the oleo package, with the result that today in Wisconsin milk is selling for less than $3 a hundred, which is a little more than 5 cents a quart. The farmers cannot produce milk on that basis, and so they are in a mood to reach out for anyone who, I suppose, they think has succor for them. However, we never expect that men in high places will stoop to such tactics as this, even in a pre-primary campaign. Certainly I did not expect that of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WILEY. I yield for a question.

Mr. YOUNG. Is the Senator aware that this is a Nation-wide smear campaign? The same type of propaganda is today being directed against me in North Dakota, and I am one of the authors of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill itself, and as one who voted for increasing the borrowing power of that Corporation.

Furthermore, is the Senator from Wisconsin, who has always been very close to the farmers and fought their battles all the way, aware of the fact that the Magnuson amendment, so far as one of the major commodities of Wisconsin is concerned—and I speak of rye—was more important than money itself, in affording support to that program. We have imported more than half as much rye from Canada as we ourselves produced. Canadian rye has been supplying almost all our domestic needs. Is the Senator aware that the Magnuson amendment in itself would have prohibited the importation of this Canadian rye, and that there would have been no need whatever of a price-support program, so far as that commodity is concerned, if we had stopped imports, or perhaps stopped only half the imports?

Mr. WILEY. I know that the purpose of the Magnuson amendment was to benefit the Nation at large. It would have given to the President the power, which he could have used efficiently and effectively, to stop imports which are demoralizing the farm market. I know that to be the case. I also have knowledge, now, as I have been assured by the Senator from North Dakota, that this misrepresentation has gone much further than my own State. I did not know that it had been directed specifically against any other Senator because I did not know that Secretary Brannan was in the other States hammering away with false statements.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WILEY. I yield for another question.

Mr. YOUNG. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the Magnuson amendment would also have applied to potatoes, of

which, during the past year, when we had a 50,000,000-bushel surplus, we imported more than 12,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes? Is it not true that the importation of the 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes had a more depressing effect on our market than possibly our own surplus, and that the Magnuson amendment would be an effective means of stopping Canadian imports?

Mr. WILEY. I am satisfied that, had the Magnuson-Morse amendment become the law of the land, and had this tool or mechanism been made available to the President, and he had used it effectively, it would have been beneficial to the general welfare, and particularly to the welfare of the farm segment of the population.

Mr. President, I had finished quoting the language of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], found on page 9161 of the RECORD, when I yielded for questions by my distinguished associates. I now resume the reading of the statement which I have prepared.

I have just quoted what the sponsor of the Magnuson-Morse amendment said on the floor of the Senate when he urged rejection of the conference report on the commodity credit bill. I now quote a few more statements to illustrate further the real problem that was before us—the real significance of the vote alluded to by the Secretary of Agriculture when he visited Wisconsin recently.

The senior Senator from Washington at another point in his remarks said:

> Some reasonable machinery for preventing destruction of domestic farm programs must be assured, otherwise the taxpayers of this country will resist and ultimately eliminate both the farm program and the reciprocal trade program.

It was to insure against that very real danger that the senior Senator from Wisconsin supported the Magnuson-Morse amendment originally, and voted to send the commodity credit bill back to conference when he became convinced that the conferees had compromised the Magnuson-Morse amendment out of the bill entirely. They had emasculated it, indeed, they had eliminated that vital instrument, which should have remained in the bill as it was passed by the Senate. But the Senate conferees reneged on it.

Most of the great farm organizations of the United States supported the position of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] I emphasize that point, and I hope that my people back home will realize that a lie was told, and that the truth may now serve as an antidote.

I repeat that most of the great farm organizations supported the position of Senators MAGNUSON and MORSE, along with that of the rest of us who voted to return the bill to conference. At this point I ask that there be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the vote, as it appears in the RECORD of that date, showing the names of Senators who voted for and those who voted against the Magnuson amendment, as shown, in reverse, by the vote on agreeing to the conference report.

There being no objection, the statement of the vote in question was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. A vote of "yea" would be a vote in favor of the conference report, and a vote of "nay" would be a vote against the conference report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], who is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family. Were the Senator from Illinois present, he would vote "yea." Were I permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. O'MAHONEY (when Mr. HUNT'S name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent on official business. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. HOEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, attending the sessions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate representing the United States.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea" and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea" and the Senator from Idaho would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who is absent by the leave of the Senate, is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], who is also absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea," and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "nay," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 35, nays 35, as follows:

Yeas—35: Anderson, Benton, Chapman, Connally, Douglas, Ellender, Fulbright, Gillette, Green, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Humphrey, Johnson of Colorado, Johnson of Texas, Kefauver, Kerr, Leahy, Lehman, McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, McMahon, Maybank, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Robertson, Russell, Sparkman, Stennis, Thomas of Utah, Tydings, Withers.

Nays—35: Bricker, Bridges, Butler, Cain, Cordon, Darby, Donnell, Ecton, Ferguson, Frear, Gurney, Hendrickson, Ives, Jenner, Kem, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, McFarland, Magnuson, Malone, Martin, Millikin, Morse, Mundt, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Smith of Maine, Smith of New Jersey, Taft, Tobey, Watkins, Wherry, Wiley, Williams.

Not voting—26: Aiken, Brewster, Byrd, Capehart, Chavez, Downey, Dworshak, Eastland, Flanders, George, Graham, Hickenlooper, Hoey, Hunt, Johnston of South Carolina, Kilgore, Langer, Long, Lucas, Myers, O'Conor, Taylor, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thye, Vandenberg, Young.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this question the yeas are 35, the nays are 35. Under the Constitution the President of the Senate, having the right to vote in case of a tie, casts his vote in the affirmative. The conference report is agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the able Senator name the farm organizations to which he has referred?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; I am coming to that.

On page 9168 of the June 26 RECORD, the text of two telegrams quoted by the

senior Senator from Washington appear. Let me read them:

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives strongly urges your support of original text Magnuson amendment CCC bill when it reaches Senate floor. We believe language suggested by conferees is not adequate to give United States farmers protection they urgently need against injurious imports.

JOHN J. RIGGLE,
Assistant Secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

I continue quoting:

The National Grange appreciates and hopes you will continue to insist on the Magnuson amendment in the CCC bill. We feel it is vital to any program of price supports.

ALBERT S. GOSS,
Master, the National Grange.

Here the National Grange and the National Council of Farm Cooperatives are supporting to the hilt our insistence that the commodity credit bill go back to conference. Certainly no one will accuse Albert S. Goss and John J. Riggle of being against the farmers of the country.

The people and the farmers of Wisconsin are directly interested in milk production. We are the greatest milk-producing State in the Nation. What did the National Milk Producers Federation think about our insistence that the commodity credit bill go back to conference? In floor debate the senior Senator from Louisiana, a Democrat, quoted from a letter addressed to him by that organization on June 26. The text of the letter will be found on page 9170 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Let me quote:

At the thirty-third annual meeting in November 1949, the federation adopted a resolution with respect to import controls, which reads as follows:

We had in mind the impact of all these imports upon the farmers of America. That is the issue. I continue the quotation:

We recommend as permanent legislation the repeal of subsection (f) of section 22 of the AAA. In the enactment of legislation to provide that no international agreement shall hereafter be entered into by the United States or renewed, or permitted to extend beyond its earliest permissible termination date which would be in contravention of said section 22.

Parenthetically, Mr. President, I wish to point out that the language which I have just read is almost word for word the language of the Magnuson-Morse amendment. That amendment was in practically the same language. I continue to quote:

Our people believe the original language of the Magnuson-Morse amendment accomplishes the original objective of speeding procedure and yet safeguarding it in the hands of the Agriculture Department, which is informed and prepared to act as rapidly as inquiries into the problem may indicate.

On the other hand, we believe the conference report version is not clear enough for us to predict the interpretation which may later be put on paragraph (f).

Mr. President, here is a great farm organization, the National Milk Producers' Federation, saying precisely what the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and those who supported them contended. It was for this reason that I voted to send the bill back to conference.

In closing, Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, and of anyone else interested, to the hearings on the bill increasing the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Anyone who will read the statements of farm organizations' representatives contained at pages 379 to 389 will become convinced that a vote to send the Commodity Credit bill back to conference was not a vote against, but a vote for, the farmers of the Nation.

Here are some organizations which endorsed the Magnuson-Morse amendment:

National Grange, National Council of Farm Cooperatives, National Milk Producers Federation, National Renderers Association, Western State Meat Packers Association, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Northwest Nut Growers, American Hop Growers Association, National Apple Institute, Northwest Horticultural Council and the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association. In addition, the Farm Bureau Federation endorsed that part of the amendment dealing directly with control of agriculture imports which threatened a price-support program.

In view of all this, it seems incredible—and I weigh my words—that even in a political campaign, which apparently is on for the farm vote not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the Nation, anyone, in an attempt to confuse the voters and get them to go the wrong way again, could make such an irresponsible statement as that the vote of the senior Senator from Wisconsin to send the commodity-credit bill back to conference for clarification of the Magnuson-Morse amendment was a vote against the farmers of the country.

If they want to argue that issue, I have no objection; but when men in high places, holding positions in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, go into a State and misrepresent and misstate the facts, as was done in this instance, it is going pretty far. Again I say parenthetically, that in the 12 years I have been a Member of this body I have never risen to criticize. I do not believe in it. But this was a direct attack upon my action. It was unprovoked, and it misrepresented my action to the group of people to whom for 12 years I have sought to give the best that is within me.

Mr. President, the milk industry of Wisconsin represents 50 percent of the economic lifeblood of Wisconsin. Those engaged in that industry are small farmers, and they are going through their second Gethsemane at this time. As I stated before, anyone who is in poor economic health is generally looking for a rope to catch hold of. If Mr. Brannan had argued his plan and had told them about his contemplated plan, it would have been a different matter.

As everyone knows, a bill can be introduced into the Senate looking like a canary bird; it can be amended in committee until it looks like a chicken hawk; and, finally, it may look like a jackass after it has been in conference and returns to the Senate floor.

We have no Brannan plan before this body or before the House. There are six or seven plans contemplated. Many efforts have been made to get people to think that economic laws can be changed by legislation.

So, Mr. President, in view of all the facts, it seems incredible that anyone, especially a member of the Cabinet, could reach the conclusion that the vote of the senior Senator from Wisconsin and the votes of the other Senators indicated in the RECORD, who represent farming sections of the Nation, to send the bill back to conference for clarification of the Magnuson-Morse amendment, was a vote against the farmers.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Assuming that the motion to send the bill back to conference had been agreed to, and the committee would not again report the bill, what would the Senator say as to whether the farmers of Wisconsin would have been injured in any way by the failure of the Congress to provide additional borrowing power to the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. WILEY. There are too many "ifs" in that question, as was said by the late President Roosevelt. The Senator from Illinois knows that the Congress could not have adjourned under any circumstances until that bill was passed. We were voting on one issue, as was said by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] on the floor and reechoed by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and other Senators. We were fighting for one issue, and that was to stop the disintegrating influence of imports upon the markets of this country. The majority leader knows that was the issue. I do not want him to go off the deep end now by attempting to apologize indirectly for the direct misrepresentation of the facts.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not going off the deep end, but the Senator from Wisconsin is already off the deep end as a result of what he has said. What we were attempting to do in that bill was to give the Commodity Credit Corporation additional borrowing power. That was the big issue, not the issue with respect to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Oregon. That was incidental to the proposal which came from the Secretary of Agriculture. In truth and in fact, the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington was a separate and distinct matter and should have been so considered, but he sought to tack it to the bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, thereby, in my opinion, attempting to injure the Commodity Credit Corporation.

I say that those Senators who voted to send the bill back to conference were doing something extremely unfair and injurious to the American farmers. If the Senator wants to fight out the Magnuson amendment on its merits, that is one thing; but do not tack it onto a measure involving additional borrowing power for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and involving the lifeblood of the farmers. That is exactly what the Senator was doing when he voted to send the bill back to conference.

Mr. WILEY. I now understand where the Secretary of Agriculture got his misrepresentations. I should not say it, but I am ashamed that the Senator from Illinois, who represents a great agricultural State, should make such a statement as the one he has made. He knows very well that under no circumstances could Congress have adjourned until the Commodity Credit Corporation bill was ready for action.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President——

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall have it very soon.

Mr. WILEY. I do not like these autocratic methods, even on the part of the majority leader. That is what we find has been going on—the Hitlerian technique or the Stalin technique of misrepresenting the facts. The Senator is coming to the rescue of Mr. Brannan whose plan at first the President would not approve, and then went into a number of States and approved it. Yet the Senator from Illinois is now trying to justify Mr. Brannan's nefarious conduct toward fellow Senators. I would not do that if I were he.

Mr. LUCAS. Will my distinguished friend yield?

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know what the Senator is talking about.

Mr. WILEY. It is not the first time that the Senator has refused to register.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know what the Senator is talking about when he says that I am defending someone. The only thing I am trying to point out, Mr. President, in connection with the argument which the Senator has made, is that there was before the Senate a bill the purpose of which was to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Surely the Senator will not say that the Magnuson amendment was the chief issue involved. The issue was whether we would increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the benefit of the farmers of America, including the farmers of Wisconsin. Certainly the farmers of Wisconsin are directly concerned with certain mandatory support-price programs, which the Congress provided for the benefit of the farmers last year when it passed the Anderson bill.

The Brannan plan has nothing to do with what I am talking about now. I am not misrepresenting anything. The Senator can charge me with making misrepresentations if he wishes to do so. However, the fact of the matter is that he is becoming a little bit excited. Probably Secretary Brannan went into his State and made a speech. The Senator is a candidate for reelection, and I do not blame him for making an address for home consumption. That is agreeable to me. However, the point I am making is that one must either believe that the Magnuson amendment was the chief issue involved, or that the question of increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation was the principal issue. Senators who voted to send the bill back to conference were striking a blow at the Commodity Credit Corporation. So far as I am concerned, there cannot be any argument about it. I am not trying to misrepresent anything. I am not trying to take advantage of my good friend from Wisconsin. I would not do that. However, I think we should keep the record straight.

Mr. WILEY. I have followed what I call the sophistry of my good and distinguished friend from Illinois. In doing so I have in mind the approach to this very serious matter which the Senator from Illinois has made. The Senator from Illinois knows as well as I do that his distinguished colleague [Mr. DOUGLAS] and half of his group in the Senate voted in favor of the Magnuson amendment. They were convinced that the Magnuson amendment involved a very vital factor in the protection of the economic health of the farm segment of the country. The conferees eliminated the amendment. As I have already stated, there was no dispute about the $2,000,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation. That was not in issue. We are ready to prove it. The question was whether the report should go back to conference, to see if the Senate conferees would not fight for what we had determined was in the interest of the farmers and in the interest of the country as a whole. That was the issue.

I said that it ill behooves the Senator from Illinois to rise on the floor of the Senate and slander the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. He knows that throughout the whole debate there was no question about the $2,000,000,000. It was a question of whether the amendment should be reinstated. Therefore I am sorry that the distinguished Senator from Illinois indulges in that kind of political tactic. It is a tactic, Mr. President, which is being indulged in entirely too often. Would to God that we could play the political game on as high a level as the British. They do not do things like that. They do not go forth and smear anyone. In that respect we have a statute in Wisconsin which has teeth in it. We shall see to it that the issues are argued in Wisconsin, and we will not permit any of this nefarious Brannan conduct to be repeated.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not care to take up much time on this matter. However, the Senator from Wisconsin seems to think I have slandered someone. He has made some very unusual remarks in the course of the debate. That is perfectly all right so far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned. I understand what the Senator is trying to do when he talks about the sophistry of the Senator from Illinois. He should know what sophistry is, judging by some of the speeches he has made on the floor of the Senate since I have been a Member. So far as I am concerned, it is not a question of politics at all. I entered the argument only in the hope of trying to keep the record straight.

It is not a question of smearing anyone. I would not do that to the Senator from Wisconsin. I repeat what I said a moment ago. Every Senator who voted to recommit the bill to the conference committee was certainly much more interested in the Magnuson amendment than he was in the continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to its additional borrowing power. In other words, there was no Magnuson amendment in the bill when it was first introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That amendment was introduced later. The sole question was whether or not the corn farmers, wheat farmers, peanut farmers, and dairy farmers, and all other farmers throughout the United States were to have the benefit of the Commodity Credit Corporation's additional borrowing power. The bill called for a $2,000,000,000 increase in its borrowing authority, and that was the sole issue. That was the only issue that we should have been voting on.

Whenever a bill affecting the Commodity Credit Corporation comes before the Senate someone attempts to tack onto it an amendment with a view of emasculating or impairing the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. I know that some persons are not in favor of the present farm law. One of the ways to injure that law is to cripple the Commodity Credit Corporation. I say the Magnuson amendment had no business and no place in the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. The purpose of the amendment is important, of course. I do not deny the importance of what the Magnuson amendment seeks to do. However, that issue should be fought out on its merits. It should not be used as an attempt to scuttle the Commodity Credit Corporation or to impair its effectiveness. That would have been the effect of attaching such an amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. No one can tell me, Mr. President, that Senators who voted to send the bill back to conference were not more interested in the Magnuson amendment than they were in attempting to see that the Commodity Credit Corporation received additional borrowing power to carry on the whole farm program. That is my position. Other Senators may take a different position if they wish; but no one will fool the American farmer as a result of such a situation.

It is true that I represent many farmers in my State of Illinois. I do not know how they feel about the Magnuson amendment. I do not know that they have communicated with me on that point. However, it would not make any

difference whether a farm organization was in favor of or against the Magnuson amendment because in my view the amendment had no place in the Commodity Credit Corporation bill.

That is the situation in a nutshell, Mr. President. I do not know what happened in Wisconsin, and I care less, with respect to what Secretary Brannan said there. I am not defending Secretary Brannan. I am not defending his plan. It has nothing to do with what the Senator from Illinois is talking about. I am talking about the fundamental and basic principle involved in our farm program, and I shall always defend that principle.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. I shall be glad to yield for a question. I hope the Senator will not slander me, though.

Mr. WILEY. I could say, as someone has said, that that would be impossible. However, I will not say that.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish the Senator would proceed with his question; then I shall answer him.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that when the majority leader takes the position which he has taken, after the Senate of the United States adopted the amendment—and, mind you, after the voice of the Senate had spoken—it seems to me he is taking an autocratic position when he says that the amendment has no place in the bill. We have too many symptoms of that kind in Government, Mr. President. This is a government of the people. After all, a majority rules in the Senate. The Senate had spoken on the subject. That is the only retort I wish to make to the Senator's sophisticated manner of replying in this case.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I note that the distinguished majority leader made some reference to those who voted for or supported the Magnuson amendment having had other or different views from those of the Senator from Illinois. Coming from a great agricultural State, which I am trying to represent in the United States Senate, I should like to observe that the distinguished Senator from Illinois can put any inference he desires on my position, but I wish to say for the RECORD, and I will say it publicly or otherwise that so far as my support of the Magnuson amendment is concerned, which is pretty well understood in my State, there was no intention of injuring in any way the Commodity Credit Corporation or of interfering with the proposal to increase its borrowing power. But the farmers throughout the length and breadth of the State of Kansas believed that the farming interests should be protected, and that the Magnuson amendment was a fundamentally sound amendment.

I do not intend to sit silent in the United States Senate and have words put into my mouth, or implications made as to my attitude. I thought that in fairness I should say something about this question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for the statement he has made. I did not attempt to put any words in his mouth or to draw any inferences.

Let me follow this matter a little further. Everyone who understands the position of the President of the United States must be aware that he would have vetoed the Commodity Credit Corporation bill if the Magnuson amendment had been attached to it. Every day we delayed action on the bill we delayed the Commodity Credit Corporation from fixing support prices upon all the commodities which are produced in this country.

Mr. WILEY. That is a new argument.

Mr. LUCAS. It is a new argument, but it is a good argument, and I know what I am talking about, because I was interested in a particular product, namely, honey, and the officials of the Department would not put any support price on honey until the bill was passed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. No; not for the moment. I am sure that if we had passed the bill with the Magnuson amendment attached to it the bill would have been vetoed, and I suppose, under the argument made by the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Kansas, notwithstanding that fact, if it had come back to the Senate, they would have voted to override the veto, notwithstanding the basic legislation dealing with the Commodity Credit Corporation. In other words, we could have used dilatory arguments causing delay and delay until no additional borrowing power at all would have been provided for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. President, that is the position I take, and I shall continue to maintain it. I say that the action on the part of Senators who sought to attach to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill an amendment which really had no business being there was unjust to the fundamental and basic principle involved in the Commodity Credit Corporation measure, and certainly an injustice to the American farmer.

FULTON LEWIS, JR.—ARTICLES BY CHARLES VAN DEVANDER AND EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK POST

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on June 21 and June 22 I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD two articles by Mr. Charles Van Devander and an editorial from the New York Post referring to certain official documents of the Nazi government which were said to have been found in Berlin by the United States Army and said now to be in the possession of this Government.

The articles attracted my attention, Mr. President, because of their serious allegations with regard to the activities of Mr. Fulton Lewis, Jr., a national radio commentator on the Mutual network. The documents are alleged to show that Mr. Lewis had close relations with the Nazi government and its representatives here in America in 1940, a very critical moment in world history.

In view of the importance and seriousness of the charges, I wrote on June 22 to the Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson, and to the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, asking whether the story in the New York Post was accurate and whether the documents did actually exist and were in the possession of our Government. It was my strong feeling that if the story was inaccurate the newspaper should be severely reprimanded and Mr. Lewis' reputation cleared. On the other hand, I felt that if the documents did exist and were in our Government's possession they should not be kept secret from the American people.

My letters to the Secretaries, the texts of which were the same, I ask to have incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the text of the letters was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The New York Post has quoted extensively in the past 2 days from what are asserted to be German Government documents relating to the pre-Pearl Harbor activities of Fulton Lewis, Jr., the radio commentator.

These documents, if they are genuine, indicate that Mr. Lewis secretly approached a member of the German Embassy staff in the summer of 1940. He is said to have suggested to this Nazi agent that Hitler seek the aid of President Roosevelt in an effort to persuade Mr. Churchill to end his senseless and pig-headed resistance to a complete Nazi victory in Europe. This, you will recall, was at a time when Hitler and Stalin were in alliance and when Great Britain was facing the Nazis alone.

In the published reports the documents in question are described as messages which were sent in code to Berlin from Habana and Washington. It is stated that they were found by the United States Army in official files in Germany after the war, and are now in the possession of this Government.

If such documents actually exist and are in the possession of the United States Government, I am amazed that they are being kept secret from the American people. I consider it the clear duty of the agency which has control over them to make them public so that this very serious charge against a widely heard radio commentator can be discussed in the open. According to the New York Post, Mr. Lewis has denied to a representative of that newspaper that any such incident occurred.

The charge that a prominent radio commentator secretly collaborated with Nazi agents and offered free advice to Hitler is a shocking one. It is equally shocking to me that this Government, if it has information of this sort, should withhold it from the American people.

I cannot conceive of any reason why the full truth about this matter should not be promptly revealed. I therefore am inquiring of you whether to your knowledge such documents were found in the German files and whether they are now in your possession. If they are, I request that you make the copies available to me.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on June 28 and on July 7 I received replies from Secretary Johnson informing me that after a search within the Depart-

ment of Defense, the documents had not been found in his Department's files and that a further search would be made in Germany.

On July 30 I received the following reply from Assistant Secretary of State, Jack K. McFall:

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: This is in reply to your letter of June 22.

I am enclosing a copy of a certificate made by Dr. G. Bernard Noble, Chief of the Division of Historical Policy Research. This certificate is self-explanatory, and I believe answers your question.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. MCFALL,
Assistant Secretary.

The certificate which was mentioned in and attached to Mr. McFall's letter reads as follows:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dispatch quoted in the attached entry in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 21, 1950, is an accurate translation from a document captured by the Allied forces in Germany. The microfilm of the original of this document is now in the joint custody of the United States and British Governments. This document is part of a collection of captured German documents which are now being edited under a joint British-American program and will be published in due course.

G. BERNARD NOBLE,
Chief, Division of Historical Policy Research, Department of State.

I have asked the State Department to make the original German documents available to me for public information, and I trust the Department will soon do so.

In the meantime, however, I am appending to these remarks and as a part of the record translations of all three of the documents as published by the New York Post, which are exhibits 1, 2, and 3. I ask that they may be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the exhibits were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT 1

[Translation from the German. Telegram (secret code process)]

Habana: July 26, 1940, 00:40 o'clock.
Arrival: July 26, 1940, 15:05 o'clock.
No. 140 of July 25.

Press Adviser Washington Embassy, Sell, transmits following memorandum, which I am [two words illegible on microfilm] relaying as is:

"Habana conference gave opportunity for unrestrained conversation with large number of North American delegates and journalists, of whom one, if not a larger percent, did not stand unconditionally hostile to Germany."

Many a one was susceptible to our arguments, but universal, and thus somewhat staggering, was the fatalistic conviction that there will soon be war, and that, because two systems so opposed as [are] Germany and United States of America could not exist side by side, and [that] America must strike before Germany would be sitting so firmly in the saddle in Europe and Latin America that the United States of America would be so isolated and compelled to give up hitherto-existing standard of living. One Washington journalist, who asserts he has good information, told me quite positively Roosevelt will declare war on Germany in October. A pretext will certainly be found, be it within the framework of the proposals brought up here by the United States of America, or be it through the whipping-up (group garbled) in the United States of America as a consequence of German air attacks on English cities, or the like. Others considered this as unlikely, even if admitting that now already very effective propaganda concerning "German war against English women and children" and "German trampling of British culture" is at work (cf. also Hull's speech of Monday).

In full recognition of this actual or presumed situation, Fulton Lewis approached me yesterday, [Lewis] who has been friendly with me for 12 years, highly respectable, an American journalist, admiring Germany and the Fuehrer, a political commentator with Mutual Broadcasting, and who, a few months ago, received 60,000 enthusiastic letters in response to one single radio talk. Lewis, who travels about a great deal, and on the occasion of Republican and Democratic Conventions, came together with Americans of all strata and regions, declared that the people wanted no war, but were rather defenseless against Roosevelt's refined tactics, especially now that he has made Congress a yes apparatus without a will of its own, by means of the cornucopia of gigantic contracts to all individual States. He requests therefore to be allowed to expound the following idea, which he has discussed with several serious-minded people—have the Fuehrer send a telegram to Roosevelt of not more than 200 words (recent speech of the Fuehrer was too long for the average American and by describing the events of the war, etc., had deviated somewhat from the theme especially important here), of approximately the following content: "You, Mr. Roosevelt, have many times turned to me with appeals, and have constantly expressed the wish to see a bloody war avoided. I have not declared war on England, but on the contrary have constantly emphasized that I do not wish to destroy the British Empire. My repeated invitations to Churchill to be reasonable and to arrive at an honorable treaty of peace have been stubbornly refused by Churchill. I know that it will go very hard with England if I really order total war against the British Isles. Therefore, I request you, for your part, to approach Churchill and to talk him out of his senseless pigheadedness." Lewis added, Roosevelt would naturally answer with incivility and animosity; that didn't matter. But upon the North American people, and above all, upon South America, the appeal will make a deep impression and in no case would be interpreted in serious-thinking circles as weakness.

TAUCHNITZ.

EXHIBIT 2

Ref.: GK. Dr. Sohring.
Berlin, June 8, 1940. Diplogerma. Washington. No. 863, telegram (secret code).

According to the report of the Minister in Habana, Sell has given him the memorandum which, among other things, contained the proposal of Fulton Lewis, that the Fuehrer should direct an appeal to Roosevelt with a view to his mediation with Churchill. Although execution of this proposal is out of the question, it would nevertheless be of interest to obtain your views, in particular concerning the importance of Fulton Lewis.

SCHMIDT.

EXHIBIT 3

[Telegram (secret code)]

Washington, August 8, 1940, 9:51 p. m.
Received, August 8, 1940, 8:50 a. m.
No. 1669 of July 8.

Your telegram of the 6, No. 863.

1. The following may be said concerning the importance of Fulton Lewis, Jr.:

L. is one of the younger news announcers of the well-known radio company, the Mutual Broadcasting Co., has enjoyed a particular success of late, and is a close personal friend of Sell. He attempts to support the isolationist line in his commentary on foreign affairs. He takes an attitude toward Germany which is factual and unprejudiced, so that the proposal in question was certainly well meant. On the other hand, L. does not have as much political significance as some leading American commentators. The proposal in question, therefore, probably arises mostly from a desire on the part of the personalities involved to gain attention. Similar proposals are frequently made to the embassy by well-meaning but uninfluential persons.

2. On the question of an appeal by the Fuhrer to Roosevelt for mediation with Churchill the following may be said: Since the Havana conference attacks by Roosevelt and his administration against all Germans and against alleged German plans of conquest, also in the Western Hemisphere, have continually increased; the aim is to further Roosevelt's reelection, to prepare public opinion for the introduction of at least limited military service, and to divert the attention of American voters to the international situation during the political campaign. In view of the internal political situation and the atmosphere of hatred against us a mediation appeal to Roosevelt at this time would be exploited primarily as a sign of German weakness and of a fear to undertake a military assault against England. Moreover, Roosevelt would be made to appear in the eyes of the American voters as the best qualified international mediator, recognized even by the Fuhrer himself, and this would likewise strengthen his chances for election.

THOMSEN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask to be made part of this RECORD a radio broadcast by Mr. Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the evening of June 23, in which he gives his explanation of the documents and of the incidents reported by the New York Post, which is exhibit 4, and which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT 4

BROADCAST OF FULTON LEWIS, JR., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1950

I have a story to lay before you that is quite unusual. Therefore I am not going to interrupt this broadcast for a middle announcement.

You can well understand that a program of this kind which attempts to expose evils in government and the activities of subversive groups, and which exposes un-Americanism without fear or favor, wherever it shows itself, makes enemies of those who feel the pinch, or who are afraid that they will feel it. One Communist-front organization is now in the course of a Nation-wide fund-raising campaign to intimidate sponsors, in the vain hope of getting this program off the airwaves. Some newspapers and some magazines and some radio commentators and some columnists have carried scurrilous and slanderous articles designed to discredit and destroy me. Of those enemies, I am abundantly proud, believe me.

I want to give you a demonstration of just how low they will stoop in their efforts to accomplish their ends. The case involves a

minor New York newspaper of extreme left-wing tinge, the New York Post. It involves certain elements in the State Department; it involves Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, the radical Democrat from Minnesota, and it involves a former German newspaper correspondent in Washington, by name Kurt Sell.

Day before yesterday the New York Post carried a big headline across page 1, saying "Nazi Files Say Fulton Lewis, Jr., Offered Advice to Hitler in 1940."

The article, which is labeled "Exclusive," is signed by one Charles VanDevander, who did a series of articles about Fulton Lewis, Jr., in the same newspaper last December, consisting chiefly of distortions, misrepresentations, quotations taken out of context, and downright falsehoods. Considering the source, however, I ignored them and still do. The article begins as follows:

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., top Washington commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is pictured in official records of the Nazi foreign office as a volunteer adviser of Hitler in 1940, the Post learned today.

"The German documents relating to Mr. Lewis are among a mass of official papers captured by the United States Army in 1945. They are now in the possession of this Government.

"One report, written by Kurt Sell, then press adviser to the German Embassy in Washington, transmitted a suggestion, attributed to Mr. Lewis, as to how Hitler might bring the war to a quick and satisfactory end. Sell, who was head of the Washington bureau of DNB, German news service, identified the Mutual broadcaster to his superiors as a close personal friend and as 'an admirer of Germany and the Fuehrer.'

"The time was late July 1940. France had been knocked out of the war. England, left to face the Nazi wehrmacht alone, was recovering from the Dunkerque evacuation and preparing against the threat of imminent invasion. Winston Churchill had just become Prime Minister.

"Lewis' reported suggestion, as transmitted to Berlin by Sell, was that Hitler should publicly appeal to President Roosevelt to bring pressure on Churchill to end his 'senseless' and 'pigheaded' resistance."

The article then goes on to say that I denied any such role, which I did, but quotes a decoded German cablegram from the German consul in Habana at the time of the Pan-American Conference of 1940. It begins with the following line: "Press Adviser Washington Embassy Sell transmits following memorandum which I am (two words illegible on microfilm) relaying as is."

It then goes on to say that I had proposed that Hitler send a telegram to President Roosevelt of not more than 200 words—because previous messages had been too long for the American public to absorb—with the following specific suggestion, in quotes, attributed to me.

This is what I am supposed to have proposed that Hitler say to Roosevelt in the message:

"You, Mr. Roosevelt, have many times turned to me with appeals, and have constantly expressed the wish to see a bloody war avoided. I have not declared war on England, but on the contrary have constantly emphasized that I do not wish to destroy the British Empire. My repeated invitations to Churchill to be reasonable and to arrive at an honorable treaty of peace have been stubbornly refused by Churchill. I know that it will go very hard with England if I really order total war against the British Isles. Therefore, I request you, for your part, to approach Churchill and to talk him out of his senseless pigheadedness."

The New York Post article then quotes the German cablegram further, as follows:

"Lewis added that Roosevelt would naturally answer with incivility and animosity; that didn't matter. But upon the North American people and above all on South America, the appeal will make a deep impression and in no sense would be interpreted in serious thinking circles as weakness."

I might mention that the beginning of the message purporting to come from Kurt Sell, reads as follows:

"Fulton Lewis approached me yesterday. Lewis, who has been friendly for 12 years, highly respectable and an American journalist admiring Germany and the Fuehrer; a political commentator with Mutual Broadcasting, declared that the people want no war but are rather defenseless against Roosevelt's refined tactics, now that he has made Congress a yes-apparatus, without a will of its own, by means of a cornucopia of gigantic contracts to all individual States. He therefore requests to be allowed to expound the following idea which he has discussed with several serious minded people."

That was the New York Post article. And the day it appeared, Senator HUMPHREY inserted it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. He inserted also, yesterday, a follow-up article by the same writer, on the same subject, about a telegram which Hans Thomsen, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington sent to Berlin a couple of weeks later, stating that Fulton Lewis was "a respectable and fair-minded individual, but not of any political importance."

This afternoon, Senator HUMPHREY gave to the press a letter which he sent to Secretary of State Acheson, and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, taking note of the Post articles and saying:

"These documents, if they are genuine, indicate that Mr. Lewis secretly approached a member of the German Embassy staff in the summer of 1940.

"In the published reports, the documents in question are described as messages that were sent in code to Berlin from Habana and Washington. It is stated that they were found by the United States Army in official files in Germany, after the war, and are now in the possession of this Government.

"If such documents actually exist and are in the possession of the United States Government, I am amazed that they are being kept secret from the American people. I consider it the clear duty of the agency which has control over them, to make them public so that this very serious charge against a widely heard radio commentator can be discussed in the open. According to the New York Post, Mr. Lewis has denied to a representative of that newspaper that any such incident occurred. The charge that a prominent radio commentator collaborated with Nazi agents and offered free advice to Hitler is a shocking one."

The letter then concludes with a request that the two Secretaries search their files, and if such documents are found, that they be turned over to Senator HUMPHREY.

(He could have saved one of the letters, because the Army states officially that no such documents are in its possession.)

Now for a little background. Kurt Sell, who was a much beloved figure in Washington for many years before the war, died about 18 months ago. So he is not here to speak out and tell what he knows of the story. That's convenient, isn't it?

Except that sometimes dead men do speak, and this is one of those times.

It so happens that this story was no news to me. I have known about it since May of 1947. About a year ago a Washington reporter informed my assistant that the State Department had a document which was very damaging to me, and it was waiting for the proper moment to place that document. I have been waiting ever since for the document to appear, and so it has.

The reason I say that dead men do speak sometimes is that in late May of 1947 I received a letter from Kurt Sell, who was then in Portugal. He'd been trying to get back in the United States, because everything he had in Germany had been lost. He had spent the war in Lisbon, Portugal, during which time he said he had been collaborating closely, but secretly, with the American diplomatic force.

It was quite a bulky envelope and contained some documents, notably a letter from columnist Drew Pearson, which reads as follows:

"DEAR KURT: I am sorry to have been so slow in answering your last letter, which I very much appreciated. Please advise me what the situation is regarding your entry visa and how I can help. I shall be glad to make it a point to talk to someone at the State Department, if you think that would be of any service.

"I was interested in running across a document the other day which the United States Army had picked up in Germany, and which mentions your name. I am enclosing a translation. I would be interested in knowing for my own information whether this correctly reports Fulton Lewis' views. With best wishes, Sincerely, Drew Pearson."

There also was included a copy of the Habana message, on which the New York Post based its story, and most important of all, a carbon copy of Kurt Sell's reply to Drew Pearson.

I have it before me. This is what it says:

"I am going to believe you, Drew, that you really want this only for your own information, and that you are not going to use it, and so I will give you the full dope.

"I know the telegram very well, because I caught hell from the German Embassy in Washington. So I remember that the two illegible words in the first paragraph were 'tel quel'—the words used in the diplomatic language for 'as is.'

"I never saw the telegram at Habana, nor did I know while I was there that such a telegram had been sent. I saw it about 2 to 3 weeks later, when Berlin cabled it back to Washington, asking 'Who is Fulton Lewis?'

"In order to understand the origin of the telegram you must know the 'ambiente' of Habana, or rather of the German legation there, presided over by Tauchnitz, the chargé d'affaires. Tauchnitz, who at the time weighed about 230 pounds, was very fond of whisky and other drinks, comes from a fine publisher's family, but did not inherit the mental capacities of his forefathers and, therefore, had been sidetracked into the diplomatic service. (The German foreign service had quite a few of these false alarms like Resenberger in Washington.) Even in the foreign service he could not make any headway and finally landed as consul in Panama, a third-rate post before the war. Then the German Minister at Habana got in bad with the AO (the Nazi organization in foreign countries) and had to be recalled. This was just as the war broke out in 1939 and Tauchnitz was sent to replace him, being the only one available at the time. Tauchnitz, whom I saw almost daily at lunch (he had a marvelous cook) during the 3 weeks of the Pan American Conference, grieved very much because he had never become a full-fledged Minister. He tried desperately to achieve this during his heaven-sent diplomatic conference by sending innumerable telegrams to Berlin and trying to draw Berlin's attention to his diplomatic faculties. So we talked politics incessantly, when he had champagne cocktails before the lunch, hock and champagne with lunch, whisky-soda after lunch. He continued this heavy

drinking in the evening, after a long siesta (though I saw him only once or twice at night, I heard this from the clerks who were pressed into service as extra waiters, bringing soda and ice).

"During our conversations he used to ask me about my American colleagues. I mentioned Fulton Lewis as a very nice man and a fellow broadcaster. I said that Lewis was an isolationist and hoped that America would stay out of the war. I added that quite a few people shared this view, but that the balance was going steadily to the other side. The only way that both Lewis and I felt that a terrific catastrophe involving the whole world could be avoided was that Hitler should end the war now. We did not discuss nor did we care much about conditions.

"This was all Tauchnitz had to go on, but he made it into a beautiful story. This was his opportunity to be the bearer of important tidings and so he made up this telegram, throwing in nice words about the Fuehrer, as well as the well-known Nazi propaganda words against FDR. This telegram, which he did not show me, and of which neither Fulton nor I knew a word (Fulton never met Tauchnitz) came back to Washington and Thomsen and Strempel were very sore because Tauchnitz had gone out of his jurisdiction and meddled in United States affairs which only the Embassy was entitled to judge, and to report on. They reproached me for having inspired Tauchnitz but I told them that I had nothing to do with the telegram. Of course, I felt it my right to talk about the war with Tauchnitz being in his district for all those weeks. It would have been silly if we hadn't. But Fulton Lewis had not talked to Tauchnitz, nor suggested any telegram.

"So the Embassy sent a reply to Berlin, saying that the telegram was not based on the opinion of really influential people.

"As to Fulton Lewis: I have known him for years and think he is a very decent man. Some of the boys, I know, didn't like him because (a) he made a somewhat juvenile impression; (b) he was an isolationist. That does not make him un-American. A country which has fought for democracy among other things for freedom of thought and speech should not condemn a man because his opinions are different from those of the majority. In particular:

"1. Lewis did not suggest this or any telegram at all;

"2. Lewis did not admire the Fuhrer. Tauchnitz made that up being well aware of the fate of his predecessor;

"3. Lewis never said anything to me about Congress being a 'yes-apparatus.' I think this idea of Tauchnitz is particularly silly. The whole telegram patently is the work of a man who has never been in the United States of America and who just listened to Fritzsche's broadcasts as Tauchnitz, I know, regularly did.

"4. Lewis is one of the few former colleagues who never answered my letter when in 1946 I tried to interest them in my return to America.

"5. As far as I am concerned: I never was a 'press adviser' in fact: Strempel knew it all better, and I was kept in the dark about all the telegrams they sent and the things they did. The advisers were Hopp and Viereck.

"Now, Drew, I have been very frank, and I do hope that you keep your word and make no use of this."

That letter was written in May of 1947, and it has been in my files ever since. It tells the story of whether or not the article of the New York Post is true. It tells the story of exactly what happened; that I never knew anything about any such telegram; that it was a figment of the imagination of a drunken German consul in Havana. It further is a little case of a dead man being able to come back, appear on the witness stand and tell the truth even though people never expected that he would be able to do it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in that connection I wish to make a part of this record a photostat of the letter sent to Mr. Lewis by Mr. Kurt G. Sell, press adviser to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., in 1940, which is exhibit 5, and which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT 5

LISBON, *June 4, 1947.*

DEAR FULTON: Something very unpleasant has happened: Pearson has got hold of a telegram from Havana in which Tauchnitz quotes you and me. I have done my best to kill the thing as far as you are concerned. It was an awful shock to me, but in fairness to you I think you should know about this. But please, Fulton, keep it to yourself, do not tell anyone, and above all do not tell Pearson that I sent this to you. Otherwise he would haunt me all over the earth. You may know that I succeeded in getting a visa at the end of September 1946, and had made all preparations to sail by the end of the year, as soon as passage by boat was available. I had 4 months to make use of the visa, and I wanted to take my luggage along, the rest of what I had left after everything I had stored in Germany was stolen or destroyed. Then on December 1st, Pearson told the world in his Sunday broadcast that I had received permission to return to the States, and on December 5 my visa was stopped by wire from a State Department shaking in fear of some powerful group as my American friends later told me. How this group works you may see from the enclosed clipping of the New York Herald-Tribune of April 26. It is a fiendish trick to discredit me and to prevent my return. Of course nobody saw me. The story is made up of whole cloth. Those people had learned that my visa was in order again, and so they conceived this lousy story. Well, I know now that I cannot return to the United States of America though in all those 15 years there I never spoke or wrote a piece of propaganda. The article shows that they would hunt me and would have had neither peace nor a job. Pearson's offer to speak to someone for me of course is only a pretext to get from me a confirmation of that telegram. I hope I have scotched that plan thoroughly. My funds getting to an end, I have accepted a job at a German-language paper in the American zone and shall leave for Germany by the middle of June. Of course it will be hard: No more relatives to go to, no home, no coal, little food, all this at my age and after all these years in America and Portugal will be very hard, but at least it is a job, and it will mean educating people in the American way, a thing I like. As soon as I am settled I shall write to you and I hope you will then send me "Care" parcels once in a while to eke out my meager rations. I was 60 in March.

Sincerely yours,

KURT.

P. S.—We get Life International here, and I was tickled to death to see the remark about you in the number of April 20: Congressman TABER, New York, said about the State Department broadcasts: "not as good as Fulton Lewis, but better than Gram Swing." Congratulations. Can I send you articles from Germany?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, with these letters and these documents, the facts are now public and available for examination and judgment by the American people. I know these documents will be of interest to the Members of the Congress. I have no further interest, nor shall I take further time.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on line 6, page 107.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year there was appropriated for this purpose $1,150,000. The House bill raised the amount by $10,000. The Senate committee has now proposed to raise it by more than $47,000, to the same amount as was requested by the Bureau of the Budget. In view of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was given the power to affect internal consolidation within his department and therefore to carry into effect the economies promised by the Hoover Commission, it seems to me we should stick to the House provision. I hope the Senate committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the only answer I desire to make to the statement made by the Senator from Illinois is that in the past 3 years a reduction of $170,450 has been made. Because of that reduction the subcommittee unanimously agreed to the amount requested, and the full committee agreed to it also.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on line 6, page 107. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous expenses", on page 107, line 14, after the word "Department", to strike out "$300,000" and insert "$308,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Accounts—Salaries and expenses," on page 107, line 19, after the word "binding", to strike out "$1,875,000" and insert "$2,209,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I appreciate the desire of the Presiding Officer to get through quickly with a very crowded schedule, but I should like to say that last year the Bureau of Accounts was given $1,725,000. The House bill increased it to $1,875,000, or an increase of $150,000. The Senate committee is now

increasing the amount to $2,209,000, or an increase of $334,000 more. While it is quite possible that the Bureau of the Budget may have come forward in recent weeks with a proposal for a further increase, in its original estimate it asked for only $1,919,000. If we are going to make economies, Mr. President, we must make them item by item, because I know that when we come to propose general cuts it will be said that the time to have made such proposals was when specific items were being considered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, by reason of the increase in the cost of handling social-security accounts it was the unanimous decision of the subcommittee, as well as of the full committee, that the increase in question should be made. I hope the action of the committee will be sustained.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 107, line 19.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 108, after line 12 to strike out:

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS

For reimbursement of the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the face value of subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Distinctive Paper for United States Currency and Securities", on page 110, line 9, after the word "Department", to strike out "$1,745,000" and insert "$1,845,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS Mr. President, this amendment provides an increase of $100,000 for the purchase of the paper on which are printed bank notes and paper money of the United States. I believe this paper comes from one of the large companies, the Crane Co., of Pittsfield, Mass. I wonder if an explanation was given as to why the costs should go up by $100,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am not interested in what company prints the sheets, and I do not care. I know we absolutely need more such paper because of the enormous amount of old money which has been returned for redemption by the Federal Reserve Board, and the United States Government must print money to take its place.

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Cordon	Frear
Brewster	Darby	Fulbright
Bridges	Donnell	George
Butler	Douglas	Gillette
Byrd	Dworshak	Graham
Capehart	Eastland	Green
Chapman	Ecton	Gurney
Chavez	Ellender	Hayden
Connally	Ferguson	Hendrickson
Hickenlooper	McCarthy	Robertson
Hill	McClellan	Russell
Hoey	McFarland	Saltonstall
Holland	McKellar	Schoeppel
Humphrey	McMahon	Smith, Maine
Ives	Magnuson	Smith, N. J.
Jenner	Malone	Sparkman
Johnson, Colo.	Martin	Stennis
Johnson, Tex.	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Kem	Millikin	Thomas, Utah
Kerr	Morse	Thye
Kilgore	Mundt	Tydings
Langer	Murray	Watkins
Leahy	Neely	Wherry
Lehman	O'Conor	Wiley
Lucas	O'Mahoney	Williams
McCarran	Pepper	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). A quorum is present.

The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Illinois. I understand he wishes to make a short statement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to say that last year, in dealing with the appropriation bills, when those of us who wished to put into effect economy measures would rise at the conclusion of the debate and propose a general cut, we were told we should have made our objections to specific items as they were being considered. It was to remove that criticism, and in no sense to impede the progress of the Senate, that some of us have raised questions regarding individual items.

I may say that I shall not demand yea-and-nay votes except on very important items, nor shall I ask for quorum calls except on important items, although I may occasionally ask for a division. So there is no purpose to delay the proceedings of the Senate.

Coming to the particular matter under consideration, the item calls for an increased appropriation of $100,000, apparently to print Government money. It may be that the committee cast its eye on the coming deficit and found it necessary to print more money. That necessity could be removed by balancing the budget so that there will be less need for the operation of the printing press. So I hope that this increase will be rejected.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like merely to say that the $100,000 is to purchase additional paper for printing money to be put into the Federal Reserve System in place of the old money.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to add a few words to the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee. The increase from $1,745,000 to $1,845,000 has all but a handful of small items in one single package. I want the record to show exactly what the breakdown is of this particular item of $1,845,000.

The personal service item is $69,565. That is all that goes for the hiring of persons.

Travel, $100.

Transportation of things, $81,870. That includes freight.

Communication service, $75.

Other contractual services, $100.

Services performed by other agencies, $2,000.

The balance of the $1,845,000 goes solely for the purchase of distinctive paper to print the currency and the obligations of the United States. If there be one item in this bill that should not be cut, this is it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Customs—Salaries and expenses," on page 112, line 5, after "(19 U. S. C. 1525", to strike out "$36,500,000" and insert "$36,806,360."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year Congress appropriated for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs $35,150,000. The House bill provided $35,500,000, or an increase of $1,350,000. The Senate committee proposes to increase the House figure by a further $306,000. It would seem to me that in view of the fact that the Bureau has already been given an increase by the House, a further increase should be unnecessary.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Internal Revenue—Salaries and expenses," on page 113, line 9, after "(26 U. S. C. 3792)", to strike out "$245,600,000" and insert "$245,547,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Narcotics—Salaries and expenses," on page 114, line 15, after the word "justice", to strike out "$1,750,000" and insert "$1,908,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year Congress appropriated $1,610,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics. The House bill calls for $1,750,000, or an increase of $140,000. The Senate committee provides for an additional increase of $158,000. I know that the Bureau of Narcotics is doing extremely good work, but it would seem to me that in view of the increase granted by the House no further increase should be necessary.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the distinguished Republican member of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I should like to say that the Senator from New Hampshire and I very carefully went over this item, and we thought that in view of the narcotic situation in this country the increase should be granted in order to enable the Bureau to obtain evidence to convict violators, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I may say that if we go back over a period of 20 or 30 years this appropriation has been approximately the same during all that time. The problem of narcotics and drugs generally is becoming in-

creasingly acute. The situation is getting to be very serious in some of our cities. In view of the illegal importation of narcotics from abroad and the situation in connection with the use of domestic narcotics, such as marihuana, we are faced with an increasingly serious problem. I am for economy all along the line. However, among the appropriations which can be justified from the point of view of the general good of the country, certainly the protection of the public against the rapidly increased use of narcotic products is of vital importance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 114, line 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Salaries and expenses," on page 115, line 13, after the word "investigations", to strike out "$15,500,000" and insert "$16,835,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the House appropriated $15,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was an increase of $350,000 over the current appropriations. The Senate has raised this amount by a further $1,335,000. I am somewhat puzzled. Possibly one reason may be that with the anticipated Federal deficit there would be need for additional paper money. That threat could be removed by balancing the Federal budget. By doing so, we would spend less money and there would be less need for Government bills and Government notes. I realize there is a certain amount of sardonic humor in what I am trying to say. But I oppose the committee amendment because the Bureau has already been given an increase by the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, one reason for the increase is due to the action of the Congress last year in passing laws which put unclassified workers on a different wage scale. If we pass laws, we must appropriate money to pay the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 115, line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Secret Service Division—Salaries and expenses," on page 116, line 19, after the word "criminals", to strike out "$2,100,000" and insert "$2,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast Guard—Acquisition, construction, and improvements," on page 121, line 9, after the word "government", to strike out "$15,000,000" and insert "$18,964,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Post Office Department," on page 122, line 3, after the word "amount", to strike out "(not to exceed $401,500,000"; in line 7, after the word "specified", to strike out "(which latter amount" and insert "and the sum needed", and in line 9, after the word "Postmaster", to strike out "General)" and insert "General."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very important amendment. Under the original wording as it came from the House the Government would make good only $401,500,000 of the postal deficit. The postal deficit last year was about $550,000,000. It is anticipated that unless greater efficiencies are effected, or unless postage rates are increased, the deficit will be at least $550,000,000 this year.

In making its recommendation the House proceeded on the assumption that the postal rate increase bill, which had been passed by the House, would become law. The postal rate bill as it passed the House provided for revenue of approximately $125,000,000. A similar bill (S. 1103) was on the calendar of the Senate until January. In January, on motion of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], who is chairman of the committee, it was taken off the calendar and recommitted to the committee. The committee has not reported the bill. Mr. President, we can see that the effect of striking out the limitation of $401,000,000 would be to provide no limit on the amount of the postal deficit which would be underwritten by the Treasury, and, furthermore, it would remove the incentive for passing a postal rate increase bill. This is true because it would not be absolutely necessary in order to pay postal expenses. However, if there is retained in the bill the provision that not more than $401,000,000 shall be underwritten by the Government—and we hope it will be less—there will be an absolute necessity to pass a postal rate increase bill.

We know what the situation is with respect to the cost of postal services. We know that first-class mail pays its own way. We know also that approximately $150,000,000 worth of unpaid services are performed by the post office for Government business and subsidies, for which the private users should not be asked to pay. Therefore, we have approximately $400,000,000 which would have to be met from two sources, namely, an increase in postal efficiency and an increase in the postal rates.

The groups which are getting service for less than cost are newspapers and magazines on second-class matter, direct-mail advertising on third-class matter, and the users of parcel post on fourth-class matter. If we were to allocate the postal deficit of $400,000,000 amongst these three users, we would find that newspapers and magazines are, in effect, receiving a subsidy of approximately $200,000,000 a year, or half the deficit. We would find that the third-class users of the mails, the advertisers, are getting a subsidy of about $120,000,000, and that the fourth-class-mail users are getting a subsidy of about $80,000,000.

Mr. President, these are the very groups in America which are demanding more vehemently than any other group that the budget be balanced. If we keep this provision in the bill and obligate the Government to pay not more than $401,500,000 of the postal deficit, we should force the postal-rate-increase bill through this session. If we do not do so, we give a complete excuse to anyone who wants to prevent the passage of a bill providing for an increase in postal rates. I think it is time, in common language, that we "cut bait."

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly I could not quarrel with what the Senator from Illinois has said. However, if we would leave the limitation in the bill, we would still have quite a postal deficit. In other words, with the increase of $125,000,000 over the House figure of $401,000,000 we would have in the Post Office Department a deficit of $526,000,000, which would be payable from general funds of the Treasury. The Appropriations Committee cannot legislate on postal rates. All that the Appropriations Committee can do is to appropriate sufficient money to cover operating expenses of a department.

I think that if this language of the House bill is not deleted it might cause suffering to some people of whom the Senator might not think of, because already the deliveries have been reduced to one a day, as the Senator knows.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, I wish to say that it is not up to us in the Committee on Appropriations to legislate, and I am fearful that if we impose a limitation it is going to hurt somebody other than those of whom the Senator speaks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's high motives and the purpose behind what he is doing, but I point out that if we keep this limitation there will then be a great stimulus to act upon the postal-rate-increase bill and get it passed at this session of Congress.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. I believe the junior Senator from Delaware agrees with the junior Senator from Illinois that the postal-rate-increase bill should be acted upon by the Senate. I do not concur with him that the method he suggests is the proper way of getting that bill before the Senate. I also am in favor of balancing the budget, though I am rather conservative in some of the methods I would follow. I wonder if the junior Senator from Illinois, if his amendment is agreed to, would be agreeable to reducing the force of the Post Office Department, providing the rate-increase bill is not passed and the Post Office Department does not secure the funds with which to pay the personnel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this Post Office business is a case of ring-around-the-rosy. We face a postal deficit, and various interested parties say economy should be brought about somewhere—that is, anywhere that it will not affect them. The Postmaster General says the deficit should be cut by an increase in rates. The publishers say it should be made up in improvements and

efficiency in the Post Office. Congress says to the Postmaster General, "Reduce the deficit," so the Postmaster General reduces the service. Whether that action is planned with the idea that we will hear from our constituents who will tell us that they want the service maintained, and that we will therefore give orders to the Postmaster General, I will not say. The effect is that everyone passes the buck to someone else, and in the process the Post Office Department is in the red five hundred or five hundred and fifty million dollars a year.

Mr. President, the able Senator from Delaware suggested that this was not the proper method of forcing the postal-rate bill to the floor of the Senate for action. It may not be a proper method, but it is a sure method of forcing it to the floor. If we keep this limitation, Senators can be certain that a postal-rate bill will come out to the floor before the end of this session, in order that the salaries of the postal employees may be paid. This is really a way of getting action. At the present time that bill is buried in the subcellar. It came to light for a short time, but then it was put down in the subcellar, away from the sunlight.

Mr. FREAR. I dislike to disagree with the Senator from Illinois, but I do not believe that bill is in the cellar at the moment. I think it is very much alive, and I entertain great hope that it will be brought before the Senate before adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Rejecting the committee amendment and keeping the limitation is a sure way of getting it to the floor.

Mr. FREAR. I wonder if the Senator from Illinois would go along with a bill which would eliminate all penalty and franked mail, and let each department bear its own mail costs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would be for that.

Mr. FREAR. I call particular attention of the Senator to the fact that I included franked mail in my statement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is all right. As a matter of fact, I think that the people should realize that of the $73,000,000 cost for franked mail, only about $1,100,000 may properly be charged to Senators and Representatives; $72,000,000 of it is chargeable to the departments.

Mr. FREAR. I believe that to be true, and that is properly called "penalty" mail. I believe the Senator from Illinois also recognizes the fact that all the money spent by the Post Office Department is not controlled by the Postmaster General. Congress fixes the wages of the postal employees. The Interstate Commerce Commission establishes the rates which may be charged by the railroads for carrying the mail. The CAB sets the rates for airplane mail carriage, whereby a subsidy is paid to the air lines. A very small fraction of the money allotted to the Postmaster General is under his control, relating to activities in which he can perhaps bring about some increased efficiency.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the first place, this has nothing to do with rate increases. In the second place, the Postmaster General does have control over the number of employees. He does not have control over the rates which they may be paid, but he does have control over the number of employees and the efficient use of personnel. But now we are talking about postal rates, and I say that if we retain this limitation of $401,000,000, we can be pretty certain that the postal-rate bill will come to the floor of the Senate, in order that the employees, railroad and air line, may be paid.

Mr. FREAR. I wish I could be as sure as is the Senator from Illinois that if the provision were retained the postal-rate bill would be brought to the floor. I believe I might be more inclined to go along with him if that were the case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Will the Senator state what his amendment is, and on what page it is to be inserted?

Mr. DOUGLAS. On page 122, lines 3 and 4. The amendment is to eliminate the maximum sum of $401,500,000 which the House provided was to be the amount advanced to the Post Office Department from the General Treasury. The committee amendment, as I understand, proposes to eliminate that limitation, so that, no matter how large the deficit, the Treasury will underwrite it.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The amendment is to retain the language as it was passed by the House and to reject the committee deletion.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I think there are one or two misunderstandings with reference to this item. The amount appropriated is not set forth in the figure on page 122. The amount of the appropriation follows in a series of figures. The language on page 122 does nothing but provide that the amount of money appropriated shall be met, first, by postal receipts, and the balance by an appropriation. But nowhere in the bill is there a provision for expending more money than is appropriated, and the figures for appropriation are definite and certain.

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT AGAINST COMMUNISTS AND SUBVERSIVE GROUPS—MUNDT BILL

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, notice has been given that soon after the completion of the consideration of the pending bill a motion will be made to call up the Hawaiian statehood bill. I was chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on the Mundt-Johnson-Ferguson bill. The matter of Hawaiian statehood can wait, and I desire to give notice now that when the motion is made to call up the Hawaiian statehood resolution, I shall offer as a substitute a motion to call up the Mundt bill.

Mr. President, recently I happened to pass the White House, and in front of the White House was a group of pickets, headed by one Paul Robeson. This country needs the machinery to put Communists and other traitors under lock and key. Today, when we are fighting an undeclared war, the enactment of the Mundt bill is absolutely necessary, absolutely essential, for the defense of the United States.

I noticed in the press a few days ago that on the Pacific Coast there was organized agitation, led by a well-known Communist to prevent loading ships containing war supplies destined for Korea. All over the world there has been a Communist drive against the unloading of ships carrying arms which the United States is sending to its Allies. If we become involved in a major war there will be widespread sabotage from Maine to California, and there is not a scintilla of authority on the books by which these traitors can be handled. I do not think the Congress could consider more important legislation than the Mundt bill. It is necessary that the bill be passed for the defense of the country.

Mr. President, I read from an editorial published in the Brooklyn Eagle of July 6, 1950. Speaking of the Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde character of Communists it says:

> This new determination to draw the line now, backed by a hope that only through action can another major war be averted, assumes a Jekyll and Hyde character at home. It is time we cracked down. Membership in the Communist Party must be branded illegal. It must be made a matter of record that party members are traitors. It is not enough to be satisfied that this is true. Legislation must back the knowledge.

Mr. President, I certainly agree entirely with that statement in the editorial. From the study I have made of the bill sponsored by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] and the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], I know it is a bill which, if enacted, will place Americans on guard and give them the machinery to protect their country.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. May I first of all express gratification over the attitude being exemplified by the Senator from Mississippi. I wish to ask him if he noticed in the morning's newspaper a story quoting the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, the man who has probably done more to protect the security of this country against saboteurs and subversive activities than any other individual in the history of the Republic? Under the heading of "Red Underground Activities Rising, FBI Says," the story appears in this morning's Washington Post, beginning as follows:

> United States Communists have increased their underground operations during the past year, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said yesterday. The result, he said, is the heaviest work load his agency has ever handled.

I wonder whether the Senator notes the emphasis J. Edgar Hoover has placed

upon the underground nature of this conspiracy, and the fact that the only legislation now before the United States Congress for changing this underground activity into an activity where it is to be open is the so-called Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator from South Dakota is entirely correct. Everyone knows that we have in the United States Communists who are operating underground. Unless the Senator's bill is enacted into law, neither the Justice Department nor any other department of the Government can claim that we have the legal machinery to cope with such activities.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I also am delighted that the distinguished Senator from Mississippi has taken the stand he has, and that he has given such notice as he has today. I want to ask him whether it is not a fact that today the underground activity of the Communist Party is a legal activity, and that we cannot strike at it with any law now on the statute books?

Mr. EASTLAND. That is true.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the bill the Senator has spoken of is enacted into law the underground conspiracy will be compelled to come out into the open, where we can see it and where we can cope with it. If the conspiracy does not come out into the open it will be illegal. The Communists by remaining underground will be guilty of an illegal act, and the FBI will be enabled to render highly important service to the country under the proposed statute, by bringing the conspiracy out into the open light so everyone may know that it exists, so everyone may know how the money used by the conspirators is raised, what the money is used for, and if they do not disclose the source of the money they use, such failure also will constitute an illegal act.

Mr. EASTLAND. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. President, the Communist traitors in the United States are today free members, in good standing, of a free society. We have absolutely no machinery with which to protect ourselves from them. They are free to come and go and do as they will. They are free to conspire to injure this country.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I have just sent for the bill referred to, which I intend to study if we are going to have quick action on it. The Senator from Mississippi stated that we have no machinery with which to attack the Communist conspiracy in this country and that we have no law on the statute books by which we can reach them. I ask the Senator under what law were the 11 men convicted in New York and sentenced to jail, a conviction on which an appeal is now pending? I am somewhat puzzled by the Senator's statement.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Senator knows that there is a chance to get a few of the leaders under such a procedure as was used in the case the Senator referred to. The Senator is also bound to know that the Department of Justice and the Central Intelligence Agency have come before us crying for additional authority. The statutes we have today are totally inadequate to deal with the question.

Mr. McMAHON. I am not debating that.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let me finish. The laws now on the statute books are totally inadequate. There is on the calendar the bill dealing with internal security, which should follow the bill now under consideration. The point I was making is that it is absolutely necessary to pass both bills for the defense of the United States and we should not take up the Hawaii statehood bill, which is not a war measure, now, but should take up measures whose purpose is to protect the United States.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield for a question.

Mr. McMAHON. I do not intend to debate the provisions of the bill with the Senator at this time. I simply wanted some clarification and information respecting the Senator's statement, in view of the conviction in New York; that is all. Now I have obtained it, and I am satisfied.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am glad the Senator from Connecticut is satisfied. We are trying to fill gaps in the law which are necessary to be filled, and so far as the internal-security bill is concerned it has been requested by the Department of Justice.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. In view of what the distinguished Senator from Connecticut has just said, the Senator from Michigan would like to state that the record distinctly shows, and the charge by Judge Medina to the jury in New York distinctly shows, that the conviction of the 11 Communists under the Smith Act was obtained solely by reason of the fact that the prosecution was able to prove a certain kind of conspiracy, to prove that the 11 individuals were seeking to overthrow the Government by force and violence. That is what a prosecution under the Smith Act requires.

The Communist conspirators in this country are now trying to have eliminated from any record of their activity all evidence which would point to their advocacy of force and violence. Barring such evidence they can claim their activities are perfectly legal and beyond the reach of law, even though their activities are nonetheless a conspiracy against the Government and institutions of the United States.

The Senator from South Dakota referred to the article appearing in this morning's newspaper quoting J. Edgar Hoover. If today war should break out between the United States and Russia it would be necessary for J. Edgar Hoover and his men to seize literally thousands of Communists who are now working underground, who would sabotage America to the *n*th degree. But that would be purely a wartime security measure. While we are living in this period of "no war, no peace," it is necessary and proper that we should have enacted into law a measure to make it illegal for the Communists to operate underground, whether their conspiracy against the United States would result in overthrow of the Government by force and violence or in sabotage.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I do not think the Department of Justice would even claim that it has sufficient legal machinery to handle the situation.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to associate myself and join with the Senator from Mississippi, in the interest of having considered, when we have completed action on the appropriation bill, bills in the interest of the security of the country, rather than measures for the admission of additional States or anything of that sort. Certainly I hope the security of the country will be the first order of business.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I was reading from a very appropriate editorial appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle. I read further from it:

> Certainly while decent Americans are fighting and dying, in some instances, because communism must be contained, there is no reason why the Red termites here should be free members of a free society and in good legal standing. In time of war we should not provide platforms for the enemy, nor should we permit him to roam at will and sabotage the minds of the gullible and the industries that will be called on to support the troops at the front. What are we waiting for?

That is the end of the editorial.

Mr. President, again I say that the Communists, who are undertaking to overthrow our Government, should be locked up. The Mundt bill provides machinery for that purpose. As chairman of the subcommittee handling the Mundt bill, I serve notice now that when a motion is made to consider the Hawaiian statehood bill, I shall move as a substitute the consideration of the bill of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield the floor.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized.

Mr. MUNDT. I desire to comment very briefly on the subject which is before us at the moment.

First of all, I wish to say that I am highly gratified by the assurance given us by the Senator who handled the long hearings on Senate bill 2311 that there

will be a vote in the Senate on that bill at this session. Of course, each Senator will now study carefully the proposed legislation, as he should; and each Senator is now aware of the fact that he will have a chance to vote either "yea" or "nay" on the question of the passage of that bill.

Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss S. 2311 at length at this time, for the very good reason that, of course, we should proceed with our handling of the appropriation bill.

However, I should like to focus attention for a moment on an argument which has not yet been mentioned. We have been discussing the possibility of sabotage on the part of the Communists if we go to war with Russia, but we have not said much this afternoon about the fact that we are now at war with communism. Casualty lists are coming back from the front in that war against communism. American boys are dying in a war against communism in Korea. American boys are there fighting, in some instances almost with their bare hands, against armaments and tanks made by the Communists in Russia—against mighty tanks and powerful artillery. I can think of nothing the Senate could do next week that would give greater encouragement to the American heroes who now are fighting communism in Korea, than for the Senate to take action which would result in having our troops in Korea hear over the radio or read in their press dispatches that we have finally taken action to control the Communists in America who are doing everything they can to sabotage the war effort being made by American armies in Korea.

Mr. President, let me call attention to a typical headline in the Communist Daily Worker, a paper financed and published by the enemies of America in our midst. In the copy of that paper which I now hold in my hand—the issue for July 6—there appears the headline: "Youth group gets 100,000 to sign for peace since Truman invasion."

Mr. President, I assure you that those who would allege that there is politics on the part of those of us who are trying to do something legislatively against communism, should not make that accusation against members of the Republican Party who, along with members of the Democratic Party, resent a headline such as the one I have just read, in which the effort of the American boys who are dying in Korea is termed a "Truman Invasion" or a "Wall Street War," or an "Imperialistic War."

I am happy to have this demonstration on the floor of the Senate this afternoon by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]; and I hope other Senators will join them—members of the great Democratic Party—in standing up and saying that they, too, will insist on having a vote in the Senate on the only measure before the United States Congress by which an attempt is made to do something effective at home about this growing menace of communism.

Mr. President, this afternoon in my office I had an opportunity to read an advance issue of the Communist Daily Worker for next Sunday. Senators will be interested in knowing that in large part it is devoted to a deliberate effort to create disunity in America, to destroy the almost unanimous support which this country has so rightfully given to the American effort in the war in Korea, to libel and slander and misrepresent every effort by the Congress and the country and the Army and the President and his Cabinet to turn back the Communist forces of tyranny at the battle line, where American heroes are giving their blood and in some cases their lives in the same cause.

Americans should be advised of this Communist propaganda. S. 2311 will force the Communist conspiracy to disband or to come out into the open where innocent and gullible Americans will no longer be misled by it.

So, Mr. President, next week, or at the first opportunity, we are going to ask the Senate of the United States to consider and to vote on the only measure before the Congress which would put a stop to the traitorous actions of Communists here at home. I submit that the time has come for us to face this challenge like men, and to get that bill out of the pigeonhole and on to the floor of the Senate, not to permit any committee or any Senator to invoke a type of cloture which locks behind the committee door a bill which has been approved by a vote of 12 to 1 in the great Senate Judiciary Committee, a bill which the country is clamoring to have considered and acted upon by the Congress, a bill which has the approval of practically every outstanding patriotic organization in this country, including the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Catholic War Veterans, the National Educational Association, the DAR, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and many other fine, splendid organizations. Those organizations are requesting us, as representatives of the people, to consider and take action on that bill.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. IVES. Is it a fact that the American Bar Association has also endorsed this proposal?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; it is a fact that the American Bar Association has twice endorsed it and is actively supporting it. A statement in support of it by the American Bar Association will be found in the hearings on Senate bill 2311.

Mr. President, I ask Senators to determine, over the week end, in their own minds and consciences, just how we are measuring up on the home front, as compared with what we did after Pearl Harbor in World War II. We took action then; we saw to it that the German-American Bundists—who were no more and no less traitors than are the Communists now—were stopped; we did not coddle them; we did not court their votes with favor; we did not damn them with faint praise; we did not act toward them in a way similar to that in which certain persons who today call themselves anti-Communists are acting toward the Communist traitors in the United States today. There are in our country, today, various persons in public life who will speak ill of the Communists, will castigate them in their speeches, will denounce them and criticize them and cry out against them, but who are opposed to every piece of proposed legislation which would make the Communists' activities impossible in America, which would strip the mantle of secrecy from them, which would force them out into the open, which would give the American people every opportunity to identify them and to help curtail their activities, and which would by law deny them Government jobs and Federal passports.

So, Mr. President, I am gratified by the fine demonstration this afternoon from Senators on the other side of the aisle, which shows conclusively that the effort to secure the enactment of this measure is not a political effort, but is a patriotic call to do something now, before it is to late, before communism in America has destroyed the effectiveness of our work in a great effort for peace abroad, before efforts can successfully be made to bewilder and befuddle the public and to destroy the support of the people for the great American effort now being made in Korea.

Mr. President, I shall not say more at this time, other than to state that I am grateful for the fact that we now know there is a bipartisan effort at home to support the bipartisan effort abroad against communism. I hope it will never again be referred to as a partisan matter, because these challenges by communism are too great to be played on a party organ or to be discussed in political terms.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. I should like to ask the Senator whether he is aware of the fact that, in addition to the other arguments which he has advanced in favor of his proposed legislation, it also is very necessary legislation for the guidance of the President's Loyalty Board. In that connection I wonder whether the Senator is aware of the fact that I received from the chairman of the Loyalty Board, Mr. Seth Richardson, several months ago, a request to submit to the Board any information I had which might reflect upon the loyalty of certain individuals named in his letter. I replied to the chairman, pointing out that it would be necesary for me to know what he considered to be evidence of disloyalty, before submitting my material to him. I said, for example:

No. 1. Do you consider membership in Communist-front organizations evidence of disloyalty?

No. 2. Do you consider a man disloyal if he belongs to the Communist Party?

I set forth various other questions. I wonder whether the Senator is aware of the fact that I received a letter from the Chairman of the Loyalty Board saying in effect that these were not questions

which could be answered "Yes" or "No." Does the Senator follow me?

Mr. MUNDT. I do.

Mr. McCARTHY. I wrote and, in effect, said, "Before I give you evidence, I must know whether you would consider membership in the Communist Party on the part of a Government employee evidence of disloyalty." The Chairman wrote me in reply, sending me a bunch of documents about a foot high, and saying, "I cannot answer that question. You may be able to find the answer in these documents."

I wonder whether the Senator is aware of the fact that the President's own Loyalty Board is badly in need of the Senator's bill in order that the Board may have a bit of guidance.

Mr. MUNDT. I was not aware of that rather strange and bizarre answer to the question of whether the head of the Loyalty Board would consider membership in the Communist Party evidence of disloyalty. Certainly if he does not consider membership in the Communist Party evidence of disloyalty, the Board had better be abolished. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as, I think, everyone on this floor, recognize that membership in the Communist Party is automatically evidence of allegiance and a badge of loyalty to Soviet Russia, with whom we are engaged in a bloody contest in Korea at this moment. If it is not disloyalty, then we shall have to change the definition of the term.

I think many Americans are also not aware of this, Mr. President: At the moment, there is not a single scintilla of legislation on the books which in any way would punish, for example, an underground Communist who might have smuggled himself into some department or agency of our Government, who deliberately appoints other Communists to important Government posts as part of his job, in order to establish a cell, and who gets caught in the act. There is not a single law that he would have violated, and not one penalty that can be leveled against him. He might accidentally lose his job after a while, but if he does, it is because somebody over him, by executive fiat, removes him. He has not violated the law.

Mr. President, we need this legislation if we are to make an all-out effort to deter such acts of godless conspiratorial communism.

It does not make very much sense to a large number of good Americans who belong to the organizations I have mentioned to be spending billions of dollars throughout the world against communism; to be drafting young Americans as of this moment to be sent to Korea, to give their lives against communism; and to have Senators duck and dodge the slings and arrows of political disapproval here at home, because we do not want to measure up and stand up and be counted for or against a bill to do something about communism here and now.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. I wonder whether the Senator has ever seen the photostat of the document which I now give him, dated April 3, 1950. It is a photostatic copy of the secret minutes of a meeting of the President's Loyalty Board, containing very lengthy deliberations, at the time the President called upon that Board to pass upon some 81 cases, which I have heretofore called to the attention of the Senate. If the Senator has not yet seen that, and I assume he has not, I call his attention to page 3 of the report, showing that the members argued at some length as to whether they should inquire into the question of bad security risks. The Senator will find the argument was put forth that, even though such information were not given to the public and to the Senate, it should be given to the President, so that he, himself, would know who were considered by the Loyalty Board to be bad security risks.

If the Senator will turn to the bottom of page 2, he will find that the Board discarded the idea of even reporting to the President those who were bad security risks. If the Senator will refer to the last three or four lines, he will find that the reasoning was certainly unusual. They stated that if they were to go into the question of bad security risks, even though no report were made thereon, there would be danger of the information's leaking out, so that the general public might know that certain individuals were bad security risks.

The Senator may not be able to answer some of the questions I have in mind, but I wish he would take that report in its entirety—it is the only photostat I have, so I shall appreciate it if the Senator will handle it carefully—and go through it. I am sure that when he gets through with the secret minutes of the President's own Loyalty Board he will be convinced that there is another very important reason why his bill should be passed, and that is, for the guidance of the misnamed Loyalty Board.

Mr. MUNDT. I appreciate the Senator's suggestion. I have never before seen this document. If the Senator desires to leave it with me for a while I shall be happy to examine it over the coming week end.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I do not desire to delay at any length consideration of the appropriation bill, but we do have a stopgap resolution in effect which enables each and every one of the agencies of the Government to function until the first of the month, and that gives us an opportunity to pause for other matters of paramount concern. Because I believe that this question of communism in America and what we shall do about it is as vital as is appropriating money to fight it in other countries, and realizing that, as indicated by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota and also as indicated in the past by the junior Senator from Michigan, and, today, by the distinguished Senators from Mississippi and South Carolina, I want to call attention to certain facts.

First, I think those who are interested in legislation of this kind will want to know that other countries, such as Australia, have been vitally interested in this same question.

A bill was recently introduced in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable R. G. Menzies, entitled "A bill for an act to provide for the dissolution of the Australian Communist Party and other Communist organizations, to disqualify Communists from holding certain offices, and for purposes connected therewith." The bill would even bar Communists from employment in vital industry. I want to read the whereas clauses of that bill, in order that we may become familiar with what Communists are doing in other countries, similar to what they are doing in our country. I read:

Whereas the Australian Communist Party, in accordance with the basic theory of communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin, engages in activities or operations designed to assist or accelerate the coming of a revolutionary situation, in which the Australian Communist Party, acting as a revolutionary minority, would be able to seize power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat; and

Whereas the Australian Communist Party also engages in activities or operations designed to bring about the overthrow or dislocation of the established system of government of Australia and the attainment of economic, industrial or political ends by force, violence, intimidation, or fraudulent practices; and

Whereas the Australian Communist Party is an integral part of the world Communist revolutionary movement, which, in the King's dominions and elsewhere, engages in espionage and sabotage and in activities or operations of a treasonable or subversive nature and also engages in activities or operations similar to those, or having an object similar to the object of those, referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs of this preamble; and

Whereas certain industries are vital to the security and defense of Australia (including the coal-mining industry, the iron and steel industry, the engineering industry, the building industry, the transport industry, and the power industry); and

Whereas activities or operations of, or encouraged by, the Australian Communist Party, and activities or operations of, or encouraged by, members or officers of that party and other persons who are Communists, are designed to cause, by means of strikes or stoppages of work, and have, by those means, caused, dislocation, disruption, or retardation of production or work in those vital industries; and

Whereas it is necessary, for the security and defense of Australia and for the execution and maintenance of the constitution and of the laws of the Commonwealth, that the Australian Communist Party, and bodies of persons affiliated with that party, should be dissolved and their property forfeited to the Commonwealth, and that members and officers of that party or of any of those bodies and other persons who are Communists should be disqualified from employment by the Commonwealth and from holding office in an industrial organization a substantial number of whose members are engaged in a vital industry.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this proposed bill be inserted in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the State of Michigan is vitally interested in the question of Communists in industry. Yesterday a committee of four Michigan State senators, who constitute a committee to investigate the establishment in Michigan of a loyalty program, came to the seat of the government of the United States, in Washington. The junior Senator from Michigan had conferred with their counsel the day before, and he conferred with the committee yesterday. They said they learned—and I have heard him testify to the fact—that the FBI Director, Mr. Edgar Hoover, had stated that there are approximately 1,200 Communists in the State of Michigan. The committee wanted to know whether they could secure a list of persons who are members of the Communist Party and who reside and operate in the State of Michigan. Naturally, they were told by the FBI that no such information could be given. Why? Because, Mr. President, it is not illegal in this country to be a member of the Communist Party, and, therefore, the FBI could not and would not give the names of such persons.

If the bill which is proposed to be brought up for consideration be passed, then, Mr. President, the State of Michigan, the State of New York, the State of Illinois, and every other State will be able to know who are the Communists, because if they are members of the Communist Party they must register.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate what the Senator has said, and he knows that we have before us the problem of peacetime disloyalty as to which our laws are very inadequate. Of course, the bill deals with the Communist problem, and the Senator knows we have appointed a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary to give the question some study, because, during wartime, we have power to take care of treasonable acts, but our peacetime laws on the question of disloyalty, whether it be communistic disloyalty or any other kind, are woefully inadequate. There is no crime involved in most cases. It is high time we reviewed the whole subject of acts of disloyalty in peacetime. I know the Senator from Michigan and I feel very keenly about it. It will require a great deal of legal study, but I hope we can attack the problem in a broad way.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington has put his finger on a very important point which we should consider very seriously between now and the time we vote next week.

If we were in a war declared by Congress, there would be many ways in which we could deal with disloyalty and espionage. But we are not officially at war; there has been no declaration of war. There is shooting going on, many American boys are dying, and many serious consequences are flowing from the battle in which we are engaged, but there is no declared war. So we should have legislation in order to deal with these peacetime situations.

I wonder if the Senator from Michigan will permit me to ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of his remarks an editorial which has just been brought in by messenger, appearing in the National Tribune—The Stars and Stripes, of Thursday, July 13. I think it is a very significant editorial, because it comes from one of the great newspapers of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it is true, as pointed out by the Senator from Washington, that there is a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary appointed to study further details with regard to subversive activities. But, Mr. President, this bill of which we speak has received the careful attention not only of committees in the Eighty-first Congress, but in the Eightieth Congress. It has received days and weeks of careful attention not only of Senators who are members of the Judiciary Committee and are students of the law, but of very distinguished outside counsel, in order that we might offer within the framework of the Constitution, a law which can cope with the situation.

As I said before, Mr. President, the State of Michigan and every other State, and all the possessions of the United States, are interested in this question. It should and must be taken care of on a national basis, so that when registration is complete the State of Michigan or the city of Detroit will be able to know who are the Communists, who are the conspirators, that reside in that State or in that city.

Mr. President, it is a well known fact that a few months ago there was in operation in the city of Detroit a sabotage school receiving money from the Communist Party. The time has come to bring out on the surface the fact as to who is furnishing money for such education to destroy America. An article from the Daily Worker has been read today. The coming Sunday edition will be used to sabotage the effort of the United States of America. That newspaper is not supported by the advertising which it carries. Who supports the Daily Worker? We need to know the facts, such as the facts of financing, that lie behind the Communist movement in America. This bill will do that.

I will say that this bill is on a par, in importance, with the appropriation bill. The reason why I make these remarks today and have asked to place in the RECORD the Australian proposal, at the expense of time spent considering the appropriation bill, is in order that the Members of the Senate may examine it in detail before the bill is brought to the floor, so that they may be able, without undue debate, to pass the bill, and that it may be sent to the House, passed by the House, signed by the President, and become the law of the land in this very critical period. It will enable us to cope with this critical situation, and to meet the domestic aggression of the Communists, whose international aggression our boys are fighting today in Korea. In this fair land of ours, Mr. President, there is actual aggression by the Communists, and we would be better prepared to fight that aggression if we have this law on our statute books. We were caught short-handed in Korea. We did not have our big guns near the front. Mr. President, we are warned, though, concerning the situation in America. Let us assume that our Intelligence Agency did not say when the North Koreans were going to come across the thirty-eighth parallel. I want to warn America that our Intelligence Agency says that the enemy is now in America. Why can we not pass this bill? Why can we not roll this bill up as one big gun, as one big bomber? Yes, Mr. President, I say the enactment of this bill would be the atomic bomb to the Communists in America. It would destroy them at the very roots. Therefore, I have taken this time to speak on it even though I am delaying consideration of the omnibus appropriation bill.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Parliament of the Commonwealth, House of Representatives, April 27, 1950]

(Brought in by the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable R. G. Menzies)

An act to provide for the Dissolution of the Australian Communist Party and of other Communist Organizations, to disqualify Communists from holding certain Offices, and for purposes connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

Whereas the constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several states; and

Whereas under the constitution the executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the King and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the King's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of the constitution and of the laws of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas the constitution also empowers the Parliament to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by the constitution in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or in the government of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas the Australian Communist Party, in accordance with the basic theory of communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin, engages in activities or operations designed to assist or accelerate the coming of a revolutionary situation, in which the Australian Communist Party, acting as a revolutionary minority, would be able to seize power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat; and

Whereas the Australian Communist Party also engages in activities or operations designed to bring about the overthrow or dislocation of the established system of government of Australia and the attainment of economic, industrial, or political ends by

force, violence, intimidation, or fraudulent practices; and

Whereas the Australian Communist Party is an integral part of the world Communist revolutionary movement, which, in the King's dominions and elsewhere, engages in espionage and sabotage and in activities or operations of a treasonble or subversive nature and also engages in activities or operations similar to those, or having an object similar to the object of those, referred to in the last two preceding paragraphs of this preamble; and

Whereas certain industries are vital to the security and defense of Australia (including the coal-mining industry, the iron and steel industry, the engineering industry, the building industry, the transport industry, and the power industry); and

Whereas activities or operations of, or encouraged by, the Australian Communist Party, and activities or operations of, or encouraged by, members or officers of that party and other persons who are Communists, are designed to cause, by means of strikes or stoppages of work, and have, by those means, caused dislocation, disruption, or retardation of production or work in those vital industries; and

Whereas it is necessary, for the security and defense of Australia and for the execution and maintenance of the constitution and of the laws of the Commonwealth, that the Australian Communist Party, and bodies of persons affiliated with that party, should be dissolved and their property forfeited to the Commonwealth, and that members and officers of that party or of any of those bodies and other persons who are Communists should be disqualified from employment by the Commonwealth and from holding office in an industrial organization a substantial number of whose members are engaged in a vital industry:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This act may be cited as the Communist Party Dissolution Act, 1950.

COMMENCEMENT DEFINITIONS

2. This act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the royal assent.

3. (1) In this act, unless the contrary intention appears "authority of the Commonwealth" includes a body established by or under a law of the Commonwealth; "authorized person" means a peace officer appointed under the Peace Officers Act of 1925 or a person declared by the attorney general to be an authorized person for the purposes of this act; "branch," in relation to an industrial organization or an unlawful association, includes a section of the organization or association and a local, regional or subsidiary body forming part of the organization; "Communist" means a person who supports or advocates the objectives, policies, teachings, principles or practices of communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin; "industrial organization" means an organization of employers or employees associated for the purpose of protecting and furthering their interests in relation to terms and conditions of employment or for purposes including that purpose; "office," in relation to an industrial organization or branch of an industrial organization, means (a) the office of a member of the committee of management or other governing body of the industrial organization or branch; (b) the office of an executive officer of the industrial organization or branch; (c) the office of a person holding, whether as trustee or otherwise, property of the industrial organization or branch, or property in which the industrial organization or branch has a beneficial interest; or (d) every office within the industrial organization or branch for the filling of which an election is conducted or an appointment is made within the industrial organization or branch; "officer," in relation to an unlawful association, means (a) a member of the committee of management or other governing body of the unlawful association or of a branch of the unlawful association; or (b) a person working for the unlawful association or for a branch of the unlawful association; "property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether real or personal; "the Australian Communist Party" means the organization having that name on the specified date, notwithstanding any change in the name or membership of that organization after that date; "the specified date" means May 10, 1948, being the last day of the National Congress of the Australian Communist Party by which the constitution of the Australian Communist Party was adopted; "unlawful association" means the Australian Communist Party or a body of persons declared to be an unlawful association under this act.

(2) For the purposes of this act, the property of an unlawful association includes all property of a branch of that association and all property held by a person for or on behalf of, or in trust for, that association or a branch of that association.

DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

4. (1) The Australian Communist Party is declared to be an unlawful association and is, by force of this act, dissolved.

(2) The Governor-General shall, by instrument published in the Gazette, appoint a receiver of the property of the Australian Communist Party.

(3) Upon the day upon which that instrument is so published, the property of the Australian Communist Party shall, by force of this act, vest in the receiver named in the instrument.

(4) Where any land to which this section applies is subject to the provisions of any law providing for the registration of title to land, the vesting of the legal estate in that land in the receiver shall be subject to compliance with the provisions of that law.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS MAY BE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

5. (1) This section applies to any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, not being an industrial organization registered under the law of the Commonwealth or a state—

(a) which is, or purports to be, or, at any time after the specified date and before the date of commencement of this act was, or purported to be, affiliated with the Australian Communist Party;

(b) a majority of the members of which, or a majority of the members of the committee of management or other governing body of which, were, at any time after the specified date and before the date of commencement of this act, members of the Australian Communist Party or of the central committee or other governing body of the Australian Communist Party;

(c) which supports or advocates, or, at any time after the specified date and before the date of commencement of this act, supported or advocated, the objectives, policies, teachings, principles or practices of communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin, or promotes, or, at any time within that period, promoted, the spread of communism, as so expounded; or

(d) the policy of which is directed, controlled, shaped, or influenced, wholly or substantially, by persons who—

(i) were, at any time after the specified date and before the date of commencement of this act, members of the Australian Communist Party or of the central committee or other governing body of the Australian Communist Party, or are Communists; and

(ii) make use of that body as a means of advocating, propagating, or carrying out the objectives, policies, teachings, principles, or practices of communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin.

(2) Where the Governor General is satisfied that a body of persons is a body of persons to which this section applies and that the continued existence of that body of persons would be prejudicial to the security and defense of the Commonwealth or to the execution or maintenance of the constitution or of the laws of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General may, by instrument published in the Gazette, declare that body of persons to be an unlawful association.

(3) A body of persons so declared to be an unlawful association may, within 28 days after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, apply to the high court to set aside the declaration, on the ground that the body is not a body to which this section applies.

(4) If, upon the hearing, the applicant satisfies the high court that it is not a body to which this section applies, the high court shall set aside the declaration.

(5) If the applicant does not so satisfy the high court, the high court shall dismiss the application and the declaration shall remain in force.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS TO BE DISSOLVED

6. (1) Subject to this section, a body of persons in respect of which a declaration has been made under this act shall, by force of this act, upon the expiration of 28 days after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, be dissolved.

(2) Where the body applies to the high court to set aside the declaration, the body shall not be dissolved upon the expiration of 28 days after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, but, if the high court dismisses the application, the body shall, by force of this act, be dissolved upon the day upon which the high court dismisses the application.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS TO CEASE

7. (1) A person shall not—

(a) become, continue to be, or perform any act as, an officer or member of an unlawful association;

(b) carry or display anything indicating that he is or was an officer or member, or is or was in any way associated with, an unlawful association;

(c) contribute or solicit anything, as a subscription or otherwise, to be used directly or indirectly for the benefit of an unlawful association; or

(d) in any way take part in any activity of an unlawful association or carry on, in the direct or indirect interest of an unlawful association, any activity in which the unlawful association was engaged, or could have engaged, at the time when it became an unlawful association.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits an officer or member of an unlawful association from performing any act on its behalf which is reasonably necessary for the purposes of an application by the unlawful association to the high court under section 5 of this act.

PROPERTY OF UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS TO VEST IN RECEIVER

8. (1) The instrument under this act declaring a body of persons to be an unlawful association shall appoint a receiver of the property of that body.

(2) Upon the day upon which that instrument is published in the Gazette the property of that body shall, subject to this section, vest in the receiver named in the instrument.

(3) If the high court sets aside the declaration, all sales or dispositions of property, payments made and acts done by the receiver (or by a person acting under his authority)

shall be valid, but the property of the body shall revert to the body for its estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the high court orders.

(4) Where any land to which this section applies is subject to the provisions of any law providing for the registration of title to land, the vesting of the legal estate in that land in the receiver shall be subject to compliance with the provisions of that law.

DECLARATION OF COMMUNISTS AND MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS

9. (1) This section applies to any person—

(a) who was, at any time after the specified date and before the date upon which an unlawful association is dissolved by this act, a member or officer of that unlawful association; or

(b) who is, or was at any time after the specified date, a Communist.

(2) Where the Governor General is satisfied that a person is a person to whom this section applies and that that person is engaged, or is likely to engage, in activities prejudicial to the security and defense of the Commonwealth or to the execution or maintenance of the constitution or of the laws of the Commonwealth, the Governor General may, by instrument published in the Gazette, make a declaration accordingly.

(3) A person in respect of whom a declaration is made under the last preceding subsection may, within 28 days after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, apply to the high court to set aside the declaration on the ground that he is not a person to whom this section applies.

(4) If, upon the hearing, the applicant satisfies the high court that he is not a person to whom this section applies, the high court shall set aside the declaration.

(5) If the applicant does not so satisfy the high court, the high court shall dismiss the application and the declaration shall remain in force.

(6) The Governor General may at any time, by instrument published in the Gazette, revoke a declaration made under this section.

DISQUALIFICATION OF PERSONS DECLARED

10. (1) A person in respect of whom a declaration is in force under this act—

(a) shall be incapable of holding office under, or of being employed by, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth;

(b) shall be incapable of holding office as a member of a body corporate, being an authority of the Commonwealth; and

(c) shall be incapable of holding an office in an industrial organization to which this section applies or in a branch of such an industrial organization.

(2) For the purposes of this section and of the next succeeding section, a member of the defense force shall be deemed to be a person employed by the Commonwealth.

(3) Where the Governor General is satisfied that a substantial number of the members of an industrial organization are engaged in a vital industry, that is to say, the coal-mining industry, the iron and steel industry, the engineering industry, the building industry, the transport industry, or the power industry, or in any other industry which, in the opinion of the Governor-General, is vital in the security and defense of Australia, the Governor General may, by instrument published in the Gazette, declare that industrial organization to be an industrial organization to which this section applies.

(4) If the Governor General is satisfied that an industrial organization in respect of which a declaration has been made under the last preceding subsection no longer has a substantial number of members engaged in a vital industry, the Governor General shall, by instrument published in the Gazette, revoke that declaration.

DISQUALIFIED PERSONS TO VACATE OFFICE

11. (1) If, upon the making of a declaration in respect of a person under this act, that person holds any office referred to in subsection (1) of the last preceding section or is employed by the Commonwealth or by an authority of the Commonwealth, that person shall, by force of this act, be suspended from the office or employment.

(2) Unless an application has been made to the high court to set aside the declaration, the office held by that person shall, by force of this act, become vacant, or that person shall cease to be so employed, as the case may be, upon the expiration of the twenty-eighth day after the day upon which the declaration was published in the Gazette.

(3) If an application is made to the high court to set aside the declaration, the suspension effected by subsection (1) of this section shall continue until the making of an order by the high court upon the application.

(4) If the high court sets aside the declaration, the suspension of the person concerned shall cease, but if the high court dismisses the application, the office held by that person shall, by force of this act, become vacant, or that person shall cease to be so employed, as the case may be, upon the day upon which the high court dismisses the application.

(5) A person whose office so becomes vacant, or who ceases to be so employed, shall, for the purpose of the determination of his rights in respect of superannuation or other retirement benefit, be deemed to have resigned.

INJUNCTIONS

12. (1) The high court shall have jurisdiction to grant an injunction restraining a person who, under section 10 of this act, is incapable of holding an office in an industrial organization or branch of an industrial organization from performing any act, duty, or function, or exercising any right, as the holder of an office in the industrial organization or branch.

(2) The attorney general may apply for an injunction under the last preceding subsection, but this subsection does not prejudice any right any other person has to apply for such an injunction.

CONTRACTS NOT TO BE MADE WITH DECLARED PERSONS

13. A contract or agreement shall not be made by the Commonwealth or by an authority of the Commonwealth with a person in respect of whom a declaration is in force under this act under which a fee or other remuneration is payable in respect of the services of that person.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF RECEIVER

14. (1) It shall be the duty of the receiver of an unlawful association to take possession of the property of the association, to realize that property, to discharge the liabilities of the association, and to pay or transfer the surplus to the Commonwealth.

(2) For the purpose of performing his duties under this act in relation to an unlawful association the receiver of that association shall have power—

(a) to receive, collect, get in, and control property of the association;

(b) to take proceedings in his own name to recover possession of the property of the association or to obtain payment of moneys owing to the assciation;

(c) to sell or dispose of any of the property of the association;

(d) to make any arrangement or compromise which he thinks expedient in relation to the property of the association;

(e) to reimburse himself all expenses incurred in or about the execution of his powers; and

(f) to take possession of, collect, and dispose of books, papers, documents, and records relating to, or in the possession or under the control of, the association; and shall have such other powers as are prescribed.

DETERMINATION OF QUESTIONS BY HIGH COURT

15. (1) The receiver of an unlawful association may make an application to the high court to determine any question relating to the property or liabilities of the association or to the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers under this act.

(2) The determination of the high court shall be binding on the receiver and on the association and on such other persons as are affected by the determination.

RECEIVER NOT TO BE PERSONALLY LIABLE IN RESPECT OF HIS ACTS

16. The receiver of an unlawful association shall not be under any personal liability for or in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done in the exercise or purported exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this act or for or in respect of any of the liabilities of the unlawful association of which he is receiver.

RECEIVER MAY AVOID CERTAIN DISPOSITIONS

17. The receiver of an unlawful association may direct that any disposition of property of the association within 1 year before the date upon which the association was dissolved shall be void as against the receiver and the disposition shall be so void accordingly, but nothing in this section affects the rights of a purchaser, payee, or encumbrance in good faith and for valuable consideration.

INSOLVENT UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS

18. If the receiver of an unlawful association determines that the association is insolvent, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1924–48, relating to proof of debts and priority of payments of debts shall, subject to the regulations, be applicable in relation to the association.

OBSTRUCTION OF RECEIVER BY DESTROYING PROPERTY, ETC.

19. (1) A person shall not, with intent to delay or obstruct the performance by the receiver of an unlawful association of any of his functions, or the exercise of his powers, under this act—

(a) destroy or alter, or withhold from the receiver (whether a demand has been made therefor or not), any of the property of the unlawful association, or any book, paper, document, record, or security relating to, or in the possession or in the control of, that association; or

(b) send or attempt to send, or conspire with any other person to send, out of the Commonwealth any such property, book, paper, document, record, or security.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

(2) If, in any prosecution for an offense against this section, it is proved that the person charged with the offense—

(a) has destroyed, altered, or withheld from the receiver any of the property of the unlawful association, or any book, paper, document, record, or security in the possession of or under the control of that association; or

(b) has sent or attempted to send or conspired to send out of the Commonwealth any such property, book, paper, document, record, or security, the onus of proving that in so doing he did not act with intent to delay or obstruct the performance by the receiver of any of his functions, or the carrying out of any of his powers, under this act shall be upon the person charged.

POWERS OF SEARCH, ETC.

20. An authorized person shall at all times have full and free access to, and may, if need be by force and with such assistance as is necessary, break open, enter, and search, any house, premises, or place in which he suspects that there is any property of, or documents or papers relating to, an unlawful as-

sociation and may search any person found in the house, premises, or place and may take possession of, remove, and impound any property, books (including documents or papers) in the house, premises, or place which the authorized person is satisfied belong to that association.

JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT

21. (1) The high court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any application under sections 5, 9, or 15 of this act.

(2) The jurisdiction of the high court under this section shall be exercised by a single justice, and the decision of that justice shall be final and conclusive.

(3) The Commonwealth shall be the respondent to any application to the high court under section 5 or section 9 of this act.

EVIDENCE

22. (1) In any proceedings under this act, proof that, at any time after the specified date and before the date upon which an unlawful association is dissolved by this act, a person—

(a) attended a meeting of that association or of a branch of that association, or of a committee of that association or of such a branch;

(b) spoke publicly in advocacy of that association or of its objects;

(c) distributed literature of that association or in advocacy of its objects; or

(d) wrote, issued, or published, or caused to be written, issued, or published, a document in advocacy of that association or of its objects, shall be evidence that that person was, during that period, a member or officer of that association, as the case may be.

(2) Without prejudice to the operation of the next succeeding subsection, proof in any proceedings under this act that the name, initials, or other means of identification of a person appear—

(a) on a document found at the offices or premises of the Australian Communist Party at Marx House, George Street, Sydney, on the 8th day of July, 1949, being a document—

(i) which purports to show; or

(ii) from which, in the opinion of the court, it may, in the circumstances, reasonably be inferred,

that that person was a member or officer of the Australian Communist Party; or

(b) on a list, roll, or other record found at the offices or premises of the Australian Communist Party at Marx House, George Street, Sydney, on the 8th day of July, 1949, being a list, roll, or record which purports to be, or appears to the court, in the circumstances, to be, a list, roll, or record of members or officers of the Australian Communist Party,

shall be evidence that that person was, after the specified date and before the date upon which the Australian Communist Party is dissolved by this act, a member or officer of the Australian Communist Party, as the case may be.

(3) Proof in any proceedings under this act that the name, initials, or other means of identification of a person appear—

(a) on a document which was kept or found—

(i) at any office or premises of an unlawful association or of a branch of an unlawful association, or at any office or premises under the control of a member or officer of an unlawful association; or

(ii) in the custody of a member or officer of an unlawful association,

being a document—

(iii) which purports to show; or

(iv) from which, in the opinion of the court, it may, in the circumstances, reasonably be inferred,

that that person was a member or officer of that unlawful association or of a branch of that association; or

(b) on a list, roll, or other record which was kept or found—

(i) at any office or premises of an unlawful association or of a branch of an unlawful association, or at any office or premises under the control of a member or officer of an unlawful association; or

(ii) in the custody of a member or officer or an unlaful association,

being a list, roll, or record which purports to be, or appears to the court in the circumstances to be, a list, roll, or record of members or officers of that unlawful association, or of a branch of that association,

shall be evidence that that person was, after the specified date and before the date upon which that unlawful association is dissolved by this act, a member or officer of that unlawful association, as the case may be.

23. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this act, prescribing all matters which by this act are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this act and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding £500 or imprisonment for 6 months for any offense against the regulations.

EXHIBIT 2

[From the National Tribune—the Stars and Stripes]

We wish it were possible to delay preparation of this article until later this week because fireworks were promised in the United States Senate on Monday, but we must meet our deadline for composition and the subject matter of this comment is so important to the country that we cannot let any time slip by. The Senate might adjourn by early August and there is work to be done.

On Monday, Senator KARL E. MUNDT, of South Dakota, was to pay his respects to certain Senate leaders who have attempted to sabotage the bill he is cosponsoring in an effort to put a stop to Soviet activities in the United States. The measure has been pending for many months. It is a gesture as American as the grass roots from which the Senator hails, but pussyfooting interests and Red propagandists have so far prevented consideration of this bill which belongs on the working agenda of the Upper House, particularly in view of the ever developing threat to the existence of our institutions and our freedoms.

Senator MUNDT attempted to call up the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnson-Nixon bill over a week ago after his desires—and those, incidentally, of many millions of our citizens—had long been frustrated. He did so in accord with Senate rules when nothing else was under consideration. His efforts met with scathing rebuke by World War I Senate Leader SCOTT W. LUCAS, of Illinois, who is doubtless a staunch and loyal American but who takes his orders from the White House and is in the corner of those who oppose action on the antisubversive bill at this time. On Monday MUNDT was to take his turn in lecturing the Illinoisan. We anticipate that the job will have been done thoroughly by the time we go to press, and all right-thinking veterans hope the oratory will be so all-encompassing that the smoke will roll out of the windows of the sedate old Senate Chamber.

What the proposed measure calls for is a requirement, under penalty of law, that all Communist political organizations and Red-front groups register with the Attorney General and maintain accurate lists of members, deny use of the mails or radio-broadcast facilities to them unless definitely labeled as Communist-inspired, and forbid such persons to hold Government jobs or obtain passports. Why anybody who believes in the American system could object to such registrations and restrictions is baffling, particularly in view of the Korean situation. But they do, and vigorously. The one fault we find in the entire scheme is that it does not go nearly far enough. We think that Communists as such should be outlawed entirely, and, in any emergency, they should be treated as the traitors they are and be lined up against the wall. That is exactly what would happen if anybody did in their beloved Russia what they do in the United States.

The Reds in this country, and their followers, have entered into a criminal conspiracy to destroy America. They are knowingly supported by the only nation on earth that is committed to the overflow of our people by force and violence, and yet failure to curb such activity is fought by the administration leadership. While admitting a need to strengthen antisubversion laws, they oppose all attempts to do so by suggesting that the Mundt bill might place under suspicion some "innocents" who have at one time or another affiliated with a society now listed as subversive. They and their backers suggest the measure would create the new crime of contributing to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship, and they ask that it be put over for calmer consideration. The trouble is that it has been put off too long already. If in force, it would have the effect of making those innocents think twice, and as for a dictatorship, that issue can be met, if it comes, in exactly the same manner as this exigency.

Every possible obstacle has been erected to prevent investigation of subversives since way back in the thirties. The Dies committee and its successor groups have been thwarted and ridiculed regardless of the positive evidence they have unearthed. While hundreds of alien-minded public servants have been fired or have been permitted to resign, some are still being held on the payrolls by stubborn officials even though qualified and patriotic individuals have been forced to quit in protest. In almost every instance, when charges are preferred, politicians term them partisan activity and every effort is employed to hamper inquiries. So brazen have been the enemies of the American way of life that they have filtered into the Government, and even into congressional membership, and they are permitted to be coequals with citizens who think first of the country that gives them refuge. Daily newspapers tolerate their views in the name of liberalism while they knife the public in the back. Atom spies are afforded protection beyond the limits of due process of law. The enemy underground thrives on American generosity, and our people's tolerance allows the foes of American ideals to continue in the dastardly work of undermining the institutions for which our manhood has fought for generations and for which it has died in war.

Hostile world elements are on this very day testing the strength of this Nation. Committed wholeheartedly to its complete destruction, they seek to determine what weapons they will face if it is forced into total warfare, and yet there are among us those who temporize when our safety hangs in the balance and our defenses are imperiled. It is beyond the comprehension of men, who have bled in war to maintain our liberties, to recognize the opposition of others against bringing out of hiding and labeling for what they are the very subverts who make our position more difficult. There is nothing mad or vicious about an endeavor to put a stop to foreign attempts to destroy us. It is not an exhibition of abnormal patriotism to try to fetch the skeletons out of the closet and expose them for the insidious influence they are. Those are merely temperate moves to protect our citizenry against the loss of everything they possess, and Senator MUNDT and his cosponsors are aiming solely at preventing the defeat of this Nation through complacency. He and those who support him are being far more liberal than they should be with a type of liberalism that is laden with dynamite.

The Communists in the United States have been declared to be conspirators. They are outlaws, fugitives without right to legal protection making every possible illegitimate effort to proscribe the statutes that were enacted to protect believers in democracy. Some of the lower Federal courts have made such a determination and there is basis, therefore, to challenge those who assert that outlawing such conspirators would be unconstitutional. The Communist Party, and all of those who aid and abet it by word or deed, teach and spread criminal doctrine when they propagate a system of terror. It is our inherent belief that the Constitution of our country bears the power to defend itself, and that is one reason why, among others, we believe that the Reds should be outlawed. They hide behind a party label, abuse constitutional rights delegated to others and attract to their ranks craven followers who suggest that suppression of their ultimate motives means dictatorship.

Unfortunately the Mundt bill does not seek to make outlaws of Communists and followers of the party line. It is only a partway means of keeping a finger on them and of punishing offenders for infractions of lesser laws. However, it is recognized that it is the most that could be accomplished at the present moment, and that is why the veterans of this country are solidly behind it. It is a patriotic endeavor to save our people from the machinations of sworn enemies within our gates. This is a time for realism. We are, as a Nation, faced with making crucial decisions in a desire to avoid world conflict. We must complete the task to which the country is dedicated. For want of a better means to stamp out insurrection at home, the Congress should pass the Red registration bill now, before it winds up its lawmaking for the year.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I do not propose to sit on the floor of the Senate and hear two or three Senators pretend to have all the patriotism within their own hearts. Insofar as the bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota is concerned, I want every Senator to know that as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary I filed minority views. I submit that when the proper time comes it will be shown that this bill, instead of being a good bill, as a matter of fact would deprive the people of this country of their liberty under the guise of trying to put subversive elements in prison.

Mr. President, let me call attention to the fact that the distinguished Senator from Michigan has said that for two years this bill has been in committee, originally as the Mundt-Nixon bill and now as the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill. This bill has been carefully studied. Surely every Senator within the sound of my voice knows that the American Federation of Labor cannot be called subversive. During the World War what did they do? With 21 percent fewer employees on the railroads, and with 21 percent fewer employees in nearly every other industry, they did almost twice as much work as before. They did it at a time when their youngest men were in the armed services. Certainly, Mr. President, the fathers and mothers who constitute this great organization, the American Federation of Labor, would not come out in opposition to this bill, patriotic as they are, unless in the bottom of their hearts they felt there was something wrong with it.

Another great organization is opposed to it, an organization of laboring people—the CIO. They are on record as being unalterably opposed to the enactment of this measure. That is the same CIO which time after time in their annual conventions have barred Communists from membership. They have thrown Communists out right and left. They realize that this bill is an attack, in a time of hysteria, upon the principles of true democratic government. It would take from the American people the liberty for which our forefathers fought 150 years ago. Our country has grown great under present laws and the Constitution. These organizations would not be in opposition to the measure unless they had good reason for it.

There is another great organization, Mr. President, which is opposed to this bill. It is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which is made up of conductors, firemen, and engineers. It is an organization composed of hundreds of thousands of men. They are also on record against the bill. Those are the same men who during the last World War, with 21 percent less labor on the payroll, did twice as much work and hauled twice as much freight than ever before in the history of the United States. They are opposed to the bill.

Mr. President, there is another great organization which is opposed to the bill. It is the National Farmers Union. The National Farmers Union, with its enormous membership of farmers stretching from one end of the United States to the other, is opposed to the bill.

Then the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made up of some 14,000,000 members with an active membership of hundreds of thousands of people, are also in opposition to the bill.

Then there may be mentioned the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild both of which are opposed to the bill.

More than that, Mr. President, I ask every Senator on the floor to read carefully the opinion of Charles Evans Hughes. Was he a Communist? Was he advocating communism? Let us take the opinion of John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President in 1924. Is there any Senator who would charge that John W. Davis is a Communist? Would anyone say that John W. Davis sympathizes with Communists?

We have heard mentioned on the floor of the Senate the President's Loyalty Review Board. It was referred to by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY]. I happen to know the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board unusually well. He happens to be Seth W. Richardson. For 20 years, he practiced law in my own State. Under President Hoover he was an Assistant Attorney General of the United States of America. Before a vote is taken on the so-called Mundt bill I suggest that Mr. Richardson's opinion, which he gave to the Judiciary Committee, be studied very carefully. Here is a man who for many years was a United States district attorney in a great State of the Union. I know of no more patriotic man in the entire United States than Seth W. Richardson. He was chosen by the President of the United States to be the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board. Of course there is also the opinion of Mr. Chaffee, Jr., of Harvard University.

Mr. President, I rise to make it clear that this is not a one-sided proposition. A few minutes ago Senators said that this bill could be disposed of very quickly. If they think for a single moment that this bill will be decided without a fight on the floor, I wish to serve notice on them now that they are very much mistaken.

It is true that I alone signed the minority views. I filed them on a Friday. What happened? The next day the distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] announced that he was in sympathy with those views. A short time later another Senator, the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] announced that he was opposed to paragraph 4 of the bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I decline to yield. I did not interrupt the Senator from South Dakota, and I do not propose to be interrupted at this time. A short time after that two other Senators announced that they were opposed to certain paragraphs of the measure. That accounts for at least 5 members of a committee of 13 Senators. I understand that another distinguished member of the committee, who had been absent, said that if he had been present he would have voted with the minority, which would have made a vote of 7 to 6. Mr. President, it is not so simple as one would be led to believe by the eloquence of the distinguished Senators from South Dakota and Michigan. We are dealing with a very, very serious matter. I say that this bill, if enacted, would constitute the greatest threat to American civil liberties since the alien and sedition laws of 1798.

I do not propose to sit here and have Senators rise and talk about the fighting in Korea when some of them are just as responsible for it as those in actual control of the Government. If some of us had been listened to, the Government today might not be finding itself in the sad situation in which it is.

Oh, the question of patriotism is raised. How men like to take the American flag and wrap it around themselves and say, "Here is a bill. If you pass this bill, we are going to wipe out communism." If anyone objects to a single line, a single sentence, a single paragraph, it is said he sympathizes with Communists, and sympathizes with those who are opposed to American free enterprise and the American way of life.

No, Mr. President, that is too serious a matter for one to sit idly by and watch it being put over. I say this bill is a product of hysteria and frantic, unthinking fear, and that it strikes at the very foundations of our democratic institutions. As the debate starts, and is proceeded with, I do not think there will be very much trouble in proving that to any fair Senator on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I have not the bill before me now, but I would need to take up only one or two paragraphs of it to show what it is and what it does. I am not going to quote either John W. Davis or Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., or any of the witnesses at this time because we can do that when the proper time comes.

I call attention to what the head of the Loyalty Board, Seth W. Richardson, appointed by President Truman himself, said, as appears on page 9 of my minority views:

> Seth W. Richardson made a similar point. When discussing similar provisions of H. R. 5852, he said that trial in a proper court in the first instance is a question of guilt of the citizen.

Under Anglo-Saxon law, we have never convicted anyone in this country unless the man first performed an overt act of some kind, did something the prosecuting attorney could get hold of and present to a jury.

Here is proposed a political board, composed of three men appointed by the President of the United States. Their judgment apparently is to be final. Oh, there is a provision at one place for an appeal. If the distinguished present Presiding Officer, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], for instance, belonged to an organization in his State, and in that organization there happened to be a few Communists, less than 1 percent, and out of a clear sky this board said the Presiding Officer was a Communist—mind you, without any trial—who is there to say the Senator had not been hurt, that he had not been ruined in his business?

Suppose one lived in the great State of Washington, or in California, or in Hawaii, or Alaska. Do Senators know where he would have to come for trial under the bill? He would have to come to Washington, in the District of Columbia, two or three thousand miles away from home.

Mr. President, when the proper time comes, when the motion is made which it is said is to be made, I simply say to those who are to make it that when they state it will take but a very short time to pass the measure, in my opinion they are woefully mistaken.

Let there be no mistake about this: I am 100 percent opposed to any subversive organization and to any man or woman who is a subversive. However, I cherish the Constitution of the United States and the liberties it guarantees. These liberties, under my oath as a Senator, I am sworn to protect. I want to make it clear that I am for this bill only if proper amendments are adopted to protect the liberties of the American people.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the letter from the John W. Davis firm on the bill under discussion. The Senator from Michigan does not want to comment on the letter, except to say that when he read it he did not find that in the letter there was objection to the bill. There was some language which it was thought should be changed. An amendment was offered in committee, and the amendment was made.

Mr. President, I should like also to have appear in the RECORD the fact that Charles Evans Hughes did not see this bill, has never read the bill. He was deceased at the time the bill was being considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DAVIS, POLK, WARDWELL,
SUNDERLAND & KIENDL,
New York, N. Y., February 10, 1950.

Hon. PAT MCCARRAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I apologize for my delay in answering your letter of January 17 in reference to Senate bill 2311. I can only plead in excuse the constant pressure of other matters. On several occasions I have undertaken to make response only to be diverted by demands which were more instantly compelling.

Undoubtedly S. 2311 is an improvement over the predecessor bill, H. R. 5852. The term "Communist political organization" is now, as I think, adequately defined by the two criteria which are set up, to wit: (a) That it is substantially dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign governmental or political organization controlling the world Communist movement; (b) that it operates primarily to advance the objectives of such world Communist movement. These are both criteria capable of being made certain by the introduction of adequate proof. So also as to the "Communist-front organization" which is (a) under control of a Communist political organization, or (b) is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to a Communist political organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement. Whatever the difficulties of proof, these are facts susceptible of ascertainment. I think these provisions comport with the legal maxim, "Id certum est quod certum reddi potest."

Section 4 (a) raises, by its language, certain questions which are not entirely free from doubt. Indeed the charge of indefiniteness may be leveled against it. The bill does not purport expressly to forbid Communist political organizations or membership in them. On the contrary, there is provision for registration of the organization and, second, for registration of its members who are called on to come forward in their own names if the organization fails to do so. Ventilation rather than prohibition seems the primary purpose. Section 4 (a) however forbids one to combine, conspire, or agree with any other person to perform any act which would substantially contribute to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship under foreign domination or control. Would mere membership in a Communist political organization which is duly registered or required to register, constitute an act such as section 4 (a) proscribes? If so, is there not inherent contradiction between these sections, and might not a person called on to register as a member claim that he would involuntarily incriminate himself by so doing? In the other hand, it is possible that the courts would interpret the words "perform any act which would substantially contribute to the establishment" etc., etc. as synonymous with the familiar phrase "aid, abet, and assist," membership aside. The cardinal words of the section seem to be "the direction and control of which is to be vested in or exercised by or under the domination or control of any foreign government, foreign organization or foreign individual." It seems unlikely that the section is intended to forbid public advocacy of a totalitarian form of government in the United States, absent foreign domination or control. Perhaps these questions of construction can be avoided by revision of the section or even by its omission entirely.

As a matter of draftsmanship, I question a phrase employed in section 14 (e) of the bill, page 27 printed copy. The board is directed to take into consideration the "extent to which" etc. The use of this phrase implies, does it not, that the attention of the Board is to be directed, not to the performance of specific acts but to their spread or frequency. Would it not improve the definiteness of the criteria if they read, for instance, (1) whether its policies are formulated, etc., etc.? The substitution of the word "whether" for "the extent to which" might be worth consideration by your committee.

The other constitutional questions which might be raised seem to me to be adequately answered by the memorandum of July 29, 1949, of Mr. Ogleby of the American Law Section, which you were good enough to send me. I have nothing to add to the review which he makes.[1]

Again, I express no opinion on the policy or the necessity of such an act. I note the Attorney General's reservations concerning it. If, however, it is enacted in its present form, I think the act, in its main features will survive constitutional attack.

I am sure you join me in lamenting the untimely death of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.

Believe me,
Very sincerely yours,
JOHN W. DAVIS.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I wish to make just a brief remark with respect to the so-called Mundt-Ferguson bill. We are at war today. We are fighting Communists, and I cannot conceive of anyone who would be opposed to passing the legislation necessary to control the Communists within our own ranks, particularly at a time when we are at war. How are we to handle the situation unless we enact some new legislation?

I am not going to argue today the merits or demerits of the Mundt bill, but I am satisfied in my own mind that we very badly need some new legislation to enable us to handle such situations as that with which we are faced at present.

Much has appeared in the newspapers in Indianapolis recently about Communists and their activities. Some Communist activities have been found in the Indiana State Welfare Department. I am not too familiar with the details, and I do not vouch for the authenticity of what has been written, but the people of Indiana, and particularly of Indianapolis, are very much concerned about it.

Mr. President, we are at war. What we are engaged in is not a police action, but it is war. We are fighting Communists. We are told that the Korean war is inspired by Communist Russia, that they are furnishing materials and men,

[1] Memorandum by Robert Ogleby, Legislative Reference Section, Library of Congress, which was used as the basis of the constitutional discussions in this report.

that they are furnishing the brain power to carry on the war. It looks very much as if this struggle will develop into a full-scale war, and if it does, is there one Senator who will sit on the floor of the Senate and not join in passing the necessary legislation to stop Communists in our own country, to stop giving them an opportunity to sabotage the war effort, to sabotage the Nation?

Mr. President, an attitude of do nothing simply does not make sense to me. If the bill we are discussing is not as it should be, let us correct it, let us amend it, but before this session of Congress adjourns or recesses, in my opinion we should pass whatever legislation is necessary to deal with Communists within our own ranks, to reduce to the very minimum the opportunity of any sabotage among those who think as they do.

I see nothing un-American about that. It seems to me it is the most American thing we can do. I know of nothing more American than to protect America. I am confident that the great majority of the people of my State are for some sort of legislation which will put a stop to the undermining of our Government by those who would overthrow it, and if I understand the philosophy of communism correctly, it is to overthrow our Government and to overthrow the governments of all other countries.

Mr. President, I want to say in closing that I shall support any piece of legislation that looks to the control of saboteurs in the United States, and particularly in the face of the fact that we are now at war. It is not a police action. We are at war, and we are fighting those who hold to the philosophy of what we commonly know as communism.

So far as I know there are no good Communists. They are just Communists. I hope that Congress, before it adjourns, will take a good look at our laws, and makes certain that before we go home, if we do, there will be passed legislation which will properly protect the Government of the United States and properly protect and back up the boys who are giving their lives in Korea, who are face to face with and fighting the philosophy we know as communism.

CONVEYANCE OF FORT RUCKMAN MILITARY RESERVATION TO TOWN OF NAHANT, MASS.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 7477, providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That, upon payment to the United States of the sum of $23,000, the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the town of Nahant, Mass., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands constituting the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, situated within the town of Nahant, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon: *Provided, however,* That the instrument of conveyance shall contain such terms and conditions which will allow the recapture of the property in the event said property is not used for educational, recreational, or other public purposes: *Provided further,* That the instrument of conveyance shall reserve to the United States, for so long as it is necessary for governmental purposes, that certain 15-foot easement for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of a cable and its appurtenances, and at such time as it shall be no longer required for governmental use, said easement may be abandoned and upon such abandonment will automatically terminate, and that certain temporary easement, terminating June 30, 1954, covering one and eight-tenths acres of land used in connection with the Turf Drainage Investigation Program, with right of access thereto, both easements being more particularly described in WAA Form 1005 dated June 22, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD–1299, as amended by WAA Form 1005 dated December 15, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD–1299–B, which are filed in the office of the General Services Administration"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
WM. BENTON,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.
WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
HERBERT C. BONNER,
ROBERT F. RICH,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so I may make a unanimous consent request?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have on the desk some four amendments to the pending bill. I also intend to propose, on Monday, a further amendment to the bill. I am obliged to go to a committee meeting this afternoon, and I ask unanimous consent that if my amendments are reached in the course of consideration of the bill today I may be privileged to bring them up on Monday when the Senate convenes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator state what the amendments are?

Mr. MAGNUSON. One amendment, Mr. President, is on page 61, one is on page 179, one amendment, submitted by me and some 20 other Senators, is on page 329; one amendment is on page 247, and the amendment I propose to submit on Monday is to the cancer, heart and mental diseases section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by us, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and request that the amendment be stated, after which I shall discuss the amendment for a moment or two.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken on pages 444, 445, and 446 by the committee amendment, insert the following:

CHAPTER X–4—GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 1001. Except as hereinafter provided, each appropriation, reappropriation, and contract authorization or reauthorization, made by this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, to any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government (including funds of Government corporations authorized by this act for administrative expenses), is hereby reduced by 10 percent.

SEC. 1002. In order to provide for the most effective use of appropriations and contract authorizations reduced by this chapter, the head of each department and agency in the executive branch of the Government is hereby authorized to make adjustments and

transfers between such appropriations, and between such contract authorizations, within his department or agency; but no such appropriation or contract authorization shall be increased under the authority of this section to an amount in excess of that provided in other chapters of this act.

SEC. 1003. The reductions provided for in this chapter shall not apply to the following:

(a) Title II of chapter IV; chapter X; so much of title I of chapter X–B as is contained in the paragraph headed "Mutual defense assistance"; and the amount appropriated to the General Services Administration for carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of July 23, 1946;

(b) Appropriations in title I of chapter VIII for the Executive Office of the President under the headings "Compensation of the President," "The White House Office," "Emergency fund for the President," and "Executive Mansion and Grounds";

(c) Appropriations and contract authorizations for the atomic energy program;

(d) Trust funds;

(e) Funds of Government corporations excluding those made available in this act (1) for administrative expenses and (2) by appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury;

(f) Amounts (other than under the Veterans' Administration) for furnishing medical and hospital services and domiciliary care, excluding (1) administrative expenses not directly connected with the operation of a specific hospital, dispensary, or clinic, and (2) expenses for employee health service programs;

(g) Amounts provided in this act for payment of obligations incurred under prior appropriations or authorizations, and obligated balances of reappropriations;

(h) Appropriations of, or measured by, receipts;

(i) Amounts appropriated by this act for the operation of law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Services, and the Secret Service; or for the payment of compensation and expenses of agents and auditors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and such other officers and employees of other agencies whose duties primarily pertain to intelligence operations (including funds transferred pursuant to section 6 (a) of the act of June 20, 1949; 63 Stat. 211) or to the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States;

(j) Amounts provided for any program of the Veterans' Administration, excluding (1) administrative expenses not directly connected with the operation of a specific hospital, dispensary, clinic, or facility, and (2) expenses for employee health service programs;

(k) Amounts provided for payments to States or political subdivisions thereof;

(l) Amounts provided to make payment of or contributions toward pensions, retirement and disability annuities and benefits, employees' death or injury benefits, or other items of a similar nature;

(m) Appropriations for refunds, awards, and indemnities.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment has been prepared by Senators from both sides of the aisle as an economy amendment to be substituted for the Thomas-Taber amendment found in the House appropriation bill.

This amendment has been most carefully worked out by a group of Senators who have met many times in drafting the amendment. The group has been in close consultation with our own legislative counsel of the Senate and with representatives of the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget.

It is the opinion of our legislative counsel and of the downtown agencies that this amendment is technically correct to do the job of reducing appropriations in this 1951 omnibus bill.

Mr. President, only twice in the last 21 years has the Federal budget been in balance. The fiscal year just past has been one of deficit financing. The fiscal year we are entering will be one of deficit financing. We would incur a deficit in fiscal 1951 even if the Korean crisis had not developed.

The advocates of deficit spending always harp back to the cost of wars, past and future. The fact of the matter is, Mr. President, that the cost of war is not the sole cause of the continuing Federal deficits. Excluding the cost of national defense, Mr. President, excluding the cost of international aid, excluding the interest on the public debt, excluding the cost of the Veterans' Administration—all other costs of the Federal Government have increased from $2,000,000,000 in 1946 to an estimated $12,700,000,000 in the President's budget estimate for 1951.

Today, Mr. President, this Nation is faced with a crisis as severe as any that has confronted this Nation in its history. We do not know what the immediate future will ask of us. We do know that we may be called upon to exert every last measure of strength. Events of the past few weeks ought to have convinced every American of the need for military and industrial preparedness to match the hour.

We cannot spend our substance today on projects not directly related to the requirements for national defense and the minimum needs of Government operation.

This amendment which is submitted today, Mr. President, will not balance the budget.

I do not promise that it will stop all unessential operations of the Government. I know there are many members of the Senate who do not believe this amendment goes far enough. But I would remind you, Mr. President, that it is an amendment in the nature of a compromise, worked out by several different Senators representing several different sections of the country and representing both major political parties.

The amendment proposes to reduce most appropriations for nondefense items by 10 percent.

The directive given in the amendment to the executive branch of the Government is clear and unmistakable.

There is no surrender of authority from the legislative branch to the executive branch of the Government. If this amendment carries, the President will know exactly how much is appropriated under each title of the bill.

Because the sponsors of this amendment are aware that there may be some appropraition titles which cannot stand a cut of 10 percent, we have written into the amendment the power to transfer between appropriations within departments and independent agencies.

In practical effect, Mr. President, this transfer authority makes the cuts department-wide.

The amendment carries sensible exemptions.

National defense, everything having to do with the war effort, atomic energy, and related programs are exempted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have just entered the Senate Chamber. Has the Senator's amendment been printed and does it lie on the table?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that I have just submitted it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has the Senator a copy of the amendment which he can let me see?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. I send a copy of it to the Senator's desk.

The Post Office, already operating on a deficiency basis, is exempted.

Payments of pensions and benefits to veterans and other personnel are exempted.

The fixed commitments of trust funds and existing contracts are exempted.

I would like at this time, Mr. President, to give a firm estimate of the amount that this amendment would reduce appropriations and reappropriations found in the 1951 bill. I am informed that the Director of the Budget currently is preparing such an estimate, which should be available within the next day or so.

Pending an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget, I believe this amendment may reduce the bill by approximately $600,000,000.

Mr. President, the amendment is a workable amendment. If it is adopted, appropriations and expenditures for nondefense items will be reduced.

Of course, Mr. President, this amendment is going to lessen some of the operations of Government. The number of employees in the executive branch will be reduced. I would remind the Senate, however, that defense agencies already are building up their employee list and that a manpower shortage in Washington is beginning to threaten.

The amendment, also, will reduce appropriations for programs not directly related to defense. If it is adopted, we will put off for another year some of the construction and development which we had proposed to do this year.

It is my hope, Mr. President, that the members who urged so strongly putting off construction of a badly needed Senate Office Building will be consistent and support the amendment.

I can anticipate the arguments that will be forthcoming in support of some of the nondefense programs which the amendment is going to reduce. But this is a critical period and many worth-while things must be put off. I, personally, would favor a deferment of all nonessential public works at this time. The amendment calls only for a 10 percent reduction in such spending.

The people of America, Mr. President, already are called upon to sacrifice their sons in battle. They know that, should the international situation become worse, they will be called upon

for many sacrifices of civilian requirements. The people of America will stand behind Congress, Mr. President, if we have the courage to cut from the President's budget some of the funds not necessary for national defense.

In closing, Mr. President, let me say that I was very much impressed with a statement made a few years ago by a legislator in the State of Vermont, on the question of building an executive mansion for the Governor of Vermont. That question came up, and it had very popular support from the civic groups in the State. Finally one veteran legislator from a small town rose and turned the tide by making this statement: "I am not for voting money that we ain't got for something we don't need."

Mr. President, I think that very practical, humble statement could well be applied to the situation in our country today. I, too, am not in favor of spending what we do not have—for today we are operating on a deficit—for things we do not need.

That is the purpose of this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAPMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am very much impressed with the statement which has just been made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, and I feel that I should like to identify myself with the proposal he is making. I should like to ask him a question, if I may.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. At the time when I was studying the ECA program this year, and when I was discussing the matter with Mr. Hoffman, I asked him about the estimates of the funds needed by the ECA to carry on its work. He said that he was perfectly willing to take his cuts across the board, if he had to, but he hoped they would not be imposed upon the ECA after its funds had already been cut.

So I wish to ask the Senator whether he thinks it would be fair, after the funds for ECA already have been cut, to make a further cut of 10 percent in the ECA funds or commitments, which I feel are a part of our defense program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from New Jersey, who is a great student of international affairs, and who I know has a great interest in the ECA, as I have, that this amendment does not exclude the ECA. It does exclude arms implementation or other military aid. We would be delighted to have the Senator from New Jersey join with us in sponsoring the amendment, and have him reserve the right on his part to take a different position on the ECA item, if he chooses to do so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think I would check with those in the ECA with whom I have been studying this matter, and see what position they would take in regard to the ECA program which is the bedrock of our operations in regard to European aid; and I believe that I would reserve the right, when the matter comes up on the floor of the Senate, to try to restore the part of the ECA funds which then might be missing, if a 10-percent cut had already been made in the ECA funds, or if one was then proposed.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Is it not a fact that if the ECA funds are found to be insufficient by the end of the calendar year, we very possibly can provide for the ECA by means of a deficiency appropriation before the next calendar year?

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, that will be possible, particularly in view of the fact that, of course, it was not possible for the ECA to make exact estimates. Under those circumstances, the Congress was generous enough to appropriate more than ample funds for the ECA, and the ECA was efficient enough to conduct its operations in such a way as to have a carry-over of $277,000,000.

It is quite understandable that it was impossible for exact estimates to be made of the funds required by ECA. However, the situation would be as the Senator says, and the representatives of ECA would be able to come before the congressional committees at such a time when we would know more definitely about the world situation.

Mr. IVES. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from New Jersey has raised questions about the ECA. Is it not true that in the amendment, of which the junior Senator from Michigan is a cosponsor, provision is made that the 10-percent cut shall be on the amount stated in the bill as it is finally passed by both Houses of Congress and is signed by the President?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. So the conferees will be able to determine what, in their opinion, is the amount which is to be cut 10 percent; is not that a correct statement?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. As also indicated, is it not true that if an emergency arises, and if the President feels he needs money with which to take care of such an emergency—whether in regard to the ECA or otherwise—it is possible for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation to be requested?

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course.

Mr. FERGUSON. So the purpose of this amendment is to attempt to have the Congress cut the civilian, nonmilitary, nonfighting budget 10 percent; is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. When we are at war, even if it is termed a police action, and we are going to supply the men at the front and those who are engaged in arming Europe, then most certainly the time has come when we must save something from the least essential operations of Government in order to be able to give sufficient assistance and make sufficient appropriations for activities which are vital and essential.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is the philosophy of the amendment, and I think it is the best possible approach which can be devised at this time.

Mr. President, we have not had an opportunity to invite Senators generally to join in sponsoring the amendment, but I should like to say that any Senator—regardless of political party—is invited to become a cosponsor of the amendment. If Senators will notify us of that desire on their part, their names can be added to the amendment before it is printed this evening.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I have not seen the amendment, but under the circumstances I should like to know whether the proposed cut would apply to the rural mail carriers. Would they be cut 10 percent, under the provisions of the amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment excludes the Post Office Department in its entirety.

Mr. LANGER. How about the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment excludes it in its entirety.

Mr. LANGER. What does the amendment include?

Mr. BRIDGES. It includes all the civilian components of the Government which do not directly apply to the military, to veterans, to arms implementation aid, to the FBI, to the Secret Service, to the Immigration Service, to grants in aid to the States, and so forth.

Mr. LANGER. How many Government employees, or what percent, would be affected by the amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that I can state the exact percentage of Government employees who would be affected by the amendment, but I would say to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that the amendment has been worked out very carefully so that it would not have the effect of injuring any program which is vital or essential at this time.

Mr. LANGER. Do I correctly understand from the distinguished Senator—if he will yield further—that the conferees will be able to determine which of the Government departments the amendment will affect and which ones it will not affect?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; they are stated in the amendment. What the Senator from Michigan said was that the conferees, of course, will determine the exact amount of the bill—as between the amount of the bill as passed by the House and the amount of the bill as passed by the Senate. So the amendment will apply to the amount arrived at in that way, rather than to the amount carried in the bill as passed by the Senate. That was the point the Senator from Michigan made, I believe.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire has made a splendid presentation of it, and I shall not attempt to cover the ground he has

covered; as a cosponsor of this amendment, I desire to discuss it briefly. When the appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives it contained the Thomas-Taber amendment providing for reductions by formula in addition to those specifically set forth in the various appropriation items.

This over-all formula reduction to provide further economy was adopted on the floor of the House by a vote of more than 2 to 1. The predominating criticism of the House provision has been with respect to the technical difficulties which would arise in its administration.

The Senate committee amendment, which is offered as an amendment to the Thomas-Taber amendment in the House, has been drafted with the benefit of assistance by technicians from the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Senate Legislative Drafting Counsel. The Bureau of the Budget is now preparing a careful estimate of the savings.

For myself, I should not hesitate at this time, in this perilous condition of the country, to vote for much larger reductions in domestic civilian expenditures.

We are virtually in a state of war and from recent experience we know what military operations cost. This amendment applies no reduction to appropriations for the Military Establishment or for direct activities in support of our military defense.

In the current circumstances of international crisis abroad with its fiscal and physical requirements at home, I vigorously urge that nonessential domestic civilian expenditures should be cut to the absolute minimum.

This amendment does not go that far. I wish it did. I wish it did. I would feel much better about the security of the Nation.

I realize, of course, that much of the appropriations in this bill are tied to long-term commitments made by law which cannot be remedied in an appropriation bill. I take this occasion to repeat what I have been saying for years: We should proceed with caution toward the enactment of basic legislation which in effect commits the Federal Government to virtually permanent spending programs, and I hope that before the next appropriation bill reaches the Senate, the Senate Appropriations Committee will be able to advise us as to these programs and how much each of them costs in terms of requested appropriations.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, has explained in great detail, as I have said, the provisions of the amendment. It suffices for me to say that we do not propose by this amendment to reduce any appropriation essential to our national defense. The nonessentials which would be reduced would be cut by only 10 percent and there are few who would argue that there is not more than 10 percent of fat in every appropriation which comes before Congress. In addition, I am confident that we have had the benefit of the best technical advice available in the drafting of this amendment so that it simply raises the question as to whether, in the face of war conditions, we choose to retrench by 10 percent in nonessential Federal expenditures which involve neither the military defense of the Nation nor legal and moral commitments to individuals, corporations, or political subdivisions.

I repeat, it is my sincere belief that a 10-percent reduction can be absorbed at this time on every budget expenditure item with the exception of interest on the debt and national defense.

As a cosponsor of this amendment, I shall support it in the belief that it represents the very least that we can do in an effort to make secure the fiscal position of the Government of the United States. For myself, as I have said, I should like to do much more in the direction of reducing nondefense expenditures, and I believe more may have to be done if conditions develop as it now appears they will, requiring large additional expenditures for our military defense.

Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. LANGER addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. BYRD. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the distinguished Senator from Virginia a question, but before doing so, I should like to state that I have worked with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for many years, and with the entire minority membership, and I am well satisfied that all the Senators who have joined in offering this amendment to the appropriations bill have done so after careful study and consideration. If adopted, I feel satisfied that it will work mechanically in a very satisfactory way. That is a difficult thing to do, when an attempt is made either by way of rescission or by limitation or restriction in an appropriation bill.

I wish to say for the record that I regret that a greater reduction in the appropriations bill cannot be brought about this year. I feel satisfied that the Appropriations Committee, prior to the development of the Korean situation, had done a splendid job, and I wish to compliment the chairmen of the various subcommittees upon the bill which has been reported to the Senate. After nearly 8 years service in the Senate, with most of the time membership on the Appropriations Committee one of my regular assignments, I am satisfied that the Appropriations Committee has given a great deal of conscientious effort and study to the appropriations for individual items. But I must say that, in view of the emergency which confronts us, there can be no doubt of the absolute necessity of making every possible savings, to the end that military items for the defense of the country and trust fund items, which must be protected, are given adequate supplies of money, when and if the demand comes.

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Virginia and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire whether they have made any estimate of the saving which would be effected by this amendment. I do not know whether the figures have been worked out to the last detail, but I wonder whether the Senator can give us an estimate.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from New Hampshire, I believe, estimated the saving at about $600,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. From $600,000,000 to $700,000,000.

Mr. BYRD. A very careful estimate will be made by the Budget Bureau within the next few days.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator give us an estimate of the total amount of reductions made by the House and the Senate, without the adoption of this amendment, and of the total amount of reductions that would be made with it?

Mr. BYRD. As a rough estimate, I should say that the reductions made by the House and the Senate without the adoption of this amendment would be about $1,200,000,000. I should say that the reductions, including the reductions proposed by this amendment, would approximate $2,000,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia, and to join with him wholeheartedly in his observations, in the course of which he has stated—and I agree—that this certainly is a step in the right direction. I hope the Senate will look with favor upon the amendment, and that it will have the support of the Senate as an effort to save money where money can be saved, and to make it possible to use money where it must be used, if and when occasion arises.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to inquire of the distinguished Senator how the proposed 10-percent cut under this amendment would be applied. Would it apply pro rata?

Mr. BYRD. It would be applied to each department of the Government, to be broken up by each of the departments for specific application within the department.

Mr. LANGER. For example, would it mean, if the amendment is adopted, that travel expense could be cut 10 percent?

Mr. BYRD. It would.

Mr. LANGER. Would it mean that the supplies could be cut 10 percent?

Mr. BYRD. It is left to the discretion of the heads of the departments. The appropiation for the department itself would be cut, and that cut would have to be distributed within the department.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I am reminded of a speech made some months ago, possibly a year ago, by the distinguished Senator, showing that in one department there was enough paper on hand to last for 78 years, and that another department had certain supplies on hand sufficient to last for 287 years. Under this amendment, I take it, it would not be necessary to cut

those supplies 10 percent, but they could be cut out entirely.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to ask one more question, if I may. If the amendment should be adopted, how would it affect the Byrd-Langer amendment?

Mr. BYRD. It would not affect the Byrd-Langer amendment, because that provides for a limitation upon employment. It would not be affected at all.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, the Bureau of the Budget would still have to reduce personnel?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

IMPORTANCE OF RETAINING OUR SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I hold in my hand an article appearing in today's issue of the Washington Daily News, by Jim G. Lucas, entitled "GI's Could Use Tanks We Let Go." I do not rise to talk about it in a spirit of criticism, but, rather, to make a suggestion after I have read the article:

American GI's, fighting a losing battle against Russian-made heavy tanks in Korea, could use some of those Uncle Sam lost, sold, or gave away a few years back.

It wasn't too long ago that Uncle Sam was peddling surplus tanks to all takers at a few cents on the dollar. In July 1947, for instance, we sold 10 light tanks, worth $270,000, to Belgium for $10,000. In December, we disposed of 21 more, worth $568,000, to Canada for $17,000.

In January 1948 we sold nine tank engines, track assemblies, and spare parts, worth $166,000, to Venezuela for $8,000. In March, $49,000 worth of engines and spare parts went to Guatemala for $2,000. In April, we closed a deal with Ecuador for 21 tank engines and spare parts, worth $400,000, for $20,000. In September of that year, we sold Mexico 12 tank engines, worth $291,000, for $14,000.

NINE THOUSAND AND EIGHTY-FIVE TANKS LOST

The Hoover Commission's national security task force said we made 86,000 tanks during World War II. Army statistics indicated we had 25,045 at the end of the war. In 1948, the task force said, the Army could account for 15,960 tanks. The task force said the Army was unable to state what had become of the others.

The task force said it believed the Army didn't know how many tanks it had. The task force charged that the Army was asking for money to modernize more tanks than were in stock. The Army overlooked the fact, the task force said, that 102 had been sold to the Marines, and asked for money to modernize them, too.

Moreover, the task force said, the Army couldn't account for the vast quantities of matériel on hand at the end of hostilities. The Army says it has matériel sufficient to equip only 18 divisions, although at the end of the war it had 89 fully equipped divisions and great additional quantities of matériel in the pipeline.

Mr. President, in order to save the time of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have the remainder of the article printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remainder of the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"Loss of easily replaceable matériel is easily understood, but the loss of complicated, hard-to-produce military equipment is another matter, especially as the military was put on notice 6 months after the end of the war as to the seriousness of the international situation."

HOOVER REPORTED IT

The case of the missing tanks was first told to Congress by ex-President Herbert Hoover on April 11, 1949. The next day, ex-Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall said Mr. Hoover was totally incorrect.

Mr. Royall said 7,170 tanks were found to be obsolete and were transferred, sent abroad as military aid or lost for similar reasons. He said the tank transfer to the Marines was discovered and adjusted accordingly.

Mr. Royall said equipment for 35 divisions was sold to civilian, destroyed, demilitarized, given to the Red Cross or UNRRA, salvaged or made part of the Greek-Turkish aid program. Equipment for another 23, he said, was out of balance as to quantity, or needed repair.

The rug was pulled out from under Mr. Royall the next day. Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, at his first press conference, agreed with Mr. Hoover, who later said his facts were "taken from their original source, confirmed by officers in charge, and rechecked with independent sources."

The Hoover Commission task force said that—whatever the reason—it was evident we no longer had the tanks or the equipment for 71 demobilized divisions.

"Whether or not the equipment was perfect," the task force said, "its possession today would be of great comfort and value to the peaceful countries of the world."

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, when World War II ended, I urged as strongly as I could that the Government should not dispose of any war matériel. I even urged that it should dispose of no factories. I recommended that it dispose only of that which was perishable, on the theory that the best we could do was to receive from 10 to 15 percent of the value of the surplus war matériel, and that we might need it again sometime.

The argument against that suggestion, of course—and there was some merit to it—was that war matériel become obsolete.

My answer then was, as my answer is today, that it is better to have obsolete material than to have no material at all.

The purpose of my rising, Mr. President, was to urge upon the President of the United States that if we are disposing of any war material at the moment, such disposal be immediately discontinued and; that we keep such material, even though it be obsolete. I feel that my recommendation when the war ended was sound, and I think it is sound today, that we not dispose of any of our surplus war material. If we had today the tanks which we had at the end of the war they would be very helpful to the boys who are fighting in Korea.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I shall be very happy to yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Is it not true that some material which might be classified as obsolete consists of critical material which is not available at this time, and might it not be very well for us to consider it from that angle and to keep and preserve what we have?

Mr. CAPEHART. There is no question but that the Senator is correct.

As I said a moment ago, Mr. President, I am making these remarks not in any spirit of criticism, because we are at war, but only to urge upon our Government that it not dispose of any war materials, because even that which looks like scrap is made of steel, copper, and other materials which in an all-out war effort become scarce.

I strongly urge that the Government immediately stop disposing of any so-called surplus war material, because, frankly, I do not think there is any such thing as surplus war material. It may have become obsolete, but obsolete material is better than no material at all.

I think we made a mistake, and I so stated 5 years ago, in disposing of our war plants and of surplus war material. I know it is easy for one's hindsight to be better than his foresight, and I am not trying to be critical in this instance, because we are at war, and it behooves every American to support his Government in time of war. I think it behooves us as Members of the United States Senate to offer constructive suggestions. I believe the suggestion which I have just offered, that the Government discontinue the disposal of even one penny's worth of war materials at this time, until the war in Korea is over, is a good suggestion. When that war is over, let us keep our war material, because obsolete material is always better than no material at all.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA—H. R. 331

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I desire to speak for a few minutes on a very important matter that is to come up for Senate consideration soon after we complete the consideration of the Appropriations bill, now before this body. I refer to the statehood bill for Alaska, House bill 331. The chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on Monday last, made a similar short statement at the time he submitted the report of the majority for inclusion in the RECORD.

The original version of House bill 331 was, no doubt, pretty well circulated in Alaska both before and after its passage by the House, but I doubt if a dozen copies of the bill as finally reported by the Senate committee have reached Alaska. I personally airmailed four or five copies to the daily newspapers of Alaska as soon as I obtained printed copies of the bill as revised by the Senate committee. To date, I have heard from only one or two persons in Alaska with reference to the contents of the revised bill. I am certain that the revised Senate bill is a tremendous improvement over the House version, but I also feel that it may be wise to take more time to perfect the Senate bill, as evidenced by the editorial from the Juneau Daily Alaska Empire, which I shall insert in the RECORD with this statement. If more people in Alaska were given the opportunity of reading the Statehood bill, as now proposed, I feel certain there would be many protests, not only with reference to the public lands provision, but also with regard to the provisions affecting the mining and fishing industries of the Territory.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask that the editorial above referred to be made a part of my statement.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IT WILL BE TOO LATE

When the original Alaska statehood bill, H. R. 331, after having passed the House, came to the Senate, and a hearing was had before the Senate Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, it was brought to the attention of the committee that this bill had not been given any circulation in the Territory, so that very few persons were familiar with its contents.

It was also pointed out that the provisions of the bill relating to the transfer of public lands to the new State were wholly inadequate. Apparently most of the proponents of statehood agreed to that and so did the members of the committee, for the bill has been amended in the Senate committee, and the chief amendments deal with section 5, relating to the transfer of public lands to the new State. We have received a copy of the bill as it now stands and as it was amended by the committee on June 21 and 23. Section 5 (b) of the latest bill reads as follows:

"After 5 years from the admission of Alaska into the Union, the State, in addition to any other grants made in this section, shall be entitled to select not to exceed 20,000,000 acres from the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands in the State. Such selections shall be made in reasonably compact tracts: *Provided,* That valid, existing rights shall not be affected by any such selections or grants. Where the lands desired are unsurveyed at the time of selection, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the area requested without any subdivision thereof and shall issue a patent for such selected area in terms of the exterior boundary survey. Such lands may be granted or sold by the State in tracts of not more than 640 acres for any purpose, but with a reservation to the State of a royalty of not more than 12½ percent on all minerals produced therefrom. The lands granted to the State of Alaska pursuant to this subsection, and income therefrom and the proceeds thereof when said lands are sold, shall be held by said State as a public trust for the support of public schools and other public educational institutions."

In the first amendment made by the committee the provison "that valid existing rights shall not be affected by any such selections or grants" was not included. However, the inclusion of that in section 5 (b) would seem to add very little protection for the new State in acquiring public lands.

As the section reads, the State shall be entitled after 5 years to select not to exceed 20,000,000 acres from vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands in the State. As the tracts are selected the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the areas requested and shall issue a patent for such selected area in terms of the exterior boundary survey.

Now, let us suppose that the new State after 5 years begins to select areas to be transferred to it by patent from the United States. Let us say it selects an area containing three or four thousand acres in one locality. The new State is not likely to select mountain peaks or tundra, but it may be assumed that it will try to select the best lands available, and it is difficult to conceive of any considerable tracts of land which might be so selected which would not contain within their exterior boundaries some unpatented mining claims and some other unpatented ground held by settlers for one purpose or another.

In the first place, since the State is authorized to select only from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands, it could hardly be said that tracts which include unpatented mining claims and other unpatented claims would be either vacant or unappropriated; therefore, according to the strict letter of the law, the Secretary would refuse to make the survey and issue the patent to the State.

If he should attempt to make the survey and issue the patent, just how would the valid existing rights of any person be protected? Furthermore, there might be existing rights which the Secretary or the new State might consider not to be valid.

This would surely cause litigation in case the Secretary should consider the lands to be vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and issue the patent to the new State.

The very best he could do would be to survey the lands selected and issue a patent which would contain a reservation in the language of the statehood bill that all valid existing rights on the land are unaffected. No one would know what those valid existing rights were, how many claims were involved, their area or extent, or what other rights might be affected, and there is no machinery set up in the bill for determining these things.

This is a most serious matter, and one which might well prevent the new State from ever getting any public lands or if it did acquire any, there would be endless law suits to determine who had valid existing rights on those lands prior to their transfer. Who would be the judge as to what was a valid existing right? In all cases it would require litigation.

Another objectionable feature in section 5 is the provision for the sale of State lands in tracts of "not more than 640 acres for any purpose." The meaning of that phrase is certainly obscure. We do not know whether it means that not more than 640 acres may be sold to any person or corporation—but if it doesn't mean that, it is meaningless.

If it does mean that any one person or corporation is limited to 640 acres, what would happen in the case of a mining company like the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co. which operated before the war a large low-grade property on a very narrow margin requiring a very considerable acreage of land exceeding 640 acres? A mining property such as the Alaska-Juneau requires a very large investment, requires a large number of claims and millsites, power plant sites, land for transmission lines, dam sites, etc. How could it ever operate if it is restricted to owning 640 acres?

Another very objectionable provision in section 5 (b) is that which provides that when the State acquires lands and sells them it must reserve a royalty on minerals of not more than 12½ percent. The mining industry in Alaska and generally throughout the United States has always been strongly opposed to royalties, yet the statehood bill, for some reason which we cannot fathom, requires that the State must reserve a royalty on minerals, whether the people desire it or not. In our opinion this would further discourage mining in the new State.

A royalty is on gross production and again let us illustrate by taking the case of the Alaska-Juneau mine. It was a large low-grade mine and it was necessary to operate on a very extensive scale, mining 13,000 to 14,000 tons of ore a day on account of the very low grade of the ore. The mining in the prewar days was on a scale which required a gross production, we believe, of between five and six million dollars a year. The profit, in years when there was a profit, was very slim, and even if a royalty of 1 percent on the gross production had been in effect, that is to say, if such a mine were operated on lands acquired from the State, the royalty alone could well mean the difference between profit and loss.

It is difficult to see how such provisions were inserted in the statehood bill by the committee and we repeat what we said before, that if statehood is to be granted to Alaska, it is certainly of sufficient importance to permit the people of the Territory to express some opinion as to the public lands provisions of the bill.

We think the bill as amended by the Senate committee should be generally distributed throughout the Territory in order that the people may read and consider and comment upon section 5 before it is enacted. It will be too late afterward.

Mr. BUTLER. An Associated Press dispatch from Seattle, under date of July 10, quotes a member of the International Fisheries Commission to the effect that the fisheries provision in the amended statehood bill would encourage foreign entanglements. I personally feel that we already have enough troublesome international entanglements without adding to them with a hasty passage of this bill. Since I assume, Mr. President, that there will be considerable debate on this and similar provisions of the Alaska statehood bill, I will not take the time of the Senate now to elaborate further, except to request that the press release referred to above be made a part of my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IFC PROTESTS TO PROPOSED CHANGE, STATEHOOD BILL

SEATTLE, July 10.—An International Fisheries Commission member today charged the fisheries provision of the amended Alaska statehood bill would encourage foreign entanglements.

Edward W. Allen, a member of General MacArthur's fisheries mission to Japan, said the amended bill "threatens to sacrifice an important food asset of this country."

Allen contended the bill should be rewritten to state specifically what fishery control is to be vested in the proposed new State (Alaska).

"At least it should be redrafted to provide expressly for the repeal of the present fishery laws relating to Alaska," he said.

The Federal Government has been regulating salmon fishing for many years.

"It is the only power which can protect salmon runs in the future against destructive fishing by Russians and Japanese," Allen said.

Allen said the amended statehood bill does not repeal the present Federal laws protecting Alaska fishing, but does take away all facilities for enforcing them.

Mr. BUTLER. I also request that a news article entitled "Query Asked Into Palmer Airport Deal," published in the Daily Alaska Empire on July 10, be made a part of my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

QUERY ASKED INTO PALMER AIRPORT DEAL—DICKER TO GET MATCHING FUNDS FROM FEDERAL AGENCY UNDER FIRE, NEWS-MINER

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, July 10.—The Fairbanks Daily News-Miner has proposed a Federal inquiry into a $150,000 land transaction for an airport project at Palmer, in the Matanuska Valley.

The newspaper said its own investigation showed an attempt was being made to place a disproportionate value on the land to get matching funds from the Federal Government.

About 128 acres of land at Palmer are involved. The newspaper said the estimated construction cost of the airport was $120,000.

To acquire the land, the News-Miner said, the Territory paid the Palmer Airport Association $150,000, which was $1,172 an acre. The paper said official records of the Territory at Juneau show that the Palmer Association shortly thereafter repaid $145,000 to the Territory.

The News-Miner said the transaction created a situation in which the Territory might try to recover from the Federal Treasury a payment of $37,000 in matching funds (25 percent of the land-acquisition cost) to offset expenditures on Palmer airfield facilities prior to 1949. It was in 1949 that the legislature took action that made the Territory eligible to benefits under the Federal act.

In response to a reporter's inquiry at Juneau, Governor Gruening commented: "I am not familiar with details of the Palmer Airport deal, but I know it was necessary to set the price of land at $150,000 in order to permit the Territory to receive matching funds for moneys spent prior to passage of the enabling act."

A meeting of the aviation board has been called for Tuesday in Anchorage.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, my reference to the Palmer Airport deal is mentioned only to indicate a condition prevailing in Territorial finances that certainly is not encouraging for statehood. Under date of July 8 there appeared an article about the same airport deal in the Anchorage Daily News. I ask that this article also be made a part of my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEWS-MINER DECLARES HUGE PAYMENT NICKED TAXPAYERS

Gov. Ernest Gruening, commenting on the Fairbanks News-Miner story, said, "I am not familiar with details of the Palmer Airport deal, but know it was necessary to set the price of land at $150,000 in order to permit the Territory to receive matching funds for moneys spent prior to passage of Enabling Act."

A meeting of the four-man aviation board has been called for Tuesday in Anchorage to discuss the airport situation.

Charges that there were irregularities in payments made by the Territory of Alaska to the Palmer Airport Association for Federal airports were hurled today in Fairbanks by the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner.

The statements were made in a front-page story and in an editorial in today's edition of the newspaper.

Held in question by the newspaper was payment of $150,000 for land on which the new Palmer Airport is being built, and shortly thereafter the return to the Territory by the Palmer Airport Association of $145,000 of this sum.

Editorially, the News-Miner charges that the transaction was arranged specifically to enable the Territory to collect from the Federal Government matching funds against money spent by the Territory on the old Palmer Airport before the Federal airport act became effective in Alaska.

The newspaper charges that by this transaction Alaskans, as Federal taxpayers, are required to pay another $37,500 (25 percent of the $150,000-land-acquisition cost), thus duplicating their earlier expenditure, as Territorial taxpayers, of $50,000 for financing the existing airport.

The paper has demanded a congressional investigation of "this bizarre method of financing public improvements."

Published in the newspaper today was a photostat showing that the $150,000 payment was made by warrant No. 283540, issued April 11, 1950, for 127.94 acres of land, or at the rate of $1,172 per acre. An accompanying photostat of the Palmer Airport Association's minutes, dated April 15, 1950, discloses that the payment to the association of $150,000 and its repayment to the Territory of $145,000 was made to enable the Territory to claim 25-percent matching funds, or $37,500 from the Federal Government, based on the $150,000 valuation of the land.

The minutes state: "In order to receive credit under said act for moneys already expended it would be necessary for the Palmer Airport Association to place a value of $150,00 on the present premises and sell the same to the Territory at such a figure, thereby allowing the Territory to receive 25-percent credit in matching funds for land acquisition, an allowable cost under said act."

The Federal moneys thus yielded, the minutes state, would offset Territorial expenditures of $50,000 made on the old Palmer Airport before the Federal Airport Aid Act became effective in Alaska. The balance of $150,000 retained by the association after payment to the Territory of $145,00 was used to purchase extra land for the new Palmer Airport.

Purchases included 11 acres from Harold Thuma for $2,640, 23 acres from Snodgrass and Newcomb for $1,600.

E. G. Fisher, assistant director of the CAA for Alaska, said that the Territory has not yet applied for payment of the matching funds.

Records in the CAA office at Anchorage show that the cost for the airport was estimated at $5,500 in the original request for Federal aid of November 1949. The project application of March 1950 estimates the land cost at $150,000.

The News-Miner charges that the meeting of the airport association, at which a price of $150,000 was placed on the land, took place on Apil 15, or 8 days after the voucher for the $150,000 payment was presented to the Territory, and 4 days after the warrant for payment was issued.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, much has been said about the urgency of granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii because they are important in our defense system. Mr. President, this is pure sentimental poppycock. Those who advance such silly arguments to be consistent should demand that South Korea be made a part of the United States, and given statehood, before we defend that country. Those sentimentalists also say "denial of statehood would be capitalized by Communist propagandists everywhere." Mr. President, this is more silly poppycock. Who thinks we will overcome the Communist move, here or elsewhere, by throwing out sops, by granting statehood to keep them off our backs? I have complete confidence in the patriotism of Hawaii and Alaska. Those good people are going to defend our Union the same as did the people of Nebraska and many other States that were in Territorial status at the time of our own Civil War. Neither Nebraska nor any other Territory that I know of based its request for statehood on the fact that it helped to defend the Union. The full resources and power of America will go to the defense of either Hawaii or Alaska whenever occasion requires.

Mr. President, there is no Member of this body who will defend the rights of minority groups more ardently than the senior Senator from Nebraska. But, Mr. President, I also feel that I have a responsibility to defend the majority from being a victim of minority propaganda. Big plane loads of witnesses were flown here to testify for statehood recently, almost entirely at public expense, but not one person was permitted to come to appear as a witness to testify against statehood, unless he came at his own expense. Statehood hearings should be held in the Territories where both sides can be heard.

Mr. President, I ask that my minority views on H. R. 331 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, Mr. BUTLER'S minority views were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS OF SENATOR HUGH BUTLER ON ALASKA STATEHOOD BILL, H. R. 331

Statehood for Alaska at this time might well spell financial ruin for that vast area of 365,481,600 acres.

Instead of strengthening national defense as its proponents claim, passage of H. R. 331, by bringing economic chaos to an important, strategic area, might in fact weaken our military position.

No military authority has at any time held that Alaska statehood is necessary for defense. I refer you to the testimony of Rear Adm. Ralph Wood, retired, appearing on pages 369 to 371 of the hearings before the committee. He said:

"It has been stated that statehood for Alaska is now going to bolster somehow the national defense. In my opinion it makes no difference whether Alaska is a State or a Territory as far as national defense is concerned."

Defense Secretary Louis Johnson has stated that a stable local government aids defense. I feel that statehood for Alaska at this time would not result in a stable government. Instead, it would saddle that vast area with unbearable financial handicaps.

FINANCIAL BURDENS

In addition to granting rights, statehood imposes responsibilities and financial burdens. It would be unwise to grant statehood to a population that cannot carry the attendant burdens. If we should make Alaska a State under the provisions of H. R. 331, the financial burden will prevent the economic development of that area.

It is unprecedented for a State to be unable to carry the cost of statehood but I am afraid that may happen to Alaska if this bill passes. What would be the consequences? Education would suffer, public services would deteriorate, highways and other means of communication would fall into disrepair. Industry, struggling under an unreasonable tax burden, would migrate from Alaska, and the population would decline rather than increase.

That is the prospect that may face the people of Alaska if H. R. 331 passes. We shall be doing them no service by thrusting statehood upon them before they are in a position to support it.

Would a substandard State be what Territorial Governor Gruening called for in his message to the nineteenth legislature when he referred to Alaska as a "shining exemplar in these northern latitudes of what the American way of life should and can be * * * across Bering Strait another way of life, which contrasts wholly with American ideals of freedom, is strongly entrenched?"

SPARSE POPULATION

If Alaska is granted statehood, it will be far the largest in area. But despite the recent vast immigration of Government employees and persons working on Government projects, it would have the smallest population of any State in the Union. For each 10 square miles of land in Alaska there is but one settler. This is important because today a certain minimum of population and industry is essential to provide the necessary

tax revenue to maintain certain public facilities, particularly roads. Alaska—even counting the Government employees—does not have that minimum.

Proponents of statehood for Alaska have tried to give the impression that territorial status is the only obstacle to a rapid development of Alaska resources and a growth of her population. Such an impression is false. The failure fo Alaska to develop more rapidly is due to a combination of climatic and geographical handicaps, plus a gigantic superstructure of stifling regulations and restrictions upon the use of its resources by various bureaus of the Federal Government. Foremost among these restrictions is the Federal policy of withdrawing vast areas of Alaska's most promising resources from development and use.

Although H. R. 331 as amended is somewhat superior to the original Alaska statehood bill passed by the House, its provisions, as will be pointed out, still fail to correct the evils that are thwarting Alaska's growth.

To grant statehood at this time is to put the cart before the horse. Alaska's great problem is the development of its resources. Rather than pass this bill, we cculd best help Alaska's development by investigating thoroughly the restrictive policies now hampering the exploitation of Alaska and insisting they be removed.

If statehood is granted under H. R. 331, these restrictions still must be removed if Alaska is to develop. How much better to remove these obstacles first.

GOVERNMENTAL BOOM

Those sponsoring this legislation try to create the impression that Alaska is simply an additional frontier which our pioneers have finally reached and are about to bring into productive use rapidly. This amounts to a complete misunderstanding of Alaska's recent history and current situation.

Since our purchase of Alaska from the Russians, it has had two population booms. The first occurred between 1890 and 1900 when gold was discovered. The population increased sharply from about 30,000 to approximately 60,000 during that decade. Gold discovery did not lead to a steady, solid, permanent growth. As a matter of fact, the population of Alaska actually declined between 1900 and 1930.

The second spurt in population occurred between 1930 and 1950 but this did not result from increased use of Alaska's natural resources. It was due almost entirely to something else—the growth of Federal Government activities.

The increase of Alaska's population closely paralleled the increase in Federal spending and in the number of Federal jobs. Federal expenditures specifically earmarked for Alaska in 1950 amounted to $71,000,000; in the 1951 budget estimates, $112,000,000. These figures do not include a great part of the military spending there.

As of December 1948, the latest date available, there were 11,536 Federal employees in Alaska, most of whom it is safe to assume went there after 1930. To this figure must be added the employees of companies having Federal construction contracts in the Territory.

During the 20 years since 1930, it is estimated that the population of Alaska has increased to approximately 130,000. It is clear that substantially all of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in Federal job holders, employees of Government contractors, their families, and the trade and service establishments dependent upon them.

What will happen to this increased population if the Army follows its announced policy of evacuating its civilian employees from Alaska?

On the other hand, military expenditures in Alaska depend entirely on the international situation. Eventually, Alaska must look forward to a sharp decrease in military activity there.

DECLINING INDUSTRIES

During this artificial boom created by Government spending, the basic industries of the Territory, instead of expanding, declined.

Gold mining, the principal industry of the interior, has fallen off sharply. In 1941 gold production amounted to approximately $28,000,000. By 1949 this production had fallen to less than $8,000,000. Statehood cannot improve the condition of this industry. Increased production costs and a fixed selling price have crippled it. Unless the price of gold is changed, there can be no relief for the gold-mining industry in the foreseeable future.

The story of the fishing industry is similar, although not quite so bad. Production of canned salmon on the average during the past 5 years (1945–49) has been less than the average production for any 5-year period since 1910–14: Those familiar with Alaska conditions agree that the salmon and most of the other fishing industries in the Territory have about reached their peak on a sustained-yield basis. Even the most ardent proponent for statehood will admit that passage of H. R. 331 will not increase the annual run of salmon.

Take away military expenditures and Alaska's entire economy must depend entirely on the fishing industry. This means that the economy of the new State would depend on this resource's conservation and protection. The fishery resource, in turn, is affected by imports of foreign products. Furthermore, the conservation and protection of the industry are dependent to a large extent on the establishment of international treaties extending protective measures beyond the 3-mile limit.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

What are the prospects for other industries which are supposed to develop with such amazing speed once statehood is granted?

There are still only about 600 farms, including fur farms, in the entire Territory—less than in the average agricultural county in the continental United States. For years we have been hearing about the possibilities of agricultural expansion in Alaska. But thus far the combination of climate, geography and Federal red tape has prevented any substantial additional settlement there. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that statehood will remedy this situation.

We have also heard glowing, optimistic reports about the future of timber and pulp in Alaska. High transportation and production costs plus foreign competition have halted development of these resources.

One large contract for wood pulp production has been signed. But the contractor has been hesitant about going ahead with his plans and making the large investment required. Reports are that the prospect of excessive taxes under statehood has been a dominant factor in causing this delay.

Instead of hastening the development of the timber and pulp industry in Alaska, passage of H. R. 331 might well thwart it.

In short, there is no evidence of any industry that will appear and develop once statehood has been granted. The only industry—if such it can be called—which has developed at a rapid pace during recent years has been Federal bureaucracy. A Federal bureaucracy is hardly a fit basis on which to erect a structure of statehood.

It must be remembered that Alaska's climate is unfriendly to many ventures—that it necessitates that all industries be of seasonal nature because of severe winters in the interior and heavy rainfall on the coast. Outside work is difficult for many months under these conditions. Construction, for example, is limited to summer months in most parts of Alaska.

FEDERAL RESERVATIONS

Alaska has been preserved for many years as a sort of happy hunting ground for Federal bureaus which have withheld its resources from development. Either that, or they have tried to control its development according to plans drafted 5,000 miles away in Washington, D. C.

Passage of H. R. 331 will not cure these ills.

Of the vast land area, 99.7 percent is owned by the Federal Government; 99.3 percent of Alaska has never even been surveyed by the Interior Department. Some surveying is being done from year to year, but only at a snail's pace. During the past 5 years, surveys have proceeded at an average rate of only 27,494 acres annually. At that rate, it will be about 13,000 years before the surveying of Alaska is completed.

Nor is that all. Much of the best land and most valuable resources of the Territory have been reserved or withdrawn from use by private industries or corporations. Over 20,000,000 acres have been withdrawn in forest reserves. Almost 50,000,000 acres have been withdrawn in the oil and gas reserves.

On the island of Kodiak, substantially all the useful land outside the limits of the city of Kodiak has been withdrawn as wildlife reserves. Strips of land of at least 100 feet on each side of even the feeder roads (300 feet on each side of the Alaskan Highway) have been withdrawn. Bombing ranges, Indian reservations, colonization withdrawals and a variety of other withdrawals add to a system which has taken most of the best lands and available resources away from any possible development by private enterprise.

There are so many land reserves and withdrawals that there has never been any complete, accurate tabulation of them all. One tabulation, which may be reasonably complete, shows a total of 98,500,000 acres in withdrawals out of the 365,481,600 acres in Alaska (p. 421, Senate hearings). This area is about the size of the State of California and represents about 27 percent of Alaska's total area. More important, it comprises almost all of the best and most valuable resources known to exist in the Territory.

In our system of government, the States are sovereign within their own jurisdiction. How can a State government be sovereign in an area where most of its resources are owned by a different sovereignty—the Federal Government? Statehood under such circumstances would be a mockery. The new State would simply be the puppet of its dominant landholder. It would not have the resources to live on and it would have no prospects for development except to the extent that Federal bureaus permitted such development. Every important decision of its career would be controlled by the decisions of its landlord, the Department of the Interior.

No action at all is taken or proposed by the committee in this bill with respect to the vast Federal reservations in Alaska. This probably is Alaska's most pressing problem. The pending measure may not be the proper place to take such action, but certainly this problem should be faced frankly and solved before statehood is considered. As of today, there is no reason to expect that with or without statehood any of the present reservations will be relinquished to any material degree for private use. In fact, there is every reason to assume that more and more reservations will be created from time to time as new resources are discovered for the Federal bureaus to reserve.

The extreme difficulty created by the existence of these Federal reservations is illustrated by the committee's attempt to provide additional land on the outskirts of the various Alaskan cities for the development of

those cities. At present many of the towns and cities of southeast Alaska are sharply limited in their expansion, since all the land on all sides, right up to the city boundary, is included within the Tongas National Forest. The committee bill attempts to meet this situation by granting 200,000 acres from the national forest to the State for city development.

This device does not meet the problem. Lands to be granted are subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. He has it in his power to thwart the intent of this provision by refusing to grant any of the land selected as suitable by the cities. Even without this bill, he could open the way to city development if he chose to do so by restoring such land to the public domain and thus opening it up for use. He has not chosen to do so heretofore and there is nothing in this bill to require him to approve the grant of any particular land which may be desired by the cities or the new State.

THE CLOUD OF INDIAN TITLES

For some years the persistent determination of the Department of the Interior to recognize and uphold the claims to vast tracts of land by various tribes of Alaska natives has thrown a cloud on the title of a great proportion of the real estate in the Territory.

These claims are based on the so-called possessory rights of the natives (Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos). It is the consensus of legal authorities familiar with this problem that any such rights the natives once possessed were extinguished by the treaty of annexation and subsequent acts of Congress. This view has been upheld consistently in the Federal courts. The natives, of course, have the same rights to homestead or to acquire title to land by other means as do other United States citizens, and many of them have done so.

Nevertheless the Department of the Interior, under section 2 of the Wheeler-Howard Act, has already given recognition to some of these tribal claims. It is currently engaged in trying to establish numerous additional reservations so as to bring as many of the native tribes as possible within the reservation system. Originally and until recently there were no reservations for natives in Alaska. Under that situation, free from the restrictions of the reservation system, the natives of Alaska have made more rapid progress toward acquiring the ways of civilized man than have the Indians in the continental United States.

From the standpoint of the natives, it would be a terrible mistake to establish the reservation system in Alaska. But the results would be even worse from the point of view of developing the Territory. The sweeping claims of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on behalf of the natives have the effect of throwing a cloud on titles of the settlers all over the Territory. No property owner in Alaska can be sure that his title is valid, since at any time he fears his property may be snatched away and vested in the United States in trust for some small native group. No greater deterrent to the development of the Territory's resources can be imagined.

Considerable testimony on this question was received by the committee during the course of the hearings, and committee amendments have changed the language of the bill somewhat with respect to the problem. However, it is not clear that the committee amendments represent much, if any, improvement over the present situation.

The eminent legal firm of Bogle, Bogle & Gates, of Seattle, Wash., has expressed this opinion of the amended section:

"It is our opinion that section 3 and particularly subsection second thereof in H. R. 331 is so uncertain and ambiguous as presently amended by the Senate committee that it is difficult to specifically determine what its effect would be. However, we think that if it is enacted in present form and the courts are called upon to construe it, there is a strong probability that it will be held to constitute an affirmative recognition of aboriginal rights not only to beaches and uplands but also the ocean in view of its reference to fishing rights. You will note that the section covers lands presently owned by the United States as well as lands or other property which may be held by natives. Thus the section opens the door to native claims to all of Alaska except patented lands which presently constitute less than 2 percent of the total area with the result that the mere enactment of the bill would immediately cast a cloud upon the future ownership of 98 percent of the Territory as well as to the beaches, the marginal seas, and the open ocean. Moreover, if the bill should be construed as suggested then under the decisions in the cases of *Duwamish Indians* v. *U. S.* (79 Court of Claims 530) and *U. S.* v. *Santa Fe Pacific Railroad* (314 U. S. 339) the native rights thus recognized by the bill would be protected by the Fifth Amendment and would not thereafter be subject to modification or extinguishment by Congress without payment of full compensation, whereas ordinary aboriginal rights may be so dealt with by Congress with or without compensation. In other words, once this provision is enacted and construed as suggested then because of the constitutional guaranty Congress cannot later change its mind."

Thus, it appears that even with its amendments, H. R. 331 provides no real security to owners of real property in Alaska and will seriously hamper settlement there.

The way to clear up this problem definitely is to take permanently from the Secretary of the Interior the right to establish reservations in Alaska. Legislation to that effect has been introduced from time to time, but it has not yet been possible to get final action on it. The committee in section 5 (1) has temporarily forbidden the establishment of additional native reservations, but for such a short time that it is hardly worth while. The only way to get proper legislation through settling this problem is to include specific language in this bill. Otherwise the new State and its Representatives in Congress, immediately after the granting of statehood, would be forced to start all over again in an attempt to push through legislation clearing up this threat to the land titles of the settlers there. Without handling this problem, it is foolish to talk about encouraging settlers and investors, developing resources, or granting statehood to Alaska.

THE PATTERN OF BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL

Altogether, the picture is clear that the control of Alaskan resources by the various Federal bureaus has been Alaska's greatest draw-back and will continue to be so even if statehood is granted. The cloud of Indian title, Federal ownership of virtually all the land, the reservation from use of the principal resources, and the "controlled development" psychology of the Federal bureaus have combined to throttle the exploitation and use of such potentialities as Alaska has. They have kept the Territory in a semifeudal status to date.

In this bill the committee has, I believe, made an honest effort to meet some of these problems. It has largely failed, however. Even if this bill should pass in its present form, all the Federal reservations would remain, the cloud of native titles would remain, Federal ownership of almost all the land would remain. In short, Alaska's great problem would remain as before—the control of almost all its resources by a Federal bureaucracy.

ALASKA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Closely tied in with this bureaucratic control is the financial problem that would confront the new State. The excessive concentration of power in the hands of the Federal bureaus over all these resources naturally results in a lack of taxable wealth from which to draw revenue for State purposes. Federal ownership not only hinders the development of Alaska's resources, but it exempts from taxation many of those resources which are developed.

Without adequate tax revenue, Alaska cannot take care of its local needs either as a Territory or as a State. In the Territorial status, tax revenue from productive wealth is replaced by subsidies from the Federal Government. Under statehood, these subsidies would largely disappear. The new State would have to supply and pay for its governmental services now being paid largely by the Federal Government. There would be no means of doing this except by laying a double burden of taxation upon those few sources of wealth which are taxable.

To date Alaska has not even been able to carry properly those limited expenses which are imposed on it as a Territory. Recently Alaska has gone through a succession of financial crises which have involved the "freezing" of Territorial appropriations, monthly deficits and bank financing to cover those deficits, a judicial decision that the recently enacted Territorial real property tax is unconstitutional, and the misapplication of funds.

An insight into the Territory's financial situation is given by the following extracts from a news article appearing in the Juneau Empire for June 10, 1950, describing an address given by Mr. Henry Roden, treasurer of the Territory:

"With the Territory's going costs of operation—schools, salaries, welfare, Pioneers' Home, University of Alaska—amounting to $750,000 a month, the Territory is running behind monthly," Mr. Roden said.

"The tax commissioner and the legislative finance committees during the last session of the legislature had figured income from Territorial taxes to be about $24,000,000 for the biennium, and the Territory's budget was based on this figure.

"From April 1, 1949, to April 1, 1950, the income was about $8,500,000, but of this earmarked funds from the gas tax (about $1,750,000 for the biennium) and the tobacco tax ($500,000 earmarked for the construction of schools) cannot be used for general Territorial costs.

"While anticipated revenue for the current year, April 1, 1950, to April 1, 1951, is $10,000,000, it might in turn be less than last year," Mr. Roden said.

"Last year the fisheries paid a tax of 2 percent of the total value of the pack. But pink salmon last year brought $23 a case, and today the wholesale price is $14.50," Mr. Roden said. "And there is a question also of some canneries not operating this year."

Under statehood, the financial problems of Alaska would be multiplied, as the cost of the State government would be approximately twice that of the Territorial government. The estimated costs of operating the new State have been carefully worked out by Mr. W. C. Arnold and appear on pages 359 and 360 of the hearings. They are based on the present expense to the Federal Government of carrying on functions which would automatically become the responsibility of the State as soon as statehood is granted. Those additional revenues would have to be raised by increased taxation. At present, taxable resources are largely limited to the fishery and mining industries, and, as indicated above, both have already passed the peak of their development.

Many Alaskans do not realize the extent to which their Territorial function is subsidized by the Federal Government. Proponents of Alaska statehood are fond of raising the old cry of taxation without representation. The actual situation is completely opposite. Alaskans escape taxation because of the Territorial status. They receive subsidies they

could not hope to receive as a State. They are relieved of a tax burden that they otherwise would have to carry.

For example, some Alaskans complain that as residents of a Territory they are not eligible for funds under the Federal Highway Act. They do not realize that under this act they would be required to match the Federal grants with funds from local taxation. As a matter of fact, Federal funds spent for highways in Alaska are now as great as they would be if Alaska were eligible for Federal highway grants. In other words, Alaska today now receives all the benefit that it could hope to receive under the Federal Highway Act, without being required to put up its share of the funds.

The Territory's only railroad, the Alaska Railroad, is subsidized by the Federal Government as are the Alaska Signal Corps, a large number of cooperative stores, and several canneries operated by the Office of Indian Affairs—all tax free. Its shipping communications with the States are indirectly subsidized by the Federal Government. Some of its airports have been built directly by the Federal Government, instead of requiring the Territory to match Federal funds under the Federal Airport Act as the States are required to do. The same is true with some of the other Federal grants-in-aid programs. Alaska receives many things free from the Federal Government, because it does not have the revenue to put up its share of the cost.

DEFECTS IN BILL

A bare handful of copies of the amended statehood bill has been circulated in Alaska or the States. Those who have read H. R. 331, raise serious objection and have asked both privately and in the press that congressional action be delayed until such time as they can point out obvious defects in the measure. Criticism of the bill is concentrated on the fisheries provision and land-grant sections.

Edward W. Allen, Seattle attorney, member of the International Fisheries Commission, and MacArthur Fisheries Mission to Japan, has this to say about the fisheries provision:

"Alaskan coastal fisheries constitute such a huge and increasingly important food supply that their conservation is not a local Alaska matter but is of vital interest to all the people of this Nation. The Supreme Court itself in recent years has decided that the Federal Government has the right and power to control such fisheries even though they are within the waters of a State. The largest of these fisheries, that for salmon, is partly in national, partly in international waters. The Federal Government has been completely regulating this fishery for many years and is the only power which can give it complete conservation regulation as well as protection against destructive fishing by Russians or Japanese.

"The committee amendment section 5 (g) does not repeal the present Federal laws protecting these fisheries but does expressly take away all the facilities for enforcing them. When the court decisions referred to are considered, it is apparent that the amendment is so ambiguous that no one can safely say what it means. But whether, as its advocates claim, it actually turns over that part of these fisheries which are within national waters to the new State, or whether, as seems more probable, the amendment simply paralyzes all conservation of these valuable fisheries, in either event, the amendment threatens to sacrifice an important food asset of this country and to encourage foreign entanglements.

"The amendment should be completely rewritten so as to retain the present full Federal control of these food fisheries, but if this is not done, it should at least be so redrafted as to provide expressly for the repeal of the present Federal fishery laws relating to Alaska and state specifically what fishery control is to be vested in the new State. It is unfair, both to the people of Alaska and the rest of the country, to enact the present amendment with all its confusion. It is almost as bad as the proposal in the original bill which even overlooked this country's treaty obligations."

LAND GRANT SECTION

If statehood is granted to Alaska the new State will be forced to construct various facilities essential to a state government immediately. The cost of doing so will immediately throw a heavy financial burden on the new State. It has been customary in connection with the admission of other States to grant them a large proportion of unoccupied land to meet such costs. This system has worked out satisfactorily with most of the other States.

In the case of Alaska, however, the system we have usually followed has turned out to be virtually unworkable. In most of the other States, the land was largely surveyed at the time of statehood, or soon after, and it was simple enough to grant the new State a certain proportion of the unoccupied, newly surveyed sections of land. In Alaska, however, considerable less than 1 percent of the land has been surveyed. To grant to Alaska, for school purposes, only a small proportion of this tiny percentage, would appear ridiculous.

As an alternative, the committee has proposed a direct grant of 20,000,000 acres to be selected by the new State 5 years after statehood. This proposal does not solve the problem, however, and has led to serious objection from those who have read the amendment.

First, the new State would receive none of these school lands for a 5-year period. No provision is made to take care of the situation for the intervening 5 years.

Under this section, the State would be entitled after 5 years to select not to exceed 20,000,000 acres from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands. As these tracts are selected, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the areas requested and shall issue a patent for such selected area in terms of the exterior boundary survey.

Discussing this provision in an editorial on July 10, 1950, the Juneau Alaska Empire pointed out:

"Now, let us suppose that the new State after 5 years begins to select areas to be transferred to it by patent from the United States. Let us say they select an area containing three or four thousand acres in one locality. The new State is not likely to select mountain peaks or tundra, but it may be assumed that it will try to select the best lands available, and it is difficult to conceive of any considerable tracts of land which might be so selected which would not contain within their exterior boundaries some unpatented mining claims and some other unpatented ground held by settlers for one purpose or another.

"In the first place, since the State is authorized to select only from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands, it could hardly be said that tracts which include unpatented mining claims and other unpatented claims would be either vacant or unappropriated; therefore, according to the strict letter of the law, the Secretary would refuse to make the survey and issue the patent to the State. If he should attempt to make the survey and issue the patent, just how would the valid existing rights of any person be protected? Furthermore, there might be existing rights which the Secretary or the new State might consider not to be valid.

"This would surely cause litigation in case the Secretary should consider the lands to be vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and issue the patent to the new State. The very best he could do would be to survey the lands selected and issue a patent which would contain a reservation in the language of the statehood bill that all valid existing rights on the land are unaffected. No one would know what those valid existing rights were, how many claims were involved, their area or extent, or what other rights might be affected, and there is no machinery set up in the bill for determining these things. This is a most serious matter, and one which might well prevent the new State from ever getting any public lands, or if it did acquire any, there would be endless lawsuits to determine who had valid existing rights on those lands prior to their transfer. Who would be the judge as to what was a valid existing right? In all cases it would require litigation."

The Empire pointed out still another objectionable feature in section 5. This newspaper referred to the provision for the sale of State lands in tracts of "not more than 640 acres for any purpose." The meaning of that phrase is obscure. Does it mean that not more than 640 acres may be sold to any person or corporation?

"If it does mean that any one person or corporation is limited to 640 acres, what would happen in the case of a mining company like the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co., which operated before the war a large low-grade property on a very narrow margin requiring a very considerable acreage of land exceeding 640 acres" asked the Empire.

Actually, the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co. now has over 2,000 acres, every bit of it necessary to its operation. This includes the mining claims, dock sites, oil-tank sites, carpenter machine shops and foundry, power plant, water-storage sites, etc. How could it ever operate low-grade lode mining on the necessary large scale if it were restricted to 640 acres? Other mines in Alaska would be similarly affected.

ROYALTY ON MINERALS

Alaska mining men are up in arms over the provision of section 5 (b) which provides that when the States sells any of its acquired lands, it must reserve a royalty on minerals of not more than 12½ percent. Talk of a royalty revives memories of the ill-fated gross tax on gold which was in effect in Alaska a few years ago. It lasted for a period of 10 years and was then repealed because of its disastrous effect on the development of the mining industry.

As pointed out above, the gold mining industry in Alaska has declined sharply during recent years, and is still struggling desperately to keep alive.

Additional taxation on an industry which has declined about 70 percent in the last 8 years is the surest way to kill that industry entirely.

Yet Alaska, under statehood, may well be driven to even more desperate expedients in an attempt to raise sufficient revenue to maintain the basic, essential public services on a minimum basis.

NO OIL ROYALTIES

Section 5 (k) seems to contemplate that some oil royalties would be paid to the State. But the bill contains no specific provisions to that effect. Some 50,000,000 acres of oil lands are completely reserved by the Federal Government. Under the terms of this bill, no part of them would ever go to the State.

During the committee hearings several members expressed the view that the State should receive some royalty in lieu of oil lands. Although section 5 (k) contemplates such a provision, none is contained in the bill.

SUMMARY

The principal problem for Alaska is not statehood but rather the system of Federal reserves and controls which is hampering the development of the Territory. I believe Congress can be of most assistance to Alaska

by having the whole problem thoroughly studied, and a policy set which will free the Territory from these controls and restrictions. Until that is done, I do not believe Alaska should be granted statehood.

In short, we must decide whether we want a fully self-sustaining State free to develop its own possibilities and able to carry its share of the burdens and responsibilities of maturity, or, as an alternative, whether we want a Federal reserve with most of the wealth kept in a nontaxable status and with Federal subsidies replacing tax revenues.

The committee has attempted to grant statehood without breaking up this Federal reserve or providing taxable sources of wealth. That attempt is bound to fail whether statehood is granted or not. If statehood is granted under this bill, it will simply mean that the new State will struggle under unsurmountable burdens.

ALTERNATIVE

It is my belief, however, that the Congress should do everything possible to further the development of the political institutions of Alaska and to broaden its opportunities for self-government. The people of Alaska are competent to manage their own local affairs. There is no reason why the Governor should be selected by Washington or why the Alaskans should have to come to Washington every time they want some change in their basic law. I propose, therefore, that as a substitute for statehood, the people of Alaska should be given the right immediately to select their own Governor and other Territorial administrative officials. I would also be glad to sponsor and support legislation granting to the people the right to draft their own constitution in place of the present organic act.

If such legislation is enacted, we will be following the pattern already set for Puerto Rico. Several years ago Puerto Rico was granted the right to select its own Governor, and it has just recently been granted authority to write its own constitution. That experiment in Puerto Rico has proved very successful to date.

In the case of Alaska, however, the right of selection of a Governor might well be a step toward full statehood at a later date. Selection of their own Governor might well give Alaskans a democratically selected spokesman against the disabilities under which the Territory labors. If a start can also be made toward breaking down the reservation system and opening up the wealth of the Territory for development, then Alaska may well be started on the road toward statehood through the adoption of my substitute amendment.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, there is now on the Senate Calendar a bill, S. 638, to amend title 28 of the United States Code. The bill is identified as Calendar No. 1652.

A basic objective of this legislation is to make the Court of Claims a constitutional court under article III of the Constitution. In view of the implications which appeared to be involved in the bill, I interposed objection to its passage by unanimous consent on the calendar call of June 8, 1950, simply that I might give the measure further study.

Because of the relationship of the Department of Justice to the Court of Claims, I felt that the views of that Department would be of considerable value in appraising the merits of the bill. These were not set forth in the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary accompanying the bill, and I have since ascertained that no report thereon was submitted by the Department of Justice. However, a report was submitted on companion legislation, H. R. 6975, to the House Committee on the Judiciary. With the assistance of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I was enabled to obtain for my personal study copies of recent correspondence on the House side in which the views of the Justice Department and the Court of Claims were exchanged with respect to this legislation. The correspondence was addressed to the House committee, not to me, and the legislation is still pending there. Accordingly, I do not feel free to comment thereon, other than to state that, as a result of my preliminary study, I determined to seek from the American Law Section, Library of Congress, an objective analysis of the pending bill, in the thought that it might be helpful in the Senate's appraisal of its merits. The reply of the Library of Congress is now at hand, in the form of a memorandum to me, dated June 28, 1950. I have examined it in some detail and I believe its contents may be of interest to the Senate in connection with its consideration of this legislation.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to insert the memorandum in the body of the RECORD following these remarks:

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1950.

To: Senator ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON.
From: American Law Section, Legislative Reference Service.
Subject: Constitutional and Other Problems With Respect to S. 638, Eighty-first Congress.

In response to your request for an analysis of certain problems raised by S. 638, Eighty-first Congress, it may be said that the chief purpose of the bill is to recreate the present Court of Claims as a constitutional court of the United States, and to make certain conforming changes in title 28 of the United States Code consonant with that purpose.

The present Court of Claims is generally regarded as a legislative court, created by Congress by virtue of the authority of article I, section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution to pay the debts of the United States, and also by virtue of the general legislative authority to determine when and under what conditions the Government may be sued. *Ex parte Bakelite Corp.* ((1929) 279 U. S. 438); *Williams* v. *U. S.* ((1933) 289 U. S. 553); Harris, the Judicial Power of the United States (1940) 198–201. As such a court it may be and is given nonjudicial functions and duties. Ibid.

The language of section 1 of S. 638 provides that the Court of Claims "shall constitute a court of record established under article III of the Constitution of the United States. * * *" Thus the Court of Claims is sought to be established as a constitutional court of the United States by virtue of the judicial power contained in article III, section 2, clause 1. This raises, at the outset, one important question. Article III, section 2, clause 1 of the Constitution states that the judicial power of the United States is extended, among other things, "to controversies to which the United States shall be a party." Yet, in *Williams* v. *U. S., supra,* the broad language of the decision suggests that any case involving a claim against the United States as a defendant is not within the judicial power just quoted. See also Rottschaefer on Constitutional Law (1939) 433 (pointing out that the matter thus is not left altogether clear). The *Williams* case, however, quoting *Murray's Lessee* v. *Hoboken Land & Improvement Co.* ((1856) 18 How. 272, 284), also said:

"At the same time there are matters, involving public rights, which may be presented in such form that the judicial power is capable of acting on them, and which are susceptible of judicial determination, but which Congress may nor may not bring within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, as it may deem proper."

Moreover, in *Miles* v. *Graham* ((1925) 268 U. S. 501), dealing with an income tax levied upon the salary of a Court of Claims judge and following *Evans* v. *Gore* ((1920) 253 U. S. 245), the Supreme Court said that under article III, section 1 of the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress definitely to declare the amount which a Federal judge shall receive from time to time out of the public funds, and the times of payment, and the amount thus specified becomes his compensation which is protected against diminution during his continuance in office. In *Ex parte Bakelite Corp., supra,* it was said by way of dictum, however, that this decision was "not to be taken as disturbing the earlier rulings or attributing to the Court of Claims a changed status."

These inconsistencies as to the status of the Court of Claims were not resolved in *National Mutual Insurance Co.* v. *Tidewater Transfer Co., Inc.* ((1949) 337 U. S. 582). There Mr. Justice Jackson, speaking for himself and two other members of the Court, said:

"Congress is given power by article I to pay debts of the United States. That involves as an incident the determination of disputed claims. We have held unanimously that congressional authority under article I, not the article III jurisdiction over suits to which the United States is a party, is the sole source of power to establish the Court of Claims and of the judicial power which that court exercises, *Williams* v. *United States* (289 U. S. 553). In that decision we also noted that it is this same article I power that is conferred on district courts by the Tucker Act which authorizes them to hear and determine such claims in limited amounts. Since a legislative court such as the Court of Claims is 'incapable of receiving' article III judicial power, *American Insurance Co.* v. *Canter* (1 Pet. 511, 546), it is clear that the power thus exercised by that court and concurrently by the district courts flows from article I, not article III."

But Mr. Justice Rutledge, speaking for himself and Mr. Justice Murphy, although agreeing as to the result of the case, expressly disagreed with this line of reasoning and said:

"Comfort is sought to be drawn * * * from this court's rationale in *Williams* v. *United States* (289 U. S. 553), which, in sanctioning salary reductions for judges of the Court of Claims, held that that court did not derive its jurisdiction from article III. That conclusion stemmed in part from the proposition that suits against the United States are not 'controversies to which the United States shall be a party,' within the meaning of article III, section 2. Hence, it is said, the permissible inference is that the long-established concurrent jurisdiction of district courts over claims against the United States is likewise not derived from article III. We need not today determine the nature of district court jurisdiction of suits against the United States. Suffice it to say that, if such suits are not 'controversies to which the United States shall be a party,' they are presumptively within the purview of the Federal-question jurisdiction to which Mr. Justice Frankfurter's opinion directs our attention—the article III, section 2, grant of power over 'cases * * * arising under * * * the laws of the United States.' This is, at least, the conventional view of district court jurisdiction under the Tucker Act (2 Moore, Federal practice (2d ed., 1948) 1633).

"But, in any event, to rely on Williams as dispositive of the present case is to rely on a bending reed: Williams and O'Donoghue were companion cases, argued together and decided together; and the opinions were written by the same Justice. Accordingly, what was said in one must be read in the light of what was said in the other. O'Donoghue, as has been observed, expressly rejected the proposition today announced—that Congress can vest in constitutional courts outside the District of Columbia jurisdiction derived from * * * article I."

Since, in this case, four justices dissented altogether, and two of the dissenters also agreed with Justice Rutledge, it is apparent that to what extend a majority of the Court as now constituted would support either of the views thus advanced above is open to question.

On the other hand, in a long line of decisions the Supreme Court has upheld the grant of jurisdiction to the district courts of the United States (which are constitutional courts) to determine certain claims against the United States. (See e. g., *U. S.* v. *Sherwood* ((1941) 312 U. S. 584); *Bates Manufacturing Co.* v. *U. S.* ((1938) 303 U. S. 567).) Nor has this jurisdiction been challenged under the Federal Tort Claims Act. (See e. g. *Brooks* v. *U. S.* ((1949) 337 U. S. 49).) Accordingly, unless the Supreme Court is prepared to repudiate its position in these cases, it must be assumed that on some basis Congress validly can create an inferior constitutional court of the United States and confer upon it jurisdiction to determine claims against the United States. But whether the power thus asserted is article I, article III or some other power is not altogether clear. Consequently, it may well be that the reference in section 1 of S. 638 to article III alone would create certain difficulties. Perhaps the section would be better constructed to withstand challenge if all reference to article III were omitted, leaving it to the Supreme Court to find the exact basis for the creation of such a constitutional court. It is axiomatic that the question of the constitutionality of action taken by Congress does not require recitals of the power which it undertakes to exercise. (See *Woods* v. *Cloyd W. Miller Co.* ((1948) 333 U. S. 138).)

Another problem may be noted. Section 8 of the bill repeals Twenty-eighth United States Code, section 1493, which now provides for reports by the Court of Claims on matters referred to it by the heads of executive departments. This proposed repeal is consonant with the purpose of the bill to create a constitutional court. But the bill does not appear to repeal Twenty-eighth United States Code, section 1492, which in part gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction to report to either House of Congress on any bill referred to the court by such House. Nor does the bill appear to revise or repeal Twenty-eighth United States Code, section 2509, which provides that whenever any bill is referred to the Court of Claims by either House "such court shall proceed with the same in accordance with its rules and report to such House, the facts in the case, including facts relating to delay or laches, facts bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed, or facts claimed to excuse the claimants for not having resorted to any established legal remedy" and that the court "shall also report conclusions sufficient to inform Congress whether the demand is a legal or equitable claim or a gratuity, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant."

It has been said that "a duty to give decisions which are advisory only, and so without force as judicial judgments, may be laid on a legislative court, but not on a constitutional court established under article III." Ex parte Bakelite Corp., supra. Moreover, it is well settled that constitutional courts may not be given nonjudicial functions or duties of an administrative or legislative character. *U. S.* v. *Ferreira* ((1852) 13 How. 40); *U. S.* v. *Todd* ((1794) 13 How. 52, note); *Hayburn's case* ((1792) Dall. 409); *Muskrat* v. *U. S.* ((1911) 219 U. S. 346); *Keller* v. *Potomac Electric Power Co.* ((1923) 261 U. S. 428); *Postum Cereal Co.* v. *California Fig Nut Co.* ((1927) 272 U. S. 675). It is possible, therefore, that the failure of S. 638 to remove or revise the provisions above mentioned would be taken as indicative of the fact that the Court of Claims remained a legislative court regardless of any supposed congressional intent to the contrary. The distinction as to whether a tribunal is a constitutional or legislative court * * * is a tenuous one and depends for its existence not upon the tenure by which the judges of a court hold office, or upon the organization of the court, or yet upon the will or intention of Congress. Harris, op. cit, supra, 202. "The true test of the status of a court lies in the power under which the court was created and in the jurisdiction conferred." Harris, op. cit. supra, 202–203; Ex parte Bakelite Corp., supra.

The question has also been raised whether under section 1 of the bill it would be necessary to have new judicial appointments by the President and confirmations by the Senate. Judges of constitutional courts are secure against dimunition of compensation and hold office during good behavior by virture of article III, section 1 of the Constitution. *Booth* v. *U. S.* ((1934) 291 U. S. 339). Judges of legislative courts, however, do not have such protection. *Williams* v. *U. S.*, supra; see also Harris, op. cit. supra, 200–201; but cf. *Miles* v. *Graham*, supra. In *Pope* v. *U. S.* ((1944) 323 U. S. 1), the Court pointed out that Congress has conferred on the Court of Claims nonjudicial functions of an administrative or legislative character to be exercised as a mere agency of Congress to aid it in the performance of its constitutional duty to provide for payment of the debts of the Government. The Court said further: "We have no occasion to consider what effect the imposition of nonjudicial duties on the Court of Claims may have affecting its constitutional status as a court and the permanency of tenure of its judges. Cf. *Williams* v. *United States* (289 U. S. 553)." Accordingly, it could be contended that when the present judges of the Court of Claims were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate those appointments were of a substantially different nature and to different positions than those envisioned by S. 638. In this view, as the result of the creation by S. 638 of a different kind of court, it could be asserted that new appointments and new confirmations, therefore, would be necessary and that any attempt by Congress to retain the incumbents in office without such appointments would be an unconstitutional interference with the Executive power of appointment. Congress may not impose limitations on the exercise of the executive power of decision in this regard, *Meyers* v. *U. S.* ((1926) 272 U. S. 52); *Byers* v. *U. S.* ((1887) 22 C. Cl 59); *Foote* v. *U. S.* ((1888) 23 C. Cl. 443); *Wood's case* ((1879) 15 C Cl. 151, aff'd 107 U. S. 414)), and any such infringement violates the doctrine of separation of powers (*Meyers* v. *U. S.*, supra ((1860) 9 Op. Atty. Gen. 462)).

Section 7 of the bill seeks to empower the newly constituted Court of Claims in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to "grant any redress against the United States, or its officers and agents, which would be proper in a court of law or equity" and, for such purpose, "to summon as a party defendant, for the purpose of making effective such orders as the court may deem proper, any officer or agent authorized to act for the United States in the premises." Aside from questions of policy, or of administrative convenience or practicability, as to which we express no opinion (although it may be supposed that a constitutional court would be given the ordinary powers of process of such courts), a further question arises if the quoted language were to be interpreted as authorizing an execution or writ in the nature of mandamus or the like against an officer or agent of the United States to pay or discharge a money claim adjudged against the United States. In *Reeside* v. *Walker* ((1851) 11 How. 271), a mandamus was asked for by the plaintiff to direct the defendant, as Secretary of the Treasury, to enter a certain sum on the books of the Treasury Department to the credit of the plaintiff and to pay such sum. The Supreme Court said:

"No officer, however high, not even the President, much less a Secretary of the Treasury or Treasurer, is empowered to pay debts of the United States generally, when presented to them. If, therefore, the petition in this case was allowed so far as to order the verdict against the United States to be entered on the books of the Treasury Department, the plaintiff would be as far from having a claim on the Secretary or Treasurer to pay it as now. The difficulty in the way is the want of any appropriation by Congress to pay this claim. It is a well-known constitutional provision, that no money can be taken or drawn from the Treasury except under an appropriation by Congress. See Constitution, article 1, section 9 (1 Stat. at L., 15).

"However much money may be in the Treasury at any one time, not a dollar of it can be used in the payment of any thing not thus previously sanctioned. Any other course would give to the fiscal officers a most dangerous discretion.

"Hence, the petitioner should have presented her claim on the United States to Congress, and prayed for an appropriation to pay it. If Congress after that makes such an appropriation, the Treasury can, and doubtless will, discharge the claim without any mandamus. But without such an appropriation it cannot and should not be paid by the Treasury, whether the claim is by a verdict or judgment, or without either, and no mandamus or other remedy lies against any officer of the Treasury Department, in a case situated like this, where no appropriation to pay it has been made. The existence of this other and ordinary mode of redress, by resort to Congress, may be another reason against a mandamus, as that lies only when no other adequate remedy exists."

One further point may be noted. Section 4 of S. 638 seeks to amend 28 United States Code section 792 (a) so as to authorize the appointment of 15 commissioners for the Court of Claims, instead of the 7 now provided for in the section. No mention is made, however, of a statutory provision now contained in 41 United States Code, section 114, as amended, which authorizes the appointment of not more than 20 additional commissioners for the court. This provison was unaffected by the recent revision and reenactment of title 28. See section 2 (d) of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 985). It would be open to interpretation, therefore, whether this provision would be regarded as impliedly repealed by section 4 of the bill (a very doubtful construction), or whether the two provisions together would be regarded as authorizing the appointment of a maximum of 35 commissioners. This latter result was apparently intended, since Senate Report No. 1568 on S. 638 refers briefly to the present maximum of 27 commissioners.

ROBERT S. OGLEBAY,
American Law Section.

JUNE 28, 1950.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments on page 122, beginning on line 3.

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Transportation of Mails," on page 124, line 4, after the word "including", to insert "current and prior fiscal years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Government corporations—Reconstruction Finance Corporation," on page 126, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$26,000,000" and insert "$26,700,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I certainly hope that the Senate will not accept this committee amendment. This is an increase of $700,000. I hope the amendment will be rejected. I notice that a substantial part of the money would be used to provide additional automobiles for the RFC. They now have 94 cars. Last year we gave them 40 additional cars. The cars, therefore, should be in good shape. There is an investigation going on at the present time with respect to this Corporation, and the Senate is undecided whether this agency should be continued. Therefore I urge that the committee amendment be rejected. When the next amendment is taken up I shall move to strike out the number of automobiles.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I do not desire to discuss the number of automobiles. If the Senator wishes to strike out the provision with reference to automobiles, that is one matter. However, I should like the Senate to know what the additional money is for. The $300,000 is to defray the cost of keeping the securities of the Corporation, at the rate of $50,000 a month. This money is paid to the Federal Reserve bank for custodial and fiscal services in the safekeeping of securities. If the RFC does not get this amount, we shall have to appropriate it to the Federal Reserve bank.

I may say, further, that the international situation has already caused the reopening of three synthetic plants for the manufacture of rubber. These plants had been placed in mothballs, but they are now being reopened on the request of the military authorities.

Mr. FERGUSON. Do I understand correctly that the custodial services with respect to the papers, bonds, and so forth, are being rendered by the Federal Reserve bank? Will the Senator from South Carolina explain to the Senate who is taking care of them at the present time?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Federal Reserve bank. They are the custodian for the RFC. There is to be a transfer and a new undertaking. It is a matter of making the transfer, which will be largely accomplished by December 31.

Mr. FERGUSON. Why make the transfer? Why do the papers not stay in the same custodial place they are today? Why should we spend $300,000 so as to take care of the transfer?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to say to the Senator from South Carolina that since the House authorized $26,000,000 the Senate has accepted one of the President's reorganization plans which took away a substantial part of the work of the corporation.

Mr. MAYBANK. It does not take effect until December 29. I have before me a record of the discussion between the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], representatives of the RFC, and myself. If the Senator wishes to have me read it, I shall do so.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. When the transfer of the Federal Home Loan Agency was proposed one of the objections raised on the Senate floor was that the activities would be transferred to a new agency, and that the same employees who are now doing the work on the so-called "Fannie May" mortgages would still remain on the payroll of the RFC, because the employees would not be transferred. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. MAYBANK. The FNMA mortgages have so increased, by leaps and bounds, in the last few months, that anything that might have been said on the Senate floor prior to last August would not apply to the situation as of today.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator said the transfer would be completed in December. On the day of the transfer, will the employees be transferred from the RFC to the new agency which takes charge of the FNMA mortgages?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my judgment that they will be. It is an administrative matter, and I understand is covered by the Reorganization Act.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then why should we appropriate this increase of $700,000?

Mr. MAYBANK. These funds would be transferable, along with the employees.

Mr. FERGUSON. Why should not the new agency come forward and ask for a deficiency appropriation? Why should we transfer these funds to a new agency? As I understand, when such transfers are made from one agency to another, it is done for the purpose of saving money or increasing efficiency, or both. Is not that a fact?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my opinion that at least some of the reorganization plans were supposed to save money.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall like to point out to the Senator from Michigan that the Department of Commerce asked for an appropriation which is sufficient to take care of their items, and in addition to that, the RFC is asking for an increase, and I see no reason for the increase.

Mr. MAYBANK. Four million and seven hundred thousand dollars was the Budget Bureau's estimate for the FNMA account.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That function has been transferred to the RFC since the House authorized the $26,000,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Based on that, I wonder if we should not reduce the $26,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. MAYBANK. Somebody has to carry on the work.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would be willing to let it go through temporarily as the House fixed the amount, but I certainly am opposed to any increase whatever to an agency which is or should be in the process of reduction.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not a fact that as to the $600,000, a portion of it represents payments for services to be rendered by the Federal Reserve Bank?

Mr. MAYBANK. Fifty thousand dollars every month, of $600,000 in all.

Mr. CORDON. For such period of time as is necessary in order that a transfer of the custody of documents, most of them evidences of debt, can be made to the new receiving agency.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. And that the balance represents the necessary cost of setting up the records in the receiving agency, which could not be taken from the Federal Reserve Agency itself.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. When that transfer is made then the sole custody, so far as that portion of the business to be handled by the RFC is concerned, will be in RFC. The Federal Reserve will have none of it. As to the portion that was transferred out of RFC, the custody will go, and the share of the appropriation necessary to administer that custody will go with it.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. That is the situation under Reorganization Plans 22 and 23.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator point out where there is anything in the bill which would prevent the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from paying the $300,000 out of the $26,000,000 appropriated for it? Assuming the amendment providing the $700,000 additional is adopted, why could it not be paid out of the $26,000,000? I see nothing to prevent it.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. I suggest that there is nothing in the bill which, as a legal proposition, would prevent it. The only thing that might prevent its being done is that there is not enough money to go round.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to offer a substitute for the committee amendment, on line 12, page 126, to strike out "$26,700,000" and substitute, "$20,000,000", a cut of $6,700,000. Four million seven hundred thousand dollars of this would be accounted for as

a transfer of "Fannie May" funds from the RFC to the Home Finance Agency. I believe much inefficiency has been disclosed on the part of the RFC in the investigation which we are making, which would justify a further cut. So I hope the Senate will strike out "$26,700,000" and insert "$20,000,000."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will not prevail. If it does prevail and the bill finally becomes a law, for the period of time between the enactment of the bill and the necessary enactment of another to provide funds to handle FNMA mortgages, there will be no funds for handling them in the hands of their new custodian.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this agency, in fiscal year 1950, had an average employment of 4,600 persons. The estimate is for 4,690 for the fiscal year 1951. In other words, they ask for an increase of 90 persons, and for an increase of $100,000. This matter was before the House. The House saw fit to cut the appropriation down to $26,000,000. The Senate committee has increased it by $700,000.

I hope that the Senate will not increase the amount allowed by the House. On the side slips it is indicated what this money will be used for. There is no doubt, in the opinion of the junior Senator from Michigan, that this agency can operate with the amount allowed by the House, $26,000,000, and that they will be able to pay for the custody of the papers referred to, which have been in existence in the past and are at present, out of the $26,000,000. I hope the committee amendment will not be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are we now about to vote on the committee amendment which would increase the House figure by $700,000?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And a vote "no" would leave the House figure of $26,000,000 in the bill, $700,000 less than the Senate committee figure?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If a sufficient number of Senators vote "no" it would mean that the committee amendment would be defeated.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 126, line 12. [Putting the question.] The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask for a division.

On a division the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, in the item for automobiles, on page 126, in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twenty" and insert "sixty-one."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to discuss the pending amendment, but I do desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the amendment which was submitted today and which will be voted on some time next week, which is a substitute for the Bridges amendment which was submitted today, is a little different in its application from the Bridges amendment. The Bridges amendment provides for most personnel agencies a 10-percent cut below the budget estimate. The other amendment we will vote on calls for a 10-percent cut of what is in the pending Senate bill.

Some of the subcommittees used the pruning knife very liberally in the preparation of their subcommittee reports. The item I have in mind now, and which I think would be cut very dangerously by this provision, is ECA, and perhaps all of the foreign aid.

Those who are on the committee will recall that when we reached the ECA appropriation, which became a part of the military assistance chapter of the bill, there was a division of opinion among the members as to how much should be appropriated. Several members of the committee favored the sum of $2,600,000,000, plus the carry-over. Finally a motion was made to fix the sum at $2,500,000,000. One member of the committee proposed $2,450,000,000. The amendment calling for $2,500,000,000 was adopted by a majority of one. I voted for that amendment. The amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

When I found that the committee had so evenly divided on a difference of $50,000,000, I suggested to the Senator from Arizona that he move to reconsider the vote by which that amendment had been adopted, to see if we could not secure a unanimous vote on the smaller amount of $2,450,000,000. The Senator from Arizona moved to reconsider the vote, and the motion was adopted. Then we voted on the figure $2,450,000,000, plus the carry-over, and that proposal was adopted by a vote of 17 to 3. When the full committee considered the complete military assistance chapter, including the foreign cooperation, an amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to cut items in the military assistance chapter, other than strictly military items, by 10 percent below the budget estimate.

It will be recalled that when the authorization bill was before the Senate, there was a tie vote on the question of reducing the authorization by $500,000,000. Then the motion to reduce it $250,000,000 was carried. So when we first acted on ECA and appropriated $2,450,000,000, plus the carry-over, we were within $50,000,000 of the proposal which was lost in the Senate by a tie vote on the authorization bill.

Then, as I said, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] offered the amendment to cut that chapter, exclusive of the strictly military items in it, 10 percent below the budget estimate. That amendment was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11. When the motion was offered, several Senators, in discussing it, said that if we are going to cut the whole domestic program 10 percent below the budget we should also cut foreign cooperation 10 percent. The Ferguson amendment cut foreign cooperation $67,000,000, and $58,000,000 of it came off of ECA. But when the proposal was made to apply the same percentage cut to the domestic program it was defeated. So we came out of committee on an almost equally divided vote, one majority, to apply a certain theoretical percentage reduction to foreign aid which we then did not apply to the domestic program.

I call attention to the fact that the same theory is not followed in the Bridges amendment, which is to be voted on next week, but that amendment provides for a 10-percent cut of what is now in the bill, which means that what we have in the bill now, which I think is $58,000,000 below the absolute minimum that should be provided for ECA, will be cut another 10 percent.

I wanted to call that to the attention of my distinguished colleagues, Mr. President, so that next week, when we reach this matter, I hope very much that the committee amendment will not be adopted, which will leave the ECA program as we originally fixed it by a vote of 17 to 3 in the committee, at $2,450,000,000, and then if the final amendment should be adopted the total would then be cut not quite $58,000,000, but approximately that, but it would not be cut $58,000,000 twice. I do not think there is any Member of the Senate who, even if we did not have the terrible world conditions which have developed in the past few weeks, would want to cut ECA below the point where it could operate efficiently.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I may say that I join with the junior Senator from Virginia in his position, and shall support his position when the item in question comes up for consideration on the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I appreciate that statement very much. The distinguished Senator from Oregon and I have worked together. We have done what we could in behalf of proper economy. But we do not want to be parties to an improper economy which would hurt our foreign program in these critical days.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as the majority leader of the Senate, I have taken little or no part in the discussion of the various phases of the appropriation bill up to this time. On the whole I am willing to go along on practically all items that have been submitted by the Appropriations Committee in the way of cuts, however, I want to commend the Senator from Virginia for the position he is taking with respect to the European recovery program.

Mr. President, I cannot understand how under present world conditions the Senate can afford to cut ECA below the amount that was recommended in the committee by a vote of 17 to 3. When that item comes to the floor of the Senate the Senator from Illinois is certainly going to do everything within his poor power to see that sufficient money is appropriated to carry out our international obligations.

The conditions in Korea today are such that we under no circumstances or contingencies should permit any reduction in the appropriation to meet our international obligations. Such a reduction would further give aid and comfort to the Kremlin in Moscow, and do quite the opposite for our allies and our friends in Europe whom we are attempting to help at this particular time. We need to do everything we can to continue to bolster the courage and the morale of those who are in the European democracies, who are on our side in this battle against the poisonous ideology of communism which seeks to sweep over the earth.

Mr. President, it is simply false economy for the Senate to cut the ECA program below what was recommended by the committee on the basis of a vote of 17 to 3. If the Senator does not follow the suggestion made by my friend the Senator from Virginia, we shall rue the day.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I appreciate that expression by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the majority leader.

I wish to add that last fall when Mr. Hoffman prepared his estimate of the cost of the ECA program, and when the budget estimate was sent to us, it was based on the prices existing last November. However, in recent months there has been a steady increase in the prices of everything the ECA will have to buy. About a month ago Mr. Hoffman informed me that price increases already had added $200,000,000 to the cost of the ECA program—an increase which was not anticipated when the ECA budget was prepared. We have cut the ECA budget estimate which was submitted to us, which was prepared on the basis of the lower prices, nearly $500,000,000; and the price increases which had occurred up to a month ago have resulted, in effect, in cutting the ECA budget estimate another $200,000,000. Of course, no one knows whether the current price inflation will get so out of hand that before the year is over Congress will be compelled—I say "compelled," because all Members of Congress will be reluctant to do so—to put the economy of the Nation on a strictly war basis in order to keep profiteers and gougers from ruining the consumers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator will recall that in the Appropriations Committee, I suggested for the ECA appropriation the sum of $2,450,000,000. After a very considerable argument and debate, the committee reached the compromise sum of $2,391,930,000. That figure was reported by the committee, as the Senator from Michigan has just stated.

I wish to say that I took what I thought was a proper step in endeavoring to bring about economy as far as I could. However, the committee had a different notion about the matter. We finally decided, by our vote in the committee, to report the figure I have just stated. I think the vote was either 17 to 3 or 17 to 4, as I recall.

I wish to say to the Senator from Virginia that although I am and I have been as much in favor of economy as is anyone else, nevertheless, I think the amount reported by the committee, as a result of the decision it reached, is the proper amount; and I hope very much that the Senate will agree to that amount. It has been very carefully gone over and debated, and the amount has been compromised. After all, that is a fairly good way to arrive at legislation.

I wish to call the Senator's attention to a further fact, namely, that the budget estimate for the entire bill was $33,900,208,648, and the amount of the total appropriation carried in the bill as reported by the committee is $32,504,972,672—showing that the total amount of appropriations carried by the bill as reported by the committee is below the budget estimate by the enormous sum of $1,395,235,976, representing a very great saving. The amount carried by the bill as reported by the committee is greatly below the amount for last year.

In percentages, the bill is 4.1 percent under the estimates.

The committee's bill is $5,158,259,008 over the House bill, but this is due largely to approval of $4,861,724,664 of budget estimates not considered by the House.

In contract authority, the committee's bill is $77,813,500 under the estimates.

Mr. President, as experienced legislators, I think we should know that we are obliged to settle these matters after a most thorough examination of the facts. All of us realize that the amount reported by the committee comes about as a result of the compromise I have stated.

I certainly join the Senator from Virginia and all other Senators, including our distinguished Democratic leader, in saying that I sincerely hope that the amount reported by the committee will be agreed to. Let me point out that the committee has done excellent work; excluding myself, I wish to say that every other member of the committee, either Democrat or Republican, has done wonderful work on this bill. So I sincerely hope that the amount of the bill as reported by the committee will be agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then, Mr. President, as I understand the distinguished chairman of the committee, he does not want another cut made in the ECA funds—a cut which would reduce its funds below the amount reached by the committee as its final action.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to stand by the committee's report.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is my position, too, Mr. President. The only way we can do so is to vote down the Ferguson amendment when it is reached, because the next amendment, if adopted, will cut 10 percent from the ECA's funds.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Virginia has indicated that the prices stated by the ECA in connection with its budget estimate were the prices as of last year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. They were the prices as of last November; that is when the ECA made its estimates.

Mr. FERGUSON. However, is it not also true that today we here in the United States in civilian life—and the ECA program is a civilian program—face a shortage of steel and iron and various other products?

If we examine page 9 of the side slips, we find a statement of the number of millions of dollars' worth of materials that are to be sent from the United States, as civilian products drained from our domestic economy, to build up the various European countries. I have gone along with the ECA program, but I feel that this amount can be cut at this time, because we shall never be able to furnish all the products stated in connection with this matter.

For instance, let us consider for a moment the list of products which it is proposed that we send to the European countries under the ECA program: Solid fuels; petroleum and petroleum products; industrial raw materials; iron and steel raw materials; iron and steel crude, semicrude, and finished materials; nonferrous ores and concentrates; aluminum; copper; lead; zinc; other nonferrous metals; lumber; paper and pulp; raw hides and skins; industrial chemicals; capital equipment.

The total would be the difference between $301,000,000 and $494,000,000—which is $193,000,000—for that item alone.

In the next group we have agricultural machinery and industrial machinery and equipment. Industrial machinery and equipment alone are provided for in the amount of $453,000,000.

For other manufactured and raw materials, $65,000,000.

Also, leather, rubber, textiles, miscellaneous, and so forth. The amount for them is approximately $65,000,000.

So, Mr. President, as I have previously indicated here on the floor of the Senate, if we make this cut in the funds, later, at the beginning of the next session of Congress, the representatives of the ECA can request a deficiency appropriation, if at that time it is possible for the materials wanted by the ECA to be manufactured.

Why should we undertake to go into the red at this time, and why should we invite the expenditure of these funds, which would be spent in competition with our own preparations for war—in fact, in competition with our own preparations for war in behalf of the very countries which are to receive these civilian aids?

Will not it be essential for the countries which are receiving these civilian

aids and for our own country, which is fighting at the battlefront today, to take action to make a reduction in some of the civilian items previously carried under the ECA program, so that we may be, in a material sense, strong and prepared to do battle against the common enemy?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I may say to my distinguished colleague that he proposed his cut when we were not at war, and I grant that there might be an argument as to where steel would do us the most good, whether by sending it to our allies in western Europe, to help stem the tide of aggression, or by building more homes and other things for which steel is used. But in my opinion, if we decide to cut the heart out of the European cooperation program and to use the steel at home, we had better go to the valley of Virginia and use the steel to reinforce the Luray Caverns and the Endless Caverns and all the other caverns to be found there, because few of us will want to be living above ground when world war III starts. If the ECA program is not designed to ward off and to stop perpetually the threat of world war III, it has no validity. We cannot justify it merely because we have certain surplus farm products that we want to get rid of. We are sacrificing in behalf of the people of Europe for a definite purpose. We believe that our assistance will be a contribution to peace. That is why I am supporting it. That is why I say it would be false economy of the most disastrous character if we were to cut this program below the point where it would be effective.

I have called attention to the fact that the appropriation is nearly $500,000,000 below the budget estimate. Since the budget was prepared, increased prices have cut it $200,000,000 more. Prices are now increasing by leaps and bounds. I do not think increased prices are justified. I read in a New York newspaper that it was said we were buying 1,000 tons of sugar from the Philippines for delivery in August and September, and paying 6 cents a pound for it. Everyone knows there is plenty of sugar. Everyone knows that Cuba has a million tons of surplus sugar which, up to this point, she has not known what to do with. Either such statements are merely false propaganda to start a run by housewives to get sugar or else the 1,000 tons of sugar are being purchased in order to raise the price of the other thousands of tons which are already here, and which are owned in Cuba, to be unloaded at an unconscionable price.

I note that the steel companies, with no increase in the cost of steel, were operating at full capacity, with full employment. I saw where the manufacturers had advanced the price of stainless steel, which is in sharp demand, thus taking advantage of this situation to gouge the public. I read that cotton advanced $10 a bale in 1 day, although the crop reports show that the coming cotton crop will be more than can be used domestically. Certainly we have a big surplus which the Government owns. I read that the price of hogs went up in Chicago $1 a hundred in 1 day, although but a few days before, the crop report showed a great increase in the prospective corn crop, and there has been a great increase in the number of hogs moved to market, farmers taking advantage of the war psychology.

Mr. President, I am on the Senate committee which must consider another OPA if it comes. I am on the committee which must consider allocations of scarce materials, if it comes. I am on the commitee which must consider all questions affecting war controls, if the Congress is forced by the greed and selfishness of producers and distributors, because of war psychology, to impose controls for the protection of the consuming public, and to put our economy in a straightjacket. Nothing could please the Kremlin more than that. We do not get maximum production under Government control—we never have, and we never will. But if prices are pushed up and up and up, Congress may be forced to impose controls, and the men in the Kremlin will smile, because they know that our production will be reduced, that our inflation will be increased, and they will then lift the war cloud and say, "Well, let us have some peace; we really were not interested in Korea, anyway; that was the fight of the North Koreans; we did not have anything to do with it." We shall then be plunged into the worst depression we ever saw, and will play right into the hands of the Kremlin.

I beg the American people not to be stampeded by the threat of war. I beg the manufacturers of this country not to be selfish. They have had the best dividends, in spite of high taxation, they have ever had. They are looking forward now to full employment.

I have just heard that the Armed Services Committee has been requested to recommend an authorization of $6,000,000,000 more for military expenditures. Just how much of that we would authorize and how much of it we would appropriate, I do not know, but that is the request which I understand has already gone to the Armed Services Committee—the authorization of $6,000,000,000 above the amount provided by the bill we are now discussing.

Mr. CAPEHART rose.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I should like the floor in my own right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia has the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I desire to obtain the floor in my own right, also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia still has the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I shall conclude these extemporaneous remarks by saying that when we reach the military-assistance program next week and come to the Ferguson amendment, amendment to the ECA appropriation, I hope the Senate will not adopt the amendment but will wait to see what action may be taken on the other amendment, which, if adopted, would place a 10 percent cut on what is carried in the bill for ECA.

Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia still has the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a motion has been made to strike out the provision for a certain number of automobiles——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 126, lines 17 and 18.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to say, as chairman of the subcommittee, that I have no intention of pressing for the adoption of that amendment. It would be entirely agreeable to me to have it stricken out, if it is agreeable to the other members of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the committee amendment.

FOREIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly about foreign expenditures. I think possibly this is a good time to do it. It seems to me that our foreign policy is a one-way street. Certain of the questions which are being asked me by the people of Indiana are rather difficult to answer. For the last 5 years we have been appropriating billions of dollars for different forms of aid to foreign countries. We have been appropriating that money in the hope that it would keep us out of war. Unfortunately we are at war today. Evidently the appropriations have not kept us out of war.

The question which I think is uppermost in the minds of the American people today is this: Are we going to furnish not only the materials and money, but also the manpower? Is it not time—in fact, is not the time long past, though perhaps it is not too late—for us to have an understanding and to tell the American people exactly how much help we are going to get when a war breaks out—if it does—at different points throughout the world?

We are fighting the Korean war alone. When are we going to have an understanding that we shall receive manpower help from the nations which we are helping? Is this going to be a one-way street? Why do not England, France, and all the other nations we have been helping offer ground troops to fight side by side with our boys in Korea? So far as I know, and I think I can speak for the American people, we are fighting the Korean war alone. If war breaks out tomorrow in Iran, are we going to fight that war alone? If war breaks out at some other point, are we going to fight it alone? Are we going to furnish materials, money, and manpower?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CAPEHART. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the public press carried a few days ago the offer of Chiang Kai-shek to send several thousand highly trained Chinese troops

to save some of the American lives that are going to be lost, and that the administration would not accept the offer?

Mr. CAPEHART. I am aware of the fact that the General offered some 20,000 troops, and that the administration rejected his offer.

I think a majority of the American people are in favor of the help which we are giving, but I believe they question whether it was the proper thing to do. Now that war has broken out, and they find we are standing alone, after having furnished billions upon billions of dollars and a large amount of materials, and are having to fight the war with our own boys, it seems to me the people are beginning to wonder.

Is it not possible to have an understanding? Or is there an understanding at the moment with England, France, and the 16 ECA nations, and is there an understanding with the 45 nations which are members of the United Nations, that they will furnish X number of ground troops to help in case war breaks out in Korea or in any other spot in the world? Is there an understanding? Is there a blueprint? Can anyone, including the President of the United States, tell the American people tonight that if war should break out in Iran tomorrow members of the ECA nations and members of the United Nations would furnish troops to help us fight such a war? Have we been appropriating billions of dollars and giving away billions of dollars worth of materials with absolutely no understanding, possibly on the same basis on which we took over the responsibility of governing one-fourth of Berlin, and then forgot to have a corridor into Berlin so that our troops could enter?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator approve or disapprove the action of the Government, through the President, concerning Korea?

Mr. CAPEHART. I approve of it.

Mr. CONNALLY. If we called on the other nations for help and they did not respond, would the Senator from Indiana have us quit and get out of Korea?

Mr. CAPEHART. Have we called on the other nations to do it?

Mr. CONNALLY. The United Nations has. This is a United Nations project. The United States is just one member of the United Nations. We are carrying the load now, it is true, but I am not in favor of throwing up my hands and surrendering if the other nations do not furnish assistance. Is the Senator from Indiana in favor, under those circumstances, of surrendering and quitting the fight?

Mr. CAPEHART. Will the Senator let me answer?

Mr. CONNALLY. If he will.

Mr. CAPEHART. I am not criticizing the President. I am certainly not in favor of pulling out, but I want to know whether we are going to get anything in return for the billions upon billions of dollars worth of help we have given other nations. The Senator said that this is a United Nations project and that we have called upon the United Nations for help. How many nations have offered to help, and how many troops are on the way this afternoon to Korea to help out our soldiers in Korea?

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator answers his own question. If the Senator has kept up with it from the first, he knows that a great number of nations have pledged their aid.

Mr. CAPEHART. Have any of them pledged any foot soldiers to move to the front and carry guns?

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not know how many foot soldiers they have approved, how many rifles they have approved, or how many cannon they have approved. We all know that Great Britain has furnished ships.

Mr. CAPEHART. How many ships?

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not know how many. There are more now than there were yesterday, I am sure. Why does not the Senator from Indiana go there and see about this business on the ground? Let him inspect the arrangements and say to General MacArthur, "Look here, General, you are not running this show correctly. You do not know anything about it. Let me show you how to run this war."

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the vaudeville act of the able Senator from Texas at the moment is typical of the vaudeville act which has been going on——

Mr. CONNALLY Since the Senator from Indiana rose.

Mr. CAPEHART. Through the Secretary of State for many years. There are boys dying in Korea this afternoon, and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in trying to make a clown out of me, makes a clown out of himself by throwing his feet up into the air when the world is at war.

All I rose to do was to ask a question, and I think it is an appropriate question to ask on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. My question was, When we are voting on two and one-half billion dollars to help other nations, is it a one-way street? Can we not have an understanding in advance as to what help we shall receive in case of war? We are at war today. The able Senator from Texas, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, should know, but he evidently does not know. His only answer to the question is to act the part of a clown. I do not think American mothers appreciate that sort of attitude on the floor of the United States Senate. To me this is a serious matter, because I am just as much aware of what will happen to this Nation in world war III as is anyone else. I also know that we cannot win wars with money. Wars can be won only with manpower. That is being proved in Korea today.

I again put to the United States Senate, to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of State the question, Is this a one-way street? Why is it not possible under the United Nations Charter, clause 43, which was approved by the respective nations, for each nation to say what it will furnish in case of war? So far as I know, outside of a few ships which have been offered by Great Britain, and a ship or two offered by the Netherlands, no other nation has offered to help the United States.

I think it is time the question should be answered. I think it is what the American people want to know. The American people are good sports. They are generous. However, Mr. President, I will say that this afternoon they have a big question mark in their minds. It is whether or not our foreign policy and our spending and our help to the world are not a one-way street. What I want to know, what every other Senator should want to know, what every American wants to know, and what every mother who has a boy of the age to get into this war wants to know, is how much help are we going to get from the members of the United Nations, and how much help we are going to get from other nations? They are entitled to know how much help we are going to get. There is nothing wrong about asking that question. It is a simple matter. It is as simple as two and two make four.

Mr. President, my opinion this afternoon is that there is not one in our Government who can tell us whether any other nation is going to support our troops. If I am wrong about it, let someone come forth and give us the agreement. Let them come forth and show us exactly what has been offered. Mr. President, I think the time has arrived when the Senate and the American people should know whether or not this is a one-way street.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am not at all surprised by the address which the Senator from Indiana has made. He says he has approved of what the President has done. In the next breath he hits the President in the ribs and kicks him in the seat of his pants.

Oh, yes, Mr. President; we all want to get all the help we can from the United Nations. Forty-six members of the United Nations have approved the President's action, and have pledged their support. I have no doubt that the United Nations has called upon them. I do not know the details, but I know that Great Britain has furnished ships, and that other countries have furnished ships. I know that Australia has furnished ships and airplanes. They are cooperating. There are men on those ships, Mr. President. Talk about not having foot soldiers. I would rather be a foot soldier than an air soldier, with someone shooting at me from a high-powered jet plane. Other nations have furnished soldiers and they have furnished ships. We were in a better position to furnish troops than the other nations were. We had troops in Japan. General MacArthur is located in Japan. The troops there could be more expeditiously moved into Korea than could troops from Europe, or from some other distant point.

Of course we want help from other nations. However, if they do not help us, I am not going to surrender. I am not going to vote to lie down and do nothing

because they do not help us. If I cannot get any help, I am not going to quit. That is my attitude. I know that is the attitude of the people of Indiana.

Oh, the Senator is not in sympathy with the furnishing of arms to other countries. As I recall, he voted against the arms aid bill. I do not hear any response. I do not hear any denial. I suppose I was correct in saying what I did. That is my recollection. I do not have the record before me. He did not want us to contribute anything for the protection of western Europe against the infiltration of totalitarianism. Now he wants other nations to come in and help us. He is demanding that they come to our rescue, although he was unwilling to go to their rescue. He voted against aid to them. The record does not make any mistake about that. The record is before us. He is talking for the people of Indiana. I imagine the people of Indiana know that record. They will know more about it between now and November. I do not blame the Senator for running to cover and trying to show how enthusiastic he is for the program which is now being undertaken in Korea.

Of course we welcome all the aid we can get. General MacArthur has been made the commander in chief of all the United Nations forces operating in Korea. He is a capable officer and gentleman. He knows the situation there better than any other important military figure, because he has been on the scene for 4 or 5 years. We are trying to do the best we can. The kind of speeches the Senator from Indiana has been making, speeches behind the lines, do not help us. It is a sample of infiltration and sabotage to tell the world, "Oh, yes, we are for it, but we are not so hot for it. We are for it, but if we cannot get a lot of other people to come forward and help us do the fighting, we will throw up our hands."

Mr. President, that is the inevitable reaction which will take place in the minds of people.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. No one has said anything about throwing up anything. The Senator is injecting that into the debate. The Senator knows it is not true. No one has said anything about that.

Mr. CONNALLY. I said something about it.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator has said something about it. The Senator knows it is not true.

Mr. CONNALLY. What is not true?

Mr. CAPEHART. No one has said anything about throwing up anything. I simply asked the question, "When are we going to get help from those other nations?" The Senator cannot answer that question. There is no answer to it, because no arrangements have been made.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator knew there was no answer to the question when he asked it. He merely wants to rawhide the President.

Mr. CAPEHART. No one has been able to get an answer from the Secretary of State. No one has been able to get an answer from the administration. We have the same people running the Government today and carrying on the Korean war who have been carrying on for many, many years. They are the same people who made the deal in Berlin, when they forgot to get a corridor into Berlin.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, first the Senator talks about Korea, and then he talks about Berlin. Oh, we do not want to talk about Korea now. We have had enough of that. Let us talk about Berlin. The only thing the Senator has not mentioned is Yalta. What is wrong with Yalta? Why do we not talk about Yalta?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not yield now. I will do a little talking now.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator asked a question.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not yield for anything until I get through answering my own question. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator is afraid to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas declines to yield. When a Senator declines to yield, another Senator has no right to interrupt him.

Mr. CONNALLY. I want to talk about Yalta. I want to talk about Berlin. We handled Berlin pretty well with the airlift. We did not leave. We did not run off. We did not quit. We did not do any of that because other nations did not come to our rescue. We stood up and maintained our position. We won. We will win in Korea, if the barkers at our heels let us alone, and do not keep shooting at us in the rear or flanking us. Oh, yes, Mr. President, I am talking about what we are doing in Korea, but I do not like it a bit. The Senator says he does not have the answer. He says he does not have the answer as to whether other countries are going to furnish troops, what kind of troops and how many troops, when they are going to get there, or on what ships they are going there. Of course, no one knows that. No one can answer that question at this time. It is all dependent upon developments and circumstances. If the Senator were acting in good faith he would not ask such a question. He would not want to advertise to the world that we are in the dark, that we are ignorant, that we do not know anything about what is going on, and so forth. That is the attitude of the Senator. That is the attitude which is reflected in his expressions. They are expressions of not knowing. We all know that. Those are expressions which a good many people have.

Mr. President, we are going to win in Korea. We are going to win alone, if we have to. I hope we will not have to do it alone. I hope we will have other nations fighting with us, as some are now fighting with us. Australia, Great Britain, and some other nations are fighting with us. I hope other nations will fight with us. However, whether or not they fight with us, we are not going to lie down. We are not going to surrender. We are not going to sheathe our sword until we drive the enemy into defeat, humiliating defeat, in order to maintain the high principles which actuated the United States when the President took the action in that area.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to say in behalf of the distinguished Senator from Indiana——

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator from Texas wish me to yield to him? I shall be glad to yield to him so that he may make another speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Texas has interrupted me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A Senator has no right to make observations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I have a right to make any observations I want to make so long as I keep within the rules of the Senate.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Indiana has brought to the attention of the Senate this afternoon a thing which I think the American people want to have, and what I think the Congress wants to have, namely, a report from the President of the United States or a review of what has happened, the facts in the case, and his recommendations.

I submit to the Members of the Senate and my distinguished friend from Texas that that is constructive. There is nothing wrong about it. Up to this minute Members of the Senate or of the Congress, with the exception of a few invited to the White House, have had to rely solely upon press releases and newspaper reports of what has happened. I say that in all constructiveness. I happened to be invited to the White House at one time. I appreciated it very much, and said so. When I got there I was asked if I desired to ask any questions, and I said, "Mr. President, I want to ask you, when are you coming before the Congress of the United States? I think the Congress, the Senators and Representatives, ought to know the facts of the situation."

I submit in all fairness, as a constructive suggestion, that I believe if the President would come before the Congress and review the facts, reveal what has happened and what the plans are for the future, it would answer questions which many Members of Congress are asking today.

I deeply respect the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It has been some time since he has castigated the Senator from Nebraska, and I hope that I may be permitted to escape that operation being performed upon me, if possible, because I respect the Senator. But I do say that while as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations he may know all the facts, yet the Congress as a whole does not know them, and in my opinion the Members of the Congress are entitled to them. When appropriations are being considered, certainly we must have the facts, and I think the time has come for us to know them.

I say constructively, without any animosity, straight from my heart, that

I believe, regardless of what one's position might have been in the past or what it is to be in the future, if the Congress is to have unity, it must know the facts. I think the Congress is entitled to that much.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator from Nebraska think it would be proper to ask the administration to state what has happened to over $53,000,000,000, the equivalent of one-fifth of the entire national debt, which has been spent for the Military Establishment of the United States in the fiscal years beginning with 1947 and ending with fiscal year 1950?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in answer to the distinguished Senator's question, I think it would not only be fitting, but the time has arrived when the answer should be made. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I have tried to find out all I could about that, and I certainly believe the time has arrived when questions similar to this one should be answered.

These things cannot be laughed off, and the motives of a Senator cannot be impugned because he did this or did that in the past, or because of what he may do in the future. I have offered to support efforts to secure unity, but I certainly have a right constructively to criticize. I certainly believe we should act as a unit, but if we are to do so, such questions as were propounded by the Senator from Indiana, such questions as have been propounded by the Senator from Iowa, such questions as have been propounded by many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisles, should be answered.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask the able Senator from Texas whether or not he agrees with the statement I am going to read?

Mr. WHERRY. I would have to have unanimous consent to enable the Senator to do that. If he does not mind, I should like to finish my remarks, and then the Senator from Indiana can take the floor in his own right, and can ask the Senator from Texas any question he desires to propound to him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska declines to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this morning I rose on the floor of the Senate and read from a newspaper account a statement, which is in the RECORD, and I asked a question, because, as a Member of Congress, I think I have a right to know about what appeared in the article. The press release might not have been authoritative, it might not be correct, I realize, but it was an Associated Press dispatch, which stated explicitly that the British would refuse to furnish ground troops in Korea unless an S O S call were made by the United States. That is an entirely different thing from suggesting that we have to ask the United Nations to supply this, that, or the other. I should like to know whether that report is true. I should like to know whether the United States has asked any other member nation to furnish troops in Korea. If the action there is United Nations action, and General MacArthur is the commander, the United States has a right to know whether other troops are to be supplied, and the question of the Senator from Indiana ought to be answered, and it ought to be answered now, if it can be, by those who know.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Iowa made a statement, with which the able minority leader agreed, that he thought the President of the United States, or the Government of the United States, should make public now in what way the military appropriations, amounting to over $50,000,000,000 since 1947, have been used. I ask the distinguished minority leader, whether he would want the Government of the United States at this time, in the midst of not only a cold war, but a hot war—in the making, at least—to give an inventory of what we have in the way of arms, munitions, and other implements of war. I cannot conceive of anything more unwise.

Mr. WHERRY. I will answer the question. If the Senator desires to make an observation, I shall be glad to have him make it in his own time.

Mr. LEHMAN. I ask the question.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall answer the question. The Senator has a perfect right to ask a question, and I yielded to him, and I desire to answer.

I think it behooves every Member of the United States Senate, especially those who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, to inquire into all appropriations, how they have been spent, whether it is on a hot war or a cold war or any other kind of war. That is how I feel about it. I think that if there ever was a time when we needed to inquire into appropriations, and how they are being spent, it is now.

I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and my record shows that I have stood for economy. I have always voted for appropriations backing up the military, for practically everything they have ever asked for, both in war and peace. I was one who believed in a 70-group Air Corps. So I cannot be charged with not supporting the military or the defense of the country. I have been right behind them.

But I say if there ever was a time when we should get a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar spent, it is now. The Appropriations Committee is the only one I know of that has been able to get information, and that is because that is the committee's business. We find that out of the $10,300,000 we appropriated for Korea last year, only $200 has been actually used to provide anything like a military program in Korea. I believe we should know why the policy set by the Congress was not carried out. I believe that is the result of the Acheson policy in the Pacific. I am glad the President repudiated it, but we found that this Administration had not spent a dime in Korea to do the thing the Congress authorized it to do. And, by the way, I supported those appropriations.

Mr. LEHMAN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I supported the appropriation for the ECA after it was once authorized, and I supported the appropriations for the military after they were authorized.

Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to one Senator at a time. I yield first to the Senator from New York, then I shall yield next to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Nebraska has not answered my question. The only way to account for the appropriations of $56,000,000,000 or $57,000,000,000 which have been made by the Congress of the United States during the past 4 years for the purposes of acquiring arms and ammunition and for defense generally is by giving an inventory. I again ask the distinguished Senator from Nebraska whether he would want the Government of the United States to give such an inventory, which would be made public.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I think we ought to have a complete inventory of our military equipment. We should be told what has been done with it, and what is to be done with it. That is one of the things which I think the President should announce to the Congress. What is our equipment? What has become of it? Where is it scattered throughout the world?

The distinguished Senator from Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke of the feats we had accomplished in Germany. The Berlin airlift did a good job. But I should like to know what the policy of the administration is in western Europe; whether the corridor of 700 miles in Germany is to be protected. I should like to know what the judgment of the military is if that corridor is not protected. I should like to know why it is that the administration refuses to recognize Spain, whose recognition is recommended by the military because it is one of the most strategic points in Europe, and would be necessary to us if we are going to do what we ought to do to protect Germany against attack. I should like to ask not only about what we have in the way of military equipment, and what our policy is with respect to Spain, but what our whole foreign policy is. Some of our policy has been repudiated and needs to be repudiated if we are to protect Germany against attack.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I cannot yield to the Senator all afternoon. I yield now to the Senator from Indiana, who has asked me to yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he agrees with the statement made on Wednesday last by the

junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], who is a member of the Armed Services Committee. I shall read the statement from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, and ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he agrees with it:

> But I sincerely believe that never before, during my experience, has the Nation been in such grave peril as it is at this moment.
>
> We are outnumbered—outnumbered seriously. There is little likelihood that this numerical superiority can be overcome, or even that the odds can be equalized, at least for many months to come.
>
> Our equipment—our tanks, our guns, our planes—is plainly inadequate in quantity, it is not the right kind, and it is not at the right place.
>
> Our problem of supplying our troops in South Korea is overwhelming. The prospects for correcting this situation are bleak.

That statement was made on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday by the able junior Senator from Texas, a member of the Armed Services Committee. Does the able Senator from Nebraska agree with that statement?

Mr. WHERRY. The testimony we had before the Appropriations Committee would indicate that that statement is correct. The situation in Korea is bleak. It is a question of getting military equipment into Korea. It is a question of getting men there. I realize the situation which exists. To be perfectly frank, and getting down to brass tacks, we were caught flat-footed in Korea. We found out something about the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to continue, if the Senator will permit me. In view of the facts which have been presented, which the Senator has mentioned, and in view of the questions which are being asked, I believe that the Congress of the United States is entitled to have a complete review, a complete statement of the facts by the President of the United States. We should have his recommendations with respect to where the United States shall go from here relative to our foreign policy, our military appropriations, and whatever is needed in order to go overseas and do the job the distinguished Senator from Texas, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, talked about.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does the able Senator from Nebraska agree with the statement the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] made on Wednesday last as follows:

> The American people are wondering what has happened with all the money which has been appropriated for these purposes—
>
> Meaning military purposes.
>
> Undoubtedly it has been used for good purposes, but I do not think we can permit supersecrecy about this matter. I think the people want to know what has happened to these funds, this $13,000,000,000 or $14,000,000,000.

Does the Senator agree with that statement?

Mr. WHERRY. I do. I thought it a very able statement.

While I did not hear all the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Texas, I thought he made a very forceful address to the Senate on Wednesday. I believe the suggestions which have come from both sides of the aisle make it mandatory that the Congress be advised with reference to the matters we have spoken of. I hope that will be the future course that will be taken. I believe that if unity is to be had in the United States Senate the questions must be answered.

I do not want to say anything derogatory of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but I am quite satisfied the answers the Congress wants are not the answers the distinguished chairman gave this afternoon. I say that in all sincerity. I am not in any way deriding the Senator, nor do I in any way mean to make a statement derogatory of him. I believe it is necessary that we be given the cold facts of the situation.

We should have an entire review, I will say to my distinguished friend from New York, of our military equipment. I believe that to be necessary, because when we shall be called upon to make appropriations we must know where we can place a dollar so it will do the most good and secure for us the greatest amount of defense. If it is found from that inventory that there has been waste, that fact might be of help to us in preventing waste in the future. I say that in all sincerity, because I feel that such an inventory is necessary. I believe the Senator will agree with me that the Senate should do its level best to cut domestic expenditures so we can provide the sums necessary to provide military equipment and carry out our objective of winning the struggle in Korea.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief observation?

Mr. WHERRY. I should be glad to do so, but I must ask unanimous consent that the Senator may make an observation without my losing the floor thereby.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Nebraska yielding to the Senator from New York so that the Senator from New York may make an observation, and not ask a question? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am very much interested in the remarks of the distinguished minority leader. Of course, I can fully understand his wish that he and the entire country, including the Congress of the United States, should be given an inventory of our military equipment. It would be fine if that could be done and if it could be kept within our family circle as Americans. But unfortunately, any inventory of military equipment which would now be given publicity would inevitably fall into the hands of our enemies and be of very great assistance to them. I would strongly regret any such action.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, I would not want any inventory to be submitted to us which could not be kept secret. I would want such information to be given on the same basis as we are acting now. Any such information should not, of course, be given to the public. It should be given in executive session, as is done in the Appropriations Committee and in the Armed Services Committee. That is the way I should want the matter handled.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I continue my observation?

Mr. WHERRY. I would not want any information given out to the public that might affect the national security or our defense.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, as a very junior Senator, I have been surprised at, and I regret very much, some of the matters that are being openly debated and discussed on the floor of this House. Only 2 or 3 weeks ago, in a colloquy between the distinguished minority leader and the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services [Mr. TYDINGS], the minority leader pressed very hard for an answer as to what part of the $1,200,000,000 which we proposed to vote for arms aid to our friends and allies would be used for aircraft. The Senator from Maryland at first withheld that information, but he was pressed and again pressed by the able Senator from Nebraska, and finally Senator TYDINGS made the statement that one-third of all this money——

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LEHMAN. May I finish this one sentence, and then I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Maryland was pressed, and finally came forward with the answer, reluctantly, it is true, that one-third or one-fourth—I do not remember the exact percentage—of this $1,200,000,000 would be used for aircraft. I think it was unfortunate that that information was made available to our enemies.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, has the Senator concluded his observation?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, yes; and I thank the Senator for permitting me to make it.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is quite welcome.

Mr. President, to reply briefly to the distinguished Senator from New York, let me say that I recall most distinctly the colloquy I had with the Senator from Maryland. On each occasion, my question was prefaced by the remark that if an answer to the question would reveal any matter which should be kept secret, then I would not want the Senator from Maryland to give the information. If the Senator from New York was on the floor at that time, I am sure he heard me make that remark, and I am sure he will agree that the question I asked was asked in that spirit.

Of course no one wants to have secret information revealed. It is surprising

how secret information sometimes gets out, of course. However, I take second place to no one in keeping confidential any information which is of a confidential character or nature and has anything to do with the national defense.

Mr. President, to sum up my remarks, I wish to say that I sincerely hope that before the Congress adjourns, the facts and a review of the situation will be given to Congress. I think it is important that that be done. I think that will answer many of the questions being asked by Members of Congress who do not really know what the situation is.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I doubt that we have ever experienced a more serious situation than the one facing our country at this very moment.

I can understand how very anxious Senators and citizens of the United States generally are to obtain correct information in regard to what is occurring. I have no hesitancy in saying that in due course the President of the United States will make his report to the people.

Mr. President, the only question in regard to making a report to the Congress or the people is one of timing. Everyone must agree that in the unusual and grave circumstances which now exist in the Far East, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, General Bradley, the President, and the Secretary of State, and others close to the facts, who are daily advised in regard to what is occurring in the Far East and, in fact, all over the world, probably are in a somewhat better position to make that decision than is a Member of the Senate.

I understand how easy it is for a Senator in a speech on the floor of the Senate to demand that the President do this or do that. However, I think that in a crisis of this kind we must have an unusual amount of confidence in the President. I do not believe that there is a Senator on either side of the aisle, regardless of political affiliation, who does not believe that Harry Truman is one of the most patriotic men who ever lived in this country of ours. His record in World War I demonstrates beyond peradventure of doubt not only his patriotism but his ability. He is not keeping anything from the American people deliberately or stealthily. When the proper time comes, he will make a full report to the people—whether through the Congress or directly from the White House. I do not know when he will do so, but I know he will do it. It is his duty to do it.

I doubt that he could have given the American people the correct information one week after this crisis developed. If he had done so then, there would have been a demand on the floor of the Senate, a week later, for him to give further information, because of reverses which occurred in Korea.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me that the Congress should not be too hasty in demanding this or demanding that, at a crucial hour in which we are experiencing a rather difficult time—and no one will deny that.

For Senators now to demand practically an investigation of the way money has been spent in the past 4 years, seems to me to be the most unusual demand I have ever heard—for everything else to be laid aside, and for a committee to be appointed, and for that committee to begin an investigation, after 3 weeks of serious trouble in the Far East, to determine how the money has been spent.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes; in view of the fact that the Senator from Iowa raised that question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. At this time of emergency, when we find through the public press and through the admissions of responsible Government officials that we cannot put an adequate force into the peninsula of Korea, and that we have virtually nothing with which to fight over there, does the Senator from Illinois think it is unusual or unfair for a Member of the Senate to ask what we have been doing with the more than $53,000,000,000 which the Congress has appropriated for the Armed Forces, beginning with and including the fiscal year 1947, through the fiscal year 1950—in those 4 years?

Is it unreasonable to ask why we do not have equipment that we can put into Korea to stop the alleged bandit raid—as it was alleged to be when it first started.

Is there anything unusual in asking that; or is it beyond the responsibility of a Senator of the United States to ask for some replies to the questions as to what has been done with the $53,000,000,000, when we find our ability to put even one full combat division in the field highly questionable, according to the statements in the public press.

Mr. LUCAS. I observe that my friend is having some difficulty in speaking. I do not want him to choke in my time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think it is enough to make a great many of the American people choke.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sorry the Senator from Iowa cannot go on. I was enjoying his speech very much, although I believe he is absolutely wrong.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am delighted to go on now, if the Senator will yield further. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I simply disagree with my very distinguished friend with respect to calling on the Government at this particular time for a thorough investigation. If that occurred, all the men who have anything to do with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps, who now are engaged in devoting all their time to trying to get out of the mess in Korea, would have to journey to Capitol Hill, listening to Senators bombard them with all kinds of questions and inquiries, not only for 30 days, but perhaps for as long as a year. That is what would occur if there were to be the kind of investigation the Senator from Iowa is talking about.

I do not know anything about what has happened at this particular time; but if an investigation is due, now is certainly not the time. An investigation would only result in delay of our present operations and disunity among our people. It seems that some persons would like, for some reason or other, to have disunity develop.

Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has said that the Secretary of State and the President have repudiated the policy we have had in Asia. Of course they did change their policy; after conditions in Korea changed, they changed their policy in the Far East.

However, the Senator from Nebraska, too, changed his position on the military-assistance program, after conditions changed in Korea. He had a right to do that, and I think he was correct in making the change that he did, and in voting for that program, although he had voted against it last year.

So, Mr. President, when someone is charged with changing the entire policy in the Asiatic theater—which occurred—I undertake to say that it was done because the conditions existing in Korea had changed as a result of the invasion of South Korea by the aggressive forces of North Korea.

The Senator from Nebraska asks about our foreign policy in Europe? Why, Mr. President, we have a foreign policy there. We have always had one. The thing that was always the subject of complaint was that we did not have a foreign policy in Asia. Now, my good friend asks what the foreign policy is in Europe at the present time. Everyone knows what the Marshall plan is, as a part of our foreign policy. Everyone knows about our aid to Turkey, Greece, and Iran, as a part of our foreign policy. Everyone knows about the Atlantic Pact, as being a part of our foreign policy, and about the implementation of the Atlantic Pact with the mutual-assistance program to aid the western democracies. Everyone knows that an attack upon one of the signatories to the Atlantic Pact, whether the United States or some other signatory, is an attack upon all. That is the foreign policy laid down in the European theater.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished majority leader. The part of the foreign policy which I questioned has to do with Germany. What are we going to do with Germany? I have been on the Appropriations Committee. I have done my level best to find out what provision is made to defend the German border. For the life of me, I have been unable to get that information. There is a 700-mile corridor there which is wide open. The idea of appropriating money is one thing, but what we propose to do is another. I ask the distinguished Senator, What is the program for the defense of Germany? What is the foreign policy with respect to Spain? Favorable recommendations as to both have been made by the Military Establishment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, so far as Germany is concerned, everyone knows what our foreign policy has been there. Everyone knows what we did in connection with the Berlin airlift. We stood there, with few troops, in Berlin, and practically defied the Communists across the way. We called their bluff, as the Senator from Texas has said. What will happen to the corridor? What will happen to western Germany? I presume that if Russia wanted to march tomorrow, if the Kremlin ordered the Communists to go through Germany, they would not have much trouble in doing it, because everyone knows that they have 300,000 trained troops in eastern Germany. It has been recognized by practically all military men and by practically all Senators who have been in Europe or who have discussed it upon the floor of the Senate, that the Russians could overrun those countries if they so desired. They have the manpower and armaments with which to do it. So far, they have not done it, and I do not think they are going to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. How does the Senator feel about arming Germany? What is the policy of the Defense Department in that regard?

Mr. LUCAS. The question of arming Germany has been discussed, I think, pro and con. The Senator knows very well the position of France with respect to the arming of Germany. If he were living in France, he could understand that position, which is the result of a number of previous wars. France has been invaded three times in less than a hundred years, so it is possible for one to understand the French reaction. But I have a feeling that, before long, that situation will be worked out to the satisfaction of all the Allies. It is a difficult thing to do. The same thing may be said with respect to Japan. I know that the German soldier is one of the best fighters on the continent of Europe today, as the Japanese soldier was one of the best fighters in the Far East. If German and Japanese soldiers were armed they would give a good account of themselves.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I should like to refer to another thing. It is the question of publicity given to troop movements. We read the reports in the press from day to day. They practically tell where our troops are going, what the outfit is, the total number of troops, their equipment, when they are to sail, and the port of their destination. I do not understand that, Mr. President. I cannot understand it, to save my life. I do not want to say that we should have rigorous censorship, but there certainly should be a voluntary censorship of information of that sort. In my opinion, the President should request it. It seems to me that we are giving the enemy every opportunity to do whatever may be desired with respect to the destruction of our ships, or attempts to destroy our troops on their way to the Far East. I shudder to think what might happen through a submarine attack as a result of this bold and unnecessary publication of information.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. On that point, I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that I agree with him. I think the line taken by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was to the same effect. What I wanted to say was that a dispatch has just come over the ticker, which begins as follows:

SAN DIEGO.—The combat-loaded transports *Pickaway, George Clymer,* and *Henrico* steamed out of port today carrying thousands of First Division marines to the far eastern war zone.

The dispatch continue in four or five paragraphs to describe similar troop movements. I do not know who gave out the information. That, I believe, is the point the Senator is talking about. I think the point is well taken.

Mr. LUCAS. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent to have this dispatch printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN DIEGO.—The combat-loaded transports *Pickaway, George Clymer,* and *Henrico* steamed out of port today carrying thousands of First Division marines to the far eastern war zone.

Nine destroyers got under way shortly before the attack transports cast off from San Diego Naval Station docks where they have been loading for a week. The destroyers were believed slated to escort the three larger ships.

Two LST's, also ferrying units of the First Division, put to sea 2 days ago.

The famed marine command which stormed Pacific World War II beaches from Guadalcanal to Okinawa was the first organized ground unit dispatched to the Far East during the present crisis.

Mr. LUCAS. Obviously, Mr. President, when troops are congregating in a port, newspapermen are present who cannot help seeing them. There is nothing we can do, unless we get a voluntary censorship on information of that kind, or else get legislative censorship—which no one wants. But we have got to have censorship, Mr. President, either voluntary or required. We must have it soon, if we want to protect the lives of American soldiers. It seems almost criminal for commentators, columnists, and other newspapermen to tell the world exactly where our troops are congregating, where they are going, and the total amount of their equipment, especially in view of the great emergency which exists at the present time.

Mr. President, during this crisis it is not my disposition ever to quarrel with anyone upon these very serious questions. In this critical situation, I want, as majority leader of the Senate, to exercise all the restraint possible in order that we on the floor of the Senate may remain in unity. I do not say that simply because I want to defend the administration in any way. I am pleading for our American boys who are fighting for liberty and justice against a vicious foe. There will be plenty of opportunity for criticism, but let us give as little encouragement as possible to the enemy, when our boys are en route to foreign lands. That is my plea, Mr. President, as majority leader of this great body.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President——

Mr. LUCAS. I was going to move that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. May I ask if we cannot come to some agreement on the pending amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not want to speak to the amendment, but it is my understanding that the Senator from South Carolina is agreeable to rejecting the committee amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; so as to leave the provision as passed by the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. That does not reduce the amount of money appropriated in the bill. The number of automobiles which may be purchased is fixed in the bill, but the amount of money appropriated is not changed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 26, line 17.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, does this conclude the chapter on the Treasury and Post Office Departments?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that it concludes the chapter on the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING RESERVOIR OF TRAINED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, during the fiscal year which ended on June 30, approximately $15,000,000,000 was appropriated for the armed services of the Nation. We read almost daily in the press that questions are asked as to what has been done with those many billions of dollars which were appropriated in order to build up our national defense. We also read that responsible officials of Government, particularly in the armed services, offer an alibi because we do not have the ships, the aircraft, the tanks and other matériel, and the military equipment which we probably should have with which adequately to defend our country in the face of an upheaval throughout the world.

I shall not direct these brief remarks to an attempt to point out what has been done with the many billions of dollars which have been appropriated, but I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to what I consider to be the neglect and deliberate disregard by the armed services of the importance of

maintaining as a component part of our military personnel a vast reservoir of manpower which has been available following the end of World War II.

Last spring, when I visited my State capital, Boise, I was asked by representatives of many hundreds of men who had served in uniform in World War II as to the reason for the lack of interest, particularly on the part of the Air Force, in maintaining an adequate training program for hundreds of men in Idaho and thousands of veterans throughout the United States. Those men had received valuable experience during World War II, and, as patriots, they wanted to be prepared to meet any emergency which might confront our country.

So, Mr. President, when I returned, about the 2d of May, I addressed an inquiry to the Air Force Command. I wanted to know what was being done with the volunteer reserve of the Air Force. I addressed a letter to the Commanding General, and, under date of May 22—and I point out, Mr. President, that I am not discussing any developments which have occurred since the Korean outbreak—on May 22 I received a letter from Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, United States Air Force, commanding Mitchell Air Force Base, New York, in reply to my inquiry.

I should like to read the letter, which is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR DWORSHAK: In the absence of General Whitehead, your letter of May 6 wherein you requested information concerning Air Force Reserve training at Boise, Idaho, has been referred to me.

At the present time, the 9094th Volunteer Air Reserve Training Group is located in Boise. This group is part of the Volunteer Air Reserve Training Program which offers training of a classroom nature in general military subjects and is designed to provide training facilities for those Air Force Reservists who are unable to participate in the Organized Air Reserve training program. In addition to the 9094th Volunteer Air Reserve Training Group, the 190th Fighter Squadron, Idaho Air National Guard, is also stationed at Boise. As you know, this is an excellent fighter organization and an integral part of our programed M-day force.

It is regrettable that Organized Air Reserve training cannot be provided in many areas where Air Force Reservists exhibit an interest in and desire for such training. However, the scope and extent of Organized Air Reserve training is limited by the amount of funds allotted to the Air Force by Congress for this purpose. In order to achieve maximum Air Reserve training for each dollar spent, the Organized Air Reserve training bases have been located in areas where large populations can provide extensive long range support to the program. Any enlargement of the Organized Air Reserve training program will depend upon future allocations of funds by Congress and subsequent action by Headquarters United States Air Force.

I wish to express my appreciation for your interest in the Air Reserve training program which is vital to our national defense.

Mr. President, having served upon Appropriations Committees in both the House and the Senate, and knowing the usual alibi presented by officials of the Government whenever they are confronted with some policy which they seek to defend, that the Congress has failed miserably to provide adequate funds for the specific program—knowing that fact, I requested the Senate Appropriations Committee to get some information concerning the Air Reserve training program of the Air Force, and I should like to read at this time the reply which was given by the Department of the Air Force under date of May 26, 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, May 26, 1950.

Subject: Request of Senate Appropriations Committee.

1. In compliance with your request, the following information is forwarded:

(a) Funds in the amount of $82,000,000 under "Appropriation, Air Force Reserve" were requested from Congress for fiscal year 1950. Congress appropriated funds in the amount of $77,630,000.

I should like to point out that while the Air Force tried to alibi by saying that adequate funds had not been provided by Congress for this specific training program, Congress had provided within 5 percent of the amount of money which had been requested. I contend that in view of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget usually requests more funds than it expects to receive, certainly there was little, if any, justification on the part of the Air Force officials for saying the Congress did not provide adequate funds for the Air Reserve training program.

I continue reading from the memorandum:

(b) Of the $77,630,000 appropriated, $77,050,000 is programed for the support of Organized Air Force Reserve units (T/O&E Units and Mobilization Assignees) and $580,000 is programed for the support of the Volunteer Reserves.

(c) Air Force Reserve funds are allocated from Headquarters, USAF, to major air commands; major air commands issue suballocations to the numbered air forces, and numbered air forces issue allotments to the appropriate operating location under the jurisdiction of the numbered air force.

(d) (1) There are no Organized Air Force Reserve activities in the State of Idaho; therefore, no funds have been allocated for this purpose.

(2) (a) There are three Volunteer Air Force Reserve units located in Idaho as follows: One group headquarters and one squadron at Boise, and one squadron at Pocatello.

(b) The locations made available for the training of these units have been made available on a rent-free basis by the local community; therefore, funds have not been allocated for this purpose.

(c) Personnel of the Volunteer Air Reserve are not authorized to participate in active and inactive duty training in a pay status; therefore, no funds have been allocated for this purpose.

DON S. BURROWS
(For Eugene M. Zuckert, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.)

Mr. President, I am making no personal comment on this situation. I deem it my duty, however, to point out that in Idaho, as probably in every other State of the Union, there are hundreds and thousands of young men who served in the armed services of World War II who are eager to maintain the training and the experience which might prove vital in case of an international crisis, such as the one which confronts our country today. Yet when inquiry is made as to why our Air Force and armed services as a whole during the past year or two have not seen fit to maintain an adequate Reserve training program, the answer has been that Congress has been niggardly in providing the funds which are essential for the conduct of such a program.

We know that the draft has been invoked and that our armed services are far below authorized strength. Today people are wondering why we do not have the essential and adequate personnel to implement the military services so that they may defend the country in this time of great peril and stress. I do not know what kind of programing has been in the minds of the officers in our armed services who have been responsible for this indefensible personnel program, but I should like to point out that Congress appropriated in the past year approximately $15,000,000,000 for the armed services. When we are wondering what has been done with all this money, surely it seems to me that if there had been the kind of planning which we recognize as being essential, advantage would have been taken of the experience of the thousands of patriotic young men who served in World War II and who have been eager to maintain the alertness which could be utilized by the Republic in time of great peril.

In the Eightieth Congress, which was a Republican Congress, steps were taken to instruct the military services and the President of the United States, who is still the President now, on the basis of building up a 70-group air force. What does the record show as to that? It shows that, although appropriations were made for the implementation of 55 air groups, the Commander in Chief of the armed services of our country saw fit, notwithstanding whether or not he had the authority, to impound about a half billion dollars of the appropriation because he disagreed with the Congress and thought that we did not need a 70-group air force, or a 55-group air force, for which appropriations had been made, but that we needed only a 48-group air force.

It is not my purpose to pose as a military expert and say that he erred or defied Congress, and therefore the personnel in our armed services are far below the authorized strength. I point out, however, that it is entirely and completely indefensible that those who have been charged with the responsibility of planning for the defense of the country during the past year or two saw fit to ignore completely the thousands of veterans of World War II who wanted to cooperate with the Government. Today we are drafting young men. We find inadequate personnel in every branch of our armed services. Yet the record shows that Congress has provided $15,000,000,000 in the past fiscal year. Notwithstanding that fact—and I think the Vice President will agree that that is a large sum of money, and is 10 times the amount of the appro-

priations for the armed services in the year preceding World War II—there faces the Nation today a situation which is extremely difficult because thousands and thousands of young men have been denied the right to train themselves and to be ready to answer the call of their country in any emergency.

I point out this situation on behalf of the several hundred volunteer reservists in Idaho who feel that they have not had proper recognition. In the face of this great crisis we do not have adequate strength in the armed services because of the tragically inept planning of those in charge of our military services.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report was submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive O, Eighty-first Congress, second session, a convention on road traffic, which was open for signature from September 19, 1949, until December 31, 1949, and during that period was signed on behalf of the United States of America and 20 other states, with a related protocol concerning occupied countries or territories which was open for signature at the same time as the convention (Ex. Rept. No. 10).

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination which has been newly reported.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of E. F. Salisbury to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. The other nominations on the calendar go over.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, July 17, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thomas P. O'Donovan, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 15, 1950.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be colonels

James Harold Banville, [redacted].
Paul Dunn Berrigan, [redacted].
×Charles Pennoyer Bixel, [redacted].
Charles Brundy Brown, [redacted].
Frederic Joseph Brown, [redacted].
John Milton Burdge, Jr., [redacted].
Jack P. Campbell, [redacted].
Willard Burton Carlock, [redacted].
Elmer Joseph Collins, [redacted].
×Reynolds Condon, [redacted].
Raymond Wiley Curtis, [redacted].
Edward Grow Daly, [redacted].
William Joseph Darmody, [redacted].
James Pooley Davis, [redacted].
George Townsend Derby, [redacted].
Glenn Gilmer Dickenson, [redacted].
Fred Dixon, [redacted].
Leander LaChance Doan, [redacted].
Edward Doherty, [redacted].
×Henry Gordon Douglas, [redacted].
×Ernest Glenn Doyel, [redacted].
×Parmer Wiley Edwards, [redacted].
Edward Gilbert Farrand, [redacted].
×Russell Bruce Fontaine, [redacted].
Francis Scoon Gardner, [redacted].
Joseph Howard Gilbreth, [redacted].
×Edward James Francis Glavin, [redacted].
Clarence Quarles Graham, [redacted].
Frederick Andrew Granholm, [redacted].
Ernest Benjamin Gray, [redacted].
Lewis Hinchman Ham, [redacted].
John Frederick Harlan, [redacted].
Burleigh Follett Hillman, [redacted].
John Leonard Hines, Jr., [redacted].
Henry Joseph Hoeffer, [redacted].
Jeremiah Paul Holland, [redacted].
Hans William Holmer, [redacted].
Bertram Arthur Holtzworth, [redacted].
William Nelson Hornish, [redacted].
Francis Elliot Howard, [redacted].
William Hamilton Hunter, [redacted].
Charles Richard Hutchison, [redacted].
Harold Stanley Isaacson, [redacted].
Harvey Albert Johnson, [redacted].
×Max Sherred Johnson, [redacted].
Walter Morris Johnson, [redacted].
×William Francis Kirby, [redacted].
John Harold Kochevar, [redacted].
Ottmar Frank Kotick, [redacted].
Francis Anthony Kreidel, [redacted].
Fred Wallace Kunesh, [redacted].
Harold Albert Kurstedt, [redacted].
Olaf Helgesen Kyster, Jr., [redacted].
Cecil Winfield Land, [redacted].
×Paul Otto Langguth, [redacted].
Aloysius Joseph Lepping, [redacted].
Gerald Francis Lillard, [redacted].
Robert Graham Lowe, [redacted].
×Robert Murray Mann, [redacted].
George Edward Martin, [redacted].
Nathan Alton McLamb, [redacted].
William Lewis McNamee, [redacted].
Charles H. McNutt, [redacted].
×John Bruce Medaris, [redacted].
Alexander Macomb Miller 3d, [redacted].
John Kenneth Miller, [redacted].
Marlin Sheridan Moody, [redacted].
Robert Hammiell Naylor, [redacted].
Melville Freeman Noyes, [redacted].
Frank Thomas Ostenberg, [redacted].
Harry Oliver Paxson, [redacted].
×Loren Davis Pegg, [redacted].
George Fenton Peirce, [redacted].
William Perry Pence, [redacted].
Victor Woodruff Phelps, [redacted].
George Lucien Richon, [redacted].
Shayer Oswin Lancelot Robinson, [redacted].
Adolph Edwin Schonberger, [redacted].
Herman Walter Schull, Jr., [redacted].
×Lawrence Edward Shaw, [redacted].
×Carl William Siegert, [redacted].
Thomas Herman Sills, [redacted].
Arthur Edwin Solem, [redacted].
×Harold Taber, [redacted].
James Virgil Thompson, [redacted].
Thomas John Hall Trapnell, [redacted].
Robert Griffith Turner, [redacted].
Russell Oscar Utke, [redacted].
×William Jordan Verbeck, [redacted].
×Thomas Morgan Watlington, [redacted].
×Charlie Wesner, [redacted].
Theodore Addison Weyher, [redacted].
Willis Webb Whelchel, [redacted].
Robert Curtis White, [redacted].
Alex Norwood Williams, Jr., [redacted].
Stuart Wood, [redacted].
×Henry Magruder Zeller, [redacted].

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels

Russell Franklin Akers, Jr., [redacted].
Ralph Alspaugh, [redacted].
John Denton Armitage, [redacted].
×Edward Thorndike Ashworth, [redacted].
William Harold Bach, [redacted].
William Agin Bailey, [redacted].
Roy Charles Baker, [redacted].
James Wilbur Barker 2d, [redacted].
Valentine Motte Barnes, Jr., [redacted].
×William Gordon Bartlett, [redacted].
Joseph Edward Bastion, Jr., [redacted].
Robert Harrold Bayne, [redacted].
×Thomas Herbert Beck, [redacted].
×George Wood Beeler, [redacted].
Charles Pearce Bellican, [redacted].
Lyle William Bernard, [redacted].
Robert Moore Blanchard, Jr., [redacted].
William Orin Blandford, [redacted].
Edward Bodeau, [redacted].
×James Orr Boswell, [redacted].
Claude Leslie Bowen, Jr., [redacted].
James Noel Brewer, [redacted].
×Francis Clay Bridgewater, [redacted].
John Roosevelt Brindley, [redacted].
Albert Sidney Britt, Jr., [redacted].
Edwin Martin Cahill, [redacted].
Charles Anthony Cain, [redacted].
William Roberts Calhoun, [redacted].
Paul Thomas Carroll, [redacted].
George Allen Carver, [redacted].
Emmanuel Salvador Cepeda, [redacted].
Ethan Allen Chapman, [redacted].
George Hobart Chapman, Jr., [redacted].
Gerald Chapman, [redacted].
Charles Henry Chase, [redacted].
×Peter Demosthenes Clainos, [redacted].
Ernest Mikell Clarke, [redacted].
John Abell Cleveland, Jr., [redacted].
Frederick William Coleman 3d, [redacted].
Hughe Doyle Coleman, [redacted].
×Theodore John Conway, [redacted].
Avery John Cooper, Jr., [redacted].
Dabney Ray Corum, [redacted].
Ira Whitehead Cory, [redacted].
Joseph Brice Crawford, [redacted].
Donald Cameron Cubbison, Jr., [redacted].
William Francis Curren, Jr., [redacted].
Arthur Robert Cyr, [redacted].
×Chester Arthur Dahlen, [redacted].

John Joseph Dalton, [redacted].
William Fant Damon, Jr., [redacted].
William Joseph Daniel, [redacted].
Carl Darnell, Jr., [redacted].
Hoy D. Davis, Jr., [redacted].
Joseph Franklin Decker, [redacted].
Chester Braddock Degavre, [redacted].
John Phil Dicks, [redacted].
Edgar Collins Doleman, [redacted].
Cyrus Abda Dolph 3d, [redacted].
Robert Hulburt Douglas, [redacted].
Ellsworth Barricklow Downing, [redacted].
Walter Adonis Downing, Jr., [redacted].
William Field Due, [redacted].
×Charles Golding Dunn, [redacted].
Morris Oswald Edwards, [redacted].
Edward Spalding Ehlen, [redacted].
Frank Laurence Elder, [redacted].
William Jonas Ely, [redacted].
Jean Evans Engler, [redacted].
×Graydon Casper Essman, [redacted].
Roy Colella Evans, [redacted].
Roy Tripp Evans, Jr., [redacted].
×Thomas Bowes Evans, [redacted].
John William Ferris, [redacted].
×Kenneth E. Fields, [redacted].
Randolph Whiting Fletter, [redacted].
Marshall Woodruff Frame, [redacted].
Robert Beall Franklin, [redacted].
William York Frentzel, [redacted].
William George Fritz, [redacted].
Harold Armand Fulton, [redacted].
James Hensley Fulton, [redacted].
Stephen Ogden Fuqua, [redacted].
Amaury Manuel Gandia, [redacted].
×Samuel Edward Gee, [redacted].
×Frederick William Gibb, [redacted].
David Parker Gibbs, [redacted].
Douglas Graver Gilbert, [redacted].
Paul Nelson Gilon, [redacted].
William James Given, [redacted].
David Warren Gray, [redacted].
Duff Green, Jr., [redacted].
Fay Kenyon Green, [redacted].
George Rushmore Gretser, [redacted].
Melville Hulbert Griffith, [redacted].
Alston Grimes, [redacted].
Patrick William Guiney, Jr., [redacted].
Robert Worman Hain, [redacted].
Duncan Hallock, [redacted].
Ben Harrell, [redacted].
Benjamin Thomas Harris, [redacted].
William Allen Harris, [redacted].
William Ernest Harrison, [redacted].
Frederick Otto Hartel, [redacted].
×Morris King Henderson, [redacted].
Frank Sherman Henry, [redacted].
Edward George Herb, [redacted].
Marcus William Heskett, [redacted].
John Thomas Honeycutt, [redacted].
×Ferdinand Marion Humphries, [redacted].
Walter Abner Huntsberry, [redacted].
Oren Eugene Hurlbut, [redacted].
David Thomas Jellett, [redacted].
Walter August Jensen, [redacted].
Harold Keith Johnson, [redacted].
Beverly DeWitt Jones, [redacted].
Clyde Lucken Jones, [redacted].
Herman Henry Kaesser, Jr., [redacted].
Maurice Evans Kaiser, [redacted].
Frank Kellers, [redacted].
Edgar Haskell Kibler, Jr., [redacted].
John Roberts Kimmell, Jr., [redacted].
Russell Roland Klanderman, [redacted].
Anthony Frank Kleitz, Jr., [redacted].
Walter August Kneyse, [redacted].
Paul Elton LaDue, [redacted].
John Joseph Lane, [redacted].
Robert John Lawlor, [redacted].
Alanson Tyler Leland, [redacted].
Robert Crain Leslie, [redacted].
Cyril Joseph Letzelter, [redacted].
Richard Leroy Lewis, [redacted].
Charles Ellsworth Leydecker, [redacted].
Lawrence Joseph Lincoln, [redacted].
George Frederick Linthwaite, [redacted].
William Bruce Logan, [redacted].
×Cam Longley, Jr., [redacted].
Stanley Nelson Lonning, [redacted].
×Melvin Delos Losey, [redacted].
Guy Cecil Lothrop, [redacted].
Earl Jacob Macherey, [redacted].
Norman Kemp Markle, Jr., [redacted].
William James Marquette, [redacted].
Victor Edward Maston, [redacted].
John Douglas Matheson, [redacted].
Arthur Alfred McCrary, [redacted].
Francis Joseph McMorrow, [redacted].
×Robert Wolcott Meals, [redacted].
Lauren Whitford Merriam, [redacted].
Richard Davis Meyer, [redacted].
Richard John Meyer, [redacted].
Marvin Arrington Middlebrooks, [redacted].
×Charles Harlow Miles, Jr., [redacted].
Austin Andrew Miller, [redacted].
Edwin Taylor Miller, [redacted].
Gus Hugh Montgomery, [redacted].
Rafael Montilla, [redacted].
×Robert Benton Neely, [redacted].
Wallace Jay Nichols, [redacted].
Thomas Joseph O'Connor, [redacted].
Hardin Leonard Olson, [redacted].
Joseph Henry O'Malley, [redacted].
×John Daniel O'Reilly, [redacted].
Dulaney Lee O'Roark, [redacted].
×Samuel Edward Otto, [redacted].
×Richard Park, Jr., [redacted].
Daniel Parker, Jr., [redacted].
Ivan Walter Parr, Jr., [redacted].
Charles Goyer Patterson, [redacted].
James Pugh Pearson, Jr., [redacted].
Richard Henry Peter, [redacted].
Joseph Menzie Pittman, [redacted].
Herbert Charles Plapp, [redacted].
James Hilliard Polk, [redacted].
Phillip Henshaw Pope, [redacted].
Gardner Wellington Porter, [redacted].
Gwinn Ulm Porter, [redacted].
Ernest Warner Posse, [redacted].
Charner Weaver Powell, [redacted].
George Thomas Powers 3d, [redacted].
James Rhoden Pritchard, [redacted].
Ralph Harper Pryor, [redacted].
William Wilson Quinn, [redacted].
Edson Duncan Raff, [redacted].
Lamar Cecil Ratcliffe, [redacted].
Claude Elbert Ray, [redacted].
John Francis Reed, [redacted].
Joseph Anthony Remus, [redacted].
Royal Reynolds, Jr., [redacted].
×Curtis Theodore Ricketts, [redacted].
Richard Allen Risden, [redacted].
Gerald Lorenzo Roberson, [redacted].
Henry Harper Rogers, [redacted].
Franklin Gibney Rothwell, [redacted].
×William Francis Ryan, [redacted].
John Frederick Schmelzer, [redacted].
Edson Schull, [redacted].
John Newman Scoville, [redacted].
Albert Lewis Seeger, [redacted].
Frank Harris Shepardson, [redacted].
John Gardner Shinkle, [redacted].
Alden Kingsland Sibley, [redacted].
×James Henry Skinner, [redacted].
Franklin Guest Smith, [redacted].
Kimball Clay Smith, [redacted].
×Maddrey Allen Solomon, [redacted].
Herbert George Sparrow, [redacted].
Robin George Speiser, [redacted].
Frederick Miller Sperry, [redacted].
×Alfred Dodd Starbird, [redacted].
Andrew Donald Stephenson, [redacted].
Joseph Warren Stilwell, Jr., [redacted].
Harry William Sweeting, Jr., [redacted].
Marcus Tague, [redacted].
Ralph Talbot, [redacted].
Robert Penn Thompson, [redacted].
William Vernard Thompson, [redacted].
Edward Philip Thomson, [redacted].
John Frederick Thorlin, [redacted].
George Zinn Traeger, [redacted].
Robert Campbell Tripp, [redacted].
×Harry Sheldon Tubbs, [redacted].
×Robert Amrine Turner, [redacted].
Arthur Wilson Tyson, [redacted].
George Leon Van Way, [redacted].
Humbert Joseph Versace, [redacted].
David Wagstaff, Jr., [redacted].
Neil Merton Wallace, [redacted].
Paul Rudolf Walters, [redacted].
×John Edward Watters, [redacted].
Alvin Charles Welling, [redacted].
William Paul Whelihan, [redacted].
Sherburne Whipple, Jr., [redacted].
George Warren White, [redacted].
×John Luther Wilkin, Jr., [redacted].
John Mary Woestenburg, [redacted].
Frank Joseph Zeller, [redacted].
Frederick Robert Zierath, [redacted].

To be majors, Veterinary Corps

George Dallas Batcheldor, [redacted].
Carl Frederick Brenner, [redacted].
Thomas Joseph Wheelin, [redacted].

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Dudley Page Cook, [redacted].
Jordan Lee Epperson, [redacted].
×John Joseph Erb, Jr., [redacted].
Jack Lewis Flora, [redacted].
Joseph Stanislaus Foley, [redacted].
Bernard Anthony Hart, [redacted].
×Matthew Sebastian Heep, Jr., [redacted].
James Wilbert Keenan, [redacted].
Reginald Sanders LaFrankie, [redacted].
Andre Raymond Pascal, [redacted].
Lawrence Joseph Pfeiffer, [redacted].
William Olva Prettyman, Jr., [redacted].
×John Redmond, Jr., [redacted].
×Forrest Harvey Stanley, [redacted].
Frederick Myers Wells, [redacted].
×John Raymond Williams, [redacted].
Harry Robert Zielazinski, [redacted].

To be lieutenant colonels, chaplains

Edward Joseph Burns, [redacted].
Silas Edward Decker, [redacted].

To be majors, chaplains

Lewis Minyon Durden, [redacted].
Andrew Lincoln Johnson, [redacted].
Edwin John Kozak, [redacted].
Robert Stanley McCarty, [redacted].
Harmon David Moore, [redacted].

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be majors, Women's Army Corps

Victoria Pearl Dunn, [redacted].
Muriel Alice Foster, [redacted].
Margaret Helen Harlow, [redacted].
Margot Lorraine Harris, [redacted].
Rosemary Hart, [redacted].
Kathlyn Clara Hilton, [redacted].
Olive Ellen Mills, [redacted].
Muriel Outwater, [redacted].
Margot Reis, [redacted].
Mary Willia Stephenson, [redacted].

IN THE COAST GUARD

Capt. Kenneth K. Cowart, United States Coast Guard, to be Engineer in Chief of the United States Coast Guard, for a period of 4 years, with the rank of rear admiral, effective August 1, 1950.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 14 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

E. F. Salisbury to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received for the first calendar quarter of 1950.

To carry out the provisions of the Lobbying Act, three forms were originally printed and used in making detailed statements (Form A), registrations (Form B), and filing quarterly reports (Form C).

Beginning with the current quarter, a new composite form to take the place of the three forms heretofore in use by each office was prepared and made available. The following registrations and quarterly reports were submitted on the old forms, the outlines of which are reproduced below:

FORM B

REGISTRATION (IN DUPLICATE) WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name _____
Business address _____

INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM PERSONS REGISTERING

(1) The name and address of the person by whom employed:
(1) _____
(2) In whose interest he appears or works:
(2) _____
(3) The duration of such employment:
(3) _____
(4) How much he is paid and is to receive:
(4) _____
(5) By whom he is paid or is to be paid:
(5) _____
(6) How much he is to be paid for expenses:
(6) _____
(7) What expenses are to be included:
(7) _____
See form C for quarterly report to be filed.

OATH OF REGISTRANT

[Omitted in printing]

FORM C

QUARTERLY REPORT OF PERSONS REGISTERING UNDER LOBBYING ACT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name _____
Business address _____
Employed by _____
Address _____

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN QUARTERLY REPORT

Each such person so registering shall, between the 1st and 10th day of each calendar quarter, so long as his activity continues, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate—

(1) A detailed report under oath of all money received and expended by him during the preceding calendar quarter:
(1) _____
(2) To whom paid:
(2) _____
(3) For what purposes:
(3) _____
(4) The names of any papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which he has caused to be published any articles or editorials:
(4) _____
(5) The proposed legislation he is employed to support or oppose:
(5) _____

OATH OF REGISTRANT FILING QUARTERLY REPORT

[Omitted in printing]

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were received for the first calendar quarter, 1950, and filed, using Form B, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space, the questions in Form B (see above) are not repeated. Only the answers to questions are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

American Pulpwood Association,[1] 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) The association is a voluntary unincorporated association, not for profit, and is composed of producers, suppliers, and consumers of pulpwood within the United States. Its principal objective is the promotion of the welfare of the industry at large and protection of its interests. It is principally concerned with improved logging, production, and transportation methods, conservation of resources, betterment of operations, safety and fire prevention programs, development of mechanical equipment, and other problems peculiar to the industry which it represents. Its only concern with legislation or legislative action of any character arises when some legislative proposal is made which appears to have some direct effect upon the industry, its members, or their business and operations. Such occasions rarely arise, but when they do the association acts by itself and is not, therefore, "employed" by anyone in the ordinary sense of that word. (2) The association works solely in the interest of the pulpwood industry in the United States as represented by its membership. (3) As above stated, the association is employed by no one. Such legislative activities as it may undertake will presumably be continued when and as the need therefor is apparent as long as the association's organization continues to exist. (4) The revenue of the association is derived entirely from dues and assessments collected from its members. It is not conducted for profit and no part of its income inures to the benefit of any member. Its funds are used exclusively for the objectives above described, only a small portion being allocated from time to time for legislative activities as the actual necessities of each individual problem may require. No specific contributions are received for such purposes nor any specific appropriations made therefor, all such expenses being charged as made against the general funds of the association. (5) See (4). (6) See (4). (7) The expenses paid or incurred by the association in legislative activities consist generally of that proportion of its secretary's compensation of $13,000 annally as the time devoted by him to such activities bears to his total working time, together with the out-of-pocket expenses of the secretary in such activities. There are also the expenses of holding meetings from time to time and the rarely occasional publication and distribution of educational and informative literature. There may be other expenditures of an unusual or emergent character which are not possible of general classification.

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

Atkins, Edward, 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., and its members. (3) Permanent. (4) $500, which amount is an estimate of the proportion of total salary per year that is allocated to activities regulated by this act. (5) National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc. (6) To be reimbursed for approved out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Transportation expenses, hotel bills, etc.

Barker, Creighton, M. D., 160 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn. (1) Connecticut State Medical Society, 160 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn. (2) Connecticut State Medical Society. (3) I am not employed for the purpose of influencing legislation, and therefore I do not believe that I am required to register under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. However, I am filing this registration voluntarily to remove any doubt. I have been employed by the Connecticut State Medical Society since 1939 and since February 1, 1940, as its full-time executive secretary, subject to reelection once a year. (4) I am paid an annual salary as a full-time executive officer of the society. Legislative work is estimated to require about 1 percent of my time and no part of my salary is specifically allocated for that purpose. (5) Connecticut State Medical Society. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses only. (7) Travel and lodging.

Barnes, James T., 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C. (1) Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C. (2) Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. (3) September 15, 1947, with continuing tenure to May 1, 1952, under present election. (4) This is to state that my annual salary in the amount of $7,000 is paid to me specifically as executive secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina and said sum is neither appropriated or expended to cover services related to lobbying. As executive secretary my entire time will no doubt be fully occupied by the performances of duties that will have no connection with any so-called lobbying activities and my compensation is paid to me for the performances of these regular duties; however, with reference to my present and future duties and responsibilities, this registration is being filed out of an abundance of caution, as I do not regard my position and activities as being covered by the act. (5) Medcal Society of the State of North Carolina. (6) Annual budgetary allocation of $2,100 expendable as earned in the course of performing official duties. (7) Travel and personal maintenance.

Bell, C. Jasper, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Philippine-American Committee, 1035 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Philippine-American Committee, which committee is a voluntary committee formed in order to present the views of the Philippine-American interests in connection with the desirability of increasing the authorized appropration for Philppine war damages. (3) This session of Congress. (4) $25,000 plus necessary expenses of traveling to Washington and stays in Washington for him and his wife. (5) Philippine-American Committee. (6) An amount not to exceed approximately $6,000. (7) Travel expenses between Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D. C., and hotel, meals and incidentals on visits to Washington.

Bolton, Paul H., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Wholesalers, Inc. (3) Beginning March 15, 1949, I was elected executive vice president of National Association of Wholesalers, Inc. (4) Executive salary at present is based upon $10,000 per year, which covers full executive and administrative duties. (5) The above salary amount is from the treasury of National Association of Wholesalers, Inc. (6) No defined budget for expenses. Present expenses consist solely of rent, secretarial expense, printing, postage and administrative. (7) The above items cover the only items of expense at present anticipated.

Boorde,[1] Thomas E., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) In behalf of a Federal old-age pension for the aged citizens. (3) Indeterminate. (4) Actual expenses, travel, hotel, postage, wires, etc. (5) General Welfare Federation, Inc. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, hotel, postage, etc.

Bowden, Benjamin Edward, 10 Independence Avenue SW., room 313, Washington, D. C. (1) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) American Train Dispatchers Association. (3) Temporary, approximately 2 months. (4) $19.50 per day, not exceeding 5 days per week and actual living expense in Washington, D. C. (5) American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (6) Actual living expenses (approximately $11 per day). (7) Hotel lodging, meals, transportation, communication, United States postage, laundry.

Breed, Arthur H., Jr., and Hahn, James D., associates, 1111 Jackson Street, Oakland, Calif. (1) Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (2) Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (3) Indefinite. (4) $200 a week during continuation of employment. (5) Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (6) Actual expenses incurred. (7) Telephone, telegraph, stationery, postage, traveling, living expense while away from home.

Brinckerhoff,[1] H. E., 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., (1) American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) The pulpwood industry in the United States as represented by the membership of American Pulpwood Association. (3) At the pleasure of the board of directors of American Pulpwood Association. (4) That portion of his annual compensation of $13,000 as is represented by the proportion which is working time devoted to activities covered by the Lobbying Act in any year shall bear to his total working time in such year. No fixed sum can be estimated in advance. (5) American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expenses paid or incurred while actually engaged in activities covered by the Lobbying Act. No accurate estimate can be given in advance. (7) Traveling and hotel expenses, subsistence, meeting space, luncheons, cab hire, and other expenses incidental to group meetings and conferences held in connection with activities covered by the Lobbying Act and the preparation and editing of literature pertaining thereto.

Brown, Ethel G., 1134 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) The registrant is chairman of the standing committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The registrant expressly disclaims any activities constituting lobbying within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and files this registration under protest. (2) The National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (3) The term of office of the registrant is 3 years. (4) The registrant receives no compensation for her services. (5) Not applicable. See item (4). (6) The registrant is reimbursed periodically by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for her out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with her activities as chairman of the standing committee on legislation. The expenses for which the registrant is reimbursed together with the out-of-pocket expenses of the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation (whose activities are directed by the registrant) are estimated at not to exceed $250 per calendar quarter. (7) Special secretarial services (except as paid for directly by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers), telegrams, telephone, postage, transportation, and similar miscellaneous items.

Bryan,[2] James E., as agent for the Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. (1) The Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. (2) The Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. (3) Since September 1, 1947. (4) Proportionate amount of total salary for proportionate time devoted to lobbying within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, $2,000 annually. (5) The Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. (6) For actual expenses incurred, covering travel and incidental expenses; average reportable under this act not exceeding $15 per month. (7) Travel.

Bugbee, H. C., 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) W. S. Lockwood, Inc., 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Natural Rubber Bureau, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Calendar year basis. (4) Not applicable (see letter of February 16, 1950, attached[3]). (5) Not applicable (see letter of February 16, 1950, attached[3]). (6) Not applicable (see letter of February 16, 1950, attached[3]). (7) Not applicable (see letter of February 16, 1950, attached[3]).

Callaghan, Edna, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The registrant is the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The registrant expressly disclaims any activities constituting lobbying within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and files this registration under protest. (2) The National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (3) Indefinite. The registrant serves as chairman of the Washington committee on legislation at the pleasure of the executive committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (4) The registrant receives no compensation for her services. (5) Not applicable. See item (4) above. (6) The registrant is reimbursed periodically by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for her out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with her activities as chairman of the Washington committee on legislation. The expenses for which she is reimbursed together with the expenses reimbursed to Ethel G. Brown, chairman of the standing committee on legislation are estimated at not to exceed $250 per calendar quarter. (7) Special secretarial services (except as paid for directly by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers), telegrams, telephone, postage, taxi fares, meals, and similar miscellaneous items.

Campbell,[2] Wallace J., 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Cooperative League of U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (lobbying activities if there be any are incidental to information and research activities of the Washington office). (2) Cooperative League of U. S. A. and its constituent organizations. (3) Permanent. (4) $7,500 per year. (5) Cooperative League of U. S. A. (6) About $200 a year if needed. (7) Taxis, meals, and other transportation.

Carson, Henderson H., 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio. (1) East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (2) East Ohio Gas Co. as a client in the general practice of law. (3) Unknown. Have been one of the attorneys for said company for over 27 years. (4) $12,000 annual retainer which primarily covers nonlegislative service. (5) The East Ohio Gas Co. (6) Unknown; issue itemized bills for expenses quarterly. (7) Travel and out-of-pocket expenses.

Carter, Horace, 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, city of New York. (1) To be filed accordingly. (2) To be filed accordingly. (3) To be filed accordingly; indefinite. (4) To be filed accordingly. (5) To be filed accordingly. (6) To be filed accordingly. (7) To be filed accordingly.

Casey, Joseph E., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) For the remainder of the calendar year 1950. (4) To receive $5,000 retainer and $1,000 a month, and expenses, beginning March 1, 1950, for the balance of the calendar year. (5) Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (6) As incurred. (7) Undetermined.

Clucas, W. Frank, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Permanent. (4) Nothing; part of regular activity as executive secretary of the association and paid by annual salary. (5) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (6) None. Reimbursed for out-of-pocket expense. (7) Telephone, telegraph, postage, other miscellaneous expense.

Coles,[2] Marvin J., Ingoldsby, Coles & Wright, attorneys, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Employed as attorneys by the Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co., 2489 Detroit National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. (2) Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant's compensation is for legal services and will be dependent upon the amount of time required to perform such services. (5) Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co. (6) Registrant will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Long-distance telephone and telegraph charges, mimeographing, printing, entertainment, travel, payments to associate counsel or economist.

Cooper, J. Milton, attorney at law, room 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Thomas D. Griffin, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., acting for an informal group of licensed small-loan companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. (2) Clients mentioned in (1) above. (3) Indefinite. (4) Reasonable fee to be determined and paid when employment is terminated. (5) Clients mentioned in (1) above. (6) None. (7) None.

Corwin, Harold B., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. Not maintained for the principal purpose, nor does it solicit, collect, or receive funds principally for the purpose of influencing legislative action. (2) Retired Officers Association, Inc., whose membership is retired officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard,

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and of Reserve components of those services. (3) Indefinite. (4) $300 per month, no part of which is paid or received specifically for attempting to influence legislative action. (5) Retired Officers Association, Inc. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Counihan, Donald N., attorney at law, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Class Room Periodical Publishers Association, 132 North Main Street, Dayton, Ohio. (2) See (1) above. (3) 6 months. (4) $500 per month. (5) Class Room Periodical Publishers Association. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses as required. (7) Out-of-pocket expenses.

Courtney, John J., 843 Continental Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Catholic Press Association, Inc., Fordham University, New York, N. Y. (2) Catholic Press Association, Inc. The association as a whole and its individual members are opposed to any increase in postal rates on religious publications. (3) Indefinite. (4) Reasonable value of services, as and when billed. The activities of the association, its individual members and of the registrant are not believed to come within the purview of section 308 (a) of the act in question since all activities are normally confined to publishing information, committee hearings, and the like. However, registrant is interested in all phases of legislation without differentiating between that which does and that which does not come within the purview of the act; accordingly all moneys received will be reported quarterly without any attempt at apportionment so that employer and registrant will comply with both the letter and the spirit of the act. (5) Catholic Press Association, Inc. (6) No specific agreement except that out-of-pocket expenses will be reported when, as and if incurred. (7) Only those referred to in answer 6.

Crowley, Frederick T. M., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Associated in the general practice of law with Douglas L. Hatch at 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (who is also registered under Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress). (2) Will assist Douglas L. Hatch in matters involving his client, James Stewart & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) No amount stipulated. (5) By James Stewart & Co., Inc., through Douglas L. Hatch. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses such as taxi fares, etc. (7) Out-of-pocket expenses.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Kansas City Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo. (2) Kansas City Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not yet determined. (5) Kansas City Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo. (6) No fixed amount; reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Transportation, communication, reproduction of documents, etc.

Disney, Wesley E., 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Engaged in general law practice. (2) Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., Inc., Burlington, Vt.; W. H. Loomis Talc Corp., Gouverneur, N. Y.; International Talc Co., Inc., 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) I have been employed by the companies named in the interest of the talc industry to represent the producers of talc before the Congress in connection with retaining their present percentage depletion allowances under the Internal Revenue Code. It has not yet been determined which other talc companies will participate in this employment. The three listed companies have agreed to pay me $3,000 each with a maximum total fee for services to the industry of $15,000. No expenses will be paid me other than any necessary travel and incidental expenses in connection with this employment. (5) See (4). (6) See (4). (7) See (4).

Donovan, Thomas J., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries. (2) Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries. (3) Indefinite. (4) No compensation paid for services rendered to this organization. (5) See (4). (6) Actual expenditures made on behalf of Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries. (7) Traveling and expenses incidental to travel such as hotel, meals, cab fares, etc., and printing.

Eaton, George S., 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (3) Indefinite. Am employed year by year as the executive secretary and operating head of the National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association. Lobbying activities will be a very minor part of my work, and it does not seem probable that registration is really required. However, I am registering, in view of the uncertainty as to the meaning of title III of Public Law 601, in order to make sure that I am complying with its terms. (4) Pay as executive secretary is $10,000 a year. It is impractical to allocate any specific share of this as pay for lobbying; if it were, it would be only a small part. (5) National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (6) Actual amount spent. (7) Transportation, hotel, meals, entertainment (if any), incidentals.

Ellison,[1] Newell W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Ray W. Britton, 1416 Cherry Street, Erie, Pa. (2) See No. (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) No fee yet determined. (5) See No. (1). (6) Not yet determined. (7) Usual disbursements customary in legal work.

Erickson,[1] Oliver F., 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Permanent. (4) Nothing. Part of regular activity as assistant executive secretary of the association and paid by annual salary. (5) National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (6) None; reimbursed for out-of-pocket expense. (7) Telephone, telegraph, postage, other miscellaneous expense.

Esman,[2] Mrs. Sherly Goodman, 134 East Thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Americana Associates, 134 East Thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (2) People of the United States of America and their foreign affairs. (3) Permanent; I am the director of the above company whose field is international industrial relations through cultural projects. (4) Nothing. (5) Expenses only by Americana Associates. (6) Whatever it takes to do the job right. (7) Living, telephone, and other communications, travel, and entertainment when necessary.

Falk, Albert S., Wheaton, Minn. (1) Self. (2) My own. (3) [Blank.] (4) No payment. (5) None. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Federline, Andrew Paul, 1833 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations (Marshall J. Mantler, managing director), Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga. (2) The outside commission salesmen in the men's, women's, and children's apparel and the shoe fields, who are members of the national salesmen's association that support the bureau. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant receives regularly a legal retainer of $200 per month for serving on a part-time basis as Washington counsel on legal, administrative, and legislative matters of interest to bureau members. Am entitled to an additional fee on matters involving litigation or formal legal appearances (such as before the Interstate Commerce Commission, etc.). (5) Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations (including its association members, which are the National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs, Inc., the National Shoe Travelers' Association, and the National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc. (6) Reimbursement for actual expenditures on bureau business only. (7) Necessary travel; telephone and telegraph; per diem for attending conventions and formal hearings (principally outside of Washington); and lunches on bureau business.

Fillius, Maurice W., 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc., 700 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) $1,500 annually. (5) National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc. (6) Reimbursement for ordinary out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Taxis, travel, and similar expenses.

Finley, Forrest E., 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Symphony orchestras. (3) Indeterminate. (4) $250 monthly, plus $500 initial retainer. (5) Sam O'Neal. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Finley, Forrest E., 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Committee of a small number of educational and religious magazines. (2) Committee of a small number of educational and religious magazines. (3) Undetermined. (4) Undetermined; not to exceed $2,000. (5) Committee of a small number of educational and religious magazines. (6) None. (7) None.

Fitts, Joseph C., 1250 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. (1) Heating, Piping, and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc., 1250 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. (2) Heating, Piping, and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (3) On yearly basis. (4) $10,000 per year for services as secretary, including many other duties in addition to legislative work. (5) Heating, Piping, and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (6) Reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses on itemized bills. (7) Travel, maintenance, etc.

Fitzgerald, Stephen E., doing business as the Stephen Fitzgerald Co., and Raymond C. Baker, as employee, 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C. (2) National Association of Electric Companies. (3) Undefined; beginning January 1, 1950, to last until any termination of agreement. (4) An annual fee of $50,000. (5) National Association of Electric Companies. (6) Up to $10,000 annually, in accordance with expenses actually incurred. (7) Production costs such as mimeographing and printing; telephone tolls, telegrams, miscellaneous incidentals.

Fleming, David A., 610 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (A national nonprofit membership association of firms engaged in electrical contracting.) (2) The registrant works in the interests of the National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., which was organized in 1901 to promote the interests of electrical contractors in the installation, servicing, and maintenance of electrical wiring appliances and equipment and to further ethical business practices and to improve products and services. (3) The registrant has been continuously employed since August 1947. (4) The registrant is paid at the rate of $7,300 per year as

[1] Registration with the secretary only.
[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

director of the line constructors section and of governmental affairs of the National Electrical Contractors Association, which includes substantial duties and activities that are not covered by this act. (5) The registrant is paid exclusively by the National Electrical Contractors Association. (6) The registrant is furnished an office, secretarial, telephone, and telegraphic service, but no fixed expense allowance. Out-of-pocket expenses are reimbursed on itemized vouchers. (7) The holding of meetings, meals, entertainment, taxis, travel out of Washington, D. C., for both activities covered and not covered by this act.

Foutz, Dave, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D. C. (1) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, on H. R. 934, H. R. 935, and S. 75. (3) Twenty days. (4) $100 per day. (5) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (6) Out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Travel, if any, and phone or telegraph toll.

Friedman, Seymour, Continental Building, Washington D. C. (1) Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va. (2) See (1). (3) Indefinite. (4) $500 per month, of which $250 per month is for general legal services for the association. (5) Same as (1). (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, telephone, miscellaneous office expenses.

Fulton, Walter & Halley,[1] 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; 1411 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Fulton, Walter & Halley, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; 1411 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio. (3) No specified duration. (4) Firm has represented Sisters of Charity in general matters for 2 years at annual retainer of $2,500. No additional fee specified for our representation in present matter. (5) See question 2. (6) No agreement as to expense. (7) [Blank.]

Geddes, Bond, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) See above. (3) Association's fiscal year ending July 31, 1950, or until terminated. (4) Registrant is executive vice president and general manager, also secretary, of the Radio Manufacturers Association, and in that capacity administers its affairs and in so doing performs a general and wide variety of services of which those of the nature covered by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act are purely minor and incidental. No additional nor separate compensation for such services covered by said act is paid to registrant. (5) See (1) above. (6) None except minor incidental and actual out-of-pocket expenditures reimbursable to registrant and no fixed amount determined. (7) Only the customary and usual travel, taxicab, and other minor miscellaneous expenses incurred in connection with minor and incidental performance of services covered under the act.

Goldberger, Marvin L., 729 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), congressionally chartered veterans' organization. (2) AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). (3) Indefinitely. (4) $5,000 per year. (5) AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). (6) Actual expenses. (7) General administrative expenses, including office, transportation, and other necessary costs of operation of legislative department.

Gorn, Elmer J., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. (1) Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. (2) Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. (3) October 1930 to date. (4) $12,000 per annum. (5) Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. (6) Only actual travel and sustenance. (7) Same as (6).

Grant, Robert A.,[2] 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind. (1) Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) The excise tax applying to the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of pianos, band, and other musical instruments. (3) Until December 31, 1950. (4) Necessary expenses. (5) Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. (6) Necessary travel, hotel, telephone, etc. (7) Only necessary expenses such as stated above.

Groner, Duncan C., 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Federation for Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Federation for Railway Progress. (3) Indefinite. (4) $5,500. (5) Federation for Railway Progress. (6) As incurred. (7) Travel and other costs incurred in connection with job.

Gunn, James S., 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C. (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (3) Temporary, until relieved of assignment. (4) $12.50 per day. (5) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. (6) $12.50 per day. (7) Hotel room, meals, and personal expenses while in Washington.

Guy, David J., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) See attached statement.[3] (3) Permanent full-time employee. (4) See attached statement.[3] (5) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (6) Reimbursement only for proper business expenses. (7) Routine business disbursements such as transportation, telephone, and other proper business expenses.

Hall, Radford, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo. (1) American National Livestock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo. (2) Livestock industry. (3) Permanent. (4) Annual salary, $3,600; average time to be spent in Washington (the only part of my work which could be considered as lobbying), about 2 weeks out of the year. (5) American National Livestock Association. (6) Actual transportation and living expenses while out of Denver. (7) Same as (6).

Handwerk,[1] Robert C., attorney at law, 327 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Tampa Shipbuilding Realty Corp., a corporation, 3301 Bayshore Boulevard, Tampa, Fla.; Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., a dissolved corporation, Ernest Kreher, Max Kreher, Paul Kreher, et al., trustees, 3301 Bayshore Boulevard, Tampa, Fla. (2) The Tampa Shipbuilding Realty Corp. and the trustees of the above-mentioned dissolved corporation. (3) Until recovery is had or the claim dismissed. (4) Paid nothing. I am to receive 10 percent of amount of recovery. (5) By the above-mentioned clients. (6) Only actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Traveling, hotel, and such incidental expenses.

Hansen, Harry, 305 Royal Union Building, Des Moines, Iowa. (1) Self. (2) For self. (3) Indefinite. (4) Without pay. (5) No one. (6) None. (7) [Blank.]

Hanson,[2] Murray, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; also 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Investment Bankers Association of America and its membership. (3) Indefinite; at the pleasure of the board of governors, the governing body of the association. (4) The undersigned is paid as general counsel (and chief paid executive officer) of the association and not specifically for any legislative activities. An estimate of compensation to be received for, based upon a projected estimate of time likely to be expended on, activities which might be construed as falling within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, would not exceed a maximum of $2,400 annually. (5) Investment Bankers Association of America. (6) Indefinite. (7) Out-of-pocket disbursements for expenses incident to travel on association business such as transportation, hotel bills, meals, telephone, etc., and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with association business in Washington, such as expenses for committee meetings, business luncheons, dinners, and the like.

Hardy, Ralph W., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C. (See rider A attached[3] hereto and made a part hereof.) (2) National Association of Broadcasters. (3) Indefinite. (4) Annual salary $17,500, for services performed as director of the radio division of the National Association of Broadcasters. (5) National Association of Broadcasters. (6) No specific amount is paid for legislative expenses. General expense account is provided. (7) No specific expenses are to be included.

Harper, Elsie Dorothy, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. (3) Annual. (4) $1,700 (annually). (5) National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. (6) $1,360. (7) Stenographic help, travel, printing, stationery, postage, telephone, and telegraph.

Hatch, Douglas L., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) James Stewart & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) James Stewart & Co., Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) Counsel fees based on services and to be agreed upon, including $2,500 retainer. (5) James Stewart & Co., Inc. (6) Incidental out-of-pocket expenses such as telephone costs, taxi fares, etc. (7) Only incidental out-of-pocket expenses.

Hayes, Anna H., Twin Falls, Idaho. (1) The registrant is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The registrant expressly disclaims any activities constituting lobbying within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and files this registration under protest. (2) The National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (3) The term of office of the registrant as president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is 3 years. (4) The registrant receives no compensation for her services. (5) Not applicable. See item (4). (6) The registrant is reimbursed by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for her expenses incurred in connection with her activities as president. Her budget for expenses is $6,000 per annum. Not more than 5 percent of such budget will represent expenses in any way connected with the legislative activities of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (7) Transportation, hotels, meals, telegrams, telephone, postage, and similar items incurred by the registrant in the discharge of duties of her office.

Heer,[1] Leo J., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. (1) National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. (2) Retail furniture stores. (3) Permanently employed by National Retail Furniture Association with sporadic attention to legislative interests. (4) An allocation of $1,000 annually of his salary is being made

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[2] Registration with the Clerk only.
[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

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for report purposes but in ration it is in substantial excess of the percentage of his time devoted to legislative interests. (5) National Retail Furniture Association. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expense. (7) Travel, if any.

Hicks, Heber C., 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va. (1) Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va. (2) Executive secretary. (3) Yearly. (4) $2,000 per annum. (5) Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners. (6) Only necessary expenses. (7) Transportation, meals, hotel, and incidentals, etc.

Hill, Herbert R., 923 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. (1) Registrant is a nonsalaried trustee and committee chairman of the National Association of Life Underwriters, a nonprofit incorporated association, whose sole office is at 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Registrant does not believe, and does not consent, that this registration shall be construed as an admission that his activities as such officer and committee chairman in connection with legislation in Congress bring him within the application of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session. However, pending clarification of the application of the said law, and in order that there may be no question as to his good faith, registrant has filed this statement and will attempt to estimate, in the quarterly reports, what portion, if any, of the expenses for which he is reimbursed might come within the purview of the said law. (2) [Blank.] (3) As a trustee and committee chairman, registrant is subject respectively to periodic election by the association members and appointment by its president. (4) All services are without remuneration other than reimbursement of expenses. (5) Nothing paid. (6) Out-of-pocket expense in connection with association activities. (7) Travel, meals, lodging, telephone tolls, etc.

Hobbie, Edgar V. H., 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) The employment of the above registrant by the federation terminated March 31, 1950, and this amended registration is filed for the purpose of showing the termination of such employment. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.] (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Hoen, John L., 1233 Thirty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C. (temporary address). (1) Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Centre Street, Boston, Mass. (2) Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (3) Indefinite. (4) $15,000 per annum. (5) Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (6) Only necessary expenses. (7) Travel, office expenses, entertainment.

Hofmann, B. H., national secretary, 2627 West Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (1) American Relief for Germany, Inc., 2627 West Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. (unsalaried). (2) American Relief for Germany, Inc. (3) Indefinite on per diem basis. (4) $25 per diem. (5) American Relief for Germany, Inc. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenditures. (7) Travel, hotel, conference, and office.

Hummel,[2] C. A., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (2) All class I Wisconsin railroads. (3) Indefinite. (4) $29 per day ($750 per month, 26 days per month). (5) Wisconsin Railroad Association. (6) Necessary traveling and living expenses away from home. (7) See above.

Hurja, Emil, 612 Albee Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Republic of Finland. (2) Republic of Finland. (3) 1 year. (4) $10,000. (5) Republic of Finland. (6) $2,500. (7) Traveling, hotel, office, telephone, and postage.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (2) Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (6) Nothing, except when and as authorized. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill. (2) Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite; month to month. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill. (6) Nothing, except when and as authorized. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (2) Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (6) Nothing, except when and as authorized. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill. (2) Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill. (3) Indefinite; month to month. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill. (6) Nothing, excepting authorized out-of-pocket traveling expenses as necessary. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (2) Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite; month to month. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. (6) Nothing, excepting authorized out-of-pocket traveling expenses as necessary. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Ingles, William, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) United Specialities Co., Chicago, Ill. (2) United Specialties Co., Chicago, Ill. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not definitely fixed. (5) United Specialties Co., Chicago, Ill. (6) Nothing, except when and as authorized. (7) See paragraph 6 above.

Jamieson, William J., care of Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (1) Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (2) Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (3) Hired from month to month. (4) Regular salary only. (5) Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc. (6) [Blank.] (7) [Blank.]

Jerome, Edward, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (2) National Economic Council, Inc. (3) Part time, monthly. (4) Monthly retainer, $425. (5) National Economic Council, Inc. (6) Actual, travel and incidentals. (7) See No. (6).

Johnson,[2] Vernon A. (amended registration), Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. (2) Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. (3) Indefinite. (4) $12,000 per year salary plus business expenses. (5) Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. (6) Indefinite amount or as expenses occur. (7) Normal business expenses such as travel, entertainment, telephone and telegraph, hotel, etc.

Jones, Stephen E., 808 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Slick Airways, Inc., San Antonio, Tex., 808 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Slick Airways, Inc., only. (NOTE.—It is considered that registrant as a vice president of Slick Airways, Inc., may not be subject to the provisions of the Lobbying Act; however, registration is being effected on advice of counsel and purely as a precautionary measure.) (3) Indefinite. (4) $7,200 per year. (5) Slick Airways, Inc. (6) To be reimbursed for proper out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Transportation, away-from home expenses, and reasonable entertainment for company business or benefit.

Klaunberg, Dr. Henry J., 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Washington Institute of Medicine, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Washington Institute of Medicine, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. (3) Permanent. (4) $10,000 per year. (5) Washington Institute of Medicine, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (6) To be reimbursed only for actual expenses incurred in the normal course of the conduct of the affairs of the Washington Institute of Medicine. (7) As stated in (6).

Laughlin,[1] G. W., 823 King Avenue, Florence, S. C. (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. (3) Temporary assignment on amendment to the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. (4) As salaried officer of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, entire salary for year is $13,120. (5) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. (6) Yearly salary is $13,120. (7) All expenses.

Littell,[1] Norman M., 1422 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Twenty bands of Mission Indians of southern California, Adam Castillo, president, Mission Indian Federation, San Jacinto, Calif. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None received. (5) None. (6) No specific legislation, but registrant is to represent the above Mission Indian bands as requested at any hearings when legislation affecting them is being considered. (7) [Blank.]

Lockwood, Warren S., 1631 K. Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) W. S. Lockwood, Inc., 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Natural Rubber Bureau, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Calendar-year basis. (4) Not applicable. (See letter of February 16, 1950, attached.[3] (5) Not applicable. (See letter of February 16, 1950, attached.[3]) (6) Not applicable. (See letter of February 16, 1950, attached.[3]) (7) Not applicable. (See letter of February 16, 1950, attached.[3])

Ludwick, Frank M., 901 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., Hartford, Conn.; Taylor Wine Co., Hammondsport, N. Y.; Finger Lakes Wine Growers Association, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Bottle Fermented Champagne Producers, Inc., 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (2) [Blank.] (3) Annual retainer. (4) Registrant states that he is an attorney at law and represents the above clients on an annual retainer. He advises clients of pending legislation which would affect their business and it is probable that from time to time he might be requested to intercede in their behalf. The amount of effort involved would determine the amount of his compensation. (5) Employers. (6) None. (7) None.

Macdonald,[1] David G., 1511 K Street NW., Washington D. C. (1) Refrigerated Carriers Association, 1206 Sylvan Road SW., Atlanta, Ga. (2) Refrigerated Carriers Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) $400 per month. (5) Refrigerated Carriers Association. (6) Actual expenditures. (7) Payments for travel, publications, duplication of materials, and entertainment.

McDonald, E. L., 524 Governor Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) The Townsend Plan for National Insurance, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Elderly people and general public. (3) Indefinite. (4) Total gross,

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

$1,065.63. (5) Townsend plan. (6) None. (7) None.

Malmberg, Mrs. Margie Sornson, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C. (1) American Library Association, John Mackenzie Cory, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) Membership of the association and the library profession. (3) End of session. (4) $450 per month. (NOTE: Month of January paid on consultant basis, $25 per day and expenses.) (5) American Library Association. (6) Room to be paid $200 a month; suite doubles as Washington office of association; $100 for food; limited travel expense when needed. (7) Details of office have not been worked out. Secretary will be paid at rate of $225 a month, and there will be postage, phone, and office supplies. Legislative activity takes only portion of time of Washington office.

Mantler,[1] Marshall J., 604 Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga. (1) Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations. (2) The bureau and its three supporting members, as follows: National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc.; National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs; National Shoe Travelers' Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) $1,800 per year. (5) The bureau. (6) Actual Travel expenses limited to $1,500. (7) Travel, telephone, telegraph.

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

Marenberg, Philip P., Esq., 710 Kass Building, Washington, D. C. (1) A group of 50 young men presently employed as customs inspectors at the port of New York customhouse, Treasury Department. (2) This group of 50. (3) Until a decision is reached concerning their status. (4) $500 monthly until decision is reached. Represents $10 per person. (5) This group of 50. (6) Nothing. (7) None.

Martin, Guy, and Robert A. Saltzstein, B. F. Saltzstein, of counsel, 1015 Ring Building, Washington, D. C. (1) The Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) The Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers. (3) Indefinite. (4) Fees for legal services as rendered. (5) The Emergency Committee of Small and Medium Size Magazine Publishers. (6) All necessary expenses incurred for telephone, telegraph, transportation, travel, secretarial services, etc., in connection with services rendered. (7) Same as (6) above.

Maxwell, Cyrus H., M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) American Medical Association. (3) Annual. (4) $10,000 per annum. (5) American Medical Association. (6) For out-of-pocket expenses incurred. (7) Travel expenses, hotels, meals, local transportation, and miscellaneous.

Mehren, Edward Walsh, 202 South Hamilton Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. (1) The applicant is chairman of the board of the American Institute for Intermediate Coinage, and serves in this capacity without remuneration. (2) American Institute for Intermediate Coinage, 202 South Hamilton Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. (3) Board chairman reelected yearly. (4) Serves without remuneration. (5) Serves without remuneration. (6) As chairman of the board he draws on institute funds for travel, educational, research, and other expenses. Since institute funds have been inadequate for these expenses, he has paid major portion of expenses from his own personal funds. (7) See answer to question (6).

Mercier, Lucien H., 402 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C. (1) I am general counsel in the United States for the Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., the Balatoc Mining Co., and the Heald Lumber Co., all Philippine companies; Banguet Consolidated Mining Co. being engaged in the mining of gold and chrome, Balatoc in gold mining, and Heald Lumber in lumbering. I am also chairman of the executive committee of the Philippine American Committee, 1035 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (2) In behalf of the above-named companies. (3) I have been general counsel of the above companies for over 15 years, and I am a member of the board of directors of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Co. I have been a member of the Philippine American Committee for about 10 months. (4) I have no understanding with anyone under which I am to be paid any compensation in connection with my work relating to an increase in the Philippine war-damage appropriation, which is the reason why I am registering under the Lobbying Act. I have been on a general retainer from the above companies for a great many years, and my retainer is not to be increased by any work which I do in this matter, nor would the retainer be diminished if I did not undertake the work. (5) By no one. (6) All of my expenses incident to any work for the above companies are always paid in whatever amount they happen to be. I know of no expense which I will incur for which I am to be repaid because of any work which I may do in the matter of an increased Philippine war-damage appropriation. (7) See (6) above.

Miller,[2] Joseph S., executive secretary for Columbia Valley Administration, 3015 Sixty-third Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash. (1) League for Columbia Valley Administration, a nonprofit organization governed by officers and an executive board (chiefly they are leaders in farm and labor organizations) and supported by contributions of those organizations and of interested citizens. (2) As spokesman for those organizations and individuals who support proposed legislation for a Columbia Valley Administration. (3) Presumably until Columbia Valley Administration legislation is enacted by the Congress. (4) Monthly salary of $170. (5) Contributions to the League for Columbia Valley Administration by individual and organizational members finance all salaries and all activities of the league. (6) Whatever incurred while engaged in activity on behalf of the League for Columbia Valley Administration. Operating expenses will seldom exceed $100 monthly. (7) Office maintenance; travel expenses.

Morgan, Jo. V., attorney at law, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Linen Supply Exchange of the District of Columbia, 2400 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (2) Linen Supply Exchange of the District of Columbia. (3) Indefinite. (4) A fair amount as may be determined by the undersigned and the client, having in mind the results obtained. (5) Linen Supply Exchange of the District of Columbia. (6) $500. (7) Taxi fares, stenographic help, use of office and help, traveling (if any incurred), meals, notary fees, etc.

Munro, Howard E., Care of W. C. Hushing, American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Balboa, C. Z.; Canal Zone Metal Trades Council, Balboa, C. Z. (2) Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Balboa, C. Z.; Canal Zone Metal Trades Council, Balboa, C. Z. (3) Year of 1950. (4) Not to exceed $850 per month while away from Canal Zone. (5) Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Canal Zone Metal Trades Council. (6) See (4). (7) All.

Northam, Harry E., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) By the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, a voluntary association of dues-paying physicians and surgeons, having members throughout the United States. The headquarters office is at 360 North Michigan Avenue, suite 704, Chicago, Ill. (2) I work for the medical profession in general and for the said association in particular. Possibly no more than 10 percent of my total time for the association is devoted to legislative activities affecting the medical profession. (3) Indefinite, from year to year, under contract. (4) $10,000 per year. (5) Association of American Physicians and Surgeons. (6) No specific amount is fixed. See answer to succeeding question. (7) Active expenses of individual—travel, hotel and subsistence. I am not allowed any entertainment expenses.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Arthur Gaines, manager of Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, as chairman of a committee representing symphony orchestras of the United States. (2) Symphony orchestras. (3) Indefinite. (4) $1,500 retainer fee and $500 monthly. (5) Arthur Gaines, representing symphony orchestras. (6) Expenses to be borne by registrant. (7) Registrant has employed Forrest Finley to assist, with Mr. Finley to share equally in fee after all expenses are paid.

Owens, William W., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Edward E. Black, as executor of the estate of Francois L. Church, deceased, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. (2) I am a member of the firm of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. This is firm business in behalf of the above-mentioned estate and the particular work that I am doing at present is trying to get a bill passed which will result in a refund of the taxes paid by the estate by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Commissioner* v. *Church* (335 U. S. 632). (3) Until the estate is finally closed. (4) There is no agreement as to compensation; the estate will be billed for services rendered. (5) By Edward E. Black, as executor of the estate of Francois L. Church, deceased. (6) Whatever the actual out-of-pocket disbursements are. (7) All expenses; generally speaking, these are traveling expenses, telephone expenses, hotel expenses while outside New York City on the business of the estate.

Pilpel, Harriet F., Esq., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Walter Field Co., 600–614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill., and National Bellas Hess, Inc., 475 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (2) Walter Field Co., 600–614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill., and National Bellas Hess, Inc., 475 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (3) The employment of Harriet F. Pilpel is terminable at will. (4) The retainer agreement between Walter Field Co. and National Bellas Hess, Inc., provides for a fee of $2,500. Possible additional compensation dependent upon time spent and amount of work involved. (5) Walter Field Co., 600–614 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill., and National Bellas Hess, Inc., 475 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (6) Reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Traveling, long-distance telephone calls, hotel, research, etc.

Pittman & Roberts, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (3) March 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950. (4) $15,000. (5) The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (6) None. (7) None.

Ploeser,[2] Walter C., 8008 Forsyth Boulevard, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo. (1) Not employed for this purpose. (2) Mississippi Valley Association. (3) None. (4) None. (5) No one. (6) None. (7) Expense borne by self.

Plumley, Fletcher, attorney at law, 421 Tower Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Reynolds Metals Co., Washington executive office, Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (2) Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, Va. (3) Month to month. (4) Monthly retainer,

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

$416.66. Under provision of retainer some legislative activity may be taken, i. e., conveying to Members of Congress attitude of principal on pending or proposed legislation. (5) Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, Va. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Taxis, telephone calls, etc.

Poletti, Diamond, Freidin & Mackay, attorneys, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Registrant is a law firm which receives an annual retainer from American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for professional services. Registrant does not believe it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (2) American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada. (3) See answer to (1). (4) There cannot be determined in advance the portion of the annual retainer which, based on an allocation of the time expended, may be considered attributable to registrant's legislative activities. However, such activities constitute only a minor and incidental part of registrant's duties. (5) See answer to (1). (6) Registrant will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members or associates of the firm. (7) See answer to (6). The disbursements will be those customary in legal work.

Rand, Harry I., 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Burlap Bag Dealers Association, Inc., 60 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (2) National Burlap Bag Dealers Association, Inc., 60 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (3) Terminates January 15, 1951. (4) $5,000 per year. This is an annual retainer for services as general counsel. Such services only incidentally, and by no means principally, require representation of the association before the Congress. This registration statement is, therefore, probably not required by the act, but is being filed nevertheless for informational purposes. (5) National Burlap Bag Dealers Association, Inc., 60 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (6) No fixed sum; all costs and disbursements defrayed. (7) All costs and disbursements defrayed, such as postage, telephone, telegraph, etc.

Reilly, Gerard D., 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Foremanship Foundation, 512–20 Harries Building, Dayton, Ohio. (2) Foremanship Foundation. (3) One year. (4) $6,000. (5) Foremanship Foundation. (6) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Telephone and travel.

Rodes, Robert Emmet, 2 Route de Bouskoura, Casablanca, Morocco. (1) Not applicable. (2) Morocco Post, No. 1, American Legion; American Trade Association of Morocco. (3) Indefinite. (4) No arrangement. (5) No arrangement; it is expected that expenses will be reimbursed by the organizations represented, as and when they are in a position to do so. However, there is no prior understanding. (6) See (5). (7) Arrangement indicated under (5) takes effect, expenses will be all costs of mission.

Rozzell, Forrest, field secretary, Arkansas Education Association, 503 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark. (1) Arkansas Education Association, 503 Union Life Building, Little Rock, Ark. (2) Arkansas Education Association. (3) During the time S. 246 is being considered by the Congress. (4) Paid at the rate of $575. (5) Arkansas Education Association. (6) Refund of actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, cabs, hotel bills, tips, and usual personal expenses.

Russell, Albert R., Empire Building, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (1) National Cotton Council of America, Empire Building, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (2) National Cotton Council of America, an organization of cotton producers, ginners, merchants, warehousemen, spinners, and cottonseed crushers; industry-wide organization, sole objective of which is to increase consumption of American cotton and cottonseed products. (3) Permanent. (4) Receive a fixed salary for all duties associated with position as assistant to executive vice president. No portion of salary specifically earmarked for work related to legislation. Will report on Form C at end of each quarter portion of salary which will represent amount of time devoted to legislative activity during that quarter. (5) National Cotton Council only. (6) In addition to salary as indicated above am reimbursed for legitimate out-of-pocket expense. (7) Legitimate expense items, such as out-of-town travel, hotel, taxis, telephone and telegraph, and meals for guests.

Ryan, Elmer J., 200 Grand Building, South St. Paul, Minn. (1) Josten Manufacturing Co., Owatonna, Minn. (2) Same. (3) Thirty to sixty days. (4) $1,000–$1,500, depending on time consumed. (5) Josten Manufacturing Co. (6) Actual expense. (7) Hotel, travel, and all incidentals.

Savage, H. A.,[1] 815 Helm Building, Fresno, Calif.; Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C. (1) American Tungsten Association, a nonprofit California corporation, 415, Brix Building, Fresno, Calif. (2) Tungsten mine owners and operators of United States of America known as domestic tungsten mining industry. (3) Indeterminate; probably for 1 year. (4) What board of directors may allow; expenses and reasonably for time, probably $500 per week. (5) American Tungsten Association. (6) Actual on detailed statement. (7) Ordinary hotel, stenographic, and traveling; nothing for entertainment.

Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Davis, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer, and John F. Davis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Charles T. Douds, 598 Ridgeland Terrace, Englewood, N. J. (2) Charles T. Douds, 598 Ridgeland Terrace, Englewood, N. J. (3) Mutually at will. (4) To be determined. (5) Charles T. Douds, 598 Ridgeland Terrace, Englewood, N. J. (6) Reimbursement for actual out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Out-of-pocket costs directly attributable to this work, such as travel, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls, etc.

Scott, Byron N., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (2) Same; in opposition to S. 75, H. R. 934, and H. R. 935. (3) Until March 20, 1950. (4) $100 per day. (5) The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (6) Actual out-of-pocket expense, exclusive of office expenses. (7) Only out-of-pocket, including telephone, telegraph, travel, etc.

Sheridan, George P., 911½ Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash. (1) International Chiropractors Association, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa. (2) International Chiropractors Association. (3) Indefinite. (4) $400 per month and expenses. (5) International Chiropractors Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, meals, lodging, communications, and other necessary expenses.

Shively, Earl C., 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. (1) The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. (2) All steam railroads having main trackage rights in Ohio, except the Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad Co. A list of members of the Ohio Railroad Association is hereto attached.[2] (3) Indefinite; has been with the Ohio Railroad Association since 1934. (4) Expenses only. (5) By member roads of the Ohio Railroad Association, as shown on attached list. These roads are assessed on a mileage basis for support of the Ohio Railroad Association. (6) Reimbursement for actual expenses. (7) Pullman expenses, hotel bills, taxicabs, and entertainment.

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.
[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Strackbein, O. R., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Labor-Management Committee on Foreign Trade Policy. (2) In the interest of labor and management groups in the following industries: Pottery, glassware, glass containers, fishing, fish canning, aluminum, book manufacturing, photoengraving, kaolin, hats and millinery, wallpaper, hothouse vegetables, red-cedar shingles, gloves, matches, scientific apparatus. (3) Indefinite. (4) Not yet determined; preliminary compnsation, $1,000. (5) By the National Labor-Management Committee above named. (6) No fixed amount. (7) Reimbursement for expenses out of pocket for meals, taxicabs, etc.; also, rental, office supplies, telephone and telegraph service, etc.

Sullivan,[2] Gael, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Theatre Owners of America, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (2) Theatre Owners of America, Inc. (3) Annual contract, starting June 1, 1948. (4) Nothing in addition to annual salary. (5) Theatre Owners of America. (6) Transportation and hotel bills. (7) See (6) above.

Thompson, Donald J., 1739 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., Akron, Ohio. (2) National Small Business Men's Association, Inc. (3) Employed by the National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., as of this date, March 20, 1950. (4) $7,500 per year. (5) National Small Business Men's Association, Inc. (6) Necessary expenses such as traveling, hotel, taxi, lunches, etc. (7) Same as No. (6).

Todd,[2] John H., (supplemental), 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (1) National Cotton Council of America, 165 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. (2) National Cotton Council of America. (3) Year to year. (4) $10,000 per year. (5) National Cotton Council of America. (6) Reimbursement of actual expenses incurred on behalf of National Cotton Council of America. (7) All actual expenses incurred on behalf of National Cotton Council of America.

Vance, C. W., Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C. (1) Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (2) Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (3) Assigned by the president of the Order of Railway Conductors to assist at intervals in the handling of legislative work in Washington, D. C. (4) $14 per day. (5) Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (6) While in Washington, D. C., $8 per day for hotel, plus incidentals such as taxi fare, telegrams, and telephone calls. (7) Such as outlined in item No. (6).

Vandercook, Roy C., 801 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich. (1) The Michigan Railroads' Association, 801 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich. (2) The railroads in the State of Michigan. (3) Occasional. (4) Salary paid for work in State legislative matters, public relations, and labor relations. Work in Federal legislative matters is incidental and a minor feature of employment. In view of this minor apportionment of work to Federal matters, it is not possible to allocate salary in such matters. Compensation will depend on amount of time spent on work and will be shown on quarterly reports filed hereafter. (5) The Michigan Railroads' Association. (6) Actual expenses. (7) Travel, hotel, restaurant, etc.

Walter, Willard, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Pacific Steamship Co. and its affiliate, North American Shipping & Trading Co., Inc., 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (2) American Pacific Steamship Co. and its affiliate, North American Shipping & Trading Co., Inc., 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (3) Indefinite. (4) Registrant is executive vice president of

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

Earley-Walter, Inc., steamship brokers and owners' agents, which, as charter agent for American Pacific Steamship Co. and North American Shipping & Trading Co., Inc., is paid the customary brokerage commissions for such services. Compensation for additional services is not fixed. (5) American Pacific Steamship Co. and/or North American Shipping & Trading Co., Inc. (6) Not fixed. (7) Normal disbursements only such as taxis, long-distance telephone calls, stenography, etc.

Williams, Martin B., 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va. (1) Life Insurers Conference, whose sole office is 618 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va. (2) Life Insurers Conference. (See supplementary statement attached.[3]) (3) Unlimited. (4) The registrant receives no remuneration identifiable with matters within the purposes of the act. At the close of each ensuing calendar quarter an estimate and report will be made by the registrant with respect to such portion of his annual salary, if any, as may have been paid within the contemplation of the act. The annual salary of the registrant is payable for numerous services in connection with the several purposes of the conference as generally described in the supplementary statement attached. (5) Life Insurers Conference. (6) The registrant will be reimbursed his out-of-pocket expenses. (7) Travel, meals, lodging, telephone and telegraph charges, etc.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were received for the first calendar quarter, 1950, and filed, using Form C, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space the questions in Form C (see p. 10179) are not repeated. Only the answers are printed and are indicated by numbers in parentheses.)

American Pulpwood Association,[4] 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) The sum of $897.58 allocated from the funds of the association for the purposes stated below. (2) H. E. Brinckerhoff, secretary; Chan Associates; Bachman Reproduction Service; Perry Printing & Stationery Co.; Hotel Washington; American Airlines; B. & O. Railroad, and miscellaneous. (3) Salary, transportation, hotel and living expenses, printing, publicity, and miscellaneous. (4) The association has published a small pamphlet entitled "A Rude Awakening," dealing with proposed amendments to the social-security laws. (5) Portions of the definitions of "employee" as contained in H. R. 6000. The association opposes the proposals.

Amundsen, Paul A., secretary-treasurer, the American Association of Port Authorities, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; the American Association of Port Authorities. (1) Received $900 (salary, January 1–March 31). (2) Self. (3) Salary. (4) Independently employed as editor of World Ports, a monthly trade journal. (5) Merely keep membership advised on legislative development for their own individual or collective action, with recommendation. Tidelands, Government reorganization, legislative changes in Merchant Marine Act known current interests.

Arnold, W. C.,[5 6] Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. (1) None. (2) See above. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) None.

Associated Third Class Mail Users,[5 6] 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Income, $160; expenses, $5,789.29. (2) Scott G. Rigby, Mary H. Rawlings, John H. Smith, Jr., and Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, plus miscellaneous operating expenses. (3) The general purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it. (4) None. (5) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

Atkins,[5 6] Edward, National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $500. (2) Railroad, airlines, and hotels. (3) Transportation, lodging, and meals. (4) National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc. (bulletins to its members). (5) Legislation regarding labor laws, handbag excise tax law, wage-hour law.

Babcock,[4] Charles E., route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.; National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1) Received $1,000 salary and expenses per year, paid in 12 monthly installments. (2) Expended very little, the salary and expenses were mostly salary for my own use. Expenditures in connection with work at the capitol were only out-of-pocket payments for transportation, telephones, and meals. (3) See above. (4) The Junior American, the official organ of the Junior Order. (5) Immigration, naturalization, and deportation; the free public schools; other legislation of national interest and of special interest to the members of the Order.

Baldrige, H. M., 408 American Building, Washington, D. C., and 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.; United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C., and 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) $2,000 per month or $6,000 for the quarter; no money expended on any legislative activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Opposition to House Joint Resolution 426.

Baldwin and Mermey,[2 5 6] 205 East Forty-second Street; Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, an Illinois corporation; New York address: 205 East Forty-second Street; Chicago address: 205 West Wacker Drive. (1) Received, retainer from Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, $12,000; reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, $22,695.51. (2) Various, as per attached rider.[2] (3) Public relations counsel, telephone, postage, mimeographing, travel. (4) [Blank.] (5) Fair trade.

Barker,[5] Creighton, M. D., Connecticut State Medical Society, 160 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Conn. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Barta, A. K., the Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $100. (2) Various. (3) Taxis and miscellaneous expenses. (4) None. (5) Bills relating to the nonbeverage use of ethyl alcohol.

Barta, A. K., the Proprietary Association, 810 Eighteenth Street NW. (1) Received during quarter, $617.15; expended, $75; salary (salary reported is for proportionate time devoted to Federal legislation), $542.15. (2) Various. (3) Travel, subsistence, and miscellaneous for the quarter, $75. (4) None. (5) All bills affecting the proprietary medicines industry endorsed or opposed by the Proprietary Association.

Beirne,[5 6] Joseph A., Communications Workers of America, CIO, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Expenses, $983.03; salary, $3,300. (2) Normal living expenses plus railroads, airlines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidentals and related expenses. (3) To perform to the normal functions of my positions with the Communications Workers of America, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America or its divisions.

Beiter,[5 6] Alfred F., National Customs Service Association, 8503 Longfellow Place, Chevy Chase, Md. (1) Registrant received regular salary shown in registration statement. (2) No payment made to any other person. (3) [Blank.] (4) The Customs Service News is the official publication of the National Customs Service Association. Through its medium membership is kept informed of pending legislation affecting customs employees. (5) Have appeared before congressional committees to present views of the association on legislation affecting customs employees.

Bell, Jones & Taylor (final report) (a partnership consisting of Luther K. Bell and O. A. Taylor), 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) This amendment to report, previously filed on January 9, 1950, is to advise you that that report was a final report. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) See (1).

Benson, Ernest H., national legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1) Salary at rate of $12,000 per annum; no expense account. (2) Ernest H. Benson. (3) Activities in connection with legislative matters. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the interests of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Emloyees.

Benson,[5 6] Judd C., Union Central Life Insurance Co., Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) See registration Form B; no expenses, other than reimbursement of telephone tolls and postage totaling $281.25. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Life Association News, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (5) see registration Form B; registrant is paid no salary by, and does not hold office in, registrant National Association of Life Underwriters for purposes of Public Law 601; items of interest during dates cited were amendments to Social Security Act.

Berckes,[5 6] Herbert C., secretary, Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, $750; expended for travel expense, $1,003.54. (2) Travel expenses, transportation, and per diem. (3) Legislation. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Berckes,[5] Herbert C., secretary, Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 Canal Building, New Orleans, La. (1) Received for services as secretary, $750; expended for travel expense; $875.83. (2) Travel expenss, transportation, and per diem. (3) Legislation. (4) See attached copy [3] Fight Fire with Fire. (5) Any legislation affecting the southern pine lumber industry.

Bethge,[5 6] Charles A., Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $465.84 from Aldens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (2) New York Central Railroad; Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Roosevelt Hotel, New York, N. Y., miscellaneous service stations, garages, and hotels en route between Chicago, New York, and return. (3) Automobile transportation expenses to and from Chicago, Washington, New York, and return; hotels, meals, entertainment, telephone calls, and incidental ex-

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
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penses; railroad transportation. (4) Postal Service bulletins issued by National Council on Business Mail, Inc. (5) Postal legislation.

Biorn,[5 6] Norman E., Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn. (1) Salaries from Minnesota Associated Businessmen, none; received for actual expenses, $244.91; spent for legislative activities, none. (2) M. Knowlton, $150; Northwest Bell Telephone, 24 cents; United States Government, $14.75; Brady-Margulis, $4.18; miscellaneous, $75.74. (3) Stenographic services, telephone, postage, stationery, and necessary travel expenses. (4) None. (5) Elimination of inequality in tax legislation.

Blanchard,[5] Helen, 1034 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y. (1) Received salary of $1,110; received $829.84 to reimburse actual expenses incurred. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers, airlines, living expenses in Washington; hotel, meals, cab drivers, $562.29; railroad and air lines, $267.55. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) CIO News and the Advance. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national security, peace, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Bodary, D. A., national legislative and general representative, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. (1) Annual compensation of $6,000 and $12 per diem for expenses—hotels, meals, etc. (2) D. A. Bodary. (3) As national legislative and general representative, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, my duties include handling of legislative matters and handling and progressing of grievances and other activities of my organization. (4) None. (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Boggs,[5 6] Maywood, 825 Bowen Building; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, 570 New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans. (1) No money received except regular salary and expenses; no money expended for the purpose of attempting to influence passage or defeat of any legislation; total salary for quarter, $2,700; total expenses for quarter, $1,865.50. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Incidental to other duties which take major portion of my time, all legislative proposals of concern to labor generally.

Bohannon, John N., Asheville, N. C. (1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.); Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (1) Personal remuneration, including expenses, during the preceding calendar quarter, $4,500; money expended, see (3) below. (2) See (3) below. (3) Personal subsistence, transportation, routine and other customary expenses only; also see (6) Form B heretofore filed. (4) None. (5) Any legislation that might affect producing, gathering, transportation, distribution, or sale of natural gas.

Bolz,[5] Sanford H., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., and British-American Trading Corp., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., and 437 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) No activity this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Bolz,[4] Sanford H., 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Fraser, Morris & Co., Inc., and British-American Trading Corp., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. N. Y., and 437 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) No activity this quarter. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Bowden, Benjamin Edward, room 313, Labor, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received, wages or salary, $731.62; received, for expenses, $443.05. (2) Hotels, restaurants, Pullman Co., taxi and street car Company, telephone and telegraph, United States postage. (3) Lodging, meals, transportation, communication, valet, and postage. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting railway labor, particularly legislation for aded safety on the Nation's railroads.

Breed, Arthur H., Jr., and Hahn, James D., Associates,[5] 1111 Jackson Street, Oakland, Calif.; Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) January 1, 1950, through March 31, 1950: retainer, $2,600; miscellaneous office expense, $126.79; transportation, $176.70; living expenses in Washington, D. C., $2,161.25; total, $5,064.74. (2) Expenditures made for miscellaneous office expenses, transportation, living expense as above, $2,464.74. (3) Legislation relative to Panama Canal tolls. (4) [Blank.] (5) Panama Canal tolls.

Brewbaker, James M., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts: salary, $2,375; expenses reimbursed by employers, $799.47; expenditures, $799.47. (2) Various restaurants, hotels, taxicabs, railroad companies. (3) Traveling and attending meetings to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry. (4) NAM News. (5) All bills affecting our national labor policy, tax policies, Federal expenditures.

Bright, O. O., 1302 Eighteenth NW., Washington, D. C.; Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La. (1) Salary, $1,200; expenses, $52.58. (2) Hotels and cab drivers. (3) See above. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting the lumber manufacturing industry.

Brinckerhoff,[4] H. E., 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; American Pulpwood Association, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) The sum of $326.14 received from American Pulpwood Association in reimbursement of expenses necessarily made for the purposes described below. (2) Hotel Washington, American Airlines, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and miscellaneous. (3) Transportation, hotel, and living expenses, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous. (4) None except as reported by American Pulpwood Association. (5) Certain amendments in the definition of "employee" as proposed in H. R. 6000; the association is opposing the proposals.

Brinegar, David F., Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz. (1) $3,100 gross amount (there will be some returns in my final accounting to my own employer, but this amount is more than I actually will have spent when all balances are cleared on this quarter of 1950). (2) National transportation companies and Washington and other merchants, restaurateurs, hotel keepers, professional men, and businessmen. (3) Actual business expenses and for supplies incident thereto. (4) None. (5) S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935.

Brown,[5 6] Ethel G., 1134 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.: the registrant is chairman of the standing committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents, and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) The registrant received $120.09 from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers during the calendar quarter ended December 31, 1949, in reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with her services as chairman of the standing committee on legislation of said organization. (2) Retained by registrant to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses. (3) Special secretarial services, taxi fares, meals, telephone, telegrams, postage, transportation, and similar items. (4) National Parent Teachers', the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (5) Various measures affecting welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and home making; world understanding and peace among nations.

Brown, Paul W., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) $203.56, traveling expense funds. (2) Hotels, airlines, railroads, taxis, restaurants, telegraph company, telephone company. (3) Personal transportation and living expenses while traveling. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose legislation; as company operating executive, responsible for transportation costs, am interested in postal-rate legislation.

Bryan, James E.,[5 6] as agent for the Medical Society of New Jersey; the Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. (1) Expenditures, $291.28. (2) Various. (3) In opposition to legislation for national compulsory health insurance. (4) Membership news letter of the Medical Society of New Jersey. (5) S. 1679.

Bulow, William J., Jr., Munsey Building, American Nurses' Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. (1) Money received, none; money expended, none. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing, or health, in which the American Nurses' Association is interested.

Bulow, William J., Jr., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. (1) Money received, none; money expended, $82.05. (2) Various transportation, telephone, and telegraph companies, and United States post office. (3) Customary business expense for transportation, telephone calls, telegrams, and postage. (4) None. (5) Postage-rate legislation.

Burnham,[4] George B., 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.; various stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif. (1) The sum of about $578 was received from numerous stockholders from January 1, 1950, to March 31, 1950, to be used on lobby work; the same amount was expended during that period. (2) G. B. Burnham. (3) Salary of secretary, printing and mailing literature, and other miscellaneous expenses to promote favorable interest in bills S. 1910 and H. R. 4985 to amend the antitrust laws. (4) None. (5) Supporting the bills S. 1910 and H. R. 4985 to amend the antitrust laws.

Burke,[5] Harold, United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary for 3 months at $708.33⅓ per month equals $2,125; no expenses received or expended on any legislative activity. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Burke, Harold, United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary for 3 months at $708.33⅓ per month equals $2,125; no expenses received or expended on any legislative activity. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

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Burrows, Orrin A., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Annual salary of $8,268 at rate of $689 per month. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Electrical Workers Journal. (5) All legislation affecting the electrical workers in particular and labor in general.

Caffrey, Charles G.,[5 6] room 403, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 203A Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C. (1) None. (2) No payments were made to anyone by Charles G. Caffrey for any purpose during the quarter in question (normal out-of-pocket expenses excepted). (3) None. (4) None, however, I might state for the record that I spent about $75 during the quarter for cab fares and lunches; most of the expense was for trips to and from the Capitol to get and make studies of bills. (5) I am not hired to support or oppose any particular legislation, but do report to my members bills which I think might have some effect upon the cotton-textile industry.

Callaghan,[5 6] Edna, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.; the registrant is chairman of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) The registrant received $84.66 from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers during the calendar quarter ended December 31, 1949, in reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with her services as chairman of the Washington committee on legislation of said organization. (2) Retained by registrant to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses. (3) Special secretarial services, taxi fares, meals, telephone, telegrams, postage, and similar items. (4) None. (5) Various measures affecting welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and home making; world understanding and peace among nations.

Campbell,[5 6] Wallace J., 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Cooperative League of U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) $65.94. (2) Wallace J. Campbell. (3) Transportation and meals. (4) Cooperative News Service and papers served threby. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the Cooperative League and its constituent organizations.

Carey,[5 6] John L., American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary received, $8,250 (less than 10 percent of time devoted to legislative work). (2) I have paid no money to anyone for any purposes related to legislative work. (3) [Blank.] (4) The Journal of Accountancy, the Certified Public Accountant. (5) Legislation relating to rights of certified public accountants to practice before Federal agencies, or other legislation relating to accounting or auditing.

Carson,[4] Henderson H., 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Received from East Ohio Gas Co., one-fourth annual legal retainer fee, $3,000; expenses incurred, $298.30; total, $3,298.30. (2) Hotel and restaurants, $91; taxicab companys, $52.95; publications and daily reports, $130; postage, $8.50; telegraph and telephone, $15.85. (3) See above section (2). (4) None. (5) Conferences and reports on legislation affecting the natural gas industry.

Carter, Asa L., 325 Ashland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; employed by petitioners and their due successors and joining associates at and after War Department file No. 7040, April 7, 1933 (287 U. S. 929). (1) I received and expended only $90.40, costs and disbursements herein, divided: petty cash, clerical work, searching records, and addressing mail, $54.16, and for postage, printing, telephoning, bus and carfares, etc., $36.24. (2) It was paid to postmasters, printers, public service companies, and standard clerical help at Pittsburgh, Pa. (3) See (1) and (2). (4) I publish nowhere except by first-class mail to abutters and contributors and their due and immediate representatives. (5) Everything for or against B-line respectively.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., under attorney's supplemental contract approved December 10, 1946, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Garrison Dam project, Elbowoods, N. Dak. (1) Receipts, $1,000 compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period October 1, 1949–December 31, 1949; expenditures, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Public Law 437; S. 3303.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak. under attorney's contract approved May 20, 1948, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak. (1) Receipts, $500 compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period August 20–November 19, 1949, and $500, same, for period November 20, 1949–February 19, 1950; disbursements, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 5372, S. 1488.

Case, Ralph H., 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Sioux Tribe of Indians, Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak. and S. Dak., under attorney's contract approved May 12, 1949, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oahe Dam project; address, Fort Yates, N. Dak. (1) Receipts, $500 compensation for services rendered under attorney's contract for period August 20–November 19, 1949, and $500, same, for period November 20, 1949–February 19, 1950; disbursements, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) H. R. 5372; S. 1488.

Casey, Joseph E., Committee for Equalization of Tobacco Taxes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D. C. (1) $10,000 received by Mr. Casey as fee. (2) None paid out by Mr. Casey. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) H. R. 2016, which provides for a fair and equitable tax on cigarettes depending upon the price at which these cigarettes are sold.

Casey, Joseph E., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $5,000 received as retainer; $1,000 received for services for March 1950. (2) None paid out by Joseph E. Casey. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Proposal to impose new 10-percent excise tax on television.

Caskie, Maxwell, Reynolds Metals Co., 417 Barr Building. (1) No expenditures. (2) [Blank.[(3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Chamblin, Walter, Jr., 623 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts, salary, $6,250; expenses in Washington reimbursed by employer, $1,314.65. (2) Expenses paid to hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company, trade associations and clubs. (3) Attending meetings and making speeches to discuss general conditions in Washington of interest to business and industry in particular. (4) [Blank.] (5) Bills affecting national labor policy, tax laws, reduction of Federal expenditures, Federal subsidization of research, patents and trade-marks, control powers, foreign aid, Federal housing, Government competition with business, and such other matters as may affect industry.

Christman,[5 6] Elisabeth, National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. (1) $1,360 salary as secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League; legislative work is only one phase of the program of the league; my work is predominantly administrative, but a small percentage of my time is spent in activities in furtherance of our legislative program. (2) No money expended except for an occasional taxi fare. (3) [Blank.] (4) Life and Labor Bulletin, the league's publication. (5) [Blank.]

Church,[5 6] R. R., 6000 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) I receive no salary; $10 per day allowance when away from home for hotel and meals only as incurred, plus railroad transportation when necessary; I advance out of my funds paying these expenses, after which I am reimbursed by the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee; as of today the council owes me $237.79 reimbursements due last August 1949. (2) Dunbar Hotel, Washington, D. C., McAlpin Hotel, New York, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Pennsylvania Railroad. (3) For subsistence of myself, when actively engaged for aforesaid council. (4) None. (5) Federal Fair Employment Practice Act, S. 1728.

Clark, Burton, 1813 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; no one; self. (1) Nothing. (2) No one. (3) Copyright statute amendment; H. R. 6072. (4) None. (5) H. R. 6072.

Coakley,[5 6] Joseph, 711 Fourteenth Street, Washington D. C.; Building Service Employees International Union, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $1,500; expenses, $1,878.29 (expense includes rail travel to various sections of the United States, hotels, meals, phones, and other incidental expense. Nothing expended for legislative purposes). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislative activity incidental; main activity is my work as an international representative wherever and whenever required.

Collett, F. G., 1330 Quincy Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Indians of California, Inc., 1078 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. (1) Received, $339.97; expended, $859.54. (2) To various persons and concerns for miscellaneous services, such as stenographic services, stationery and supplies, rooms and meals, telephone and telegraph, postage, and transportation, and expenses and maintenance of delegates representing Indians of California, and of other persons. (3) To secure remedial legislation. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to Indians of California.

Compton, R. T., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Continental Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Receipts, salary, $3,750; expenses reimbursed by employer, $600.29; expenditures, $600.29. (2) Expenses paid to various railroads, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, telephone company, etc. (3) For expenses incurred in course of business, such as travel, meals and hotel accommodations, and expenses of conducting conferences for discussion of business matters. (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation affecting industry, such as legislation relating to national labor policy, taxation, public expenditures, industrial controls, social security, research, patents, and investments.

Cone, John C., Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C. (1) During the quarter ended March 31, 1950, I have not received or spent any funds in connection with legislation.

[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with Clerk only.
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(2) None received or spent in connection with legislation. (3) Same as above. (4) None. (5) Not employed to support or oppose legislation but may be concerned with any legislation relating to aviation which may be pending.

Corbett, John T.,[5 6] 10 Independence Avenue SW., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) $3,295.56, as wages; $480.19 as expense accounts; $200.01 for office rental; telephone, $27.27; postage, $6.12; Pullman berths, taxi service, and Morrison Hotel, Chicago, hotel and restaurant, Chicago, $55.19. (2) $200.01 to labor for office rental. (3) As assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, covering all services rendered including services entitrely unrelated to legislation and legislative matters. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler,[4] 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Overseas Tankship Corp., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) The firm receives compensation from Overseas Tankship Corp. for professional services billed from month to month on an hourly time-charge basis; none of the services for which money was received during the calendar quarter ending March 31, 1950, involved any services of such a nature as to be subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and no money was expended in connection with matters of such a nature. (2) See answer to (1) above. (3) See answers to (1) and (2) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation dealing with ocean transportation of United States-financed cargoes.

Coxe, W. W., Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Crampton, Charles J., attorney at law, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.; State Tax Association, Post Office box 2559, Houston, Tex. (1) Retainer fee, $5,500; statement for expenses ($329.36) incurred during quarter have been filed but not paid. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) To bring about constructive cooperation between community property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the Federal tax structure; to support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift tax amendments as they apply to community-property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner; to support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States; we have supported and will continue our support of the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross and Albert L. Reeves, Jr.,[5 6] 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; New Process Co., Warren, Pa. (1) Compensation received by registrant relates to services performed as general cousel for New Process Co., and it is not possible to make any allocation to activities which may be within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and this registration. Expenditures in connection with this registration covered local transportation, telephone, and mimeographing, totaling $32.13. (2) Taxicabs, telephone company, and letter service. (3) Transportation, telephone expense, and mimeographing. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2945.

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Cuneo, John C., P. O. Box 1054, Modesto, Calif., the Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) The Townsend Plan, Inc., $4,282.63; less deductions at source and not available, $1,411.45; net for operations in California, $2,871.18; sale of membership cards in California, $486.35; total available for operations in California, $3,357.53. Received by John C. Cuneo for personal drawings, $540. (2) $1,045.37. See detailed statement attached.[3] (3) See attached statement.[3] (4) None. (5) Support current Townsend-plan bills, H. R. 2135 and 2136.

Curry, James E., 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. Alaska Native Brotherhood, Juneau, Alaska; National Congress of American Indians, Claremore, Okla. The following Indian towns in Alaska: Angoon, Noonah, Hydaburg, Kake, Kasaan, Klawock, Klukwan, Saxman, Yakutat. The Indians of the following towns in Alaska: Craig, Douglas, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Yakutat. The Aleuts of the Island of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. The Eskimos of the village of Unalakleet, Alaska. The following Indian organizations in the continental United States: Colorado River Tribes, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.; the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, Elbowoods, N. Dak.; Laguna Pueblo, Laguna, N. Mex.; Mescalero Apache Tribe, Mescalero, N. Mex.; Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, Macy, Nebr.; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev.; San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.; Salt River-Pima Maricopa Tribe, Scottsdale, Ariz.; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates, N. Dak.; Yavapai Apache Tribe, Camp Verde, Ariz. (1) Report of money received during calendar quarters; Alaska Native Brotherhood, $813; National Congress of American Indians, $318.54; St. Paul community, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, $300; continental tribes, $3,625. Colorado River tribes, $500; Mescalero Apache Tribe, $600; Oglala Sioux Tribe, $500; Omaha Tribe, $500; Pyramid Lake, $375; San Carlos Apache Tribe, $1,000; Yavapi community, $150; total, $5,056.54. (These payments were made for legal services, a minor part of which concerned legislation.) (2) Landlords, stenographers, assistant attorneys, printers, travel, etc. (3) Office expenses and salaries. Postage approximately $600. (4) None. (5) All legislation concerning Indians.

Davis,[4] Sherlock, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. During the preceding calendar quarter registrant has not engaged in any activities covered by section 308 (a) of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and, accordingly, has received no funds and made no disbursements for the purposes covered by the act, but is filing this report for purposes of record. (Annual salary reported on form B.) (2) No one. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) None.

Denning, William I., 1518 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Magazine Publishers, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) $1,875 was received as retainer for services. (2) William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) For general legal representation in Washington, D. C. (4) None. (5) Activities limited to advising employer in connection with postal rate matters.

Dodge, Homer, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City. (1) $600 salary and $225 expenses. (2) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., postmaster, Public Printer, rent, and minor office expenses. (3) Telephone service, postage, public documents, rent, and minor office expenses. (4) None. (5) None.

Donovan, Thomas J., Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industries, 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See schedule attached.[3] Loan received: Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., $15,000. (2) See schedule attached.[3] (3) See schedule attached.[3] (4) [Blank.] (5) The reduction of wartime excise taxes on alcoholic beverages.

Dougherty,[4] Robert E., National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Total received for salary and expenses, $2,094.33; expenditures which possibly might be considered as coming within the purview of Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, $173.65. Note: Only a part of my salary and expenditures relate to lobbying. (2) Local hotels, restaurants, transportation, phone calls, tips. (3) Meals, tips, cabs, phone calls. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry.

Dowd, M. J., Imperial Irrigation District, El Centrol, Calif. (1) For first quarter of year 1950, salary $960 per month; incidental traveling expenses, $717.71. (2) The salary is regular compensation for my full-time employment as consulting engineer for Imperial irrigation district on irrigation, power, drainage, and related matters. Expenses represent reimbursement to me for personal travel, hotel, and subsistence expenses. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to the Colorado River and affecting Imperial irrigation district.

Du Brul, Stephen M.,[4] 11–162 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich. (1) See attached statement.[7] (2) See statement attached.[7] (3) See statement attached.[7] (4) None. (5) Registrant has supported Federal legislation consistent with and opposed Federal legislation inconsistent with the position on such legislation taken by Mr. C. E. Wilson as president of General Motors Corp. in testifying before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Eightieth Congress, as per statement attached in previous quarterly report dated April 11, 1949; specifically H. R. 516 and S. 248.

Dudley, Harold,[5 8] American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Inc., 4302 East-West Highway, Washington, D. C. (1) $625 a month for July, August, and September; total of $260 for expenses. (2) Harold Dudley, 4302 East-West Highway, Washington, D. C. (3) For representing the interests of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories before Government agencies and serving as the council's executive secretary. (4) [Blank.] (5) Revision of Internal Revenue Form 990.

Dudley, Harold,[5 6] American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Inc., 4302 East-West Highway, Washington, D. C. (1) $625 a month for October, November, and December; total of $567.95 for expenses. (2) Harold Dudley, 4302 East-West Highway, Washington, D. C. (3) For representing the interests of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories before Government agencies and serving as the council's executive secretary. (4) [Blank.] (5) Revision of Internal Revenue Form 990.

Dunn, William M.,[5 6] Communications Workers of America, CIO, 917 G Place NW., Waashington, D. C. (1) Expenses, $920.44; salary, $2,250. (2) Normal living expenses

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.
[7] Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.
[8] Filed for third quarter 1949.

plus railroads, airlines, hotels, restaurants, taxicabs, and other incidental and related expenses. (3) To perform to the normal functions of my positions with the Communications Workers of America, none of which were related to legislative activities. (4) None. (5) Any proposed legislation which would affect the Communications Workers of America or its divisions.

Dwyer, Joseph L., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary previously reported; expenses reimbursed by employer, $230.74. (2) Various railroads, hotels, restaurants, retail stores, taxicabs, telephone companies, Government Printing Office, Hickey Bros. (3) Administrative traveling, and incidental expenses; newspapers, periodicals, cigars, cigarettes, etc.; meals and entertainment. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting petroleum and its products, or natural gas.

Ehlers, Joseph H., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) From the American Society of Civil Engineers (plus salary), $25. (2) Taxicabs, postage. (3) Transportation, $10; postage, $5; miscellaneous, $10. (4) Civil Engineering (monthly magazine of the American Society of Civil Engineers). (5) Legislation affecting professional engineers, National Science Foundation, etc.

Ellison, Newell W., 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., Metropolitan and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) $5,839.94 received from H. C. Bohack Co., $5,500 of which was fee for services rendered and $339.94 a reimbursement for incidental expenses, such as long-distance telephone calls, postage, and taxicab costs. (2) Telephone company, post office, and taxi operators in the amounts of $299, $9.09, and $31.85, respectively. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) Legislation seeking amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to curtail the present exemption for retail establishments.

Evans,[5 6] Walter M., Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va. (1) From Virginia Associated Businessmen for reimbursement for advances made (see exhibit A attached).[3] (2) See exhibit A attached.[3] (3) See exhibit A attached.[3] (4) None. (5) Legislation seeking to remove the tax exemption now enjoyed by the cooperatives businesses under Federal tax laws and regulations.

Fifer,[5 6] Russell, American Butter Institute, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Expended, $123.15. (2) To hotels, airlines, etc., for services rendered. (3) Normal business and traveling expenses. (4) [Blank.] (5) General farm legislation affecting the butter and dairy industry.

Filer, Harry L., the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn. (1) Salary, $5,300 (see statement attached to original registration); expenses, $170.65. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation affecting employer.

Fitzpatrick, F. Stuart, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, $3,875; expenses, luncheons, $27.50. (2) Hotel Statler. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation in the general field of public works, city planning, urban redevelopment, and housing.

Ford, Mrs. J. A., 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) In carrying on his work approximately $30 per week and while away from own home. (2) Transportation, meals, hotels, etc. (3) Above. (4) The Townsend National Weekly. (5) H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, S. 2181, bills to provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an ever-expanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys.

Fort, Carter J., Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (1) For all services rendered to the Association of American Railroads, legislative and nonlegislative, as outlined in Registration Form B, filed December 1946, registrant received salary during the first quarter of 1950 at the rate shown in such registration, as amended by the supplement thereto filed January 10, 1948, and received in addition $221.70 as reimbursement for all traveling expenses in connection with such services while away from Washington and all reimbursable business expenses in Washington such as cab fares, business meals, etc. Of the salary received $7,229.17 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. Of the aforesaid expenses, $139.29 is estimated to be assigned or allocable to legislative activities. The legislative activities referred to include those with respect to bills and measures registrant is called upon to study, analyze, etc., but which are neither supported nor opposed by him. (2) The expenses above shown as assignable or allocable to legislation were paid to various hotels, restaurants and clubs in Boston, Cincinnati, New York and Washington, to dining cars while traveling between those points, etc. (3) Traveling expenses while away from Washington, lodging, meals, taxis, etc., and such expenses in Washington as business meals, taxis, etc. Passes were used for rail transportation and, accordingly, no expense was incurred in that connection. (4) None. (5) Generally to support all legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose all legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. In addition to the support of and opposition to particular measures, the legislative work during the quarter consisted of the study and analysis of measures, which were neither supported or opposed, in order to determine the possible effect on transportation interests. For reference to particular measures see the answer to item 5 in registrant's Form C report covering the third quarter of 1949, which by reference is incorporated into this report. Additional measures which were supported, in whole or in part, during the first quarter of 1950, or which it was contemplated would be supported if occasion arose, included H. R. 2908 and H. R. 5237. Additional measures which were opposed in whole or in part, during the first quarter of 1950, or which it was contemplated would be opposed if occasion arose, included H. R. 7789, and similar bills; H. R. 7550; H. R. 7474 and similar measures.

Fox, Melvin J., Committee for the International Trade Organization, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, January 1 through March 31, 1950, $2,400; travel expenses, January 1 through March 31, 1950, $81.26. (2) No entry. (3) No entry. (4) No entry. (5) House Joint Resolution 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization.

Francis,[5 6] Joseph H., National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Morgan, Utah. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Franklin, L. S., director, National Tax Relief Coalition, box 401, Greensboro, N. C. (1) Received for January, February, March 1950, $1,535. (2) Paid out $1,540 for quarter as follows: Operation, upkeep auto, 700 miles per week at 6 cents per mile, or $42 per week, or 13 week at $546; miscellaneous expenses, lodging, meals, $8.65 per day, or 13 weeks, $519; salary for L. S. Franklin, 13 weeks, $375; bulletins, mail costs, 13 weeks, $100; total, $1,540. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Tax relief; less spending, more saving.

French,[5 8] George N., National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.; the Produce News, New York, N. Y. (5) No specific legislation.

French[5 6] George N., National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.; the Produce News, New York, N. Y. (5) No specific legislation.

Fuller,[4] George M., 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) January, $124.17; February, $190.33; March, $101.73. (2) Miscellaneous. (3) Entertainment and taxis. (4) None. (5) Oppose any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry and support any legislation which would be helpful to it.

Gaston,[5 9] Edward Page, World Prohibition Federation and Patriot Guard of America, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Miscellaneous payments, $10. (2) Railways, hotels, postage, and mimeographs. (3) Propaganda. (4) International Record, London; National Voice, Los Angeles; and National Good Templar, Minneapolis, etc. (5) Temperance, prohibition, and patriotism versus liquor, communism, etc.

Gaston,[5 10] Edward Page, World Prohibition Federation and Patriot Guard of America, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Mrs. E. H. Fisher, the Arcady, Los Angeles, Calif., $10; miscellaneous, $10 (this applies to March quarter only). (2) Railways, hotels, postage, and mimeographs. (3) Propaganda. (4) International Record, London; National Voice, Los Angeles, Calif.; and National Good Templar, Minneapolis, Minn. (5) [Blank.]

Gaston,[5 8] Edward Page, World Prohibition Federation and Patriot Guard of America, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Mrs. E. H. Fisher, the Arcady, Los Angeles, Calif., $10; miscellaneous receipts, $10 (this applies to March quarter only). (2) Railways, hotels, postage, and mimeographs. (3) Propaganda. (4) International Record, London; National Voice, Los Angeles, Calif.; National Good Templar, Minneapolis, Minn. (5) Temperance, prohibition, and patriotism versus liquor, communism, etc.

Gaston, Edward Page,[5 6] World Prohibition Federation and Patriot Guard of America, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Mrs. E. H. Fisher, the Arcady, Los Angeles, Calif., $10; miscellaneous receipts, $10 (this applies to March quarter only). (2) Railways, hotels, postage, and mimeographs. (3) Propaganda. (4) International Record, London; National Voice, Los Angeles; National Good Templar, Minneapo-

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[8] Filed for third quarter, 1949.
[9] Filed for fourth quarter, 1948.
[10] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

lis, Minn. (5) Temperance, prohibition, and patriotism versus liquor, communism, etc.

Geddes, Bond, Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Total of $61.90 was expended by registrant, including $49.60 for expenses of conferences and meetings with the association's excise-tax committee, and $12.30 miscellaneous for taxis, tips, telephones, etc., which was reimbursed to registrant. (2) To hotels, taxis, etc., for above meetings. (3) Expenses of meetings of association's excise-tax committee. (4) List attached of publications[3] receiving association's press bulletins. (5) In opposition to Treasury Department recommendation for an excise tax of 10 percent on television.

Gilbert, C. C., Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. (1) $1,725 received as salary as secretary, Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Such legislation as may be of interest to or affecting industry generally.

Greenstreet,[5] M. F., 1917 Claremont Avenue, Independence, Mo.; Greenback Party national secretary, 2310 E and Roxane, Indianapolis, Ind. (1) Income: Two memberships, $2 plus 250 letterheads and envelopes; Expenses: postage $6.80; envelopes, 30 cents; notary 25 cents; purple ink, 15 cents; literature, $6.60; total $14.10. (2) Post office, $6.80; envelopes, Englewood, Remount Shop; literature, money subscription, $1.25; Humanist World subscription, $2; Greenback circulars, 50 cents; free rest of year. (3) See above. (4) Equalitarian Bulletin, $2.85. (5) Money and pension reform; tax reform.

Grimes,[4] Weston B., 436 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) Received (including office, travel, and general expenses totaling $2,481.07), $8,731.09; expended (for purposes designated in the Lobbying Act), $4. (2) Taxicabs. (3) Taxicabs. (3) Taxicabs to and from the Capitol. (4) None. (5) Legislation concerning agriculture and shipping.

Grinberg,[5 6] Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Stret, New York, N. Y. (1) October 13, 1949: Hotel, $11.76; transportation and meals, $41.24; total, $53. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, National Jeweler, Jeweler's Outlook, Jewelry, ANRJA Bulletin, NACJ Bulletin, Mid-Continent Jeweler, Northwestern Jeweler, Southern Jeweler, Pacific Goldsmith, Manufacturing Jeweler, Trader & Canadian Jeweler. (5) Interested in securing relief from excise taxes as applied to Jewelry.

Guy, David J., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received salary, $2,950. Expended, luncheons, $6.25; transportation, $1.40 (taxi). (2) Hotel Madison. (3) For luncheons. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation in the general field of the conservation and use of natural resources.

Hallett,[5 6] James B., National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See registration Form B. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Life Association News, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (5) See registration Form B.

Handwerk,[4] Robert C., attorney at law, 327 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None paid. (4) Did not publish any articles or editorials. (5) H. R. 7479, Eighty-first Congress, second session.

Hanscom,[5 6] William A., 1700 I Street NW. (room 406), Washington, D. C.; Oil Workers International Union, CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo. (1) Received, salary, $1,500; expenses, $135. (2) Hotels, railroads, restaurants, cab drivers. (3) Personal expenses and travel. (4) Union News Service and the International Oil Worker. (5) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to those objectives.

Harper, Elsie Dorothy, national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $425; expenses, $280. (2) Elsie Dorothy Harper. (3) Presenting to the President, the Cabinet, and both Houses of Congress (a) the opinion on subjects related to (5) below, of the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held triennially; and (b) the opinion of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association in line with actions taken by the convention. (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation related to international security, social and economic justice, education, health, and civil liberties.

Hayes, Anna H.,[5 6] Twin Falls, Idaho; the registrant is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1) The registrant received $1,570.93 from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers during the calendar quarter ended December 31, 1949, in reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with her services as president of said organization. Of this sum none represented out-of-pocket expenses in any way connected with the legislative activities of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (2) Retained by registrant to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses. (3) Special secretarial services, taxi fares, meals, telephone, telegrams, postage, transportation, and similar items. (4) National Parent Teachers', the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. (5) Various measures affecting welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection, and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations.

Hazen, John C., 808 Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Meals, $2.90; Notary, $2; taxis, $2.10; telephone bills, $24.93. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) NRDGA Washington newsletter. (5) Postal and social-security legislation.

Hebert, Felix, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos., Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Amendment to Internal Revenue Code.

Hecht, George J., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.; American Parents Committee (without salary), 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) Received nothing, expended nothing. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) Parents' Magazine and School Management. (5) National school health services bill, public-school survey and construction bill, Federal aid for education bill, national child research bill, bill on revisions to social-security system, local public health units bill, appropriations for United States Children's Bureau, appropriations for national school-lunch program, Federal Department of Welfare.

Heer,[4] Leo J., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received $250 (salary allocation). (2) None expended. (3) [Blank.] (4) NRFA bulletins; National Furniture Review (two editorials); this is a regularly published monthly magazine. (5) No specified legislation; bulletins and editorials were concerned with removal of wartime excise taxes.

Hibben, Robert C., International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (1) One-fourth annual salary reported in original registration. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation that may affect the ice-cream industry.

Hilts,[5 6] Perry B., Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., 122 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) In addition to salary reported on Form B, the following expenses: Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc., $689.76; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference, Inc., $438.88. (2) Railroads, hotels, taxis, etc. (3) General association work. (4) ESPA, official publication of Empire State Petroleum Association, Inc.; ESPA weekly letter; Atlantic Coast Oil Conference weekly letter. (5) None in particular; we are interested in all matters pertaining to the petroleum industry.

Hitchner,[5 6] Lea S., the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) No expenditures. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Hobbie, Edgar V. H., National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter, $2,450; expended, $63.20. (2) Taxicabs. (3) Taxi fares. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Hoen, John L., 415 Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass. (1) Salary, $3,416.67; expenses, $264.63. (2) Transportation, communication, and stenographic services, office-supply dealers, etc. (3) Travel expenses, taxis, telephone, office supplies, etc. (4) None. (5) Only a part of my duties concern legislation affecting my employer's interests as a ship operator.

Hollister,[5 6] R. F., Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg. (1) Money received, salary, $1,800; money expended, none. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Federal legislation controlling bank holding companies.

Holloway,[5 6] William J., engaged in general practice of law, 2816 First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. (1) Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La., attorney's fee, $2,500; only routine expenses received and were reported in report dated October 10, 1949. (2) William J. Holloway, attorney at law, Oklahoma City, Okla. (3) To oppose certain appropriations for Southwestern Power Administration. (4) None. (5) To oppose certain appropriations for Southwestern Power Administration.

Holman, Charles W., National Milk Producer Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Gross salary for the quarter, $4,125; expended, $20.25. (2) Taxicabs. (3) Taxi fares. (4) [Blank.] (5) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Hosking, Floyd J., 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Corn Industries Research Foundation, 3 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $2.06 as miscellaneous expenses (see below). (2) Notary public, $2; postage, 6 cents. (3) Notarizing quarterly report, postage. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter 1949.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949 .

Hurja,[5 6] Emil, 612 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.; Republic of Finland, 3301 Woodland Drive, Washington, D. C. (1) Republic of Finland, $10,000, plus $2,500 expenses. (2) Usual office and traveling expenses, $2,500. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Advice on public relations, interest in legislation being confined to reimbursement of Finnish shipowners for shipping losses.

Hutson, John B., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Tobacco Associates, Inc., Raleigh, N. C. (1) Salary at the rate previously reported on Form B, which registrant filed as a matter of information to the Congress, although of the opinion that he does not come within the purview of the act (Public, No. 601, 79th Cong.). (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Idol,[5] Edgar S., American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary as shown in his registration. He expended a total of $6.50. (2) The money was paid to various taxi drivers employed in taking registrant between his office and the Capitol or Senate Office Building. (3) The money was paid taxi drivers for transportation to and from my office as indicated in (2). (4) Motor Truck News, Hartford, Conn. (5) Any legislation affecting the trucking industry.

Jamieson, William J., Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 116 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Joers, Peter Dierks, Mountain Pine, Ark.; Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (1) No moneys received or expended for the purpose of lobbying. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) I am against construction of the Millwood Dam as outlined in the 1945 Flood Control Act, and favor upstream dams in its place. I am a vice president and a director of our company and am receiving a fixed salary which has no bearing on the above.

Jones, Lyle W., 1737 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Small-Business Men's Association, Inc., 163 North Union Street, Akron, Ohio. (1) $650 monthly less withholding tax and social-security tax, January and February 1950; $61.81 personal expenses, January 1950. (2) Lyle W. Jones, 1737 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Luncheons, taxicabs, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) Pulling Together, monthly bulletin, National Small-Business Men's Association. (5) Blank.

Keefe, Thomas J., American Road Builders Association, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) American Road Builders' Association: salary (3 months ending March 31, 1950), $1,875; expenses reimbursed, $622.30. (2) To self for salary and reimbursement for meals, special events, transportation, postage, telephone, garage, gas, oil, etc. (3) Routine duties as an executive and consultant for the American Road Builders' Association. (4) None. (5) None.

Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., [5 6] 411 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Main & Co., First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) Received from Main & Co., December 1949, $84. (2) Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., $84. (3) Services. (4) News releases sent to the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Wall Street Journal, New York Times, Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and general distribution to Washington news and radio correspondents. (5) The incentive income-tax plan, a program of income-tax revision prepared by Frank Wilbur Main and other partners in Main & Co., certified public accountants, with headquarters office in Pittsburgh.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

King, Joseph T., National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $2,100 salary and $387.17 expenses. (2) Restaurants, cab drivers, hotels, railroads, pullman companies, porters. (3) Travel, meals, taxi fares, and tips while traveling on official business; business luncheons, entertainment. (4) National Affairs reports and bulletins. (5) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the retail building supply dealers, such as Fair Labor Standards Act, housing legislation, tax legislation, freight rates, price and allocation controls, social security legislation.

King,[5 6] Karl V., attorney at law, 409 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (1) No money received; employed on a contingent basis. (2) See attached compilation.[8] (3) Collecting information for the use of Congress and living expenses and entertainment while engaged in this work. (4) None. (5) To support private bills for the purpose of supplying Basques as sheepherders to the sheep industry.

Laughlin,[5] G. W., 823 King Avenue, Florence, S. C., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) As salaried officer of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers salary for year is $13,120. (2) G. W. Laughlin. (3) General work as officer of the brotherhood handling grievances of our members, in matters mainly unrelating to legislation. My assignment here at present is merely incidental. (4) None. (5) Amendment to the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; temporary assignment in Washington on this amendment.

Lee, Ivy, and Ross,[4] T. J., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) See appended statement I.[7] (2) See appended statement I.[7] (3) See appended statement I.[7] (4) See appended statement II.[7] (5) Registrant advises the United States Cuban Sugar Council on public relations matters pertaining to sugar legislation relating to the Sugar Act of 1948.

Lee,[5 6] Thomas A., Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office box 2169, South Portland, Maine. (1) $697.35 from members as dues of $2 and $3 per annum. (2) (3) Thomas A. Lee, for travel, $203.74, including railroad fares, pullman, lodging, and meals; postmaster, Portland, Maine, $67, post cards and postage; Frost Mimeographing Co., $97.05, mimeographing work, Portland, Maine; Eveready Stenographic Service, $15.15, mimeographing work, Washington, D. C.; Coughlin Printing Co., $26 letterheads and envelopes, Portland, Maine; New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., $44.28, toll charges to and from phone 4–5221, Portland, Maine; Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., $8.78 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; postmaster, Portland, Maine, $1 rent of post office box; Welch Stencil Co., Portland, Maine, $4.33, rubber stamp and type ribbon. (4) None. (5) H. R. 5305, supporting.

Leopold,[5 6] Joseph F., 937 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.; self; also on retainer by National Tax Equality Association; 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received only $500 per month retainer from National Tax Equality Association and refund of actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel, etc. (2) Paid no money or anything of value to anyone, except normal travel expense to railroads, airlines, and for hotels, meals, etc. (3) For expenses only as above. (4) None except where reported by local press following an address before convention or business group. (5) Tax equality in general; no specific legislation.

Lewis, George J., Union Station, Lexington, Ky.; Kentucky Railroad Association, Louisville, Ky. (For fuller details see Form B, filed by me on June 3, 1947.) (1) No moneys received, except reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses amounting to $125. (2) Hotel, restaurant, dining car, pullman, taxis, telephone, etc. (3) For living and traveling expenses. (4) None. (5) Employed to support legislation favorable to the railroad industry and to oppose legislation detrimental to that industry.

Little, Walter J., 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles; Southern Pacific Co. and Northwestern Pacific Railroad, 65 Market Street, San Francisco; Union Pacific Railroad, 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles; and Western Pacific Railroad, 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif. (1) Received from Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad, Northwestern Pacific Railroad, and Western Pacific Railroad: Compensation, $1,244.46; reimbursement for expenses shown below, $600.62. (2) (a) To Shoreham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, and Mrs. K's Toll House, Washington, D. C., $281.78; to Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., $20.33. (b) To Union Pacific Railroad, $162.78; to Pennsylvania Railroad, $23.98. (c) To taxicab companies, Western Union, telephone companies, United States post office, various restaurants, and dining cars, $111.75. (3) (a) For room, restaurant, telephone and telegraph charges; (b) for pullman and transportation charges; (c) for taxis, telegrams, telephone calls, postage, meals, and tips. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting the railroads.

Lovelady,[5 6] Rufus M., American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None for period October 1 to December 31, 1949. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Support any favorable to Federal employees; oppose any unfavorable.

Lunn, Dr. Carl E., Tonopah, Ariz. (operate Hot Mineral Well health resort); Townsend Plan, Inc., Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) $211.20, no salary. Commission of Townsend dues, sales of literature, etc., to cover printing, postage, mailing of Townsend Club meetings, etc. (2) Post office, printing, stationery, telephone, and such incidental expenses. (3) Promoting Townsend clubs in campaign in Arizona Legislature; to secure also support for H. R. 2135, the Townsend plan bill. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136, the Townsend plan.

Lynn, A. L., Island Creek Coal Co. and Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Guaranty Bank Building, Huntington, W. Va. (1) Receipts: For all services rendered I received the following salaries during the last calendar quarter: Island Creek Coal Co., $3,750; Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., $1,240. Although the above salaries are not paid for the purpose of influencing legislation, they are reported in full for the reason that I am unable to determine what part, if any, of my services comes within the scope of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Expenditures: Reimbursement for expenditures to cover items listed under question (3), $150. (2) Railroads, taxi operators, hotels, restaurants, telephone and telegraph companies, and recipients of miscellaneous expenditures. (3) Travel, hotel accommodations, meals, telephone and telegraph, and miscellaneous. (4) None. (5) I am not employed to support or oppose specific legislation. I am interested generally in all legislation affecting the coal industry such as taxes, labor, transportation, Government controls, Government expenditures, hearings concerning mo-

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

[8] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.
[7] Not printed. Filed in the Secretary's office.

nopolistic practices, hearings in re S. 2912, etc.

McCracken,[5 8] Edith, 100 Fourth Street NE., Allenport, Pa. (1) No salary; my daughter paid expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) To defeat the Sesqui fund, as they planned to seize copyright for free use. (4) [Blank.] (5) Lobby against Sesqui fund and world government.

McCracken,[5 8] Edith, 100 Fourth Street NE., Allenport, Pa. (1) No salary; my daughter paid expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) To defeat the sesqui fund as they planned to seize copyright for free use. (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

McCracken, Grace E. (O'Dwyer),[5 8] 100 Fourth Street NE., Allenport, Pa., self; my copyright, International Fiesta Pageant. (1) None received, but paid my own and my mother's expenses. (2) Expenses, self and mother. (3) Protesting sesqui; to protect my International Fiesta Pageant, all nations peace-plan copyright from being used by sesqui committee and Congressmen to promote world government. (4) Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Charleroi Mail, Washington Observer. (5) Opposing world government; opposing sesqui and centennial fund for pageant and freedom fair; claiming copyright infringement.

McCracken, Grace E. (O'Dwyer),[5 6] 100 Fourth Street NE., Allenport, Pa., self; my copyright, International Fiesta Pageant. (1) None received, but paid my own and my mother's expenses. (2) Expenses, self and mother. (3) Protesting sesqui; protesting freedom fair as infringement; to protect my International Fiesta Pageant; all nations peace-plan copyright, from being used by sequi committee and Congressmen to promote world government. (4) Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Charleroi (Pa.) Mail, Washington (Pa.) Observer. (5) Opposing world government; opposing sesquicentennial.

McDonald, Angus H., 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

McGrath, Thomas Edward, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Taxpayers, U. S. A. (1) Approximately $180. (2) Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) In behalf of the Taxpayers of U. S. A., meaning Nation's welfare. (4) For a fee, none; soliciting editorial, etc., support pro or con for legislation enumerated. (5) It is my desire to lobby pro and con all legislation before Congress.

McKiernan,[5 6] George F., Geo. F. McKiernan & Co., 1056 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Postal-rate legislation.

McLaughlin,[6] Robert E., National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Received quarterly retainer of $350. (2) See (1) (3) See (1). (4) None. (5) To support legislation beneficial to this client and civil-service employees in general.

McMahon, Agnes G., 320 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; CWA–CIO and its divisions, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $98; per diem, $4; railroad fare, $93.03; pullman, $9.85 and $7.75; return pullman, $2.75; travelers insurance. (2) Agnes G. McMahon. (3) Expenses for trip to Washington, D. C., for legislative meeting in behalf of labor legislation. (4) None. (5) Repeal of Taft-Hartley, H. R. 6000, rent control.

McMillan,[5 10] Clarence M., National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $3,450. This is the regular salary for all duties of registrant as executive secretary of the National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., and includes nothing particularly or principally for the purpose of influencing legislation. Expenditures: Registrant made no expenditures during the quarter for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) Please see item (1) above. (3) Please see item (1) above. (4) National Candy Wholesaler magazine and bulletins of the National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc. (5) Registrant is employed neither primarily nor necessarily in any part for the purpose of influencing legislation, but to carry on an overall program for the improvement of the candy wholesaling industry, which may from time to time include providing committees or Members of Congress with information and suggestions concerning the industry and informing industry members concerning legislation.

McMillan,[5 5] Clarence M., National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received $3,450. This is the regular salary for all duties of registrant as executive secretary of the National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., and includes nothing particularly or principally for the purpose of influencing legislation. Expenditures: Registrant made no expenditures during the quarter for the purpose of influencing legislation. (2) Please see item (1) above. (3) Please see item (1) above. (4) National Candy Wholesaler Magazine and bulletins of the National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc. (5) Registrant is employed neither primarily nor necessarily in any part for the purpose of influencing legislation, but to carry on an overall program for the improvement of the candy wholesaling industry, which may from time to time include providing committees or Members of Congress with information and suggestions concerning the industry and informing industry members concerning legislation.

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McQuatters,[5 6] Geneva F., 1917 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $1,249.98; expenses, $211.22. (2) Travel, postage, office supplies, telephone, and telegrapn. (3) Travel, postage, office supplies, telephone, and telegraph. (4) The Independent Woman. (5) Support: Merit system, Women's Bureau appropriations, the equal-rights amendment, Federal aid to public education, jury service for women, child labor legislation, United Nations participation, World Calendar, equal pay for equal work. Oppose: Discriminations against women, compulsory health insurance.

Mack, James Edward, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Confectioners' Association of the United States; 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) No money was received and none was expended by the registrant during the quarter ended March 31, 1950, for directly or indirectly influencing the passage or defeat of legislation by Congress. The National Confectioners' Association engaged in no legislative activity during this period. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

Marks,[5 6] Raymond E., Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. (1) None. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Federal legislation affecting Nevada railroads (Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Pacific).

Marks, Raymond E., Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. (1) Expended and was reimbursed $292.64, which was expended as follows: Meals, $152.50; hotel, $38; pullman, $54.74; streetcar and cabs, $15.50; tips, $20.25; miscellaneous expenditures, including telephone tolls, postage, incidentals, $11.65. (2) Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.; various restaurants and hotel dining rooms; pullman and transportation companies; taxi drivers; porters; bell boys; waiters; telephone companies, et al. (3) Meals and lodging, pullman and transportation accommodations, taxi and bus service, telephone calls, postage, porters, bell boys, waiters, and other services. (4) To the best of my knowledge editorial appeared in the Nevada Daily Appeal. (5) Federal legislation affecting Nevada railroads.

Mathews,[4] P. H., Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (1) For services rendered to the Association of American Railroads as described in registration filed October 1, 1948, registrant received salary as reported therein. Registrant further received for reimbursement of expense incurred during period January, February, and March 1950, the sum of $247.92. Such expenses were for travel expense, as taxicabs, meals in dining cars, tips, business meals, etc. (2) The expenses above shown were paid to various hotels, restaurants, taxicab companies in Washington, New York, Boston, and Cincinnati, and to dining cars while traveling between these points. (3) See item 1. (4) None. (5) Registrant has worked on the following bills of interest to the railroad industry: H. R. 378, S. 238, S. 211, H. R. 4978, H. R. 7789, S. 3295, H. R. 7550, H. R. 7008, S. 2440, S. 1008, H. R. 2945, S. 1596, S. Res. 99 and similar bills; 1952 appropriations for the Railroad Retirement Board; excise taxes; attended various committee hearings.

Meeks, E. A., National League of District Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary only; $1,500 for quarter ending March 31, 1950. (2) E. A. Meeks. (3) Salary. (4) The Postmasters' Advocate, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (5) Any legislation affecting postmasters.

Miles, Clarence R., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Received: Salary, $1,218.25; expenses, $309.42. Expenses: Transportation, $180.66; telephone, $32.02; meals, $64.41; entertainment, $14.50; hotels, $17.83. (2) Railroad, taxi companies, telephone company, restaurants, and hotels. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation of interest to business.

Miles, Harold M., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Southern Pacific Co. (1) None. (2) None paid. (3) None. (4) See attached list.[3] (5) To oppose H. R. 378, the communication bill.

Miller, Joseph S., executive secretary, League for Columbia Valley Administration, 3015 Sixty-third Avenue SW., Seattle,

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed with the Clerk only.
[8] Filed for third quarter, 1949.
[10] Filed for second quarter, 1949.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.
[8] Filed for third quarter, 1949.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter 1949.

Wash. (1) The information for (1), (2), (3) is contained in the two-page quarterly financial memorandum of the League for Columbia Valley Administration which is attached to this Form C.[3] (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Weekly news releases sent to the following: Oregon Labor Press, Oregon Teamster, Union Register, International Woodworker, all Portland, Oreg.; Washington State Labor News, Grange News, Aero-Mechanic, all Seattle, Wash.; Eastern Oregon Review, LeGrande; Gem State Democrat, Boise, Idaho; Treasure State Journal, Butte, Mont.; People's Voice, Helena, Mont.; Spokane (Wash.) Labor World; Tacoma (Wash.) Labor Advocate; Everett (Wash.) Labor News; Bellingham (Wash.) Labor News; Aberdeen (Wash.) Labor Press; Paper Workers Journal, Vancouver, Wash.; Oregon Grange Bulletin; League Reporter, Washington, D. C. (5) Supports proposed legislation for a Columbia Valley Administration.

Moore, Chester B., Western Growers Association, 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) Regular salary as managing director of Western Growers Association, plus traveling expenses. (2) To all regular accounts of my personal and business life. (3) [Blank.] (4) Western Grower and Shipper. (5) Am paid regular salary. Not directly employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. I do oppose or support any legislation of interest to our members.

Mopsick, Harry,[5] 100 North Wood Avenue, Linden, N. J. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None, with the exception of news stories as carried by the Associated Press, New York Times, and local newspapers. (5) Extension of Federal rent control.

Morse, Henry Hoyt, 99 Pearl Street, Gardner, Mass.; Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. (1) No money received. (2) No money paid. (3) No work undertaken. (4) Stove Builder. (5) None.

National Association of Life Underwriters,[5 6] 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (1) See registration Form B. No receipts earmarked for any of purposes of Public Law 601. Total expenses conceivably allocable to Public Law 601 purposes: $254.54, telephone, tolls, postage, and literature; $146.10, October 1, 1949–December 31, 1949. (2) New York and Ohio telephone companies. (3) Long-distance telephone charges and postage. (4) Life Association News, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (5) See form B. No personnel employed for purpose specified in Public Law 601. Items of interest were amendments to Social Security Act.

National Federation of Independent Business,[5 6] (Washington office), 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Total receipts for Washington office, $11,042.50; total disbursements, $11,042.50. (2) General office expense. (3) Salaries, rent, retainer fee, telephone and telegraph, postage and office supplies, bills before Congress, publicity. (4) The Mandate, official publication of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. (5) Antitrust-law enforcements. All laws affecting small business.

National Postal Committee for Books, room 305, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (See registration for statement of membership of committee.) (1) Receipts: Contribution from Pantheon Books, Inc., $25. Expenditures: To American Book Publishers Council, Inc., New York, N. Y., for mimeographing and mailing, $6.02. (2) See answer to question 1. (3) See answer to question 1. (4) Publishers' Weekly, New York, N. Y. (5) The committee opposes unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) The NRDGA is a nonprofit membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. Its members (department and specialty stores, both large and small) pay annual dues based upon their respective total sales volume for the preceding year, in return for which the association and its staff services them in all phases of retail operations. Membership dues are not predicated upon legislative activity nor is the influencing of legislation the principal activity of the association. During the period of this report, the quarter ending March 31, 1950, the association received the total sum of $750 as voluntary contributions by persons specially interested in LIFO. No individual contributions of $500 or more were received for legislative purposes. In addition, the sum of $18,500 was allocated from the association's budget for possible expenditures in connection with legislative activities during the calendar year 1950. (2) To John C. Hazen, National Retail Dry Goods Association, suite 808, Kass Building, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.: Fee, $1,458.33; expenses, $66.54; total, $1,524.87. (3) See item (5) below. (4) (a) Washington News Letter, $263.13; (b) special bulletin, $1,867.96; (c) Traffic Topics, $263.13; total, $2,394.22. (5) Excise taxes; postal legislation (H. R. 2945); old-age and survivors insurance (H. R. 6000); unemployment compensation; fur labeling (H. R. 5187); Securities Exchange Act (S. 2408); LIFO (H. R. 810); President's reorganization plan.

Neal, William S., National Association of Manufacturers, 623 Continental Building, Fourteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $3,736.36, of which $3,375 is salary and $361.36 is expense money. (2) To railroads, hotels, taxicab drivers, telephone company, and others. (3) For attendance at meetings, lunches, transportation to and from Capital, hotel accommodations, and incidentals. (4) NAM News. (5) NAM program for regulation of labor-union practices; for economy in government; for tax reduction; against S. 2408, the Frear bill; for S. 247, National Science Foundation bill; for maintenance of patent system, opposition to Office of Technical Services in part; for maintenance of European Cooperation Administration; against extension of patent royalty adjustment law.

Northam, Harry E., Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 704, Chicago, Ill. (1) Salary, $2,500; traveling, hotel, and subsistence expenses, $350. Only approximately 10 percent is devoted to legislative activities in behalf of my association. (2) Railroads, taxicabs, hotels, etc. (3) Travel, subsistence, and lodging. (4) Monthly News Letter of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons issued to the membership of the association. (5) About 10 percent of my time is devoted to supporting or opposing legislation which deals with medical care.

Noyes,[5 6] Charles E., American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary received, $3,000 (less than 10 percent of time devoted to legislative work). (2) I have paid no money to anyone for any purposes related to legislative work. (3) None. (4) The Journal of Accountancy, the Certified Public Accountant. (5) Legislation relating to rights of certified public accountants to practice before Federal agencies or other legislation relating to accounting or auditing.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Gaines, manager of Minneapolis Symphony, as chairman of a committee representing symphony orchestras of the United States, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Minneapolis, Minn. (1) Received fees amounting to $1,500 for the 3-month period. Expended: Fees, $750 to Forrest Finley; and miscellaneous expenses, approximately $125. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Legislation pertaining to excise-tax revision.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received fees amounting to $2,500 for the 3-month period; expended approximately $100 for taxicabs and other incidental expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation pertaining to postal rates and regulations.

O'Neal, Sam, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Market Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1) Received fees of $1,875 for the 3-month period; expended approximately $100 for miscellaneous expenses. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation pertaining to public power.

O'Neill, John E., general counsel, 604 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; Small Brewers Assocation, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received from Small Brewers Association for salary, as its general counsel, the sum of $4,999.98, plus reimbursement for actual office, travel, and incidental expenses. (2) Retained for personal use; none disbursed to others. (3) No moneys received, or expenses incurred or paid incidental to attempt to influence legislation. (4) None. (5) To support legislation of benefit to small brewers; in particular H. R. 2433 and S. 978.

Parker,[5 6] James P., National Association of Private Schools, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $2,000 received as a retainer. See schedule attached.[3] (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Veterans' education and training program outlined in Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

Parrish,[5] George P., West Virginia Railroad Association, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va. (1) $275.42 for traveling expenses. (2) Mayflower Hotel, Shoreham Hotel, Pullman Co., taxicabs, etc. (3) For traveling expenses from Charleston, W. Va., to Washington, D. C., and return on June 6, 1949, July 3, 1949, November 2, 1949, and January 21, 1950. (4) None. (5) Opposition to the canalization of the Big Sandy River and its tributaries and to H. R. 378.

Patton, James G., 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

Paul,[5] Randolph E. (a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. (1) Receipts, none; expenditures, $4.18. (2) Taxi, 80 cents; telephone company, $3.38. (3) Taxi fare, toll calls. (4) None relating to the subject below. (5) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pavenstedt,[5 6] Edmund W., White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (1) None. (2) See (1) above. (3) See (1) above. (4) None. (5) To support amendment to Trading With the Enemy Act protecting interests of American stockholders in enemy corporations assets of which have been vested by United States Alien Property Custodian.

Pillen, Herbert G., 1339 Green Court, NW., Washington, D. C.; Controlled Circulation Newspapers of America, Inc., 5309 Hamilton

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

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Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) Received $89.49; expended $89.49. (2) Classified ad Evening Star $2.45; postage $3.30. Notary fee for Lobby Report, $1; long distance calls, $15.96; B. & O. train fare to Cleveland, $60.03; tips, taxis, breakfast incident to Cleveland trip, $6.75. (3) As indicated. (4) None. (5) Phases of social-security legislation; postal-rate legislation; sales-tax legislation in D. C.

Pilpel, Harriet F., Committee Against Discrimination on Small Catalog Postage Rates, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) None received. (2) Disbursements total, $1,157.36. (3) Travel, hotel, telephone calls (local and long distance), research. (4) None. (5) Legislation to alleviate discrimination against small catalog in postage rates.

Poletti, Diamond, Freidin & Mackay,[5] 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1) Registrant is a law firm on retainer from American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada for professional services. The allocable portion of such retainer attributable to attention to Federal legislative matters for the first quarter of 1950 is estimated at $500, plus disbursements of $103.78. (2) Expense payments reimbursed to registrant were for hotel, meals, transportation, public stenographer, and miscellaneous expenses incurred by employees of registrant. (3) See answers to (1) and (2). (4) None. (5) Proposed Federal social-security legislation affecting the interests of the American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada.

Powell,[5 6] W. Royce (final report), room 314, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; Magothy River Association, Annapolis, Md. (1) Received final payment of $1,000 in December 1949. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) Opposed appropriation to purchase Sandy Point, Md., property for naval airport.

Pray,[5 6] Kenneth L., 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $5,000; expenses, allowance, $1,260. (2) University Club, National Press Club, hotels, taxicabs, railroad, airlines, etc. (3) Dues, meals, transportation, etc. (4) [Blank.] (5) My services, insofar as legislative matters are concerned, consist primarily of factually reporting the status and content of proposals affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

Prentice, Howard A., 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Corn Industries Research Foundation, 3 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Received $2.06 as miscellaneous expenses (see (2)). (2) Notary public, $2; postage, 6 cents. (3) Notarizing quarterly report, postage. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Pritchard,[5] E. Anthony, National Lead Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Employment with the National Lead Co. terminated as of January 24, 1950, and applicant requests that registration under the act be terminated as of that date. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None.

Purves, Edmund R., executive director, the American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None, except salary for this period, which amounted to $3,750. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession.

Putt,[5 6] C. J., the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans. (1) None preceding calendar quarter. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) None preceding calendar quarter.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

Quigley, Frank, 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) $635. (2) Federal Communications Bar Association, Washington, D. C. ($50), and to taxicabs, hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc. (3) Conferences with representatives of telephone industry and others regarding matters of general information and public relations. (4) None. (5) Arranged for presentation of views of Bell System on Presidential recommendation for reduction in excise levies. Hearings held before Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives. Furnished statement to members of committee and also to chairman and members of Finance Committee of the United States Senate.

Rains,[5 6] Alan T., United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) Various articles have been prepared and published in trade periodicals and association yearbooks on marketing subjects, none dealing specifically with legislative matters. (5) Not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation.

Rand, Harry I., 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Burlap Bag Dealers Association, Inc., 60 Bolivar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) Amount received, $1,485; amount expended, $427.93. (2) Tele-Sec, Washington, D. C.; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., etc. (3) Mimeographing, cabs, transportation, long distance telephone calls, entertainment. (4) Daily Mill Stock Reporter. (5) [Blank.]

Rector,[5 6] Stanley, Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc., 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C. (1) $5,000 as salary for second quarter for duties as legislative director of Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc. (2) No money paid except for expenses, for which I am reimbursed; expenses reported by employing corporation. (3) [Blank.] (4) The Adviser. (5) Social security and related legislation.

Rhodes,[5 6] Hubert M., 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1342 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. (1) Registrant is a regular employee of the Credit Union National Association, Inc., and receives no additional compensation for service on legislative work. The amount received and expended by him was $7.10. (2) Telephone calls, 20 cents; notary public, 50 cents; fares to various taxicabs, $6.40; total, $7.10. (3) Telephone calls to Congressmen, trips to offices of Congressmen, and notarizing lobbying report for quarter ended September 30, 1949. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting credit unions.

Rigby,[5 6] Scott G., Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1,699.92. (2) [Blank.] (3) Salary, $1,500; traveling expenses, $199.92. (4) None. (5) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

Roark,[5 6] L. E., National Foundary Association, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) Annual salary, National Foundry Association, $10,000; no expenses this quarter. (2) None. (3) see (2). (4) None. (5) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

Ross,[4] Olga S., National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Please be advised that, as of March 31, 1950, I have severed all connections with the National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., and no longer represent them in Washington or elsewhere. I wish, therefore, to have my name removed from the lists of registered lobbyists. (2) [Blank.] (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) [Blank.]

[4] Filed with the secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

Rowe,[4] Roland H., 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C. (1) No money was received or expended by the undersigned for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation except $42 (14 hours estimated, at $3 per hour) as part of annual salary of $5,780 received by the undersigned as vice president and secretary of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., allocable to the following: Preparation of bulletins, news letters, letters to or conferences with members of Congress and others on S. 1008 (basing-point bill), taxing untaxed grocery co-ops, repeal of oleomargarine taxes, FEPC legislation. (2) See (1). (3) See (1). (4) Washington News Letters and other releases of United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc. (5) Any and all legislation that affects the welfare of wholesale grocers.

Sands, Charles E., 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL, 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) Salary $1,800, a portion only of my time is spent on legislation. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Labor legislation and social legislation. AFL policies.

Saunders, Stuart T., Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. (1) Have received $11.50 from Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va., for reimbursement of expenses, all of which was expended during the preceding calendar quarter. These expenses were incurred in Washington, D. C., on February 28, 1950. (2) Mayflower Hotel Restaurant, Washington, D. C.; taxicab companies; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; tips; etc. (3) Food and other incidental expenses. (4) None. (5) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Sayler,[5 6] Frances, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, 11 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Salary, $960; expenses, $130. (2) Hotels, restaurants, railroads, cab drivers, etc. (3) Personal expenses in Washington and travel. These expenses cover both legislative and nonlegislative activity. (4) [Blank.] (5) Support all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and the general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Scott, William C., 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for American Nurses' Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts: $3,100.38 for legal fees and disbursements paid to Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens for services by firm as counsel in all capacities. Expenditures: No expenditures for legislative purposes during said period. (2) No expenditures. (3) No expenditures. (4) American Journal of Nursing, New York, N. Y. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health, on which the American Nurses' Association has taken a stand, including the question of amendments to the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Scott, William C., 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No receipts during said period. Expenditures: Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., $15.22; Pennsylvania Railroad, $13.63; meals, taxi fares, and miscellaneous, $40.80. (2) See answer to question (1). Meals and taxicab charges paid to various restaurants and taxi companies. (3) To Hotel Carlton for room and meals; to Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation; see also answers to questions (1) and (2). (4)

[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter 1949.

None. (5) Legislation relating to the postage rates on books.

Selby,[5,6] John A., member of law firm of Baker, Selby & Ravenel, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Baker, Selby & Ravenel, the law firm of which I am a partner is employed by the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, Inc., on an annual basis. The services that we perform are general and they include representation for the association before such Government agencies as the State Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Internal Revenue, etc. We receive for such services an annual retainer of $5,000 payable quarterly. No portion of any payment received from the association has been or can be readily allocated to such services as we have rendered on matters relating to legislation in which the association is interested. (2) There have been no disbursements by me or the other members of the law firm of which I am a member, of moneys received under our contract of services with the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, Inc. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting the cigar industry.

Sheridan,[5,6] George P., 911½ Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; International Chiropractors Association, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa. (1) From the International Chiropractors Association, $2,139.05. (2) Various transportation companies, hotels, restaurants, telephone and telegraph companies, and other individuals and concerns furnishing service necessary and incidental to personal travel and expenses. (3) Personal travel, lodging, and other necessary personal expenses. (4) International Review of Chiropratic. (5) Legislation in the interests of chiropractic and in its patients.

Sheridan,[5,6] George P., 911½ Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; International Chiropractors Association, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa. (1) From the International Chiropractors Association, $500. (2) Individuals and companies furnishing services in connection with personal travel. (3) Personal travel, lodging, and other necessary personal expenses. (4) International Review of Chiropractic. (5) Legislation in the interests of chiropractic and its patients.

Siberstein, Robert J., National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D. C. (1) Only payment received is of regular salary as executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild at the annual rate of $6,240, a small portion of the service of such secretary being directed to legislative work. Only expenditures made were for transportation and telephones amounting to less than $10. (2) Moneys received by Robert J. Silberstein. Moneys paid by him to cab drivers and telephone company. (3) Moneys received as salary of executive secretary. Moneys paid for transportation and telephones. (4) None. (5) Not paid to support any particular legislation, but to execute general policies of National Lawyers Guild which include opposition to or support for certain types of legislation. The organization has supported S. 249, H. R. 2893, H. R. 4009, S. 1042, H. R. 29, H. R. 3707, and opposed such bills as S. 1194, S. 1196, H. R. 3342, H. R. 1002, S. 1694, S. 1832, H. R. 3776, and the North Atlantic Treaty.

Smart,[4] Miss Elizabeth A., National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. (1) $640.47. (2) B & O, Pennsylvania, and New York Central Railroads; Bellevue Hotel; Mrs. Annalee Stewart; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; post office; Ginn's Paper Co.; Washington Post, newspaper stand; taxis; E. Morrison Paper Co.; Gist and Chairs; Penn Flower Shop; Tap and Tavern; Kresge's; Western Union; Royal Typewriter Co. (3) Railroad fare; room; collecting information and writing a Washington Letter; telephone service and calls; postage; onion skin paper; subscription; magazines; taxi fare; mimeo paper; stencils, ink, addressing labels; wreath for Senator Sheppard; subscription; office supplies; telegrams; ribbon book. (4) The Union Signal. (5) Legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages, motion pictures, radio, children, women in industry, peace and international relations, narcotics, gambling, social hygiene, interracial relations.

Smith, Anthony W., Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C. (1) Portion of salary allocable to legislative employment, $75. This is computed at $300 a year. Contributions by Congress of Industrial Organizations, totaling $1,040, see (2). (2) National Committee on Resources, 312 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, D. C. (3) Salary received in compensation for legislative work as above. Contributions by Congress of Industrial Organizations to National Committee on Resources are for general purposes of the committee. (4) CIO News, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.; CIO pamphlets, programs, reports, copies of testimony, etc. (5) Forestry legislation, river valley development, resource conservation.

Smith, Donald W., Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, attorneys for American Nurses' Association, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (1) Receipts of Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, with which firm I am associated, are reported in report of Mr. William C. Scott. Expenditures: Pennsylvania Railroad, $27.26; Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., $9.38; meals, $10.65; taxi fares, carfare, and miscellaneous, $4.88. (2) See answer to question 1. Charges for meals paid to various restaurants; taxi fares and carfare paid to various taxicab and transportation companies. (3) To Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation; to Hotel Carlton for room. See also answers to questions 1 and 2. (4) American Journal of Nursing, New York, N. Y. (5) Legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health, on which the American Nurses' Association has taken a stand, including extension of social security, Federal aid to nursing education, and legislation to authorize the commissioning of men nurses in the armed services.

Smith,[4] Harold O., Jr., 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C. (1) During the past quarter I did not have occasion to engage in any activities which I believe could be construed as lobbying. Serving full time as executive vice president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., my activities are those of a trade association executive and any contacts with Members of Congress are purely incidental to my many other activities in connection with trade-association work. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) In our association's bulletins and weekly news letters to members, we occasionally report on legislative matters affecting the trade. (5) No legislation in particular, any legislation in general affecting the interests of wholesale grocers.

Smith, Russell, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.; Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All major pending legislation.

Stockhausen, William E., 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No receipts during said period. Expenditures: Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., $45.36; transportation, meals, taxi fares, and miscellaneous, $127.09. (2) See answer to question (1). Transportation paid to Pennsylvania Railroad and American Airlines; charges for meals and taxi fares paid to various restaurants and taxi companies. (3) To Hotel Carlton for rooms and meals. See also answers to questions (1) and (2). (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to postage rates on books.

Sutherland,[4] A. D., attorney at law, 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., 84 South Macy Street, Fond du Lac, Wis. (1) $150. (2) Expense trip to Washington, $142.83; telephone calls, $9.70. (3) [Blank.] (4) None. (5) S. 2166.

Sutherland, Tuttle & Brennan (law partnership), 1012 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; Opa Locka Villas, Opa Locka, Fla., care of William A. Lane, duPont Building, Miami, Fla. (1) No money received, no money expended (except insignificant amount for taxi fares). (2) Not applicable. (3) Not applicable. (4) None. (5) Housing legislation which would provide for the disposal of temporary war housing.

Stebbins,[5,6] Frank L., Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. (1) No money received or expended by me for lobbying purposes. (2) No one. (3) None. (4) None. (5) Any legislation designed to tax like business organizations on a similar basis.

Strong,[5] Benton J., National Committee on Resources, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All pending legislation affecting conservation and development of resources.

Strong, Benton J., Regional Committee for an MVA and National Farmers Union, 300 B Street, SE., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) None. (5) All pending legislation affecting conservation and development of resources.

Stoudenmire,[5,6] Sterling F., Jr. (amended report), 1740 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Waterman Steamship Corp.; 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala. (1) (a) A total of $4,400 was received as salary and other compensation by registrant during this quarter, as compensation for employment as attorney for Waterman SS Corp. and subsidiaries. Only a very small portion of my time was spent in any activity relating to the purposes for which this statement is filed. (b) A total of $84.92 was received from Waterman SS Corp. and subsidiaries, which amount could possibly be allocable as expenses incurred in connection with the purpose for which this statement is filed. (2) (a) Taxicabs, $1.50; (b) restaurants and cafes, $83.42; total, $84.92. (3) (a) Taxicabs and transportation, $1.50; (b) meals, $83.42. (4) None. (5) I am not engaged specifically "for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by Congress." My employment is as attorney in the legal division of Waterman SS Corp., and subsidiaries, and such employment requires a small portion of my time in supporting or opposing legislation which might affect the merchant marine, the operation of aircraft, or transportation generally. During the quarter for which this report is filed I was interested in and discussed with Members of Congress and others H. R. 5346, Military Appropriation bill for 1950, and H. R. 5856, and matters relating to Army Civil Functions bill.

Sullivan,[5,6] Francis M., 1336 Gallatin Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1)

[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

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[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

$150 per quarter (principally as a forwarding fee). (2) Francis M. Sullivan. (3) I am associate counsel in representing Association's membership before the appropriate Federal Government Agencies. I study legislation beneficial to such membership and to civil service employees generally. My duties do not involve "lobbying." Any such duties would be assumed by my associate. (4) The Gauger, official publication of the association. (5) Study legislation affecting civil service employees generally.

Swanson, Walter S. J., National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (1) Registrant received only his regular salary, no part of which is paid him for, nor can be allocated to, the presentation of the views of the constituent members of the National Highway Users Conference or of the Conference itself. During the quarterly period just ended, he has expended no money and has made no payments to anyone in connection with any activities coming under the Lobbying Act, except as here indicated. (2) See attached sheet.[3] (3) See attached sheet.[3] (4) Prepared articles for "Highway Highlights" and certain reportorial bulletins released by the National Highway Users Conference for the information and use of our member groups. (5) Within the general responsibility of my office, I have carried out the work outlined above. During the past quarter this has been solely confined to reportorial coverage of congressional activities dealing with Federal highway aid and highway taxation, the only legislation in which I am interested. I have conducted no activity during the quarterly period coming within the purview of the Lobbying Act, except as above described.

Taylor,[5] Hugh W., 1507 M. Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky. (1) Amount received from Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association: For salary, less social security and tax, $2,250; for expenses incurred, $150.59. (2) See attached statement.[3] (3) See attached statement.[3] (4) None. (5) Legislation which affects tobacco production and foreign trade in leaf tobacco.

Taylor, Tyre, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (1) Received $3,000 as one-fourth adjusted annual retainer by National Association of Retail Grocers. Expenditures as follows: (a) Adjusted regular office expense amounting to $1,022.24; (b) traveling expenses, $54.55. (2) Landlord, secretary, postage, telephone, etc.; (b) Washington taxicab operators. (3) See (1). (4) National Grocers Bulletin (published monthly). (5) Repeal of margarine license taxes and other legislation of interest to independent retail food distributors.

Taylor, Tyre, 1112 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn. (1) Received $3,378.16 as one-fourth adjusted annual retainer by Southern States Industrial Council. Expenditures as follows: (a) Adjusted regular office expense amounting to $516.24; (b) research and technical assistance, $1,581.27; (c) travel expense, $54.55. (2) (a) Landlord, postage, telephone, etc.; (b) Henry Bison, Jr.; (c) Washington taxicab operators. (3) See (1). (4) Semimonthly News Bulletin of Southern States Industrial Council. (5) The general legislative program of the council with particular emphasis on legislation favorable to the maintenance of a free enterprise system.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

Thompson,[4] Donald J., 1737 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Small Business Men's Association, 163 North Union Street, Akron, Ohio. (1) $288.46 salary March 20 to March 31, less withholding and social-security tax; $16.25 personal expenses March 20 to March 31, 1950. (2) Donald J. Thompson, 1737 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C. (3) Luncheons, taxicabs, and miscellaneous expenses. (4) Pulling Together, monthly bulletin, National Small Business Men's Association. (5) [Blank.]

Urheim,[4] Bernard E., American Retail Coal Association, 858 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. (1) $625, the proportion of salary chargeable to activities within the scope of the Lobbying Act, and $500 travel expense, paid by employer of registrant. (2) Registrant. (3) Salary and expense. (4) None. (5) No specific legislation.

Van Arnum,[5 6] John R., National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.; the Produce News, New York, N. Y. (5) No specific legislation.

Van Arnum,[5 6] John R., National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) None. (2) None. (3) None. (4) The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.; the Produce News, New York, N. Y. (5) No specific legislation.

Vance, C. W., room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; Order of Railway Conductors of America, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (1) Salary, $420; expenses, $321.96; no money expended except for personal maintenance. (2) Hamilton Hotel, taxicabs, telephone, telegraph, postage, laundry, cleaning, railroad and pullman fare, and various restaurants. (3) Necessary living, transportation, and communication expense. (4) None. (5) All legislation affecting railroad labor.

Versen,[5 6] Albert F., Missouri Valley Chapter, Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1) See statement attached.[3] (3) See statement attached.[3] (4) None. (5) None.

Versen,[5 6] Albert F., St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1) See statement attached.[3] (2) See statement attached.[3] (3) See statement attached.[3] (4) None. (5) None at present.

Walde,[5 6] W. Lowe, Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, 907 Hill Building, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Preservers Association, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1. (2) Notary public. (3) Notarizing registration form B. (4) None. (5) None at present time.

Walde, W. Lowe, Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association, 907 Hill Building, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Preservers Association, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) $1. (2) Notary public. (3) Notarizing report form C. (4) None. (5) None at present time.

Walter,[5 6] Paul W., general counsel, National Association of Private Schools, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. (1) National Association of Private Schools, $1,584.78; Pennsylvania Association of Private Vocational Schools, $1,000. (2) Retained. No payments. (3) Professional services and traveling expense by registrant. (4) None. (5) Legislation affecting trade and vocational schools.

Warner, Milo J., 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio; Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J. (1) See exhibit No. 1 attached.[3] (2) See exhibit No. 1 attached.[3] (3) See exhibits Nos. 1 and 2.[3] (4) None. (5) See exhibit No. 2.[3]

Willingham, Carl H., Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; National Association of Chain Drug Stores, 4 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Oneida Ltd., Oneida, N. Y. (1) Received $4,000, expended $150. (2) Railroad, plares, trains, meals. (3) Travel. (4) None. (5) Excise taxes, Fair Labor Standards Act.

Woodson,[5 6] George W., 426 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) I received the 25 percent of the gross income from the State of Michigan which amounts to, for the last quarter of 1949, $1,372.61, I spent this for travel expense, hotel, telephone, meals, telegraph service, and transportation. (2) [Blank.] (3) As stated above. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2135 (Townsend bill).

Woodson,[5] George W., 426 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.; Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (1) I will receive 25 percent of the gross income from the State of Michigan as received by the national office and will require the use of it in paying my expense such as hotel, travel, meals, transportation, telegrams, telephone, and other incidental expense, including business expense. (2) I have employed no one except some help in the office at certain times. I have no regular employee. (3) For clerical work. (4) None. (5) H. R. 2135 (Townsend bill).

Woodward, Albert Young, Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (1) In addition to compensation as a regular employee of Signal Oil & Gas Co., received $895.53 in partial reimbursement for expenses itemized below. Included in reimbursement and expenses are items which were not directly or indirectly related to passage or defeat of legislation but which amounts are not readily segregated. (2) Telephone and telegraph companies, hotels, taxicab operators, garages, etc. (3) Telephone and telegraph, $71.16; transportation (including cabs, car allowance, mileage allowance, and parking), $248.70; meals, social and business engagements; $509.55; publications, stenographic, reportorial services, postage, express, notary fees, and miscellaneous, $66.12. (4) None. (5) In addition to general activities unrelated to legislation, observes, analyzes, and reports on the several items of legislation introduced in Congress affecting oil and oil operations.

Warfield, Ethelbert, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for National Postal Committee for Books, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (1) No receipts during said period. Expenditures: Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., $38.36; Pennsylvania Railroad (share), $6.82; telephone companies, $44.62; stenography, $17.62; United States post office, $1.15; carfare, 20 cents; meals, taxi fares, and miscellaneous, $46. (2) See answer to question (1). Stenography charges paid to various stenographers; carfare paid to various transportation companies; meals and taxi fares paid to various restaurant and taxicab companies. (3) See answers to questions (1) and (2). Hotel Carlton for rooms and meals; Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation; telephone companies for telephone calls; United States post office for postage. (4) None. (5) Legislation relating to postal rates on books.

Warfield, Ethelbert, 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for Tin Processing Corp., Texas City, Tex. (1) Receipts: $2,079.90 for disbursements as counsel in various capacities (not confined to legislative

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[4] Filed with the Secretary only.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.
[5] Filed for third quarter, 1949.

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[5] Filed with the Clerk only.
[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

activities). Expenditures: Pennsylvania Railroad, $60.60; American Airlines, $5.14; Hotel Carlton, Washington, D. C., $103.17; telephone companies, $56.22; meals, taxi fares, and miscellaneous, $71.68. (2) See answer to question (1). Telephone charges paid to various telephone companies; charges for meals and taxi farer paid to various restaurants and taxicab companies. (3) Pennsylvania Railroad and American Airlines for transportation; Hotel Carlton for rooms and meals; telephone companies for telephone calls. See also answer to question (1). (4) None. (5) Legislation for permanent operation of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

Young, Donald A., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. (1) Salary, $1,500; expended, $38.05; transportation, $4.95; telephone, $18.50; meals, $14.70. (2) Restaurants, taxi companies, telephone company. (3) [Blank.] (4) [Blank.] (5) All legislation of interest to business.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted on the new composite form for the first calendar quarter 1950:

(Note—In order to reduce space, the composite form used for registration is reproduced below. Questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file two copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives:
This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.
Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT: To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.
"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.
Fill in the year in the box at the left of the "Report" heading below.

Year: 19----	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	1	2	3	4

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING—State name, business address, and nature of business:

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None." (If the work is done in the interest of one person, but payment therefor is made by another, list both persons as employers.)

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter: Please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known.

3. In the case of each publication which the person filing has issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity published, (*c*) date of publication, (*d*) name of printer.

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. NOTE.—If this is a "Preliminary" Report, in addition to the other data in the space above, state: (*a*) whether compensation is to be paid by the day, by the month, or by the year; (*b*) what the rate of compensation is to be; (*c*) what the approximate period of employment will be; (*d*) what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Wayne B. Albers. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Ellsworth C. Alvord, attorney, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During Eighty-first Congress, second session.

C. (2) Taxation of American employees engaged in foreign work.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid upon the conclusion of the work; (b) the amount of compensation and its rate is not as yet determined; (c) during the second session, Eighty-first Congress; (d) anticipated expenses will consist solely of actual out-of-pocket expenditures for travel (if any) taxi fares, telephone and telegraph tolls.

A. Ellsworth C. Alvord, attorney, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. As chairman of a committee representing companies similarly interested; Victor L. Brown, president, Motors Acceptance Co., First Wisconsin National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Eighty-first Congress, second session.

C. (2) Amend section 502, Internal Revenue Code, regarding personal holding company income.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid upon the conclusion of the work; (b) the amount of compensation and its rate is not as yet determined; (c) during the Eighty-first Congress, second session; (d) anticipated expenses will consist solely of actual out-of-pocket expenditures for travel (if any), taxi fares, telephone and telegraph tolls.

A. American Coal Sales Association, 419 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Matters pertaining to sources of energy, particularly solid fuels.

C. (3) Regular association bulletins, occasionally including factual reports on pending legislation of interest to members. Association bulletins are distributed to approximately 350–500 members in mimeograph form, prepared by association staff.

C. (4) Not applicable.

A. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street, NW., Washington, D. C., a labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this federation.

C. (3) Government Standard, a weekly newspaper, 60,000 copies printed and mailed to the members of this federation on Thursday of each week. This paper is printed by Ransdell, Inc.

A. American Life Convention. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. O. Slack Barrett. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. John Dickinson Bell, post office box 3214, Washington, D. C.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake,[1] 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice president and secretary.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

C. (4) (a) Compensation will be made monthly. (b) No compensation, as such, received for performance of legislative duties performed on behalf of the National Cotton Council. Compensation is received for all duties performed by me for the council, only an incidental portion of which duties relate to legislative matters. Consequently, during each quarter, from the total compensation received by me, there will be allocated that portion attributable to legislative activities and this sum will be reported on quarterly reports filed hereafter pursuant to section 308 of the statute. (c) The proximate period of employment is indefinite. (d) The nature and amount of the expenses will be those entirely incidental to the performance of any legislative matters and include such matters as travel, per diem, etc.

A. Charles J. Bloch, 614–618 Persons Building, Macon, Ga.

B. Attapulgus Clay Co., 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., production of and marketing of fuller's earth.

C. (1) Through current session of the Congress.

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code (sec. 114 (b) (4)) to include fuller's earth in those minerals entitled to percentage depletion, and possibly the amendment of H. R. 7622 so as to include fuller's earth therein.

C. (4) Attapulgus Clay Co.'s plant is at Attapulgus, Ga. Registrant from time to time handles legal matter for

[1] Registration with Secretary only.

it on a fee basis for each matter handled. The services here contemplated will be compensated for on a reasonable basis depending upon the amount of time devoted to the work, probably at the rate of $100 per day for time actually devoted. The nature and amount of the anticipated expenses will be solely traveling expenses to and from Washington, and subsistence, telephone and telegraph expense, taxicabs, etc., while in Washington. It is not anticipated that the period of employment will be more than 10 days from time to time during the current session of Congress.

A. Joseph Borkin, attorney, 1017 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. All of the employers listed below are engaged in the manufacture of incandescent lamps: Wabash Appliance Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jewell Products, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.; Duro Test Corp., North Bergen, N. J.; Republic Co., Hoboken, N. J.; Solor Electric Co., Warren, Pa.; Pennsylvania Illuminating Co., Scranton, Pa.; Elram Lamp Works, Hoboken, N. J.; Carlton Lamp Corp., Newark, N. J.; Dura Electric Lamp Co., Newark, N. J.; Save Electric Co., Toledo, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The applicant's purpose is directed at no particular bill or statute but is to seek the assistance of the Small Business and Antimonopoly Committees of both Houses to help the independent lamp manufacturers. This is only an incidental part of the work performed for the companies on the attached sheet; the other duties are primarily legal.

C. (4) (a) By the month; (b) $500 a month; (c) indefinite; (d) telephone, telegraph, and travel expenses not to exceed $150 a month.

A. James L. Bossemeyer, executive vice president, National Association of Travel Officials, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. This is a full time, salaried position. The duties are to conduct a program to accomplish the objectives outlined in paragraph B (below).

B. National Association of Travel Officials, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. This is a nonprofit organization, dedicated to the promotion, improvement, and expansion of the travel business through the cooperative efforts of its members, comprising individuals, firms, and associations engaged in the sale, promotion, and conduct of recreational travel.

C. (1) A continued interest will be maintained in legislation affecting the welfare of the travel industry.

C. (2) See attached set of resolutions,[3] particularly resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7, as passed at the last annual convention of the association, held in Denver, Colo., in October 1949.

C. (3) No printed publications dealing with legislation have been issued. Occasional mimeographed bulletins have been sent to the membership (there are at this time 311 members).

C. (4) (a) Compensation paid by the month; (b) $833 per month, which covers all activities of the association of which legislation is only a part; (c) the period of employment is continuous; (d) no expenses are anticipated other than the portion of Mr. Bossemeyer's time devoted to legislation and the cost of special bulletins issued to members on this subject.

A. Earl R. Britton. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. C. R. Brown, room 311, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; railroad brotherhood (labor union).

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; railroad brotherhood (labor union).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378 to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

A. Fred Burchfield, 406 Church Street, Logan, Ohio.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Approximately 4 weeks.

C. (2) Federal aid to education—S. 246, H. R. 5939, or similar bills.

C. (4) Compensation to be received semimonthly, for employment to continue about 1 month, at the rate of $100 per week, with an over-all allowance for the 4-week period not to exceed $200.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Committee of a Small Number of Educational and Religious Magazines, Room 404, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are limited to the current quarter.

C. (2) Postal rates, H. R. 2945.

C. (3) No publications.

C. (4) Expenses are estimated at less than $3,000; travel and public-relations counsel.

A. Arthur D. Condon,[1] attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

C. (1) Cannot be estimated at present.

C. (2) Excise-tax bill, House.

A. A. M. Corazza, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; railroad labor organization.

B. J. J. Duffy, vice president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 7789, S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act.

A. George A. Corbin, 218 Peabody Street NW., Washington, D. C.; delegate from Manor Park Citizens Association to the Federation of Citizens Associations of Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Please be advised that I have no interest in legislation which requires the filing of a report under the Lobbying Act. During the Eightieth Congress I was interested in the enactment of legislation which would prohibit the erection of television and radio-broadcasting towers in residential communities close to schools and recreation facilities. The bill passed the House but failed of enactment in the Senate. No money compensation or anything of value was received or given. All was gratuitous. I am not now interested in that or any other bill before the Congress to the extent that I would be involved under the Lobbying Act. My term of office as delegate from the Manor Park Citizens Association to the Federation of Citizens Associations expires in May 1950.

A. Council of Motion Picture Organizations Committee on Taxation and Legislation. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Edward B. Crosland, 1245 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law (general attorney, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.).

B. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Hurt Building, Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

C. (1) Approximately August 1, 1950.

C. (2) Legislation affecting American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Bell system companies. (See attachment A[3] hereto.)

C. (4) (a) Compensation received biweekly; (b) $412.50; (c) continuing; (d) out-of-pocket business expenses, upon vouchers submitted therefor, covering such items as transportation, hotel and traveling expense, cost of publications, etc.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. William I. Denning, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. South Atlantic Steamship Line, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; ship operator.

C. (1) Do not know. I am not employed for this specific purpose.

C. (2) Operating-differential subsidies in item of appropriation for United States Maritime Commission, H. R. 7786.

C. (4) Have been employed on an annual retainer basis for several years for legal services; legislative interest in H. R. 7786 is only incidental, for which no additional compensation or expense are allowable or claimed.

A. Dorothy Detzer, Postwar World Council, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.; in support of an appeal for universal disarmament under effective international supervision and control.

B. Postwar World Council; Norman Thomas, chairman; James Wood Johnson, treasurer; foreign policy.

C. (1) Indefinite: definite until June 1, 1950.

C. (2) Seeking introduction and support of legislation for universal disarmament under international supervision and control.

C. (4) (a) By the week; (b) $150 per week; (c) indefinite; definite until June 1, 1950; (d) anticipated expenses not more than $25 per week, including telephone and telegraph, travel, supplies, desk space in Washington.

A. Leo A. Diamond, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85 percent dividends-received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 of H. R. 6712 which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Fayette B. Dow (American Petroleum Institute). (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Fayette B. Dow (Committee for Pipe Line Companies). (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Margaret W. Dudley, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the United Nations.

B. Foreign Affairs Research Council, United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.; to strengthen United Nations with powers limited but adequate to assure peace.

C. (4) Compensation weekly at rate of $56.25; period of employment, indeterminate; reimbursable expenses include travel, lodging, office overhead, communications, etc.

A. Read Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; director of foreign trade.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

welfare organization to promote the consumption of American grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry.

C. (4) (a) Compensation will be made monthly. (b) No compensation, as such, received for performance of legislative duties performed on behalf of the National Cotton Council. Compensation is received for all duties performed by me for the council, only an incidental portion of which duties relate to legislative matters. Consequently, during each quarter, from the total compensation received by me, there will be allocated that portion attributable to legislative activities and this sum will be reported to quarterly reports filed hereafter pursuant to section 308 of the statute. (c) The proximate period of employment is indefinite. (d) The nature and amount of the expenses will be those entirely incidental to the performance of any legislative matters and include such matters as travel, per diem, etc.

A. Edna L. Eaton. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Myron G. Ehrlich. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Randolph Feltus, 128 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations counsel.

B. Alaska Statehood Committee, Juneau, Alaska.

C. (1) Until disposal by the Senate of Alaska statehood bill.

C. (2) Legislation now before the Senate concerning statehood for Alaska (H. R. 331).

C. (4) Compensation not yet determined; will be in form of monthly retainer to end upon passage or defeat of legislation in Eighty-first Congress. Will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses such as travel (if any), telephone, etc.

A. Forrest E. Finley, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Oglebay Norton & Co., Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio; engineering and ore sales.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the development of iron-ore deposits.

C. (3) No publications contemplated.

C. (4) (a) Compensation monthly; (b) $740; (c) undetermined; (d) undetermined, to cover travel, printing, etc., should there be any.

A. Amos H. Gall, 419 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. American Coal Sales Association, 419 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Matters pertaining to sources of energy, particularly solid fuels.

C. (4) (a) No compensation other than reimbursement for expenses; (b) none; (c) indefinite; (d) nominal.

A. George V. R. Goddard, commander, Federal Employees Veterans' Association, third regional department, 135 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; an organization of veterans associated together to defend veterans preference rights.

B. Federal Employees Veterans Association, third regional department, 135 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) During current year, 1950; to be renewed annually.

C. (2) To defend veterans' preference rights of members employed by Federal Government; all bills relating to Veterans' Preference Act, Public Law 359, Seventy-eighth Congress; all civil service bills.

C. (4) (a) No salary, actual expenses involved in appearing before hearings; (b) actual traveling and living expenses only; (c) January 1950 to January 1951; (d) train fares, hotel, and meals. No data.

A. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a council of labor unions.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation that affects Government employees is of interest to this council.

C. (3) Weekly news letter prepared and duplicated in office; mailing list approximately 250 to member unions.

A. Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Hugh F. Hall. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Miss Elsie D. Harper, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, national board; executive, public affairs committee.

B. Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, national board.

C. (1) Indefinitely; work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between national conventions.

C. (2) (a) (i) Amendment to the Displaced Persons Act; (ii) amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; (iii) grants-in-aid for local public health departments; (iv) civil rights bills; (v) Federal aid to education; (vi) ratification of the Genocide Convention of the United Nations; (vii) opposition to equal rights amendment; (viii) point 4; (b) (i) H. R. 4567; (ii) H. R. 5856; (iii) H. R. 5865; (iv) H. R. 4453; (v) H. R. 4643; (vi) no actual bill on ratification of the convention regarding genocide; (vii) equal rights bills; (viii) S. 2917.

C. (3) One publication has been issue entitled "Taking a Hand in International Relations" in 1950; it did not deal with legislation; public-affairs pamphlets (printed) are issued four times a year; they are not issued to promote specific pieces of legislation but are designed primarily as citizenship education; occasional news letters are issued; these are mimeographed and at times give information on specific bills; they, too, are intended primarily for citizenship education.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is by the month; (b) rate is approximately $160 a month for the person registering and a secretary; (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public affairs secretary; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

A. Ewart A. Hester. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. M. F. Hicklin. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Jos. W. Hicks, president, the Jos. W. Hicks Organization, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; public relations, industrial relations counsel.

B. See above and attached.[2]

C. See above and attached.[2]

A. Byron W. Hill,[2] Kraft Food Co., 500 Phestigo Court, Chicago, Ill.

B. Kraft Food Co., 500 Phestigo Court, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Legislative interest. Will terminate in about 3 weeks.

C. (2) Reorganization Plan 12.

C. (3) No publications.

C. (4) Regular monthly salary as an employer; expenses cover transportation, hotel, and meals.

A. Robert L. Hogg. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Oscar W. Holste, room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; legislative agent of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, a railway labor organization, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 are the bills that we are interested in, along with other legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

A. R. H. Hubbell, Jr., 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; production and marketing of fuller's earth.

B. Attapulgus Clay Co., 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; production and marketing of fuller's earth.

C. (1) Through current session of the Congress.

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code (sec. 114 (b) (4)) to include fuller's earth in those minerals entitled to percentage depletion, and possibly the amendment of H. R. 7622 so as to include fuller's earth therein.

C. (4) Registrant is paid an annual salary as vice president, and such portion thereof as is properly applicable to activity covered by the Lobbying Act will be reported in quarterly reports to be filed. At this time amount is indeterminate and indefinite, as are the expenses, which will largely be traveling, meals, carfare, etc., to be borne by employing company.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; construction materials.

C. (1) During present session of Congress.

C. (2) Opposed to appropriation for cotton subsidy under section 32 of the Agriculture Appropriations Act, 1947, tax legislation, labor legislation, amendments to the Clayton Act.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., director of field service.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 18, Memphis, Tenn. Nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

C. (4) In response to the information called for by the note No. 4 to section C of the form issued March 31, 1950, by the Secretary of the Senate to the House of Representatives, the following data is given; (a) Compensation will be made monthly; (b) no compensation, as such, received for performance of legislative duties performed on behalf of the National Cotton Council. Compensation is received for all duties performed by me for the council, only an incidental portion of which duties relate to legislative matters. Consequently, during each quarter, from the total compensation received by me, there will be allocated that portion attributable to legislative activities and this sum will be reported on quarterly reports filed hereafter pursuant to section 308 of the statute; (c) the proximate period of employment is indefinite; (d) the nature and amount of the expenses will be those entirely incidental to the performance of any legislative matters and include such matters as travel per diem, etc.

A. C. W. Kitchen, executive vice president, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Any legislation of interest to fresh fruit and vegetable industry.

C. (4) (a) Compensation paid semimonthly on an annual basis; (b) $22,500 per annum; (c) continuous; (d) cannot estimate but relatively small as legislative activ-

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

ities are not the principal function of this association.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr. (see quarterly report listing).

A. Lathrom & Jenkins, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; a partnership consisting of Donald M. Lathrom and Ray L. Jenkins, engaged in the general practice of law; we have been retained by the Venezuelan government in the normal attorney-client relationship to advise and consult with same on all legal problems which they may have from time to time, and the services rendered may from time to time involve an interest in legislation, trade agreements, as well as matters totally unrelated to legislation.

B. Government of Venezuela, 2445 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in oil import problem and its effect on ability of Venezuela to purchase American-made goods and products.

A. Legislative Department of Communist Party, U. S. A., 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City; political organization.

C. (1) Expects to be continuous.

C. (2) Generally concerned with all legislation.

A. Lodge No. 14, American Federation of Government Employees, box 1703, Balboa, C. Z.; a constituent lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees, a labor union.

B. None.

C. (1) Until approximately June 30, 1950.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation affecting Federal employees. This lodge supports any legislation beneficial to employees; is pledged to oppose that which might adversely affect the general interest of Federal employees, particularly those residing on the Canal Zone.

C. (3) None.

C. (4) Lodge 14's legislative representative is paid compensation at the rate of $825 per calendar month. It is in effect generally during the session of Congress. There are no anticipated expenses other than the $825 monthly salary. It is to cover all his expenses, and to reimburse him for absence from his regular employment.

A. E. L. McDonald (see quarterly report listing).

A. Joseph P. McSparron, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; railway labor representative.

B. International Association of Machinists (labor union), Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.

A. David G. Macdonald,[2] 511 Continental Building Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. Refriegrated Carriers Association, 1206 Sylvan Road SW., Atlanta, Ga.

C. (1) H. R. 7547. Interest is to continue until passage of bill, which is to amend section 203 (b) (6) of Interstate Commerce Act.

C. (2) Compensation at $400 per month is for services as general counsel of organization and covers all duties performed of which legislative representation is a part.

C. (3) Only publication is mimeographed statement concerning scope and purpose of bill, duplicated by Bates Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C., 100 copies.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general manager of trade association.

B. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of independent tire dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as I may have are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) I shall have a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of the independent tire dealers. I shall have a specific legislative interest in S. 1008, to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices.

C. (3) The association of which I am general manager neither issues nor causes to be issued any publication solely in connection with legislative interests. The association does publish a weekly printed Dealer News averaging about 8 small-size pages per issue as a part of its regular membership service. The Dealer News discusses subjects of all kinds of interest to members, and in that connection will occasionally mention a statute or bill of Congress of particular concern to independent tire dealers and also will in even fewer instances suggest that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. While it is the association which issues the Dealer News, I, as general manager, will have partial responsibility for its publication and in some instances will write or edit the articles appearing therein. Approximately 1,700 copies of each issue of the Dealer News are printed each week by McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (4) My salary as general manager is $10,000 per year, paid in monthly installments of $833.33 each, together with actual expenses incurred in the performance of my duties. I have all the duties customarily assigned to a general manager of a trade association, and I have not been employed specially to perform any duties in connection with "legislative interests" nor are any such duties specified as a part of my regular functions. Consequently, any such activities will be extremely minor and only incidental to my other functions, I estimate that at most not more than 5 percent of my time will be utilized in connection with "legislative interests" no matter how broadly that term may be construed, and therefore not more than 5 percent of my salary could be allocated to such activities. I also estimate that actual expenses to be incurred in such activities will not exceed $25 per calendar quarter.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia (see quarterly report listing.)

A. P. Harvey Middleton,[1] 33 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. (president of Railway Business Association, a national organization of manufacturers and other concerns engaged in furnishing the railways with material, equipment, and supplies).

B. Railway Business Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. No money was received or expended by me for legislative activities in the quarter ended March 31, 1950.

A. Raymond H. Moran, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; railway labor representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C. (labor union).

C. (1) Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman, including all pending legislation dealing with railroad matters.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents (see quarterly report listing).

A. National Asscciation of Postal Supervisors, Hotel Continental, Washington, D. C.; to promote the interests and welfare of postal supervisors in the field service of the Post Office Department; John A. McMahon, president.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Hotel Continental, Washington, D. C.; to promote the interests and welfare of postal supervisors in the field service of the Post Office Department.

C. (1) The legislative interests on the National Association of Postal Supervisors will be handled by Jesse V. Horton, first vice president and legislative representative, who will make these reports instead of John A. McMahon, president.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gaugers (see quarterly report listing).

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, by its national secretary, James L. Wilmeth, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; secret, patriotic, fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely; no compensation paid for indefinite period; unable to state what expenses will be; limited, will cover railroad and plane fare, hotel, meals, taxis, telegrams; travel will not be on regular basis, but limited to times of hearings before congressional committees and calls upon Senators and Members of Congress when measure or measures in which we are interested are under consideration.

C. (2) Interested in patriotic legislation for protection of American citizens; restriction immigration; deportation and naturalization of aliens; support American public free school system; suppression and control of communism in United States. Sample bills: Displaced persons, H. R. 4567; admission Asiatics, H. R. 199; protect United States from subversive activities, S. 2311; Federal aid education, S. 246; social security, H. R. 6000; postal rate increases, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) The only publication is the Junior American, the official organ of the corporation, published monthly, furnished approximately 70,000 members, printed by Kable Bros. Co., Mount Morris, Ill.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Nothing specific.

A. National and Regional Land and Water Organizations' Coordinating Committee (see quarterly report listing).

A. Jerry J. O'Connell. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Clarence H. Olson,[2] the American Legion, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., a chartered organization of war veterans.

B. The American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Started April 1, 1950. To be permanently employed. Salary, $7,000 per year, payable semimonthly on the 1st and 15th of each month. In addition, will be reimbursed for actual traveling expense and incidental expense which it is estimated will not exceed an average of $15 per month.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith: The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws, child welfare, not only for children of veterans, but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations, the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

[2] Registration with the Clerk only.

civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion; (a) due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills; (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion legislative commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session; (a) the American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session; (b) during the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time 3,376 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued; (c) the American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month; the Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session; (d) the American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Oglebay Norton & Co., the Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio; engineering and ore sales.

C. (1) Undetermined.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the development of iron ore deposits.

C. (3) No publications contemplated.

C. (4) (a) Month; (b) $510, per month; (c) Undetermined; (d) Amount undetermined to cover travel, printing (should there be any) and the like.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 381, Washington, D. C.; an association of Federal employees engaged in professional activities, the purpose of said association being to promote the professional interests of its members, the professional standards of Federal service, and the quality of professional service to the public.

C. (1) So long as Congress considers and enacts legislation affecting the classified employees of the Federal Government, the legislative interests of this organization will continue.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the organization are in large part but not exclusively exemplified by the bills which in the Digest of Public General Bills issued by the Library of Congress are indexed under the captions "Public officers and employees," "Retirement," and "Income tax exemption." Of these the only bill to which the organization has devoted any unusual measure of attention during the first quarter of 1950 has been the bill S. 1275, "To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended."

C. I. OPEDA newsletter: (a) Description: a printed three-fold 6-page quarterly publication. (b) quantity ublished: 3,200 copies; (c) Date of publication: February 1950; (d) Name of printer: the Trades Unionist; II. Circular regarding bill S. 1275: (a) Description: A mimeographed 3-page circular; (b) Quantity published: 2,000 copies; (c) Date of publication: February 27, 1950; (d) Name of printer: Batt, Bates & Co., Inc.

A. Jack A. Osherman,[1] member of firm of Gallagher, Osherman, Connor, and Butler, attorneys at law, Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Ballroom Operators Association, 3208 Second Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until H. R. 6000 is passed by the Senate.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are to oppose the inclusion of section 206 (a) of H. R. 6000 which would amend Section 1426 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to change the definition of "employee."

C. (4) The rate of compensation is a retainer of $15,000 for legal services and $10,000 additional for a successful termination of the matter, both payable to Gallagher, Osherman, Connor, and Butler; legal services include appearances before the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, whenever necessary, and legal advice and lobbying; the approximate period of employment will be until H. R. 6000 is passed by the Senate; the nature of expenses will be for matters incidental but very little expenses are anticipated; $5,000 of the $15,000 retainer has been paid to date.

A. Radner, Zito & Donoghue, attorneys, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Far East Line, Inc., 1'1 Battery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting merchant marine, including, without limitation, amendments to Shipping Act, 1916, and Merchant Marine Act, 1936, Transportation Act of 1940, appropriations related to regulatory agencies in field of transportation, etc.

C. (3) Not applicable.

C. (4) Compensation to be paid for legal services and related out-of-pocket disbursements if and when billed on a quantum meruit basis.

A. Raytheon Manufacturing Co. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Hugo J. Ripp, Room 301–10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; legislative agent of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 are the two bills that we are currently interested in; also any and all labor legislation, particularly affecting railway labor.

A. E. W. Rising. (See quarterly report listing.)

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin (see quarterly report listing).

A. Sterling St. John, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; consultant and representative on port and foreign-trade zone matters; also chairman, special committee on foreign-trade zones of the American Association of Port Authorities.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 1001) to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes; also H. R. 5332 (81st Cong.) to amend section 3 of the act of June 18, 1934, relating to the establishment of foreign-trade zones; in opposition to H. R. 4723 (81st Cong.) to amend the act of June 18, 1934, in order to extend foreign-trade zones privileges to certain types of warehouses.

C. (4) (a) No compensation; (b) no compensation; (c) at this time period indefinite; (d) anticipate no expenses beyond data of mutual interest to users, prospective users, and operators of foreign-trade zones to be reproduced and mailed thereto; and costs of keeping members of the American Association of Port Authorities informed on above legislation by mail, telegraph, or telephone.

A. Mary Salisbury, 629 North Gray Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; legislative director.

B. Communication Workers of America, CIO, Indiana Division, No. 56, 40 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Kerr bill, S. 1498.

C. (4) Paid for lost time from regular occupation; (c) indefinite; (d) unknown.

A. Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly (see quarterly report listing).

A. Henry P. Schmidt, room 301, Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.: legislative agent of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789 are the two bills that we are currently interested in. Also any and all labor legislation, particularly that affecting railway labor.

A. Walter F. Schulten, assistant to first vice president, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislative proposals affecting the production and marketing of bituminous coal.

C. (4) (a and b) No compensation to be received for legislative activities as such; (c) indefinite; (d) normal business expenses.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Federation of the Physicially Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

B. American Federation of the Physically Hadicapped, address and purpose listed under A.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 and H. R. 3095 and identical House bills, to establish a Federal commission (agency) on services for the physically handicapped; S. 458 and H. R. 3937 survey (census) of handicapped; S. 1538 and H. R. 1729 and identical House bills, to establish the National Cerebral Palsy Act; S. 659 and H. R. 3893, National Epilepsy Act; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or busses in interstate commerce; the foregoing are all our own bills; we have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this federation on national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication. Quantity printed varies.

C. (4) Remuneration would be based upon percentage of time spent on legislative work. In capacity as secretary of the federation this will vary.

A. W. Lee Shield, counsel, American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (see exhibit I).[2]

[1] Registration with the Secretary only.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (see exhibit I).[3]

C. (1) My legislative interest terminated on January 1, 1950, and therefore I have neither receipts nor expenditures to report in this quarter. I will not execute or submit any further reports unless such activity is resumed by me.

A. W. E. Sawyer, Jr.

B. Attapulgus Clay Co., 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (production and marketing fuller's earth).

C. (1) Through current session of the Congress.

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code (Section 114 (b) (4)) to include fuller's earth in these minerals entitled to percentage depletion, and possibly the amendment of H. R. 7622 so as to include fuller's earth therein.

C. (4) Registrant is paid an annual salary as secretary-treasurer and such portion thereof as is properly applicable to activity covered by the Lobbying Act will be reported in quarterly reports to be filed. At this time amount is indeterminate and indefinite, as are the expenses, which will largely be traveling, meals, carfare, etc., to be borne by employing company.

A. Jerome H. Spingarn, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., nature of business: advocacy of measures to strengthen and support the United Nations.

B. Foreign Affairs Research Council, United World Federalists, Inc., 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.; to strengthen United Nations with powers limited but adequate to assure peace.

C. (3) (a, b) Compensation monthly at rate of $708.34; (c) period of employment, indeterminate; (d) reimbursable expenses include travel, lodging, entertainment, office overhead, communications, etc.

A. O. R. Strackbein, chairman, National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Labor-Management Council, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., to promote security of employment and high levels of production by preventing the undermining of domestic labor standards and the breaking of prevailing price levels by imports which are offered at unfair prices as judged by our standards.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills relating to the tariff and foreign trade; Charter of the International Trade Organization; import programs.

C. (3) Statement of principles; statement of position with respect to ECA import program, third round of trade agreements, and ITO Charter, mimeographed March 23, 1950, 800 to 1,000 each.

C. (4) (a) Annual basis; (b) $4,000; (c) indefinite; (d) rent, clerical work, office supplies, duplicating and mailing, telephone, transporation, etc. Amount not yet determined; probably in neighborhood of $5,000, list attached [3] showing contributions made to organizing expenses of NL–MC, preceding beginning of its fiscal year (May 1).

A. Sutherland, Tuttle & Brennan, attorneys at law, 1012 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Joseph H. Young, law student, 8 Gildersleeve Wood, Charlottesville, Va.

C. (1) Until the passage of private claims bill, H. R. 6164.

C. (2) H. R. 6164.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (4) (a) and (b) compensation to be amount stated in H. R. 6164 (10 percent) if passed in present form; otherwise a reasonable amount; (c) same as 1, supra; (d) nominal (cab fare, etc.).

A. J. H. Walter, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Attapulgus Clay Co., 210 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.; clay products; the Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Through current session of the Congress.

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code (sec. 114 (b) (4)) to include fuller's earth in those minerals entitled to percentage depletion, and possibly the amendment of H. R. 7622 so as to include fuller's earth therein.

C. (4) Registrant is paid an annual salary as attorney and such portion thereof as is properly applicable to activity covered by the Lobbying Act will be reported in quarterly reports to be filed. At this time amount is indeterminate and indefinite, as are the expenses, which will largely be traveling, meals, cab fare, etc., to be borne by employing company.

A. J. W. Weingarten (see quarterly report listing).

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., executive director and secretary-treasurer of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia as well as managing editor of the Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Society is interested continuously in legislation affecting the public health.

C. (2) Society interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine.

C. (3) (a) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia; (b) 2,000 per month; (c) monthly, second or third week of each month; (d) the Waverly Press.

C. (4) (a) Receive in salary $10,000 per year, payable semimonthly; (b) permanent; (c) none anticipated by me.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc. (see quarterly report listing).

A. F. B. Wise, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer and Washington office manager of an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of domestic producers of inedible animal fats having national headquarters at the same address.

B. National Renderers Assocation, an unincorporated, nonprofit organization of domestic producers of inedible animal fats having national headquarters at 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Probably as long as this individual remains in this capacity with the indicated employer.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal, vegetable fat or oil as well as all general legislation affecting business, particularly small business.

C. (3) As secretary-treasurer and manager of the Washington national headquarters office of the National Renderers Association, part of the duties of the affiant consist in preparing and supervising the issue of periodical informational bulletins to approximately 275 members of the association. Such releases frequently contain reports on the status of legislation in the fields specified in (2) (C); in addition, the affiant, by virtue of being the chief corresponding officer of the group, occasionally is required to convey, to various congressional sources, the views of the National Renderers Association with respect to the type of legislation described in (2) (C); however, it is estimated that not more than 20 percent of the time and duties of this affiant are concerned with such procedures or have any relation whatsoever to congressional legislation.

C. (4) The affiant receives a fixed, monthly salary for his services as secretary-treasurer and Washington headquarters office manager of the association; in addition, the affiant receives monthly reimbursement for any cash advances made in connection with association activities such as postage for the informational bulletins sent out from Washington, local taxi fares in connection with matters pertaining to the association, limited entertainment expenses, etc., and reimbursement for out-of-town travel when on association business; as set forth in (3) above, it is estimated that not more than 20 percent of the sums so received by the affiant could be shown to have any relation whatsoever to legislative matters. The nature and approximate amount of such expenditures is expected to continue along the same lines as long as the affiant continues to be employed in this particular capacity or until such time as the objectives of the employer are altered or there is a redefining of the duties of this particular job. For expenditure amounts involved, see the registration statement of the National Renderers Association.

A. Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, National Board, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, National Board, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely, work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between national conventions.

C. (2) (a) (I) Amendment to the Displaced Persons Act; (II) Amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; (III) grants-in-aid for local public health departments; (IV) civil rights bills; (V) Federal aid to education; (VI) ratification of the Genocide Convention of the United Nations; (VII) opposition to equal rights amendment; (VIII) point 4; (b) (I) H. R. 4567; (II) H. R. 5856; (III) H. R. 5865; (IV) H. R. 4453; (V) H. R. 4643; (VI) no actual bill on ratification of the Convention regarding Genocide, (VII) equal rights bills; (VIII) S. 2917.

C. (3) One publication has been issued entitled "Taking a Hand in International Relations" in 1950; it did not deal with legislation; public affairs pamphlets (printed) are issued four times a year; they are not issued to promote specific pieces of legislation but are designed primarily as citizenship education. Occasional news letters are issued. these are mimeographed and at times give information on specific bills; They too, are intended primarily for citizenship education.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is by the month, (b) rate is approximately $160 a month for the person registering and a secretary, (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public affairs secretary; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted on the new composite form for the first calendar quarter 1950:

(NOTE.—In order to reduce space, the composite form used for quarterly reports is reproduced below. Questions are not repeated, only the answers are printed and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file two copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives:
This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.
Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT: To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.
"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.
Fill in the year in the box at the left of the "Report" heading below.

Year: 19____	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	P	1	2	3	4

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING—State name, business address, and nature of business:

B. EMPLOYER—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None." (If the work is done in the interest of one person, but payment therefor is made by another, list both persons as employers.)

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter: Please explain, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known.

3. In the case of each publication which the person filing has issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity published, (*c*) date of publication, (*d*) name of printer.

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. NOTE.—If this is a "Preliminary" Report, in addition to the other data in the space above, state: (*a*) whether compensation is to be paid by the day, by the month, or by the year; (*b*) what the rate of compensation is to be; (*c*) what the approximate period of employment will be; (*d*) what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

D. RECEIPTS (INCUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS)
(from which Expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests)

Receipts (other than loans)
1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services, i. e., salary, fee, per diem, etc.
6. $_____Other contributions received
7. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "6")
8. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
9. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "7" and "8")

Loans Received
Section 302 (a). "The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."
10. $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
11. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
12. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or More
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)
13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": _____
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total of $500 or more:
Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor ("Period" from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)*
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Expenditures (other than loans)
1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures
9. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others
Section 302 (b). "The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."
12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayments received during this Quarter

15. $_____If there is an employer, state what amount of the Expenditures for this Quarter has been or will be defrayed by such employer.

16. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More
In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following headings: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15 Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C. Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

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A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, post-office box 2169, South Portland, Maine; aid the social welfare of the retired and active members of the former Lighthouse Service.

B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association as above.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 6722 and H. R. 7192.

C. (3) General circular letters to all members of the association, stating status of bills. All reports mimeographed either on postals or letter approximately 1,200 each mailing.

D. (1) $1,791.20; (7) $1,791.20; (13) no.

E. (2) $130; (4) $189.75; (5) $120.58; (6) $47.46; (7) $332.41; (8) $11.40; (9) $831.60.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Strategic minerals, including manganese. Minerals bills: S. 2105, H. R. 834, H. R. 2767, H. R. 2777, S. 1223.

C. (3) (a) Circular letter; (b) 600; (c) January 3, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

C. (3) (a) Copy of Federal Court Decision No. 4985; (b) 500; (c) January 3, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

C. (3) (a) Circular letter; (b) 400; (c) March 27, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

C. (3) (a) Copy of letter to Arthur Capper from Harold Judson, Assistant Solicitor General, dated September 7, 1945; (b) 500; (c) March 27, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

D. (6) $825; (7) $825; (13) yes; (14) $500, Manganese, Inc., 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (4) $55.94; (5) $22.90; (6) $24.42; (7) $339.43; (8) $175; (9) $617.69; (16) $175, January 14, February 8, 1950, P. J. Baker, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., typing and research; $17.82, February 3, 1950, Hotel Occidental, Washington, D. C., meals for guests-miners interested in minerals bills; $26.90, February 13, 1950, Ace Letter Service, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing re minerals bills; $219.72, total.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Association is generally interested in any legislation which will affect the welfare of the aircraft industry. The only specific bill on which the association proposes to take a definite position is S. 2113, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act.

D. (1) $790.80; (7) $790.80; (13) yes; (14) $5,115.56, Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md.; $2,026.72, General Motors Corp., Aeroproducts Division, post-office box 1047, Municipal Airport, Dayton, Ohio; $24,053.85, General Motors Corp., Allison Division, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.; $1,322.11, Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif.; $552.91, Pioneer Parachute Co., Inc., Manchester, Conn.; $684.08, Radioplane Co., 7901 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, Calif.; $700, Reynolds Metals Co., 2500 South Thirty-ninth Street, Louisville, Ky. (NOTE.—No receipts other than dues are reported because no part of such receipts will be used in connection with legislative interests. The amount shown in line 1 of schedule D is 2.25 percent of the total dues received during the period. This percentage was determined as follows: (a) Total expenditures under schedule E, $3,457.23; (b) total expenditures during quarter for all purposes, $169,829.22; (c) expenditure included in (b) which was a mere passing on to Society of Automotive Engineers of money paid to AIA by aircraft engine companies for engine standards work to be performed by SAE, $15,900; (d) (b)—(c), $153,929.22; (e) (a) divided by (d), 2.25 percent.)

E. (1) $3,249.99; (4) $167.52; (9) $3,417.51; (16) $83.52, February 7, 1950, Franklin T. Baldwin, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., multigraphed letter transmitting to Members of Congress and Federal Government officials A Report on the Operations of the Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc.; $35.70, March 7, 1950, Franklin T. Baldwin, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., multigraphed letter advising certain Members of Congress of the shipment to them of the Aircraft Year Book for 1949 (neither of these publications was issued in connection with legislative interests; they were sent to Members of Congress for their information); $48.30, February 7, 1950, Commercial Litho Plate Making Co., 1011 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., plates for running on multilith the report on the operations of AIA (referred to above); $1,083.33, January 12, 1950; $1,083.33, February 8, 1950; $1,083.33, March 8, 1950; Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., salary of Bert C. Goss; Hill & Knowlton are retained as public-relations counsel; Mr. Goss is employed by them and devotes probably 75 percent of his time to acting as public relations director for AIA; $39.72, February 7, 1950, McGregor & Werner, 1640 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., preparation of copy for photographing on plates in connection with the report on the operations of AIA (referred to above). (NOTE.—In addition to Mr. Goss there are registered under Public Law 601, 79th Cong. our president and general manager, DeWitt C. Ramsey; the director of our traffic service, Harry R. Brashear; and our general counsel, Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee. Their salaries and retainers are paid for their services without any regard to any services in connection with legislation and consequently no part thereof was paid for legislative activities. In fact, during the quarter, none of them engaged in any such activities.)

A. Air Transport Association of America (filing this report under protest), 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of scheduled, certificated airlines.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills as follows: H. R. 42, 43, 73, 103, 141, 161, 205, 208, 306, 347, 393, 421, 448, 780, 804, 1008, 1228, 1327, 1540, 1564, 1734, 1838, 1843, 1895, 2032, 2100, 2165, 2299, 2407, 2543, 2651, 2657, 2845, 2908, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2945, 3183, 3374, 3488, 3538, 3550, 3656, 3658, 3714, 3844, 3846, 3905, 4082, 4199, 4217, 4290, 4298, 4321, 4550, 4636, 4751, 4786, 4801, 4946, 5064, 5163, 5173, 5185, 5396, 5468, 5510, 5560, 5561, 5621, 5735, 5808, 5919, 6103, 6136, 6151, 6352, 6538, 6546, 6549, 6558, 6563, 6605, 6636, 6641, 6775, 6828, 6842, 6924, 6928, 7126, 7158, 7190, 7191, 7241, 7333, 7382, 7429, 7430, 7767, 7769, 7870; House Joint Resolutions 331, 406; House Resolutions 46, 281; S. 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 237, 249, 181, 401, 402, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 424, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 442, 444, 445, 448, 450, 453, 455, 456, 636, 643, 789, 810, 822, 953, 954, 1009, 1029, 1077, 1095, 1103, 1281, 1431, 1603, 1763, 1832, 1836, 1888, 1908, 1946, 1980, 2056, 2059, 2212, 2301, 2330, 2435, 2437, 2438, 2498, 2627, 2751, 2759, 2875, 2984, 3069, 3147, 3173, 3295; Senate Joint Resolutions 27, 92; Senate Resolutions 34, 50.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (1) $5,548.94; (7) $5,548.94; (13) yes; (14) the association receives its contributions from its members on the basis of a semi-annual estimate of operating budgets for its various departments for the following 6-month period; no contributions are earmarked at the source or by the association for purposes within the purview of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; our allocations in this report are arrived at by prorating our reported expenditures on the same basis as our members paid their dues to the association for the first 6 months of 1950; $1,025.30, American Airlines, 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $699.[illegible], Eastern Air Lines, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $581.61, Pan American Airways, 135 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $725.13, Trans-World Airlines, 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $866.13, United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $1,650.81, 33 members contributing less than $500 (as allocated); total $5,548.94.

E. (2) $4,967.61; (4) $537.63; (8) $43.70; (9) $5,548.94.

A. Mr. Wayne B. Albers, 7 McGinley Building, West Palm Beach, Fla.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The Townsend plan for national insurance; H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136; S. 2181.

D. (5) Approximately $40 per week; (7) approximately $480; (13) no.

E. (7) $380; (8) $380; (9) $380.

A. Nels Peter Alifas, 303 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; legislative representative of District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

C. (1) Until my present term of office expires December 31, 1951, or earlier if I retire.

C. (2) Lobbying, i. e., supporting or opposing as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general. Not more than 20 percent of my time was spent on this work during first quarter of 1950. For further particulars see explanation of C (2) hereto attached.

C. (3) District No. 44 has discontinued its publication of the Federal Machinist. Last issue was for September 1949. I do not recall having any other material printed bearing on legislation during the first quarter of 1950, other than mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 468 persons, and individual letter imparting information about the status of legislation; answering inquiries relating thereto, and perhaps suggesting in response to inquiries that they write their Senators and Congressmen.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $25; (7) $2,024.98; (13) no.

E. (7) $25; (9) $25; (15) $25.

Explanation of item A: I am president of District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, and chief executive of that organization. As a part of my duties I am expected to support or oppose as the case may be legislation of interest to the membership practically all of which consists of employees of the Federal Government and those who have been retired. Among my other duties are service on Government wage boards or making appearances before them. Taking up grievances and discussing conditions of employment with many Government agencies in the executive branch of the Government where our members are employed. Conducting organizing campaigns to keep up our membership. Answering a variety of correspondence; making reports; sending out circular letters; supervising employees of the district office; attending numerous conferences among my associates in the labor movement and with departmental officials; and attending conventions.

Section 307 of the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 seems to hold that lobbying reports must be made out by organizations and individuals "the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) The passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of

any legislation by the Congress of the United States."

Since lobbying on legislation may conceivably regarded as not the principal purpose for the operation of District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, because far less than half of my time and that of my associates is spent on these endeavors, perhaps we would not be required to file these reports and thereby incur the penalties which are imposed for statements which are deemed to be not correct, i. e., "false."

Shortly after the passage of the Lobbying Act of 1946, "Judge" Joseph Padway, attorney for the A. F. of L., after examining the act concluded that the A. F. of L. international unions affiliated therewith, and similar bodies of labor, were not required to file reports as organizations because they did not exist solely or even in major part for the purpose of influencing legislation; and that only agents of these associations who were assigned lobbying duties were obliged to file reports.

However, this report is being filed, as have its predecessors, because I aim to be a law-abiding citizen and comply with the law regardless of advice of attorneys to the contrary.

In further explanation of C (2), during the first quarter of 1950, I have opposed the enactment of H. R. 4964, the title of which is "To provide for a fair and equitable allocation of work on naval vessels between Government and privately owned shipyards," and the purpose of which is to assign certain overhaul and repair work for the Navy to private contractors, whereas the current practice is to have most of this work done in the Government's own naval shipyards. I have opposed S. 2862, the purpose of which is to repeal or modify certain sections of the Vinson-Trammell Act of March 27, 1934, so that the Navy Department be not required to perform certain work in its own establishments but that the work may be let to private contractors. I have opposed H. R. 6827, regarded as a companion bill to S. 2862, for the same reasons. I have opposed the Douglas (Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois) amendment to the deficiency bill, H. R. 7207, the effect of which amendment would have reduced the amount of annual leave to Federal employees who receive it from 26 days per year to 20 and the sick leave from 15 days to 12 days. I am expected to oppose or support as the case may be any other bills or legislative proposals that affect either favorably or unfavorably the working conditions of Government employees; and upon direction from the international president, or the general executive council of the I. A. of M., or with their approval, any legislation affecting organized or unorganized labor in general, such as the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, or the enactment of social-security legislation such as that contemplated by H. R. 6000.

Explanation of item D (5): $1,999.98 was the salary due me during the first quarter of 1950 as president of District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists. This is compensation for my services of all kinds, a part of which is looking after legislative matters of interest to our organization, which, during the first quarter of 1950 did not take up more than 20 percent of my time.

Explanation of item D (6): $25 is the amount by which I have been reimbursed during the first quarter of 1950 for expenses which I have incurred in taxi service and for occasional meals and refreshments incident to legislative work.

Comment on item D (14): My entire salary and expenses are paid by one "person," i. e., District No. 44, of the International Association of Machinists.

Explanation of item E (15): See explanation to item D (6).

Explanation of item E (16): Of the sum of $25 noted in item D (6) above, none of it was expended on any one item amounting to $10.

The affidavit attached requires me to swear that my statement to the questions propounded are "complete, as I verily believe." It would be impossible within the limit of time I have at my disposal to make a "complete" statement, if that means covering all details. However, I regard this statement as "complete" in the sense that I have made a statement of my legislative activities sufficiently explicit as well as generalized to indicate the nature of my legislative work.

A. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an educational nonprofit organization promoting higher education for women.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing and are within framework of a program voted by membership at biennial convention.

C. (2) Federal aid to education, S. 246 (except sec. 6); H. R. 7160, library bill; S. 130; H. R. 874, repeal of Federal oleo tax (support principle but no specific bill); ECA and point 4 program, S. 3304 and H. R. 7797; school-construction and teacher-pay legislation (no specific bill yet); oppose equal rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25; displaced persons bill as passed by House, H. R. 4567.

C. (3) Mimographed materials on status of current legislation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative program chairmen.

E. (4) $69.44; (6) $79.80; (9) $149.24.

A. American Booksellers Association, 31 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Our interest in legislation is continuous.

C. (2) This association is interested in all legislation in any way affecting the interests of books and booksellers. Currently, we are specifically interested in S. 1103 and H. R. 2945.

C. (3) During the last quarter the association sent a mailing of 1,500 leaflets to its members on February 20, 1950, concerning H. R. 2945.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $60.98; (9) $60.98; (16) $60.98, February 23, 1950, ABC Mailing Service, 10 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., printing and mailing circulars on H. R. 2945.

A. American Cemetery Association, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; professional association serving educational interests of cemeteries in United States and abroad and organized to maintain high ethics.

B. See attached list of members.[3]

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue permanently on all bills pertaining to cemeteries or their interests.

C. (2) All national cemetery bills; all bills pertaining to burial allowances or burial.

C. (3) The Myth of Something for Nothing; 10,000 copies, December 9, 1948, Byrum Lithographing Co., Columbus, Ohio; A Statement Of Our Case, 10,000 copies, August 10, 1949, Allen Press, Columbus, Ohio. (Copies of both publications attached.[3])

D. See financial statement below.

E. See financial statement below.

[3] Not printed. Filed in Clerk's office.

	Jan. 1 through Mar. 31, 1950	1950 budget
INCOME		
1950 membership dues	$12,814.00	$15,250.00
Special voluntary payment fund	584.19	2,132.00
Annual convention	200.00	13,897.75
Subscriptions and publications	50.50	200.00
Educational conference and meetings	505.00	700.00
Miscellaneous income (includes delinquent dues, office rental, etc.)	280.00	----------
Total	14,433.69	32,179.75
EXPENSES		
Salaries	2,668.10	10,674.00
Auditor's fees	90.00	100.00
Rent, light, etc	374.48	1,000.00
Travel, and other employees' expense	178.11	1,200.00
Traveling expenses, board members and committee expenses:		
Executive committee	278.94	----------
President's office	----------	600.00
Secretary-treasurer's office	----------	100.00
Legislative committee	46.88	950.00
Educational committee	693.47	675.00
Membership committee	156.51	250.00
Joint Monument Study Committee	170.62	250.00
Meeting expenses:		
1950 convention	151.70	9,213.75
1951 convention	33.05	----------
Publications and printing (ACA Bulletin)	239.35	5,206.00
Office supplies and expenses	183.11	675.00
Telephone and telegraph	49.38	225.00
Postage and express	54.39	400.00
Insurance and taxes	127.24	205.00
Publications and subscriptions	----------	56.00
Office furniture, fixtures, and equipment	71.07	50.00
Miscellaneous expense	10.00	350.00
Total	5,576.40	32,179.75

A. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Cook Building, San Juan de Letran, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years.

C. (2) Internal Revenue Code, section 116 (a) (to exempt from United States income taxes, income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad).

D. (13) No. The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, during the first quarter of 1950, paid fees and expenses for A. E. Brooks in the amount of $1,426.31, which are itemized under schedule E, expenditures.

E. (2) $1,250; (6) $16.06; (7) $160.25; (9) $1,426.31; (16) $122.25, January 11, 1950, American round-trip airline ticket from Fort Worth, Tex., to Mexico, D. F.; $18, January 11, 1950, hotel expense, Del Prado Hotel, Mexico, D. F.; $14, January 11, 1950, meals; $6, January 11, 1950, taxi and tips; $2.80, January 11, 1950, telegram; $13.26, February 11, 1950, long distance from Fort Worth, Tex., to Acapulco, Mexico; $1,250, February 11, 1950, fee paid by American Chamber of Commerce to A. E. Brooks.

A. American Coalition, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. (See note under sec. C.)

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) See resolutions of American Coalition enclosed. American Coalition is a patriotic, nonprofit organization representing organizations of like character, the purpose of which is to promote patriotism and a better understanding of the American form of government and to preserve it against attack. This report is being filed to avoid any question as to the duty of American Coalition to file reports under the statute and is not to be deemed an admission that the statute requiries it to file such a report.

C. (3) Seventeen thousand copies statement on world government and open letter to Senator MAHONEY on world government; 125,000 reprints of various speeches of Members of Congress secured from Public Printer.

D. (2) $2,588; (4) $136.13; (7) $2,724.13; (13) yes; (14) Mr. H. S. Richardson, Greensboro, N. C., $1,000.

D. (2) $750; (4) $2,619.38; (5) $614.28; (6) $137.17; (8) $152.14; (9) $4,272.97; (16) $165, January-March, Smoot Sand & Gravel Corp., Washington, D. C., office rent; $50, January 5, L. Dawson, 30 Kennedy Street NE., Washington, D. C., annual-meeting expense; $102.90, January 9, Collector of Internal Revenue, withholding tax; $10.72, January 9, M. S. Ginn, New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $357.84, January 11, Public Printer, reprints of Congressmen's speeches; $650.85, January-March, Flora A. Walker, Kennedy Warren, Washington, D. C., salary; $243.80, January 14, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., reprints; $406, January 16, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., reprints; $404.55, February 6, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., reprints; $60, January 26, various typists, addressing envelopes, etc.; $153.45, January 30, various typists, addressing envelopes, etc.; $15.25, February 7, various typists, addressing envelopes, etc.; $35, February 6, various typists, addressing envelopes, etc.; $10, February 24, various typists, addressing envelopes, etc.; $182.27, January 30, National Republic, Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $40.80, February 8, National Republic, Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $184.62, February 13, National Republic, Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $22.44, February 24, National Republic, Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $48.45, March 8, National Republic, Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $22.29, February 10, Ace Letter Service, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $17.65, February 17, Ace Letter Service, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $306.30, February 15, Argyle Press, addressing and shipping; $48, February 15, Master Reporting Co., Washington, D. C., annual-meeting expense; $21.42, March 1, Campbell Photo Service, photostats; $11.59, March 4, M. S. Ginn, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $145, March 7, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., reprints; $137.17, January-March, Chesapeake & Potomac Telegraph Co., telephone service.

A. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York 10, N. Y.; immigration and naturalization legislation.

C. (1) To continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Immigration and naturalization legislation (more than 50 bills pending, in which interest exists).

C. (3) The Lamp, monthly publication; 2,500 monthly.

D. (13) No.

A. American Cotton Shippers Association and its six affiliated associations—Arkansas Cotton Trade Association, Atlantic Cotton Association, California-Arizona Cotton Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Texas Cotton Association—318 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn. Article 2 of articles of incorporation: "The purposes for which this corporation is formed are: To organize and maintain a cotton association and to provide and maintain suitable offices and rooms for the conduct of its business, such offices and rooms to be located in such cities and/or towns in the United States and/or in foreign countries as may be deemed necessary or expedient; to adopt rules and regulations governing transactions between its members; to collect, compile, prepare, and disseminate statistical material relative to the cotton trade and other information of interest to its members; to properly lay before legislative bodies the views of the trade as a whole regarding laws existent or laws proposed affecting the cotton industry; to cooperate and treat with cotton exchanges, cotton shippers' associations, cotton buyers' associations, cotton manufacturers' associations, compresses, gins, and individuals in the United States and in any foreign country in evolving rules, regulations, and practices governing the cotton trade which shall be fair to all concerned, thereby increasing confidence and eliminating misunderstandings between buyer and seller, making it possible for cotton to be handled on a narrower margin of profit and expense between the producer and consumers; to maintain offices, agencies, and/or arbitrators in such buying markets of the world as may be deemed expedient from time to time; to act within its legal rights as a reliable clearinghouse for credit and collection information in the trade; to develop, establish, and maintain rules and principles of fair play in trade relations, thus stamping out, insofar as practicable, unfair competition; to engage in cooperative advertising or in the development of the public relations in the various interests concerned with the cotton trade to the end that a better understanding may exist of the services rendered the cotton industry by the cotton merchant or shipper; to cooperate intelligently in taking action in transportation and traffic problems as are national and international, and not sectional in their scope; to cooperate intelligently with the various governmental departments at Washington organized for the purpose of investigating, regulating, fostering, or developing certain industries and trades, such as the various branches of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Federal Trade Commission, Internal Revenue Department, and with all Federal and State governmental departments and to furnish to such departments, when the occasion demands, the views of the trade as a whole; finally to foster, promote, and develop the cotton industry of the United States, and to engage in all such activities in connection with the cotton industry as come within the province of a trade association." This filing is intended to cover the six affiliated associations mentioned above for the period from January 1, 1950, through March 31, 1950. National affairs are handled almost exclusively through the American Cotton Shippers Association, but, in view of the fact that all income, except that resulting from the maintenance of domestic arbitration boards, if any, orignates through the affiliated associations, it is requested that their names be indexed also against this filing.

C. (1) During the life of the corporation.

C. (2) All national legislation affecting the cotton industry—(a), (b), (c).

D. (1) $76,734.07; (7) $76,734.07; (13) no; (14) the American Cotton Shippers Association has not at any time since the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 collected or received money to be used principally to aid, and its principal purpose has not been to aid, in the accomplishment of the passage or defeat of any legislation or to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress. This report is filed solely in deference to the view of the Department of Justice which is believed erroneous and contrary to law. The income of the American Cotton Shippers Association is derived as follows: $25 annual dues collected for its account by each of the affiliated associations from each individual member of said affiliated associations whose headquarters is located in such associations; per-bale purchase fees collected by each of the affiliated associations for the account of the American Cotton Shippers Association on each bale of cotton purchased by the individual members at the rate of three-fourth cent per bale; export fees collected by each of the affiliated associations for the account of the American Cotton Shippers Association on each bale of cotton shipped for export, Canada not being considered an export country, by the individual members at the rate of 2 cents per bale. During the period from January 1, 1950, through March 31, 1950, the affiliated associations collected for and remitted to the American Cotton Shippers Association the following amounts: Arkansas Cotton Trade Association, Little Rock, Ark., $5,110.84; Atlantic Cotton Association, Atlanta, Ga., $5,300.02; Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, Oklahoma City, Okla., $1,719.69; Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Memphis, Tenn., $23,235.42; Texas Cotton Association, Waco, Tex., $41,368.10; total, $76,734.07. No revenue was received from any of the domestic arbitration boards maintained jointly by the association and the manufacturers' association during this period.

E. (2) $250; (4) $43.75; (5) $550; (6) $100; (9) $943.75.

A. American Council of Style & Design, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) No specific interest in any statutes or bills now before the House or Senate. Interest of council is in securing adequate legislation to protect original commercial styles and designs on textile fabrics and other commodities.

D. (13) No.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., professional society.

C. (1) Legislative interests of the American Dental Association will be of an indefinite duration.

C. (2) National health insurance: Senate bills 5, 1456, 1679, 1805, 1581, 1969, 1979, 2211, 2584, 2940; House bills 345, 783, 4312, 4918, 4931, 6766, 5087, 6982, 5162, 6727, 4840. Maternal and child health services: Senate bills 904, 2352, 1411, 3102; House bills 4465, 4725, 4841, 5393, 6200, 5567, 5835, 3942, 4089, 4114, 4135, 4147, 4921, 4157, 4240, 4244, 4245, 4297, 4352, 4426, 4460, 4784, 5284, 4230, 4999, 5838, 6201, 6202, 7396, 7400, 7577, 7666, 7886. Federal aid for health purposes: Senate bills 132, 522, 205, 231, 614, 1106, 2962, 870; House bills 269, 785, 5830, 5865, 6980, 2176, 2567, 3025, 3515, 3737, 4126, 4215, 4763, 4771, 5903, 6566, 6634, 2422, 7418, 1253, 2645, 2892, 3377, 3984. Armed services and Veterans' Administration health and personnel: Senate bills 108, 1205, 2380, 1759, 1843, 2008, 2248, 2249, 2334, 2541; House bills 1637, 3479, 6023, 4516, 5118, 3210, 6150, 3209, 5794, 7277, 6176, 1523, 3208, 5216, 5324, 6022, 8033, 4384. Dental research: Senate bills 247, 2737, 2272; House bills 12, 185, 311, 359, 1845, 2308, 2751, 4846, 5669, 6478, 6539, 3333, 7786. Dental aid to education: Senate bills 1453, 1581; House bills 3828, 3894, 2525, 5940, 2524, 7235. Skilled aliens and displaced persons: Senate bills 1842, 2486, 2273, 2884; House bills 1344, 2692, 2018, 2788, 4567. Federal Department of Health: Senate bills 1581, 2060, 2940; House bills 184, 782, 1402. Miscellaneous: Senate bills 1103, 1603; House bills 2945, 3195, 3220, 139, 258, 447, 2371, 2693, 2980, 3033, 3089, 2135, 2136, 2211, 2743, 4203, 4582, 6000, 6297. The foregoing bills are listed according to general-purpose categories. While the association is not necessarily interested in the individual text of each bill, the general scope of each bill comes within some field in which the association is interested, and therefore bills falling into these categories are analyzed and followed by the Council on Legislation. Where the text of the bill or the broad, general purpose is covered by association policy, as expressed in the official actions of the house of delegates of the asosciation, the council takes an active interest in the fate of the bill, and if public hearings are held, requests the right to appear before the appropriate committee.

C. (3) Publications: The asosciation publishes officially at regular intervals the following publications: (a) Journal of the

American Dental Association, Journal of Oral Surgery, ADA News Letter. The Journal of the American Dental Association is sent to each member. The Journal of Oral Surgery is sent to those persons who subscribe individually. The ADA News Letter is sent to all officers, trustees, and council members and to individual subscribers. The Journal of Oral Surgery contains neither articles nor editorials of legislative importance. The ADA News Letter from time to time contains news items concerning the status of legislation of interest to the dental profession. The Journal of the American Dental Association from time to time carries articles reporting on the activities of the council on legislation, articles dealing with current bills of general interest, and editorials explaining the American Dental Association's position with regard to pending legislation. None of these publications has for its principal purpose legislative matters of a lobbying nature and any effect upon legislation which they may have is only indirect. The American Dental Association also publishes from time to time pamphlets relating to various matters of dental interest, occasionally these will deal with a subject matter which is also a legislative proposition. Pamphlets published or distributed within the current quarter, which may have some legislative impact, are: Symposium on Dentistry's Participation in Health Plans, a compilation of papers presented before the American College of Dentists, some of which relate to dentistry's interest in compulsory health insurance bills; (b) 80,000 copies of this pamphlet were made available to the American Dental Association by the American College of Dentists, and were distributed by the American Dental Association; (c) date of publication not known; (d) name of printer, Waverly Press, Baltimore, Md. This symposium was a reprint from the fourth quarter 1949 issue of the proceedings of the American College of Dentists. The second pamphlet, printed by the Raynor Lithographing Co., Chicago, Ill., in February 1950, is entitled "A Dental Health Program for the Community, State, and Nation." It sets forth the program of the American Dental Association as adopted by the house of delegates at the annual meeting in San Francisco in 1949. It was given widespread distribution, and each Member of Congress received a copy. It is not a legislative propaganda pamphlet but is a restatement of a fundamental plan which was begun by the American Dental Association early in 1930 as a program for improving the dental health of the country.

The duties of the council on legislation, as set out in the bylaws of the asosciation, are (a) to protect and further the interests of the public and the dental profession in matters of patents, legislation, and regulations, and to make recommendations and plans to the board of trustees in conformity with policies approved by the house of delegates; (b) to disseminate information which will assist the constituent and component societies in their problems involving the enactment and enforcement of legislation involving the dental health of the public or the practice of dentistry.

D. (1) $16,757.52; (3) $8,000; (7) $24,757.52; (13) no.

E. (2) $8,942.04; (4) $5,959,34; (6) $117.58; (7) $1,515.48; (8) $223.08; (9) $16,757.52; (16) $2,250, January 1–March 31, Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as counsel for council on legislation; $2,250, January 1–March 31, Herbert H. Bain, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as director of public relations; $900, January 1–March 31, B. J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as legislative assistant; $920.08, January 1–March 31, O. O. Norberg, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as secretary to Mr. Garvey; $622.58, January 1–March 31, Helen Hofener, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as stenographer; $712.09, January 1–March 31, Claire Danziger, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as writer; $608.28, January 1–March 31, Margo Davies, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as stenographer; $550.92, January 1–March 31, Helen Hogan, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., salary as clerk; $372.50, January 1–March 31, Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago Ill., reimbursement for travel expense and entertainment; $40, February 6, W. R. Alstadt, 610 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark., per diem for attendance at conference meeting; $55, February 6, Bruce R. Kurtz, 960 East Green Street, Pasadena, Calif., per diem for attendance at conference meeting; $156.12, February 6, Paul E. Jones, Farmville, N. C., reimbursement for travel and per diem for attendance at conference meeting; $157.40, February 6, Thomas J. McDermott, 821 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, reimbursement for travel and per diem for attendance at conference meeting; $148.11, February 6, E. Harold Gale, 142 Washington, Albany, N. Y., reimbursement for travel and per diem for attendance at conference meeting; $91.38, January 15, E. Harold Gale, 142 Washington, Albany, N. Y., reimbursement for travel and per diem for Washington meeting; $117.54, February 10, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., train fare for Francis J. Garvey; $377.43, March 1, American Air Lines, transportation from Los Angeles, Calif., and Little Rock, Ark., and return for Bruce R. Kurtz and W. R. Alstadt; $91.38, February 1, Gerald G. Gross, editor, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., subscription to Washington Report on the Medical Sciences; $18, March 1, American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., subscription to American Medical Association Journal; $1,172.29, February 28, Raynor Lithographing Co., Chicago, Ill., for printing pamphlets A Dental Health Program, etc.; $379.99, March 7, Sferas Co., Chicago, Ill., cards for insertion in pamphlets; $336.74, March 8, Garden City Envelope Co., Chicago, Ill., envelopes for mailing pamphlets; $3,660, February 24, Waverly Press, Baltimore, Md., distribution cost on Symposium on Dentistry's Participation in Health Plans; $410.32, January 23, United States post office, Chicago, Ill., postage for mailing A Dental Health Program, etc.; total, $16,398.15.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill. (211 North La Salle Street), Washington, D. C. (261 Constitution Avenue NW.); the American Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization with a membership of farm families in 45 States and the insular possession of Puerto Rico. It has approximately 1,400,000 farm family members. As a general farm organization it carries on an educational program involving the interests of farmers of a social, educational, and economic character.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been existent since its organization early in 1920 and no doubt will continue during the coming years.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Farm Bureau Federation cover primarily the fields of legislation affecting agriculture directly.

C. (3) The American Farm Bureau Federation publishes periodically two publications—one is known as The Nation's Agriculture, with a circulation of approximately 1,400,000, issued monthly to all of its members of record. In addition to The Nation's Agriculture it publishes a newsweekly. This is published semimonthly and has a circulation of approximately 29,000. This is circulated among the officers and directors primarily of the State farm bureaus and the county farm bureaus. The Nation's Agriculture is published by the Cable Bros. Co., of Mount Morris, Ill., and the newsweekly is published by the Prairie Press, 1230 West Washington, Chicago, Ill.

D. (1) See below; (13) no.

E. (1) See below.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization having State farm bureaus as members. Such State farm bureaus which are members are in 45 States and also the insular possession of Puerto Rico. Substantially all of the income of the organization comes from dues which at this time are 50 cents per individual farm family.

The American Farm Bureau Federation maintains its home office in the city of Chicago, Ill., at 221 North LaSalle Street, and also maintains an office in the city of Washington, D. C., at 261 Constitution Avenue NW. In these two offices are staff personnel and secretarial and clerical personnel. This personnel is engaged largely in the development of the organization and the putting out of publications and the magazines referred to. The Nation's Agriculture is its house organ, with a circulation of approximately 1,400,000, and is circulated to all of its farm-family members. It also puts out a semimonthly printed newsletter with a circulation of approximately 29,000.

The American Farm Bureau Federation performs no lobbying service for any person. It receives no gifts or loans from any person for the purpose of influencing legislation in any way. There are certain of its officers and staff members who do make contacts with members of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives. These persons are on a monthly-salary basis. They receive no contributions or gifts from other persons and perform no lobbying service for any person other than their employer, namely, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Statement of income and expense, 4 months ended March 31, 1950:

Income: Membership dues collections from State organizations, $413,144.83; investment income from reserve set up for future operation expenses, $12,237.17; news letter subscriptions, $949.39; miscellaneous, $2,857.50; total income, $429,188.89.

Expenses: The expenses for the office of the president, secretary-treasurer, and several departments of the organization, including travel, rent, telephone and telegraph, secretarial and clerical expenses, stationery and supplies, light, postage, and incidentals for the period of this statement, total, $242,050.29.

NOTE.—No part of the foregoing disbursements was made to any person to influence legislation except as the registered persons in the employment of the association are needed to meet salaries and travel and sustenance expenses. There were no gifts or loans made to anyone.

A. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

C. (3) American Federationist, Organization journal; quantity, 140,600 per month, published monthly; printed by Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $30,643,79; (4) $360.14; (7) $31,003,93; (13) No. During the period of this report, January 1, 1950, to March 31, 1950, the American Federation of Labor did not receive funds which were earmarked for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization act. Item D (1), "Dues and Assessment," represents 4.1 percent of total receipts. Item (4) represents 12½ percent of total receipts.

E. Amount shown as paid to Ransdell, Inc., representing cost of estimated portion of material contained in publication American Federationist, which might be regarded as

falling within purposes designated in section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Amounts shown as paid to Leon Lobe Co. and Furman Feiner & Co. represent estimated portion of material contained in publications and broadcasts which might be regarded as falling within purposes designated in section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946: $4,700.85, January 1-March 31, Ransdell, Inc., 806 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing; $1,663.57, January 1-March 31, Leon Lobe Co., newspaper advertising; $10,335.62, January 1-March 31, Furman Feiner & Co., radio; $1,517.10, January 1-March 31, postage on American Federationist; $2,600, January 1-March 31, W. C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $125.92, January 1-March 31, W. C. Hushing, expense; $2,210, January 1-March 31, W. J. Mason, 311 Holly Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary; $332.50, January 1-March 31, W. J. Mason, expense; $2,210, January 1-March 31, G. D. Riley, 2100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $189, January 1-March 31, G. D. Riley, expense; $252.31, January 1-March 31, K. Sykora, 1301 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $706.52, January 1-March 31, M. C. Scanlon, 2030 Hamlin Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $845, January 1-March 31, I. H. Engler, 4227 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $828.60, January 1-March 31, E. V. Adams, Route 1, Vienna, Va., salary; $704.49, January 1-March 31, H. K. Brynarski, 3116 Channing Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $652.31, January 1-March 31, A. Terris, 4603 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $270, January 1-March 31, P. Freschi, 1645 Crittenden Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; total salaries, $11,279.23; total expenses, $647.42; total salaries and expenses, $11,926.65; $500, January 1-March 31, estimated portion of general expenditures for postage, telephone, telegrams, stationery, supplies, etc., which might be regarded as falling within purposes designated in section 307 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; $30,643.79, total for this quarter.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.: an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 and H. R. 3095 and identical House bills, to establish a Federal commission (agency) on services for the physically handicapped; S. 458 and H. R. 3937, survey (census) of handicapped; S. 1538 and H. R. 1729 and identical House bills, to establish the National Cerebral Palsy Act; S. 659 and H. R. 3893, National Epilepsy Act; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule, prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or buses in interstate commerce. The foregoing are all our own bills. We have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this Federation on national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time, by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication. Quantity printed varies.

D. (13) Yes; (14) International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, $2,500; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, $500; United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C., $2,500. Small percentage of dues are used, but much of work is for promotion of employment of handicapped.

E. (2) $600; (4) $500; (7) $226.10; (8) $300; (9) $1,626.10; (15) $1,626.10; (16) $500, Washington Plancgraph Co., Washington, D. C.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.; an association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and the Blue Cross plan.

C. (1) Continuing interest.

C. (2) The American Hospital Association is concerned about all legislation which may affect hospital care for the American people or which may affect the ability of hospitals to continue to render good care. Specific legislative interests follow: Hospital construction, S. 205, S. 231, H. R. 323, S. 614, H. R. 991, H. R. 1721, S. 1765, H. R. 2175, H. R. 2176, S. 2404, H. R. 2567, S. 2697, H. R. 3025, H. R. 3070, H. R. 3515, H. R. 3737, H. R. 4126, H. R. 4215, H. R. 4763, H. R. 4771, H. R. 4944, H. R. 5903; National Health, S. 5, Senate Resolution 16, H. R. 345, H. R. 783, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1679, S. 1805, S. 1969, S. 1970, S. 2008, S. 2940, H. R. 4312, H. R. 4313, H. R. 4874, H. R. 4918, H. R. 4919, H. R. 4920, H. R. 4921, H. R. 4922, H. R. 4923, H. R. 4924, H. R. 6727, H. R. 6766, H. R. 6819, H. R. 6932, H. R. 7418, H. R. 4925, H. R. 4926, H. R. 4927, H. R. 4928, H. R. 4929, H. R. 4930, H. R. 4931, H. R. 5087, H. R. 5162; Blue Cross, S. 1592, S. 2978; local public health units, S. 132, H. R. 267, S. 522, H. R. 785, H. R. 5830, H. R. 5865, H. R. 6981; child health, S. 904, S. 1411, S. 2352, H. R. 4089, H. R. 4114, H. R. 4135, H. R. 4147, H. R. 4157, H. R. 4240, H. R. 4244, H. R. 4245, H. R. 4291, H. R. 4297, H. R. 4352, H. R. 4426, H. R. 4465, H. R. 4660, H. R. 4725, H. R. 4784, H. R. 4841, H. R. 5284, H. R. 5393, H. R. 5567, H. R. 5835, H. R. 6200, H. R 6201, H R. 6202; welfare, H. R. 1258, H. R. 2645, H. R. 2892, H. R. 3984; medical education, S. 1453, S. 1679 (amendment), H. R. 1779, H. R. 2045; H. R. 3828, H. R. 3894, H. R. 5940; research—National Science Foundation, H. R. 12, H. R. 185, S. 247, H. R. 311, H. R. 359, H. R. 1845, H. R. 2308, H. R. 2751, H. R. 4846, H R. 5669; multiple sclerosis, 11 bills in all; cancer, H. R. 5625; arthritis and rheumatism, 5 bills; Alaska research, H. J. Res. 7, epilepsy, S. 659, H. R. 3893; leprosy, S. 704, S. 2761, H. R. 4030, H. R. 5234; venereal disease, S. 758, S. 2228; cerebral palsy, S. 1538, H. R. 1729, H. R. 3258, H. R. 3645; polio, H. R. 6253; chronic illness, Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, House Concurrent Resolution 29; general research, S. 1651, S. 2581, S. 2591, H. R. 3929, H. R. 3943, H. R. 5046, H. R. 6324; cabinet post, Senate Resolution 147, H. R. 184, H. R. 782, H. R. 1402, S. 2060, S. 2060 (amendment), H. R. 5175; Federal reorganization, House Resolution 343, S. 2272, H. R. 5182, H. R. 5965; veterans' hospital construction, Senate Joint Resolution 126, H. R. 2297, H. R. 2497, H. R. 2526, H. R. 3296, H. R. 6034, H. R. 7325; social security, Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, H. R. 258, H. R. 363, H. R. 447, H. R. 536, S. 1591, H. R. 2371, H. R. 2893, H. R. 3033, H. R. 3089, H. R. 3147, H. R. 3983, H. R. 4876, H. R. 5969, H. R. 6000, H. R. 6297, H. R. 7617; labor, S. 249, S. 249 (amendment), S. 653, H. R. 2032, H. R. 2033, H. R. 2870, H. R. 3228, H. R. 3647, H. R. 4272, H. R. 4290, H. R. 4596, H. R. 4618, H. R. 4620, H. R. 4811, H. R. 4914, H. R. 5856; public rights in labor disputes, 6 bills in all; oleomargarine tax repeal, H. R. 2023; surplus property, H. R. 809, S. 859, H. R. 4396, H. R. 6566, H. R. 6634,; displaced persons, H. R. 2018; dental assistance, S. 870, H. R. 2524, H. R. 2525; physically handicapped, (16 bills in all): S. 1066, H. R. 3937, H. R. 4348, H. R. 6084; expensive drugs aid, S. 1106; tax avoidance, H. R. 2976; women Army doctors, H. R. 4384; VD rapid treatment centers, H. R. 5504; sickness survey, S. 2211, S. 2584, H. R. 4840; Indian hospitals, S. 1953, H. R. 4815; health study, Senate Resolution 184; public works planning, S. 2116, mental hospitals, S. 2642; Alaska welfare, House Joint Resolution 403.

C. (3) Publications issued in connection with legislative interests follow: Statement of John H. Hayes, chairman, Council on Government Relations, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in support of certain provisions of H. R. 6000. Sent to institutional members February 1950: Bates Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C., mimeographed 150 copies, $42.67; Premier Letter Service, Chicago, Ill., duplicated 4,000 copies, $207.15; distributed to membership from Chicago office, postage and mailing, $79.34; total, $329.16. Letter to officers of State hospital associations reporting proposal to reduce Hospital Survey and Construction Act funds in omnibus House appropriation bill: dittoed in Washington office, 150 copies.

D. (1) $6,637.63; (7) $6,637.63; (13) No; (14) The Washington Service Bureau is not maintained for the principal purpose of influencing legislation. In fact, legislative activity is a very minor part of the services the American Hospital Association renders to its membership and the hospital field. The total amount shown includes all items detailed under "E. Expenditures," for salaries and travel at percents shown and also includes the total expenditures for printed matter, office overhead, telephone and telegraph, and all other expenditures of the Washington office. This total of $6,637.63 will on an annual basis represent approximately 6.5 percent of dues received from members of the association.

E. (2) $3,477.07 (see note 1); (4) $525.53; (5) $952.65; (6) $329.69; (7) $643.08 (see note 2); (8) $709.61; (9) $6,637.63; (16) (see note 3).

NOTE 1.—Item E (2) includes the following salaries: Albert V. Whitehall (50 percent of salary), $1,270.83; Dorothy V. Peterson (50 percent of salary), $362.49; Gail E. Shaw (50 percent of salary), $300; La Fon Beville (50 percent of salary), $200; George Bugbee (25 percent of salary), $1,343.75; total, $3,477.07. Only a minor part of the activities of the persons whose salaries are reported could be considered as involving legislation. Consequently the amount reported includes the indicated percentage of total salary although it is believed that the proportion of activities devoted to legislation is much less than the percentage indicated.

NOTE 2.—Covers 25 percent of travel reimbursement of George Bugbee, $415.93; 50 percent of travel reimbursement of Albert Whitehall, $227.15; total, $643.08.

NOTE 3.—No recipients of expenditures of $10 or more in connection with legislative interests other than expenses for printing items listed in C (3).

A. American Hotel Association,[5] 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; a trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

C. (3) No publications except bulletins to State hotel associations and to members thereof (not sent to nonmembers or general public).

D. (1) $112,769.32; (6) $19,714.88; (7) $132,484.20; (13) see following: The American Hotel Association is a federation of State hotel associations. These State hotel associations presently have a membership of approximately 5,862 hotels located throughout the United States. The State hotel associations pay dues to the American Hotel Association based upon the total number of hotel rooms in the hotels which are members of the particular State hotel association. These dues vary from 50 cents to $1 per year for each rentable room. During the period covered by this report the American Hotel Association received dues of $112,769.32. In addition, the American Hotel Association receives varying amounts each year from the American Hotel Association Directory Corp., a corporation which publishes a hotel directory known as the Hotel Red Book. During the period covered by this report the American Hotel Association received $18,308.25 from the American Hotel Association Directory

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

Corp. It also received $1,406.63 from miscellaneous sources, such as interest on Government bonds, etc. All of the receipts of the association are for general purposes and no allocation of funds is made for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation. The association maintains a (1) business-promotion department; (2) service department, which tests materials, makes purchase recommendations, reports on new developments relating to service operation, advice and reports on fire prevention, laundry, food preparation, etc.; (3) labor-management relations department, which advises members on contracts, negotiations and developments in the labor-relations field; (4) statistical department, which prepares data on the industry, accounting and analysis of business trends; (5) publications department, which keeps the industry advised through a news letter and an operations bulletin. The American Hotel Association employs approximately 40 persons and retains approximately 20 consultants. The American Hotel Association maintains an office in Washington, in the Tower Building, staffed by M. O. Ryan, Paul M. Hawkins, and two secretaries. Messrs. Ryan and Hawkins have registered under the Lobbying Act and have filed separate reports as employees of the American Hotel Association. These two Washington representatives' activities consist of handling association and members' problems, relations, etc., with approximately 30 Government offices, following legislation affecting the industry, obtaining information, data, etc., useful to the association and its members. The total expense of maintaining the Washington office, including salaries and all other items, for the period covered by this report was $10,928.86. The total expense of operating the Washington office has averaged less than 10 percent of the association income. Expenditures which might under any interpretation be said to have been made by M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins as employees of the American Hotel Association in an attempt to influence the passage or defeat of legislation by Congress represent a small percentage of the moneys expended in maintaining an office in Washington. The reported figure of $10,928.86 is the total expense of operating this office for the period covered by this report, including rent, salaries of personnel, traveling, and all other expenses. The expenses paid to M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins as employees of the association and as reported below represent the total expenses for which these employees were reimbursed for all purposes, whether incurred in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere. The smaller amount of expenses reported by said M. O. Ryan and Paul M. Hawkins in separate reports represent amounts expended by them in Washington, D. C., and only insignificant amounts thereof could under any interpretation be said to have been expended in connection with legislative interests. The association does not consider itself subject to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; however, it will file reports pending clarification of the act.

E. (2) See below; (8) see below; (16) M. O. Ryan, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., salary for first quarter of 1950, $3,550; expenses for first quarter of 1950, $1,495.37. Paul M. Hawkins, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., salary for first quarter, $2,050; expenses for first quarter of 1950, $150.93. Governmental affairs committee of the American Hotel Association, travel, hotel, and printing expenses, $4,827.30. Total, $12,073.60. (NOTE.—The above salaries represent entire compensation for services, only a small fraction of which might be said to be in connection with legislative interests. Expenses represent payments to taxicabs, railroads, restaurants, hotels, and airlines, etc., and only a small fraction thereof might be said to have been incurred in connection with legislative interests.)

A. The American Legion National Headquarters, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; classified as civic league for social welfare.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith: The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agricultural development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (a) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills; (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion Legislative Commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session. (a) The American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session. (c) During the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time 3,376 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued. (c) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session. (d) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (1) $101,543.61; (2) $1,377; (4) $8,893.45; (7) $111,814.06; (13) Yes; (14) $500; H. D. Hudson Co., 589 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (1) $25,568.18; (2) $9,379.15; (4) $4,401.51; (5) $1,239.39; (6) $483.65; (7) $2,699.49; (8) $2,860.81; (9) $46,632.18; (16) see explanation below:

Explanation of E (1): $214.74, January 6, Raymond R. McEvoy, 156 Porter Street, Stoughton, Mass., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $135.66, January 6, Frank LaRocco, 565 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $135.66, January 6, Olaf G. Olson, 1633 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $141.74, January 6, Thomas W. Byers, box 353, Thomaston, Conn., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $112.85, January 6, February 28, Herbert J. Jacobi, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $164.74, January 6, Francis J. McDonald, 76 Pearl Street, room 308, Portland, Maine, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $101.32, January 6, Ike E. Crawford, 130 West Randolph Street, Enid, Okla., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $129.25, January 6, Gray A. Mann, 601 Washington Street, Alexandria, La., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $115.70, January 6, B. A. Brooks, 1829 West Smallwood Drive, Raleigh, N. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $165.55, January 6, George F. Hickey, 55 Linden Street, Manchester, N. H., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $149.12, January 6, Ernest C. Smith, Bartow, Fla., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $245.20, January 6, 13, John Thomas Taylor, 6406 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $129.57, January 6, 13, Miles D. Kennedy, 3409 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $149.35, January 6, Edward McGinnis, 4000 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $187.26, January 6, March 9, 31, Edward McGrail, 710 Twenty-second Street, South Arlington, Va., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $111.51, January 6, Chas. W. Stevens, 601 McNeill Road, Silver Spring, Md., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $104.35, January 6, 8, February 28, Dr. H. D. Shapiro, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $118.99, January 6, T. O. Kraabel, 4323 Windom Place NW., Washington, D. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $103.96, January 6, Charles K. Dunn, 2437 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $149.39, January 6, John H. Burke, 26 Liberty Avenue, Medford, Mass., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $130.03, January 6, Nicholas Lynch, Jr., 32 Larose, Glen Falls, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $74.18, January 6, Aubrey Chambers, 162 South Prentiss Street, Jackson, Miss., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $83.49, January 6, Leonce R. Legendre, 4916 Westway Drive NW., Chevy Chase, Md., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $39.29, January 7, Charles C. Shaw, Paxton, Ill., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $164.84, January 7, John H. Walsh, 1020 Main Street, Waltham, Mass., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $143.57, January 7, February 9, John A. High, West Swanzey, N. H., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $80.05, January 7, Lee Ward, Paragould, Ark., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $151.37, January 7, B. A. Gates, 715 East Tenth Avenue, Denver, Colo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $101.20, January 7, George C. Monagan, 106 Midvale Terrace, Rochester, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $161.07, January 7, William S. Jones, 62A Leland Apartments, Plainfield, N. J., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $137.21, January 7, M. M. Markowitz, 115 S. Dover Avenue, Ventnor, N. J., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $76.17, January 7, James H. Jones, 1227 Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $115.70, January 7, R. C. Godwin, 507 Caswell Building, Raleigh, N. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $164.84, January 7, Coleman C. Curran, room 159, State House, Boston, Mass., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $136.66, January 7, Jack Williams, 309½ Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $197.16, January 7, James L. Boyle, 104 Main Street, Waterville, Maine, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $94.94, January

7, Hugh W. Overton, Montgomery, Ala., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $130.82, January 7, Wm. G. McKinley, 44 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $224.47, January 7, Seaborn Collins, box 386, Las Cruces, N. Mex., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $157.03, January 7, A. W. Hewitt, Broadway and Spruce Streets, Boulder, Colo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $150.40, January 7, A. Luke Crispe, Brattleboro, Vt., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $113.78, January 7, Frank A. Kantor, Yeadon, Pa., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $92.92, January 7, March 24, Lawrence W. Fenlon, 914 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $126.91, January 7, Dick Warren, Olustee, Okla., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $84.15, January 7, Tommy E. Jones, Beckley, W. Va., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $145.83, January 7, February 14, Donald Wilson, 129 Thompson Street, Clarksburg, W. Va., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $280.26, January 7, Samuel W. Bowe, Manchel Building, Grants Pass, Oreg., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $127.42, January 7, Rollin S. Armstrong, Mississippi Power & Light Co., Natchez, Miss., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $161.84, January 7, C. S. Campbell, 50 Garden Street, Barre, Vt., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $130.96, January 7, C. H. Janeway, 2732 Milton, Dallas, Tex., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $117.92, January 7, Fred Bramlage, 210 West Pine Street, Junction City, Kans., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $226.96, January 7, Max K. Mangum, 307 Darling Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $99.85, January 7, R. K. Wise, Cola, S. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $162.96, January 8, Jack Stallings, 3709 Engelke, Houston, Tex., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $265.09, January 8, Frank E. Moore, 1200 Eleventh Street, Douglas, Ariz., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $132.55, January 8, Claude B. Duval, post office box 95, Houma, La., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $178.70, January 8, Eugene F. Cochran, Providence, R. I., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $214.88, January 8, February 13, Herman F. Luhrs, 26776 Meadowbrookway, Lathrop Village, Birmingham, Mich., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $82.26, January 8, R. Gerald Barr, 314 Peoples Bank Building, Port Huron, Mich., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $146.73, January 8, Edmund H. Martin, post office box 375, Ocala, Fla., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $91.15, January 8, Bert B. Barney, Jr., Memphis, Tenn,. travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $126.49, January 8, Lemuel M. Stevens, Federal Street, Snow Hill, Md., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $121.30, January 8, William R. Mitchell, Tracy, Minn., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $91.20, January 8, Milton G. Boock, Lake City, Minn., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $280.38, January 8, Robert C. McCurdy, 1096 N. Holliston Avenue, Pasadena, Calif., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $280.38, January 8, John C. Dunn, 421 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $113.22, January 8, Wm. J. B. Regan, 46 Reamer Avenue, Bellemoor, Wilmington, Del., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $145.95, January 8, Howard I. Jacobs, 49 Winter Street, Willimantic, Conn., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $164.36, January 8, O. F. Jacquot, 325 South Durbin, Casper, Wyo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $60.17, January 8, Ben P. Manheimer, 1644 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $246.34, January 8, V. O. Overcash, Cut Bank, Mont., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $115.26, January 8, C. O. Christopherson, Yankton, S. Dak., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $88.87, January 8, Marshall F. Camp, Creston, Iowa, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $64.83, January 8, Bruce Henderson, 605 Union Savings & Trust Building, Warren, Ohio, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $100.67, January 8, Claude A. Brown, 1601 West Nineteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $285.27, January 8, 16, James P. Mulcare, 2587 Thirty-seventh Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $49.58, January 8, David H. Fleischer, 1209 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $127.84, January 8, Walter Alessandroni, Administration Building, Philadelphia, Pa., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $109.23, January 8, L. M. Stuckey, Lexington, Nebr., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $114.45, January 8, 16, Grant Morgan, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $48.87, January 8, James F. Burris, 1512 North Meridian Street, apartment 1, Indianapolis, Ind., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $172.97, January 8, Joe Spurlock, 1105 Electric Building, Fort Worth, Tex., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $43.62, January 8, Claude Sprowles, Frankfort, Ky., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $251.83, January 8, Harry Lewis, post office box 59, Carlin, Nev., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $56.79, January 8, Charles L. Larson, 129 East Main Street, Port Washington, Wis., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $168.50, January 8, C. M. Blackburn, Versailles, Ky., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $252.25, January 8, Herbert A. Davis, post office box 472, Okanogan, Wash., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $290.29, January 8, Stanley D. Cpffey, box 471, Oakland, Calif., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $57.71, January 9, Merle E. Schaad, Princeville, Ill., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $235.08, January 9, Henry A. Harn, Dubois, Idaho, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $118.45, January 10, Holland Mangum, 2558 North Decatur Road, apartment 2, Decatur, Ga., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $187.89, January 10, February 15, Edward H. Hayes, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $25.86, January 10, Homer W. McDaniel, Dunkirk, Ind., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $84.68, January 11, James H. McKinley, 2801 Rutland Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $42.10, January 11, Harry L. Jansen, 5933 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $122.72, January 12, Maxwell W. Wells, post office box 633, Orlando, Fla., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $104.35, January 12, D. R. Perry, Depositors National Bank Building, Durham, N. C., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $101.40, January 13, G. E. Heller, 403 Bedford Avenue, Bedford, Va., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $270.35, January 13, Earl Chandler, 1422 East State Street, Boise, Idaho, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $33.81, January 16, Harry Shaffer, 3798 Hyde Park Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $167, January 19, Edward J. Carney, 300 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $272.01, January 19, Robert C. Dillard, 1531 Southwest Montgomery Street, Portland, Oreg., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $128.83, January 20, James V. Demerest, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $302.60, January 23, Ivan D. Marsh, 225 Calle Manor, apartment 2, Hollywood, Riviera, Redondo Beach, Calif., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $63.24, January 25, Jerome F. Duggan, 610 Wainwright Building, 705 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $315.35, January 31, February 28, Elmer Sherwood, 3444 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind., travel, lodging, meals, attending meetings; $10, January 18, Royster & Askin, 1902 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind., chair rental for meeting; $55.39, January 19, February 14, 16, 26, March 29, Railway Express Agency, 259 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind., distribution of supplies; $223.21, January 25, February 21, Midwestern Stenographic Reporting, 1211 Roosevelt Building, Indianapolis, Ind., reporting meeting January 7–8, and copy of address by John Thomas Taylor; $50, January 31, Charles Werner, 409 East Forty-eighth Street, Indianapolis, Ind., sketch, What Price Economy; $16.48, February 3, Indiana Paper Co., 121–23 South Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 600 folders; $28.75, February 6, C. E. Crippin & Son, Print Craft Building, Indianapolis, Ind., 740 banquet programs printed; $241.81, February 7, Crescent Paper Co., 211–17 West Georgia Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 37,000 envelopes; $4,452.15, February 7, Cornelius Printing Co., 2457–59 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., printing circulars and mailing on Hoover plan; $523.60, February 7, Hotel Antlers, Indianapolis, Ind., dinner January 7; $129.09, January 8, John Sheffield, Quitman, Ga., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $84.74, February 13, 14, Plymouth Printing and Duplicating Co., 925 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing circulars; $225.81, February 14, Dr. Chas. W. Hoshall, 1015 North Walnut, Oklahoma City, Okla., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $162.41, February 14, Guy E. Bonney, 516 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $193.72, February 15, Bradley R. Taylor, box 459, Rhinelander, Wis., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $120.53; February 17, Ralph A. Johnson, box 25, Coeburn, Va., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $350.93, February 21, E. V. Cliff, Ortonville, Minn., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $25.07, February 17, March 17, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind., telephone service; $18, February 21, Master Reporting Co., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., transcript of remarks by Edward Hayes to junior chamber of commerce; $77.31, March 6, 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $65.50, March 8, Law Reporter Printing Co., 518 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing circulars, extract of Congressional Record; $1,265.45, January 31, February 17, 19, 28, Postmaster, Indianapolis, Ind., postage; $326.40, March 24, 31, Presentations, Inc., 2118 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., design and printing cover Hoover Recommendation Analysis, and preparation of charts; $112.75, March 24, W. E. Jeffrey, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $148.41, March 28, 31, Jack Oakey, 1120 North Pennsylvania Street, apartment 116, Indianapolis, Ind.; travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $436.94, March 31, Jack Little, 2449 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $156.95, March 31, Dr. L. R. Rowntree, DuPont Building, East Flagler Street and Second Avenue, Miami, Fla., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $122.42, March 31, Albert F. Jaques, care of Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., travel and expenses attending committee meeting; $373.07, March 31, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., meeting rooms, February 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; $49.20, miscellaneous expenses less than $10 paid to any one individual; $344.23, American Legion stationery and supplies furnished from our stockroom; total, $25,568.18.

Explanation of E (2): $90, January 15, Lois E. Grenier, 30-A Crescent Road, Greenbelt, Md., salary; $696.03, January 15-March 31, inclusive, Betty H. Arbaugh, 8510 Greenwood Avenue, apartment 3, Takoma Park, Md., salary; $92.32, March 31, Geraldine L. Allison, 2125 Guilford Road, apartment 104, Hyattsville, Md., salary; $541.66, January 31-March 31, inclusive, Beatrice A. Brady, 4210 Thirty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $882, January 15-March 31, inclusive, Kathlyn Burch, 4105 Rudsill Avenue, Mount Ranier, Md., salary; $278.66, February 28-March 31, inclusive, Janet J. Conrad, 1312 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $750, January 15-March 31, inclusive, Ruth H. Innis, 1703 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $3,000, January 15-March 31, inclusive, Miles D. Kennedy, 3409 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., salary; $48.48, February 28, Esther N. Mintrum, 708 South Orme Street, Arlington, Va., salary; $3,000, January 15-March 31, inclusive, John Thomas Taylor, 6408 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; total, $9,379.15.

Explanation of E (4): $116.51, January 25, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., printing circulars, national commander's testimony before Veterans' Administration Committee; $3,560.50, February 7, March 8, 31, Law Reporter Printing Co., 518 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing Legislative Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; annual report, list standing committees, House and Senate, notice-of-hearing forms, revising mailing list; $15.95, February 7, March 8, Bank and Office Stationery Co., 220 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 12 boxes index tabs, 12 ring binders; $13.36, March 8, Ginn's, 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., two desk lamps, one 3 by 5 card file, 1,000 sheets paper; $12, March 13, New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y., 1 year's subscription; $277.57, January 3, 17, 26, February 3, 23, March 7, 13, 29, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $386.12, other expenses less than $10 to one individual; $19.50, March 31, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing letter; total, $4,401.51.

Explanation of E (5): $1,237.50, January 5, February 3, March 6, R. J. Walker, W. C. Clephane, and National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, trustees under will of Wm. H. Walker, deceased, rent, January, February, March; $1.89, other expenses less than $10; total, $1,239.39.

Explanation of E (6): $162.42, January 3, February 2, March 1, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 240 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind., teletype service, January, February, March; $97.91, January 23, February 20, March 20, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; $223.32, February 2, March 6, 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone service; total, $483.65.

Explanation of E (7): $87.23, January 13, 18, John Thomas Taylor, 6408 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., travel, lodging, meals; $33.80, February 20, March 27, Miles D. Kennedy, 3409 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, New York, travel, lodwing, meals; $311.87, January 16, 20, 24, 31, March 24, 30, Elmer Sherwood, 41 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., travel, lodging, meals; $193.95, January 25, J. E. Snee, Baton Rouge, La., travel, lodging, meals; $91.72, January 30, Douglas A. Graham, 1738 Dime Building, Detroit, Mich., travel, loding, meals; $380.19, January 30, Lynn Peterson, 430 South Curson, Los Angeles, Calif., travel, loding, meals; $106.58, January 30, C. M. Blackburn, Lexington, Ky., travel, lodging, meals; $349.92, January 30, February 3, George E. Flood, 815 Artic Building, Seattle, Wash., travel, lodging, meals, $32.32, January 27, Florence E. Graham, address unknown, public stenographer; $62.36, January 30, Donald R. Wilson, 129 Thompson Street, Clarksburg, W. Va., travel, lodging, meals; $140.25, January 30, Leonard W. Esper, 1910 South Walnut Street, Springfield, Ill., travel, loding, meals; $100.36, January 30, Frederick L. Mellen, 8 Sheffield Road, Roslindale, Mass., travel, lodging, meals; $176.72, February 2, Bradley R. Taylor, 10 South Oneida Street, Rhinelander, Wis., travel, lodging, meals; $198.35, February 2, Hugh Askew, Federal Housing Administration, 900 Leonhart Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., travel, lodging, meals; $78.76, February 7, Raymond F. Gates, Veterans' Home, Rocky Hill, Conn., travel, lodging, meals; $154.86, February 8, Jerome F. Duggan, 610 Wainwright Building, 705 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., travel, lodging, meals; $16.36, February 14, Herman Luhrs, 26776 Medowbrook Way, Lathrup Village, Birmingham, Mich., travel, lodging, meals; $59.52, February 14, Vincent A. Maher, 15 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., travel, lodging, meals; $94.37, February 15, Maurice F. Devine, 922 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H., travel, lodging, meals; $30, February 2, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., meeting-room rental; total, $2,699.49.

Explanation of E (8): $14.69, group life insurance premiums paid on employees of legislative division; $178.21, United States Government social security on employees of legislative division; $2,667.91, Indiana Trust Co., trustee, Indianapolis, Ind., retirement deposit on employees of legislative division; total, $2,860.81.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 874, 6059, 1411, S. 130, public library demonstration bills; H. R. 6000, social security; H. R. 2915, S. 1103, postal rates; H. R. 7057, S. 2909, land-grant college restrictions; S. 246, Federal aid to education; H. R. 5939, teachers' salaries.

C. (3) Mimeographed Newsletter issued irregularly at least 12 times a year. Quantity distributed varies between three and four hundred. Mimeographed by the American Library Association.

D. (2) $6,450.85; (4) $211; (7) $6,661.85; (13) yes; (14) $500, public libraries division of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; $700, library extension division of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; total, $1,200.

E. (2) $2,696.28; (4) $128.79; (5) $715.38; (6) $454.92; (7) $447.41; (8) $87.01; (9) $4,729.79; (16) $91.98, January 10, Aubry Lee Graham, 305 North Oak Street, Falls Church, Va., refund of expenses; $97.12, January 30, New York Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill., railroad fare; $15.36, February 8, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill., telephone; $637.82, February 17, Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., refund of expenses; $110.89, February 21, Aubry Lee Graham, 305 North Oak Street, Falls Church, Va., refund of expenses; $414.72, March 13, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., rent and telephone; $50, March 15, Raymond C. Lindquist, 1150 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio, miscellaneous expenses; $350.24, March 24, Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., refund of expenses; $114.67, March 29, American Airlines, Inc., 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., plane fare; $87.98, March 31, H. A. Johnson, agent, Chicago, Ill., railroad fare; $1,600, January 1 to March 31, Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., salary and fees; $573.34, January 1 to March 31, Aubry Lee Graham, 305 North Oak Street, Falls Church, Va., salary and fees; $562.50, January 1 to March 31, Ruth K. Doherty, post-office box 6965, Washington, D. C., salary; $23.75, January 1 to March 31, Mrs. Julia Haynie, Washington, D. C., salary; $21.38, January 1 to March 31, Jean M. Leahy, 2925 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary; $15.31, January 1 to March 31, Mary B. Roberts, 726 Jackson Avenue, Falls Church, Va., salary; total, $4,767.06. (NOTE.—Miscellaneous credits and small charges resolve difference between this total and that of item No. 11.)

A. American Life Convention,[5] 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (See Exhibit No. 1.)

B. The American Life Convention is a voluntary, unincorporated, non-profit association of legal reserve life insurance companies. The purposes of this association as disclosed in article II of its constitution are: "Article II—Objects and purposes: The objects and purposes of the convention shall be: (1) To advance life insurance as a social and economic service and to encourage transaction of the business in the best interests of policyholders and beneficiaries; (2) to preserve public confidence in life insurance by the advancement of sound business practices; (3) to promote study and research to the end that the life insurance business may keep abreast of national progress; (4) to promote mutual confidence and understanding among the home offices, the field forces, and policyholders; (5) to furnish an outlet for presentation of institutional viewpoints on matters of supervision, legislation, and litigation." From the foregoing, it is obvious that the objects and purposes of the American Life Convention extend far beyond Federal legislative matters. While one of its objects is to furnish an outlet for presentation of institutional viewpoints on matters of * * *, legislation," nevertheless, this is only one of many. Even this one objective is strictly limited insofar as Federal legislation is concerned, by the fact that the regulation of insurance has been, and with the enactment of the McCarran Act (Public Law 15, 79th Cong.; ch. 20, secs. 1-5, 1st sess.; 59 Stat. 33, 34; 15 U. S. C., secs. 10, 11-15) will continue to be primarily the responsibility of the individual States; therefore, almost all of the legislative activity of the American Life Convention has been in connection with State laws. Insofar as pending and prospective Federal legislation is concerned, the American Life Convention expects to devote its principal efforts toward keeping its members informed as to its analyses and criticisms, if any, as well as the status of legislative matters affecting life insurance. It may also become advisable for a representative of the American Life Convention to appear before a committee of the Congress to give expression to the view of the institution of life insurance in connection with legislation which affects it. Any such appearance, however, is expressly exempt in the Lobbying Act itself from the registration requirements of that act. The American Life Convention's activity in connection with Federal legislation will be conducted only by its regular salaried employees, none of whom were engaged for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of such legislation. It seriously doubts that its so-called legislative activity falls within the scope of the Lobbying Act, but it is glad to file this form for the information of the Congress of the United States with the reservation only that such filing not be construed as an admission by it that said act applies to the activity of the American Life Convention.

C. (1) Unlimited.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the American Life Convention include all prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance industry.

C. (4) The American Life Convention is a multi-purpose organization which does not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of influencing legislation. Any such expenditures which may be made will be paid from our general funds raised by dues and assessments. There is no

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

specific allocation of funds within the budget of the American Life Convention for Federal legislation. At the end of each quarter an estimate and report will be made showing the amount received from member companies which might be deemed to come within the meaning of the act.

D. (1) Item C (4); (7) Item C (4); (13) no.

E. (2) $3,125; (5) $500; (6) $70.27; (7) $1,151.01; (8) $1.43; (9) $4,847.71.

A. American Medical Association, a corporation, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; to promote the science and art of medicine.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Medical Association is to advance the science and art of medicine.

I. Federal assistance to establish local public health units: S. 522, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to States and political subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public-health units, and for other purposes. And all similar bills including S. 132, H. R. 785, H. R. 5830, H. R. 5865, and H. R. 6981.

II. Amendments to Hospital Survey and Construction Act: S. 614, a bill to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, to extend its duration and provide greater financial assistance in the construction of hospitals, and for other purposes. Similar legislation, include S. 1765, H. R. 323, H. R. 991, H. R. 2175, H. R. 2176, H. R. 2567, H. R. 3025, H. R. 3070, H. R. 3515, H. R. 3737, H. R. 4126, H. R. 4215, and H. R. 4771.

III. Physically handicapped: S. 1066, to establish a Federal Commission on Services for the Physically Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes. Similar bills including S. 458, S. 2273, H. R. 3095, H. R. 3937, H. R. 4348, H. R. 6084, and H. R. 7801.

IV. School health services: S. 1411, to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions. Similar bills including H. R. 3942, H. R. 4089, H. R. 4114, H. R. 4135, H. R. 4147, H. R. 4157, H. R. 4240, H. R. 4245, H. R. 4291, H. R. 4297, H. R. 4352, H. R. 4660, H. R. 4784, and H. R. 5284.

V. Social Security Act in particular relation to aid to the permanently or totally disabled: H. R. 6000, to extend and improve the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, to amend the public assistance and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes. All similar bills including H. R. 1258, H. R. 3983, H. R. 6297, and H. R. 7617.

VI. National Science Foundation Act: S. 247, to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes. Similar bills including H. R. 12, H. R. 185, H. R. 311, H. R. 359, H. R. 1845, H. R. 2308, H. R. 2751, and H. R. 4846.

VII. Health programs: S. 1679, to provide a program of national health insurance and public health and to assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel, and for other purposes, and other bills proposing the same type of medical care program including S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970, S. 2940, H. R. 345, H. R. 4312, H. R. 4313, H. R. 6766 and H. R. 6982.

VIII. Medical research: Numerous bills proposing Federal aid in medical research projects, including S. 102, S. 659, S. 704, S. 1538, S. 1651, S. 2211, S. 2591, H. R. 62, H. R. 1729, H. R. 3929, H. R. 3943, H. R. 4030, H. R. 4738, H. R. 4840, H. R. 4973, H. R. 5046, H. R. 5073, H. R. 5234, H. R. 6324, and H. Con. Res. 29.

IX. Federal aid to medical education: S. 1453, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants and scholarships for education in the medical, dental, dental hygiene, public health, nursing, and sanitary engineering professions, and for other purposes. Similar bills including H. R. 1779 and H. R. 3894.

X. Executive department of health, education, and security, and similar legislation: The bill to establish a Department of Welfare, Education and Security failed enactment by the Eighty-first Congress but the association will continue its interest in legislation of this type.

XI. Industrial health and safety: H. R. 1247, to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards. Other similar bills, including H. R. 3283 and H. R. 4075.

XII. Federal income-tax deductions in relation to expenses for medical care: S. 1969, to provide for the deduction of subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for the purposes of the Federal income tax. Other similar legislation, including H. R. 440, H. R. 2442, H. R. 4926, H. R. 4927, H. R. 4928, H. R. 4929, H. R. 4930, H. R. 4931, H. R. 5162, H. R. 6819, and H. R. 7418.

XIII. Amendments to Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: S. 1867, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of aureomycin, chloramphenicol, and bacitracin, or any derivative thereof. Other bills proposing amendments to this act, including H. R. 160, H. R. 922, H. R. 2969, H. R. 3151, and H. R. 4203.

XIV. Legislation proposing a United Medical Administration: H. R. 5181, to consolidate certain hospital, medical, and public health functions of the Government in a United Medical Administration, and its companion bill in the Senate, S. 2008.

XV. Miscellaneous legislation and other bills relating to health including H. R. 857, H. R. 1000, H. R. 1512, H. R. 2018, H. R. 3001, H. R. 4384, H. R. 5870, H. R. 6566, H. R. 6634, H. R. 7235, S. 758, S. 936, S. 1687, S. 2025, S. 2272, S. 2584, S. Res. 204, and S. Con Res. 17.

C. (3) Information Bulletins—4,500 copies—irregular intervals—Washington office of the American Medical Association.

D. (1) $218,338; (7) $218,338; (13) no.

E. (1) $122,725; (2) $18,140.70; (5) $4,835.60; (6) $634.12; (7) $873.20; (8) $12,910.38; (9) $160.119; (16) $122.725, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Whitaker & Baxter, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., public relations—national educational campaign (this figure represents one-half of the amount paid to Whitaker & Baxter, managers of the American Medical Association National Education Campaign, and represents that portion which might be used for the purposes set forth in subpar. (a) or (b) of sec. 107 of Public Law 601, 79th Cong. (Lobbying Act)); $3,750, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, Washington Office of A. M. A., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $5,464.76, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, Washington office, operating expenses, including travel; $709.98, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Thomas E. Clark, Washington office, salary; $833.33, March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, G. Connery, Washington office, salary; $840, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Amelia Drancek, Washington office, salary; $2,499.99, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, James W. Foristel, Washington office, salary; $200, March 6, 1950–March 31, 1950, B. J. Gross, Washington office, salary; $583.32, January 1, 1950–February 28, 1950, L. H. Jones, Washington office, salary; $774.99, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Burie M. Lambert, Washington office, salary; $576.93, March 13, 1950–March 31, 1950, C. Maxwell, Washington office, salary; $30, March 7, 1950–March 20, 1950, M. Muir, Washington office, salary; $840, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, Y. L. Olsen, Washington office, salary; $195, March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, M. Pope, Washington office, salary; $195, March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, M. J. Richert, Washington office, salary; $127.50, January 24, 1950–March 20, 1950, M. Tanner, Washington office, salary; $216.66, March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, M. Wagner, Washington office, salary; $3,249.99, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, F. E. Wilson, Washington office, salary; $228.84, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, F. E. Wilson, Washington office, operating expenses; $143, March 15, 1950–March 31, 1950, M. Wilson, Washington office, salary; $2,375.01, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, D. M. Perry, Washington office, salary; $38.95, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, D. M. Perry, Washington office, operating expenses; $2,308.33, January 1, 1950–March 31, 1950, H. L. Rust Co., Washington, D. C., office rent; $236.71, January 13, January 31, March 28, Addressograph-Multigraph, 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, office supplies and equipment; $624.97, January 13, February 14, March 30, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone & Telegraph Co., 723 Thirteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; $604.35, January 29, 1950, and February 28, 1950, Pitner Bowes, Walnut and Pacific Streets, Stamford, Conn., equipment, rental and service; $460.78, January 26 and March 22, Oles Envelope Corp., 2510 Lock Raven Road, Baltimore, Md., office supplies; $57.31, February 16, 1950, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., legislative literature; $1.29, January 11 and March 31, Blue Cross and G. H. Poulsen, 425 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill., hospital and medical care insurance; $1,446.82, February 27 and March 9, Barton Duer & Koch, 1111 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $332.16, March 9 and March 10, Stern Office Furniture, 1236 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office furniture and supplies; $210.02, March 9 and March 24, Commercial Office Furniture, Washington, D. C., furniture and supplies; $136.98, Marhc 9, 1950, Smith's Transfer & Storage Co., 1313 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., moving; $75.50, March 10, 1950, C. J. Lundstrom Manufacturing Co., Little Falls, N. Y., furniture; $2,376.50, March 13, March 24, March 30, Weber, Hilmer & Johnson, 217 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., furniture and supplies; $289.39, March 31, 1950; Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., insurance; $783.54, March 30, 1950, Royal Typewriter Co., 427 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., equipment; $3,576.10, March 31, 1950, J. M. White Co., Inc., 916 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., furniture; total, $160,119.

A. American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. The proposed legislation which the two persons named in this report supported or opposed: International Trade Organization charter; Forest Service matters; Brannan farm program; Excise taxes; buy American amendment to the armed services appropriation bill; reorganization of Public Land agencies.

D. (1) $36,417.26; (7) $36,417.26.

E. (2) $5,950; (6) $28.21; (7) $1,054.59; (8) $10.90; (9) $7,043.70; (16) Total reportable expense of F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, on trip to Washington during the first quarter of 1950, part applying to legislative matters, $355.38; expense of committees paid by F. E. Mollin, $304.73; telephone and telegraph paid by F. E. Mollin, $16.70; Washington stenographer paid by F. E. Mollin, $10.90; total, $687.71. Total reportable expense of Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary, on trip to Washington during the first quarter of 1950, part applying to legislative matters, $394.48; telephone and telegraph paid by Radford Hall, $11.51; total, $405.99; grand

total, $1,093.70. The association publishes its official magazine, the American Cattle Producer. F. E. Mollin's salary is $1,000 a month and in January of this year he received a bonus of $1,000 for 1949. Radford Hall's salary is $500 a month and in January of this year he received a bonus of $450 for 1949.

A. American Nurses' Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., professional organization of graduate registered professional nurses in the United States, Territories and possessions.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health is pending or needed (i. e., indefinitely).

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the American Nurses' Association is in legislation relating to nurses, nursing or health. The specific legislative interests of the American Nurses' Association include: H. R. 6000 (a bill to extend and improve the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, etc.), S. 1455 (an act to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946, etc.), and S. 249 (the National Labor Relations Act of 1949.) Also legislation to authorize the commissioning of men nurses in the armed services (no bill introduced as yet).

C. (3) The American Journal of Nursing is the official publication of the American Nurses' Association. It is published monthly. Its circulation is approximately 108,000 copies. It is printed by Cuneo Eastern Press, Philadelphia, Pa. (formerly by Kable Printing Co., Mount Morris, Ill.).

D. (1) $281,338.50; (7) $281,338.50.

E. (6) $1.94; (7) $6.65; (8) $4.02; (9) $13.61; (12) 40 cents; (14) $13.61.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund, care of Dr. Samuel L. Brown, 111 East North Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

C. (1) Continuing interest in legislation in the health field affecting the profession of optometry.

C. (2) Amendments to the Social Security bill, H. R. 6000 bill to amend District of Columbia optometry law, H. R. 4237; bill to provide out-patient care for veterans, H. R. 5210; school health bill, S. 1411; aid to health education bill, S. 1453; all bills in connection with health-insurance program; and all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government.

D. (13) no.

E. (2) $2,850; (6) $55.49; (7) $150.25; (9) $3,055.74; (16) $2,990.10, February 1, 1950, William P. MacCracken, Jr., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., public-relations service; $65.64, February 18, 1950, Harold Kohn, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., Washington conference; total, $3,055.74.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. Promotion of the public health and the art and science of osteopathic medicine.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health, e. g., Emergency Professional Health Training Act, S. 1453 and H. R. 5940; Social Security Act amendments, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped services, H. R. 3095 and H. R. 5577; and other bills affecting the public health.

C. (3) Duplication of testimony of Dr. C. R. Starks, secretary of Colorado Osteopathic Association, on H. R. 6000; 1,000 copies; March 23, 1950; Batt-Bates.

D. (1) $466.66, or less than six-tenths of 1 percent; (4) $233.34, or six-tenths of 1 percent; (7) $700; (13) no.

E. (2) $337.50; (4) $114.58; (5) $233.34; (6) $14.58; (9) $700.

A. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y. (publishing); 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services bill, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bill, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid for education, local public health units, H. R. 5865; social security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school-lunch appropriation, Children's Bureau appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children; 500 mimeographed monthly by Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (2) $183; (4) $164.03; (7) $347.03; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,489.93; (4) $114.82; (5) $176.42; (6) $160.27; (7) $252.90; (8) $892.01; (9) $4,086.35; (16) $40.60, January 4, 1950, Tom Deering and Associates, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $30.23, January 6, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegrams; $272.40, Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, withholding tax; $55.92, Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, social-security tax; $90.93, January 11, Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, penalty and interest charges; $84.87, January 13, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $94.61, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $14.09, January 23, Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., postage; $22.66, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $150, January 24, Cann & Long, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., legal fees; $84.87, January 30, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $94.61, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $40.60, February 3, Tom Deering and Associates, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $118.74, Chase National Bank, Forty-fifth Street Branch, New York, withholding and social-security taxes; $51.89, February 6, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegrams; $28.32, Medallic Art Co., 325 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, engraving on two plaques; $84.87, February 14, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $94.61, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $94.04, February 15, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $36.96, February 28, Hotel Congressional, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, Washington, D. C., award luncheon; $94.61, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $84.87, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $10.23, Hillcrest Paper Co., 109 Wooster Street, New York City, paper; $136.20, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $15, March 6, Social Legislation Information Service, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., 1 year subscription, Social Legislation Information Service; $40.60, Tom Deering and Associates, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $118.74, Chase National Bank, Forty-fifth Street Branch, New York, N. Y., withholding and social-security taxes; $94.61, March 15, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $84.87, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $40.60, March 23, Tom Deering and Associates, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., rent; $22.22, Parents' Institute, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., postage; $70.79, March 27, Metropolitan Offset Co., 17 East Twenty-second Street, New York, stationery, and so forth; $45.97, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegrams; $94.04, March 30, Edith Stottlemire, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $94.61, Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $233.98, Kathleen Fahy, 141 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $32.18, Parents' Institute, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, telephone; total, $4,069.77.

A. American Pension Committee, Inc., 15 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite. Time may be terminated by board of directors.

C. (2) All legislation related to social security and old-age pensions, generally, and H. R. 2620 in the Eighty-first Congress particularly.

C. (3) Issue weekly report called "Comet," which deals with general progress of organization and on occasion carries report of progress in Congress of legislation as stated above. Approximately 1,000 copies.

D. (7) $975 for lobbying. No contributions received amounting nearly to $500 from any one contributor.

E. (2) $975; (9) $975.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y., National trade organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Automotive excise taxes and depletion. Social security revision bill, H. R. 6000. Amendments to Natural Gas Act.

C. (3) None. See also answer to item E-16.

D. (1) $21,204 (see explanatory statement below); (4) $104; (7) $21,308; (13) yes.

E. (2) $9,967 (see explanatory statement below); (4) $1,655; (5) $3,500; (6) $543; (6a) $2,308; (7) $438; (9) $18,411 (16) Explanatory statement, general: The following statement, included in form A filed April 2, 1948, is made a part hereof: "The American Petroleum Institute (the institute or API) is a national trade association of the petroleum industry. The institute has been advised by counsel and believes that it is not now subject and has not previously been subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (the act and that it is not now required and has not previously been required to file any reports or statements under the act. The institute does not collect any funds to be used principally to aid in, nor is the principal purpose of the institute to aid in, influencing directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. Despite the fact that the institute expends only a very small portion of its funds for purposes which bear any relation to Federal legislation, the Department of Justice has expressed the view that the institute is subject to the act. Pending an authoritative construction of the act by the courts, the institute is filing this statement. By doing so, however, it does not admit that it is subject to the provisions of the act or that it is required to file this statement."

Receipts (item D): The institute does not receive any contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act. Its revenues are received from annual membership dues, from the sale at cost of its publications, and from contributions from individuals or companies en-

gaged in the oil and allied industries. Some of the contributions received are earmarked for specific purposes, such as research projects, but no contributions are earmarked for the purpose designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307. To the extent that any of the funds of the institute may be deemed to be expended for such purposes, such expenditures are made out of the general funds of the institute, that is out of unearmarked funds collected for the general management and operation of the institute and its overall functions. In view of item 2 (c) of the instructions issued March 31, 1950, relating to receipts of multipurpose organizations, 1.5 percent of the general dues and contributions received during the period of this report is shown in item D–1 and 1.5 percent of the receipts from sale of printed matter during such period is shown in item D–4. This percentage represents the ratio of the expenditures shown in the institute's reports filed under the act for the year 1949 to the total general receipts of the institute in that year. It is contemplated that reports filed in the year 1951 will use a similar ratio based on 1950 figures. In accordance with the last sentence of item 2 (c) of the instructions, there is listed in the schedule furnished in compliance with item D–14 the name of every person who contributed a total of $500 or more to the institute's general funds during the applicable period even though such persons did not make their contributions solely for legislative purposes. The amount set forth opposite the name of each such contributor is 1.5 percent (the percentage used in items D–1 and D–4) of his total contribution during such period.

Expenditures (item E): The listing of items set forth in response to item E–16 is not to be construed as an admission that the activities or expenditures to which such items relate, or any of them, were for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act or otherwise within the purview of the act. The activities listed are those which relate in any way to Federal legislation without regard to whether the purpose of the activity was to influence, directly or indirectly, Federal legislation and without regard to whether the activity might otherwise be outside the scope of the act. Included in the list of expenditures is an allocable portion of the salary of Baird H. Markham, acting president, American Petroleum Institute, and director, American Petroleum Industries Committee, American Petroleum Institute. Such allocation has been made on the basis set forth in the report filed by Mr. Markham. There is also included in such listing the entire salaries and expenses of Mr. Joseph L. Dwyer, Washington representative of the institute, and Mr. John E. Kane, Washington representative of the American Petroleum Industries Committee of the institute, even though, as set forth in the reports filed under the act by such individuals, their duties include many matters other than those related to legislation. There is also included in the expenditures listed the portion of the overhead of the Washington office of the institute (rent, supplies, utilities, stenographic, etc.) deemed reasonably allocable to the activities of Messrs. Dwyer and Kane.

Receipts (including contributions and loans), (January 1 through March 31, 1950): $142.20, Amerada Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Oklahoma City, Okla.; $30, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, New York, N. Y.; $344.26, Atlantic Refining Co., the, Philadelphia, Pa.; $46.80, Aurora Gasoline Co., Detroit, Mich.; $7.50, Axelson Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $30, Barnsdall Oil Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $10.80, Baroid Sales Division, National Lead Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $7.50, Bridwell Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; $36, British-American Oil Producing Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $33.30, Buckeye Pipe Line Co., the, New York, N. Y.; $204, Carter Oil Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $15, Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.; $428.55, Cities Service Co., New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Clark Bros. Co., Inc., Olean, N. Y.; $7.50, Continental Can Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $270, Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla.; $7.50, Continental Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; $18, Cosden Petroleum Corp., Big Springs, Tex.; $12, Cox & Hamon, Dallas, Tex.; $7.50, Crane & Co., Chicago, Ill.; $112.50, Creole Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.; $18.38, Deep Rock Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $7.50, Devonian Co., the, Tulsa, Okla.; $56.25, duPont deNemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del.; $7.50, East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, Ohio; $1,359, Esso Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; $165. Ethyl Corp., New York, N. Y.; $14.40, Forest Oil Corp., Bradford, Pa.; $18, Fullerton Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $64.80, Globe Oil & Refining Co., the, Wichita, Kans.; $7.50, Guiberson, Jr., S. A., Dallas, Tex.; $2,061.95, Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $23.40, Houston Oil Co. of Texas, Houston, Tex.; $31.65, Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.; $770.67, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.; $60.30, Interstate Oil Pipe Line Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $9, Jones & Laughlin Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $11.75, Kanotex Refining Co., the, Arkansas City, Kans.; $12.60, Kewanee Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $21.60, Lane-Wells Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $9, Leonard Refineries, Inc., Alma, Mich.; $37.50, Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark.; $19.50, Lone Star Producing Co., Dallas, Tex.; $11.25, Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., the, Houma, La.; $30, National Supply Co., the, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $7.50, National Tank Co., Tulsa, Okla.; $45, National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $382.20, Ohio Oil Co., the, Findlay, Ohio; $25.20, Pennzoil Co., the, Oil City, Pa.; $722.25, Phillips Petroleum Co.; Bartlesville, Okla.; $30, Plantation Pipe Line Co., Atlanta, Ga.; $268.05, Pure Oil Co., the, Chicago, Ill.; $7.50, Reed Roller Bit Co., Houston, Tex.; $7.50, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; $7.50, Rockwell Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; $9, Saltmount Oil Co., Denver, Colo.; $48.60, Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware, New York, N. Y.; $1,670.10, Shell Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; $1,074.30, Sinclair Oil Corp., New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Smith Corp., A. O., New York, N. Y.; $2,206.20, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., the, New York, N. Y.; $50.40, South Penn Oil Co., Bradford, Pa.; $12, Spang-Chelfant Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,676.40, Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,033.65, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Chicago, Ill.; $25.20, Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky), Louisville, Ky.; $198.30, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), New York, N. Y.; $409.50, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio; $401.10, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $15, Sunray Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $15.30, Taylor Refining Co., Taylor, Tex.; $1,936.36, Texas Co., the, New York, N. Y.; $7.50, Texas Gulf Producing Co., Houston, Tex.; $9, Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; $247.50, Tide Water Associated Oil Co., the, San Francisco, Calif.; $450, Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; $64.80, Union Producing Co., Shreveport, La.; $15, Union Sulphur Co., Inc., the, New York, N. Y.; $37.50, Union Tank Car Co., Chicago, Ill.; $7.50, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; $22.80, Warren Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Okla.; $7.50, Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J.; $7.50, Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works, Dallas, Tex. (NOTE.—The above schedule sets forth the names and addresses of each person who has contributed a total amount of $500 to the Institute's general fund even though the contribution was not made solely for legislative purposes. The amounts of contributions set forth in the above list represent 1.5 percent of the total contributions made by each such person, such percent being the percent used in computing the amounts shown in items D–1 and D–4 of this report.)

Expenditures (including loans), January 1 through March 31, 1950: $13.63, January 25, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, N. Y., railroad fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $895.60, January 26, 1950, gasoline retailer, Houston, Tex., reprints of article; $9.30, January 31, 1950, mailing and mimeograph costs, January, mimeograph circular; $13.63, February 3, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, N. Y., railroad fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $29.33, February 17, 1950, American Airline, New York, N. Y., plane fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $15.41, February 20, 1950, American Airline, New York, N. Y., plane fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $53.75, February 20, 1950, Janet R. Keiter, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $69.30, February 20, 1950, Ellen J. Curry, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $51.48, February 20, 1950, Janet M. Johnson, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $23.76, February 20, 1950, Madeline L. Hyndman, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $80.73, February 20, 1950, Faust H. Carmona, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $46.25, February 20, 1950, Alice M. Bensetler, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $21.06, February 20, 1950, Margaret W. Hart, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $132.84, February 20, 1950, Esther M. Joyce, Washington, D. C., salary, overtime; $189.87, February 28, 1950, mailing and mimeograph costs, February, circulars and reprints; $65.65, February 28, 1950, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone calls; $64.87, February 28, 1950, Gist & Chairs, Washington, D. C., mimeograph supplies; $132.93, February 28, 1950, Paper Supply Co., Washington, D. C., mimeograph paper; $335.19, March 6, 1950, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., B. H. Markham, hotel bill, February; $388.18, March 8, 1950, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone calls; $89.59, March 17, 1950, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegrams; $15.41, March 20, 1950, American Airlines, New York, N. Y., plane fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $15.41, March 27, 1950, American Airlines, New York, N. Y., plane fare, B. H. Markham, to Washington, D. C.; $331.44, March 30, 1950, Doyle Printing Service, Washington, D. C., reprints of article; $31.11, March 30, 1950, mailing and mimeograph cost, March, circulars and reprints; $1,800, January 1–March 31, 1950, J. E. Kane, API, Washington, D. C., salary; $474.18, January 1–March 31, 1950, J. E. Kane, API, Washington, D. C., expenses; $103.44, January 1–March 31, 1950, J. E. Kane, District of Columbia Pet. Ind. Com., Washington, D. C., expenses; $3,000, January 1–March 31, 1950, J. L. Dwyer, API, Washington, D. C., salary; $230.74, January 1–March 31, 1950, J. L. Dwyer, API, Washington, D. C., expenses; $4,687.50, January 1,–March 31, 1950, B. H. Markham, API, New York, N. Y., allocated salary; $1,499.76, January 1,–March 31, 1950, B. H. Markham, API, New York, N. Y., allocated expenses. Allocated overhead, January 1–March 31, 1950: $1,060, January 1–March 31, 1950, Commonwealth Building, Washingtons, D. C., allocated rent; $240, January 1–March 31, 1950, Ellen J. Curry, Washington, D. C., allocated salary; $178, January 1–March 31, 1950, Janet M. Johnson, Washington, D. C., allocated salary; $180, January 1–March 31, 1950, Madeline L. Hyndman, Washington, D. C., allocated salary; $180, January 1, March 31, 1950, Faust Carmona, Washington, D. C., allocated salary; $765, January 1, March 31, 1950, Esther M. Joyce, Washington, D. C., allocated salary; $181, January 1–March 31, 1950, Equitable Life Assurance, New York, N. Y., allocated annuities, etc.; $100, January 1–March 31, 1950, United States post office, Washington, D. C., allocated postage; $197, January 1–March 31, 1950, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., allocated for

documents; $100, January 1–March 31, 1950, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., allocated telephone charges.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests, when and as occasion arises, will probably continue while organization of the association exists.

C. (2) Legislative interests are generally confined to matters affecting the pulpwood industry. At present the association is concerned with the Fair Labor Standards Act and the social-security laws, particularly H. R. 6000.

C. (3) The association has published various mimeographed bulletin and reports to its membership and has generally circulated a small pamphlet entitled "A Rude Awakening," in connection with H. R. 6000. This has run to approximately 12,000 copies, published between January 1, 1950, and March 31, 1950, and printed by Perry Printing & Stationery Co., New York City.

D. (1) $897.58; (2) none; (7) $897.58; (13) no.

E. (1) $151.58; (2) $276; (4) $105.06; (6) $43.03; (7) $283.71; (8) $38.20; (9) $897.58; (16) $20, January 26, 1950, Chan Associates, 132 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, offset work; $76.50, January 12, 1950, Bachman Reproduction Service, 250 East Forty-third Street, New York City, offset work; $105.06, January 12, 1950, Perry Printing and Stationery Co., 233 East Forty-second Street, New York City, printing; $52, February 15, 1950, H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York City, salary; $55.08, February 9, 1950, Bachman Reproduction Service, 250 East Forty-third Street, New York City, offset work; $50.73, February 2, 1950, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., room, meals, and miscellaneous; $29.33, February 28, 1950, American Airlines, 80 East Forty-second Street, New York City, transportation; $238.04, March 22, 1950, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., room, meals, and miscellaneous; $15.59, March 18, 1950, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, transportation; $224, March 31, 1950, H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York City, salary.

A. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. Retail Trade Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time: Taxation (general revisions, excise tax relief) no specific bills; Hoover Commission recommendations (general principles, Reorganization Plans Nos. 6 and 12 of 1950; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal-rate increases; social security, social-security amendments, H. R. 6000, health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679, temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893, unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059; labor, Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling, cotton labeling bill, S. 124, fiber labeling bill, S. 283, fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187, flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. Code, 68 et seq.).

C. (3) January 23, 1950, Bulletin, Highlights of Truman's Tax Message, 900 published; January 26, 1950, Bulletin, Retail excise taxes, 200 published; February 8, 1950, Bulletin, Retail excise taxes, 900 published; February 11, 1950, Bulletin, Retail excise taxes, 900 published; March 1, 1950, Bulletin, Retail excise taxes, 900 published; above mimeographed and mailed from office of American Retail Federation.

D. (1) $37,055.29; (7) $37,055.29; (13) see (14); (14) $604.18, Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; $625, B. Altman & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $3,150, Associated Dry Goods Corp. of New York, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,300, Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., 315 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; $650, Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; $2,475, Gimbel Bros., Inc., Broadway at Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, the Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.; $5,000, the Kroger Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $6,766.18, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $1,800, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.; $2,013, Melville Shoe Corp., 25 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $534.29, National Department Stores Corp., 112 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; $575, Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; $2,500, Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; $815.67, Western Auto Supply Co., 2107 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; $2,500, F. W. Woolworth Co., New York, N. Y.; total, $32,308.32.

E. (2) $2,625; (4) $383.55; (7) $314.34; (9) $3,322.89.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) See legislative program in detail filed with Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House along with Form C for last quarter 1949.

C. (3) (a) 26-page pamphlet; (b) 1,500; (c) January 5, 1950; (d) Wilson-Epes Printing Co.

D. (1) $1,592.19; (7) $1,592.19; (13) no.

E. (2) $250; (4) $289.68; (5) $395; (6) $5; (7) $652.51; (9) $1,592.19; (16) $42.64, January 4, 1950, J. M. Hood, reimbursement personal expenses, total, $426.41, 10 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; $289.68, January 9, Wilson-Epes Printing Co., 707 Sixth Street NW., printing 1,500 legislative programs; $186.50, January 27, Hotel 2400, 2400 Sixteenth Street NW., board of directors' dinner, total, $559.50. An estimated one-third attendance affected legislation; $68.33, January 30, Tiny Meeker, 12 Worthington Drive, entertainment for board of directors' dinner, total, $205. Estimate, one-third for furtherance of legislative program; $72.71, February 1, J. M. Hood, reimbursement personal expenses, total, $727.14, 10 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; $33.75, February 14, United States Chamber of Commerce, proportion of reception expenses, 25 percent of $135, total, is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; $4.78, February 14, Lithographic Photo Services, offset plates for duplicator, total, $9.59, 50 percent of which is estimated to be in furtherance of legislative program; $5.66, February 21, Andrews Paper Co., paper and envelopes, total, $11.33, 50 percent of which is estimated for legislative purposes; $200, February 24, Washington Baseball Club, 200 tickets, total, $400, 50 percent of which is estimated to be in the interest of legislative program; $38.14, March 3, J. M. Hood, reimbursement personal expenses, total, $381.43, 10 percent of which is estimated to be in the interest of furtherance of legislative program; $250, first quarter 1950, J. M. Hood, 5 percent of salary ($5,000) paid during quarter estimated proportion of time devoted to furtherance of legislation; $395, 1950, estimated portion of rent, supplies, utilities for first quarter 1950 applicable to furtherance of legislation; $5, 1950, estimated portion of telephone and telegraph for first quarter 1950 applicable to furtherance of legislation; total, $1,592.19.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. World War II veterans' organization chartered by Congress.

C. (1) Indefinitely, pending existence of corporate organization.

C. (2) All congressional legislation relative to veterans and the welfare of the United States.

C. (3) Letter dated February 10, 1950, to all Congressmen urging the passage of H. R. 87, a bill relating to veterans in the postal service.

D. (1) $1,195.71; (13) no.

E. (2) $990.71; (5) $150; (6) $50; (7) $5; (9) $1,195.71.

A. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co.[5] et al.

C. (1) Through 1950.

C. (2) Generally legislation affecting Texas railroads. Specifically: St. Lawrence Seaway, S. Res. 99, H. J. Res. 61; Rivers, Harbors, and Flood Control, H. R. 5472; Appropriations, H. R. 7786; Transportation Investigation, S. Res. 50; Operating rules bill, H. R. 378 and S. 238; I. C. C. jurisdiction over motor carriers, H. R. 5237; Railway mail bill, S. 1526; Postal rate increases, H. R. 2945; Union shop, H. R. 7789 and S. 3295; Kilday motor-carrier bill, H. R. 7786; Separation of air-mail subsidies, H. R. 2908; Inland Waterways Corporation, H. R. 4978 and S. 211; Panama Canal Tolls Investigation, H. Res. 44; Excise-tax cut before Ways and Means Committee; Venue bill, H. R. 7550; Basing Point, S. 1008.

E. (2) $3,000; (7) $1,124.84; (9) $4,124.84; (16) the reporting concerns, each a Texas railroad, paid to Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex., during the preceding quarter the sum shown opposite its name, covering its proportion of his salary and out of pocket expenses for the months of December 1949, and January and February 1950, less deduction for railroad retirement, all as shown in the following itemized statement: Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex, $816; Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $56.95. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $156.64; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $224.09; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., $581.61; Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $24.62; Louisana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $50.98; International-Great Northern Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $276.84; Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex., $336.50; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex., $357.58; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex., $455.84; Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex., $13.01; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex., $30.10; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $39.71; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo., $152.33; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif., $6.37; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $904.63; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex., $5.32; Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex., $297.62; Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex., $40.51; Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex., $4.41; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., $42.69; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $58.33; total, $4,124.84.

A. Stephen J. Angland, attorney, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Interest may end this quarter, but certainly next quarter.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 3436 amendments to War Hardship Claims Act (Public Law 657, 79th Cong.); (b) amendments to Social Security Act.

C. (4) Compensation for the specific work until completed.

D. (5) $2,850; (7) $2,850; (14) $500, Allied Aviation, Baltimore, Md.; $750, Shanahan Bros., care of trustee in bankruptcy, Federal

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

Building, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,600, Charis Corp., Allentown, Pa.; total $2,850.

A. Lawrence S. Apsey, general attorney, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Foundry Avenue, Waltham, Mass.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Foundry Avenue, Waltham, Mass.

C. (1) Until final action on H. R. 577.

C. (2) (a) An act to correct possible inequity in the case of a certain application for letters patent of William R. Blair; (b) H. R. 577.

D. (5) Only regular salary as general attorney (see registration statement); (13) No.

E. (4) $37.50; (5) $3.90 (6) $19.12; (7) $62.65; (9) $183.17; (15) $123.17.

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; construction materials.

C. (1) During present session of Congress.

C. (2) Opposed to appropriation for cotton subsidy under section 32 of the Agriculture Appropriations Act, 1947; tax legislation; labor legislation; amendments to the Clayton Act.

D. (5) $833.33; (6) $958; (7) $1,791.33. (See original registration statement for complete explanation. No other contributions received.)

E. (9) $958.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.; managing director, Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc. The Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., of which I am managing director, is a trade organization composed of concerns and individuals engaged in the taking and processing of salmon in the waters of the Territory of Alaska. The organization maintains offices in Seattle, Wash., Juneau and Ketchikan, Alaska, all of which are under my direction. The principal function of the organization and one which consumes approximately 75 percent of my personal time and effort and a still greater portion of the time and effort of the organization is the negotiation of labor agreements and the handling of labor relations with the approximately 30 unions and 15,000 employees and fishermen who participate in the Alaska operations. The second principal function of the organization and one which consumes more than 50 percent of its income is the financing and coordination of scientific and biological investigation carried on with respect to the Alaska salmon fisheries under a joint agreement between the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., and the Fisheries Institute of the University of Washington at Seattle. The organization also concerns itself with the general operating problems which arise in Alaska in connection with the seasonal production of canned salmon, such as transportation by land, air, and water, conservation regulations, consumable supplies, etc. When, from time to time, the Congress of the United States has under consideration legislation affecting the salmon industry, I appear before committees of the Congress, either in Alaska or in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of presenting information and stating the views of the industry on the legislation under consideration. Less than 5 percent of my time is spent in such activity, and no appearances were made during the quarter ended March 31, 1950.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

C. (1) There were no legislative hearings during the quarter just ended, but there are matters pending before the Congress during the quarter beginning April 1, 1950, in which the salmon industry has an interest.

C. (2) The nature of this interest is H. R. 331, a bill to admit Alaska as a State of the Union, which is now pending before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

C. (3) No publications have been issued or are in the process of issuance and none are contemplated in the future. General: I have filed reports pursuant to the Lobbying Act since the law was passed because, from time to time, possibly once each year, I have desired to appear before a congressional committee, either in Washington, D. C., or in Alaska, with respect to legislative matters in which I have been interested or the salmon industry has been interested. As stated above, I made no such appearances during the quarter just ended, but I do expect to make an appearance during the current quarter; and while I cannot foresee what will occur in the future quarters, there is likelihood that matters of interest to me and to the salmon industry will arise. I incurred no expenses and have no expenditures to report for the quarter ended March 31, 1950.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorneys.

B. The Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Western Union as the principal telegraph system of the country will continue to have matters involving legislative policy before Congress and the appropriate committees thereof. It is therefore difficult to state a definite period. The company's full-time representatives will doubtless require continuing legal counsel and analysis of a variety of legislative problems affecting the company's operations.

C. (2) Any legislation involving the company's operations, particularly measures repealing the 25 percent excise tax on domestic telegraph messages.

D. (5) $3,334.72; (7) $3,334.72.

E. (6) $35.23; (7) $142.03; (9) $177.26.

A. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) This association is continuously interested in all types of legislation affecting the construction industry. No funds are received or expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation.

C. (2) The association does not believe that its activities fall within the provisions of the Lobbying Act. (See detailed statement of activities set forth in letter filed under date of January 3, 1947, and letter filed under date of February 24, 1949, both incorporated herein by reference.) The association follows closely developments in the legislative field (including appearance before congressional committees) for the purpose of reporting the facts fully to its membership at frequent intervals.

Mr. Burt L. Knowles of the association is assigned to follow legislative developments while Congress is in session, and it is estimated that possibly two-thirds of his time is devoted to this assignment. During the first quarter of 1950 it is estimated that $1,350 might be apportioned to this particular activity. It is estimated that expenses, other than Mr. Knowles' salary, based on the time of the staff employees required for the analysis and dissemination of the many types of legislation, existing or proposed, on behalf of the membership, in the first quarter would approximate $3,750.

C. (3) A bulletin is sent to the membership by the association at intervals, setting forth pertinent developments in the construction field. This deals wtih all phases of its activities, including legislative reference.

D. See answer to C.

E. See answer to C.

A. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; the purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

C. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members, reporting on status of the aforementioned legislation.

D. (1) $17,098.86; (7) $17,098.86; (13) yes; (14) $500, the Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 350 East Cermak Street, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Co., of Hammond, Hammond, Ind.; $500, Modern Handcraft, Inc., 2401 Burlington, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,000, R. L. Polk & Co., 431 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.; $500, Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Co., 4727 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $550, White Industries, Inc., 16 Union Avenue, Westfield, Mass.; total, $3,550.

E. (2) $5.305.63; (4) $814.80; (5) $171.41; (6) $99.18; (7) $320.87; (8) $3.40; (9) $6,715.29; (16) $3,072.94, January 15, February 15, March 15, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., professional fees and expenses; $1,711.59, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Scott G. Rigby, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $130, January 15, Mary H. Rawlings, Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $625.63, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Ruth L. Hoeffler, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $56.10, March 24, Edward M. Kriz, Dominion Square Building, Montreal, Canada, professional fees and expenses; $120, January 15, February 15, March 15, H. L. Rust Co., 1501 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $66.43, January 31, February 28, March 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $32.75, February 28, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegraph service; $576.44, February 3, February 15, March 15, Batt-Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., duplicating work; $21.73, January 31, Names Unlimited, Inc., 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City, duplicating work; $21.87, February 15, March 15, Charles G. Stott, 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $22, March 15, Mayer, Rigby & Ryan, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., share of expense in repair of adding machine; $30.24, February 6, Capital Airlines, Washington, D. C., ticket to meeting in Detroit; total, $6,487.72.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. The Association of American Railroads is an unincorporated, nonprofit organization composed of member railroad companies operating in the United States and Canada and in Mexico. It is a joint agency of its member railroads, and its activities cover a wide range having to do with such matters as research, operations, car service, traffic, public relations, accounting, statistics, law, federal legislation, etc., insofar as they require joint handling in the interest of adequate and efficient railroad service. See also appendix I filed with the report of the association for the first quarter of 1948.

B. See D (14) for list of full member roads, A. A. R.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The association represents its full members with respect to all legislation affecting the railroad industry. In general, it opposes measures which are deemed to be against the interests of the railroads and against the public interest in a sound national transportation system, and supports measures which are believed to be in the interests of the railroad industry and in the public interest in a sound national transportation system. Besides the bills which may be supported or opposed by the association, numerous other bills are considered, distributed within the industry, and studied, with respect to which the association may take no action by way of support or opposition. The

expenditures of the association in connection with its activities, including appearances at hearings before congressional committees and preparation therefor, with respect to bills falling in all three categories are included in the report of expenditures made herein. The legislative activities during the first quarter of 1950 included activities with respect to the following measures which were supported or which it is contemplated will be supported by the association: S. 1008, antitrust laws, basing point; H. R. 2908, airmail pay and subsidy separation; H. R. 2945, postal service, rates increased; H. R. 5237, Interstate Commerce Act, part II, amendment; House Joint Resolution 331, airmail pay and subsidy separation; and proposals to eliminate the transportation excise taxes; and with respect to the following measures which were opposed or which it is contemplated will be opposed; S. 211, Inland Waterways Corporation, capital stock; S. 238, Interstate Commerce Act, amendment; S. 3109, Great Lakes shipping; S. 3295, Railway Labor Act, amendment; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence waterway; H. R. 378, Interstate Commerce Act, amendment; H. R. 2138, Interstate Commerce Act, through routes; H. R. 4978, Inland Waterways Corporation, capital stock; H. R. 6906, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; H. R. 7474, Great Lakes shipping; H. R. 7503, Great Lakes shipping; H. R. 7550, to nullify section 1404, title 28, U. S. Code; H. R. 7789, Railway Labor Act, amendment; and House Joint Resolution 271, St. Lawrence waterway. The legislative activities of the association included activities also with respect to a number of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, as for example: S. 1847, transportation of advertisements of alcoholic beverages; S. 1944, Administrative Practitioners Act; S. 2408, Securities Exchange Act, amendment; S. 2645, American Standards Association, incorporation; S. 2786, long-range shipping; Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; Senate Resolution 239, national fuel policy; H. R. 2023, oleomargarine, to remove taxes on; H. R. 4446, Administrative Practioners Act; H. R. 5785, Interstate Commerce Act, conveyor belt; H. R. 5839, Forest Service, simplify; H. R. 6000, social-security amendments of 1949; H. R. 6251, Tariff Act of 1930, amendment; H. R. 6736, transportation of gambling devices; H. R. 6773, Internal Revenue Code, petroleum; H. R. 7008, military establishments, construction at; H. R. 7398, Federal Aid Road Act, amendment; H. R. 7429, establishment of Federal Traffic Management Service; H. R. 7430, establishment of Federal Traffic Management Service; and House Resolution 137, investigations, Judiciary Committee. In numerous instances there are bills identical with or similar to those listed above which have not been separately enumerated.

C. (3) (a) Pamphlet entitled "This Isn't the Way To Run the Railroads," a commentary in opposition to enactment of H. R. 378 and S. 238, sometimes referred to as railroad communications bills; (b) 591,800 copies; (c) January 1950; (d) printed by National Publishing Co. and Sauls Lithograph Co., both in Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $85,211.69; (7) $85,211.69; (13) yes; (14) $4,522.05, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $1,247.90, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C.; $3,647.43, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; $852.14, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.; $655.51, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Quebec; $1,774.97, Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, Chicago, Ill.; $2,210.14, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $2,362.68, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $1,830.54, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Peoria Terminal Co., Chicago, Ill.; $535.30, Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corp., Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway, New York, N. Y.; $309.48, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $641.02, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, Denver, Colo.; $1,570.80, Erie Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,276.98, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; $741.59, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.; $2,374.39, Illinois Central Railroad, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; $721.77, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $646.49, Long Island Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $1,862.62, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.; $616.09, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; $762.35, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,936.05, Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; $7,115.68, New York Central Railroad, New York, N. Y.; $1,324.12, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,011.66, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven, Conn.; $1,631.84, Norfolk & Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.; $1,442.34, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; $8,959.31, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,158.82, Reading Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,096.42, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; $596.19, St. Louis Southwestern Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,226.05, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, Norfolk, Va.; $5,404.30, Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $3,003.53, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.; $685.33, Texas & Pacific Railway, Dallas, Tex.; $4,022.44, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.; $950.57, Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; total for roads contributing $500 or more, $73,226.69; total for roads contributing less than $500, $11,984.80; grand total, $85,211.69. (NOTE.—The percentage of total receipts of the A. A. R. during the first quarter of 1950, used for legislative activities, was 5.325335 percent. Contributions of individual railroads shown above was calculated by application of this percentage to their assessments during this period. The above list may include several railroads whose total contributions for all purposes did not amount to $500 during the period covered by this report.)

E. (2) $53,140.79; (3) $10,000; (4) $9,707.50; (5) $6,506.51; (6) $649.44; (7) $1,068.42; (8) $4,139.03; (9) $85,211.69; (16) E (3) $10,000, January 16, March 14, National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 815 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Contribution to expenses of the Conference, which opposes the St. Lawrence Seaway; E (4) $3,855, February 27, National Publishing Co., Florida Avenue, Third and N Streets NE., Washington, D. C. Printing of This Isn't the Way To Run the Railroads, a pamphlet issued in opposition to the railroad communications bills H. R. 378 and S. 238; E (4) $5,852.50, February 27, March 13, 31, Sauls Lithograph Co., 1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Printing of This Isn't the Way To Run the Railroads, a pamphlet issued in opposition to the railroad communications bills H. R. 378 and S. 238. (Distribution costs included in items E (2) and E (5).) Expenditures listed in items E (2), E (5), E(6), E (7), and E (8) were allocated or assigned to legislative activities in accordance with the methods and bases described in Appendix I attached to the report of the Association for the first quarter of 1948, which is incorporated by reference as Appendix I hereof. The allocations and assignments in item E (8) include a small part of the cost of printing Proceedings of Shippers Advisory Boards and What's New? a monthly supplement to the Public Relations Manual, and of payments to E. Hofer & Sons, Portland, Oreg., for the preparation and distribution of newspaper items relating to railroads. For the first quarter of 1950 the allocated expenditures for legislative activities for the printing of Proceedings of Shippers Advisory Boards was $185.16 (allocated on space basis); for the printing of What's New?, $139.17 (allocated on space basis) and for the newspaper items prepared and distributed by E. Hofer & Sons, $1,350 (allocated on basis of number of items).

A. Association of American Shipowners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., trade association.

B. The registrant is an unincorporated association. For a statement as to the nature of its business, reference is hereby made to paragraph 2 of registrant's registration statement on form B, which paragraph is hereby made a part hereof.

C. (1) and (2) For a statement as to the interest of the registrant, reference is hereby made to paragraph 2 of the registrant's registration statement on form B, which paragraph is hereby made a part hereof.

C. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed.

D. No money has been received by the registrant for activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601. The registrant did, however, in the regular course of its business, receive payment of dues of its members.

E. During the quarter for which this report is filed, no expenditure has been made by or on behalf of the registrant to any person for any amount or value in furtherance of any object necessitating registration, except that registrant has paid salaries to and expenses of George W. Morgan, its president, and Joseph H. Ball, its vice president. For the extent, if any, to which salaries and expenditures have been applied to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration, reference is hereby made to the reports being currently filed by such officers and such reports are hereby made a part hereof.

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. See attached list of member companies.[1]

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 6000 amending the Social Security Act, S. 2408 amending the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, bills relating to Government payment of premiums on Federal official bonds and bills creating a bonding fund for Federal officials.

C. (3) The Association publishes the Casualty and Surety Journel. Also issues releases to insurance trade press and to papers and periodicals of general circulation, such releases being mainly concerned with accident prevention problems. The Association has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (1) $6,431.11; (7) $6,431.11; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,104.61; (3) $5,000; (4) $11.50; (5) $120.02; (6) $24.05; (7) $41.01; (8) $129.92; (9) $6,431.11; (15) all; (16) $5,000, January 4, 1950, National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. In September 1948 the Association of Casualty and Surety Cos. filed the forms required under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. At that time, a statement attached to form A explained the operations of this Association and set forth the position of this Association with respect to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. That statement, which was made a part of the Association's filing at that time, is equally applicable to the present filing. As was explained in our September 1948 statement, the Association has many purposes wholly unrelated to legislative activities. It is a multipurpose organization as that term is used in the instruction sheet accompanying the revised form of report to be filed pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. None of the contributions received from As-

[1] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.

sociation member companies, nor any part of such contributions, is earmarked for legislative activities. For the purpose of making the reports required by the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, percentage factors have been developed which are then applied to certain items in our budget covering expenditures which can in any way be related, directly or indirectly, to legislative activities. The instruction sheet states that multipurpose organizations should list each contributor of $500 or more, regardless of whether a contribution was made solely for legislative purposes. All our member companies, with the exception of 7 companies, will have contributed at least $500 to the Association during the present calendar year. Such contributions, however, are, for the most part, for purposes wholly unrelated to Federal legislation. The attached data gives the distribution of expenses estimated to be applicable to Federal legislative activities, for the first quarter, on the basis of budgetary allowances.

Estimated percentages of items in 1950 budget for the period January 1 to March 31, 1950, applicable to Federal legislation

	Administration department	Law department	Washington office	Casualty department	Surety department	Total
Total budget, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1950	$33,472.75	$24,826.00	$4,137.50	$7,219.50	$3,534.50	$73,190.25
Percentage estimated to be applicable to Federal legislation	1	2.5	5	2.5	2.5	
Amount estimated to be applicable to Federal legislation	$334.73	$620.65	$206.88	$180.49	$88.36	$1,431.11

Distribution of budgetary allowances estimated to be applicable to Federal Legislation [1]

Audit fees	$1.65
Furniture and fixtures	8.81
Insurance	11.08
Legislative service [2]	54.22
Light	4.17
Miscellaneous: Luncheons and other expenses	28.44
Printing and stationery	26.04
Printed matter for free distribution	11.50
Rent	69.92
Salaries: [3]	
Executive	288.19
Legal	413.70
Clerical	402.72
Books, subscriptions, and dues	7.84
Taxes	23.32
Telegraph	2.54
Telephone	21.51
Traveling	41.01
Miscellaneous	14.45
Total	1,431.11

[1] Does not include contribution to National Tax Equality Association.

[2] Includes payments to Commerce Clearing House and the Weekly Underwriter for text of bills and laws and information concerning any action taken with respect to such bills by the Congress or various State legislatures.

[3] Also includes retirement pay.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. (1) Through end of present session.

C. (2) H. R. 5648 and S. 2172. Also interested in excise-tax proposals on lubricating and re-refined oils, generally.

C. (3) (a) Mimeographed statement for House Ways and Means Committee; (b) 200; (c) February 28, 1950; (d) Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners' office.

D. (1) $6,135; (7) $6,135; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,063.32; (4) $293.74; (5) $106.86; (6) $39.75; (7) $60.31; (9) $1,563.98; (16) $500.50, March 1, 1950, March 31, 1950, Seymour Friedman, 1000 Continental Building, Washington, D. C., legal services at $250 per month, 50 cents notary-fee expense; $543.63, March 1, 1950, March 7, 1950, April 1, 1950, H. C. Hicks, executive secretary, Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va., April organizational service $150, executive secretary services to April at $166.66 per month, local transportation expenses, $60.31. Following list of expenditures is for general association purposes as well as its legislative interests. Expenses have been arbitrarily divided on a 50-50 basis to both activities. Amounts listed represent 50 percent of total expenditures: $80, March 6, March 13, March 21, March 27, April 3, 1950, Helen M. Jachens, 870 Monticello Drive, Falls Church, Va., secretarial services; $26.54, March 7, April 3, 1950, Gist & Chairs, 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph paper; $18.16, March 7, 1950, James S. Beattie, 1909 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printed stationery; $27.50, March 7, 1950, National Lithograph Co., 1255 Twenty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printed stationery; $25, March 13, 1950, United Typewriter Co., 813 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing machine; $242.20, April 3, 1950, Sanbran Co., 1126 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., dictating machine; $11.20, April 3, 1950, Charles G. Stott, 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $89.75, March 7, April 3, 1950, Worthington Oil Refiners, Inc., 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va., rent for office space at $25 per month and use of telephone—long distance, local—and telegrams.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill. It is an association composed of the class I railroads in the Western District. It is by no means its principal purpose to deal with Federal legislation, yet it desires to be in a position to deal with such matters when the occasion does arise. For a detailed description of its business see the statement annexed to its Form A report for the last quarter of 1948 and the statement annexed to the Form A report of its predecessor organization, the Western Association of Railway Executives, for the first quarter of the year 1948, both of which statements are, by reference, made a part of this and all future reports filed by this association.

C. (1) This association is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which do or which may affect the western railroads. It may or may not engage in activity in connection therewith but desires to be in a position to do so and it expects to report its expenditures and otherwise comply with the law in the event it engages in such activity. Its legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) During the first quarter of 1950 this association did not engage in any activity concerning Federal legislation.

C. (3) During the first quarter of 1950 this association did not issue or cause to be issued any publication dealing with Federal legislative matters.

D. (13) No; (14) To show contributions received by this association in amounts of more than $500 from any one member, reference is made to the aforesaid statements referred to under paragraph A of this report. The receipts of this association are derived from assessments against its members who are assessed and who contribute in proportion to their gross operating revenues. No contribution or assessment paid to this association is earmarked for use for Federal legislative activities. Thus, it is necessary to make certain assumptions for the purpose of estimating the receipts of the association which may be considered as contributions for legislative purposes. The assumptions which are and will be so employed are as follows: It is assumed that the contributions to this association for legislative activities during any given period are equal to the estimated expenditures of this association for such activities during the same period. It is and will be further assumed (in order to estimate which railroads make an estimated contribution of $500 or more for legislative activities) that each member participates in the total estimated contributions for legislative purposes in the same proportion that it participates in the total contribution of all members for all of the activities of this association. There is annexed hereto [3] and made a part of this and all future reports a list of members of this association. All of such members are railroads and the abbreviations shown on such list are those customarily employed in describing railroads or railroad systems. The addresses for each of such railroads are those shown currently in the Railway Guide. There is set opposite each railroad and each group of railroads the percentage of the total assessment levied by this association, which is levied against and contributed by the individual railroads shown on such list. While these percentages may vary from time to time, the variation is limited and is not material for purposes of this report. Whenever the percentage set opposite any railroad or system of railroads shown on such list applied to the aggregate expenditures shown in this report or in future reports exceeds the product of $500, then that member is hereby automatically reported as a contributor of more than $500 and in the amount which is the product of the application of its percentage to the total amount of expenditures by this organization.

A. Edward Atkins, 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., trade association.

B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation regarding labor laws, handbag excise tax law, wage-hour law.

D. (1) $125; (9) $125; (13) None.

E. (2) $125; (11) $125.

A. Atlantic Union Committee, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., political action.

D. (1) $25,130.71; (2) $5,305.74; (4) $186.78; (7) $30,623.23; (14) Mr. Philip Cortney, president, Coty, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $500; Mr. Hugh Moore, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa., $1,000; Hon. Owen J. Roberts, 1510 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,000; Mr. Ernest Estwing, 637 Calvin Park Boulevard, Rockford, Ill., $500; Mrs. St. John Garwood, 2213 Windsor Road, Austin, Tex., $1,000; Mrs. Robert S. Brookings, 2700 Upton Street, Washington, D. C., $500; Hon. Will L. Clayton, Anderson Clayton & Co., Post Office Box 2538, Houston, Tex., $1,000; Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., 718 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $1,000; Mrs. St. John Garwood, 2213 Windsor Road, Austin, Tex., $1,000; Mrs. John M. Johnson, 3401 Sleepy Hollow Court, Houston, Tex., $500; Mr. and Mrs. Amory Houghton, the Knoll, Corning, N. Y., $1,000; Mr. Charles R. Hook, Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio, $1,000; Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio, $500; Mr. Thomas S. Nichols, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., $500; Col. and Mrs. H. Nugent Head, Four Acres, Aiken, S. C., $500; Mrs. Hattie May Pavlo, 1520 Stewart Street, Las Vegas, Nev., $500; Mr. William Zeckendorf,

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

president, Webb & Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., $500; Mr. Imrie de Vegh, I. de Vegh & Co., Inc., 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., $500.

E. (1) $3,590.16; (2) $11,292.98; (4) $2,784.44; (5) $1,757.18; (6) $1,587.37; (7) $2,571.73; (8) $602.77; (9) $26,186.63.

A. I. M. Avent, 1413 Wenonah Avenue., Berwyn, Ill., Townsend plan organizer, Illinois.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Field organizer; H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, S. 2181.

C. (3) Townsend National Weekly, announcements and ads, local meetings.

C. (4) Twenty-five percent of gross contributions to parent organization from Illinois constitute commission, salary, expense allowance, travel (all).

D. (5) $1,046.60; (7) $1,046.60; (13) no.

E. (1) $300; 50 cents; (4) see (1); (5) $100; (6) 70 cents; (7) $300; (8) $226.60; (9) $1,046.60.

A. Awalt, Clark & Sparks, a law partnership, consisting of the following partners: F. G. Awalt, Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Raymond Sparks, and W. V. T. Justis, 822 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus, the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) The life of the association is of indefinite duration.

C. (2) One of the purposes of the National Association of Electric Companies as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to Title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, and the registrant are generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect the association and its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237). For specific detail concerning the policy position of the association, see the document entitled, "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire of the Staff of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 1948," filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the National Association of Electric Companies. A similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Development dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions, will be forwarded by the National Association of Electric Companies to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives when it is completed.

D. (5) This registrant received during the first quarter of 1950 the sum of $4,166.67 from the National Association of Electric Companies on account of retainer fee as general counsel of the association; also the sum of $14.54 in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, as reported in the previous quarter.

E. (2) and (5) There is no allocation by the registrant of these expenditures to any client and no client is charged for overhead. No additional persons are employed by the registrant by reason of its duties as general counsel of the National Association of Electric Companies. Reimbursement is received for out-of-pocket expenses, such as long-distance telephone calls, telegraph, travel expenses and taxicab fares, or other expenses of a similar nature, these being reported in detail. Such expenditures for the first quarter of 1950 were as follows: To taxicab drivers, $4.40; to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $57.98; total, $62.38; (16) paid to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for long-distance calls, $57.98.

A. Charles E. Babcock, route 4, box 73, Vienna, Va.; chairman, national legislative committee, National Council of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics.

B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) At present the national education bill and the displaced persons bill; may be others in the future as introduced.

C. (3) Publication of the official organ of the Junior Order is entirely under the national council.

D. (5) $249.99; (7) $249.99.

E. (6) $1.19; (7) $52.20; (9) $53.39.

A. C. Lloyd Bailey, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C. (nature of business same as listed above).

C. (1) An indefinite time; the organization was established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) Working for legislation including the admission of displaced persons, relief of Arab refugees, programs of relief and recovery (ECA, point 4), Federal aid to education, extension of civil rights (FEPC, antipoll tax, antilynching), and more support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Opposition to conscription (the Draft Act), the militarization of America, and the shipment of arms abroad.

C. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a four or eight-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) an average of 10,000 each issue; (c) January 2, February 1, March 1, March 13; (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,075; (7) $1,075; (13) No.

E. (7) $217.26; (9) $217.26; (15) $217.26.

A. Frazer A. Bailey, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the steamship industry, including H. R. 5346 and S. 2786, amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; H. R. 7474 and S. 3109, amending the Ship Sales Act of 1946; H. R. 7786, provisions of appropriations act for 1951 relating to United States Maritime Commission; H. R. 3419, amending section 9 of Ship Sales Act of 1946; legislation relating to extension of authority of United States Maritime Commission to sell and charter vessels; legislation affecting organization of Panama Canal and fixing of Panama Canal tolls; legislation affecting Reorganization Plan No. 21 relating to United States Maritime Commission; legislation relating to shipment of ECA, NAP, and other Government-financed cargoes on American-flag vessels; legislation relating to repeal of excise taxes on transportation of persons and property.

D. (5) $3,750 (allocable to legislative interests); (7) $3,750; (13) Yes (employer).

A. Mary Alice Baldinger, Washington representative, American Civil Liberties Union, 4607 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the ACLU is an independent, voluntary organization devoted to the preservation and promotion of civil liberties.

C. (1) As long as I continue to work for the American Civil Liberties Union.

C. (2) We are interested in all legislation in any way affecting civil liberties. Among specific bills of present concern are: Antilynching (S. 91, H. R. 4683); anti-poll-tax (S. 1727, H. R. 3199); omnibus civil rights (S. 1725, H. R. 4682); FEPC (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); displaced persons (H. R. 4567); convention on genocide; bills for establishing fair procedures for congressional committees (S. Con. Res. 2, H. J. Res. 20, and others); home rule for the District of Columbia (S. 1527); the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill (S. 2311) and the Nixon bill (H. R. 7595); several bills affecting immigration and naturalization; several bills affecting American Indians.

D. (5) $357.05; (7) $357.05.

E. (5) $10.45; (6) $15.96; (8) $33.70; (9) $60.11.

A. H. M. Baldrige, attorney, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 408 American Building, Washington, D. C.; this is the Washington office for a group of cane-sugar refiners handling all matters with the various Government departments.

C. (1) My legislative interest will last for an indefinite time as long as there is any legislation affecting the cane-sugar-refining industry.

C. (2) I have been interested in defeating House Joint Resolution 426.

C. (3) There has been no publication issued or caused to be issued by this office for any purpose.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000.

A. Baldwin & Mermey, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) One year.

C. (2) Retention of fair-trade laws.

C. (3) Fair Trade Newsletter, published monthly; Koppel Printing Co., Inc., 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.; 10,000 copies each month.

D. (5) $6,000; (6) $14,635.32; (7) $20,635.32.

E. (2) $6,476.10; (4) $3,992.15; (5) $2,535.79; (6) $314.78; (7) $795.71; (8) $520.79; (9) $14,635.32; (15) $20,635.32; (16) New York Telephone Co., 210 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., and Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York City, $314.72; Jelinek Letter Service Co. (mimeographing), 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., $422.50; Audograph Co., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $374.31; Transo Envelope Co. (envelopes) 3512 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $212.42; Koppel Printing Co., Inc. (release sheets and other stationery), 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., $905.41; Independent Blue Print Co., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., $108.76; Koppel Printing Co. (printing of newsletter and other material), $2,094.11; clipping services—Romeike, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y. and Press Intelligence, Inc., 412 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C., $30.70; entertainment, various hotels and dining places, $126.24; travel—railroad and plane fares, hotel accommodations, meals, and local entertainment, $795.71; George A. Fraizer, Jr., 32 Audubon Avenue, Providence, R. I. (photos), $340; postage, $1,003.17; Providence Wholesale Drug Co., Providence, R. I., $83.19; Bene & Co., Providence, R. I. (telephone and office supplies), $88.17; Hooven Letters Co. (processed letters), 352 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., $49.26; magazines, newspapers, and incidentals, $1,210.55; salaries, other than retainer, $6,476.10; total, $14,635.32.

A. Joseph H. Ball, 1713 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite.

C. (2) The registrant is employed as vice president of the above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During the period for which this report is filed, the registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose certain bills included in hearings by (a) Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S. 2786 and foreign-flag transfers) and by (b) Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (S. 2196, S. 249, and H. R. 5008).

C. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed.

D. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant received and is to receive only his salary and expenses. The portion of registrant's salary that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601 is estimated to be less than $1,250. The portion of the registrant's expenses that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any such object is estimated to be less than $60.

E. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant has paid only an amount estimated to be less than $60 on account of that portion of his transportation, meals, and similar out-of-pocket expenditures as may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration.

A. Hartman Barber, room 301, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; legislative agent of organization listed below.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (a railway labor organization), 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 1103, H. R. 2945, S. 3295, H. R. 7789. There are bills in which we are interested, but their listing should not be construed as confining out activities merely to them as this brotherhood is interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,392; (7) $1,392.

A. Harry S. Barger, 606 National Union Building, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. My employer is as stated above. My compensation the past quarter was at the rate of $666.66 per month; total, $1,999.98.

C. (1) Uncertain.

C. (2) My interests are those of my employer alone. I appeared January 17, 1950, before subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to middle-income housing bill. (See hearings for statement made.)

C. (3) No publications issued by me in my representative capacity.

D. I receive no contributions or loans, and make no expenditures therefrom. All I have received from National Economic Council, Inc., my employer, during the first quarter 1950, has been $1,999.98 in salary.

E. None. I have been reimbursed by my employer in the sum of $35.37 for travel expenses, and $21.48 for miscellaneous petty expenses for stationery, postage, etc., a total of $56.85 for this quarter. This form simply does not fit my employment and compensation; hence this attachment.

A. Richard B. Barker, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

C. Final report.

A. Richard B. Barker, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Haloid Co., Rochester, N. Y.

C. Final report.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. See original registration statement containing names of 18 companies. (Advance Aluminum Castings Corp., et al).

C. (1) No fixed termination date.

C. (2) Extension of social security to all gainfully employed including a method of covering the self-employed appropriately.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) Yes; (14) $250, the C. & D. Co., 333 Commerce Avenue SW., Grand Rapids, Mich.; $100, Charis Corp., 735 Lyndon Street, Allentown, Pa.; $250, Morton Manufacturing Co., Lynchburg, Va.; $50, Mason Shoe Manufacturing Co., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; $100, the George Master Garment Corp., Ligoniere, Ind.; $250, Spirella Co., Inc., 2600 Main Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; $250, Hoover Manufacturing & Sales Co., 251 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.; $200, Advance Aluminum Castings Corp., 2742 West Thirty-sixth Place, Chicago, Ill.; $100, American Hosiery Mills, 741–821 East North Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $100, Atlas Raincoat Co., Inc., 819 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.; $200, the Stayform Co., 4325 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $100, the George Master Garment Corp., Ligoniere, Ind.; $100, the C. & D. Co., 333 Commerce Avenue SW., Grand Rapids, Mich.; $200, Zanol Products, 1111 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (4) $80; (9) $80; (15) $80; (16) $80, March 6, Sangster-Surovell Associates, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing charts.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., Kingsland underwriters group, agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.

C. (1) December 31, 1952.

C. (2) To provide for completion of payments to Americans holding adjudicated awards of the Mixed Claims Commission.

A. James T. Barnes, executive secretary, Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, 203 Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.

B. Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; professional membership organization.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) H. R. 3001, 4846, 4918, 5940, 6000, 6566, 6634, 6727, and 6819; S. 1411, 1453, 1456, 1679, 1970, and 2940.

E. (2) $1,749.99; (9) $1,749.99.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is the secretary-treasurer and director of research of the NAES, a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. Mr. Arthur R. Barnett, secretary, treasurer, and research director of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item (D) of the form is the total salary registrant receives as secretary, treasurer, and research director of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning

the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish, and aid in furnishing, technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is secretary, treasurer, and director of research of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat); Flood Control Act, 1944 (53 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies see the document entitled "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire, 1948," filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House by the National Association of Electric Companies. A similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy, dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions will be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate by the association when it is completed.

3. None.

D. (5) $3,875; (7) $3,875; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.45; (7) $279.06; (8) $46.94; (9) $327.45; (15) $327.45; (16) $37.31, March 29, 31, the Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

A. O. Slack Barrett,[5] president and general manager, Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 730 Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 730 Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) Fostering the purposes of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., as set forth in its charter, "to foster and promote the commercial, industrial, and social development of the Ohio River Valley; to advocate the conservation, control, purification, development, and use of the water resources of the Ohio River Valley and of the Nation; to assemble and disseminate information concerning the Ohio River Valley and all other river valleys in the Nation which will tend to influence action for further permanent improvement of navigation; to preserve constructive competition in the field of transportation; to facilitate intelligent discussion of and concerted action upon matters of public concern in these fields; to foster and promote the construction, development, and use of a waterway connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie; and to do and perform all acts and things necessary and proper for carrying out the purposes of the corporation."

D. (5) $950; (7) $950.

E. (7) $164.18; (9) $164.18; (15) $164.18.

A. John Stanton Bartlett (legislative representative) (as an individual), National Association of Federal Career Employees, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of Federal career employees associations.

B. National Association of Federal Career Employees, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of Federal career employees associations. Employer's report should be filed by Monroe S. Sykes, Jr., financial secretary and treasurer, 2310 Airline Boulevard, Portsmouth, Va.

C. (1) During current session of Congress.

C. (2) S. 2111 and other legislation designed to modify section 12 of Veterans Preference Act of 1944, unemployment compensation, and relief for displaced career employees of the United States.

Refer to copy of letter of April 10, 1950, attached.[3]

D. (5) $1,700; (7) $1,700; (13) No. Salary reported received was as president to March 31, 1950, and not wholly for legislative activities.

E. (12) $1,958.78; (15) $1,958.78.

A. Frank E. Bass, assistant secretary, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Education Association (an organization affiliated with but not a part of the National Education Association of the United States), 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160.

E. (7) $411.65; (9) $411.65.

A. J. A. Beirne, president of Communications Workers of America-CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America—CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

D. (5) $219.40; (7) $219.40.

E. (2) $165; (7) $54.40; (9) $219.40; (15) $219.40.

A. Alfred F. Beiter, president, National Customs Service Association, 8503 Longfellow Place, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association, an organization of officers and employees of the United States Customs Service.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as Congress is in session.

C. (2) Legislation affecting interests of United States customs employees and Government employees generally.

C. (3) Customs Service News is published monthly by National Customs Service Association. Through its medium membership is kept informed of pending legislation affecting customs employees. Printed by Carroll Record Co., Taneytown, Md.

NOTE.—The dues of our members are $4.50 per year and are not paid to me, but are placed in a general fund. There is no allocation of funds or of time for legislative purposes. Approximately 80 percent of my time is used in work with the Customs Bureau, Civil Service Commission, and Treasury Department. On one or two occasions I have had mimeographed copies of legislation printed which total cost did not exceed $250 which might be covered in item 4. Under item 6 telephones and telegrams amount to about $30 per month.)

A. C. Jasper Bell, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo., attorney at law.

B. Anderson T. Herd, West Palm Beach, Fla.; S. A. Markel, care of Markel Services, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Rose Porter Carden and George A. Carden, Jr., administrators of the estate of George A. Carden, Sr., deceased, care of O. M. Ruebhausen, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) This session of Congress.

C. (2) Representing employers in connection with certain claims of George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd against the United States and seeking passage of H. R. 4064 (81st Cong., 1st sess.).

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (6) $1,250; (7) $1,250; (13) Yes; (14) $1,250, S. A. Markel, care of Markel Services, Inc., Richmond, Va., February 26, 1950.

E. (7) $1,188.72; (15) $1,188.72, S. A. Markel.

A. C. Jasper Bell, 904 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo., attorney at law.

B. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., 412A Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For this session of Congress.

C. (2) To represent Philippine-American Committee in furthering the passage of a bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, such proposed amendments being carried (a) in H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman MILLER, of California; (b) in S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator KEFAUVER, of Tennessee.

D. (5) $25,000; (6) $1,722.03; (7) $26,722.03; (13) Yes; $1,000, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. of Manila, Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Balatoc Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $2,500, California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,000, S. Frieder & Sons Tobacco Co., Third and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,350, Heald Lumber Co., Manila, Philippine Island; $1,000, Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, P.; $3,500, Manila Electric Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Philippine Refining Co., 50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, Procter & Gamble Trading Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $11,350, Marsman Development Co., United Paracale Mining Co., Suyoc Consolidated Mining Co., Coco Grove, Inc., San Mauricio Mining Co., Philippine Smelting Co., Inc., Palidan-Suyoc Deep Level Tunnel Co., Marsman & Co., Inc., Marsman Trading Corp., Itogon Mining Co., Insular Drug Co., Manila Machinery Co., Andre Soriano Philippine Interests, Manila Philippine Islands; Manila, Philippine Islands, $45,550, total.

E. (7) $1,722.03; (9) $1,722.03; (11) $1,722.03; (15) $1,722.03.

A. Hugh M. Bennett, 17 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, attorney at law.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; for entire jewelry industry of the United States, including retail, wholesale, manufacturing, jobbing, and importing.

C. (1) Indefinite time.

C. (2) Sections 1650 and 2400 of the Internal Revenue Code. Bill has not yet been reported out by Ways and Means Committee, and hence has no number.

D. Payment for services per diem has been received, but no expenditure has been made or will be made therefrom in connection with legislative interests.

E. This affiant made no expenditures during this quarter.

A. Ernest H. Benson, legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; handling legislative matters affecting my organization.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 378 and S. 238, require railroads to install and maintain communication systems to promote safety of employees and travelers; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, amend the Railway Labor Act and authorize agreements providing for union membership, etc.; H. R. 5785, amends the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to carriers by conveyor belts, etc.; all other legislation affecting railroad employees and labor in general.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000.

A. Judd C. Benson, president, National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None. The president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and members of the board of trustees of this association serve without compensation.

C. (1) This association has been continuously interested in legislation pertaining to the taxation of life insurance and life-insurance proceeds, as well as all legislation pertaining to social security, for many years. Our interest will therefore continue.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 6000, amendments to the Social Security Act; (b) proposals for amending the statutes pertaining to income, as well as the estate-tax liability on life-insurance proceeds. There are many bills pending before the Committee on Ways and Means pertaining to this legislation, as well as certain recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury; this association has an interest on behalf of its members and policyholders of members.

E. (4) $82.75; (6) $84.38; (7) $565.99; (8) $5; (9) $738.12; (11) $738.12.

A. Wendell Berge, attorney at law, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue to October 3, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (9) $3,000; (13) see report of Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.; (14) see report of Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

E. (6) $26.75; (7) $56.05; (8) $7.02; (9) $89.82; (11) $89.82; (15) all; $24, February 7, 1950, LaSalle DuBois Restaurant, Washington, D. C., lunches for president of employer, one of a member company, and members of legal staff; reimbursed in full for this item.

A. Raoul Berger, 1116 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. Werner Droesse, c/o American Engineering & Sales Co., 111 West C Street, Wilmington, Calif.

C. (1) Until private law is passed.

C. (2) (a) A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clara Raffloer Droesse; (b) H. R. 3570; general interest: to restore her citizenship.

A. Preston B. Bergin, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time; taxation; general revisions, excise tax relief, no specific bills; Hoover Commission recommendations; general principles, Reorganization Plans Nos. 6 and 12 of 1950; postal rates: H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal rate increases; social security: social-security amendments, H. R. 6000; health insurance, S. 5, S. 1679; temporary disability insurance, H. R. 2893; unemployment compensation, H. R. 8059; labor: Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills, S. 1728, H. R. 4453; trade practices, consumer protection, labeling: cotton labeling bill, S. 124; fiber labeling bill, S. 283; fur labeling bill, H. R. 5187; flammable fabrics bill, S. 403; Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. Code, 68 et seq.).

C. (3) See report of employer, American Retail Federation.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625; (9) $625; (13) yes, salary from employer.

E. (7) $24.27; (9) $24.27; (11) $24.27; (15) $24.27.

A. Tell Berna, general manager, 10525 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; general supervision of association work.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 10525 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; a trade association in the machine-tool field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation bearing on tax policy; no particular bill at this time.

C. (3) (a) Statement on depreciation policy; (b) 75; (c) January 24, 1950; (d) printed in our own office.

D. None; see 2 (b) of information sheet.

E. Expenditures for lobbying are not distinct and cannot be separated from current expenditures for all association purposes; involved are an occasional letter or a call on a Congressman when I am in Washington anyway.

A. William S. Bernard, secretary, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; legislative organization.

C. (1) Until passage of H. R. 4567.

C. (2) H. R. 4567.

C. (3) None other than publications issued by Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

D. (5) $2,505 (employer); (7) $2,505; (9) $2,505; (13) Not applicable.

E. (8) $4,442.57; (9) $4,442.57; (11) $4,442.57; (15) $4,442.57.

A. Raymond H. Berry, 1000 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. Automobile Club of Michigan, 139 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Legislative interest terminated with my report of June 30, 1948, since which time there has been no legislative activity whatsoever.

D. No receipts (including contributions and loans) received in connection with any lobbying activities subsequent to June 30, 1948, to date, April 19, 1950; likewise no expenditures.

E. None.

A. The Best Foods, Inc. (manufacturers of food and other products) 1 East Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None.

C. (1) It is believed that legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) General interest: Legislation affecting margarine; specific interest: H. R. 2023, an act to regulate oleomargine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes.

D. None; (13) No.

E. (2) $8,750; (8) $560.60; (9) $9,310.60; (11) $9,310.60; (16) $3,750, January 27, February 28, March 29, Davis & Gilbert, 1 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; legal services at $35,000 per year (Davis & Gilbert are paid a yearly retainer for acting as legal counsel for the company and are not specifically employed for engaging in any activities which might come within the purview of Public Law 601; however, in addition to their major duties as such counsel, they were called upon during the quarter to present the cause of the company in respect to legislation affecting margarine, one of the many products manufactured by this company); $560.60 February 14, March 8, and to be paid, Davis & Gilbert, 1 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., to reimburse them for travel and other expenses.

A. Charles A. Bethge, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Aldens, Inc., mail order house, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Postal bills H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) (a) Circular enclosed, by Aldens, Inc., in packages sent to customers; (b) 500,000; (c) December 21, 1949; distributed, December 21, 1949, to January 21, 1950; (d) Aldens, Inc.

D. (6) $242.53; (7) $242.53.

E. (6) $45.13; (7) $197.40; (9) $242.53; (11) $242.53; (16) $50.09, January 8, 1950, New York Central Railroad, railroad fare Chicago to New York; $14.63, January 10, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad, railroad fare New York to Washington, D. C.; $56.44, January 13, 1950, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare Washington to Chicago; $22.05, January 11, 1950, Roosevelt Hotel, New York, hotel rooms and telephone; $15.40, January 25, 1950, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel rooms and telephone; $38.79, January 8, 1950, to January 14, 1950, miscellaneous traveling, meals and miscellaneous expenses; $45.13, January 1, 1950, to March 31, 1950, Bell Telephone Co., long-distance telephone tolls; $242.53, total.

A. Norman E. Biorn, attorney, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; nature of business: dissemination of information on matters of current interest to businessmen.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditure.

D. (6) $376.89; (7) $376.89; (9) $376.89; (13) no.

E. (2) $150; (5) $7.95; (6) $60.42; (7) $167.86; (9) $386.23; (11) $386.23; (15) $386.23; (16) $60.42, January 13, February 9, March 20, Northwest Bell Telephone Co., St. Paul, telephone; $150, January 17, March 21, M. Knowlton, St. Paul, stenographer; $7.75, January 28, February 28, March 31, United States Government, postage; $128.86, January 23, Northwest Airlines, St. Paul, travel; $39, January 23, miscellaneous, meals, hotels, etc.; 20 cents, March 1, St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, newspapers; $386.23, total.

A. Robert J. Bishop, 1111 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Atlantic Union Committee, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Interest of this registrant as such is to continue to September 1950.

C. (2) The legislative interest of this registrant and of the Atlantic Union Committee is passage of the Atlantic Union resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, House Concurrent Resolutions 107, 111.

D. None.
E. (2) $2,250; (7) $858.95; (9) $3,108.95.
A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., manager, Republic Steel Corp.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. (1) Activities only on behalf of employer; I do not consider that I come under the act.
C. (2) Only insofar as legislation affects my employer.
D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (9) $600.
E. (7) $500, estimated; (9) $500; (11) $500; (15) $500.
A. Helen Blanchard, 1034 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., an affiliated union of the CIO.
C. (1) Indefinitely.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.
C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described.
D. (5) $1,110; (6) $783.81; (7) $1,893.81; (9) $1,893.81.
E. (7) $783.81; (9) $783.81; (11) $783.81; (15) $783.81.
A. Bleakley, Platt, Gilchrist & Walker, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., law firm.
B. Mrs. Elizabeth von Elverfeldt, Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue until the passage of H. R. 1848 and S. 1292 or substantially similar legislation.
C. (2) The person filing has no legislative interests other than promoting favorable consideration of H. R. 1848 and S. 1292 or substantially similar legislation.
C. (3) The person filing has neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication in connection with legislative interests.
D. (13) No.
E. (6) $1.85; (7) $134.69; (8) $6.52; (9) $143.06; (11) $143.06; (15) $143.06; (16) $26.15, January 16, railroad fare to Washington and return; $30.82, February 8, plane fare to Washington and return; $14.61, March 22, one-half railroad fare to Washington and return; $31.06, March 24, railroad fare and plane fare to Washington and return; $102.64, total.
A. D. A. Bodary, national legislative and general representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; handling of legislative matters and handling and progressing grievances and other activities of my organization.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
C. (1) Indefinitely.
C. (2) H. R. and S. 238, requires railroads to install and maintain communication systems to promote safety of employes and travelers; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295 amend the Railway Labor Act and authorize agreements providing for union membership, etc.; H. R. 5785 amends the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to carriers by conveyor belts, etc., all other legislation affecting railroad employees and labor in general, 60 percent of my time is spent in legislative work and 40 percent in general work, other than legislation, for the benefit of carmen belonging to our brotherhood; salary as noted under "receipts" covers combined legislative work and general work for Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.
D. (5) $1,250; (6) $1,080; (7) $2,330; (13) No.
E. None.
A. Morton Bodfish, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United Street Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Nation-wide trade association with membership of 3,700 savings and loan associations and cooperative banks.
C. (1) Continuous, except during this period have been completely inactive in legislative work.
C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions. During this quarter have been completely inactive following serious operation and illness, and have done no legislative work of any kind.
C. (3) (a) While away from office my name was signed to confidential bulletin M No. 218 but did not assist in any way in preparation of this bulletin; (b) 6,200 published; (c) January 17, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.
D. (13) No.
E. (15) No expenditures.
A. Maywood Boggs, International representative (represent labor organization), 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, A. F. of L. (a labor organization), New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans.
C. (1) Indefinitely. (NOTE.—Legislative activities are a minor part of my work. I estimate it to comprise not more than 25 percent of the total.)
C. (2) H. R. 6000, amendments to the Social Security Act; S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, amendments to the Railway Labor Act; S. 2786, amendments to the Merchant Marine Act, and other maritime legislation affecting shipbuilding and ship repair; all other legislation effecting labor generally.
D. (5) $675; (6) $450; (7) $1,125.
A. Paul H. Bolton, 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; executive vice president, National Association of Wholesalers, affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.
B. National Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 708 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; affiliated group of wholesale trade associations.
C. Currently, the interests and activities of this group of wholesale associations is focused upon an educational program. We have joined with the American Marketing Association in a series of economic studies, culminating in the collaborative publication of a 200-page Journal of Marketing—Wholesale Edition. We have supplied wholesaler executives as speakers before marketing and economics classes in leading United States colleges and universities. This has consumed our entire time and attention during this quarter.
A. Robert Francis Bonamarte, Sr., 429 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; administrative clerk and co-chairman of national service committee, Fleet Reserve Association.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 429 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; veteran organization.
C. Legislation affecting the Armed Forces of the United States (indefinite). Such as legislation affecting pay, allowances, hospitalization, etc.
A. Thos. E. Boorde, for General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Welfare Federation of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) Indeterminately.
C. (2) Old-age pensions and general welfare.
C. (3) National Pension Guide, from 2,400 to 3,000 monthly; Model Printers, post office box 312, Manassas, Va.
D. (2) $827; (4) $129; (7) $956; (13) No.
E. (4) $295.42; (5) $267.08; (6) $26.88; (9) $588.50.
A. Joseph Borkin, attorney, 1017 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American-Indonesian Corp. (export-import), 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
C. Legislative interests terminated.
A. Joseph Borkin, economic consultant, 1017 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Federation for Railway Progress (railroad association), 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. Legislative interests terminated.
A. Clarence J. Bourg, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., keeping members informed with regard to legislation and action taken in the Department of Agriculture and other agencies.
B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La., Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.
C. (1) Permanently.
C. (2) House Joint Resolution 426 (to increase sugar quota for Puerto Rico under the Sugar Act of 1948), H. R. 7786 (appropriations bill), S. 501 (amending sec. 202 (e) of Sugar Act of 1948).
C. (3) Sugar Bulletin, bimonthly (American Sugar Cane League); Sugar Beet Journal, monthly (Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association); both publications sent to entire membership.
E. (8) $240.20.
A. Benjamin Edward Bowden, room 313, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; acting legislative representative for American Train Dispatchers Association, a labor organization.
B. American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; a labor organization, representing railroad train dispatchers in United States.
C. (1) My service as legislative representative is temporary, and endures so long as any action, favorable or detrimental to railroad labor, is likely to be acted upon. My activities, for which I am submitting this report, extended from February 13, to March 31, 1950, after which I was sent home. It is quite possible that I will be sent to Washington, D. C., during the next quarter, and if so a report will be submitted; if not, you will be so informed.
C. (2) Favorable action was desired on H. R. 378, railroad safety legislation, and my lobby activities centered on that bill during above period.
C. (3) No publication issued or caused to be issued, through my efforts. (NOTE.—For the above activities, I receive train dispatcher's rate of pay plus actual living expense in Washington, and travel expenses.)
D. (5) $1,174.67; (7) $1,174.67; (13) No.
E. (7) $443.05; (9) $443.05.
A. Ray B. Bowden, executive vice president, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, headquarters, 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; branch, 608 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association general work.
B. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Association (organized 1896), 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
C. (1) Minor legislative interest of the association has been continuous since 1896; will continue indefinitely as a minor activity, as long as employed by the association.
A. (2) Interested with legislation affecting the grain and feed trade of the United States. In first quarter of 1950 have been specifically interested in S. 2826 and H. R. 6567, both bills to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and in tax revision hearings in the House (no number yet), wherein we were interested in tax-exempt corporations in competition with grain and feed firms.
C. (3) We publish (and the above individual largely writes and edits) a weekly news letter to members; sometimes comments on

pending or proposed legislation, and sometimes with opinion pro or con. All offset reproduction done in our own office in St. Louis; 1,500 copies approximately per issue. Carry general trade news, such as trade rules, arbitration cases, storage agreement conferences with CCC, information on minimum wage laws, retail feed dealers information, etc. One postal card sent March 13 urged members to write their Members of Congress in favor of an amendment to S. 2826 and H. R. 6567 protecting use of trade by CCC. Part of one letter, February 24, urged members to write their Members of Congress favoring equality of taxation among all firms competing in our trade. Incidental similar references, of minor nature may have been made from time to time.

D. (13) No. Total salary, first quarter of 1950, $3,750 (this is before withholding taxes are deducted). None of this salary was spent for other than personal purposes having no connection with association activities. Total refunds for travel expenses, $1,184.21. Financial report, first quarter of 1950, for the association:

Income: regular dues, direct and associate, $18,833.25; affiliated associations, $474; arbitration fees being held, $110; total, $19,417.25.

E. Expenditures: Salaries, $9,824.12; rentals, office space, $528; office supplies, $167.17; telephone and teletype, $264.64; telegraph, $62.73; postage and express, $782.21; printing, $195.62; taxes and licenses, $71.16; conventions and meetings, $405.82; dues paid to others, $917.50; travel expenses, all officers, $2,010.39; consultant's fees, $125; capital expenditures, $1,224.30; miscellaneous and petty cash, $317.01; total, $16,503.35.

A. H. B. Boyd, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, United States Beet Sugar Association.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; beet-sugar trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation.

D. See statement with respect to salary and expenses contained in registration statement.

A. Ira P. Bradford, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; petroleum business.

C. (2) My interest is solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to my employer. (NOTE.—The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter January 1, through March 31, 1950, for purposes defined in section 307 (a) (b) of Public aw 610. My activities have consisted wholly of the maintenance of an information service for my company.)

A. Otis T. Bradley, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; attorney for Guaranty Trust Co. of New York as trustee, etc.

B. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee of the several trusts described as the Frances G. Phipps trust, Herbert Sanford Ward trust, Sarita E. Barclay trust, and Colville Herbert Sanford Barclay trust, under indenture dated December 24, 1913, and various indentures supplemental thereto made by Charles H. Sanford, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) The employment was for the purpose of attempting to secure an amendment to the Federal Gift Tax Acts involving gifts in trust and the effect for gift tax purposes of the surrender by the grantor of a retained power to alter the disposition of the property but not in any way beneficial to himself.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. (1) As long as registrant holds present office and legislation affecting interest of employing organization is pending.

C. (2) All legislation involving or in the direction of national prohibition, taxation of malt beverages and alcoholic beverages, etc. (a) Langer bill, S. 1847.

C. (3) None by registrant except reports to employing organization which have been published in the official union publication, The Brewery Worker.

D. (5) $344.22; (7) $344.22; (13) no.

E. (1) $16; (4) $6; (5) $18; (6) $20; (7) $237.75; (8) $46.47; (9) $344.22; (15) $344.22; (16) $73.74, January 7–15, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., transportation; $44, January 15, Ambasador Hotel, Washington, D. C., accommodations; $18, January 15, Ambassador Hotel, Washington, D. C., meeting room; $16, January 14, E. F. Bumgardner, 2802 Terrace Road SE., Washington, D. C., photograph; $20, January 7–14, American Telephone & Telegraph, and Western Union, telephone and telegrams; Total, $171.74, total.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of traffic service, Aircraft Industries Association.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) No definite period. During pendency of bill mentioned in (2).

C. (2) Registration was filed to permit me to appear for my employer in opposition to S. 2118, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

D. (5) Nothing received except salary and expenses, no part of either having been paid in connection with legislative interests; registrant has had no legislative activity during this quarter; (13) no.

A. Arthur H. Breed, Jr., and James D. Hahn, associates, 1111 Jackson Street, Oakland, Calif.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Panama Canal toll legislation.

D. (5) $5,064.74; (7) $5,064.74; (13) no.

E. (5) $32.53; (6) $92.26; (7) $2,337.95; (8) $2; (9) $2,464.74; (15) $2,464.74.

A. Melvin H. Brightman, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary.

B. Dairy Industry Committee, 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; information and promotional organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.

C. (3) A weekly newsletter to members mentioning legislative items when occasion arises.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000.

A. H. E. Brinckerhoff, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary of American Pulpwood Association.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; unincorporated nonprofit trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will probably continue from time to time while employment continues.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those determined by employer to affect the pulpwood industry. Presently the Fair Labor Standards Act and the social-security laws, particularly H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $276; (6) $294.07; (7) $570.07; (13) no.

E. (6) $43.03; (7) $232.14; (8) $18.90; (9) $294.07; (15) $294.07.

A David F. Brinegar, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; public relations counsel.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; lobbying for central Arizona project bill.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue to end of Eighty-first Congress and possibly for an indefinite period thereafter.

C. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act; and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bill).

C. (3) I am simply an agent of my association and issue no publications. I am paid $500 monthly, on an indefinite basis, which might cease at any moment. I also receive usual business expenses.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $3,100; (7) $4,600.

E. (7) $2,500; (9) $2,500; (15) all (I had on hand $700 at end of quarter).

A. Earle R. Britton, 3235 Wilmot Avenue, Columbia, S. C.

B. South Carolina Federation of Labor, State branch of the American Federation of Labor, 3235 Wilmot Avenue, Columbia, S. C.

C. (1) During the Eighty-first Congress, possibly another quarter.

C. (2) Labor legislation, interests of organized labor. (a) Compensation is expenses while in Washington and travel; (b) actual expenses, such as hotel, telephone, and travel.

D. (5) $187.78; (7) $187.78; (13) no.

E. (7) $161.90; (8) $25.88; (9) $187.78.

A. Eugene W. Brockenbrough, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; president, Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc.

B. Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; institute is trade association in edible fats and oils industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely; see Form B filed May 2, 1949.

C. (2) In general, legislation which concerns or affect fats and oils; see Form C's filed quarterly since May 2, 1949. No specific legislative interests and such information not required under the existing statute. (See sec. 308 (a).)

C. (3) No publication, papers, periodicals, or magazines issued.

D. (13) No.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; food processing,

B. California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; food processing.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislation affecting food processing and related activities, including specifically: Antitrust laws, monopolies, H. R. 2734; antitrust penalties under Sherman and Clayton Acts, H. R. 6679, H. R. 7827; freight absorption, S. 1008; draw-back, H. R. 4612, food and drug, exports, H. R. 562; legislation implementing United States-Mexican and United States-Costa Rican tuna treaties, H. R. 6204 and S. 2633; marketing agreements and orders, S. 1464; reorganization of Government departments, plan No. 12; taxes, 3-percent transportation tax (ICC).

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200.

E. (6) $25; (7) $375; (9) $400; (15) $400.

A. A. E. Brooks, attorney at law, 2202 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

B. American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Cook Building, San Juan de Letran, Mexico, D. F.

C. (1) Two years.

C. (2) Internal Revenue Code, section 116 (a) (to exempt from United States income taxes, income derived from sources abroad by nonresident United States citizens actively engaged in a trade or business abroad).

D. (5) $1,250; (6) $176.31; (7) $1,426.31; (13) no; (14) $1,426.31, American Chamber of Commerce, Mexico, D. F.

E. (6) $16.06; (7) $160.25; (9) $176.31.

A. William F. Brooks, executive secretary, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Uncertain. The nature of my employment requires me to be interested in legislation affecting agriculture in general and the grain trade in particular.

C. (2) During the period covered by this report I have been interested in pending legislation to amend the basic agriculture law; to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter; to amend the Commodity Exchange Act; to amend the basic tax law; and to continue the European recovery program. Specifically these bills are numbered S. 1971, S. 2826, H. R. 6567, S. 1751, and H. R. 7378.

C. (3) The only publication I have issued or caused to be issued in connection with the aforementioned legislative interests were statements filed with or presented to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

D. Receipts: $2,804.15, total salary before taxes; $947.23, reimbursement for actual expenses incurred; $3,751.38, total.

E. Expenditures: My only expenditures in connection with legislative interests have been incurred for local transportation and do not exceed $5. All have been for cab fares, no one of which was in excess of $1.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio; a labor organization.

C. (1) Continuously.

C. (2) We support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

C. (3) Our official publication is the Locomotive Engineers Journal. It is issued monthly and occasionally discusses legislation.

D. Receipts: The membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers pay dues, on a monthly basis, in an amount determined by their employment status at the first day of each month, as, for example, $2 if actually employed as a locomotive engineer; $1.35 if demoted; 70 cents if firing and not having been promoted; nothing if not earning at least $120 per month. The aggregate amount of dues and assessments received varies, but will probably average $100,000 per month.

E. Expenditures: For purpose of reporting pursuant to Federal regulation of Lobbying Act, first quarter 1950: J. T. Corbett, salary, $3,295.56; expenses, $450; Helen Corbett, salary as stenographer, $780; office rent, $216.68; total, $4,742.24.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law. Wendell Lund, a partner in this firm, performs no service under this arrangement and does not participate in the fee.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Only a portion of activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. (a) H. R. 7786, 1951 appropriations bill; H. R. 5472, rivers and harbors bill; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $48.65; (7) $7,548.65; (13) no.

E. (2) $6,825; (5) $375; (6) $24.25; (8) $24.40; (9) $7,248.65; (15) $7,248.65.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation.

E. (6) $2.05; (7) $201.51; (9) $203.56; (15) $203.56.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing.

C. (2) I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. My duties include that of maintaining surveillance of legislation that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the association. My normal duties include periodic reporting to members of the association on pending legislation.

D. (5) As previously reported.

E. (8) $75; (15) $75.

A. James E. Bryan, as agent for the Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. Agent is executive officer of said society.

B. The Medical Society of New Jersey, 315 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.; a nonprofit membership organization of physicians.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as national legislation affecting the practice of medicine and the public health is pending in the Congress.

C. (2) Our legislative interest extends to all measures listed by the American Medical Association as being of interest and concern to the medical profession.

C. (3) No publication within the quarter covered by this report.

D. (13) No.

A. William A. Bryans III, 1044 Gas and Electric Building, Denver, Colo.; lawyer.

B. Public Service Co. of Colorado, 900 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.; public utility (gas and electric).

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is of counsel for Public Service Co. of Colorado and in that connection, as a part of such employment, is opposing proposed legislation for appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of certain electric power transmission lines in the State of Colorado.

D. (13) No.

A. Jack Bryson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; motion-picture industry.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; motion-picture industry trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the motion-picture industry when introduced in the Congress. (NOTE.—In connection with my duties as director of the division of legislation and government of the Motion Picture Association, I have charge of furnishing information as to legislative happenings involving not only the Congress but also the 48 State legislatures. My compensation as always reported is the full amount for services rendered in performing both of the above functions. It is impractical to allocate in dollars the amount paid me for services in connection with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Approximately 30 percent of my time is spent on such matters.)

D. (5) $6,280.79; (13) no.

E. (8) $600; (15) $600.

A. Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; opposition to S. 2311, H. R. 7595, and similar legislation.

C. (1) While H. R. 7595 and S. 2311 are pending in Congress.

C. (2) As stated in paragraph B above.

C. (3) None by the individual filing.

D. (5) $225; (7) $225.

A. Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Not employed for pay. The president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs supports or opposes legislation, and asks the organization membership to do likewise, when authority for such action has been provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention.

C. (1) Term of office as president of the general federation expires the latter part of May 1950.

C. (2) See attached statement showing legislative interests.[3]

D. (6) $1,195, travel and miscellaneous expense in connection with work of the general federation. The president of the general federation receives no salary or fees. A nominal amount is allowed for travel and miscellaneous expense in connection with the over-all activities of the organization.

A. Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Generally interested in all legislation relating to river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation. Specifically interested in H. R. 7786, general appropriations bill, 1951.

D. (5) $1,350; (6) $131.30; (7) $1,481.39.

E. (6) $71.04; (8) $60.35; (9) $131.39; (15) $131.39.

A. Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting tin, tin smelting, detinning, and steel scrap, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest includes H. R. 2585, exemption from duty of certain tin ores, etc.; House Joint Resolution 324, to encourage exploration of tin ore resources of the United States, etc.; H. R. 3524, to strengthen national security by providing for domestic tin smelting industry; S. 1342, same as H. R. 3524.

D. (6) $37; (7) $37.

E. (6) $102.61; (9) $102.61; (15) $102.61.

A. George Bugbee, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.; executive director.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.; an association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and the Blue Cross plans.

C. Identical with information reported by American Hospital Association for this same quarter.

D. (5) $1,343.75; (7) $1,343.75; (13) no.

E. (7) $415.93; (9) $415.93.

A. Building Products Institute, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Proposals which may affect the producers of building materials. The Building Products Institute is an organization devoted to economic research and analysis of trends in construction, disseminating its findings to those interested in the construction industry and to the public. However, in view of certain provisions of the regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 concerning what constitutes "principal purpose" and the phrase "to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation and so forth," we are filing this form giving a full disclosure of the information required under the act.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $11.20; (7) $62.27; (8) $3.43; (9) $76.90; (16) $6.50, February 1, Sanders, Gra-

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

velle, Whitlock & Howrey, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of travel, food, lodging, and entertainment; $66.97, March 1, Sanders, Gravelle, Whitlock & Howrey, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of travel, food, lodging, and entertainment.

A. Ralph B. Bunje, 244 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Former employers: Western Cotton Growers Association of California, Brower Building, Bakersfield, Calif. (business, cotton); Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley, Inc., 2044 Mariposa Street, Fresno, Calif. (business, farmers' association).

C. (1) I am no longer in the employ of the above employers and thus consider my legislative interests to have terminated as of December 31, 1949.

A. Roy D. Burdick, 310 Wallace Building, Little Rock, Ark.; consulting engineer.

B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1011 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; lumber business.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interest in flood control and rivers and harbors matters. Specific: (a) Civil functions appropriations, Department of the Army; flood control and rivers and harbors omnibus authorization bill; (b) H. R. 7786 (omnibus appropriation bill), H. R. 5472 (flood control and rivers and harbors authorization bill); (c) appropriations sought under authority of Public Law 526, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session. No other statutes involved.

D. (5) $1,750.23; (7) $1,750.23; (13) no.

E. (5) $155.15; (6) $56.88; (7) $468.83; (9) $680.86; (15) $680.86.

A. George J. Burger, retained by Burger Tire Consultant Service and vice president in charge, Washington office, National Federation of Independent Business, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., or 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; (consultant service for benefit of independents in rubber-tire industry); National Federation of Independent Business, 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C., (national trade association, representing interests of independent business).

C. (2) Interested in rubber-tires bill, basing-point bill (S. 1008), antitrust law legislation, all legislation affecting independent small business.

D. (5) $2,659.98.

E. Necessary travel expense from New Rochelle, N. Y., to Washington; ordinary living expenses in hotel in Washington.

A. Harold Burke, United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association (nonprofit trade association), 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 408 American Building, 1317 F Street, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely. As long as any legislation is being considered in Congress in regard to the sugar industry.

C. (2) Against House Joint Resolution 426.

I work for the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association with its offices in Washington at 408 American Building, 1317 F Street. However, my office is in New York with the technical and statistical section. We have 13 members who are assessed on a percentage basis. The association has filed its report which shows all the money paid into the association by each member. So far I have spent no money on any legislative activity during the first quarter of 1950.

D. (1) $12,000; (5) $2,250; (7) $14,250; (13) No.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, post office box 860, Lexington, Ky.; promotion of tobacco exports. (Lobbyist, Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street, Washington, D. C.)

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association employs Mr. Taylor.

C. No legislation or publications.

D. (1) $4,837.50; (7) $4,837.50; (13) No.

E. Disbursements made to maintain office in Washington and office in Lexington, Ky., no moneys used for legislative interests. Salaries: H. W. Taylor, $2,191.66; Kathleen V. Allen, $592.10; (Mr. Taylor's secretary); Margaret Adair, in charge of office, paying bills, etc., $295.60; total, $3,079.26. Office overhead: Rent, $255; stationery and supplies, $19.97; total, $274.97. Telephone and telegraph, $70.86. Travel, $175.58. Miscellaneous expense, $150. Advertising (pictures), $24.40. Total, $3,876.21. Nonprofit organization to promote export of tobacco; dues based on budget of $20,000 a year.

A. George B. Burnham, 111 First Street NE., Washington, D. C.; chemicals.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 5653 College Avenue, Oakland, Calif.; chemicals.

C. (1) To the end of the Eighty-first Congress or possibly longer.

C. (2) Strengthening the antitrust laws: (a) To amend the Sherman and Clayton Acts to provide a uniform period of limitations within which treble-damage actions may be instituted under the antitrust laws; (b) bills S. 1910 and H. R. 4985; (c) Sherman Act (26 Stat. 210), Clayton Act (38 Stat. 731, as amended, 15 U. S. C. 15).

D. (2) $578; (7) $578; (13) no.

E. (2) $200; (4) $142.01; (7) $235.99; (9) $578; (15) $578.

A. Robert M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration not predictable.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, and electric fans.

D. (5) $304.79; (7) $304.79; (13) no.

E. (7) $69.65; (9) $69.65; (15) $69.65; (16) $13.72, March 13–14, 1950, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., room.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to the international president (IBEW) for matters affecting Government employees.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., 1200 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; international labor union, affiliate of American Federation of Labor.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the electrical workers (AFL) in particular and labor in general.

C. (3) I, personally, edit no publication. The Electrical Workers Journal is published by the IBEW and deals with general subjects interesting to members of the electrical trade, but this publication does not deal specifically with legislative matters.

D. (5) $2,067; (7) $2,067; (13) no.

A. Eugene J. Butler, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. All legislation affecting religious, charitable, and educational institutions and organizations.

D. (5) $2,350; (7) $2,350.

E. (4) $327.71; (6) $95.49; (7) $504.42; (9) $927.62.

A. Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; public relations.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; producers and distributors, chiefly of alcoholic beverages.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue intermittently for duration of retention of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., as general public relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc., under yearly contract.

C. (2) For the quarter covered by this report, the undersigned worked with Schenley in opposing the present rate of Federal excise tax on distilled spirits as part of full-time work on general public relations for which Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., is retained by Schenley; (a) Revenue Act of 1943; (b) H. R. 3687 (78th Cong.).

E. (1) $9,000; (2) $12,670; (4) $675; (6) $17; (7) $380; (8) $545; (9) $23,287; (15) all; (16) $9,000, first quarter, Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., fee as general public-relations counsel for Schenley Industries, Inc.; $12,670, first quarter, staff employees of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., salaries; $20.40, first quarter, Mailing Specialists, Inc., 39–29 Twenty-ninth Street, Long Island City, N. Y., stationery used in distributing statements opposing H. R. 3687 (78th Cong.); $41.20, first quarter, N. E. A. Service, Inc., 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City, mats used in distributing pictures with statements opposing H. R. 3687 (78th Cong.); $10.80, first quarter, Western Newspaper Union, 304 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, mats used in distributing pictures with statements opposing H. R. 3687 (78th Cong.); $21,742.40, total.

A. John W. Caffey, attorney, 830 Southeastern Building, Greensboro, N. C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting wine and, at present, excise taxes.

No extra compensation received, as I am regularly and permanently retained as counsel.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative for the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; trade-association work.

C. (1) So long as Congress is in session.

C. (2) (a) Frear amendment; (b) S. 2408.

E. (7) $75; (9) $75; (15) $75.

A. Mrs. Edna Callaghan, 2032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C.; chairman of the Washington committee on legislation of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; the national congress is a nonprofit corporation of the District of Columbia.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the organization will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the national congress are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. The national congress may support or oppose specific statutes and bills which relate to the area of its general legislative interests.

C. (3) The legislative interests of the national congress are reported upon from time to time in National Parent-Teacher, the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

D. During the period from January 1 to March 31, 1950, the individual making this report received from Mrs. Ethel G. Brown, chairman of the standing committee on legislation of the national congress, the sum of $221.09 in reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the legislative activities of the national congress.

E. The $221.09 above reported as having been received from the chairman of the standing committee on legislation was used by the chairman of the Washington committe on legislation to reimburse herself for out-of-pocket expenses which include the following items: Telephone and telegraph, $123.75; travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, $90.19; other expenditures, $7.15.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, post-office box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; labor union, affiliated with AFL.

C. (1) Through April 1950.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Canal Zone.

D. (1) $3,053.60; (7) $3,053.60.

E. (2) $2,550; (11) $2,550; (16) $850, January 31, 1950, Mr. Walter J. Jones, room 607, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., salary; $1,700, March 31, 1950, Mr. Howard Munroe, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary for 2 months at $850 per month; total $2,550.

A. Ralph Carr, 614 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.; attorney at law.

B. Utah Power & Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; the Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.; Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Oreg.; Mountain States Power Co., Butte, Mont.; Pacific Power & Light Co., Portland, Oreg.; the California-Oregon Power Co., Medford, Oreg. Retainer fees primarily for legal services and public relations work throughout the Northwest. The nature of the work reported herein is the only type undertaken for these clients since my employment.

C. (1) Legislative interests will terminate with passing by Congress of the rivers and harbors bill.

C. (2) Interior and Insular Affairs Committee amendments to H. R. 5472.

D. (5) $1,496.63; (7) $1,496.63; (13) yes; (14) (filed for quarter ending April 25, 1950) Utah Power & Light Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, $626.64; the Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash., $493.32; Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Oreg., $573.32; Mountain States Power Co., Butte, Mont., $200; Pacific Power & Light Co., Portland, Oreg., $560; the California-Oregon Power Co., Medford, Oreg., $253.32; total, $2,706.60.

E. (6) $25; (7) $283.22; (9) $308.22.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 640 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., engaged in the general practice of law.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown, have been one of the attorneys for said company for over 27 years.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the natural-gas industry.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $298.30; (7) $3,298.30.

E. (1) $130; (6) $24.35; (7) $143.95; (9) $298.30.

A. Albert E. Carter, attorney at law, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., public utility.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Retained to represent the company before administrative agencies and commissions and on legislative matters affecting company's interest; H. R. 7786; H. R. 5264.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $1,114.40; (7) $4,114.40.

E. (5) $525; (6) $231.66; (7) $22.50; (9) $779.16; (15) $779.16; (16) $525, January 1, February 1, March 1, Munsey Trust Co., rent; $231.66, January 13, February 13, March 14, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone.

A. Clarence B. Carter, post office box 798, New Haven, Conn., secretary-treasurer and lobbyist for Railroad Pension Conference. (No salary attached to this work.)

B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (1) Length of legislative work unknown.

C. (2) Enactment of S. 1826 and H. R. 4123 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide full annuities at half salary or wages, based on the five highest years of earnings for individuals who shall have completed 30 years of service.

E. (6) $19.62; (7) $140.51; (15) $160.13.

A. Leslie O. Carver, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., associate general counsel for trade association.

B. National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) We are interested in legislation that more or less specifically affects our industry, such as import duties or price supports on fats and oils. During the calendar quarter just ended we took no action whatever to which the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act apply.

C. (3) We have issued no publication for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation proposed in either House of Congress.

D. (13) None.

A. D. E. Casey, vice president-secretary, American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 419 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., tax educational.

C. (1) Elected to office annually to serve for 1 year or until successor is chosen.

D. (13) No.

A. Joseph E. Casey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. Committee for Equalization of Tobacco Taxes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a committee of cigarette makers formed to change the present inequitable flat tax on cigarettes to an ad valorem or graduated tax.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) General legislative interest is legislation for a fair and equitable tax on cigarettes depending upon the price at which these cigarettes are sold. H. R. 2016, a bill to amend section 2000 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to taxes on tobacco and tobacco products.

D. (5) $10,000; (7) $10,000; (13) No.

A. Joseph E. Casey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., an association of radio manufacturers and makers of parts.

C. (1) For remainder of the calendar year.

C. (2) General legislative interest is opposition to the proposal to impose new 10-percent excise tax on television.

D. (5) $6,000; (7) $6,000; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,333.33; (9) $1,333.33. (15) none; (16) $1,333.33, March 15, 1950, Joseph R. Greenwood, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., legal fee.

A. Kathryn B. Casey, assistant secretary and general counsel, International Apple Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. International Apple Association, 154 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; trade association.

C. See attached.[3]

A. Fred A. Caskey, attorney at law, 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. G. F. Heublein & Bro., Hartford, Conn.; Distillers Co., Ltd., Linden, N. J.

C. (1) One year, ending July 31, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 7930 (Mr. DINGELL), to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the establishment of special rectifying plants for the receipt, in bond, of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling, and packaging, or for bottling and packaging without rectification.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (5) $8,753; (6) $1,000; (7) $9,753; (13) no; (14) $5,000 fee, G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., Hartford, Conn., 1 year, ending July 31, 1950; $1,000 expense, G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., Hartford, Conn.; $3,753, Distillers Co., Ltd., Linden, N. J., August 1, 1949, through April 1, 1950.

E. (1) $154; (2) $4,376.50; (5) $11.50; (6) $56.45; (7) $28.99; (9) $4,627.44; (16) $154, February 14, 1950, John F. O'Hagan, Charlottesville, Va., public relations; $4,376.50, August 1, 1949, April 1, 1950, Briggs G. Simpich, 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., fees; $1.50, April 3, 1950, H. M. Schroen, Albee Building, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $10, January 1, 1950, League of Distilled Spirits Rectifiers, Inc., 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $56.45, February 1, 1950, March 10, 1950, League of Distilled Spirits Rectifiers, Inc., 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph; $17.99, February 27, 1950, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging; $11, April 1, 1950, Briggs G. Simpich, 837 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., entertainment; total, $4,627.44.

A. Larry Cates, Washington representative, Air Line Pilots Association, International; nature of business, membership representation and air safety promotion.

B. Air Line Pilots Association, 3145 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 5561 and S. 8; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295.

D. (5) $1,583.01; (7) $1,583.01; (13) no.

A. Robert S. Caviness, attorney at law, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Janis Zalcmanis, individually and as attorney in fact for Estate of Karlis Jansons.

C. (1) Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) S. 1837 and H. R. 6300, identical bills to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

C. (3) Several typewritten letters and briefs to committees and members of committees setting forth merits of S. 1837 and H. R. 6300.

D. (13) no.

E. (2) $100; (5) $150; (6) $15; (9) $265.

A. William E. Chace, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C., chief of publicity of the associaton.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, "to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes"; H. R. 855, "to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes"; and H. R. 3045, "to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

D. (5) $20; (7) $20; (13) no.

A. The Chase National Bank of the city of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the city of New York.

D. (13) no.

E. (16) The Chase National Bank of the city of New York does not believe it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regula-

tion of Lobbying Act. It retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The bank makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Howard O. Colgan, Jr., Clarence E. Dawson and Weston Vernon, Jr., of that firm. They have filed registration statements on form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein they state that they do not believe they are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by them for the bank comprises only an incidental and minor part of their duties. The bank has been advised, and the undersigned believes, that none of the activities of Messrs. Colgan, Dawson, and Vernon are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of their activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the bank has been informed that no portion of the annual retainer might be attributed to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley during the first quarter of 1950 and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of chambers of commerce and trade associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Listed below are bills in which the chamber has legislative interests: S. 1847, alcoholic beverages, advertising; S. 2246, housing amendments of 1949; S. 2408, Frear bill, securities, registration (to amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934); H. R. 6618, housing (middle-income); S. 2054, national budget (to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, and to modernize and simplify Government accounting and auditing methods and procedures); S. 1008, carriers, price systems (basing point); H. R. 7402, Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 4567, displaced persons; S. 1498, natural gas (to amend Natural Gas Act of 1938); S. 2196, maritime hiring halls; S. 2898, executive agencies (to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States); H. R. 7786, General Appropriation Act, 1951; S. 2111, Federal Personnel Policy Act; H. R. 7398, highway appropriations; H. R. 5182, United Medical Administration; H. R. 6000, social security; S. 246, Federal aid to education; S. 1645, to create a Columbia Valley Authority; H. R. 4312, a compulsory health insurance plan; and S. 1882, providing for agricultural production payments.

C. (3) Publications of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which might be construed as issued in connection with legislative interests fall generally into two categories: (A) The first is the legislative reporting service of the department of governmental affairs. This service is basically built around the Legislative Daily, which has been distributed to Members of Congress. This is a two-page summary of developments in Congress of interest to businessmen. It is supplemented by an occasional bill digest summarizing new bills introduced which affect the business community. In addition, there is the Legislative Outlook which gives a biweekly prediction of the legislative picture. Then there is the special number, issued several times a year, which gives in the layman's language the basic issues in a specific bill. All four of these are designed for the use of, and are distributed to, the membership of the chamber. (B) Other publications are issued occasionally by the chamber's various service departments to present a specialized or technical point of view on pending legislation. Listed below are publications which might be construed as issued in connection with legislative interests: (a) Governmental Affairs, Legislative Daily, volume 7, Nos. 1 through 63; (b) 63 issues, about 17,900 each; (c) daily during sessions of Congress; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Governmental Affairs, Legislative Daily, special number on economy and taxes, volume 7, No. 39; (b) 437,800; (c) February 27, March 13, 21, 1950; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Governmental Affairs, Legislative Daily, special number on valley authorities, volume 7, No. 6; (b) 358,900; (c) January 10, 18, 31, 1950; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Legislative Outlook, six issues; (b) 22,500 to 23,500; (c) January 7, 24, February 4, 18, March 4, 18, 1950; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Business Action, volume 6, Nos. 43 through 53, volume 7, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; (b) 61,500 each issue; (c) weekly; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) American Economic Security, two issues, volume 7, Nos. 1 and 2; (b) 2,500 each; (c) January, February, March; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Economic Intelligence, Nos. 18, 19, and 20; (b) 12,000; (c) January, February, March; (d) Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. (a) You and Your Government, series of eight publications; (b) 1,000 to 3,000 each; (c) January and February; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Blotter, It's Your Money They're Spending; (b) 210,000; (c) January–March; (d) Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. (a) A Veteran Explains the Hoover Reports; (b) 50,000; (c) March 7; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Committee assignments and State listings of Senators and Representatives, a supplement to the 1949 Congressional Handbook; (b) 8,000; (c) March 27; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) A Multi-Billion Dollar Opportunity; (b) 145,000; (c) January 30, February 17; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Seven Doors to Socialism; (b) 53,625; (c) March 23; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Government by Authorities; (b) 10,000; (c) March 3; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) Which Road Do You Choose?; (b) 23,000; (c) February 28, March 21; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) The Growing Challenge; (b) 2,500; (c) February; (d) Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. (a) Federal Taxes and Expenditures; (b) 4,000; (c) March 24; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc. (a) You and Socialized Medicine; (b) 100,000; (c) January 17, February 20; (d) Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

D. (7) $810,069.56; (14) all of the dues and contributions paid to and received by the chamber were for the full purposes and objects of the chamber, and for no one or any other of the various purposes and objects of the chamber, as set forth more fully in the explanatory letter filed under date of April 10, 1948. None of the payments was designated or earmarked for any special purpose, legislative or otherwise; none was made for the principal purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress or to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation of the Congress or to accomplish any such object: Dues and contributions by firms, corporations, and individuals, $733,480.66; dues by chambers of commerce and trade associations, $76,588.90; total, $810,069.56.

E. (9) $44,073.36; (16) to David J. Guy, manager, natural resources department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.: Salary, $2,950, expenses, $7.65, total, $2,957.65; to F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, manager, construction and civic development department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.: Salary, $3,875, expenses, $27.50, total, $3,902.50; expenses of the department of governmental affairs for the quarter ended March 31, 1950: Salaries, $4,524.15, expenses, field staff, $905.82, expenses, Washington staff, $577.49, postage and express, $3,027.30, telegraph and telephone, $114.62, and printing, $24,107.18, total, $33,256.56; chamber of commerce publications other than those issued by the department of governmental affairs. This includes cost of printing, materials, postage, and estimated staff time used in their preparation and dissemination, $3,956.65; total, $44,073.36.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., a voluntary association of citizens promoting a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Expenses underwritten by the board of trustees of the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chester A. Fox, acting treasurer.

C. (1) Continuing until legislative action is secured.

C. (2) Promoting House Joint Resolution 181, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

C. (3) The Christian Patriot, a four-page monthly magazine; 3,000 copies monthly; issued first of each month; printed by Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans.

D. (2) $54.15; (4) $220.06; (5) 140; (6) $454.59; (7) $868.80; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,515.36; (4) $1,635.32; (5) $354.57; (6) $13.41; (7) $684.42; (8) $147.80; (9) $5,350.88; (15) $5,350.88; (16) $45, January 16, 1950, Hall Stationery Co., 623 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., mimeograph paper; $13.31, January 9, 1950, Rev. Robert D. Edgar, 1955 Andrews Avenue, New York City, addressing envelopes; $288.25, January 10, February 7, March 6, March 27, Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans., printing of Christian Patriot, monthly magazine; $100, January 10, February 7, March 6, March 27, Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans., office rent; $236, January 10, March 10, 1950, Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans., printing envelopes; $439, January 26, January 28, March 16, 1950, Floyd Burres Printing Service, 601 Quincy, Topeka, Kans., printing leaflets; $11.45, February 9, 1950, United Dry Association of Oklahoma, 315 Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., addressing envelopes; $42.03, February 15, March 15, 1950, Carpenter Paper Co., 225 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., mimeograph paper; $26, February 10, February 23, February 24, 1950, Mrs. Howard E. Mueller, 827 Wabash, Topeka, Kans., clerical services; $47.85, January 20, January 28, February 11, March 4, March 11, March 25, 1950, Doris Drennon, 916 Saline, Topeka, Kans., clerical services; $51.15, February 23, February 24, March 4, March 22, 1950, Mrs. Wilmer Piper, 1136 Collins, Topeka, Kans., clerical services; $122.05, March 2, March 18, 1950, Crane & Co., 110 East Eighth, Topeka, Kans., stencil moistener and mimeograph machine; $104, March 6, 1950, Radio Station KDKA, Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., records for use on radio; $25.75, March 9, 1950, State Typewriter Co., 605 Jackson, Topeka, Kans., filing cabinet; $324.50, March 10, 1950, Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans., printing leaflets; $750, January 1, February 1, March 1, 1950, Dr. A. J. McFarland, Sterling, Kans., salary, used for personal and family expenses only; $591.50, January 1, February 1, March 1, 1950, Dr. A. J. McFarland, travel expenses; $750, January 1, February 1, March 1, 1950, Dr. J. C. Mathews, 914 Clay Street,

Topeka, Kans., salary, used for personal and family expenses only; $92.92, January 1, February 1, March 1, 1950, Dr. J. C. Mathews, travel expenses; $450, January 1, February 1, March 1, 1950, Mildred G. Boyd, 935 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kans., salary, used for personal and family expenses only; $400, February 15, 1950, James R. Withrow, Jr., Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State Street, Rochester, N. Y., legal counsel; grand total, $4,910.76.

A. Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer, National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington, I C.

B. National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., labor organization.

C. (1) Through present session of Congress.

C. (2) Social welfare and international relations legislation. Specific bills: For labor extension service, S. 110, H. R. 1380; against UN resolution dealing with internationalization of Jerusalem; against equal rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25; for women's status bill, S. 1430; for extension of social security, H. R. 6000; for Federal aid to education, S. 246 and H. R. 5939.

C. (3) I am editor of the monthly publication of the National Women's Trade Union League, Life and Labor Bulletin (10 issues). Gives general labor information, legislative and international news.

My salary and other expenses of the National Women's Trade Union League are for general purposes and not specifically for legislation except the salary of our legislative chairman, Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, who files a separate report.

A. R. R. Church, 6000 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Ill., National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, 920 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Organization carrying on educational and research activities in connection with legislation for the enactment of a fair employment practices committee.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) (a) Federal Fair Employment Practice Act, (b) H. R. 4453, S. 1728.

I receive no salary. Ten dollars per day allowance, when away from home for hotel and meals only as incurred, plus railroad transportation when necessary. I advance out of my funds paying these expenses, after which I am reimbursed by the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. These expenses are for subsistence of myself, when actively engaged for aforesaid council and are paid to Dunbar Hotel, Washington, D. C., McAlpin Hotel, New York, B. & O. and Pennsylvania Railroad, and Gateway Restaurant, Washington, D. C. As of today, April 15, 1950, the council owes me $297.70 for March 1950.

A. Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York.

C. (1) Until passage of H. R. 4567.

C. (2) H. R. 4567.

C. (3) (a) It Is Still True, a leaflet; (b) 25,000; (c) January 1950; (d) La Salle Letter Co. Also reprints of materials originally released prior to 1950.

D. (2) $77,980.78; (7) $77,980.78; (10) $502,000; (12) $25,000; (13) yes; (14) $6,000, Lessing and Edith Rosenwald, Alverthorpe, Meetinghouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.; $3,000, Janet Rosenwald, Henny-Penny Farm, Almshouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.; $6,000, Julius and Julia Rosenwald, 7910 Whitewood Road, Elkins Park, Pa.; $6,000, Robert and Barbara Rosenwald, Box 96, Rushland, Pa.; $6,000, Isadore and Joan R. Scott, 268 Lenox Road; Jenkintown, Pa.; $6,000, Harry and Helen Snellenburg, Henny-Penny Farm, Almshouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.; $6,000, Max and Marion Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York City; $6,000, David and Adele Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York City; $6,000, Edgar and Edith Stern, 2110 American Bank Building, New Orleans, La.; $500, Edward T. Cone, Cherry Hill Road; Princeton, N. J.; $1,000, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 1710 Broadway; N. Y.; $52,500, total contributions of $500 or over; $25,480.78, contributions under $500; $77,980.78, total contributions received January 1 to March 31, 1950.

E. (1) $4,707.22; (2) $16,327.04; (4) $16,-421.58; (5) $3,530.98; (6) $4,121.17; (7) $5,-030.04; (8) $327.32; (9) $50,465.35; (16) Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $137; Addison-Wesley Press, Inc., Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass., books, newspapers, etc., $6.71; Addressing Machine & Equipment Co., 29 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $3.18; Lillian Baral, 9850 Sixty-seventh Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, publicity services, $200; Bell Messenger Service, 152 West Forty-second Street, New York City, messenger service, $162.87; Frances Berger, 111 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $3; Allen T. Burns, 336 Northlawn, East Lansing, Mich., travel expenses, $243.88; Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, bank charges, 25 cents; Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, payroll taxes, $576.21; Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines, $195; Common Council for American Unity, 20 West Fortieth Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $96.20; Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines, $862.10; Direct Mail Envelope Co., 15 West Twentieth Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $11.43; Editor and Publisher, 1475 Broadway, New York City, books, newspapers, magazines, $5; Leila Fleisher, 3538 W Place NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash expenses, $6.02; Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y., books, newspapers, magazines, $3.28; Graphic Syndicate, Inc., 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $61.20; International Office Appliances, 29 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, rentals of equipment, $45; Thomas B. Keehn, 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel expenses, $20.45; Robert Kohler, 6745–1 One Hundred and Ninetieth Lane, Fresh Meadows, N. Y., stenography, mimeographing, printing, $13.50; Louise Landis, 582 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., publicity services, $200; La Salle Letter Co., 45 White Street, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $11,-719.12; Lincoln Warehouse Corp., 1195 Third Avenue, New York City, freight, storage, $50.01; Meco Press, 4 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $1,337.07; May McKinsey, New York City, petty cash expenses, $196.80; National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, books, newspapers, magazines, $3.70; National Committee on Immigration Policy, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, books, newspapers, magazines, $560; National Social Welfare Assembly, 1790 Broadway, New York City, books, newspapers, magazines, 80 cents, New York State Unemployment Insurance, Albany, N. Y., payroll taxes, $112.29; New York Telephone Co., box 222, station O, New York City, telephone, $1,808.99; Oram & Rich, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City, publicity services, $2,500, publicity expenses, $1,802.22; Packers Press, 209 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $903.69; Par-X Letter Service, 35 West Nineteenth Street, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $226.71; Permacam Co., 1 Bond Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $5.18; Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Brock Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., water, $20.57; Pitney-Bowes Inc., Walnut and Pacific Street, Stamford Conn., stationery and supplies, $5.42; Population Association of America, New York City, dues, $3; postmaster, New York City, postage for meter $400, stationery and supplies $30.69; Radio Daily, 1501 Broadway, New York City, books, newspapers, magazines, $10; John Ralph, 494 Hudson Street, New York City, literary services, $147.88; Ransdell, Inc., 806–16 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing, $62.75; Rapid Messenger Service, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City, messenger service, $11.27; RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, New York City, telephone and telegraph, $58.44; Rialto Service Bureau, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $365.95; Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles Street, New York City, field counsel fees, $1,073, field counsel expenses, $729.67; Shelburne Hotel, 303 Lexington Avenue, New York City, rent, $1,210.50, newspapers, etc., $41.30; Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines, $112.50; Telanserphone, Inc., 224 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, telephone and telegraph, $40.85; Time, Inc., New York City, stenography, mimeographing, printing, $694.98; True-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad Street, New York City, stationery and supplies, $6.18; Patricia Tucker, 200 East Sixteenth Street, New York City, publicity services, $5; Wallie Warren & Associates, 131 West Second Street, Reno, Nev., field counsel fees, $1,200, field counsel expense, $1,896.91; Washington, D. C. Unemployment Insurance, Washington, D. C., payroll taxes, $10.20; Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York City, telephone and telegraph, $2,212.89; Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 Sixth Avenue, New York City, rentals of equipment, $70.86; brought forward, $34,-499.67; William S. Bernard, 14 East Eightieth Street, New York City, payroll $2,505, travel $4,442.57, total $6,947.57; Hanni Blumenfeld, 310 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City, payroll $1,015.04, travel $26.87, total $1,041.91; Edwin H. Brown, 6745–1 One Hundred and Ninetieth Lane, Fresh Meadows, N. Y., payroll $13.50, total $13.50; Mildred Calin, 222 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, payroll $491.13, travel $4.15, total $495.28; Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 East Forty-eighth Street, New York City, payroll $679, travel $53.05, total $732.05; Elizabeth B. Chavin, 230 East Thirtieth Street, New York City, payroll $81.23, total $81.23; Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Drive, Nashville, travel $14.47, total $14.47; Emily Lehan, 360 East Fiftieth Street, New York City, payroll $1,-264.85, travel $2.40, total $1,267.25; May McKinsey, 213 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, payroll $1,364.46, travel $125.09, total $1,489.55; Thelma Plafker, 285 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., payroll $525, travel $4.54, total $529.54; Margaret Shengold, 146 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., payroll $823.24, travel $17.89, total $841.13; Helen A. Shuford, 75–22 One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Flushing, N. Y., payroll $1,875, travel $84.14, total $1,959.14; Bert Lind Samalman, 155 West Twentieth Street, New York City, travel $100, total $100; Peggy Ward, 138 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, payroll $591.36, travel $10.93, total $602.29; Deborah Weinerman, 1760 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., payroll $50.77, total $50.77; total payroll, $11,279.58; total travel, $4,-686.10; total expenditures for the first quarter of 1950, $50,465.35.

A. Burton Clark, 1813 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. (from central New York), retired explorer and university professor, now a lone ranger for myself.

C. (1) Until three bills are passed, the first one after a year only in subcommittee.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 6072; (b) to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights," for clarification as to certain code writings of an author for which copyright may be secured. Two other bills awaiting introduction after its signature by the President.

D. (13) No.

A. David R. Clarke, attorney, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Metal Trades Association, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting industry in general.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 124 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio, trade association of publishers of classroom periodicals.

C. (1) Expect legislative interest to last till July 31, 1950.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in S. 1103 and H. R. 2945 (to readjust postal rates).

D. (1) $1,100.47; (7) $1,100.47; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,000; (8) $100.47; (9) $1,100.47; (16) $500, February 16, 1950, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., fee for services as legislative counsel in February 1950; $500, March 8, 1950, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., fee for services as legislative counsel in March 1950; $100.47, March 17, 1950, Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., out-of-pocket expenses in February 1950; total, $1,100.47.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; an informal organization of 15 licensees of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

C. (1) As long as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, or similar bills, are pending before the Congress.

C. (2) CCBS opposes any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004) calling for the duplication of class I–A (clear channel) frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

D. (1) $39,000.13; (7) $39,000.13; (13) see (1).

E. (2) $3,989.69; (3) $136.51; (4) $129.59; (5) $704.54; (6) $695.40; (7) $940.46; (8) $30; (9) $6,626.19; (16) Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS) is an informal organization of 15 licensees of Class I–A (clear channel) standard broadcast stations (members set out in the registration statement of Ward L. Quaal of February 21, 1949). CCBS receives all of its revenues from dues and assessments paid by the 15 member stations. These funds are not collected to be expended solely or principally for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. All full-time member stations (i. e., stations operating full time on their respective clear-channel frequencies) share equally in the expenses of CCBS, and member stations sharing their particular clear-channel frequencies pay an amount equal to one-half that paid by full-time member stations. During the first quarter of 1950, CCBS received from its member stations the amount set forth in response to question D–1. This money was not received or expended solely or principally for the purposes set out in section 307 of the Lobbying Act. In response to question E, all expenditures made in connection with the employment of the director of CCBS, Ward L. Quaal, are set out although only a portion of these expenditures was made in connection with activities coming within the purview of the Lobbying Act. $286.11 (E–7), February 3, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, hotel bill of Ward L. Quaal; $15.22 (E–7), February 3, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, hotel bill of Ward L. Quaal; $3,198.34 (E–2), January 19, February 2, February 17, March 2, March 20, Ward L. Quaal, CCBS director, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., gross salary; $858.24, January 19, February 2, February 17, March 2, March 20, April 2, Ward L. Quaal, reimbursement for expenditures; $776.35 (E–2), January 19, February 2, February 17, March 2, March 20, Norma C. MaDan, CCBS secretary, gross salary; $86.49 (E–5), January 19, February 2, February 17, March 2, March 20, Norma C. MaDan, reimbursement for expenditures; $11.08 (E–5), February 17, John S. Campbell, CCBS engineer, reimbursement for engineering supplies; $15 (E–2), February 17, Esther Willer, CCBS substitute secretary, salary; $528 (E–5), January 19, March 2, March 20, Shoreham Investment Co., District of Columbia, CCBS office rent; $45.57 (E–3), January 19, February 17, Calavo, Inc., District of Columbia, gifts; $31.50 (E–5), January 19, February 17, March 20, Telephone Answering Service, Inc., District of Columbia, telephone answering service; $486.57 (E–6), February 2, March 2, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone service; $201.89 (E–6), February 2, March 2, Western Union, District of Columbia, telegraph and messenger service; $15.10 (E–4), February 2, Sound Studios, Inc., District of Columbia, transcriptions; $24.94 (E–5), February 17, March 20, M. S. Ginn Co., office supplies; $30.14 (E–3), February 17, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, fruit; $12.31 (E–5), March 20, George F. Muth Co., Inc., District of Columbia, engineering supplies; total, $6,622.85. Through inadvertence, affiant neglected to report in his report for the fourth quarter of 1949 that in November and December 1949, CCBS paid the Hotel Senator, Sacramento, Calif., and the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill., the amounts of $234.56 and $283.87. These payments were for hotel bills of Ward L. Quaal. Broken down herein re E. 1–9 as shown in report of Ward L. Quaal. Payment of $238.55 made on April 2 included, as this was a reimbursement to Ward L. Quaal for expenditures he made during the first quarter. In addition, expenditures of $3.34 were made, $1.70 falling in category E–4 and $1.55 in E–5.

A. W. Frank Clucas, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanent.

C. (2) No specific legislation at present.

A. Joseph Coakley, international representative, Building Service Employees' International Union, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Building Service Employees' International Union, 749 North Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting interests of working people. Main occupation is to represent international union in nonlegislative activity.

D. (5) $3,958.37.

A. Mr. Marcus Cohn, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., nonprofit organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Immigration. The President's civil-rights program. Federal aid to Education. FEPC. I have supplied information to the general press on immigration and other matters in which the American Jewish Committee is interested.

E. (2) $93.75; (5) $43.01; (6) $5.86; (7) $2.22; (9) $144.84; (16) $600, January 15, February 15, March 15, Penn Properties, 474 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent at $200 per month; $747.48, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Helene Braun, 2904 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Va., salary for secretarial services at $249.16 per month; total, $1,347.48. Items E (5) and (6) include expenses attributable to the registrant and expenses attributable to another representative of the American Jewish Committee who is not a registrant and does not engage in lobbying activities. For the purpose of this report, the expenses in items E (5) and (6) have been divided equally between the registrant and the other representative of the American Jewish Committee. This includes expenses attributable not only to the registrant but to the other representative of the American Jewish Committee, who is not a registrant and does not engage in lobbying activities.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are in payment of legal services).

B. Committee for the Promotion of Tramp Shipping Under the American Flag in Foreign Commerce, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. This committee is composed of a number of companies operating ships under the American flag.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The committee is interested in amending existing shipping legislation in order to extend operating and construction differential subsidies to American-flag vessels engaged in so-called tramp trades. A bill to this effect has been introduced in the House as H. R. 5346.

D. (5) $10,000; (6) $2,000; (7) $12,000; (13) yes; (14) We have received an annual retainer in the amount of $10,000 to cover all legal services to the committee, including those services which might fall within the scope of the Lobbying Act. In addition, we have received the sum of $2,000 for the payment of necessary out-of-pocket expenses in connection with work done for the committee, such as telephone charges, travel, lunches, etc. The committee has received contributions from companies operating tramp vessels and have furnished a list of such companies and the amount of such contributions in its registration under the Lobbying Act and in its quarterly statements. We do not have a copy of the statements and are unable to list the names of contributing companies.

E. (6) $10.67; (7) $151.40; (9) $162.17; (16) The committee has retained an economist, Mr. Seth Levine, Kass Building, Washington, D. C., to prepare an economic survey of tramp shipping under the American flag, which report has been mimeographed. We understand that Mr. Levine was paid the sum of $1,000 for this work, which amount was paid directly by the committee; $50, February 1, expenditures for trip to New York; $11, February 3, Occidental Hotel, luncheon; $62 February 24, expenditures for trip to New York; $10, March 6, Occidental Hotel, luncheon; $11, March 8, Occidental Hotel, luncheon. We are to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses and have received the sum of $2,000 in advance payment for reimbursement of these expenses. The difference between that amount and our actual out-of-pocket expenses will be returned to the committee at the end of the year.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law (amounts received by registrants are in payment for legal services).

B. Employed by committee of attorneys and accountants representing: Keystone Shipping Co.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Line, Inc.; Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.; Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Paco Tankers; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.; United Mail Steamship Co. Registrant does not directly represent any of these companies and does not have addresses.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) The committee by which registrant is retained as attorney is seeking clarification of the effect of section 9 of the Merchant

Ship Sales Act of 1946 in computing the depreciation base for vessels affected by that section. The bill clarifying this problem is H. R. 3419.

D. (13) no.

E. (6) $5.75; (7) $4; (8) $1; (9) $10.75; (15) we expect to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenditures.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are for legal services).

B. New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, 10 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. This association is an organization of business concerns engaged in supplying forwarding and custom brokers services to export and import shipments.

C. (1) We have a general legal retainer from the association which is renewable each year. We have not engaged in activities for the association which fall under the Lobbying Act for a substantial period of time, but have continued this registration since originally presenting to Congress information regarding the use of American freight forwarders under the Economic Cooperation Act.

C. (2) As attorneys for the association, we have a general interest in legislation affecting the forwarding of export and import cargoes. There is no specific legislation in which the association is interested at this time.

D. (5) $400; (6) $80.75; (7) $480.75; (14) we received our legal fees directly from the association. We believe the association's income is received from dues paid by members.

E. (9) $80.76; (16) we are reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses by the association. This has totaled $80.75 in this quarter, which amount has been included in the answer to question D (5). January 10, 1950, $35, expenditures for trip to New York; February 5, 1950, $11, Occidental Hotel, luncheon; February 10, 1950, $20, expenditures for trip to New York; March 8, 1950, $11, Occidental Hotel, luncheon.

A. Marvin J. Coles, Ingoldsby & Coles, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law (amounts received by registrant are in payment for legal services).

B. Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co., 2489 Detroit National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich., operators of vessels on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co. is interested in legislation amending the Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for the purchase of vessels by Great Lakes operators. This bill is S. 3109; approximately 33 similar bills which have been introduced in the House.

D. (5) $537.50; (7) $537.50.

E. (6) $5.50; (7) $16; (9) $21.50; (15) we will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

D. (13) No.

A. Howard O. Colgan, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (13) No.

A. Russell Coleman, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C., president of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (7) $50; (13) No.

A. M. H. Collet,[5] 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., employed as a full-time forestry engineer and assistant to a vice president in employer's wood department.

B. West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of pulp, paper, and related products.

C. (1) I will be interested in legislation affecting my employer's wood procurement and other woods operations as long as I am employed in its wood department. I am not employed to oppose or support any legislation and my salary is not dependent upon or related to any activity involving legislative interests. During the quarter covered by this report I was interested in the employee definition in H. R. 6000 as it might affect the operations of my employer. I have not issued or caused to be issued during the period covered by this report any publication connected with legislative interests.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $13.40; (7) $209.96; (9) $223.36; (15) all.

A. Colorado Associated Businessmen, Inc., 311 Symes Building, Denver, Colo., an association of individuals conducting businesses in the State of Colorado whose general purpose is, through its membership, to acquaint businessmen with data relative to taxation, economy, and government; social legislation, labor relations, etc., to assist in effectuating a program of tax equality.

C. (1) Length of time the association will have legislative interests is indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interests of the group is the taxing of competitive business on the same basis without regard to exemptions under section 101 of the present Internal Revenue Code. Specific bills in which it is presently interested are H. R. 5064, known as the Mason bill, the amendment to H. R. 3905, proposed by Senator Williams, and H. R. 7343, proposed by Congressman Davis.

C. (3) On February 15, 1950, Laman Letter Shop, Denver, Colo., mimeographed and mailed 472 copies of a publication issued in connection with legislative interests this year, a letter sent to the general mailing list encouraging members and friends to write or contact their Congressmen to encourage legislation before House Ways and Means hearings on February 22 and 23, 1950, that would tax untaxed business cooperative competitors. Laman Letter Shop mailed out copies of Washington reports of the National Associated Businessmen, Inc., as follows: February 4, 1950, 311 copies, and March 13, 1950, 305 copies.

D. (1) $605; (3) $12; (7) $617; (13) No.

E. (1) $350; (4) $51.39; (5) $30.25; (6) $4.13; (8) $342.30; (9) $778.07; (16) $19.05, January 20, 1950, Laman for letters, 829 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo., mailing report of National Associated Businessmen, $9.76, and mailing Christmas cards to general mailing list, $9.29; $318.75, January 20, 1950, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., one-half of subscriptions collected during fourth quarter of 1949, which amount is due national affiliate of local organization's subscriptions received from membership as per resolution of board of directors; $18.50, January 20, 1950, Edna P. Hubbard, Symes Building, Denver, Colo., stenographic services October, November, and December 1949; $32.34, March 8, 1950, Laman for letters, Denver, Colo., mailing letter on hearings before House Ways and Means Committee, $22.74, and mailing of Washington report of National Associated Businessmen, $9.60; $15, March 8, 1950, William P. Helm, Washington, D. C., annual subscription to Reports From Washington; $11.75, March 8, 1950, Edna P. Hubbard, Symes Building, Denver, Colo., stenographic services, January and February 1950; $350, March 15, 1950, Lloyd Case & Co., Kittredge Building, Denver, Colo., payment for ads to be placed by Case & Co. in Colorado newspapers in conjunction with paid advertising program on tax the untaxed first sponsored by general membership throughout the State; total, $765.39.

A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo., consisting of attorneys of the following-named railroad companies, contributing the shares following their names: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 16 percent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 10 percent; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., 5 percent; Colorado & Southern Railway Co., 14 percent; Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., 30 percent; Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 5 percent; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 20 percent (see explanation in first report of June 14, 1948).

B. Railroad companies as stated above.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Basing-point legislation, communications or operating rules bills, railway mail pay bills, transportation excise taxes, St. Lawrence seaway, Federal barge lines, parcel-post rates, repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act, bills changing authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Senate Resolution 50; investigation of surface transportation by Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $80; (7) $225; (9) $305; (15) $305, paid by railroads listed under A; (16) $305, March 1, 1950, Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo., salary and expenses.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif; citizens organization for presentation of public information concerning Colorado River water matters.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposing S. 75 and H. R. 934; favoring passage of Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3.

C. (3) (a) Twenty-four page booklet, the Nation's Most Fantastic Project; (b) 100,000; (c) January 6 and March 3, 1950; (d) Wayside Press.

C. (4) (a) Four-page pamphlet, Why the Colorado River Problem Is Your Problem; (b) 50,000; (c) January 13, 1950; (d) Wolfer & Marleau.

D. (2) $25; (7) $25; (13) Yes; $36,690, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; $56,258, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; $23,400, Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.; $2,446, San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego, Calif.; $113,854, total.

E. (1) $2,195.36; (2) $13,343.26; (4) $11,636.46; (5) $2,564.99; (6) $997.00; (7) $6,141.66; (8) $247.39; (9) $37,127.02; (16)

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

$36, February 4, Donald M. Adrian, 310 Lima Street, Burbank, Calif., salary; $600, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Viola M. Adrian, 310 Lima Street, Burbank, Calif., salary; $24.01, January 3, February 1, February 28, Aldine Co., 232 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif., office supplies; $89.46, February 1, February 3, March 6, Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., clipping service; $226.80, January 31, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 601 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif., railroad ticket; $25, February 1, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., newspaper directory; $412.57, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Elizabeth E. Bachick, 500 South Westmoreland, Los Angeles, Calif., salary; $645, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Arlene R. Baker, 245 South Laurel, Brea, Calif., salary; $68.96, January 31, February 28, Franklin T. Baldwin, 1115 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., form letters; $21.74, January 3, Biltmore Flowers & Gifts, 433 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., table decorations; $1,440.62, January 3, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., dinner; $38.81, February 28, Braukins Displays, 213 South Broadway, Los Angeles, posters; $85.12, February 28, California Club, 538 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, luncheon; $29.67, January 10, collector of internal revenue, Los Angeles, social security; $146.33, March 6, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., Washington office rent; $907.02, January 3, January 16, January 31, February 3, February 14, February 28, March 16, Arthur B. Curry, 1229 Wildwood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif., salary and expense accounts; $1,289.87, January 3, January 18, January 31, February 28, Bob Denton, 629 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif., dinner invitations, printing, and mailing circular letters; $180.43, January 3, February 1, Eccles Recordings, 6333 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., radio transcriptions of speeches; $894.16, January 3, January 31, February 28, J. T. Edwards, 484 Mariposa Avenue, Sierra Madre, Calif., window display service and material; $1,536.06, January 3, January 31, Michael D. Fanning, postmaster, Los Angeles, Calif., postage.

908.70, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 6, March 16, March 31, Wilma H. Flynn, 429 South Witmer Street, Los Angeles, Calif., newspaper subscription and salary; $100, January 3, Fortnight, 4303 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., magazines; $15.75, January 31, E. L. Geer, 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., teletype tapes; $713, February 28, March 6, Graphic Reports, 1010 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C., displays; $1,439.87, January 3, January 16, January 31, February 3, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Robert B. Griffin, 8101 Airlane Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., salary and expense accounts; $20, January 3, February 1, February 28, Guaranteed Typewriter Co., 439 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif., typewriter maintenance; $211.63, February 7, February 17, C. J. Haggerty, 995 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense; $30, January 3, Rex Hardy, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., luncheon; $29.25, February 4, Thelma Hearnsberger, 13329 South Vermont Avenue, Gardena, Calif., salary; $450, January 26, February 7, March 16, M. C. Hermann, Veterans Building, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense; $346.19, January 31, Evan T. Hewes, 528 State Street, El Centro, Calif., reimbursement for travel expense; $88.58, January 31, Ideal Pictures Co., 2408 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., print of motion picture; $51.45, January 3, Jones Decorating Co., 2807 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., display banner; $2,566.73, January 3, February 1, February 28, Kellow-Brown Co., 428 Boyd Street, Los Angeles, Calif., printing; $44.51, January 31, February 28, Keystone & Display Photo Service, 1229 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif., photos; $1,753.23, January 3, January 31, February 7, February 28, March 16, Don J. Kinsey, 2152 Kenilworth Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., expense account, long distance telephone calls, and salary; $55.57, January 3, February 3, February 28, Don J. Kinsey, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif., petty cash for office; $24, February 4, Gladys Kirschman, 517 North Rosemont, Los Angeles, Calif., salary; $11.33, January 31, Kramer Studios, 2815 East Broadway, Long Beach, Calif., photos of window display; $2,172.88, January 3, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Robert Lee, 3721 Valley Brink Road, Los Angeles, Calif., salary and expense accounts; $43.26, February 28, Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, 200 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, Calif., form letters; $150, January 3, Los Angeles Times, 202 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif., 100 copies midwinter number; $28.88, February 4, Mildred Martin, 420 North Coronado, Los Angeles, Calif., salary; $101.66, January 3, February 1, February 28, McWain Blueprint Co., 314 West Second Street, Los Angeles, Calif., photostats; $101.71, January 3, January 31, Metropolitan Engravers, 303 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., etchings, plates, and news mats; $853.84, January 3, January 31, February 28, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif., telephone, mimeograph, travel expense, photostats, stationery and supplies, express charges; $911.25, January 3, January 31, February 28, Metropolitan Water District Building, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif., office rent; $1,200, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Harry C. Morgan, 1516 Obispo Street, Long Beach, Calif., salary; $1,323.42, January 31, National Van Lines, Inc., 2431 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Ill., freight on display map; $1,162.79, January 16, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, Peter O'Crotty, 664 Kingman Avenue, Santa Monica, Calif., salary and expense account; $337.40, January 11, February 9, March 9, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 740 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif., telephone service; $163.02, February 1, February 28, Physician's Prescription Pharmacy, 600 North Brand Boulevard, Glendale, Calif., capsules; $56.08, January 3, January 31, February 28, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., rental, service and supplies for postage meter; $292.01, February 3, Press-Telegram, Long Beach, Calif., circular letters and envelopes; $184.53, January 9, January 19, January 26, February 9, February 21, March 10, Railway Express Agency, 357 Aliso Street, Los Angeles, Calif., express charges; $88.22, January 3, February 3, March 6, Rocket Messenger Service, 524 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif., messenger service; $11.51, January 31, R. A. Rowan & Co., 300 Rowan Building, Los Angeles, Calif., compensation insurance; $103.40, February 3, February 28, Henry M. Schroen, 820 Albee Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing and typing; $29.64, February 4, Kathleen Sebourn, 1352 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., salary; $137.21, January 31, February 21, March 27, Security First National Bank, Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Calif., social security; $374.25, January 3, January 26, March 6, Harold Shapiro, 524 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, Calif., expense advances, telephone, and telegraph; $80.12, January 10, State Department of Employment, Sacramento, Calif., unemployment insurance; $27.70, January 31, Russ Stewart, Radio Station KFI, Los Angeles, Calif., announcement on radio transcription; $157.85, January 3, January 31, February 28, Allen C. Tench, 213 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., display material; $5,500, January 3, January 16, January 26, January 31, February 9, February 14, February 28, March 16, March 31, John U. Terrell, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., expense advances and salary; $74.06, February 9, Dan P. Watts, 3868½ Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., display material; $2,613.38, March 1, Wayside Press, 857 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Calif., printing booklets; $75.04, January 3, Weatherwax-Spurgeon & Associates, 520 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif., display poster; $228.81, January 3, January 31, February 28, Western Union, 741 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif., telegraph service; $918.05, January 31, Wolfer & Marleau, 1320 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif., printing folder; $37,064.39, total.

A. Committee of American Contractors Engaged in Foreign Work, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $412.97; (9) $412.97; (16) $412.97, April 7, 1950, Arthur H. Kent, 1720 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif., covering transportation, hotel, meals, telephone, notarial fees.

A. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; educating the public on principles of constitutional liberty and economic freedom.

C. See statement attached.[3]

D. (2) $53,861.50; (4) $209,422.85; (5) $19,250; (7) $282,534.35; (13) yes; (14) $20,000 from National Institute of Professional Services, Inc., 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, on January 23, 1950.

E. (1) $1,822.54; (2) $72,540.09; (4) $173,783.56; (5) $22,146.73; (6) $6,482.67; (7) $14,884.03; (9) $291,659.62; (16) $393.45, Addressograph Multigraph Corp., New York, supplies; $28,681.90, Alco Gravure Corp., Hoboken, N. J., books; $96.15, Alpha Office Supply Co., New York, supplies; $653.14, American Airlines, Inc., New York, travel; $56.04, American News Co., New York, books; $15.80, Arcade Cleaning Contractors, New York, cleaning; $175, Bircher Co., Rochester, N. Y., letter opener; $6,337.40, Bachman Reproductions Service, New York, printing; $3,983.66, Bardur Realty Corp., New York, rent and light; $63.18, Chase Direct Mail Co., New York, addressing, etc.; $131.48, Commerce Desk Co., New York, furniture; $876.35, Consolidated Production Co., New York, mats; $395.83, R. C. Coxhead Corp., New York, supplies; $60.28, Crystal Spring Water Co., New York, water; $26,970.10, Devin Adair Co., New York, books and royalties; $40.80, Directory of Directors, New York, directory; $6,336, Doubleday & Co., New York, books; $555, Drake Bakeries, Brooklyn, N. Y., Christmas cakes; $111, Ever Ready Label Co., New York, labels; $6,688.90, Exclusive Envelope Co., New York, envelopes; $532.07, Fisher Stevens Service, New York, addressing; $1,822.54, French & Preston, New York, advertising; $178.80, Garden City Publishing Co., New York, books; $1,005.08, Globe Mail Agency, New York, addressing, etc.; $65.29, Glue Fast Equipment Co., New York, supplies; $172.01, Gramercy Storage Warehouses, New York, storage; $902.28, Gray Envelope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., envelopes; $33,571.11, James Gray, Inc., New York, printing; $46.98, Holmes Electric Protective Co., New York, service; $316.69, Hooven Letters, New York, printing; $702.97, J. & M. Service, New York, trucking; $18, Kiplinger Washington Agency, Washington, subscription; $49.22, Fred Lerner, New York, photographs; $41.01, Mico System, New York, supplies; $721.30, McKeller & Platts, New York, typography; $200, McKeon & Strong, New York, auditing; $18,000, National Institute of Professional Services, Chicago, books purchased; $1,343.71, New Era Letter Co., New York, mailing; $1,767.85, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone;

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

$452.17, George Pearson, New York, insurance; $28.60, Peerless Towel Co., New York, towels; $374.61, Perry Printing & Stationery Co., New York, supplies; $87.48, Photo-it Co., New York, supplies; $74.51, Pitney-Bowes Co., New York, supplies; $2,308.67, Railway Express Agency, New York, express; $150.80, Remington Rand Co., New York, supplies; $40.56, Rowland Paper Co., New York, supplies; $10,164.88, Sanders Printing Co., New York, printing; $1,975.99, Transo Envelope Co., Chicago, Ill., envelopes; $37.50, Tru Rite Co., New York, supplies; $180, Vanderbilt Moving & Storage Co., New York, storage; $10.50, Victor Adding Machine Co., New York, supplies; $4,711.01, Western Union Telegraph Co., New York, telegrams.

$10,495.97, Edward A. Rumely, New York, fees, commissions, and expenses; $4,012.48, Willford I. King, New York, fees and expenses; $1,355.51, J. Anderson, New York, salary; $772.85, I. Urban, New York, salary; $1,216.28, H. Himsworth, New York, salary; $1,068.65, A. Salzmann, New York, salary; $1,287.43, D. Pope, New York, salary; $2,308.97, G. Hancock, New York, salary and expenses; $1,202, J. Accomando, New York, salary; $1,0[illegible].10, J. Comoroda, New York, salary; $1,122.03, C. Peterson, New York, salary; $669.05, K. Rice, New York, salary; $1,218.33, A. Neubauer, New York, salary; $497.76, G. Sutton, New York, salary; $723.23, A. Pugh, New York, salary; $881.93, D. Locke, New York, salary; $949.84, C. Kemble, New York, salary; $471.36, B. DeDato, New York, salary; $564.16, M. Serafine, New York, salary; $554.52, L. Kennedy, New York, salary; $1,151.65, W. Yarosz, New York, salary; $543.21, B. Durante, New York, salary; $1,000.34, W. Calgie, New York, salary; $638.58, Y. DiFabio, New York, salary; $1,326.70, M. McCormack, New York, salary; $1,125.17, S. Accomando, New York, salary; $1,305.86, J. McDonnell, New York, salary; $133.75, J. Devery, New York, salary; $701.57, L. Barnett, New York, salary; $2,263.68, G. Small, New York, salary and expenses; $510.32, G. Dempsey, New York, salary; $473.56, S. Pennington, New York, salary; $759.57, M. O'Neill, New York, salary; $333.92, F. Abelov, New York, salary; $795.50, F. Pressner, New York, salary; $529.97, B. Pressner, New York, salary; $968.06, H. Greisenbeck, New York, salary; $636.31, A. Schultz, New York, salary; $286.03, A. Stewart, New York, salary; $872.05, H. Geleter, New York, salary; $747.66, I. Christoffersen, New York, salary; $376.56, A. Jackson, New York, salary; $654.12, M. Landy, New York, salary; $500.22, L. Eisman, New York, salary; $55.23, H. Leininger, New York, salary; $16.23, A. Frank, New York, salary; $41.10, A. Laino, New York, salary; $806.03, C. Nesbitt, New York, salary; $27.53, K. O'Rourke, New York, salary; $123.91, C. Davison, New York, salary; $424.48, F. Frederick, New York, salary; $115.91, E. Kirby, New York, salary; $251.50, L. O'Connor, New York, salary; $260.32, M. Bernet, New York, salary.

$108.17, R. Veingrad, New York, salary; $405.83, L. DeVito, New York, salary; $430.08, A. Fox, New York, salary; $266.66, W. Ahern, New York, salary; $620.52, E. McDow, New York, salary; $201.58, G. Zakarian, New York, salary; $87.86, A. Kennell, New York, salary; $299.46, M. Tremblay, New York, salary; $61.76, L. Pennington, New York, salary; $39.42, H. Kelleher, New York, salary; $47.77, M. O'Neill, New York, salary; $12.90, M. Seminara, New York, salary; $32.94, H. Morris, New York, salary; $90.30, D. Olmstead, New York, salary; $35.30, M. Hamburger, New York, salary; $15.03, R. Hancock, New York, salary; $95.44, M. Galligan, New York, salary; $25.49, L. R. Connolly, Chicago, commission; $274.84, S. D. Delp, Camden, N. J., commission and expenses; $1,927.71, H. DeShong, Dallas, Tex., salary and expenses; $449.50, J. J. Fradkin, Rye, N. Y., commission; $3,946.09, S. R. Hurt, Orange, N. J., salary and expenses; $3,515.39, A. F. Jackson, Chicago, Ill., salary and expenses; $2,528.36, R. E. Lindorff, Chicago, Ill., salary and expenses; $4,282.97, J. T. Lovett, Columbus, Ohio, salary and expenses; $1,969.70, I. K. Merrill, Knoxville, Tenn., salary and expenses; $2,408.73, J. R. Merrill, Knoxville, Tenn., salary and expenses; $302.05, G. Roberts, New York, salary and expenses; $200, W. Sauhering, Jr., Evanston, Ill., expenses; $3,44[illegible].74, R. A. Sentman, Alexandria, Ind., salary and expenses; $108, Economic Club, New York, dinners; $59, R. G. Smith, Houston, Tex., books; $12, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, books; $18, Prentice Hall, New York, subscription; $15, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, subscription; $10, Intelligence Digest, New York, subscription; $23, Universal Syndicate, Montclair, N. J., directory; $120, Congressional Intelligence, Washington, reports; $30, Public Relations News, New York, subscription; $10, Christian Beacon Press, Collingswood, N. J., leaflets; $25,071.39, Postmaster, New York, postage; $10, Frenge Welding Co., New York, welding; $25, Allen Pope, New York, illustration; $225, P. L. Greaves, Bethesda, Md., editing; $1,801.08, F. Hess, West Lake, Ohio, fees and expenses; $78, M. Jeffries, New York, porter; $390, F. H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y., fees; $980, H. Dodge, Washington, D. C., fees and expenses; $1,280, E. Harding, New York, fees and expenses; $998.33, I. McCann, Washington, fees and expenses; $450, T. J. Norton, New York, royalties; $30.60, Sanders Recording Studios, New York, transcriptions.

$77.68, Hogarty Business Service, Memphis, Tenn., addressing; $27, Gould & Wilkie, New York, legal; $327.60, F. G. Blair, New York, linoleum; $377.26, Associated Hospital Service, New York, employees' hospitalization; $40, J. V. Ranck, New York, illustration; $66, K. K. Chamberlain, New York, typing; $2,050.47, Public Printer, Washington, reprints; $8,453.63, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, taxes; $702.32, State Tax Collector, Albany, N. Y., taxes; $650, Adams Hotel, New York, rooms; $22, E. A. Rucci, New York, machine; $150, S. W. Foran, Dallas, Tex., fees; $11.65, Boulevard Hospital, Astoria, N. Y., employee's bill; $30, Pacific Northwest Development Association, Portland, Oreg., postage; $12.60, New York Times, New York, advertisement; $40.62, British Overseas Airways Corp., New York, freight; $18.74, Messinger Trucking Corp., New York, trucking; $37.74, J. G. Regan, Inc., New York, furniture; $157.88, Cooper Jarrett, Inc., New York, freight; $48.70, Continental Transportation Lines, Pittsburgh, freight; $510, cash, petty cash; $291,526.39, total.

A. Committee to Defend America by Aiding Anti-Communist China, room 843, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; presenting the facts on the China problem to Congress, the administration, the press and radio, and the public.

C. (1) Until adequate aid for anti-Communist China is assured.

C. (2) Support of bills for helping anti-Communist China, by economic aid and military equipment such as the "China" amendments to ECA and MAP appropriations.

C. (3) (a) Mimeograph copies of letter from Senator W. F. Knowland to San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; (b) 30,000; (c) November 21, 1949; (d) Krauss Letter Service, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Reprints of article published in America entitled "Eleventh Hour Aid in China"; (b) 2,500; (c) December 6, 1949; (d) America press, 70 East Forty-fifth Street New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Letter to possible supporters and contributors asking that they write the President and Congress and contribute to the committee; (b) 499; (c) November 29, 1949; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Letter to chambers of commerce in the United States enclosing copy of letter of Senator Knowland referred to above; (b) 2,233; (c) November 23, 1949; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Letter to civil leaders enclosing letter sent to the President and resolutions adopted at mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, November 30, 1949; (b) 500; (c) December 15, 1949; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Letter to Members of Congress and possible supporters and contributors; (b) 2,530; (c) December 23, 1949; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Reprint article from magazine of Wall Street entitled "As I See it Firm Action Needed"; (b) 2,500; (c) February 28, 1950; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Offset reproductions of resolutions of Legislatures of Texas and Mississippi; (b) 2,500; (c) February 15, 1950; (d) New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (In addition to the above we are enclosing copies of statement of policy, petitions, memos, etc., which were mimeographed by members of the committee at various times; an exact record of the number of copies mimeographed was not kept, but in no case did it exceed 2,500 copies of any one item.

C. (3) (a) Offset reproduction of article from magazine of Wall Street "Trygve Lie Red China and Mr. Acheson"; (b) 750; (c) March 31, 1950; (d) New Era Letter Co.

C. (3) (a) Fund raising circular; (b) 5,000; (c) March 31, 1950; (d) Atwater Press, New York.

D. (2) $1,203; (6) $124; (7) $1,327; (10) $500; (11) $500; (13) Yes; (14) $510, Mr. Frederick C. McKee, 2324 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. (1) $400; (4) $243.08; (5) $274.49; (6) $261.22; (9) $1,178.79; (16 $400, January 6, January 13, Otis P. Swift, R. D. Niantic, Conn., professional services, fund raising and public relations; $120.68, January 18, February 2, Atwater Press, 243 West Thirty-ninth Street New York, N. Y., printing of letterheads and envelopes; $80.78, January 31, New Era Letter Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y., processing of letters; $41.60, March 10, New Era Lithograph Co., 495 Broadway, New York, N. Y., lithographing reprints of article; $240.25 January 13, February 2, March 2, Charles F. Noyes Co., 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y., rental on room 843, 1775 Broadway, January–March; $34.24, February 10, Mrs. Alice F. Harrison, 34 Hobart Street, Summit, N. J., petty cash expended for postage and office supplies; $251.46, January 18, February 2, March 5, New York Telephone Co., P. O. Box 53, Radio City Station, New York, N. Y., charges for telephone service January–March 1950; $1,169.03, total.

A. Committee for Equality in Naturalization, 302 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C., committee to support legislation.

B. Same as above.

C. (1) Until such time as the subject matter of House Joint Resolution 238 and/or H. R. 199 (both 81st Cong.) becomes law.

C. (2) (a) and (b): H. R. 199, to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes; House Joint Resolution 238, to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence.

A. Committee for the International Trade Organization, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the committee for the ITO was launched March 1949 to cooperate with all those who are interested in develop-

ing understanding of and support for the Habana Charter (supports H. J. Res. 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the ITO).

C. (1) Summer 1950.

C. (2) In support of House Joint Resolution 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization.

C. (3) (a) Statement of Objectives; [2] (b) 10,000; (c) May 1949; (d) Manhattan Printing Co., New York City, cost $1,001; reprinted 3,500 copies, Gibson Printing Co., Washington, D. C., February 1950, cost $254.80.

C. (3) (a) Information Bulletin, [2] four issues; (b) approximately 2,250 copies each; (c) November 1, 15, December 14, January 12; (d) Plymouth Printing & Duplicating, Washington, D. C., cost approximately $98 for mimeographing each issue.

D. (2) $8,817.77; (7) $8,817.77; (13) yes; (14) $500, Edward E. Brown, chairman of the board, the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; $1,000, William L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; $500, H. D. Collier, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,000, H. A. Coward, vice president, the Budd Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $500, Eric A. Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; $1,000, Fred Lazarus, Jr., president, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; $500, Morris S. Rosenthal, president, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $500, Forrest Teel, president, Foreign Sales Organizations, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; $500, Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines Corp., New York, N. Y.; $6,000, total.

E. (2) $4,897.70; (4) $624.58; (5) $858.88; (6) $316.90; (7) $143.38; (9) $6,841.44; (16) $2,400, January 1–March 31, 1950, Melvin J. Fox, 1832 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., program director; $602.66, January 1–March 31, 1950, Mrs. Joyce D. Southwick, 3200 Highland Place NW., Washington, D. C., secretary; $845.04, January 1–March 31, 1950, Mrs. Dorothy I. Rowe, 2601 Sixteenth Street, room 839, Washington, D. C., secretary; $900, January 1–February 15, 1950, Scott F. Runkle, 400 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., special writer; $150, February 15, 1950, Seymour Rubin, 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C., legal counsel; $4,897.70, total salaries; $44.58, January 31, 1950, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., distribution Information Bulletin, address and correcting stencils; $254.80, February 28, 1950, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprint Statement of Objectives; $48.81, March 15, 1950, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., distribution Information Bulletin, addressing stencils; $50, January 15, 1950, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 926 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage deposit for Information Bulletin; $47.97, January 31, 1950, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 926 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing and mailing Information Bulletin; $71.49, February 28, 1950, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 926 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing and mailing Information Bulletin; $60.29, January 1950, office petty-cash account, postage for miscellaneous distribution; $31.61, February 1950, office petty-cash account, postage for miscellaneous distribution; $15.03, March 1950, office petty-cash account, postage for miscellaneous distribution; $634.58, total printed or duplicated matter; $450, January 1–March 31, 1950, National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $98.94, January 31, 1950, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 10,000 No. 10 envelopes; $11.69, January 31, 1950, Charles G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous office supplies; $21.44, February 15, 1950, Charles G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous office supplies; $37.99, March 15, 1950, Charles G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous office supplies; $22, January 1–March 31, 1950, United Typewriter Co., 813 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rental of two typewriters for 3 months.

$10, January 31, 1950, $17.90, February 28, 1950, $12.70, March 31, 1950, Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., press-clipping service; $22.50, January 31, 1950, American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., 15 copies, Proceedings International and Comparative Law, 1949; $65.79, February 15, 1950, Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 2,500 letterheads, stationery; $17.74, January 31, 1950, A B A Electric Typed Letters, 1013 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 157 letters (form); $31.92, February 15, 1950, A B A Electric Typed Letters, 1013 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 582 letters (form); $21.50, January 1950, $9.36, February 1950, $7.40, March 1950, petty cash account, miscellaneous books, pamphlets, office expenses; $858.88, total office overhead; $76.31, January 31, 1950, $113.36, February 31, 1950, $47.08, March 31, 1950, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., service; $6.53, January 31, 1950, $67.31, February 28, 1950, $6.31, March 31, 1950, the Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., service; $316.90, total telephone and telegraph; $21.26, January 31, 1950, from petty cash fund, M. J. Fox, trip to Philadelphia for conference; $60, March 16, 1950, to Melvin J. Fox, 1832 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., advance, travel to Chicago; $5.90, January 1950, $11.05, February 1950, $6, March 1950, petty cash fund, taxis; $6.24, January 1950, $16.43, February 1950, $16.50, March 1950, petty cash fund, conference and lunch; $143.38, total travel, food, lodging, and entertainment.

A. Committee for the Marshall Plan To Aid European Recovery, care Hugh Moore, treasurer, Twenty-fourth Street and Dixie Avenue, Easton, Pa.

B. None.

C. (1) There has been no activity whatsoever of the committee since the latter part of 1948. However, since the committee has a small balance of unused funds, it remains in existence in case its efforts may be required in furthering the purpose of its formation.

D. No.

A. Committee on National Affairs, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; engaged in action to strengthen national and international organization for security, freedom, and justice.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Various items of interest.

D. (2) $1,183; (7) $1,183; (13) No.

E. (3) $300; (4) $304; (5) $110; (7) $23.56; (8) $5.05; (9) $743.57; (16) $55.08, January 10, 1950; Abco Press, 121 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, letterheads and envelopes; $55.08, March 27, 1950, Abco Press, 121 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, letterheads and envelopes; $23.56, January 20, 1950, Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, press conference expenses; $38.43, February 8, 1950, deHaan, Inc., 60 East Eleventh Street, New York City, lettershop work, offsets; $146.11, February 24, 1950, deHaan, Inc., 60 East Eleventh Street, New York City, lettershop work; $44.23, March 13, 1950, deHaan, Inc., 60 East Eleventh Street, New York City, lettershop work; $76.03, March 27, 1950, deHaan, Inc., 60 East Eleventh Street, New York City, lettershop work; $300, March 27, 1950, Hon. Wayne Morse, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., for his campaign; $738.52, total.

A. Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. This committee was incorporated in 1946 as a nonprofit organization. Nature of business: To promote through education and legislative activities passage of national health insurance, basic feature of the President's national health plan. The committee opposes socialized medicine; restrictive laws preventing consumers, farmers, workers, and others from organizing health-insurance plans.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance.

C. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plans embodied in S. 1679, H. R. 4312, 4313, National Health Insurance and the Public Health Act; separate bills incorporating the first six titles of S. 1679. Also in opposing various substitute bills such as the Taft bill, S. 1581; the Hill bill, S. 1456; the Flanders-Herter bill.

C. (3) No printed material has been issued. All the following is mimeographed: January 5, AMA Versus Human Needs, 300 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 20, What Does the AMA Want, 200 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 16, Substitutes for NHI, 200 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 20, Cost of British NHS, 300 copies, Committee for the Nation's Health; February 10, Three New National Health Bills, 500 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; February 13, Besome, Hunt, Keating bills, 200 copies of each, Dupli-Kate Service; March 2, Preview of Fortune, 400 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; March 24, Doctors Write Chain Letters for Taft, 300 copies, Committee for the Nation's Health.

D. (2) $57.693.38; (3) $150; (4) $688.20; (5) $200; (7) $58,731.58; (12) $51,500; (13) yes; (14) $6,000, Mrs. Marion R. Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y.; $6,000, Mrs. Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $6,000, Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.; $3,000, Mr. Leigh B. Block, 1260 Astor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $3,000, Mrs. Leigh B. Block, 1260 Astor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney P. Brody, 603 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.; $6,000, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lasker, 136 South Carmelina Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; $5,833.33, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lasker, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; $3,500, Miss Loula Lasker, Hotel Pierre, New York, N. Y.; $1,500, Mr. Chat Paterson, 9700 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; $2,000, United Steelworkers, CIO, 1500 Commonwealth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa; $54,833.33, total.

E. (2) $3,970.16; (4) $547.09; (5) $1,776.74; (6) $217.49; (7) $357.58; (8) $414.47; (9) $7,283.53; (14) $355.96; (16) $643.20, January 1–March 31, Barbara A. Burgess, 1730 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $225, February 27–March 31, Diena Kanofsky, 8712 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md., salary; $737.33, January 17–March 31, David McCalmont, 1651 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary; $278, March 1–31, Evalyn Reiss, 1610 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,329.90, January 1–March 31, Frederick E. Robin, 1662 Avon Place NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $23.50, February 22, 23, 24, Mildred K. Brown, 1901 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C., file work; $91, January 13–24, Mary A. Felman, 1625 Summit Place NW., Washington, D. C., temporary typist; $154.44, January 24–February 10, Rosa Grier, 69 V Street NW., Washington, D. C., temporary typist; $22.19, February 19, 20, 21, Mildred Melovete Watson, 1012 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., temporary typist; $26.60, February 21, 23, 24, Barbara Rosenberg, 516 Decatur Street NW.,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Washington, D. C., temporary typist; $375, January 1–31, Maona Finnegan, 1929 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $26.33, January 27–February 21, Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y., interest on loan; $390, January 3, February 2, March 6, estate of Henry K. Willard, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., 3 months rent; $150, January 30, February 21, April 14, Mike Weisman, 4311 North Second Street, Arlington, Va., 3 months' audit; $260, February 13–17, March 3–21, David McCalmont, 1851 Wyoming Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., petty-cash disbursement for postage, office supplies, taxis, etc.

$171.64, January 30, February 27, March 28, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., 3 months' telephone service; $131.68, January 30, February 21, March 7, Dupli-Kate Service, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing work, printing, mailing, etc.; $43.55, January 3, February 21, Enterprise Letter Service, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., folding, packing, delivering material; $52, January 24, March 15, Labor Press Associates, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., newspaper subscription; $45.39, February 27, March 28, Colortone Press, 2004 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing—letters and stationery; $72.75; February 2, March 14, National-Penn Printing Co., 1233 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., shipping and packing material; $60.06, February 2, March 14, Michael M. Davis, 18 Williams Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for taxis, long-distance telephones, etc., on behalf of committee; $220.66, January 20, Chase National Bank, Pine and Nassau Streets, New York, N. Y., interest on loan; $18.40, February 21, Norwood Office Supply, 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $34.02, January 31, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social security, employers' share; $71.62, March 3, Darby Printing, Twenty-fourth Street and Douglas Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., mailing charges; $13.01, March 4, Capitol Office Supply, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $10, February 6, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., bulk mailing permit; $70.33, February 21, Maena Finnegan, 1929 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash reimbursement for postage, supplies, etc.; $53.38, January 26, Barbara Burgess, 1730 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $207.41, January 30, American Airlines, 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., travel; $18.92, January 24, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheon meeting; $750, March 30, Price, Waterhouse & Co., Washington, D. C., 1949 audit; $13.41, March 3, Union Letter Service, 1103 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing work; $14.79, January 30, McGregor & Werner, 1640 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $78.08, March 28, Dr. Channing Frothingham, 101 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for travel on behalf of committee; $30.60, February 21, the Hanford Press, 507 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $16, February 21, Office Supply & Service Co., 703 Albee Building, Washington, D. C., rental on adding machines; $7,000.25, total.

A. Communications Workers of America (CIO), 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.; union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

C. (3) CWA News, the official publication of the union, occasionally carries items of a legislative nature. Published monthly in Washington, D. C., 250,000 copies, by Mercury Press. The CWA Newsletter published weekly, 10,000 copies in Washington, D. C., by Darby Press, occasionally carries items of a legislative nature.

D. (1) $295,552.60; (7) $295,552.60.

E. (2) $352.50; (7) $150.90; (9) $503.40.

A. Boyd Comstock, legislative assistant, Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

D. (5) $990; (7) $990.

E. (7) $69.62; (9) $69.62.

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc., Mr. Fred A. Virkus, chairman, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; a nonprofit organization devoted to the legislative and related interests of small business.

C. (1) Permanent.

C. (2) For Robertson bill (S. 2912), Reed bill (H. R. 3262), O'Mahoney bill (S. 1008), Mundt bill (S. 2311), Dondero bill (H. R. 7375); against Frear bill (S. 2408), Spence bill (H. R. 2756), regional valley bills (S. 1645 and H. R. 894), ITO ratification, safety bills (H. R. 378, S. 238), acquisition of assets bill (H. R. 2734), Brannan plan, Morse bill (S. 110).

C. (3) Only on Robertson bill (S. 2912). (a) letter and bulletin; (b) 40,000; (c) March 1950; (d) Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., Chicago, Ill.

D. (1) $11,448; (2) $9,242.20; (7) $20,690.20; (13) yes; (14) $500, Household Finance Corp., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Acme Steel Co., 2840 South Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Goss Printing Press Co., 1535 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.; $1,500, total.

E. (1) $4,580; (2) $5,621.04; (4) $3,956.36; (5) $1,882.76; (6) $253.63; (7) $559.94; (8) $2,861.47; (9) $19,715.20; (16) March, $1,753.12, Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mailing circulars on the Robertson bill.

A. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., a federation of labor organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, property, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) (a) Legis-Letter, report of current congressional activities; (b) about 3,200 published; (c) usually weekly; (d) mimeographed by CIO.

D. (7) $8,946.11; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,529.94; (3) $4,124; (4) $1,473.18; (5) $405; (6) $900; (7) $269.40; (8) $244.59; (9) $8,946.11; (16) $755.94, January 1–March 31, Marguerite Nadonley, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $774, January 1–March 31, June Pickett, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., clerical salary; $1,040, January 1–March 31, National Committee on Resources, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C., contribution; $416, March 28, National Committee on Resources, 300 B Street SE., Washington, D. C., contribution returned; $2,500, February 17, CIO Housing Committee, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., contribution; $1,000, March 20, National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, contribution; $41.10, January 19, Cornelius Printing Co., 912 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., printing and distribution costs; $266, February 10, Cornelius Printing Co., 912 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., printing and distribution costs; $464.32, March 10, Cornelius Printing Co., 912 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., printing and distribution costs; $8.52, January 13, A. A. A. Letter Service, 305 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution costs; $13.61, February 7, A. A. A. Letter Service, 305 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution costs, $9.23 February 20, A. A. A. Letter Service, 305 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution costs; $20.40, March 3, A. A. A. Letter Service, 305 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution costs; $209.11, January 1–March 31, Nathan Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., travel; $10, January 11, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., food, entertainment; $50.29, March 10, Hotel Congressional, New Jersey Avenue at C Street SE., Washington, D. C., food, entertainment; $46.92, January 9, Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription; $46.92, February 6, Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription; 46.92, February 28, Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription; $45, March 14, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., subscription; $38.64, February 10, Congressional Intelligence, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., stabilization reports, postage and document charges; $20.19 March 20, Congressional Intelligence, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C., stabilization reports, postage and document charges.

Below are shown classification of expenses which are not broken down by departments when paid. The amount shown after each classification is the estimated cost of rent and supplies for the legislative department for the first quarter of 1950: $105, January 1–March 31, rent; $300, January 1–March 31, supplies; $450, January 1–March 31, telephone; $450, January 1–March 31, telegraph; $650, January 1–March 31, printing and distribution costs.

Contributions of $500 or more on a pro rata basis of per capita payments as related to expenditures: $2,134.30, United Automobile Workers of America, 411 West Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich; $619.81, Communications Workers of America, 917 G Place NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,317.75, United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $588.72, Textile Workers Union of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; $4,660.58, total contributions of $500 or more (as above); $4,285.53, total all contributions under $500; $8,946.11, grand total for period.

A. Donald D. Conn, executive vice president, Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (See report of TAA.)

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation, including pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) During this quarter I have caused to be issued several documents, publications, and testimony before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of representatives, which are set forth in detail in the separate report which you will receive from the association.

D. Salary, period January 1 to March 31, 1950, $7,500; expense account, $593.68; total, $8,093.68.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

C. (3) (a) Pamphlet on mining taxation; (b) 5,500 copies; (c) February 1950; (d) Byron S. Adams, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (13) No.

E. (6) $24.43; (7) $14.90; (9) $39.33; (15) $39.33.

A. Cooper & Griffin, a law firm of which the partners are J. Milton Cooper and Jerry N. Griffin, room 544, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislative interests are general in character, and we are interested in any legislation which affects the coal industry.

D. This is the usual attorney and client relationship. It is difficult to allocate what part of this employment may be subject to the act, and therefore the entire compensation for the quarter is reported, to wit, $3,000.

E. No expenditures in connection with legislative activities. Other expenditures are those incident to operation of a law office.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney-at-law, room 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Thomas D. Griffin, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., acting for an informal group of licensed small loan companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 6073.

D. No receipts. Reasonable fee to be determined and paid when employment is terminated.

E. No expenditures in connection with legisaltive interests.

A. J. Milton Cooper, attorney-at-law, 544 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Lime Association, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 2537.

D. No receipts for the first quarter of 1950. Retainer fee reported in first quarter of 1949 report. Additional reasonable fee to be determined and paid when employment is terminated.

E. No expenditures in connection with legislative interests.

A. John Cooperstock, 30 Bellingham Avenue, Revere, Mass.

B. Veterans Association Federal Employees, Naval Ship Yard, New York.

C. (1) Legislative interest for above organization discontinued; please remove my name as representative for above organization.

A. Arthur D. Condon, attorney, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chambers of Commerce of Panama and Colon.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) The firm with which registrant is associated has been retained to represent the Chamber of Commerce of Panama and the Chamber of Commerce of Colon in the protection of their commercial interests in matters before the United States Congress and United States Government departments. This undertaking will include, if necessary, advising and assisting them in supporting or opposing legislation affecting those interests by all proper and legitimate means. Registrant does not believe that any of his activities including those named herein fall within the terms "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" as used in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. This registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act.

During this period the firm received from the named clients a fee for legal services of $10,000, and reimbursement for prior expenditures of $1,051.22; neither was in connection with legislative matters. My associate, T. Peter Ansberry, who is also registered in connection with this same matter will not be able to file his quarterly report until his return from overseas.

A. D. C. Cone, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.; vice president of labor organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, identical bills to amend the Railway Labor Act; S. 238 and H. R. 378, identical bills to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; and all other legislation of interest to the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America and other legislation that affects labor generally. (NOTE.—The undersigned spends a very small portion of his time in connection with legislative activities.)

D. (5) $500; (7) $500.

A. John C. Cone, Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., international airline operator.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Very infrequently interested in any legislation, but may be interested in supporting or opposing any aviation legislation that might have a bearing on the operation of Pan American World Airways, Inc. Was not, and am not employed for legislative purposes but, as an executive of the company, may be called upon to discuss, support, or oppose legislation affecting the comany.

C. (3) Have not been and do not expect to be concerned with any publication to be issued in connection with legislation.

D. In reply to items 1 to 12, there have been no contributions, loans, gifts, or any other items except regular salary and expenses as full-time executive of the above company, commencing June 1937.

E. In answer to items 1 to 14, there have been no expenditures in connection with legislative interests.

A. John T. Corbett, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; national legislative representative and assistant grand chief engineer of B. of L. E.

C. (2) As assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, covering all services rendered, including services entirely unrelated to legislation and legislative matters. Employed also to support or oppose legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interest of labor.

C. (3) Undersigned has issued no publications.

D. (5) $3,295.56; (6) $450; (7) $3,745.56; (13) no.

E. (2) $3,294.56; (5) $244.25; (8) $450; (9) $3,989.81.

A. Harold B. Corwin, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant legal counsel.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. Preamble: "To inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner; and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association."

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions, studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated, appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin. (a) An informational bulletin covering all of the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900; (13) no.

A. Frank W. Cortright, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president, National Association of Home Builders.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation, but as executive vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, the trade association of the home-building industry. My employment is not dependent upon rendition of services which might be considered lobbying within the meaning of the Regulation of Lobbying Act. I have been advised by counsel and believe that I am not subject to that act, but this report is filed under protest and as a matter of personal precaution in view of the indefiniteness of the act and the lack of judicial interpretation thereof. This filing is not intended in any way to constitute an admission by me that I am subject to the act. This report is filed because I supervise, among other things, the work of that association's legislative department. In that supervisory capacity, I am interested in all legislation affecting the home-building industry. During the quarter covered by this report, such legislation included S. 2246, H. R. 7402, H. R. 6618, and H. R. 6742, Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 6070, housing amendments of 1949; S. 2440, a bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; H. R. 7846, a bill to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

C. (3) Although not published in connection with legislative interests, the association publishes a weekly news letter called the Washington Letter and a monthly magazine, the Correlator, each of which contains material of interest to the membership, including, as occasion requires, information on legislative matters. During the quarter eight issues of the Washington Letter were published, on the following dates: January 10, 19, 26; February 13, 25; and March 14, 16, and 24. Approximately 19,000 copies of each issue were printed by Packwood Printing Co., Washington, D. C. With respect to the Correlator, 19,100 copies were run in January, 24,000 in February, and 21,000 in March, by the Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C. I also write an article each month for the American Builder, a monthly trade publication devoted to the interests of the housing industry (publisher, Simmonds Boardman Publishing Corp., Chicago and New York). News releases are from time to time sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines, some of which releases may contain material which might be considered as affecting legislation directly or indirectly. Neither the association nor I have any means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases.

D. (5) $1,461.75; (7) $1,461.75; (13) no. With respect to reported receipts (item D), the amount reported represents my best estimate of the maximum proportion of my total salary and per diem which might conceivably be considered, on the basis of time, as allocable to legislative interests. My total compensation during the quarter was: Salary, $4,999.98; per diem, $847; total, $5,846.98.

E. (7) $226.01; (9) $226.01; (15) $226.01; (16) see explanation below.

Explanation of E (7): During the quarter I had total out-of-pocket expenses of $1,214.50 as follows: Luncheons, $21; convention expenses—travel, entertainment, taxis, tips, meals, etc.—$278.21; taxis in Washington, $52.50; travel, general, $784.04; travel for magazine, $32.25; entertainment, $39; miscellaneous, $7.50; total, $1,214.50; all of which was reimbursable to me by the association. Since none of these was specifically in connection with legislative interests, but were incurred in connection with my general duties as executive vice president, the expenditures reported under E represent 25 percent of the total which is my best estimate of the maximum proportion of my time which might be considered allocable to legislative interests, as explained in the note to item D above. The expenditures reported do not include items paid by the association directly as part of its administrative budget (such as secretary's salary, telephone, rent) and reported by it.

Explanation of E (16): As explained in note above with respect to item 7, none of the expenditures listed was specifically incurred in connection with legislative interests, and therefore the recipients of expenditures of $10 or more are not separately listed.

A. John M. Costello, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. The American League for an Undivided Ireland. care of Charles T. Rice, 123 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; business is to promote the unification of all Ireland.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which may help to effectuate the unification of all Ireland; House Resolution 270 and Senate Resolution 240.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (5) $750; (6) $150.57; (7) $900.57.

E. (6) $64.89; (8) $85.68; (9) $150.57; (16) $85.68, Gude Bros. Co. 1212 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., flowers; $52.50, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegrams; $12.29, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., phone tolls; $150.57, total.

A. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. None.

C. (1) Until disposition of S. 1008.

C. (2) O'Mahoney freight absorption and delivered pricing bill, S. 1008.

D. (2) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (4) $22.70; (5) $264.40; (8) $1,313.55; (9) $1,600.65; (16) January 4, Norman Letter Service, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, mimeographing, $22.70; January 4, L. J. Sheridan & Co., agents, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, rent, $86; February 3, L. J. Sheridan & Co., agents, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, rent, $86; February 28, L. J. Sheridan & Co., agents, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, rent, $86; February 28, Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, reimbursement for travel, food, lodging, telegraph, and telephone, as shown on registration statement of William Simon (a partner in said firm), $1,313.55; total, $1,594.25. (NOTE.—Registrant did not directly spend any money for telephone, telegraph, travel, food, or lodging, but it has or will reimburse Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams for all expenses listed in the registration statement of William Simon.)

A. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, committee on taxation and legislation, 1131 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; informal committee representing 10 motion-picture organizations.

C. (1) Only during present session of Congress or until final action has been taken in reference to Federal tax on theater admissions.

C. (2) No general legislative interests; concerned only with the repeal or reduction of said tax.

C. (3) Eight-page pamphlet (known in theater business as a "press book") containing suggestions to members of the industry for interesting theater patrons and others in repeal of the tax.

Explanation: Because of the peculiar nature of the organization and financing of this committee, the printed forms are inappropriate. Beginning in August 1949, a series of meetings has been held with a view to forming an all-industry organization to promote the public relations of the motion-picture industry. No such organization has yet been effected. At a meeting in December 1949 it was decided that pending formal organization an informal committee, consisting of one representative of each of the 10 principal motion-picture associations, should represent the industry in an effort to repeal of the theater admission tax. That committee consists of representatives of (1) Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, (2) Motion Picture Industry Council, (3) Variety Clubs International, (4) Theater Owners of America, (5) Motion Picture Association of America, (6) Metropolitan Motion Picture Theaters Association, (7) Trade Press Publishers, (8) Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers, (9) Pacific Coast Conference of Independent Theater Owners, (10) Independent Theater Owners Association (New York). The committee has received no dues, assessments, or contributions. Certain of the constituent associations advanced to the committee the sum of $7,000 on the understanding that, when the Conference of Motion Picture Organizations was finally organized and began to collect dues from the motion-picture distributors and theater owners, it would pay back these loans.

Loans: Motion Picture Association of America, $3,500; Theatre Owners of America, $1,000; Allied States Association, $1,000; Metropolitan Motion Picture Theatres Association, $500; Pacific Coast Conference of Independent Theatre Owners, $500; Independent Theatre Owners Association (New York), $500; total, $7,000. The foregoing are all moneys received by the committee.

Expenditures: Printing, $294.84 (printing done by National Screen Service Corp., 630 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.); secretarial and office services, $430.52; secretarial salaries (excluding withholding, social security, and unemployment-compensation taxes), $1,295.60; office supplies and equipment, $270.01; telephone and telegraph, $1,192.33; art work, cuts, prints for trade papers, etc., $64.89; advertising, $68.08; postage, $230.01; luncheons and travel expense, $979.01 (represents expenses of committee members only, no outside entertainment); Unemployment Compensation Board (first quarter, 1950), $41.58; collector of internal revenue (first quarter, 1950), $267.50; petty cash, $174; total, $5,308.37; bank balance, $1,691.63.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, social security, and labor relations.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 62, A Review of the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1951 (informative); (b) 3,000; (c) January 13, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 63, What the Taxpayers of Each of the 48 States Would Save by the Adoption of the $36,000,000,000 Byrd Budget for the Fiscal year 1951 (informative); (b) 3,000; (c) January 24, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 64, The Myth of the "Untouchable" 71 Percent (informative); (b) 3,000; (c) March 8, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 65, Excessive Vacation and Sick-Leave Privileges Accorded to Federal Employees (informative); (b) 3,400; (c) March 23, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 66, Notes on the House Omnibus Appropriation Bill (informative); (b) 3,500; (c) March 29, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 8, The Meaning to Business of the Administration's Tax Program (informative); (b) 100; (c) March 4, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 9, Tax-Exempt Business Income (informative); (b) 100; (c) March 13, 1950.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin No. 10, Taxpayers Fight Higher Federal Taxes (informative); (b) 100; (c) March 24, 1950.

All the above publications were printed by Ace Letter Service, Realty Building, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $12,538.20; (4) $592.37; (7) $13,130.57; (13) Yes; (14) $1,375, Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, Hartford, Conn.; $2,000, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind.; $1,875, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio; $4,000, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa.; $800, West Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Charlestown, W. Va.; $500, Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, Madison, Wis.; $10,550, total.

E. (2) $7,550; (4) $1,621.66; (5) $736.83; (6) $734.58; (7) $1,306.65; (8) $178.52; (9) $12,128.24; (16) $797.05, January 6, 18, February 1, 17, March 16, Alvin A. Burger, 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., travel expenses; $457.71, January 1, February 1, March 1, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone expense; $34.22, January 13, Ginn's, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $870.46, January 13, February 15, March 16, Ace Letter Service, Washington, D. C., printing, mimeographing, and mailing bulletins, January, February, and March; $800, January 31, February 28, March 31, Barbara Ann Garcia, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., office secretary, salary for 3 months, January, February, and March; $3,000, January 31, February 28, March 31, Thomas W. Miles, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary for 3 months, at $1,000 per month, as director of publicity; $1,250, January 31, February 28, March 31, Eugene F. Rinta, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary for 3 months as assistant research director, at $416.67 per month; $525, January 31, February 28, March 31, Sidney Kramer, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., for office rent for February, March, and April, at $175 per month; $98.75, January 31, February 27, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa., travel expenses of Dr. Alfred G. Buehler in connection with council work; $333.26, February 10, Barbara Ann Garcia, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., for postage, office supplies, luncheons for month of January 1950, to replenish Washington office petty cash account; $1,250, February 15, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, Newark, N. J., for services of Alvin A. Burger for month of February 1950; $659.03, February 20, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio, reimbursements made to Ohio Chamber for expense incurred by their office in connection with work done for the Council of State Chambers (travel expenses, C. D. Laylin and Herschel Atkinson, $379.07; office supplies, $3.99; postage, $27.83; telegraph, $135.67; telephone, $38; meetings expenses, $74.47); $51.63, February 24, Western Union, Washington, D. C., telegraph charges; $153.47, March 2, Alvin A. Burger, 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., travel expense February 16–28, 1950; $57.70, March 6, Mallorey Office Supplies Co., Washington,

D. C., office supplies; $16, March 21, George O. Olinick, second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, art work on charts; $1,250, March 21, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, Newark, N. J., for services of Alvin A. Burger for month of March 1950 as research director for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce; $460.31, March 21, Barbara Ann Garcia, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., to replenish petty-cash account for office expense during February and part of March 1950 (postage, $281.17; Tom Miles, travel to New York, $27.62; office supplies, $25; miscellaneous, $38.66); $25, March 28, N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., for one Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals; $38.65, March 28, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph charges March 1950; $12,128.24, total.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 124 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio; trade association of publishers of classroom periodicals.

C. (1) Expect legislative interest to last till July 31, 1950.

C. (2) General interest in second-class postal rates; particular interest in S. 1103 and H. R. 2945 (to readjust postal rates).

D. (1) $1,100.47; (7) $1,100.47; (9) $1,100.47; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,000; (8) $100.47; (9) $1,100.47.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy equipment and prefabricated houses manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in housing legislation. Specific interest in H. R. 7846; S. 2246; H. R. 7402; House Resolution 393; Public Law 211, Eighty-first Congress.

D. (5) $1,216.41; (7) $1,216.41; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,050; (8) $166.41; (9) $1,216.41.

A. Nathan E. Cowan, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of labor organizations, and United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., an affiliated union of the CIO.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on the CIO report.

D. (5) $1,875; (6) $1,109.11; (7) $2,984.11.

E. (7) $1,109.11; (9) $1,109.11; (15) $1,109.11.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. California Texas Oil Co., Ltd., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills dealing with acquisition, allocation, transportation, or other regulation or control of materials and products used or marketed by California Texas Oil Co., Ltd. Specific legislative interests during period covered by this report were (a) a bill to amend the customs laws of the United States in order to protect American commerce against discrimination by foreign nations (H. R. 7624) and (b) a bill to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (H. R. 7797 and S. 3101).

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) no. The firm receives compensation from California Texas Oil Co., Ltd., for professional legal services billed from month to month on an hourly time charge basis. If any of the services performed for which payment was received during the calendar quarter ending March 31, 1950, involved any services of such a nature as to be subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, the amount billed and received which is properly allocable to such services is $500. No money was expended in connection with matters of such a nature except for general office overhead which averages approximately one-third of gross income.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Overseas Tankship Corp., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislatitve interests are bills dealing with ocean transportation of United States financed cargoes. During the period covered by this there was no interest in specific bills. The firm receives compensation from Overseas Tankship Corp. for professional services billed from month to month on an hourly time-charge basis. None of the services for which money was received during the calendar quarter ending March 31, 1950, involved any services of such a nature as to be subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and no money was expended in connection with matters of such a nature.

D. (13) No.

A. W. W. Coxe, 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.; general solicitor.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (1) Cannot say with certainty.

C. (2) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

D. (13) No. As general solicitor, I am paid a salary by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to do legal work. I do not and will not receive any extra compensation for doing legislative work.

A. Charles J. Crampton, attorney at law, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex.

B. State Tax Association, post office box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) Affiant represents State Tax Association in all matters affecting community-property-tax subjects, in State and Federal taxation. Attempts to keep informed about developments relating to this field. Appears before legislative committees and arranges for presentation of testimony; meets with administrative officials in discussion of tax regulations and tax subjects. He is not under contract for any period of time nor for any specific fee, other than that if the State Tax Association has funds available it will reimburse him for expenses incurred in its service and pay a reasonable fee.

C. (2) Affiant specifically and exclusively, under this act, is interested in tax matters which threaten discrimination against community-property taxpayers or which threaten the sound interpretation of the basic community-property principle of our State law. No specific legislation at this time is supported or opposed, other than the general purpose to retain unimpaired the tax equalization principles of the 1948 Revenue Act and wherever possible to accomplish complete tax equality between community-property and common-law States. The general purpose of the State Tax Association is to bring about constructive cooperation between community-property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate and gift taxation in the Federal tax structure. To support complete retroactive real of the 1942 estate and gift-tax amendments as they apply to the community-property States in an inequitable manner. To support the complete elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States. We have supported and will continue to support the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

C. (3) No publication had been issued or caused to be issued.

D. (5) $5,500; (7) $5,500; (13) I have had none.

E. (4) $12.85; (6) $6.44; (7) $310.07; (9) $329.36; (15) $329.36.

A. William A. Crawford, executive secretary, Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.; general public-relations work for the railroads of Georgia.

B. Railroad Association of Georgia, 545 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.; general public-relations work for the railroads of Georgia.

C. (1) Interest in legislation affecting the railroads will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the person filing this report concern legislation of general or specific relation to the railroads, i. e., H. R. 378 and S. 238, the so-called operating-rules bill.

C. (3) There has been no publication issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests during the period.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid the executive secretary by the month; (b) the present rate of compensation is $7,500 per annum; (c) probably permanent, due to variety of occupations other than working on legislative matters; (d) expenses for occasional trips to Washington which will be infrequent and should not involve expenses of more than $250 per annum.

D. (1) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (13) yes.

E. (7) $88.80; (9) $88.80; (15) $88.80.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc.,[8] 1342 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; a nonprofit corporation made up of credit-union leagues and credit unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.

D. (1) $34,643.23; (7) $34,643.23; (13) yes; (14) Credit Union National Association, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation, the members of which are credit-union leagues and credit unions. The association asserts that it is not subject to the reporting requirements of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act since it does not solicit, collect, or receive money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which is to aid, in the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States, or to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. Nevertheless the association files reports under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, without conceding the applicability of such act, in order to preclude any possibility of uncertainty or misunderstanding. The association also asserts that no substantial part of its activity is the influencing of legislation. In view of the administrative interpretation set forth in paragraph No. 2 (C) of the form issued March 31, 1950, by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the association is listing herewith the names and addresses of contributors of dues and assessments in the amount of $500 or more since August 2, 1946. The figure for dues and assessments set forth in paragraph 1 of part D, on page 2, consists of the dues and assessments received during the first calendar quarter of 1950. This schedule, however, sets forth the names and addresses of contributors of such dues and assessments amounting to $500 or more during such first calendar quarter and also for the period commencing August 2, 1946, and ending with the last day of the last calendar quarter of 1949.

Contributors to dues and assessments first calendar quarter of 1950: $1,360.56, Colorado Credit Union League, Clyde Dwyer, managing director, 427 Cleveland Street, Sterling, Colo.;

[8] Filed with the Clerk only.

$500, Iowa Credit Union League, H. W. Vetter, managing director, 220 Securities Building, Des Moines, Iowa; $2,670.18, Massachusetts CUNA Association, Inc., Miss Agnes C. Gartland, managing director, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.; $7,500, Michigan Credit Union League, Mr. Albert Marble, managing director, 414 Transportation Building, Detroit, Mich.; $1,202.85, Minnesota Credit Union League, R. L. Archer, managing director, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; $875, New Jersey Credit Union League, Henry Stricker, Jr., managing director, 421 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; $1,875, New York State Credit Union League, Sidney Stahl, managing director, 254 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $5,500, Pennsylvania Credit Union League, W. W. Pratt, executive director, 1522 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $6,500, Texas Credit Union League, James M. Barry, managing director, 410 Southland Building Annex, Dallas, Tex.; $862.61, Credit Union League of Alberta, G. A. Swales, secretary and treasurer, 20 Alberta Block, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; $880.40, Credit Union Federation of Manitoba, D. G. Reimer, manager, post-office box 192, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; $681.07, Brunswick Credit Union Federation, Ltd., H. M. Daley, secretary-treasurer, post-office box 221, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; $2,000, Nova Scotia Credit Union League, Rod MacMullin, managing director, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Period beginning August 2, 1946, and ending December 31, 1949: $3,541.41, Alabama Credit Union League, Clyde C. Parker, managing director, post-office box 2634, Birmingham, Ala.; $635.73, Arizona Credit Union League, 1319 Mill Avenue, Tempe, Ariz., J. P. Walsh, managing director; $516.78, Arkansas Credit Union League, John A. Harper, managing director, box 2981, Little Rock, Ark.; $21,649.06, California Credit Union League, C. E. Murphy, managing director, 1307 Harrison Street, Oakland, Calif.; $4,844.47, Colorado Credit Union League, Clyde Dwyer, managing director, 427 Cleveland Street, Sterling, Colo.; $15,372.56, Connecticut Credit Union League, Inc., L. R. Nixon, managing director, 46 Hillcrest Avenue, New Britain, Conn.; $5,710.36, D. C. Credit Union League, Hubert M. Rhodes, managing director, 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $6,879.19, Florida Credit Union League, F. L. Andrews, managing director, post-office box 4167, Jacksonville, Fla.; $6,644, Georgia Credit Union League, James R. DeLay, managing director, post-office box 2044, Atlanta, Ga.; $997.91, Idaho Credit Union League, George J. Keller, managing director, box 404, Idaho Falls, Idaho; $24,500, Illinois Credit Union League, J. S. DeRamus, managing director, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; $10,590.89, Indiana Credit Union League, C. E. Oldham, managing director, 3861 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $7,848.30, Iowa Credit Union League, H. W. Vetter, managing director, 220 Securities Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

$5,728.24, Kansas Credit Union League, H. L. Peterson, managing director, 208 Magnolia Street, Dodge City, Kans.; $5,237.30, Kentucky Credit Union League, W. L. Vandenburgh, managing director, 1296 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.; $4,526.47, Louisiana Credit Union League, Edgar L. Fontaine, managing director, 717 Carondelet Building, New Orleans, La.; $1,678.20, Maine Credit Union League, Boris Blumenthal, managing director, room 205, post office, Portland, Maine; $4,872.16 Maryland Credit Union League, J. D. M. Marquette, managing director, 707 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.; $13,078.01, Massachusetts CUNA Association, Inc., Miss Agnes C. Gartland, managing director, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.; $19,807.50, Michigan Credit Union League, Albert Marble, managing director, 414 Transportation Building, Detroit, Mich.; $13,006.14, Minnesota League of Credit Unions, R. E. Archer, managing director, 2642 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; $691.29, Mississippi State Credit Union League, S. H. Myers, managing director, post-office box 314, Jackson, Miss.; $17,443.25, Missouri Credit Union League, Lee J. O'Brien, managing director, 104–106 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $946.18, Montana Credit Union League, W. H. Martin, managing director, 507 E. Gallatin Street, Livingston, Mont.; $2,687.95, Nebraska Credit Union League, Wayne Bornemeier, managing director, 315 Parker Building, Fifteenth and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Nebr.

$564.31, New Hampshire (no league), John E. Grace, representative of several credit unions, 318 Orange Street, Manchester, N. H.; $15,000, New Jersey Credit Union League, Henry Stricker, Jr., managing director, 421 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; $19,983.28, New York State Credit Union League, Sidney Stahl, managing director, 254 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,624.89, North Carolina Credit Union League, B. L. Webster, managing director, post-office box 537, Greensboro, N. C.; $1,512.37, North Dakota Credit Union League, John P. Hillerson, managing director, box 628, Jamestown, N. Dak.; $21,904.70, Ohio Credit Union League, Robert Kloss, managing director, 20 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio; $2,719.46, Oklahoma Credit Union League, Ralph Bendel, managing director, 107 Albany Hotel, 518 South Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.; $2,307.92, Oregon Mutual Credit League, Inc., A. J. Gulley, managing director, 730 Mead Building, Portland, Oreg.; $24,120, Pennsylvania Credit Union League, W. W. Pratt, executive director, 1522 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $4,875, Rhode Island State Credit Union League, Franklin D. Read, managing director, 75 Empire Street, Providence, R. I.; $560.39, South Carolina Credit Union League, J. Gorman Thomas, managing director, Main Post Office, Charleston, S. C.; $732.60, South Dakota Credit Union League, W. O. Night, managing director, City Hall, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; $5,335.04, Tennessee Credit Union League, Miss Elizabeth Lynch, managing director, 242 Chamberlain Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

$12,898.92, Texas Credit Union League, James M. Barry, managing director, 410 Southland Building Annex, Dallas, Tex.; $1,560.48, Utah State Credit Union League, Karl S. Little, managing director, 1064 Lincoln Street, Salt Lake City, Utah; $2,957.20, Virginia Credit Union League, G. K. Keeling, managing director, route 6, White Oak Drive, Lynchburg, Va.; $5,813.11, Washington Credit Union League, Francis White, managing director, 726 Twenty-second Avenue North, Seattle, Wash.; $1,471.60, West Virginia Credit Union League, O. C. Hannah, managing director, 1611 Fairmount Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va.; $22,748.16, Wisconsin Credit Union League, Fabian C. Monroe, managing director, 624 North Twenty-seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; $506.15, Wyoming (no league), several credit unions; $4,704.23, Hawaii Credit Union League, Charles Hudson, managing director, post-office box 2632, Honolulu, T. H.; $1,584.28, Credit Union League of Alberta, G. A. Swales, secretary-treasurer, 20 Alberta Block, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; $6,389.73, British Columbia Credit Union League, J. W. Burns, managing director, Broadway at Quebec, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; $2,055.78, Credit Union Federation of Manitoba, D. G. Reimer, manager, post-office box 192, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; $1,680.11, Brunswick Credit Union Federation, Ltd., H. M. Daley, secretary-treasurer, post-office box 221, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; $4,450, Nova Scotia Credit Union League, Rod MacMullin, managing director, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada; $7,550.37, Ontario Credit Union League, Ltd., John M. Hallinan, general manager, 30 Bloor Street West, suite 503, Toronto, Ontario; $1,919.88, Prince Edward Island Credit Union League, Ltd., J. G. Dennis, managing director, post-office box 223, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada; $921.50, Quebec Credit Union League, Miss Isabel E. Williamson, manager, 1445 Crescent Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; $7,242.74 Credit Union League of Saskatchewan, Art Nogue, secretary, room 207, Co-op Block, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The association also receives incomes from services and facilities which is paid into the general fund, and itemization of which can be furnished if desired. The association borrowed $5,000 on December 17, 1946, from the First National Bank, of Madison, Wis. This loan was repaid on March 24, 1947. The association borrowed $5,000 from the First National Bank, of Madison, Wis., on December 2, 1947. This loan was repaid on March 25, 1948.

E. (2) $325.83; (7) $10.40; (8) 50 cents; (9) $336.73; (16) the annual salary of $6,350, increased to $6,850 commencing as of March 1, 1950, is paid to Mr. Hubert M. Rhodes, 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for regular services of field organization and education work. No special compensation is paid for any work in connection with legislation in the Congress of the United States. It is understood that not to exceed one-fifth of the time of Mr. Rhodes is devoted to legislative matters in the Congress of the United States and therefore the figure specified in paragraph 2 of part E on page 2 is set forth as being one-fifth of his salary for the calendar quarter involved.

A. Caresse Crosby, 2008 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Peace bond bill, H. R. 7596.

D. (2) $10; (7) $10; (13) No.

E. (2) $151.55; (4) $60.76; (5) $74.80; (6) $10.25; (7) $23.12; (8) $50; (9) $370.48.

A. Frederick T. M. Crowley, 1424 K Street, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Associated in general practice of law with Douglas L. Hatch, who is registered under this act as representing James Stewart & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) At least during current session of Congress.

C. (2). (b) H. R. 6095.

D. (13) No.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 922 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; attorney at law.

B. Colorado Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo. This committee consists of the general or State attorneys representing the following named railroad companies in Colorado: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Colorado & Southern Railway Co., Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The primary purpose of said committee is to look after legislation, taxes and legal matters of common interest to said railroad companies in the State of Colorado and secondary to give attention to matters pending before Congress of common interest to said companies.

C. (1) As stated under B, my primary interests are in connection with State matters and secondarily matters pending in Congress, so that the time during which my Federal legislative interests will continue is indefinite. My experience has been that in many quarters I do not participate in the consideration of Federal legislation and make no expenditures during these quarters.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation both general and special that affects the railroads I represent. There are many specific measures pending in Congress among which are the following: Basing-point legislation; communications or operating rules bills; railway mail pay bills; transportation excise taxes; the St. Lawrence seaway; the

Federal Barge Lines; parcel-post rates; repeal of Reed-Bulwinkle Act; bills changing the authority of the Interstate Commerce; and Senate Resolution 50, the investigation of surface transportation by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

D. (5) $305; (7) $305; (13) No.

E. (2) $80; (7) $225; (9) $305; (15) $305.

A. Leo P. Cullinane, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Measures that would levy a tax on certain tax-exempt organizations. Specifically H. R. 7343, H. R. 5064, H. R. 3905. Also legislation such as social security, Government in business, etc., which might have affect on business. Specifically H. R. 6000, H. R. 848 (bank for co-ops).

D. (5) $1,866; (7) $1,866.

E. (7) $166.60; (9) $166.60; (15) $166.60.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys and counselors.

B. Kansas City Board of Trade, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (1) Undetermined, but probably for the duration of the current session.

C. (2) H. R. 6567, S. 2826, a bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

D. (13) no.

E. (4) $112.20; (6) $111.38; (7) $35.95; (8) $46.37; (9) $305.90.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa., merchandisers by mail.

C. (1) Unknown, but probably until end of current session of Congress.

C. (2) Postal-rate legislation; H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; S. 1103, to readjust postal rates.

D. (13) no.

E. (4) $17.34; (6) $29.07; (7) $42.20; (9) $88.61.

A. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors.

B. United States Lines, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Farrell Lines, Inc., 26 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.; American President Lines, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; American Export Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Grace Lines, Inc., 10 Hanover Square, New York, N. Y.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., 203 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.

C. (1) Undetermined, but probably until end of current session of Congress.

C. (2) All proposed legislation relating to maritime and shipping matters: Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; H. R. 5846, S. 2786, H. R. 6719, H. R. 3337, H. R. 3930, H. R. 4190, H. R. 3291, H. R. 3419, H. R. 6061, H. R. 4450, H. R. 3122, H. R. 4847, S. 402, Senate Resolution 50, H. R. 1251.

D. (5) $10,800; (7) $10,800; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,850; (5) $750; (6) $36.08; (7) $333.10; (8) $146.56; (9) $4,115.74; (15) $4,115.74, $515.74 to be defrayed by employer.

A. John C. Cuneo, post office box 1054, Modesto, Calif.; California representative for Townsend Plan, Inc.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, S. 2181, the Townsend plan bills.

D. (4) $486.35; (5) $2,871.18; (7) $3,357.53.

E. (5) $614.24; (6) $206.39; (7) $224.74; (9) $1,045.37.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 944 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.; a national trade association of owners of taverns, restaurants, and cabarets.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the tavern and restaurant industry; H. R. 6000, S. 1847, revenue bills, Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

C. (4) This is both a preliminary report and a report for the first quarter 1950. The undersigned formerly was registered as counsel for the Associated Tavern Owners of America, which association during the last quarter merged with the National Tavern Association under the new name, National Licensed Beverage Association. There is no change in compensation. Compensation consists of a monthly retainer of $150, plus per diem payments at $75 for full days devoted to the work of the association. Only a part of this compensation is for legislative work. The period of work is indefinite, and the nature of anticipated expenses is telephone, telegraph, and travel expense.

D. (5) $1,350; (7) $1,350; (13) no.

E. (6) $23.50; (8) $9.62; (9) $33.12; (15) $33.12.

A. Dairy Industry Committee,[5] 1112 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; information and promotional organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the dairy industry.

C. (3) A weekly newsletter to members mentioning legislative items when occasion arises.

D. (1) $9,000; (7) $9,000.

E. (2) $3,000.

A. William L. Daley, 911 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; newspaper publishers association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, H. R. 7438, H. R. 4237, H. R. 6000, H. R. 5387, H. R. 7491, H. R. 7575, H. R. 7619, S. 1103, S. 1847, S. 3118.

C. (3) The Publishers Tab and the National Publisher (association publications) and other publishing-trade publications, including bulletins of all State newspaper associations.

D. (5) $825; (7) $825; (13) no; (14) $825, National Editorial Association, 222 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $825, total.

E. (4) $19.24; (5) $36.94; (6) $64.04; (7) $66.28; (9) $186.05; (15) $186.05.

A. William V. Dameron, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinite. (See report filed by International Association of Machinists.)

A. Eugene J. Damon, assistant general attorney, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., chairman, Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (See appendix A.[3])

B. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (See appendix A.[3])

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Railroads generally. During this quarter, H. R. 378.

D. (5) $180; (7) $180; (13) no.

E (7) $122.30; (9) $122.30; (15) $122.30.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. My client is the Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn., engaged in the manufacture and distribution of brushes and household products. The company is interested in extending social security to cover all gainful employment and has appeared in favor of a method of covering the self-employed.

C. (1) While H. R. 6000 is under consideration.

C. (2) Review of legislative history of social-security legislation; examination of decided cases construing the law; preparation of legal memoranda concerning position of my client with reference thereto; preparation of statement with reference to H. R. 6000 and particularly subsection (k) of section 210, and subsection (d) of section 206, thereof.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) Yes; (14) $3,000, fees at the rate of $1,000 per month paid by my client, the Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

E. (4) $22.69; (7) $42.09 (Pennsylvania Railroad Co.); (9) $64.78.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. My clients are the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., both of Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) While H. R. 1412, H. R. 5690, H. R. 5691, and S. 640 are under consideration.

C. (2) Bills listed deal with distribution of motor vehicle tires and prevention of manufacturers from selling goods at retail. Study of Federal legislation re same; examination of reported cases concerning constitutionality of proposed bills; preparation of legal memoranda and briefs re same; study of economic data and preparation of hearings.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (13) Yes; (14) $300 per month, total $1,800 for first quarter; $900 paid by each client, the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., both of Akron, Ohio.

A. John A. Danaher, attorney at law, offices at 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn., and 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. My client is Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, engaged in the fabrication of copper and in the manufacture of copper products.

C. (1) While H. R. 5327 and H. R. 7151 are under consideration.

C. (2) Study of import-tax legislation affecting copper; compilation of statistics and economic data; preparation of material for hearings concerning suspension of the import tax on copper contemplated by H. R. 7151 and in opposition to repeal of the present suspension as contemplated by H. R. 5327.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $15,000; (7) $18,000; (13) Yes; (14) $3,000, fees in re legislative activity; $15,000 general retainer covering legal matters and representation in Washington; both paid by my client, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

E. (6) $3.88; (9) $3.88.

A. N. R. Danielian, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.; economic research.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Do not know.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (1) $125; (6) $12,950; (7) $13,075; (13) yes; (14) $10,500, Hanna Coal & Ore Co.; $2,000, Ford Motor Co.

E. (1) $587.54; (2) $6,775; (4) $131.58; (5) $774.80; (6) $307.60; (7) $627.46; (8) $670; (9) $9,873.98; (16) $775, January 1, 4, and 18, February 1 and 15, March 1 and 15, Mary Jean Zugel, 602 Ninth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $5,000, January 16, February 15, March 1, N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $640, January 1, February 1, March 1, Roberts & McInnis, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C., rent; $68.85, January 13, Circle Typewriter Co., 1112 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office furniture; $485.66, January 17 and 19, Albert Manion Co., 1742 K Street NW., office furniture; $12, January 19, National Press Club, National

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues; $28, January 30, Standard Rug Cleaning, Half and O Streets SE., Washington, D. C., rug cleaned, cut, and bound; $165.48, February 15, March 20, Grant Arnold, 320 West Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., travel; $27.73, February 15, March 28, Norwood Office Supply Co., 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $509.79, February 24, March 27, N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., travel; $12, February 15, Business Week, subscription; $486.15, March 1, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., directors and committee meeting expenses; $35.02, March 1, Smith's Transfer & Storage Co., 1313 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., moving expense; $49.89, March 1, Ransdell, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing expense; $24.85, March 6, Associated Professional Services, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing, etc.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, legislative affairs department, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio; nonprofit organization.

C. (1) I assume "legislative interests" refer to Federal legislation; such interest is sporadic and indefinite as to future duration.

C. (2) Legislative interests: As an employee of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce such matters affecting business and commerce in Ohio as are referred to me from time to time by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce; e. g., proposals in the fields of taxation, appropriations, old-age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development, and other management problems. Present specific interests: Reorganization Plan No. 12, H. R. 6000, H. R. 8059; attention has been given during the period covered by this report.

C. (3) No publications issued during the period covered by this report.

D. (5) $2,499.96; (7) $2,499.96 (this was received for all services for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce during the quarter, and was principally on matters other than Federal legislation).

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association and research association for meat-packing industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the meat-packing industry.

D. (13) No.

A. Davis & Gilbert (a partnership engaged in the practice of law), 1 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The Best Foods, Inc., 1 East Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; manufacturers of food and other products.

C. (1) It is believed that legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) Registrant is not and was not employed specifically for the purpose of supporting or opposing any pending legislation, nor was registrant employed specifically for the purposes set forth in the first sentence of section 308 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Registrant is paid a yearly retainer for acting as legal counsel to the Best Foods, Inc., and, in addition to registrant's major duties as such counsel, registrant presented the cause of the company in respect to legislation affecting margarine, which is one of the many products manufactured by that company. Specifically, legislative interest was in H. R. 2023, an act to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $8,750; (7) $8,750; (13) no.

E. (6) $115.99; (7) $444.61; (9) $560.60; (15) $560.60.

A. John H. Davis, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 848, to provide for retirement of the Government capital in the central and and regional banks for cooperatives and for other purposes; H. R. 7786, appropriation bill for 1951; H. R. 7378, to extend Economic Cooperation Act for 1 year; tax-revision bill for 1950.

C. (3) Washington Situation, a weekly mimeographed house organ summarizing developments in Washington which are of interest to our organizations; approximately 1,000, published in mimeographed form. Book entitled "An Economic Analysis of the Tax Status of Farmer Cooperatives," doctor of philosophy thesis 3,000 published March 1949 approximately 3,000 publisher, National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $3,300; (7) $3,300.

E. (7) $417.70; (9) $417.70; (15) $417.70.

A. Sherlock Davis, 1117 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y.; a group of companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba, the stockholders of which are predominantly United States citizens.

C. (1) During the preceding calendar quarter registrant has not engaged in any activities covered by section 308 (a) of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and, accordingly, has received no funds and made no disbursements for the purposes covered by the act, but is filing this report for purposes of record (annual salary report on Form B).

C. (2) General legislative interest: Anything which pertains to sugar or trade with Cuba. Specific legislative interest: The Sugar Act of 1948 (Public Law 388, 80th Cong.) and any proposed amendments thereto, including House Joint Resolution 426.

A. Bourbon A. Dawes, executive secretary, Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hotel Association of Washington, D. C., Inc., 312–1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade association with membership limited to hotels located in the District of Columbia.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Continuing interest in all District of Columbia legislation affecting hotels located in the District of Columbia: H. R. 1188, to regulate the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia; H. R. 5912, to restrict sale of alcoholic beverages on credit; H. R. 6353, to amend ABC Act regarding Sunday sales; H. R. 6669, extension of District of Columbia rent control; H. R. 6779, to allow voluntary control of District of Columbia alcoholic-beverage industry; H. R. 7360, to amend ABC Act with respect to certain definitions; S. 3257, to amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (13) no.

E. (7) $31; (9) $31; (15) $31.

A. Clarence E. Dawson, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

D. (13) No.

A. Clarence E. Dawson, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (13) No.

A. Joseph Martin Dawson, executive director, Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, Baptists of the United States, 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, Baptists of the United States, 1628 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills affecting the principle of separation of church and state and involving religious liberty; all legislation affecting matters on which the conventions make official pronouncements and entrust to this committee to present under the right of petion; (b) education bills.

C. (3) One thousand extra copies of our February issue of regular monthly newsletter, Report From the Capital, four pages, printed by Batt, Bates.

D. (13) No. No contributions for legislative purposes. Our budget is cared for by an allocation from each of the supporting national conventions under which this committee is set up. We have during the quarter received no funds specifically for legislative purposes.

E. (4) $53; (6) $57.54; (9) $110.54; (15) total.

A. John F. Deeds, attorney at law, member public lands committee for the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, 430 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, Casper, Wyo.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Petroleum legislation affecting land owned by United States, particularly House bills 1265, 5312, and 6379, to require competitive bidding for acquired land, oil, and gas leases.

D. (13) No.

A. Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., president, Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act. Also, publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

A. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.; economic organization embracing the 18 Delta and part-Delta counties of Mississippi.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the civic and economic welfare of the Delta area and State of Mississippi.

C. (3) Not applicable.

D. (13) No.

A. Department of Legislation, Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1939 Cowden Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

B. Tennessee WCTU; the reduction and elimination of the use of intoxicating beverages, their manufacture and sale.

C. (1) Until America goes "dry."

C. (2) Generally: All legislation to reduce the evils of intoxicating liquors. Specifically (at the present time chiefly): (a) Langer bill, S. 1847; (b) Bryson bill, H. R. 2423; (c) postal-rate bill, H. R. 2945.

D. (2) $10; (13) No.

E. (5) $17.02.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative director, National Association of Home Builders.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1023 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) As director of the legislative department of the National Association of Home Builders of the United States, the trade association of the home-building industry, I am interested in all legislation affecting the home-building industry. During the quarter covered by this report, such legislation included: S. 2246, H. R. 7402 (H. R. 6618 and H. R. 6742), Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 6070, Housing amendments of 1949; S. 2440, a bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; H. R. 7846, a bill to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

C. (3) Although not published in connection with legislative interests, the association publishes a weekly news letter called the Washington Letter and a monthly magazine, the Correlator, each of which contains material of interest to the membership, including, as occasion requires, information on legislative matters. During the quarter eight issues of the Washington Letter were published, on the following dates: January 10, 19, 26; February 13, 25; and March 14, 16, and 24. Approximately 19,000 copies of each issue were printed by Packwood Printing Co., Washington, D. C. With respect to the Correlator, 19,100 copies were run in January, 24,000 in February, and 21,000 in March, by the Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C. News releases are from time to time sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines, some of which releases may contain material which might be considered as affecting legislation directly or indirectly. Neither the association nor I have any means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $208.97; (8) $4.60; (9) $213.57; (15) $213.57; (16) the only recipient of an item of $10 or more was the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., which received $11.56 for a roomette from Chicago to Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1950.

A. A. W. Dickinson, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; mining engineer.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; technical and educational organization of individuals and companies in the mining field.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy, etc.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375; (13) no.

E. (7) $19.25; (9) $19.25; (15) $19.25.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The national legislative division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we are interested are referred to the Senate Finance Committee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the two Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper, the DAV Semimonthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of March 1, 1950, was 146,272.

Legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

E. (2) $2,914.72; (7) $97.74; (8) $328; (9) $3,340.46.

A. Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C.; Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts. Short titles and numbers of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in cases of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years service; S. 2719 and H. R. 998 to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 878 and H. R. 4295, to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948; S. 3330 and H. R. 7866, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum death payments, and for other purposes.

C. (3) No publication in connection with legislative interests has been issued within the past year and none is expected to be issued in the near future.

D. (5) $1,125.93; (6) $167.31; (7) $1,293.24; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $167.31; (9) $167.31; (15) $167.31.

A. Wesley E. Disney, 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association, 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purposes to promote and advance the welfare, progress, and development of the natural-gas industry in the United States.

C. (1) I am employed permanently as general counsel for the association.

C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting the natural-gas industry. Specific current legislation includes H. R. 1758, H. R. 5306, H. R. 4028.

D. (5) $1,241; (7) $1,241; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $146.99; (9) $146.99; (15) $146.99.

A. Wesley E. Disney, 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Building Granite Quarries Association, 114 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Specific legislation employed for is percentage depletion.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) yes, employer.

A. Wesley E. Disney, 434 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; trade association.

C. (1) I am employed indefinitely as Washington counsel to represent this organization generally.

C. (2) General legislative interests include any matters affecting oil and gas. Specific legislation interests include percentage depletion.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $112.41; (9) $112.41; (15) $112.41.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for petroleum industry in District of Columbia.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the sale or distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (1) $403.44; (7) $403.44; (13) no.

E. (2) $300; (8) $103.44; (9) $403.44.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., labor union representing interest of Government employees who are members of the I. A. of M.

B. District Lodge No. 44 is subject to the direction of the international president and the general executive council of the I. A. of M. and subject to the will of the membership of District Lodge No. 44 as outlined at conventions and as embodied in its bylaws.

C. (1) Its legislative interests will continue without date of termination.

C. (2) Lobbying i. e., supporting or opposing as the case may be legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general. Not more than 20 percent of its time and resources was spent on this work during the first quarter of 1950. For further particulars see page 3 under C–2 hereto attached. During the first quarter of 1950, a part of the personnel and resources of District No. 44 was used to oppose the enactment of H. R. 4964, the title of which is "To provide for a fair and equitable allocation of work on naval vessels between Government and privately owned shipyards," and the purpose of which is to assign certain overhaul and repair work for the Navy to private contractors, whereas the current practice is to have most of this work done in the Government's own naval shipyards. It has opposed S. 2862, the purpose of which is to repeal or modify certain sections of the Vinson-Trammell Act of March 27, 1934, so that the Navy Department be not required to perform certain work in its own establishments but that the work may be let to private contractors. It has opposed H. R. 6827, regarded as a companion bill to S. 2862, for the same reasons. It has opposed the Douglas (Senator DOUGLAS of Illinois) amendment to the deficiency bill, H. R. 7207, the effect of which amendment would have reduced the amount of annual leave to Federal employees who receive it from 26 days per year to 20 and the sick leave from 15 days to 12 days. It is expected to oppose or support as the case may be any other bills or legislative proposals that affect either favorably or unfavorably the working conditions of Government employees; and upon direction from the international president, or the general executive council of the I. A. of M. or with their approval, any legislation affecting organized or unorganized labor in general, such as the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, or the enactment of social security legislation such as that contemplated by H. R. 6000.

C. (3) District Lodge No. 44 has discontinued its publication of the Federal Machinist; the last issue was for September 1949. We have no record of any printed material bearing upon legislation having been printed during the first quarter of 1950. District Lodge No. 44 has issued mimeographed circular letters mailed to approximately 468 persons; and individual letters have been written imparting information

about the status of legislation, answering inquiries relating thereto, and a few letters and telegrams have been written suggesting that letters or telegrams be sent Senators and Congressmen on legislative matters at interest.

D. (1) $8,142.88; (2) $750; (6) $809.25; (7) $9,702.13; (13) yes.

Explanation of item D (1) District Lodge No. 44, I. A. of M. derives its principal revenue from a monthly per capita tax received from 58 local lodges based upon the number of members paying their dues each month. Only 3 of these local lodges have paid in more than $500 each during the first quarter of 1950.

(2) The so-called grand lodge of the I. A. of M. pays into the treasury of District Lodge No. 44, $250 a month to help support one business representative.

(6) The $600 of this total of $809.25 consists of $200 per month paid in by Nels P. Alifas which consists of the monthly annuities due from an insurance policy which the organization purchased for him, but which monthly payments do not go to him personally until after his retirement. $205.50 of this amount consists of dividends and interest received from bonds and bank accounts of District Lodge No. 44, and $3.75 was a refund for overpayment by the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office.

Explanation of item D (14): Three of the 58 local lodges which pay per capita tax into District Lodge No. 44 in an amount which exceeded $500 during the first quarter of 1950 are as follows: $2,000, Nicholas Smedile, financial secretary, Naval Lodge Building, Washington, D. C., Lodge No. 174; $517.77, G. T. Hardesty, financial secretary, 1319 High Avenue, Bremerton, Wash., Lodge No. 282; $655.52, J. L. Briggs, financial secretary, 88 Oregon Avenue, Portsmouth, Va., Lodge No. 441; these amounts are not in addition to the receipts for dues and assessments as noted in item D (1), but are a part thereof.

E. (2) $4,999.53; (4) $82.40; (5) $624.66; (6) $288.04; (7) $199.54; (8) $972.98; (9) $7,167.15; (16) $300, January 3, N. P. Alifas, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $175, January 3, I. A. of M., Machinists Building, Washington, D . C., rent; $41.75, January 5, Nettie Bakersmith, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25 January 5, Mabel Almalel, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $17.34, January 5, National Publishing Co., Third and N Streets NE., Washington, D. C., mimeo paper; $21.79, January 5, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $10, January 5, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., copies of Retirement Act; $100, January 5, N. P. Weathersby, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $300, January 10, N. P. Weathersby, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $211.30, January 10, City Bank, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., December withholding; $13.86, January 10, City Bank, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., supplement December withholding; $300, January 12, N. P. Alifas, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $41.75, January 12, Nettie Bakersmith, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, January 12, Mabel Almalel, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $12, January 19, Gist & Chairs, 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph service; $50.24, January 19, Ginns', 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $35.35, January 19, C. & P. Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; $60.25, January 19, Mabel Almalel, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, January 19, Nettie Bakersmith, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, January 26, Mabel Almalel, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, January 26, Nettie Bakersmith, Room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service.

$10, January 30, petty cash for office, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., papers, due stamps, etc.; $44.20, January 30, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., supplement, December withholding; $35.82, January 30, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social security tax; $214.15, January 31, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $300, February 1, N. P. Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $175, February 1, I. A. of M., Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., rent for office; $15.88, February 1, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $60.25, February 2, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, February 2, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $41.75, February 9, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, February 9, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $300, February 9, N. P. Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $244.50, February 13, Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., social security tax and withholding; $250, February 15, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $39.44, February 16, Mount Vernon Mortgage Corp., 1406 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., disability insurance on employees; $41.75, February 16, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, February 16, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, February 23, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, February 23, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary.

$18, February 23, Maryland and District of Columbia State Council of Machinists, Baltimore, Md., January to June dues; $32.91, February 23, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D .C., telephone bill; $46.09, February 23, stamps for office; $246.38, February 28, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $300, March 1, N. P. Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses, $175, March 1, I. A. of M., Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., office rent; $41.75, March 1, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, March 1, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $13.28, March 1, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $20, March 1, petty cash for office expenses; $60.25, March 8, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, March 8, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $100, March 10, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $300, March 10, N. P. Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $244.50, March 10, Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., social security tax and withholding, $60.25, March 16, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, March 16, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $200, March 16, N. P. Alifas, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $200, March 21, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses; $30.49, March 23, Cheaspeake and Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; $138.36, March 23, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $60.25, March 23, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $41.75, March 23, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $35.73, March 31, Mount Vernon Mortgage Corp., 1406 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., liability insurance on employees; $41.75, March 31, Nettie Bakersmith, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., clerical service; $60.25, March 31, Mabel Almalel, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., secretary; $263, March 31, N. P. Weathersby, room 303, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., salary and expenses.

The affidavit attached requires the affiant to swear that the answers to the questions propounded are complete, as he verily believes. It would be impossible within the limit of time he has at his disposal to make a complete statement, if that means covering all details. However, he regards this statement as complete in the sense that he has made a statement of the organization's legislative activities sufficiently explicit as well as generalized to indicate the nature of its legislative work.

A. Homer Dodge, 1244 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., correspondent.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York City, engaged in educational and propaganda publication for the purpose of upholding the Constitution of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation or policies involving a constitutional question.

C. (3) My duties consist of sending material to the head office and I have no direction over what is done with the material.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600.

E. (9) $225.

A. Philip F. Dodson, 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. Paul W. Sampsell, trustee of Shannahan Brother, Inc., bankrupt, 111 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Legislative interest should continue until appropriate bill becomes law or is finally rejected.

C. (2) The bankrupt suffered loss under war contracts and has a war-contract hardship claim. (a) H. R. 3436, an act to amend section 3 of the Lucas Act; S. 873, and other bills to amend said act. Hearings have been held and the bills are now before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

D. (13) None.

A. W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Duration not predictable.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, electric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, electric fans, and legislation with respect to amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act.

D. (5) $93.54; (7) $93.54; (13) no.

A. James L. Donnelly, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation of general interest to manufacturers.

C. (3) Industrial Review and miscellaneous bulletins.

D. (5) An annual salary for all services rendered of which not over $5,000 per year can reasonably be allocated to activities under Lobbying Act; (13) no.

E. (7) $559.50; (9) $559.50; (15) $559.50.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. No specific legislative interests during first quarter of the year.

C. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $75; (13) no.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., employee representative.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., Federal civilian employees' organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts. Short titles and number of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in case of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 5 years' service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years' service; S. 2719 and H. R. 998, to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 878 and H. R. 4295, to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948; S. 3330 and H. R. 7866, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum death payments, and for other purposes.

C. (3) No publication in connection with legislative interests has been issued within the past year and none is expected to be issued in the near future.

D. (5) $1,031.54; (6) $120.23; (7) $1,151.77; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $120.23; (15) $120.23.

A. John E. Dougherty, 11 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C., the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including: Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, H. R. 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal barge lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, freight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, mail pay bill.

D. (5) Salary, $558.31 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation; (13) no.

E. (8) $172.30 was expenses by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1950, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $344.70 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) amounts stated in answer to No. 8 above have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the interests of the lumber-manufacturing industry. Impractical to state names of specific bills and statutes because of broad basic interests.

D. (5) $2,094.33; (7) $2,094.33; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.15; (7) $172.40; (9) $173.65; (15) $173.65.

A. Fayette B. Bow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) Legislative interest related to excise tax on lubricating oils only.

D. (5) I am senior partner in the law firm, Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. I am a special representative of the American Petroleum Institute in Washington, D. C., without general authority to act for the institute, but with authority to act only in connection with specific subject matters. The institute is interested in, and is opposed to, a continuation of the existing excise tax on lubricating oils. For that purpose I have been assisted by Donald C. O'Hara, who is connected with my office and who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at a public hearing in opposition to the continuation of the tax on lubricating oils. There was substantially no other activity on his part or on my part in connection with this particular tax and, under the circumstances, the sum of $600 would be ample to cover the services rendered by Mr. O'Hara or myself in that connection.

A. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Not determined.

C. (2) The Committee for Pipe Line Companies is interested in, and is opposed to, S. 571, which if enacted, would divorce pipelines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from their existing owning companies.

D. (5) I am senior partner in the law firm, Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. I am general counsel for the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Tulsa, Okla. This is a committee whose representatives are connected with pipeline companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Interstate Commerce Act. The Committee for Pipe Line Companies has made a report of receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, to which reference is made. The pipelines that are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act have no trade-asscoiation organization such as those which represent other media of transportation. They are, however, represented by a committee composed of individuals that represent the regulated pipeline companies. I am general counsel for that committee and as such have the responsibilities of an attorney for the committee not confined to activities involving Federal legislation. The Committee for Pipe Line Companies is interested in, and is opposed to, the enactment of S. 571, which, if enacted, would result in the divorcement of pipeline companies from the companies which have constructed and owned them. No hearings have been held on S. 571 during the quarter ended March 31, 1950, and I have engaged in no activities in connection with this proposed legislation or any other legislation and have not engaged in any activities for the Committee for Pipe Line Companies which fall within the provisions of the so-called Lobbying Act. The amount of my time devoted to consideration of S. 571 in any respect whatever would be amply covered by the compensation of $500.

A. Grey Dresie, 412 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kans.

B. Kansas Independent Businessmen's Association, 205 Orpheum, Wichita, Kans.

C. (1) Not definite.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

C. (3) None other than through the Kansas Independent Businessmen's Association.

D. (6) $6.25; (7) $6.25.

E. (5) $6.25; (9) $6.25.

A. R. M. Drysdale, Jr., executive vice president, Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act. Also, publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Transportation legislation: H. R. 378, railroad communications system bill; H. R. 208, repeal of excise taxes (plus many companion bills); S. 3295, H. R. 7789, re union shops and union check-offs in railway labor contracts; H. R. 329, H. R. 429, H. R. 4978, S. 211, re inland waterways.

C. (3) (a) Magazine Railway Progress, March 1950 issue, my report of testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on February 15, 1950, re repeal and reduction of wartime excise taxes. My article in the April 1950 issue of Railway Progress titled "Four Points for Congress," dealing with railway transportation problems in connection with our national economy. (b) Approximately 20,000 copies of Railway Progress printed each month. (c) March and April 1950. (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Ohio.

D. (5) $375; (7) $375.

A. Stephen M. DuPrul, 11-162 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.; employed by General Motors Corp. as executive in charge, business research staff.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; manufacturers of autohobiles and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See statement under (5) of quarterly report, sworn to on January 9, 1950. Thereunder registrant supported H. R. 516 and S. 248.

D. The following figures represent the only receipts from his employer from which expenditures are made or will be made by registrant on behalf of his employer. They are a summary of all expenses incurred by registrant, while traveling on behalf of his employer, for which registrant either has been or will be reimbursed by registrant's employer. These expenses were incurred in performing all duties for which the registrant is employed including any activities which may come within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Segregation of these expenses as between the various duties of registrant, on behalf of his employer, is impracticable. Hence, no such segregation has been attempted for the purpose of this report: January through March 1950, 3 months' total, valet and laundry charges, $7.60; transportation, $53.66; hotel rooms, $267.63; meals, $562.24; tips, $34.20; taxi and bus fares, $57.45; long-distance and local telephone calls, $114.28; the above classification of expenditures is in the form in

which they are submitted to registrant's employer for reimbursement.

E. (16) $250.45, January 15 through January 19, Hotel Plaza, New York City, lodging, meals, telephone and telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; $58.41, February 20 through February 22, Pennsylvania Railroad, travel and meals; $31.77, February 27 and 28, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., lodging, meals, telephone and telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; $315.88, March 7 through March 13, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging, meals, telephone and telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; $304.69, January 15 through March 13, meals in various restaurants not included on hotel bills; Plaza and Waldorf-Astoria Hotels, Chambord Restaurant, New York City; Statler and Mayflower Hotels, LaSalle duBois, Harvey's, Hall's Restaurant, Washington, D. C.

A. William M. Dunn, Assistant to the President, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C., union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of the union.

D. (5) $284; (7) $284.

E. (2) $165; (7) $96.50; (9) $284; (15) $284.

A. P. J. Dunn, 139 North Wooster Avenue, Strasburg, Ohio, Anti-Nepotism League.

A. Matthew Dushane, Washington representative, Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), the registrant represents the union in dealing with Government agencies and departments on matters of legislation, with employer and labor groups. (1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.)

B. Seafarers International Union of North America (A. F. of L.), 105 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) At the pleasure of the union's executive board.

C. (2) S. 2196, H. R. 5008.

D. (5) $485; (6) $41.25; (7) $526.25; (13) No.

E. (2) $485; (5) $41.25; (6) $6.40; (7) $112; (8) $20; (9) $664.65; (15) $526.25.

A. Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No specific legislation. In general all matters affecting domestic water carriers, i. e., Merchant Marine Act, 1936, Ship Sales Act, 1946, etc.

E. (2) $3,416.67; (5) $232.13; (6) $32.95; (7) $127.65; (8) $71.90; (9) $3,881.30.

A. Edna L. Eaton,[5] 687 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., New England director of Townsend clubs.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Interest will remain until goal is reached.

C. (2) Legislative interest in the Townsend plan; in the Senate of the United States, bill S. 2181; in the House of Representatives, bill H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136.

D. (5) $1,072.43; (6) $150; (7) $1,222.43; (13) no.

E. (4) $30; (5) $270; (6) $50; (7) $650; (9) $1,000.

A. George S. Eaton, 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, trade association secretary.

B. National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, 1412 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills especially affecting the interests of contract tool and die shops, which are small businesses. This includes H. R. 6000 regarding which I submitted a statement for the hearings of the Senate Finance Committee; H. R. 2734; S. 2912; and House Resolution 516.

C. (3) No printed publications have been issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $100; (7) $100; (13) no.

A. John B. Eccles, Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C., typewriter business.

B. Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Approximately 2 years.

C. (2) Typewriter legislation embodied in the Independent Offices Appropriations Act.

A. John W. Edleman, 910 Warner Building, Washington, D. C., Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y., a labor union organization affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy and general welfare—oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives. Supported bills: H. R. 6000, H. R. 7378, S. 246, S. 1728, H. R. 6618, H. R. 8059, S. 110. Opposed S. 1498, S. 1008, Mundt-Nixon bill, H. R. 3903.

C. (3) Issue mimeographed bulletins from time to time on legislative issues which are mailed to members of the Texile Workers Union of America.

D. (5) $1,384.56; (6) $350.39; (7) $1,734.95; (13) no.

E. (7) $350.39; (9) $350.39; (15) $350.39.

A. Herman Edelsberg, director, Washington regional office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The ADL is an educational organization whose primary purpose is to promote understanding and better human relations among Americans.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Incidental to its basic educational purpose, registrant supports legislation which promotes the civil rights of all Americans, and opposes undemocratic discrimination against any Americans; more specifically, the program of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

D. (5) $140; (7) $140; (13) no.

E. (7) $15; (9) $15; (15) all.

A. Joseph H. Ehlers, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., room 409, Washington, D. C., field representative.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (Professional Engineering Society), 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. "The objective of the society shall be the advancement of the science and profession of engineering." Activities deal primarily with scientific and technical matters.

C. (1) The legislative interests are continuous but not a significant function of the society.

C. (2) The society and also engineers joint council (a conference group of five leading engineering societies) has appeared at hearings in support of legislation. In the present session an appearance was made by a voluntary committee on the National Science Foundation bills—S. 247, H. R. 4846. There have been communications to the Appropriation Committees on the Army Organization bills—S. 2334, H. R. 5794; the D. C. engineers registration bill—H. R. 1188, and on an appropriation bill with reference to per diem fees for consulting engineers. I have assisted in the above matters. I also prepare a monthly column entitled "From the Nations's Capital" for Civil Engineering, the monthly magazine of the society, reporting among other matters on legislative developments. This publication circulates primarily to the society's own members. I deal with technical problems, routine assistance to members, visits to local sections, reporting for the magazine and contacting the executive departments of Government. Activity relating to legislation generally represents less than one-fifth of my activities. My assignment is on a variable part-time basis with total reimbursement from $300 to $750 per month, depending on the amount of time necessary to spend on the work.

D. (5) $2,250; (6) $25; (7) $2,275.

E. (8) $25.

A. Myron G. Ehrlich, 416 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. Madrigal & Co., Manila, Philippine Islands, shipping and manufacturing.

C. (1) Until passage by Congress of legislation listed below under (2).

C. (2) H. R. 7786, appropriations bill.

D. (13) no.

A. Courtleigh W. Eliason, 9–252 General Motors Buildings, Detroit, Mich.; employed by General Motors Corp., business research staff.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of automobiles and other products.

(C). (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See statement under (5) of quarterly report, sworn to on January 9, 1950. Thereunder registrant supported H. R. 516 and S. 248.

D. The following figures represent the only receipts from his employer from which expenditures are made or will be made by registrant on behalf of his employer. They are a summary of all expenses incurred by registrant, while traveling on behalf of his employer, for which registrant either has been or will be reimbursed by registrant's employer. These expenses were incurred in performing all duties for which the registrant is employed, including any activities which may come within the purview of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Segregation of these expenses as between the various duties of registrant, on behalf of his employer, is impracticable. Hence no such segregation has been attempted for the purpose of this report: 1950, January through March, 3 months total: Valet and laundry charges, $14.30; transportation charges, $72.24; hotel rooms, $341.10; meals, $782.76; tips, $92.20; taxicabs, $147.05; telephone calls, local and long distance, $180.91. The above classification of expenditures is in the form in which they are submitted to registrant's employer for reimbursement.

E. (16) $283.82, January 9, 10, 22, 23, 24, 31, February 1, 21, 22, 28, March 13, 14, 28, 29, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., lodging, meals, telephone and telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; $181.28, January 14 through 22, 25, February 2, Plaza Hotel, New York, N. Y., lodging, meals, telephone and telegraph, laundry, valet, etc.; $30.48, January 25, March 28, Pennsylvania Railroad, travel; $41.76, February 11, 14, March 13, New York Central Railroad, travel; $689.40, January 9 through March 31, meals in various restaurants not included on hotel bills; LaSalle duBois, Statler, Carlton, Harvey's, Occidental, Ted Lewis' in Washington, D. C.; Waldorf-Astoria, Marino's, Maramar in New York City; Blackstone and St. Hubert's in Chicago; New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely, as presently to be estimated.

C. (2) Enactment by Congress of the Townsend plan; designated in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136 and as S. 2181.

D. (5) $910; (7) $910; (13) no.

E. (7) $10.25; (9) $10.25; (15) $10.25.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (a trade association).

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 Uew Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Supporting legislation, including necessary appropriations to extend and improve the electrification of rural America, particularly as provided by (a) the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, and (b) by appropriation items in the general appropriation bill (H. R. 7786) for fiscal 1951 affecting the Rural Electrification Administration and Power developments, which in turn would aid the rural-electrification program. Also opposed to provisions of S. 2882 and H. R. 6782.

C. (3) (a) Rural Electrification magazine, a monthly trade publication; 12,957; (c) approximately the first day of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md. (This publication, however, is not published primarily for the purpose of influencing legislation.)

D. (5) $4,374.72; (7) $4,374.72; (13) no.

A. Newell W. Ellison, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. R. W. Britton, 1416 Cherry Street, Erie, Pa., foundry business.

C. (1) Work will continue while proposals to amend provisions of Internal Revenue Code relating to partnerships are pending.

C. (2) H. R. 516, 4939, 6060, 7738: S. 514.

E. (6) $5.31; (11) $5.31.

A. Charles Ellsworth, 300 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., public relations.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel, 300 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) H. R. 2023.

D. (5) $2,550; (7) $2,550.

E. (7) $195; (15) all.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; association membership is comprised of officials of publicly owned electric utility systems and concerns itself with matters affecting public power.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Services have not involved legislative matters.

D. Services as special counsel to American Public Power Association are donated as a public service without compensation.

E. There were no out-of-pocket expenses in connection with this employment.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; employer is a department of the city of Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting its interest in the Colorado River and other matters, including Senate Joint Resolution 4, House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75; H. R. 934 and 935 (central Arizona project bills); H. R. 1770 and H. R. 7351 (amend Reclamation Project Act); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors bill); H. R. 7220 (rehabilitation work on reclamation projects); H. R. 6000 (Social Security Act amendments); S. 1140; H. R. 2210 and H. R. 3709 (flood-protective levee system lower Colorado River).

D. (5) $2,600; (6) $3.09; (7) $2,603.09; (8) $2,603.09; (14) $2,603.09, Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; of this amount $3.09 represents reimbursement of expenses.

E. (8) $7.14; (15) $7.14; (16) NOTE.—Figures shown in items 1 through 16 represent out-of-pocket expenses during first quarter of 1950. They do not include such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, supliers of office materials, etc. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes but since this is part of a general law practice it is impossible to allocate specific items of general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients. The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Colorado River board is an agency of the State of California created by act of the legislature charged with the duty of protecting interests of California in waters of the Colorado River. Six Agency Committee is composed of representatives of public agencies of California having Colorado River water and power rights.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River, and other matters, including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935 (central Arizona project); H. R. 1770 and H. R. 7351 (Reclamation Project Act amendments); S. 3001 and H. R. 7220 (rehabilitation work on reclamation projects); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); S. 1140, H. R. 2210, and H. R. 3709 (flood protective levee system, Colorado River); H. R. 6000 (Social Security Act amendments); and H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors and flood-control authorizations).

D. (5) $11,285; (6) $314.32; (7) $11,599.32; (13) yes; (14) $2,000, Colorado River Board of California, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; $9,599.32, Six Agency Committee, 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., of this amount $314.32 represents reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses; $11,599.32, total.

E. (2) $128.57; (6) $141.56; (7) $50.93; (8) $26.25; (9) $347.31; (15) $347.31; (16) $10.12, February 28, Blake Shouse, 4821 Indian Lane, Berwyn, Md., stenographic service; $21.55, February 28, Maryanna Simons, 717 Quackenbos Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic service; $30.40, February 28, Mary Ricker, 3740 Oliver Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic service; $38.25, February 5, Percy Sheats, 1900 Van Buren Street, Chillum Heights, Md., stenographic service; $19.75, February 5, Elizabeth Nichols 2127 California Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic service; $120.07, subtotal, item No. 2; $10.32, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraphic service; $131.24, February 7, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $141.56, subtotal, item No. 6 (see note (a) below); $15.22, March 14, Statler Hotel, Sixteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $15.22, subtotal, item No. 7; $16.45, March 14, Hay-Adams Hotel, 800 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $16.45, subtotal, item No. 8; $293.30, total.

(a) Telegraph bills in amount of $10.32 and telephone bills in amount of $131.24 were received during the period covered by this report. Nothing was paid to the telegraph company and $6.38 was paid to the telephone company during the period. Note: The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

Figures shown in items 1 through 16 represent out-of-pocket expenditures during first quarter of 1950. They do not include such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, payments to suppliers of office materials, etc. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is part of a general law practice it is impossible to allocate specific items of general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.; authority is the official agency of the State of California representing the State of California in the Central Valley project.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to client on legislation affecting the Central Valley project and legislation of interest to it, including H. R. 5264 and H. R. 6919 (Kings River Basin development); H. R. 7915 (Kings River water rights); H. R. 1770 and H. R. 7351 (amendments to Reclamation Project Act); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and 935 (central Arizona project); H. R. 6000 (Social Security Act amendments); H. R. 7220 (rehabilitation work on reclamation projects); S. 3038 (U. S. Government land records).

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (9) $1,500; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

E. (4) $70.49; (8) 70 cents; (9) $71.19; (15) $71.19; (16) $70.49, March 14, Henry Schroen, Albe Building, Washington, D. C., duplicating legal memo for filing with House Appropriations Committee; $71.19, total.

NOTE.—Figures shown in items 1 through 16 represent out-of-pocket expenses during the first quarter of 1950. They do not include such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of a general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients.

NOTE.—The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to pro rate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation district, El Centro, Calif:, a public agency organized under State law which operates and maintains canals and distribution systems furnishing water for irrigation and which develops and distributes electric power.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Conferences and reports to clients on legislation affecting Imperial irrigation district's rights in the Colorado River and other matters including Senate Joint Resolution 4 and House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935 (central Arizona project); H. R. 1770 and H. R. 7351 (amend Reclamation Project Act); S. 3001 and H. R. 7220 (rehabilitation work on reclamation projects); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); S. 1140, H. R. 2210 and H. R. 3709 (flood protective levee system lower Colorado River); S. 2444 and H. R. 6031 (Calexico sanitation project); H. R. 6000 (Social Security Act amendments); H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors); H. R. 7934 (Joshua Tree boundary revision).

D. (5) $2,100; (6) $144.90; (7) $2,244.90; (13) Yes; (14) $2,244.90, Imperial irrigation district, El Centro, Calif., of this amount $144.90 represents reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

E. (6) $11.86; (9) $11.86; (15) $11.86; (16) $11.86, February 7, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $11.86, total.

NOTE.—Figures shown in items 1 through 16 represent out-of-pocket expenses during the first quarter of 1950. They do not include such items as salaries paid to regular office staff, office rent, suppliers of office materials, etc. Approximately one-third of total income is expended for such purposes, but since this is part of a general law practice, it is impossible to allocate specific items of general law office maintenance expenses to particular clients.

NOTE.—The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment, but it is not presently practicable to prorate fees between them and other services, and the full amount of legal fees received from this client are reported, although services other than those related to legislation are included in the compensation reported.

A. Northcutt Ely, counselor at law, 1209 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif., official agency of the State of California.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); S. 3333 (investigation feasibility multipurpose tunnel, Laguna Mountains).

D. No receipts; services as special counsel are loaned by the Water Project Authority of the State of California, which pays a fee of $500 per month; see registration under that employment.

E. There were no out-of-pocket expenses during the first quarter of 1950.

NOTE.—The employment covered by this report is part of a general legal representation of this client which includes litigation, departmental negotiations, representation before administrative agencies, conferences, and other services not related to legislation. Legislative matters are incidental to this employment.

A. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Sized Magazine Publishers room 501, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Same as (A) above.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue during tenure of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Interested in postal-rate legislation, particularly H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) Caused no publications to publish any data in connection with legislative interests.

D. (2) $5,092.50; (7) $5,092.50; (13) Yes; $1,000, Weekly Publications, Inc., 152 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

E. Committee was formed late in March and expenditures will be incurred during second quarter for which accurate records are being kept.

A. Leon J. Engel, chairman, Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, 20 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., wholesale jewelry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Excise taxes.

A. P. Bateman Ennis, attorney at law, 844 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. I was employed as an attorney by the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia.

C. (1) The legislation which was being opposed was Senate bill 1703. I am no longer acting in the capacity of counsel for the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia. I have received no moneys from the Antivivisection Society of the District of Columbia during the preceding quarter, nor have I made any expenditures on behalf of said society. On February 7, 1950, a letter was written to the Secretary of the Senate advising of the fact that I was no longer acting as attorney and I would accordingly appreciate your records so showing so I will not be obliged to make any further quarterly reports. A similar letter was also written on February 7, 1950, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, specifically House Joint Resolution 371.

D. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States does not believe it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. It retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Weston Vernon, Jr., of that firm. Mr. Vernon has filed a registration statement on Form B with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, wherein he states that he does not believe he is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by him for the Equitable Life Assurance Society comprises only an incidental and minor part of his duties. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has been advised, and the undersigned believes, that none of the activities of Mr. Vernon are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of his activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has been informed that the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley show that no portion of the fees paid or to be paid to Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley might be attributed to said activities during the first quarter of 1950, and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities.

E. (2) $680; (4) $57.50; (6) $26.11; (7) $40; (8) $23.72; (9) $827.33; (16) If the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act because it retained Mr. Harrison Tweed, of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley to appear before the Senate Finance Committee on its behalf, in opposition to House Joint Resolution 371, it has been informed that the portion of the fees paid or to be paid to Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley that might be attributed to Mr. Tweed's activities, based on an allocation of time from the records of such firm, was $680 for the first quarter of 1950 and the disbursements pertaining to such activities were $147.33.

A. O. F. Erickson, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., assistant executive secretary.

B. National Association of Master Plumbers, 1105 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanent.

C. (2) No specific legislation at present.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., attorney at law.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) No termination date set.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy, and especially H. R. 5064 and H. R. 7343.

D. (5) $600; (6) $450; (7) $1,050; (13) no.

E. (5) $450; (6) $151.86; (7) $30.97; (8) $147.90; (9) $780.73; (15) $780.73; (16) $15, January 12, treasurer of Virginia, City Hall, Richmond, Va., for legislative bills; $151.86, January 31, February 31, March 31, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., 703 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va., for long-distance telephone and telegraph; $132.90, January 31, February 31, March 31, United States Government, for postage; $30.97, February 7, February 8, Hotel Monticello, Charlottesville, Va., for traveling expenses to Charlottesville, Va., and return, including transportation, meals, and miscellaneous; $330.73, total. Explanation: National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., pays the undersigned $200 per month for services rendered, which is carried by the undersigned as a fee in connection with his activities under the Lobbying Act. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., pays the undersigned $150 per month on account of general office expenses in lieu of the payment of rent, normal stenographic service, and basic telephone service, which is carried by the undersigned as a contribution to general overhead expenses. The office of Virginia Associated Businessmen is in the suite of offices of the undersigned.

A. Excise Tax Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (OEMI), 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute is a nonprofit trade association devoted to the general industrial problems and interests of the office equipment manufacturers industry. Supplemental statement: Statements have heretofore been filed (old form A) with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the name of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (hereinafter referred to as OEMI) for the quarters ending September 30, 1949, and December 31, 1949, reporting the legislative activities of the OEMI with respect to the pending legislation to repeal the Federal excise tax on business and store machines. On December 8, 1949, a committee designated as the excise-tax committee of the OEMI was appointed by the president of the Institute pursuant to his authority under the by-laws, to represent the Institute and to act for it in all matters pertaining to this particular legislation. Since that time this committee has functioned in this capacity as the duly constituted agency authorized to represent the association in all matters pertaining to this subject. Expenditures for this legislative purpose are and have been

authorized and recommended by the committee and all receipts devoted to this purpose are received from and on behalf of the Institute which is the sole source of the committee's funds. Similarly, all expenditures are made out of funds of the Institute contributed to and made available to the committee for its purposes. Inasmuch as this committee is the designated and acting organization responsible for the sole legislative activity of the Institute, which is engaged generally in numerous and varied activities affecting the business machines and equipment manufacturing industry, having no relationship whatsoever to the subject of Federal legslation, it is deemed that from a realistic and truly functional standpoint this report should properly be filed by this legislative committee of the OEMI and not by the Institute. Accordingly this report and subsequent reports will be filed by the duly authorized legislative committee of the Institute.

C. (1) Present legislative interests will terminate with the enactment of legislation terminating the Federal excise tax on business and store machines. Such legislation is now pending before the Congress.

C. (2) (a) Repeal of the Federal excise tax on business and store machines imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. (b) H. R. 7003, 5864, 6151, 1724.

C. (3) Regular information bulletin which is issued weekly by the OEMI and mailed to members. This bulletin reports information on many subjects of interest to the members of the Institute. While reference is made occasionally to legislative items, this bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests. (b) 225 copies; (c) published weekly; (d) bulletin is multigraphed by OEMI staff, not printed.

D. (1) $3,751.35; (7) $3,751.35; (13) yes; (14) $3,751.35, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (2) $1,028; (3) $2,500; (4) $7.44; (5) $25 (estimated); (6) $76.94; (7) $112.47; (8) $1.50 (notary fee); (9) $3,751.35; (16) On December 22, 1949, the excise tax committee recommended and authorized a contribution of $1,250 to the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes. This item is referred to in detail in the report (form A) filed with the Clerk of the House for the period ending December 31, 1949. In addition to this contribution, the excise-tax committee on March 21, 1950, recommended and authorized an additional contribution of $2,500, reported in paragraph E (3) herein, for the purposes of the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes. This contribution was made to the latter committee out of the funds of the OEMI which was made available to the excise-tax committee for this specific purpose, and was paid to the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes on March 21, 1950. The other expenditures referred to in items 1–8 of paragraph E represent those expenditures which have been fairly and reasonably estimated, in good faith, to have been made in connection with the legislative activities and interests of the excise-tax committee during the calendar quarter ended March 31, 1950: $970 (estimated), portion of salary paid bimonthly, Edward D. Taylor, administrative vice president, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, and administrative member, excise-tax committee of OEMI, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $58 (estimated), portion of salary paid bimonthly, Mrs. Ingrid Wheeler, 2102 Suitland Terrace SE., Washington, D. C. clerical salary; $2,500 (see item 3), March 21, 1950, National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., repeal of excise tax on business machines; $76.94, regular monthly invoice dates, telephone and telegraph companies, telephone and telegraph service; $112.47, various out-of-pocket expenses as incurred during the quarter, Edward D. Taylor, administrative vice president, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, and administrative member, excise-tax committee of OEMI, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses—travel, taxi, and sundry committee meeting expenses.

A. Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National School Health Service, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bills, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid to education, local public health units, H. R. 5865; social security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bills, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school lunch appropriation, Children's Bureau's appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by the Parent's Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $1,634.12; (7) $1,634.12; (9) $1,634.12.

E. (7) $230.24; (9) $230.24.

A. Albert S. Falk, Wheaton, Minn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Copy of interest attached hereto.[3]

D. (9) $6. We have a small club here.

A. Herman Fakler, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. vice president, Millers' National Federation.

B. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., the national trade association of the wheat flour milling industry of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely, but I engage in legislative activities only intermittently as legislation of direct interest to this industry is proposed and only as an activity incidental to my employment as an officer of the Millers' National Federation.

C. (2) Legislation dealing with wheat and wheat flour. During the quarter for which this report is made my interest was limited to (a) the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950; (b) H. R. 7797.

C. (3) (a) Mimeographed bulletin reporting on the status of H. R. 7797; (b) Approximately 500 copies; (c) March 24, 1950; (d) Mimeographed by Millers' National Federation, Chicago, Ill.

D. (5) $55; (7) $55. NOTE.—item D (5): I am not employed specifically to support or oppose legislation. Such activity is incidental to my employment as an officer of the Millers' National Federation. During the quarter for which this report is made, I spent not to exceed 1 percent of my time in such activity, and I have allocated my salary received on that basis.

E. (6) $20.31; (9) $20.31.

A. Charles J. Farrington, legislative counsel, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., trade association representing bituminous commercial coal producers.

C. (1) Employment as legislative counsel for the National Coal Association will terminate April 15, 1950.

C. (2) All bills affecting bituminous-coal production.

E. (2) $2,375.01; (6) $4.12; (7) $276.85; (11) $2,655.98.

A. Donald D. Farshing, Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., consultant.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., management consultants.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) No specific legislation.

D. (5) $1,300; (7) $1,300; (13) no.

E. (7) $121.15; (9) $121.15; (15) $121.15.

A. Federal Tax Equality League of Texas, 1101 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex., tax research and information to be circularized to public.

C. (1) Have been interested in H. R. 5064 and like measures now pending. Federal Tax Equality League of Texas is moribund with no receipts and no expenditures, with the exception of payment of Texas franchise tax of $20, plus less than $1 postage.

D. (3) $12.50 (estimated); (7) $12.50; (13) no.

E. (4) $15 (estimated); (9) $15.

A. Andrew Paul Federline, 1833 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C., Washington counsel (attorney).

B. Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations, Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga.; the bureau is maintained by three national salesmen's associations, namely, National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc., the National Shoe Travelers' Association, and the National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinite, as matters of interest to my client may occur, since my status is that of Washington counsel for this group.

C. (2) Repeal of the tax on transportation; and inclusion of outside salesmen in the manufacturing or wholesale trade specifically as employees under the social-security laws. Any new tax legislation aimed at repealing the transportation tax, and H. R. 6000 on social-security amendments and similar bills.

C. (3) Have not issued or caused to be issued any publication. Our activity has been referred to in newspaper articles; in NAWCAS News (published monthly by the National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen); and possibly in other publications, of which I have no record.

My retainer of $200 per month for serving as Washington counsel covers legislative as well as other work I do in Washington for this group. Any expenses reimbursed are nominal. Am entitled to additional fees for extraordinarily heavy assignments, none of which has occurred as yet in connection with legislative work.

D. (5) $600 (legal retainer); (9) $600; (14) Note: Am not sure I know just what "contributor" here means. As indicated above, I receive $200 per month as a legal retainer from the Bureau of Salesmen's National Associations, which amounts to $600 for first quarter. There are no other contributions in connection with this employment, unless the amounts paid to the bureau by its contributing members are so classified. I have no knowledge as to what these amounts are. Of the amounts paid to me monthly, $100 is on a bureau check and the other on a NAWCAS check, but my employer presumably is the bureau.

E. (2) $513.36 net accruing to me for services; (5) $86.64 (chargeable to this income); expenditure of $86.64 was for office rent and telephone (proportionate share of expense chargeable against this income).

A. Max L. Feinberg, attorney, 909 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

B. National Association of Cleaning and Dyeing, trade association.

C. (1) No legislative interests this quarter. As attorney for the organization, I advise them of the nature of legislation and might be engaged to render assistance in matters of legislation affecting the dry-cleaning industry if such should arise.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the dry-cleaning industry.

D. (13) No.

A. Abner H. Ferguson, lawyer, 1139 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., a

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

trade association of savings and loan associations.

C. (1) My employment is indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation affecting savings and loan associations and general mortgage lending. (a) H. R. 6742, a bill to amend the National Housing Act; H. R. 6743, a bill to amend the Home Loan Bank Act; H. R. 7402, S. 2246, housing amendments of 1950; S. 2006, a bill to regulate savings and loan branches; H. R. 5784, Federal Regulation of Legislative Representation Act.

D. (5) $750 (no part is expended in connection with legislative interests).

E. (6) $35.69; (7) $12.80 (taxicab fares); (9) $48.49; (15) $48.49.

A. John A. Ferguson, executive director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) The association is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purpose to promote and advance the welfare, progress, and development of natural gas, and therefore one of its major duties is to keep its membership informed regarding all matters of interest to the natural-gas industry.

C. (3) The association publishes each week is concerned with is H. R. 1758, 5306, 4028, and other matters.

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all Departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125.

E. (7) $546.53; (9) $546.53; (15) $546.53.

A. H. L. Filer, general solicitor, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn., steam railroad transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries (the Connecticut Co., New England Transportation Co.).

D. (5) $5,300; (7) $5,300; (13) No.

E. (6) $15; (7) $155.65; (9) $170.65; (15) $170.65; (16) $53.05, January 23, 24, 25, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., room; balance of $102.60 was spent for transportation, taxicabs, food in various restaurants.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the alcoholic beverage importing industry.

E. No expenditures have been authorized or incurred for the purposes listed under this act.

A. James Finucane, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., a nonprofit, educational organization, incorporated in District of Columbia.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) (a) Bills affecting world peace; (b) such as the ECA bill, the convention to ratify the genocide convention, the DP bill, military training and service legislation, legislation affecting war crimes procedures, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, point 4 bills, Senator TYDINGS' disarmament resolution (S. Res. 236); Representative WALTER'S resolution to help the expellees (H. Con. Res. 188), postage subsidies for relief packages, manpower registration legislation; (c) amending the Trading with the Enemy Act, to give the effect of a peace treaty with Germany and Japan.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (13) No.

E. (7) $100; (8) $66.15; (9) $166.15; (15) $166.15; (16) $83.96; January 22, 1950, Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., Washington, D. C., for transportation.

A. Lewis H. Fisher, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorney at law, serving under a monthly retainer as vice president and general counsel of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees, including incidental service as legislative agent on retirement; formerly served as Chief of Retirement Division of Civil Servce Commssion.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., as set forth in the certificate of incorporation the objects and purposes are as follows: (1) To sponsor and support legislation, rules, and regulations beneficial to annuitants and potential annuitants of the civilian public service; (2) to oppose legislation, rules, and regulations inimical to the interests of annuitants and potential annuitants; (3) to promote the general welfare of annuitants and potential annuitants of the civilian public service; (4) to serve and advise retired officers and employees with respect to their rights under civil retirement law; (5) to cooperate with other organizations and associations in furtherance of the general objectives of this corporation; (6) to carry on the affairs of this corporation in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States including establishment of homes for retired civilian employees; (7) to authorize chapters or branches of the corporation in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills and laws affecting the retirement interests and welfare of actual and potential annuitants. Some pending bills: H. R. 1722, 4295, S. 878, H. R. 5032, 5096; several bills exempting annuities from taxation; Public Law 426, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) The NARCE publishes the Annuitant quarterly and between quarterly dates issues news letters to its chapters in the United States of America, the Canal Zone, and the Philippine Islands.

D. (5) $170; (7) $170. Employer receives dues of $1.50 a year from each member. Has no contributors. Amount given above is the estimated percentage allocated to lobbying services of the total payment of $675 for fees and services.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association. Employer, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC. (a) H. R. 7786, 1951 appropriations bill; H. R. 5472, rivers and harbors bill; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (40 Stat. 803); REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

D. (5) $1,400; (7) $1,400; (13) no.

E. See report of employer, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald.

A. Stephen E. Fitzgerald, doing business as the Stephen Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Raymond C. Baker, as employee.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) We are retained by the NAEC on a continuing basis.

C. (2) Our function is a general one; the assignment is to assist the NAEC in articulating and expressing its point of view with respect to general legislative matters which affect the interests of electric light and power companies. We are a public-relations firm and do not engage in "lobbying" in the usual sense of that term.

C. (3) We do not issue publications. From time to time we may issue press releases which are matters of public record; we have recently been preparing a series of letters to newspaper editors and others explaining high lights of the electric-power situtation; from time to time we assist NAEC officials in arranging meetings with press representatives, etc.

D. (5) $12,500; (6) $3,620.98; (7) $16,120.98. With reference to item D, the amount of money listed under (5), $12,500, represents a fee paid to me by NAEC. The amount listed under (6), $3,620.98, represents reimbursement for expenditures we have made for travel, mimeographing of press releases, etc., as indicated below.

E. This quarterly report indicates that we have received during January, February, and March a grand total of $16,120.98, of which $12,500 was fee and $3,620.98 represented reimbursement for expenditures. All compensation for Stephen E. Fitzgerald and Raymond C. Baker, including an indeterminate amount for office overhead, was paid out of the fee. Routine expenditures paid out of the expense budget break down generally as follows: (4) Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost, $876.30; (6) telephone and telegraph, $275.60; (7) travel, food, lodging, $2,187.75; (8) all other expenditures, $281.33; total, $3,620.98.

A. Fleet Reserve Association, 429 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; Navy veteran organization.

C. (1) Indefinite. So long as there is legislation pending affecting the personnel of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, active and inactive, and their dependents.

C. (2) Any legislation now pending which may affect the welfare of personnel of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, active and inactive, and their dependents.

E. (2) $1,500; (9) $1,500 (salary of national secretary, who is also the duly appointed chairman of the service or legislative committee of the Fleet Reserve Association).

A. Charles Henry Fleming, 528 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National service officer, Coast Guard League.

C. (1) Until successor appointed.

C. (2) Legislation affecting veterans of armed services; legislation affecting United States Coast Guard; legislation affecting any phase of national preparedness or internal security.

D. (13) No.

A. David A. Fleming, 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Nothing specific.

A. Roger W. Fleming, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legis-

lation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Agricultural appropriations, Commodity Credit Corporation, section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, cotton and wheat allotments, wheat marketing certificate program, peanut quotas, rice quotas and allotments, commercial corn-producing areas, marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco, potato-marketing quotas, sugar quotas, extension of Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, Economic Cooperation Administration, point 4 program, wheat prices under International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, agricultural credit, Rural Electrification Act amendment, brucellosis, Government reorganization, rural roads, taxation, social-security education, postal rates, farm labor, rural housing, farm program.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,656.60; (9) $1,656.60; (15) $1,656.60; (16) $94.54, December 27, 1949, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., rail and pullman, Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill., and return; $42.32, January 5, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.; $51.24, January 6, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., rail and pullman, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.; $51.24, January 12, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., rail and pullman, Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.; $55.44, January 13, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., rail and pullman, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.; $79.47, February 13, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, Chicago, Ill., Des Moines, Iowa; $14.41, February 14, Rock Island Railroad, Des Moines, Iowa, rail and pullman, Des Moines, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill.; $32.50, February 14–18, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, lodging; $51.24, February 20, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., rail and pullman, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.; $48.99, February 28, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Jacksonville, Fla.; $40.43, March 1, Seaboard Railroad, Jacksonville, Fla., rail and pullman, Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington, D. C.; $19.78, March 9, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Atlantic City, N. J., and return; $16.48, March 10–12, Haddon Hall Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., lodging; $288.72, March 12, Northwest Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Huron, S. Dak., Des Moines, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La., Washington, D. C.; $55, March 15, Foss Flying Service, Huron, S. Dak., one-half of cost of chartering plane for trips in South Dakota; $18.44, March 16, Rock Island Railroad, Des Moines, Iowa, rail and pullman, Des Moines, Iowa, to Chicago, Ill.; $243.73, March 24, Capitol Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to Salt Lake City, Utah, Washington, D. C.; total $1,203.97.

A. W. G. Flinn, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor-union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) See attachment to report filed by International Association of Machinists.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District,[5] Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

B. None. This is a commission, created by the State, and whose members are elected.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Generally interested in all legislation relating to river and harbor works, flood control, and other water use and conservation. Specifically interested in H. R. 7786, general appropriations bill, 1951.

E. (2) $1,350; (8) $131.39; (9) $1,481.39; (16) $450, January 31, Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md., fee for professional services; $70.79, January 31, to same, as reimbursement for expense incurred; $450, February 28, to same, fee for professional services; $42.87, February 28, to same, as reimbursement for expense incurred; $450, March 31, to same, fee for professional services; $17.73, March 31, to same, as reimbursement for expense incurred; $1,481.39, total. All amounts are pro rated.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 305 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6375 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, S. 2181, bills to provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age of 60, and also covering total disability, from whatever cause, for certain citizens under 60; to give protection to widows with children; to provide an everexpanding market for goods and services through the payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to the Nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with the cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to the income privileges he enjoys. Working for the enactment of these bills which are identical.

C. (3) Comments, Townsend National Weekly, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (5) 80 cents per week; allowed approximately $30 per week for travel, hotel, while away from own home.

E. (7) Approximately $30 per week while away from own home; (15) all.

A. John B. Ford, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Perpetual.

C. (2) Legislation affecting shipping, including H. R. 5346, S. 2786, to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (long-range legislation); H. R. 7474, S. 3109, to amend the Ship Sales Act of 1946, to provide for sale of vessels for use on Great Lakes; legislation covering extension of Maritime Commission authority to sell and charter ships; H. R. 7786, appropriation act, 1951, United States Maritime Commission section; H. R. 3419, allowances under section 9 of the Ship Sales Act of 1946; H. R. 3111, Bankruptcy Act amendments, to continue exclusion of admiralty cases from bankruptcy court jurisdiction; legislation for repeal of excise tax on transportation; legislation affecting organization of Panama Canal and Panama Canal tolls; H. R. 6808, S. 2872, War Claims Act of 1942, amend; H. R. 6000, Social Security Act, amend; legislation affecting Reorganization Plan No. 21, United States Maritime Commission; legislation affecting shipment on American-flag vessels of ECA, MAP, and other Government-financed cargoes; H. R. 6604, legislation affecting the transportation of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce. But I have not been active on most of these matters.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (13) No.

E. (15) $300.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, post office box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; association of timberland owners to promote and protect private forestry interests.

C. (1) Indefinitely, as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, Social Security Act amendments of 1949; H. R. 7155, Cooperative Forest Management Act; H. R. 7786, general appropriations (United States Department of Agriculture forestry items).

C. (3) No specific publications; occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine, the Forest Farmer.

D. (5) $322.66 (7) $322.66; (13) No.

E. (2) $423; (5) $65; (6) $66.16; (7) $409.37; (9) $963.53.

A. J. Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel, Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Generally to support all legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy and to oppose all legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests. In addition to the support of and opposition to particular measures, the legislative work during the quarter consisted of the study and analysis of measures which were neither supported nor opposed, in order to determine the possible effect on transportation interests. For reference to particular measures see the answer to item 5 in registrant's Form C report covering the third quarter of 1949, which by reference is incorporated into this report. Additional measures which were supported, in whole or in part, during the first quarter of 1950, or which it was contemplated would be supported if occasion arose, included H. R. 2908, air-mail pay and subsidy separation; and H. R. 5237, Interstate Commerce Act, part II, amendment. Additional measures which were opposed, in whole or in part, during the first quarter of 1950, or which it was contemplated would be opposed if occasion arose, included H. R. 7474, Great Lakes shipping; H. R. 7550, to nullify section 1404, title 28, United States Code; and H. R. 7789, Railway Labor Act, amendment. Bills identical with or similar to those listed above have not been separately enumerated.

C. (3) See item C (3) of report of Association of American Railroads for first quarter 1950.

D. (5) $7,368.46; (7) $7,368.46. (9) For all services rendered to the Association of American Railroads, legislative and nonlegislative, as outlined in Registration Form B, filed December 1946, registrant received salary during the first quarter of 1950 at the rate shown in such registration, as amended by the supplement thereto filed January 10, 1948, and received in addition $221.70 as reimbursement for all traveling expenses in connection with such services while away from Washington and all reimbursable business expenses in Washington such as cab fares, business meals, etc. Of the salary received, $7,229.17 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities. Of the aforesaid expenses, $139.29 is estimated to be assignable or allocable to legislative activities.

E. (7) $139.29; (9) $139.29; (15) $139.29 (included in item D (5) above); (16) All expenditures were for purposes set forth in item E (7) above. They included $41.75 paid to the Biltmore Hotel, New York, February 6 and February 16; and $14.26 paid to the Algonquin Club of Boston, February 6.

A. Charles E. Foster, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans.

B. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The national legislative division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

are interested are referred to Senate Finance Committee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the two Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper, the DAV Semimonthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of March 1, 1950, was 146,272. Legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

E. (2) $1,066.48; (7) $36.64; (8) $190; (9) $1,293.12.

A. Robert E. Fowler, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Seadrome Patents Co., Inc., 2143 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Employment terminated with this quarter.

C. (2) S. 1009, a bill to authorize the Coast Guard to construct an experimental nonpropelled seadrome ocean station.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250.

A. Melvin J. Fox, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.; program director, Committee for the International Trade Organization. The committee for the ITO was launched March 1949 to cooperate with all those who are interested in developing understanding of and support for the Havana Charter. (Supports H. J. Res. 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the ITO.)

B. Committee for the International Trade Organization, 816 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Summer 1950.

C. (2) In support of House Joint Resolution 236, providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Trade Organization.

C. (3) Statement of objectives (attached [3]); 10,000 copies; Manhattan Printing Co., New York City; May 1949; cost $1,001. Reprinted 3,500 copies; Gibson Printing Co., Washington, D. C.; February 1950; cost $254.80.

C. (3) Information Bulletin (sample attached [3]); 4 issues; approximately 2,250 copies each issue; Plymouth Printing & Duplicating, Washington, D. C.; November 1, November 15, December 14, January 12; approximately $98 for mimeographing each issue.

D. (2) $8,817.77; (7) $8,817.77; (13) yes; (14) $500, Edward E. Brown, chairman of the board, the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; $1,000, William L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; $500, H. D. Collier, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,000, H. A. Coward, vice president, the Budd Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; $500, Eric A. Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; $1,000, Fred Lazarus, Jr., president, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; $500, Morris S. Rosenthal, president, Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; $500, Forrest Teel, president, Foreign Sales Organizations, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; $500, Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines Corp., New York, N. Y.; $6,000, total. Total contributions, $500 and more, $6,000; total contributions of less than $500, $2,817.77; grand total of all contributions received January 1 to March 31, $8,817.77.

E. (2) $4,897.70; (4) $624.58; (5) $858.88; (6) $316.90; (7) $143.38; (9) $6,841.44; (15) $6,841.44; (16) $2,400, January 1–March 31, Melvin J. Fox, 1832 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., program director, $602.66, January 1—March 31, Mrs. Joyce D. Southwick, 3200 Highland Place NW., Washington, D. C., secretary; $845.04, January 1–March 31, Mrs. Dorothy I. Rowe, 2601 Sixteenth Street, Room 839, Washington, D. C., secretary; $900, January 1–February 15, Scott F. Runkle, 400 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., special writer; $150, February 15, Seymour Rubin, 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C., legal counsel; $4,897.70, total salaries; $44.58, January 31, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., distribution Information Bulletin, address and correcting stencils; $254.80, February 28, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprint statement of objectives; $48.81, March 15, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., distribution Information Bulletin, address stencils; $50, January 15, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 926 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage deposit for Information Bulletin; $47.97, January 31, $71.49, February 28, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 926 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing and mailing Information Bulletin; $60.29, January, $31.61, February, $15.03, March, office petty cash account, postage for miscellaneous distribution; $624.58, total printed or duplicated matter.

$450, January 1–March 31, National Planning Association, 800 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $98.94, January 31, Gibson Bros., Inc., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 10,000 No. 10 envelopes; $11.69, January 31, $21.44, February 15, $37.99, March 15, Chas. G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous office supplies; $22, January 1–March 31, United Typewriter Co., 813 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rental of two typewriters for 3 months; $10, January 31, $17.90, February 28, $12.70, March 31, Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., press-clipping service; $22.50, January 31, American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., 15 copies proceedings International and Comparative Law, 1949; $67.79, February 15, Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 2,500 letterheads, stationery; $17.74, January 31, A B A Electric Typed Letters, 1013 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 157 letters (form); $31.92, February 15, A B A Electric Typed Letters, 1013 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 582 letters (form); $21.50, January, $9.36, February, $7.40, March, petty cash account, miscellaneous books, pamphlets, office expenses; $858.88, total office overhead.

$76.31, January 31, $113.36, February 31, $47.08, March 31, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., service; $6.53, January 31, $67.31, February 28, $6.31, March 31, the Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., service; $316.90, total telephone and telegraph; $21.26, January 31, from petty cash fund, M. J. Fox trip to Philadelphia for conference; $60, March 16, to Melvin J. Fox, 1832 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., advance, travel to Chicago; $5.90, January, $11.05, February, $6, March, petty cash fund, taxis; $6.24, January, $16.43, February, $16.50, March, petty cash fund, conferences and lunches; $143.38, total travel, food, lodging, and entertainment; $6,841.44, total expense for this quarter, January 1–March 31.

A. Merle E. Frampton, principal, 999 Pelham Parkway, New York, N. Y.

B. New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 999 Pelham Parkway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) During whole session or special sessions where legislation concerning the blind or handicapped is presented.

C. (2) Blind, deaf-blind, and general handicapped. I pay all of my own expenses when in Washington on legislation matters concerning the blind.

A. Dr. John H. Frederick, consultant, Transportation Association of America, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (See report of TAA.)

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation, including pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) See report of TAA.

D. Receipts: Retainer fee for period January 1 to March 31, $1,200; expense accounts, $117.13; total, $1,317.13.

E. Expenses (defrayed by TAA): Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, $117.13.

A. Fred J. Fredrickson, Washington representative, Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak., and State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Washington, D. C., address, Hotel Lafayette.

B. Employed by North Dakota Resources Board, Fargo, N. Dak., as the Washington representative of Greater North Dakota Association, and also employed by North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak., as its Washington representative.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Land, water, and other natural resources development legislation, including authorization and appropriations therefor. H. R. 7452 and 7786 and any other bills in connection with my work.

D. (5) $1,650; (6) $1,420.16; (7) $3,070.16; (13) No.

E. (5) $246.14; (6) $112.54; (7) $1,061.48; (9) $1,420.16; (15) $1,420.16; (16) January 1, telephone and telegraph companies, $18.35; United States post office and express company, $12.14; hotels, $57.09; office suppliers, mimeographer, and typewriter rental service, $16.85; eating establishments, $136; railway, bus, and taxicab companies, $111.71; total for the month, $352.14. February 1, telephone and telegraph companies, $19.23; United States post office, $7.05; office suppliers, $1.70; hotels, $142.80; eating establishments, $246.05; taxicabs, buses, and streetcars, $26.70; total for the month, $443.53. March 1, telephone and telegraph companies, $74.96; United States post office, $8.48; office suppliers, $20.40; hotels, $179.50; eating establishments, $312.65; taxicabs, buses, and streetcars, $29.50, total for the month, $624.49. Total for the first quarter, $1,420.16.

A. George N. French, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; handling public relations for the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.

B. The National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.

C. (1) Our legislative interests will continue so long as Congress considers or enacts legislation affecting our industry and the individuals of which it is comprised, or so long as we are afforded the right of petition under the Constitution.

C. (2) Our immediate current interests are centered in repeal of the excise taxes on communications and transportation; the congressional inquiry into United States transportation conditions; and in strengthening the enforcement arm of the United States Department of Agriculture in administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

C. (3) We have prepared stories for the fresh fruit and vegetable industry trade press (the Packer, of Kansas City, Mo., and the Produce News, of New York, N. Y.) advocating the aforementioned legeslative interests and reporting on developments over a yearly period. We issue a general trade association bulletin to our members every week covering the same ground.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. Seymour Friedman, 1000 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative activities continued during February and March 1950. Discontinued as of March 31, 1950.

C. (2) Interested generally in excise-tax proposals on lubricating and re-refined oils. Specially interested in H. R. 5648 and S. 2172.

D. (5) $500; (6) 50 cents; (7) $500.50; (13) yes, employer.

E. (2) 50 cents; (9) 50 cents; (15) 50 cents.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

C. (1) An indefinite time, the organization was established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) Working for legislation, including the admission of displaced persons, relief of Arab refugees, programs of relief and recovery (ECA, point 4), Federal aid to education, extension of civil right (FEPC, antipoll tax, antilynching), and more support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Opposition to conscription (the Draft Act), the militarization of America, and the shipment of arms abroad.

C. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a four- or eight-page publication issued approximately once a month during the congressional year; (b) an average of 10,000 each issue; (c) January 2, February 1, March 1, March 13; (d) Drake Press.

D. (2) $12,386.50; (7) $12,386.50; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Mrs. Lenora G. Marshall, 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes, 129 Chester Avenue, Moorestown, N. J.; $3,000, Yarnall-Waring Co., 102 East Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (2) $5,643.88; (3) $100; (4) $3,458.62; (5) $742.72; (6) $267.70; (7) $1,179.51; (9) $11,392,43; (16) $223.28; January 3, 13, 30, March 28, general office postage through petty-cash account; $50.46, January 13, February 14, 28, Congressional Quarterly News Features, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, publication; $914.47, January 13, February 14, March 13, 28, Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, Newsletter, Conscription News reprint, reply envelopes, finance-appeal letters, statement of legislation policy; $18, January 13, Kiplinger Washigton Agency, 1907 K Street NW., Washington, publication; $282.73, January 13, February 14, March 13, 28, postmaster, Washington, D. C., indicia mailing of Washington letter and Conscription News; $53.26, January 13, February 14, March 13, Charles G. Stott & Co., Inc., 1310 New York Avenue NW., Washington, office supplies; $149.65, January 13, February 14, Union Letter Service, 1103 K Street NW., Washington, mimeographing and office supplies; $93.15, January 25, 30, February 28, D. E. Henley, Richmond, Ind., travel expenses to attend committee meetings; $220.12, January 30, February 28, March 28, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, telephone service; $26.92, January 25, D. E. Replogle, 300 Godwin Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., travel expense for attending hearings, House Foreign Affairs Committee, in support of the point 4 program; $15, January 25, Norman Thomas, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense to appear at Washington seminar; $35, January 25, James P. Warburg, 70 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense to appear at Washington seminar; $18.43, January 30, Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, Congressional Record and documents; $612.48, January 30, February 28, March 28, Temple Realty Co., 1103 K Street NW., Washington, office rent; $16.51, January 30, February 28, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G. Street NW., Washington, telegrams; $9.83, February 14, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, addressing service; $25, February 14, Vernon L. Brown, 1327 Irving Street NW., Washington, room rent for Ruth Smith, agricultural seminar; $25, February 14, L. W. Lowe, Box 89, Paola, Kans., recording expense at agricultural seminar; $60, February 14, Samuel D. Marble, Wilmington, Ohio, travel expense to appear before the House Armed Services Committee in opposition to extension of the draft; $9, February 14, Personalized Letter Service, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, typing service; $152.72, February 14, March 28, Ruth Smith, 5 Patchin Place, New York, N. Y., writing service and travel expense for agricultural seminar; $1,498.85, February 14, 28, March 13, Washington Envelope Co., Inc., First and L Streets NE., Washington, envelopes printed and stamped; $42.39, February 28, March 13, 28, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, addressograph repair and stencils for same; $127.50, February 28, March 13, January 13, Civil Liberties Clearing House, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, dues, conference meals and registration for Friends Committee staff; $71.83, February 28, Brien McMahon, Senate Office Building, Washington, reprint of a speech made in the Senate;

$21.07, February 28, University Photographers, 2038 I Street NW., Washington, pictures taken at the agricultural seminar; $5.41, March 13, Ace Delivery Service, 612 Ninth Street NE., Washington, delivery of mailbags to the post office; $67.68, March 13, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, news items reprints on agriculture; $13, March 13, Elizabeth Haswell, 1910 Kalorama Road NW., Washington, news item reprint on genocide; $11, March 28, the Christian Century, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., publication; $41.32, March 28, National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington; share in cost of printing Conscrip-Times Square, New York, N. Y., Daily paper; $83.32, January 30, February 28, March 28, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., 1½ percent of gross salaries paid by the organization for the first quarter 1950; $5.31, March 28, District Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, one-tenth of 1 percent of gross salaries paid by the organization for the first quarter 1950 (less twenty-five one hundredths of 1 percent overpaid the second quarter 1949; $1,625, $328.97, E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary and travel expense, semimonthly checks; $1,075, $217.26, C. Lloyd Bailey, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary and travel expense, semimonthly checks; $680, $15.57, Jeanette Hadley, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary and travel expense, semimonthly checks; $650, $88.12, Barbara S. Grant, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary and travel expense, semimonthly checks; $650, Alice Stout, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary, semimonthly checks; $500, Marilyn Joslin, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary, semimonthly checks; $300, Eppie Umeki, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary, semimonthly checks for February and March; $75, Harvey Holmes, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, salary, semimonthly checks.

A. George M. Fuller, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., lumber manufacturing trade association.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No particular bills, but any legislation inimical to the interests of the lumber industry, American industry, and free enterprise.

D. (5) $3,450; (7) $3,450; (13) no.

E. (7) $416.23; (9) $416.23.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, executive director, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (a registered national securities association pursuant to section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue so long as S. 2408, known as the Frear bill, remains before the Congress.

C. (2) (a) The Frear bill; (b) S. 2408; (c) a proposed amendment to various sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

C. (3) The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., periodically (two to three times a year) publishes a house organ of interest to members of the association which goes to all the approximately 2,750 members, their branch offices and some officers, partners, and employees. The last such issue was published in March 1950 and 6,000 copies were printed. The Frear bill was commented upon and the statement of the association's representatives before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency was included. The name of the printer is Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625.

E. (6) 88 cents; (7) $62.08; (8) $10; (9) $72.96; (15) $72.96.

A. Fyffe & Clarke, attorneys, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the manufacturing industry.

A. Charles E. Gage, agricultural consultant, 927 Fifteenth Street NW., Room 904, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Affiant receives an annual salary from The American Tobacco Co. in the amount of $10,000 per annum as agricultural consultant. He will receive no compensation in addition to his regular salary for any activities with respect to legislation covered by the act which he may perform, and any such activities would be only occasional and incidental to his regular duties with no portion of his salary allocated thereto.

C. (1) See attached statement.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

D. (13) No.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn., attorney for Minnesota railroads as shown on registration.

C. (1) Expect to be permanently interested.

C. (2) Interested in all matters affecting railroads. No titles now familiar with except those affecting repeal of excise taxes on transportation.

D. (5) $400; (7) $400; (13) No.

E. (6) $19.09; (7) $201.66; (9) $220.66.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D. C., vice president and director of the Washington office of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., radio and television broadcasting and the operation of a network service.

C. (1) Refer to letter filed with registration and registration Form B currently on file.

C. (2) Legislation applicable to or affecting the radio and/or television industry, including S. 1973, H. R. 7310, H. R. 6949.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $125; (9) $125; (15) $125.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., law firm.

B. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; and other holders of awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, World War I.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation relating to World War I awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, such as H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress.

C. (3) Memorandum in support of H. R. 6074, Eighty-first Congress, dated March 1, 1950; have had 100 copies printed by Charles B. Young, printer, New York.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $17.95; (7) $161.55; (9) $179.50; (15) $179.50.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., a national organization of dairy cooperatives.

C. (1) No fixed term.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $20.05; (7) $2,020.03.

E. (8) $20.05; (9) $20.05; (15) all.

A. Francis J. Garvey, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Employed on a 3-year contract from December 1, 1948. Legislative interests of the American Dental Association will be of an indefinite duration.

C. (2) Explanation and analysis of Federal bills; rendering of advice concerning their relationship to ADA policy; preparation of testimony for witnesses before congressional committees; contacts with individual Members of Congress re legislation; administrative duties in connection with council on legislation; speaking engagements explaining legislative interests of the American Dental Association to various dental groups. national health insurance: Senate bills 5, 1456, 1679, 1805, 1581, 1969, 1979, 2211, 2584, 2940; House bills 345, 783, 4312, 4918, 4931, 6766, 5087, 6982, 5162, 6727, 4840. Maternal and child health services: Senate bills 904, 2352, 1411, 3102; House bills 4725, 4841, 5393, 6200, 5567, 5835, 3942, 4089, 4114, 4135, 4147, 4465, 4921, 4157, 4240, 4244, 4245, 4297, 4352, 4426, 4460, 4784, 5284, 4230, 4999, 5838, 6201, 6202, 7396, 7400, 7577, 7666, 7886. Federal aid for health purposes: Senate bills 132, 522, 205, 231, 614, 1106, 2962, 870; House bills 269, 785, 5830, 5865, 6980, 2176, 2567, 3025, 3515, 3737, 4126, 4215, 4763, 4771, 5903, 6566, 6634, 2422, 7418, 1258, 2645, 2892, 3377, 3984. Armed Services and Veterans' Administration health and personnel: Senate bills 108, 1205, 2380, 1759, 1843, 2008, 2248, 2249, 2334, 2541, 1687; House bills 3479, 6023, 4516, 5118, 3210, 6150, 3209, 5794, 7277, 6176, 1523, 3208, 5216, 5324, 6022, 8033, 4384. Dental research: Senate bills 247, 2737, 2272; House bills 12, 185, 311, 359, 1845, 2308, 2751, 4846, 5669, 6478, 6539, 3333, 7786. Dental aid to education: Senate bills 1453, 1581; House bills 3828, 3894, 2525, 5940, 2524, 7235. Skilled aliens and displaced persons: Senate bills 1842, 2486, 2273, 2884; House bills 1344, 2892, 2018, 2788, 4567. Federal Department of Health: Senate bills 1581, 2060, 2940; House bills 184, 782, 1402. Miscellaneous: Senate bills 1103, 1603; House bills 2945, 3195, 3220, 139, 258, 447, 2371, 2893, 2980, 3033, 3089, 2135, 2136, 2211, 2743, 4203, 4582, 6000, 6297. The foregoing bills are listed according to general-purpose categories. While the association is not necessarily interested in the individual text of each bill, the general scope of each bill comes within some field in which the association is interested, and, therefore, bills falling into these categories are analyzed and followed by the council on legislation. Where the text of the bill or the broad general purpose is covered by association policy, as expressed in the official actions of the house of delegates of the association, the council takes an active interest in the fate of the bill, and if public hearings are held, requests the right to appear before the appropriate committee.

C. (3) Preparation of articles dealing with legislative projects for the Journal of the American Dental Association. The association publishes officially at regular intervals, the following publications: (a) Journal of the American Dental Association, Journal of Oral Surgery, ADA news letter. The Journal of the American Dental Association is sent to each member. The Journal of Oral Surgery is sent to those persons who subscribe individually. The ADA news letter is sent to all officers, trustees, and council members and to individual subscribers. The Journal of Oral Surgery contains neither articles nor editorials of legislative importance. The ADA news letter from time to time contains news items concerning the status of legislation of interest to the dental profession. The Journal of the American Dental Association from time to time carries articles reporting on the activities of the council on legislation, articles dealing with current bills of general interest and editorials explaining the American Dental Association's position with regard to pending legislation. None of these publications has for its principle purpose legislative matters of a lobbying nature and any effect upon legislation which they may have is only indirect. The American Dental Association also publishes from time to time pamphlets relating to various matters of dental interest, occasionally these will deal with a subject matter which is also a legislative proposition. Pamphlets published or distributed within the current quarter, which may have some legislative impact, are: Symposium on Dentistry's Participation in Health Plans, a compilation of papers presented before the American College of Dentists, some of which relate to dentistry's interest in compulsory health-insurance bills.

(b) Eighty thousand copies of this pamphlet were made available to the American Dental Association by the American College of Dentists, and were distributed by the American Dental Association.

(c) Date of publication not known.

(d) Name of printer: Waverly Press, Baltimore, Md. This symposium was a reprint from the fourth quarter 1949 issue of the proceedings of the American College of Dentists. The second pamphlet, printed by the Raynor Lithographing Co., Chicago, Ill., in February 1950, is entitled "A Dental Health Program for the Community, State, and Nation." It sets forth the program of the American Dental Association as adopted by the house of delegates at the annual meeting in San Francisco in 1949. It was given widespread distribution and each Member of Congress received a copy. It is not a legislative propaganda pamphlet but is a restatement of a fundamental plan which was begun by the American Dental Association early in 1930 as a program for improving the dental health of the country.

D. (5) $2,622.50; (7) $2,622.50; (13) no.

E. (7) $372.50; (9) $372.50; (15) $372.50; (16) this registrant is a full-time employee of the American Dental Association, who is paid a salary for his services, and to whom funds of the association are advanced as needed for expenses in connection with travel, or other business of the association. The salaries of assistants and secretary are paid directly by the association, and the registrant is furnished office space, supplies, heat, light, telephone service, postage, and administration services in an office building of the association. The expenditures of $10 or more reported below are those which the registrant has expended out of the association's funds on business connected with Federal legislative activities. Not included are funds spent for matters not connected with Federal legislation, or items of expenditure charged directly to the association by the registrant, such as transportation or hotel rooms: $18.83, January 8, Pullman Co., parlor car, New York to Washington, roomette, Washington to Chicago; $98.87, January 13, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., room, telephone, and restaurant charges; $35.05, January 1–March 31, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., long-distance telephone calls made outside of office; $12.77, January 8, Hotel Statler, restaurant and telephone charges; total, $165.52. The balance of $206.98 expended for taxicabs, tips, and meals for self and others, and there is no single item which amounted to $10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Repeal or modification of the manufacturer's excise tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code 3406 on gas-fired appliances and accessories.

C. (3) None other than bulletins prepared and distributed to members of this association in the regular course of its functions.

D. (1) $2,463.31; (7) $2,463.31; (13) Yes; (14) Affiliated Gas Equipment, Inc., 17877 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,832; Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corp., 1600 Webster Street, Dayton, Ohio, $761.17; American Furnace Co., 2725 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $772.50; American Meter Co., Erie, Pa., $3,588.39; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., P. O. Box 1226, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4,055.80; American Stove Co., 1641 South Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $5,301.04; Armstrong Furnace Co., 851 West Third Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, $925.70; Armstrong Products Corp., P. O. Box 940, Huntington, W. Va., $517.23; Autogas Co., 2153 West Fulerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $894.43; Bastian-Morley Co., Inc., 200 Truesdell Avenue, La Porte, Ind., $2,020.39; Caloric Stove Corp., Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., $3,777.75; Clayton & Lambert Manufacturing Co., 1701 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Ky., $929.95; The Coleman Co., Inc., Second Street and St. Francis Avenue, Wichita, Kans., $2,814.34; Combustion Engineering-Superheater, Inc., P. O. Box 1749, Chattanooga, Tenn., $1,303.78; Cribben & Sexton Co., 700 North Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $3,176.66; Crown Stove Works, 4627–4635 West Twelfth Place, Chicago, Ill., $985.88; Detroit Brass & Malleable Works, 100 South Campbell Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $571.95; Dixie Foundry Co., Inc., King Edward Avenue, Cleveland, Tenn., $2,080.09; Duo-Therm Division, Motor Wheel Corp., 701–735 East Saginaw Street, Lansing, Mich., $791.85; Empire Stove Co., 918 Freeburg Avenue, Belleville, Ill., $750; Estate Stove Co., subsidiary of Noma Corp., Hamilton, Ohio, $1,960.78; Everhot Heater Co., 5241 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $657.08; Florence Stove Co., 205 School Street, Gardner, Mass., $4,712; General Electric Co., 5 Lawrence Street, Bloomfield, N. J., $1,376; General Gas Light Co., 202 North Park Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., $627.20; Glenwood Range Co., 330 West Water Street, Taunton, Mass., $886.50; Grand Industries, Inc., 2323 East Sixty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,908.38; Handley Brown Heater Co., 2501 Brooklyn Road, Jackson, Mich., $592.15; The Hotstream Heater Co., 2363 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,236.86; Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co., Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich., $1,223.93; Lennox Furnace Co., Inc., 400 North Midler Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., $2,325; Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Co., Jefferson Boulevard and Cherry Street, South Bend, Ind.,

$559.93; Mayflower Air-Conditioners, Inc., Duluth Avenue and East Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn., $509.78; Milwaukee Gas Specialty Co., 730 North Jackson Street, Milwaukee, Wis., $2,163.89; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2747 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., $1,500; the Moore Division, Conlon-Moore Corp., 105 East Benton Street, Joliet, Ill., $1,095; Morrison Steel Products, Inc., 601 Amherst Street, Buffalo, N. Y., $546.14; L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., 2005 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., $1,269.21; the National Radiator Co., 221 Central Avenue, Johnstown, Pa., $735.40; Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corp., 670 East Woodbridge Street, Detroit, Mich., $2,176.82; Norman Products Co., 1150 Chesapeake Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, $790.63; Odin Stove Manufacturing Co., 342 West Twelfth Street, Erie, Pa., $1,439.42; the Ohio Foundry & Manufacturing Co., 629 Slack Street, Steubenville, Ohio, $1,100; the C. A. Olsen Manufacturing Co., Filbert Street, Elyria, Ohio, $1,733.94; Pennsylvania Furnace & Iron Co., 316 Pine Street, Warren, Pa., $582.30; Perfection Stove Co., 7609 Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,020; Reynolds Gas Regulator Co., 1416 Lincoln Street, Anderson, Ind., $581.88; Reznor Manufacturing Co., Mercer, Pa., $2,259.85; Rheem Manufacturing Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., $4,023.29; Richmond Radiator Co., 19 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., $853.67; the Roberts Brass Manufacturing Co., 5435 Fort Street West, Detroit, Mich., $574.84; Roberts-Gordon Appliance Corp., 137 Arthur Street, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,545.73; Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 110 East Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa., $4,823.28; Rockwell Manufacturing Co., 400 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4,250.30; Ruud Manufacturing Co., 2934 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2,890.75; Samuel Stamping & Enameling Co., Manufacturers Road, Chattanooga, Tenn., $760.48; Security Manufacturing Co., 1620 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., $1,875; Selas Corp. of America, Erie Avenue and D Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $825; Servel, Inc., 119 North Morton Avenue, Evansville, Ind., $6,706; A. O. Smith Corp., P. O. Box 28, Kankakee, Ill., $4,342.07; Spencer Thermostat Co., 34 Forest Street, Attleboro, Mass, $744.45; the Stove Works, Inc., 131 South Union Street, Middletown, Pa., $554.99; Surface Combustion Corp., P. O. Box 907, Toledo, Ohio, $3,997.55; the Titan Valve & Manufacturing Co., 9913 Elk Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, $636.30; the Wilcolator Co., 1001 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., $540; John Wood Co., Conchohocken, Pa., $2,304.89; Wrought Iron Range Co., 5661 Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., $753.46; Continental Water Heater Co., 1801 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., $693.70; General Controls Co., 801 Allen Avenue, Glendale, Calif., $850; General Water Heater Corp., Front and Magnolia, Burbank, Calif., $802.65; James Graham Manufacturing Co., Newark, Calif., $1,599; Holly Manufacturing Co., 875 South Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif., $1,211.94; Hoyt Heater Co. of Northern California, 926 High Street, Oakland, Calif., $645.10; Hoyt Heater Co., 2146 East Twenty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., $544.13; Mahl Manufacturing Co., 3081 Slauson Avenue, Huntington Park, Calif., $979.48; Mission Appliance Corp., Box 577, Hyde Park Station, Los Angeles, Calif., $2,383.41; O'Keefe & Merritt Co., 3700 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., $3,950.70; Royal Heaters, Inc., 1024 Westminster Avenue, Alhambra, Calif., $761.78; Southern Heater Corp., Box 629, Compton, Calif., $741.81; Ward Heater Co., 1800 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., $633.35; Dresser Manufacturing Division, 41 Fisher Avenue, Bradford, Pa., $525.39; United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., 1401 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., $682.96. In addition to the foregoing this association had on March 31, 1950, 250 members who paid less than $500 in dues during the first quarter of 1950. The general fund and total dues of this association (assessments for any special purpose are not mingled with the general fund and do not come out of general dues). The association has no special contribution designated for lobbying of any sort. Therefore, the percentage of its general fund used for lobbying expenditures is identical with the percentage of its dues used for lobbing expenses.

E. (1) $2,048; (2) $107.96; (4) $241.23; (5) $47.12; (6) $15; (9) $2,463.31; (16) $1,673, January 25, February 28, March 30, James R. Lee, 731 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., public relation services and expenses; $51.73, February 8, February 28, March 10, March 30, Green & Low Paper Co., Inc., 175 Varick Street, New York, N. Y., paper, allocated portion; $131.07, February 6, March 10, United States Post Office, Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., postage; $55.08, January 10, January 17, January 30, February 8, Boro Offset Corp., 25 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., printing of bulletins; $27.12, January 10, February 8, March 10, Lincoln Building Corp., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., allocated rent and utilities; $60, January 10, February 8, March 10, H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., allocated portion of salary as managing director of association; $24.28, January 10, January 24, February 8, February 23, March 10, March 28, Robert J. Moran, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., allocated portion of salary as multilith operator; $16.85, January 10, January 24, February 8, February 23, March 10, March 28, William G. Kemsley, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., allocated portion of salary as mailroom clerk; $375, February 23, March 10, March 28, Lois C. Stout, 731 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., allocated portion of salary as stenographer; total, $2,414.13. During the first quarter of 1950, this association furnished paper, envelopes, reproduction, postage, and miscellaneous office service, etc., to the National Committee for the Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes in the amount of $902.45 for which it was reimbursed in full.

A. Paul M. Geary, National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., national trade association.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., national trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated during this quarter in accordance with letter to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, dated February 1, 1950.

D. (13) No.

A. Bond Geddes, 1317 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association of radio-electronic industry.

B. Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association of radio-electronic industry.

C. (1) In opposition to Treasury Department recommendation for an excise tax of 10 percent on television.

C. (2) Same as C (1).

C. (3) List of publications attached.[3]

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $2.20; (7) $49.60; (8) $10.10; (9) $61.90; (14) $61.90.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer & C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, attorneys, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn., a trade association composed of nine members, carrying on general activities for its members.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in C. (2) two hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

D. (5) $1,500 per quarter is the retainer paid by the afore-mentioned association to this firm for general legal services. This retainer is paid regardless of whether or not any services are rendered by us with respect to Federal legislation.

E. (15) The only expenses incurred are for travel, food, lodging, etc., and these expenses are paid by the employer and reported in said "employers" report.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, constituting the partnership of George, Brehmer & McMahon, attorneys, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn., a general trade association functioning for the direct selling of distribution.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in C. (2) hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

D. (5) $3,000 per quarter is the retainer paid by the afore-mentioned association to this firm for general legal services. This retainer is paid regardless of whether or not any services are rendered by us with respect to Federal legislation.

E. (15) The only expenses incurred are for travel, food, lodging, etc., and these expenses are paid by the "employer" and reported in said "employers" report.

A. Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., president, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., a trade union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal and Federal employees.

C. (3) The Union Postal Clerk; (a) monthly journal; (b) January, 97,700; February, 98,800; March, 100,600; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $2,499.99; (7) $2,499.99; (13) no.

E. (7) $434.40; (9) $434.40; (15) $434.40; (16) $234.40, January 26, Seaboard Airline Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the territories, and possessions and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The General Federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these national organizations. The object of the General Federation is "to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts." The General Federation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate education opportunites for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature, and art; and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the General Federation submitted statements in support of ERA, Forest Conservation, the International Trade organization appropriations, and Alaska statehood. The Department of Legislation is one of the seven departments of the

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

General Federation. This Department, together with 20 standing committees, the Council of International Clubs and the Junior Clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will, foreign clubs throughout the world have been visited. The General Federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the General Federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The General Federation receives no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous.

A. Harry J. Gerrity, suite 1001, Hill Building, Washington D. C.; lawyer.

B. Oregon-Washington Bridge Co., 301 Security Building, Olympia, Wash.; operation of a toll bridge.

C. (1) Duration of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Endeavoring to obtain passage of legislation for benefit of client; S. 726 and H. R. 4280, to authorize improvements of navigation facilities on the Columbia River and completion of alterations to the Hood River Bridge, made necessary by Bonneville Dam, and for other purposes.

D. (13) No.

A. John S. Gibson, attorney at law, suite 10–12–14, Sibbett Building, Douglas, Ga.

B. St. Marys Kraft Corp., St. Marys, Ga.

C. (1) At least throughout the remainder of the calendar year 1950.

C. (2) An authorization and appropriation for certain dredging in North River, Ga., and St. Marys River, Ga. and Fla., which was given No. 827 by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (13) no.

E. (7) $146.91; (9) $146.91; (15) $146.91.

A. Ernest Giddings, assistant director, Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

D. (5) $1,130.63; (7) $1,130.63. Full salary for calendar quarter, $1,507.50. Estimated for legislative service, 75 percent, or $1,130.63.

E. (7) $86.40; (9) $86.40.

A. William Glazier, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade-union representative.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., trade-union; National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif., trade-union.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue while Congress is in session.

C. (2) General interest in legislation affecting trade-unions and their members and maritime industry. Specifically in past session have been interested in social-security legislation, amendments to Taft-Hartley Act, legislation to aid west-coast shipping industry, hearings on various aspects of maritime industry, amendments to Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act, etc.

C. (3) This office prepares a one-page semimonthly report on legislative developments which is mimeographed and mailed out by the national offices of both unions to the locals. A run of about 250 copies of each report is made on the average.

D. (5) $411.68; (6) $600; (7) $1,011.68; (13) yes; (14) $450, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; $150, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Calif.; total, $600.

E. (2) $281.66; (4) $31.99; (5) $90.86; (6) $120.87; (7) $43.33; (8) $20.60; (9) $289.31; (16) $5.61, January 17, A. & A. Public Stenography, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing Washington report; $3.53, February 13, same; $17.85, March 20, same, with addition of testimony before Senate Commerce Committee on long-range maritime legislation; $281.66, salary paid during quarter for office secretary to Clara Hall, 3416 Tenth Place SE., Washington, D .C.; $85, rent paid to Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $109.96, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.; $10.90, Western Union Telegraph Co.; total, $514.51.

A. Livingston Goddard, secretary-treasurer, Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, 4500 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Interstate Commerce Act. Also, publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

A. Marvin L. Goldberger, national legislative director of AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; World War II veterans' organization chartered by Congress.

C. (1) Indefinitely, pending existence of corporate organization.

C. (2) All congressional legislation relative to veterans and the welfare of the United States.

C. (3) Letter dated February 10, 1950, to all Congressmen urging the passage of H. R. 87, a bill relating to veterans in the postal service.

D. (5) $774.05; (7) $774.05.

A. William J. Goodwin, the Loch, Roslyn, N. Y.; public relations adviser.

B. Chinese News Service, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) On April 10, 1950, my resignation as public relations adviser to the Chinese News Service was accepted.

C. (2) My activities were directed toward presenting to the Congress the viewpoint of Nationalist China, including the rebuttal of Communist propaganda, which gained credence through constant repetition, wittingly or unwittingly, by certain radio and newspaper correspondents as well as some Government representatives.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,008; (5) $150.43; (6) $123.02; (7) $183.62; (9) $1,465.07; (16) $30*, January 7, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $1,000, January 17, Paull Marshall, 528 Union Trust Buiding, Washington, D. C., attorney fees; $50*, January 10, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $25*, January 13, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $18.11*, January 16, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., entertainment; $50*, January 19, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $30*, January 27, Cash (New York Athletic Club), New York, travel and entertainment expense; $41.16*, January 30, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; $53.98*, January 30, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; $113.10, January 30, Paul Marshall, Washington, D. C., office and telephone expense; $30*, January 31, Hotel Statler, New York, travel expense; $50*, February 3, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $25*, February 8, Cash, New York, travel expense; $25*, February 6, Grace Ferrill, 528 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., stenographic expense; $44*, February 6, Brown Stationery Co., New York, office expense; $30*, February 9, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $100*, February 11, New York Athletic Club, New York, entertainment expense; $25*, February 10, Cash, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $98.02*, February 14, New York Athletic Club, New York, entertainment expense; $30*, February 14, Hotel Statler, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $25*, February 18, Hotel Statler, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $25*, February 21, Hotel Statler, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $72*, February 27, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., dues, 1950; $15*, February 27, Grace Ferrill, Washington, D. C., stenographic expense; $133.55*, February 28, Paul Marshall, Washington, D. C., office and telephone expense; $70.64*, February 28, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; $43.24*, February 28, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; $50*, February 28, Hotel Statler, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $25*, March 2, New York Athletic Club (cash), New York, travel and entertainment expense; $25*, March 8, Hotel Statler, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $50*, March 16, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., travel and entertainment expense; $25*, March 20, Biltmore Hotel, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $30*, March 22, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, travel and entertainment expense; $196.55*, March 27, John Marshall, Washington, D. C., office and telephone expense; $171.56*, March 31, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; $47.06*, March 31, New York Telephone Co., New York, telephone expense; total of items marked with an (*), $1,759.87; 20 percent of this amount, $351.97; amounts chargeable direct to Chinese News Service, $1,113.10; total, $1,465.07; 20 percent of the amount of items marked (*) I feel are allocable to the Chinese News Service account. The remainder (80 percent) refer to expenses incident to my other accounts which are not reportable under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

A. Dr. H. Truman Gordon, post-office box 365, Wausau, Wis. (formerly at 2257 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.), State organizer and lecturer for the Townsend Plan, Inc.; building citizen support for a Federal retirement pension for all United States citizens.

B. Dr. F. E. Townsend, president of the Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; sponsoring bills in Congress, H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136, to provide every adult citizen in the United States with equal, basic Federal insurance, permitting retirement, with benefits at age 60, and also covering total disability for certain citizens under age 60, in the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (1) This work, to secure enactment of just, equitable, and practical legislation to provide retirement Federal pension (on a living basis) for every American citizen at age 60, if unemployed or retired; and protective disability benefits for certain disabled citizens, under age 60, will and must go on, until the United States Congress recognizes the injustice and unworthiness and inadequacy of the present (so-called) Social Security Act.

C. (2) My personal chief interest in this work—as a former clergyman and lecturer on economic subjects—is based upon the fact that I have observed and investigated many

hundreds of cases where our senior citizens are forced to live in great poverty and need due to the fact that our Social Security Act and/or its proposed amendments under H. R. 6000 is wholly and entirely inadequate, and from every standpoint is unfair and unjust (if not a fraud) upon many millions of our senior citizens, as well as to those that are physically disabled. We continue to build citizen support for H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136 in the House of Representatives by organizing more Townsend clubs and increasing our organization's membership.

C. (3) I occasionally mail out a bulletin; see Expenditures, point E (4).

D. (5) $594.87; (6) $106; (7) $700.87. Note please: The item above (5) of $594.87 represents commission of 25 percent on funds I send to Townsend Plan, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, for memberships into Townsend clubs received. And item (6), $106, represents some small donations, running from $1 up to $5 each, to assist in payment of traveling and organizing expenses.

E. (4) $37; (7) $254.55; (9) $291.55; (15) $594.87.

A. Spencer Gordon, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; professional organization of certified public accountants.

C. (1) Work will continue indefinitely. Have been counsel for the institute for many years.

C. (2) Bills having to do with the accounting profession: H. R. 4446, administrative practitioners bill; H. R. 3113, Tax Court bill; H. R. 2983, Tax Settlement Board bill.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $17.28; (11) $17.28.

A. Elmer J. Gorn, care of Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass., patent attorney.

B. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass., manufacturer of electronic equipment.

C. (1) As long as Blair bill, H. R. 577, is pending.

C. (2) Blair bill, H. R. 577.

D. (5) $77.51; (7) $77.51; (13) no.

E. (7) $77.51; (9) $77.51; (15) $77.51.

A. Albert S. Goss, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., farm fraternity.

C. (1) and (2) I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. As Master of the National Grange, however, it is my duty to support or oppose legislation in conformity with the policies of the National Grange.

C. (3) As editor in chief of the National Grange Monthly write monthly editorials but are not necessarily on legislation.

D. (5) I receive $1,875 in salary for the quarter which is my total compensation for all my services as Master of the National Grange of which legislative activities form only a part. I paid out none of it.

A. Bert C. Goss, 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C., public relations counsel.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel to the Aircraft Industries Association, a national trade association for the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) I report legislative developments to the members of the Aircraft Industries Association, but during the past quarter and for the foreseeable future I am not employed to support or to oppose any particular bill or statute.

C. (3) During the past quarter I supervised the issuance of press releases and other publications dealing with aviation problems and the general subject of air power, but none of these applied specifically to any particular bill now pending before the Congress, except that reports to Association members included description of the contents of the Appropriation bill for 1951 (H. R. 7786).

D. (5) During the past quarter I estimate that less than 10 percent of my time was spent in compiling reports on legislative developments for distribution to the members of the Aircraft Industries Association. Therefore, less than 10 percent of the salary paid by the Aircraft Industries Association to Hill & Knowlton, Inc. for my services for this period of time (or approximately $325) is being reported.

E. (7) Less than $100, of which $10 or more was never paid to anyone.

A. L. L. Gourley, 902 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer.

B. Retainer, American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting the public health, e. g.—Emergency Professional Health Training Act, S. 1453 and H. R. 5940; Social Security Act Amendments, H. R. 6000; Physically Handicapped Services, H. R. 3095 and H. R. 5577; and other bills affecting the public health.

D. (5) $337.50; (7) $337.50, or 10 percent of retainer; (13) no.

A. Mrs. Aubry Lee Graham, 305 North Oak Street, Falls Church, Va.; consultant, American Library Association.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Probably through June 1950.

C. (2) S. 130 and H. R. 874, public library service demonstration bills.

E. (2) $490; (7) $10; (9) $500; (12) $161; (15) $661.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 313–418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; unincorporated labor and fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) To promote general interests of locomotive firemen and enginemen.

E. (2) $4,421.55; (5) $342.68; (6) $57.67; (7) $1,701.59; (9) $6,523.49; (16) $2,499.99, January 20, February 20, March 20, Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,111.56, January 13, January 31, February 14, February 28, March 15, March 31, Glenn C. Russell, 310 Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., salary; $810, February 28, March 31, James S. Gunn, 2110 Davenport Avenue, Richmond, Va., salary; $30, February 16, Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., postage; $21.84, January 20, March 21, Mallorey Office Supply Co., 732 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and supplies; $20.84, February 16, Underwood Corp., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., printing and supplies; $270, January 20, February 16, March 21, Labor, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., rent; $10.43, January 20, February 16, March 21, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $47.24, January 20, February 16, March 21, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $1,055.59, February 2, March 1, March 30, Jonas A. McBride, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., travel expense; $646, March 1, March 30, James S. Gunn, 2110 Davenport Avenue, Richmond, Va., travel expense; total, $6,523.49.

A. Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy,[5] Chicago Title & Trust Building, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., public relations.

B. An industry committee made up of representatives of the following trade associations: National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers, National Association of Musical Merchandise Wholesalers; and National Association of Musical Merchandise Manufacturers, care of William Gard, executive secretary, National Association of Music Merchants, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Through Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) The good of the music-instruments industry generally, and specifically the relief from the presently existing manufacturers' excise tax on music instruments.

D. (5) $5,000; (7) $5,000.

E. (4) $54.95; (5) $38.85; (6) $1.09; (7) $141.93; (9) $236.82.

A. Robert A. Grant,[5] 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind., attorney.

B. The Ethanol Committee, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an industry committee represented by various members of the pharmaceutical industry.

C. (1) Through the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Bills seeking relief from the taxes presently applied to the nonbeverage use of alcohol (medicinal and proprietary preparations), including H. R. 3978 and H. R. 6477.

D. (13) No.

E (6) $30.90; (7) $323.23; (9) $354.13.

A. Romert A. Grant,[5] 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind., attorney.

B. Grant, Ploeser, Dixon & Murphy, Chicago Title & Trust Building, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., public relations.

C. (1) Through Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) The good of the musical-instruments industry generally and specifically the relief from the presently existing manufacturers' excise tax on musical instruments.

C. (3) No such publication issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $141.93; (9) $141.98.

A. Graves, Kizer & Graves, a law partnership, suite 1224 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.

B. Graves, Kizer & Graves, 1224 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.; Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated with the last quarter of 1949. Present report covers payments for fees and reimbursement of expenses in connection with services rendered through September 1949. No further services have been rendered since that date and therefore no further quarterly reports will be filed.

C. (2) General and specific legislative interests were in H. R. 1326 and S. 639, both entitled "A bill to encourage the development of new domestic sources of zinc ores by amending the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended."

D. (7) $1,444.63; (14) $1,444.63, Goldfield Consolidated Mining Co., 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. (In accordance with arrangements between Graves, Kizer & Graves and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, the above payment was made to Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox on March 20, 1950.)

A. David G. Gray, executive assistant, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

C. (1) Probably not beyond May 15, 1950.

C. (2) I do not believe my work falls within the scope of activity covered by the Lobbying Act. I registered as a precaution against possible unintentional violation. My part-time duties are to observe and report progress of all pending legislation affecting business in general, which includes practically every important measure before Congress.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) No.

E. (6) $50; (7) $2,687.58; (9) $2,737.58; (15) $2,737.58.
$2,737.58.

A. Richard J. Gray, room 501, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., president, building and construction trades department, American Federation of Labor.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

B. Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, room 501, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.; representative of 19 building trades-unions affiliated with the building and construction trades department, American Federation of Labor.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interests of membership of 19 building-trades unions affiliated with the building and construction trades department, American Federation of Labor.

C. (3) None. (a) The department publishes an official bulletin of general news councils which from time to time does include legislative matters; (b) approximately 2,200; (c) monthly; (d) Ransdell, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (13) No.

A. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Do not know.

C. (2) St. Lawrence legislation.

D. (1) $125; (6) $12,950; (7) $13,075; (13) yes; (14) $10,500, Hanna Coal & Ore Co.; $2,000, Ford Motor Co.; total, $12,500.

E. (1) $587.54; (2) $6,775; (4) $131.58; (5) $774.80; (6) $307.60; (7) $627.46; (8) $670; (9) $9,873.98; (16) $775, January 4, 18, February 1, 15, March 1, 15, Mary Jane Zugel, 602 Ninth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $5,000, January 16, February 15, March 1, R. N. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $640, January 1, February 1, March 1, Roberts & McInnis, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C., rent; $68.85, January 13, Circle Typewriter Co., 1112 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office furniture; $485.66, January 17, 19, Albert Manion Co., 1742 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., office furniture; $12, January 19, National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues; $38, January 30, Standard Rug Cleaning, Half and O Streets SE., Washington, D. C., rug cleaned, cut, and bound; $165.48, February 15, March 20, Grant Arnold, 320 West Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., travel; $27.73, February 15, March 28, Norwood Office Supply Co., 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $509.79, February 24, March 27, N. R. Danielian, 7 West Thornapple Street, Chevy Chase, Md., travel; $12, February 15, Business Week, subscription; $486.15, March 1, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., directors and committee meeting expenses; $35.02, March 1, Smith's Transfer & Storage Co., 1313 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., moving expense; $49.98, March 1, Ransdell, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing expense; $24.85, March 6, Associated Professional Services, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing, etc.

A. Abner Green, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; immigration and naturalization.

B. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) To continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Immigration and naturalization legislation (perhaps 50 or more bills pending in which interest exists).

C. (3) The Lamp, monthly publication of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; 2,500 monthly.

D. (13) No.

A. Ernest W. Greene, vice president, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; agricultural association.

C. I am not employed to support or oppose any legislation. I submitted a statement on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association on H. R. 6000, Social Security Act, to be incorporated in the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee.

A. H. McAllister Griffith, 101-06 Sixty-seventh Drive, Forest Hills, N. Y.; general work of employer.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; educational organization, not for profit.

C. (1) Terminated March 10, 1950; no longer connected with National Economic Council.

C. (2) Appeared on S. 1404 and S. 1726, anti-lynching bills; H. R. 4682, civil rights; H. R. 6000, social security. General legislative interests of individual reporting: To preserve the free American society in its economic, social, and political aspects.

C. (3) None (publications put out by employer).

D. (5) $1,205.72; (6) $205.34; (7) $1,411.06.

E. (7) $205.34; (9) $205.34; (15) $205.34.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; grain, feed, seeds, etc.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Agriculture and the processing and transportation of the products thereof. Title 7, United States Code, Annotated, etc.; H. R. 6567; S. 2826; House Joint Resolution 398.

D. (5) $6,250.02; (6) $2,481.07; (7) $8,731.09.

E. (7) $4; (9) $4; (15) $4 (included in item D (6)).

A. P. Irving Grinberg, 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; executive vice chairman, Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association; attached folder indicates activities.[3]

C. (1) As long as efforts are necessary to secure relief from the retail excise tax on jewelry.

C. (2) To secure relief from the retail excise tax on jewelry.

C. (3) Issue no publication.

D. (5) $5,250.

E. (7) $411; (15) $411.

A. Lyman D. Griswold, 911 North Douty Street, Hanford, Calif.

B. King's County Committee for Fair Cotton Allotments.

C. (1) The undersigned was in Washington during the last quarter of 1949 relative to the Agricultural Committee of the House on cotton legislation and amendment to Public Law 272. The undersigned, during 1950, has not been engaged in any matters relative to said legislation and as a matter of fact will not be so engaged unless future arrangements are made. There is a tentative discussion in the San Joaquin Valley as to the organization of a group of farmers who might employ a legislative representative to attend committee meetings and testify relative the interests of the cotton farmers. I suggest at this time you take my name off the list as my legislative interests have terminated with the past quarter. Should I be engaged in any other work I shall notify the respective Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

A. Duncan G. Groner, director of congressional relations, Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Federation for Railway Progress, Railway Progress Building, Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit, unincorporated association to further the national railroad transportation policy as set forth in the Intersate Commerce Act. Also publisher of a monthly magazine called Railway Progress.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Transportation legislation: H. R. 378, railroad communications systems bill; H. R. 208, repeal of excise taxes (plus many companion bills); S. 3295, H. R. 7789, re union shops and union check-offs in railway labor contracts; H. R. 329, H. R. 439, H. R. 4978, S. 211, re inland waterways.

C. (3) (a) Magazine Railway Progress published monthly by the Federation for Railway Progress; (b) approximately 20,000 copies of Railway Progress printed each month; (c) monthly; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200.

A. James S. Gunn, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington D. C.; railroad labor representative.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; railroad brotherhood.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, identical bills to amend the Railway Labor Act; S. 238 and H. R. 378, identical bills to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; and all other legislation of interest to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

D. (5) $810; (6) $646; (7) $1,456; (13) No.

A. John Gunther, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; political organization, general public-interest group.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I work on all bills which come before the Congress. In recent weeks, for instance, I worked on housing, DP, Kerr bill, etc.

C. (3) While the organization publishes materials, I am in no way involved.

A. Donald C. Haas, 1159 Olympic National Building, Seattle, Wash.; apartment operation.

B. Work done in interest of Apartment Operators Association of Seattle when any is done, but no lobbying activity has been conducted during the quarters mentioned above, or moneys received for past or future lobbying during the quarters mentioned above.

C. (1) Lobbying interests will continue only through the second quarter of 1950, and will be concerned with rent control.

A. Frank E. Haas, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.; special representative, the Association of Western Railways.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill., being an association of railroads. (See report filed by that organization.)

C. (1) This registrant is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads. Activity in connection with such matters is by no means his principal purpose and he only occasionally engages in such activity. However, he desires to be in a position to do so and will file reports and otherwise comply with the law in such event. His potential interest in such matters is continuing.

C. (2) During the first quarter of 1950 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity.

D. (13) No.

A. George A. Haddon, treasurer, Philadelphia Police Pension Fund Association, 419 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa.; police pensions (no salary).

B. Philadelphia Police Pension Fund Association, 419 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa. (no salary).

C. (1) Until H. R. 6000 has been approved or disapproved.

C. (2) H. R. 600, social-security amendment; we want to keep out of social security.

D. (1) $1,288.32; (7) $1,288.32; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,288.32; (9) 1,288.32; (15) $1,288.32; (16) $609.95, Pennsylvania Railroad, train fares Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., January through March 31.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, 830 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C. (as secretary,

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

taxation committee, Automobile Manufacturers Association).

B. Employer within meaning of Federal regulation of Lobbying Act is taxation committee. Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Respondent assumes he will be interested in tax legislation until Federal excise taxes on automotive products are repealed.

C. (2) Respondent is interested in current and prospective legislation affecting Federal excise taxation on automotive products, including revenue bill of 1950 (not yet introduced), H. R. 3488, H. R. 4489, and such other bills as may be or may have been introduced to reduce or repeal automotive excises.

C. (3) Publications issued by respondent are (1) a press release, dated January 31, 1950, about 200 copies; (2) a press release, dated Februry 20, 1950, about 200 copies, both mimeographed in respondent's office; and (3) House Ways and Means Committee presentation, about 1,000 copies, dated February 20, 1950, printed by Wolfe, Inc.

D. (5) $625; (7) $625; (13) no.

E. (4) See (1) below; (5) $462.80 (see (2) below); (6) $47.61 (see (3) below); (7) $558.18; (9) $1,068.59; (15) $1,068.59; (16) $124.64, January 1, February 1, March 1, Jos. H. Himes Co., Inc., rent; $43.10, January 12, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Connecticut Avenue and H Street, Washington, D. C., transportation; $30.25, January 13, Eastern Airlines, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., transportation; $63.22, February 8, Carlton Hotel, 923 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., luncheon; $108.66, March 6–7, Letters, Inc., 8544 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich., typing letters*; $47.97, March 6–7, United States Post Office, Detroit, Mich., postage*; $43.10, March 20, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., transportation; $30.25, March 23, Eastern Airlines, transportation; total, $574.19, items with asterisk include the printing of a presentation to the House Ways and Means Committee, letters to Members of Congress enclosing copies of the presentation, and postage for mailing same.

(1) Item 4 costs (of mimeographing and distributing press releases) are included in item 5.

(2) Estimated as allocable to this activity.

(3) Estimated as allocable to this activity, includes teletype.

A. Samuel P. Haines, 4407 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; special representative before the Congress.

B. Twenty percent Cabaret Tax Committee, 171 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.; committee of hotel owners and operators to present excise-tax facts to Congress to bring about reduction or repeal of 20-percent cabaret tax.

C. (1) Employed for necessary time required to bring about reduction or repeal of 20-percent cabaret tax.

C. (2) Interested in all bills that are germane to excise-tax field and will assist in bringing about a reduction or repeal of 20-percent cabaret tax.

C. (3) (a) Printed copies of a presentation to the Ways and Means Committee on February 21, 1950; (b) 250 copies; (c) February 15, 1950; (d) AAA Letter Service, Washington, D .C.

D. (5) $1,550; (7) $1,550.

E. (2) $1,330; (4) $39.32; (6) $45.68; (7) $123.92; (8) $14.58; (9) $1,553.50; (15) $1,553.50.

A. William C. Hale, assistant comptroller, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.; manufacturing.

C. (2) Revisions in the Tariff Act, drawback regulation, H. R. 4612.

D. (13) No.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; to amend for clarification purpose section 3403 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

B. By hundreds of small automotive concerns who are held to be liable for excise tax on repaired, rebuilt, and reconditioned automotive parts when sold as such (Committee To Remove Discriminatory Automotive Excise Tax).

C. (1) This session of Congress.

C. (2) Amend section 3403 (c) of Internal Revenue Code. To be paid actual expenses only. If tax is removed a fee not to exceed 10 percent, including expenses, of actual tax paid for this purpose during 1947.

D. (2) $175; (7) $175; (13) no.

E. (4) $16.84; (7) $530.66; (9) $547.50; (16) $16.84, March 8, McGarry Letter Service, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., printing; $530.66, March 18, Halfpenny & Hahn, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., hotel and travel; $547.50, total.

A. Hugh F. Hall,[5] American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Agricultural appropriations, Commodity Credit Corporation, section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act, cotton and wheat allotments, wheat marketing certificate program, peanut quotas, rice quotas and allotments, commercial corn-producing areas, marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco, potato marketing quotas, sugar quotas, extension of Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, Economic Cooperation Administration, point 4 program, wheat prices under International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, agricultural credit, Rural Electrification Act amendment, Brucellosis, Government reorganization, rural roads, taxation, social security, education, postal rates, farm labor, rural housing, farm program.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for additional information.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is to be paid semimonthly; (b) present rate of compensation is $7,000 annually; (c) indefinite; (d) indefinite.

D. (5) $1,750; (7) $1,750; (13) no.

E. (7) $332.91; (9) $332.91; (15) $332.91; (16) $51.24, March 22, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., rail and pullman, Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill.; $108.90, March 23, United Air Lines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Chicago, Ill., to Salt Lake City, Utah, to Chicago, Ill.; $42.32, March 26, United Air Lines, Chicago, Ill., transportation, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C., $13.50, March 23–25, Temple Square Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, hotel room; $287.15, total.

A. Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Proposed legislation supported or opposed: Forest Service matters; Brannan farm program; excise taxes; International Trade Organization Charter; Buy American amendment to the Armed Services appropriation bill; reorganization of public land agencies. Have had no special contributions for lobbying purposes. The association finances handled in normal fashion. My compensation as assistant executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association and business manager of the American Cattle Producer is $500 a month. In addition I received in January of this year a bonus of $450 for last year. Only part of the expense of myself as assistant executive secretary of the association on a trip to Washington in the past quarter would be chargeable to lobbying. Total expense for this purpose was $394.48; telephone and telegraph, $11.51; grand total, $405.99.

D. (5) $1,950; (7) $1,950.

E. (6) $11.51; (7) $394.48; (9) $405.99; (15) $405.99.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade union.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to the postal service and the welfare of postal and Federal employees.

C. (3) Federation News Service bulletin; (a) weekly news bulletin; (b) 10,900; (c) January 6, 13, 20, 26; February 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (5) $2,333.31; (7) $2,333.31; (13) no.

E. (7) $933.89; (9) $933.89; (15) 933.89; $91.26, January 11, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $20.23, January 27, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $24.21, January 27, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $24.99, February 8, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., transportation; $32.49, February 9, Eastern Air Lines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $47.96, February 28, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $42.32, March 2, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $71.69, March 10, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $58.60, March 15, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation.

A. James B. Hallett, general counsel, the National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests pertain to social-security legislation, revision of the Internal Revenue Code and/or Regulations which affect policyholders of members of employer association. (a) Social Security Act amendments of 1949; proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code now before House Committee on Ways and Means. (b) H. R. 6000, H. R. 7738, H. R. 7825.

C. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (5) $438.40; (7) $438.40; (13) no.

E. (7) $284.08; (9) $284.08; (15) $284.08.

A. Lloyd C. Halvorson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; farm fraternity.

C. (1) My legislative work will vary according to how it is assigned to me by Dr. J. T. Sanders of the National Grange.

C. (2) My legislative work, if any, will be in farm legislation, health, social security, and possibly housing.

C. (3) I have not had any statement published relating to legislative work in the past quarter.

D. (5) $1,500.

E. (7) $8.33; (9) $8.33; (15) $8.33.

A. Harry G. Hamlet, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. Preamble: "To inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag; and to defend the honor, integrity and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner; and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association."

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions; studying and analyzing bills; preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated; appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin: (a) An informational bulletin covering all of the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (13) no.

A. Murray Hanson, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel, Investment Bankers Association of America.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; also 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the securities business: (a) S. 2408, Eighty-first Congress, first session; (b) H. R. 7005, Eighty-first Congress, second session; (c) tax legislation generally.

C. (3) (a) IBA Washington Bulletin, which is sent to members and their branch offices; (b) 2,133, one issue; (c) January 26, 1950; (d) Huff Duplicating Co., Inc.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600 (an estimate; see item (4) of my registration on Form B, dated January 24, 1950, for method of computation).

E. (2) $80; (4) $308.77; (5) $123; (6) $45; (7) $48; (9) $604.77; (15) $604.77; (16) $308.77, February 8, Huff Duplicating Co., Inc., 1602 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and mailing IBA Washington Bulletin.

A. Herbert F. Haren, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; the Townsend plan.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136.

C. (3) Townsend National weekly.

D. (5) $60 per week; (7) $720.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; director, Government relations department (liaison with foreign governments, international organizations, and committees relating to broadcasting, including international allocation of frequencies and flow of information; and with branches and departments of local, State, and Federal Government; and activity in areas of standards and education.)

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national trade association.

C. General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation, local, State, Federal or international, which affects the broadcasting industry.

C. (1) As outlined above under A, registrant will continue to have a "legislative interest" as long as he occupys his present position with his employer.

C. (2) As stated above, registrant has general interest in radio legislation, and particular interest during the past quarter in S. 1973, Senate Resolution 256, and the President's Reorganization Plan No. 11.

C. (3) On March 15, 1950, registrant sent approximately 40 copies of a mimeographed letter, relating to S. 1973, to members of the broadcasting industry.

The registrant does not fill in D and E hereof because of the ambiguous phrase "in connection with legislative interests." The registrant is of the opinion and has been advised that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is not applicable to him. However, he has registered to show his good faith and in order that no question will be raised by any person concerning the propriety of his performing any act respecting Federal legislation. Any activities from time to time of registrant relating to the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States are incidental to his broad duties and activities briefly set forth under A above. The registrant does not directly or indirectly solicit or receive money or other thing of value to aid, nor is the principal purpose of registrant to aid, in the accomplishment of the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States, or to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. The total money received and expended by the registrant during the first quarter of 1950 is $4,375.02 received as salary for performance of all his activities, and $1,379.59 received for expenses relating thereto for same period. The approximate cost of activity listed under C. (3) was $2.50.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., administrative counsel, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interests: Legislation in field of transportation and pertaining to legal and tax matters of interest to farmer cooperatives. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 5064, to tax cooperatives and other exempt corporations; H. R. 7547, to amend section 203 (b) (6) of part II of Interstate Commerce Act; tax-revision legislation, 1950; H. R. 7637, regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.

C. (3) Contributes from time to time news reports and other material sometimes of legislative significance, to the Washington Situation, the weekly newsletter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. This weekly newsletter is mimeographed and has an approximate distribution of 1,000 copies to national council members and others on the mailing list.

D. (5) $2,025; (7) $2,025.

E. (7) $75.81; (9) $75.81; (15) $75.81.

A. Harnischfeger Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; heavy-equipment and prefabricated-houses manufacturer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General interest in housing legislation. Specific interest in H. R. 7846, S. 2246, H. R. 7402, House Resolution 393, Public Law 211, Eighty-first Congress.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $1,050; (8) $166.41; (9) $1,216.41.

A. Miss Elsie Dorothy Harper, executive secretary for National Public Affairs Committee, Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, National Board, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America, National Board.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Work on current specific pieces of legislation continues throughout the triennium between national conventions.

C. (2) (a) Amendment to the Displaced Persons Act; amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act; grants-in-aid for local public-health departments; civil-rights bills; Federal aid to education; ratification of the genocide convention of the United Nations; opposition to equal-rights amendment; point 4; (b) H. R. 4567, H. R. 5856, H. R. 5865, H. R. 4453, H. R 4643; no actual bill on ratification of the convention regarding genocide; equal-rights bill; S. 2917.

C. (3) One publication has been issued entitled "Taking a Hand in International Relations," in 1950. It did not deal with legislation. Public-affairs pamphlets (printed) are issued four times a year. They are not issued to promote specific pieces of legislation but are designed primarily as citizenship education. Occasional news letters are issued. These are mimeographed and at times give information on specific bills. They, too, are intended primarily for citizenship education.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is by the month; (b) rate is approximately $160 a month for the person registering and a secretary; (c) legislative work is only a minor part of the work of the public-affairs secretary; (d) expenses amount to approximately $120 a month for stenographic help, travel, mimeographing, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph.

A. Robert E. Harper, managing director, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 39, Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 39, Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

C. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

(NOTE.— Such activity is but a small portion of his year-round duties as managing director of the above-named association.)

D. (5) Salary, $15,000 per annum, for year-round services as executive head of the above-named association.

E. (7) Robert E. Harper, managing director of the above-named association on a year-round annual salary basis; for such ordinary expenses as cabs to and from Capitol Hill, luncheons, and other courtesies, $169.60; (9) total for this quarter, $169.60; (15) $169.60.

A. Ronald B. Harris, attorney at law, 602 T. W. Patterson Building, Fresno, Calif. (California Irrigation Districts Association, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco, Calif.).

B. I am regularly employed as general counsel by the following irrigation districts: Consolidated irrigation district, Selma, Calif.; Madera irrigation district, Madera, Calif.; Stratford irrigation district, Stratford, Calif.; Empire West Side irrigation district, Stratford, Calif.; James irrigation district, San Joaquin, Calif.; Tranquillity irrigation district, Tranquillity, Calif.; Crescent Canal Co. (mutual water company), 5548 Harvey, Fresno, Calif.; Patterson Water Co. (mutual water company), Patterson, Calif. From these districts and mutual water companies I receive a regular annual retainer fee. Occasionally there is Federal legislation in which some or all of these units are interested and for which they send me to Washington, D. C., in their behalf for which I receive no additional compensation but for which they proportionately pay the expenses which will vary depending on the number that are interested. My employment by the

Irrigation Districts Association on Federal legislation terminated some time ago and I have not appeared in Washington on any legislation in its behalf since the last report I made. I have had no activity in regard to any Federal legislation other than to keep advised as to what is going on, but will be in Washington on May 1 and 2 in opposition to the White bill, H. R. 5264. I do not expect to testify before the committee but only to be there in an advisory capacity as to those who will testify. Because of my limited activities, I question whether or not I really come within the intent of the Lobbying Act as is exemplified by reason that the form, outside of actual travel and living expenses, does not fit the basis of my employment.

A. Winder R. Harris, vice president, Shipbuilders Council of America, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, trade association, room 2501 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the American merchant marine: S. 2786 and H. R. 5346, companion long-range shipping bills; Reorganization Plan No. 21, dealing with the United States Maritime Commission.

D. My annual salary, which is the only form of compensation I receive, is on file in my original registration. I know of no way accurately to allocate a percentage of it to whatever little activity I may engage in relative to legislation. The far greater portion of my efforts are devoted to other matters having no connection with pending legislation, and, obviously, they are not exerted at the Capitol. I am only concerned with legislation when there is under consideration some measure dealing with the merchant marine in an important way. The only direct expenditure which may be said to be in connection with legislation is for taxicabs and street-car fares when these means of transportation are used on trips to and from the Capitol. In the first quarter of this year, which the accompanying report covers, the total amount expended by me for taxicabs and street cars was $40.80. Possibly a fourth or a third of this went for trips to and from the Capitol, and most of these trips were for the purpose of attending open committee hearings. I have received no contributions (only salary) or loans, nor made any loans to others.

E. (5) $152.05; (7) $128.57; (9) $280.62.

A. Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; general work of employer.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; educational organization, not for profit.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interest on which I have taken a position: Various measures before the Congress affecting the preservation of private enterprise, private property and individual initiative, and affecting the preservation of American independence. These measures are: H. R. 6000, to extend Federal old-age and survivors insurance system and Social Security Act; S. 1404, antilynching bill; S. 1726, antilynching bill; Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, world federation; H. R. 5615, aid to undeveloped areas; H. R. 4682, civil rights; Genocide Convention. It is possible that we have uttered something either for or against other measures in the course of our activities during this quarter, which measures we cannot recall at the present time.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 232, The Genocide Convention; (b) 12,000; (c) February 1, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 234, The Overwhelming Threat of Government; (b) 10,000; (c) March 1, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 235, Why Cut Our Economic Throat; (b) 11,000; (c) March 15, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

D. (5) $4,800; (6) $81.55; (7) $4,881.44; (13) no.

E. (7) $81.44; (9) $81.44; (14) $1,000 (not legislative); (15) $81.44.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 350 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; attorney.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.; committee representing livestock associations listed on attached letterhead.[3]

C. (1) Employment indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in general livestock tax matters including specifically proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and deduction of soil-conservation, brush-control, and other ranching expenditures. Excise-tax reduction, loophole, bill, H. R. 7470, H. R. 3087, H. R. 1713, H. R. 1399.

C. (3) Article on capital-gains controversy in American Hereford Journal, Walker Publications, Inc., Graphic Arts Building, Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1950.

During the quarter, the National Livestock Tax Committee paid to me a per diem of $50 for office work and $100 per diem out of town for actual time spent in study, advice, conferences, and correspondence concerning general livestock-tax questions including the analysis of the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and current rulings and decisions concerning Federal taxation of livestock operators. Such activities also included work in connection with the position of the National Livestock Tax Committee toward amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and the deduction of ranching expenditures. It is impossible to determine what part of my services related to this legislative problem, but it is my opinion that little, if any, of my activities during the preceding quarter could be interpreted as lobbying. During the quarter a total of $450 for legal services was paid to me for all my activities and services.

A. Dow W. Harter, 412–14 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; rubber manufacturer.

C. (1) It is impossible to state how long legislative interests are to continue. My interest and that of the B. F. Goodrich Co. doubtless will not be terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) I am interested on behalf of my principal, the B. F. Goodrich Co., in legislation relating to the maintenance of facilities for the production of an ample supply of domestic rubber in the United States for commercial and national defense purposes; and I am also interested in the repeal or reduction of the present excise taxes on tires and tubes and in such other legislative proposals relating to tire manufacturers which may come before Congress from time to time.

D. (5) $1,875; (6) $232.50; (7) $2,107.50; (13) No. Impossible to separate fee received into legal services and those connected with legislative interests.

A. Douglas L. Hatch, 1424 K Street NW., suite 616, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. James Stewart & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) At least during current session of Congress.

C. (2) (b) H. R. 6095.

D. (13) No.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1405 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (5) $2,050; (7) $2,050.

E. (7) $260.96; (9) $260.96; (15) $260.96.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; director of information services, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General agricultural and farmer cooperative legislation. Less than 5 percent of my time is devoted to legislative activities.

C. (3) Assist in preparation of the Washington Situation: (a) a weekly newsletter of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, sent to council affiliates, news services, radio networks and stations, and miscellaneous persons who have requested to be placed on the mailing list; (b) approximately 1,000 copies; (c) every Friday; (d) mimeographed in council office.

C. (3) New Behind the Washington Situation: (a) an analytical news release dealing with some event or development of too great significance to be included in regular newsletter; it is distributed with the regular newsletter at irregular intervals; (b) approximately 1,000; (c) March 3, 1950; (d) mimeographed in council office.

C. (3) Also prepare farm news releases and special reports at irregular intervals for distribution to national council affiliates, news services, radio networks and stations, and miscellaneous persons who have requested inclusion on the mailing list. Contribute monthly article to symposium conducted by the National County Agent and VO–AG Teacher on a current question of national interest to farmers. This contribution is made at the request of the publisher, and all major farm organizations have been invited to participate in the symposium. The National County Agent and VO–AG Teacher is published monthly at Philadelphia, Pa., by Ware Bros. Co., 317 North Broad Street, Sam L. Voitch, publisher.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875.

E. (7) $28.95; (9) $28.95; (15) $28.95.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 204 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. He is counsel, the Association of Western Railways. For a more detailed statement of the nature of his business and his activities in connection with Federal legislation see the statement annexed to and filed with his original registration (Form B) on or about January 20, 1947, which statement is by reference made a part of this report.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill., being an association of railroads. (See report filed by that organization.)

C. (1) This registrant is interested in any and all Federal legislative proposals which may or do affect western railroads. Activity in connection with such matters is by no means his principal purpose and he only occasionally engages in such activity. However, he desires to be in a position to do so and will file reports and otherwise comply with the law in such event. His potential interest in such matters is continuing.

C. (2) During the first quarter of 1950 there were no Federal legislative matters in connection with which this registrant engaged in any activity.

D. (13) No.

A. K. W. Heberton, room 101, 1405 G. Street NW., Washington, D. C.; communications.

B. Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.; communications.

C. (1) My interests in legislation affecting the telegraph company will continue during tenure of my position as assistant vice president in Washington.

C. (2) General legislative interests cover primarily tax legislation and any other legislative proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company. Currently interested in excise tax revisions of 1950.

C. (3) (a) A paid advertisement in the form of an open message to Congress setting forth the destructive effects of the 25 percent super-luxury excise tax on domestic telegrams; (b) one issue; (c) and (d) the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Star, February 1, 1950, the Publishers' Auxiliary, February 18, 1950, Editor and Publisher, February 18, 1950; American Press, March 1950; National Publisher, March 1950.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $203.70; (9) $203.70; (15) $203.70.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.; 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; publishing.

B. American Parents' Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health services, H. R. 3942; public school construction, H. R. 5718; national child research bill, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid for education; local public health units, H. R. 5865; social-security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bill, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school lunch appropriation; Children's bureau appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by the Parent's Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Marcus Heiman, 234 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

B. E Street Theater Corp. (National Theater), 234 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) I am no longer conducting nor do I intend to conduct any further legislative activities relative to the E Street Theater Corp. (National Theater). There has been no compensation received or disbursements made in connection therewith.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1739 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant to secretary, National Canners Association.

B. National Canners Association, 1739 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. The association is the national trade association for the food canning industry and engages in scientific research, statistical, home economics and claims work, and carries on other typical trade association activity.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 562 (food and drug exports); S. 1464 (citrus marketing orders); S. 1008 (freight absorption); H. R. 1343, H. R. 5091, H. R. 6677 (waste disposal); and generally all measures directly affecting the food canning industry.

D. (5) $1,937.49; (13) no.

E. (7) $23.60; (15) $23.60.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; national managing director of a business service organization.

B. American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.; business service organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To state specific legislation would be impossible. I am to support legislation for the best interests of the people, particularly that beneficial to small business, and to oppose legislation harmful to the people, particularly that which is detrimental to small business.

C. (3) Official monthly publication of the American Association of Small Business, the Small Business Review; a weekly column entitled "Minding Your Own Business," which is sent to about 150 weekly newspapers. News releases of routine nature are also distributed from time to time.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

A. Robert E. Hensel, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85 percent dividends-received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 of H. R. 6712 which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., is paid a regular monthly salary for services rendered to the law firm, which services include such services as may be required from time to time on behalf of the interests of the American Tobacco Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph (C) of this report.

E. (6) $12.88; (9) $12.88; (15) $12.88.

A. Ewart A. Hester.

B. Ewart A. Hester. I am registering as representative of the law firm of Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., with whom I am employed. This firm is engaged in the general practice of law in the District of Columbia and represents as attorney, among other clients, the United States Brewers Foundation, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City, and the Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., under general and annual retainer contracts. I shall be interested in any proposed legislation affecting either of these clients. Only a small portion of my time will be required for this work. For my full-time services I receive $10,000 annually from the law firm, plus all necessary expenses. I have been legally advised that Public Law 601 requires registration only where an organization was established for the principal purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation or where an organization or individual is for a valuable consideration engaged for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation. If this is the correct interpretation of the statute I am not required to register and the law firm is not required to register a representative. However, it appears that some legal authorities believe that the statute is ambiguous as to those who are required to register and more all-embracing than as indicated in the legal advice which I have received. Therefore, in a spirit of cooperation and to avoid any unfair criticism, I am registering as a representative of the law firm.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any proposed legislation affecting the brewing industry such as H. R. 6111, a bill to amend the Federal Alcohol Administration Act; H. R. 2428, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; S. 1847, a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; any proposed legislation affecting the wool industry.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (13) no.

A. M. F. Hicklin, secretary, Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. (1) The Iowa Railway Committee is a voluntary organization composed of the State attorneys for Iowa of all class I railroads operating within Iowa. All expenses of the committee and expenditures made by the committee, including salary of the secretary of the committee, M. F. Hicklin, are paid over to the committee by the railroads represented on the committee; the amount paid by the several railroads being determined upon a prorated basis according to the taxable valuation and gross revenue in Iowa. The represented railroads are as follows: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Great Western; Chicago North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Great Northern; Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe; Davenport, Rock Island & North Western; Wabash; Union Pacific; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. None of the above made a contribution of $500 in any one quarter for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of Federal legislation. The committee is organized for the purpose of handling matters of common interest to all of the railroads within the State of Iowa. The secretary of the committee is employed full time and is paid on an annual basis. Occasionally, the secretary engages in activities directed toward the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States which affects or may affect railroads. The committee is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing either the passage or defeat of Federal legislation and such activity is only incidental and occasional. No additional compensation is paid to the secretary over and above his annual salary for activities relating to Federal legislation. His actual expenses incurred in connection with his duties including actual expenses incurred in connection with activities relating to Federal legislation are paid by the committee. No railroad represented on the committee has either directly or indirectly contributed any money to the committee which is earmarked to be used for the accomplishment of the purposes defined by the Lobbying Act. No specific amount of time is devoted to activities connected with Federal legislation. The secretary receives an annual salary of $8,700 which, on a basis of 310 working days, amounts to $28 per day. Therefore, in computing any salary received by the secretary, the actual time spent in Washington, D. C. and traveling to and from, will be computed at the figure of $28 per day.

C. (2) The committee is not interested in any specific act of the Congress but is interested generally in the acts of Congress which pertain to legislation affecting the railroad industry, as a whole and the acts affecting the railroad industry in Iowa in particular.

C. (3) No publications in connection with Federal legislation are issued or published by this committee or any of its employees.

A. H. C. Hicks, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 2201 North Oak Street, Arlington, Va.

C. (1) Until end of present session.

C. (2) H. R. 5648 and S. 2172.

D. (5) $483.32; (6) $60.31; (7) $543.63; (13) yes, employer.

E. (7) $60.31; (9) $60.31; (15) $60.31.

A. Mary Higgins, secretary-treasurer, Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Philippine-American Committee, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) For this session of Congress.

C. (2) A bill to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 1946, as amended; (a) H. R. 7600, introduced in the House of Representatives March 7, 1950, by Congressman Miller of California; (b) S. 3220, introduced in the Senate on March 8, 1950, by Senator Kefauver, of Tennessee.

D. (6) $38,550; (7) $38,550; (13) yes; (14) (from March 25, 1949, to March 31, 1950) $1,000, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. of Manila, Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Balatoc Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $5,000, Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $2,500, California Packing Corp., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,000, S. Frieder & Sons Tobacco Co., Third and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,350, Heald Lumber Co., Manila, Philippine Islands; $1,000, Insular Lumber Co., 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $3,500, Manila Electric Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Philippine Refining Co., 50 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, Proctor & Gamble Trading Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; $11,350, Marsman Development Co., United Paracale Mining Co., Suyoc Consolidated Mining Co., Coco Grove, Inc., San Mauricio Mining Co., Philippine Smelting Co., Inc., Palidan-Suyoc Deep Level Tunnel Co., Marsman & Co., Inc., Marsman Trading Corp., Itogon Mining Co., Insular Drug Co., Manila Machinery Co., all of Manila, Philippine Islands; $11,350, Andre Soriano Philippine Interests, Manila, Philippine Islands; $45,550, total contributions received for four quarters ending March 31, 1950.

E. (2) $29,698.30, (4) $34.07, (5) $335.69; (6) $166.98; (7) $1,722.03; (8) $22.50; (9) $31,979.57; (15) $31,979.57.

A. Herbert R. Hill, trustee, the National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. None. The president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, trustees, and committee chairmen of this association serve without compensation.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Amendments to the Social Security Act, H. R. 6000.

C. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $39.99; (7) $174.65; (9) $214.64; (15) $214.64.

A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 300 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public-relations counsel.

B. American Butter Institute, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.; National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. Legislative interest concerned H. R. 2023, a bill to repeal oleo taxes. Enactment of this law terminates this firm's interest in specific or proposed Federal legislation for the time being. This firm provided varying degrees of assistance to the clients listed on publications and releases they issued during the quarter. The clients, the National Milk Producers Federation and the American Butter Institute, will list such publications in their report.

D. (7) $19,261.09; (13) yes; (14) $9,630.55, American Butter Institute, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.; $9,630.54, National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $19,261.09, total.

E. (9) $19,261.09; (16) $197.44, January, February, and March, New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y., telephone; $46.30, January, February, and March, New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y., teletypewriter; $286.49, January, February, and March, Western Union Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y., messenger service and telegraph; $66.39, January, February, and March, Bowman Service Corp., Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing and secretarial services; $116.19, January, February, and March, American Press Clipping Service, 119 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., press clipping service; $84.41, January, February, and March, Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, 142 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif., press clipping service; $101.70, January, February, and March, Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., press clipping service; $22.44, January, February, and March, Leet Bros. Co., Inc., 1221 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostats; $617.60, January, February, and March, Sholar Services, Inc., 923 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., art work and paste-ups; $3,200, January 31, Benson & Benson, Inc., Princeton, N. J., public-opinion survey; $10, February 28, International News Service, New York, N. Y., British margarine developments; $134.81, January, February, and March, Radio Reports, Inc., 160 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., transcriptions of broadcasts and special manuscripts; $174.49, January, February, and March, for postage and miscellaneous messenger expenses; $334.31, January, February, and March, for travel to miscellaneous air lines and railroads and for entertainment; $13,868.52, January, February, and March, for Hill & Knowlton, Inc., staff assistance and retainer; $19,261.09, total.

A. Thurman Hill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Kansas Independent Oil and Gas Association, 513 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kans.

C. (1) Approximately August 15, 1950.

C. (2) To oppose imports of crude oil into the United States in excess of 5 percent of the market demand.

A. Justin Hinders, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., public relations, National Association of Real Estate Boards, trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[3] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication is not available. Mailing list for these news releases is attached.[3] Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (5) $1,217.80 (50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities); (7) $1,217.80; (13) no.

E. (7) $32.80; (8) $35; (9) $67.80; (15) $67.80; (16) $10, January 13, National Association of Real Estate Editors, care of Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, dues; $12, January 13, National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues; $12, March 31, National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues; $34, total.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; production, manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of petroleum products.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Interested in matters affecting the petroleum industry, such as regulatory measures, taxation, social security. The following is an indication of those matters in which the registrant is interested, mainly for the purpose of keeping the company fully informed on subjects which could affect its operations. Congressional committee activity: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: Hearings held by Harris oil subcommittee re all phases and problems of American oil picture, including supply and demand, as well as consideration of the Harris bill, H. R. 6047, to establish a national fuel policy. House Small Business Committee: Hearings held by Keogh oil subcommittee with respect to subject of oil imports. House Judiciary Committee: Hearings held by Celler subcommittee on the subject of monopolies generally, as well as consideration of H. R. 6679 and H. R. 2734. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: Investigations authorized by passage of Senate Resolution 50 with respect to appointment of Myers and Magnuson subcommittees to go into subject of domestic land and water transportation. Special House Lobby Committee: Buchanan investigation of subject of lobbying, authorized by passage of House Resolution 298. House Ways and Means Committee: Hearings held on general tax program, including subject of depletion allowance. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: Hearings held with respect to Marshall-plan extension, at which time subject of oil imports was discussed. House Transportation Committee: Hearings held by Beckworth subcommittee to review national transportation policies. Senate Finance Committee: Hearings held in connection with H. R. 6000, revised social-security bill.

The following bills: H. R. 4402, H. R. 5139, House Joint Resolution 218, H. R. 4003, H. R. 2167, S. 571, S. 572, S. 573, S. 1709, S. 640, H. R. 1412, H. R. 5690, H. R. 5691, S. 10, H. R. 5, S. 1498, H. R. 1758, S. 11, House Resolution 298, H. R. 5748, H. R. 4406, H. R. 2963, S. 1074, House Resolution 307, Senate Resolution 38, House Resolution 400, House Concurrent Resolution 151, House Resolution 466, House Resolution 442, House Joint Resolution 423, Senate Resolution 239, H. R. 6773, H. R. 6780, H. R. 6251, H. R. 6902, H. R. 6469, H. R. 6360, H. R. 6027, H. R. 5724, S. 1965, S. 2667, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 7624, H. R. 7996, S. 3236, S. 3334, S. 1944, S. 1928, H. R. 4446, H. R. 514, H. R. 5587, H. R. 5615, H. R. 5594, H. R. 6026, S. 2197, S. 1093, H. R. 7346, H. R. 6335, H. R. 6834, H. R. 566, S. 6, H. R. 3537, H. R. 4825, S. 402, S. 457, S. 2172, H. R. 5386, H. R. 990, H. R. 3627, H. R. 4, S. 247, H. R. 4846, S. 868, S. 543, H. R. 1340, H. R. 4450, S. 1652, H. R. 4051, H. R. 3291, H. R. 5346, H. R. 3190, S. 35, H. R. 1230, H. R. 5312, H. R. 1265, H. R. 842, H. R. 3866, H. R. 4798, S. 2518, S. 1910, H. R. 7905, S. 1008, S. 2105, H. R. 6110.

D. (5) $1,250 (this represents one quarter of so much of registrant's annual remuneration as its attributable to the performance of duties which are subject to the Lobbying Act); (6) $483.37 (reimbursement for traveling expenses); (7) $1,733.37; (13) no.

E. (6) $23.80; (7) $459.57; (9) $483.37; (15) $483.37.

A. Mr. L. S. Hitchner, Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Business is to further interests of firms producing agricultural chemicals for pest control.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 910 Seventeenth Street, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (2) I have a possible interest in the following resolutions, if they pertain to the use of agricultural chemicals for pest control: H. R. 207 (Keefe), H. R. 323 (Sabath), S. 158 (Hickenlooper).

D. (13) No.

A. John L. Hoen, 415 Mayflower Office Building, Connecticut and DeSales Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No specific legislation. In general all matters affecting domestic water carriers; i. e., Merchant Marine Act 1936, Ship Sales Act 1946, etc.

D. (5) $3,416.67; (7) $3,416.67; (13) no.

E. (5) $232.13; (6) $32.95; (7) $127.65; (8) $71.90; (9) $464.63; (15) $464.63.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, United Steelworkers of America.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; labor organization affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued, any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed in the CIO report.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $2,850; (7) $4,849.98.

E. (7) $2,850; (9) $2,850; (15) $2,850.

A. B. H. Hofman.[2]

B. American Relief for Germany, Inc., 2627 West Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; voluntary agency for foreign relief, member of CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany).

C. (1) To the end of the second session of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Legislation pertaining to German relief and rehabilitation and resettlement of expellees. (a) Displaced Persons Act of 1948, Public Law 774, Eightieth Congress; (b) H. R. 4567; House Resolution 238; H. R. 188; S. 3101; Agricultural Act of 1949, section 416.

D. (1) $2,482.10; (7) $2,482.10; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,025; (5) $16.32; (6) $95.55; (7) $1,254.88; (8) $90.35; (9) $2,482.10.

A. Robert L. Hogg, executive vice president and general counsel, American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (See exhibit No. I.)

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (See exhibit No. I.[2])

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All prospective legislation which will or may affect the life insurance industry.

C. (4) I am a regularly employed member of a staff, operating on a yearly salary basis. My regular salary is $25,000 per year. However, since only a portion of my regular duties involve Federal legislative matters, the amount reported herein will be allocated in accordance with the time which I devote to such matters. The only expenses which I anticipate are those connected with travel, i. e., transportation, hotel, meals, etc.

D. (5) $3,125; (7) $3,125.

E. (6) $59.47; (7) $1,151.01; (9) $1,210.48; (15) $1,210.48.

A. R. F. Hollister, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (13) no.

A. William J. Holloway, attorney at law, 2816 First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

B. Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. (1) Represent clients as occasion requires. Am engaged in general practice of law and represent clients on legislative matters at Washington, only when my legal services are needed. During last quarter I represented only Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. and this was to oppose certain appropriations for Southwest Power Administration. My fee for such services was $1,275 and my personal expenses for travel, hotel bills, and incidentals was $692. Attorney's fee charged is usually $75 per day.

D. (5) $1,275; (7) $1,275; (13) no.

E. (7) $692; (9) $692.

A. Home Rule Headquarters, a voluntary association, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Until satisfactory law is passed.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), home rule for the District of Columbia.

C. (3) Various reprints from newspapers and short pamphlets in support of home rule explaining Kefauver bill, not exceeding 5,000 each; mimeographing letters.

D. (2) $1,082.73; (6) $275.86; (7) $1,358.59.

E. (1) $90; (2) $44.38; (4) $340.58; (5) $282.97; (6) $164.06; (8) $17.70; (9) $939.69; (16) $48.96, January 5, Sumart Press, 235–237 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D. C., printing pamphlets; $27.30, January 11, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., installation and service on telephone; $200, December 15, 1949–May 15, 1950, Harry E. Gladman, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., rent for office space; $36.42, February 8, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., February 1 bill; $18.69, February 15, League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., autotyping letters and envelopes and postage; $15.07, February 15, S. Molineu, minority room 155–A, House Office Building, multigraph and addressing; $34.27, February 15, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., lithograph pamphlets; $13.70, February 15, Mrs. Nettie Ottenberg, 1613 Buchanan Street NW., Washington, D. C., purchase of "Vote for District of Columbia" buttons; $31.12, March 16, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., March 1, bill; $11, March 20, Florence Nierman, Home Rule for Washington Chapter of American Veterans Committee, 1707 Harvard Street NW., Washington, D. C., stickers; $32.43, March 21, Dupli-Kate Service, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $90, March 24, the Baumgarten Co., 925 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., 5,000 buttons; $67.10, March 27, Mrs. Marshall Hornblower, 4800 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprints of speech from CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, $26; night letters to 89 Congressmen, $26.10; stamps, $15; $16.77, April 4, Personalized Letter Service, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., robotyping letters; $17.78 April 4, Dupli-Kate Service (see above), mimeographing; $26.88, April 4, Washington Post Co., 1337–1343 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., advertising; $43.12, April 10, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., April 1, bill; $40.80, April 13, Sumart Press (see address above), 5,000 circulars; $44.38, April 21, Mary Faith Wilson, 1518 Twenty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 2 weeks salary (half days).

A. J. M. Hood, president, American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) See complete legislative program filed with employer's return for last quarter 1949.

D. (5) $250; (6) $153.46; (7) $403.46; (13) no.

E. (7) $153.46; (9) $153.46; (15) $153.43.

A. Mrs. Frances L. Horn (registered as Frances Lopinsky), attorney at law, 519 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

B. James E. Curry, attorney at law, same address. Mr. Curry is employed by a number of Indian tribes and by the National Congress of American Indians.

C. Whatever legislative interests I have are solely as an assistant to Mr. Curry, who personally appears for his clients to discuss with individual Members of Congress legislation affecting them. I sometimes appear and testify at public hearings on behalf of our clients. I, therefore, believe that the purpose and intent of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is served by Mr. Curry's filing reports, and have since Mr. Curry took over the full responsibility for this work, ceased filing them in my own name.

A. Jesse V. Horton, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C. (mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel).

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, post-office box 2013, Washington, D. C. (mezzanine floor, Continental Hotel).

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service.

C. (3) Our monthly magazine, The Postal Supervisor, issued on the 1st of each month, printed by Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C. Semimonthly news letters to membership, about 7,000 each issue.

D. (5) $2,055; (7) $2,055.

E. (7) $180; (9) $180; (15) $180.

A. Robert B. House, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney and counselor.

B. Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; acting in the interest of New Process Co., Warren, Pa. (merchandisers by mail).

C. (1) Unknown, but probably until the end of the current session of Congress.

C. (2) Postal-rate legislation: H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; S. 1103, to readjust postal rates.

D. (13) No.

A. William J. Houston, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general counsel for the American Federation of Government Employees, a labor union.

B. American Federation of Government Employees; a labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Duties are to analyze and watch all legislation that affects Government employees both beneficially and adversely; to prepare and present testimony before the committees of Congress on various bills when so instructed by employer.

C. (3) I have issued or caused to be issued no publication.

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000; (13) no.

A. S. H. Howard, 1514 Walters Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.; grand lodge representative of labor organization.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, identical bills to amend the Railway Labor Act; S. 238 and H. R. 378, identical bills to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; and all other legislation of interest of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America and other legislation that affects labor generally. (NOTE.—The undersigned spends a very small portion of his time in connection with legislative activities.)

D. (5) $100; (6) $65; (7) $165.

A. Harold K. Howe, 2480 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; manager, Washington office, American Institute of Laundering.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.; national trade association for power laundry industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the laundry industry and the members thereof. My primary function as to legislation is to report status, prospects, etc., to my employer above. See also letter attached to registration Form B which is made part hereof.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (7) $511.41; (9) $511.41; (15) $511.41.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of Amer-

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[2] Filed with the Clerk only.

ica and its members. House bills 3023, 7599, 3342, 7996, 7748, 7749, 2893, 3095, 7786; Senate bills 1031, 3178, 2311, 3236, 1066.

D. (5) $3,040; (7) $3,040; (13) no.

A. John L. Howland, care of Rathbone, Perry, Kelley & Drye, 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; attorney.

B. Gisela Kuenzel, 1831 de la Vina Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.; no business.

C. (1) Until specific legislation is enacted.

C. (2) S. 1292 and H. R. 1848, bills to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act. On behalf of Mrs. Kuenzel, an American citizen, and as her attorney I filed a claim for return of property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act by the Office of Alien Property and this claim was disallowed. The bills would permit allowance of her claim. If Congress amends the Trading With the Enemy Act, Mrs. Kuenzel will pay us a fee not exceeding the 10 percent permitted by statute upon the allowance of her claim, otherwise she will merely reimburse expenss. Although it is doubtful that the Lobbying Act intends to cover this type of activity, this report is filed for my protection and for the protection of the firm with which I am associated.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $1.72; (5) $1.38; (6) $4.62; (7) $62.14; (9) $69.86; (15) $69.86.

A. Minor Hudson, 444 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Seadrome Patents Co., Inc., 2143 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Employment terminated with this quarter.

C. (2) S. 1009, a bill to authorize the Coast Guard to construct an experimental nonpropelled seadrome ocean station.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250.

A. W. T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.; airline operation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation generally favorable to economic development of airline operation at home and abroad.

D. (5) $1,785; (7) $1,785.

E. (7) $191.75; (9) $191.75.

A. C. A. Hummel, chairman, Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

B. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; voluntary unincorporated association of Wisconsin railroads.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally; particularly (a) basing-point bill, S. 1008; (b) parcel-post rates, S. 1103, H. R. 2945; (c) communications and operating rules bills, S. 238, H. R. 378.

D. (5) $145; (7) $145; (13) No.

E. (7) $91; (9) $91; (15) $91.

A. John F. Hunter, 901 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.; attorney.

B. Representing Ritter and Boesel, attorneys-at-law, 240 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) None at present.

D. (13) No.

A. Carroll B. Huntress, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co.

B. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

D. Carroll B. Huntress, vice president, Republic Coal & Coke Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., acting as chairman for the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, without compensation and for reimbursement of expenses.

E. (6) $45.06; (7) $749; (9) $794.06; (16) $45.06, February 14, New York Telephone Co., New York phone bill re St. Lawrence; $686, various, railroads, hotels, travel; $63, various, luncheon meetings; total, $794.06.

A. Henry A. Huschke, managing director, Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Agricultural Limestone Institute, 1415 Elliot Place NW., Washington, D. C. The Agricultural Limestone Institute is a trade association engaged in the various activities designed to promote the welfare of the agricultural limestone industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Such proposed legislation as directly affects the industry. Specifically H. R. 4594, S. 1008, and H. R. 7786.

C. (3) (a) February 13, letter on tax revision (H. R. 4594); February 13, letter on S. 1008; February 21, letter on S. 1008; March 2, letter on tax revision (H. R. 4594); March 22, letter on tax revision (H. R. 4594); (b) about 300 copies of each; (c) see above; (d) mimeographed on own equipment.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200; (13) no.

A. William C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; chairman, national legislative committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,725.92 and actual expenditures.

E. The only expenditures I have are actual expenditures for taxis, messengers, phones (when away from office) and minor miscellaneous expenses. They all average about $20 per week. For the first quarter of 1950, these expenses were $125.

A. Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc., room 1025, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; association of businessmen formed to promote and protect the interests of business and to develop a long-term program for the protection of interests of business.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The association's general legislative interests relate to labor legislation, Government regulation of business, and taxation. Association is specifically interested in H. R. 3905, H. R. 7343, and H. R. 5064.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin commenting on President Truman's tax message and on tax legislation likely to be passed this year; (b) 600; (c) February 1, 1950; (d) Received from National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin on current work of House Ways and Means Committee, H. R. 7343, and cooperative middle-income housing; (b) 600; (c) March 1, 1950; (d) Received from National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

D. (1) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

E. (4) $15; (6) $8; (7) $221.50; (9) $244.50; (16) $15, January 10, Postmaster, Chicago, Ill., stamps; $102.94, February 20, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago, Ill., round trip to Washington, D. C.; $73.59, February 25, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., room and food bill; total, $191.53.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.; a seminational bankers' association interested primarily in the preservation of independent banking.

B. Ben Du Bois, secretary, Independent Bankers Association. My salary as secretary of the Independent Bankers Association is $7,500 a year, that when I am traveling the association pays my expenses. Convention and council expenses, $1,325; salaries, $3,098; travel, $2,315.78; telephone, telegraph, and lights, $227.07; postage, $575.71; supplies and stationery, $720.27; equipment, $320.98; taxes and insurance, $127.13; news service, $272.80; rent, $165; extra help, $139.49; miscellaneous, $55; total disbursements, $9,342.23.

As secretary of the Independent Bankers Association, while a registered lobbyist, only part of my time is spent on legislative matters. It is hard to supply the data requested in your blank and still give a clear picture of our activities, therefore, this statement which is attached to and forms part of the report. The association operates from the money it receives from its membership dues, each bank as a member of the association pays $10 per year. We have attached financial statement of receipts and expenditures for the first quarter. During this quarter I was in Washington three times: I left Sauk Centre on January 15 and returned on February 3. I made stops at Cleveland, Ohio; Amherst, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; and Warrenton, N. C. Most of my time was spent in Washington where I testified in favor of S. 2822 and also urged a hearing on S. 2318. The total cost of this trip, including transportation, hotel, and sustenance, amounted to $607.26. On February 8 I left Sauk Centre for Washington, returning on the 12th in company with the president of our association, E. E. Manuel, of George, Iowa. The cost of transportation, hotel, and sustenance amounted to $403.04. On February 26 I again went to Washington, returning on March 6. Our association was supporting the Holding Company bill, S. 2318, and we had three members of our association aside from myself testify. The total expense amounted to $670.19. We hope this statement furnishes the information desired.

C. (1) Legislative interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation favorable or detrimental to independent banking. This quarter the association has supported S. 2822, an amendment to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and S. 2318, the bank holding bill.

C. (3) We haven't any publication; we circulate mimeographed letters from time to time to members of the banking fraternity.

D. (1) $25,548.60; (7) $25,548.60; (13) No.

E. (9) $9,342.23.

A. Independent Bankers Association, twelfth Federal Reserve district, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue for an undetermined time.

C. (2) Enactment of Federal bank holding company legislation.

D. (1) $40; (2) $22,699.35; (7) $22,739.35; (13) yes; (14) $2,445, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif.; $1,726.35, the Bank of California, San Francisco, Calif.; $530, Monterey County Trust & Savings Bank, Salina, Calif.; $1,470, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,719, Crocker First National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.; $775, Union Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; $8,665.35, total.

E. (1) $900; (2) $4,800; (4) $1,632.91; (5) $215.23; (6) $340.09; (7) $1,874.18; (8) $1,421.47; (9) $11,183.88.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 I Street NW., Washington. D. C., room 305.

B. The Independent Natural Gas Association of America is a nonprofit corporation organized and existing for the purposes to promote and advance the welfare, progress, and development of the natural-gas industry in the United States. The membership of the association is composed of natural-gas producers, pipe-line companies, distributing companies, and royalty owners.

C. (1) The association is a perpetual corporation for the purposes as outlined in B above. One of the duties of this organization is to keep its membership informed regarding legislation which affects any or all phases of the natural-gas industry.

C. (2) The current legislation the association is concerned with is H. R. 1758, H. R. 5306, H. R. 4028, and other matters pertaining to natural gas.

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (1) $36,695.21; (7) $36,695.21; (13) yes; (14) $5,880, Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., 624 South Boston, Tulsa, Okla.; $5,000, Cities Service Gas Co., First National Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $3,869.32, El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1010 Bassett Tower, El Paso, Tex.; $3,400, Canadian River Gas Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $2,730, Texas Gas Transmission Corp., Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1,550, Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp., Amarillo Building, Amarillo, Tex.; $1,500, United Carbon Co., Union Building, Charleston, W. Va.; $1,190, Panoma Corp., 801 Amarillo Building, Amarillo, Tex.; $1,000, Republic Natural Gas Co., M. & W. Tower Building, Dallas, Tex.; $1,000, Southern Carbon Co., 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.; $1,000, the Chicago Corp., post-office box 1702, Corpus Christi, Tex.; $653.16, Skelly Oil Co., Skelly Building, Tulsa, Okla.; $500 (1949), Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., Harrison, N. J.; $500, Gas Service Co., Commerce Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo.; $500, Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., Harrison, N. J.; $500, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., 2100 Niels Esterson Building, Houston, Tex.; $30,772.48, total.

E. (2) $5,186; (5) $129.37; (6) $301.12; (7) $1,047.40; (9) $6,663.89; (16) $3,125, January 1, February 1, March 1, John A. Ferguson, executive director, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,250, January 1, February 1, March 1, W. E. Disney, general counsel, 1026 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., retainer; $811, January 1, February 1, March 1, Louis E. Whyte, news director, 4707 Chestnut Street, Bethesda, Md., salary; $129.37, January 1, February 1, March 1, Waggaman & Brawner Real Estate Co., 1700 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $75.94, January 10, February 24, March 1, Western Union, service; $225.18, January 30, February 24, March 17, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., service; $120.89, January 6, February 7, March 6, the Shoreham, Washington, D. C., food and entertainment; $17.71, January 6, the Mayflower, Washington, D. C., food and entertainment; $105.28, February 7, March 2, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., food and entertainment; $546.53, January 1, March 31, John A. Ferguson, executive director, travel, food, lodging, entertainment (reimbursed); $256.99, January 1, March 31, W. E. Disney, general counsel, travel, food, lodging, entertainment (reimbursed); $6,663.89, total.

A. The Indiana Tax Equality Committee, Inc., second floor, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; promotion of tax equality.

C. (1) Until tax-equality issue is resolved.

C. (2) Bills affecting equality of taxation; example, the Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (1) $700; (7) $700; (13) no.

E. (4) $196.79; (8) $51; (9) $247.79; (16) $138.99, January 24, 1950, National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (postage, July 1 through December 31, 1949); $50, January 23, 1950, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (surety bonds for Philip Bash and Louis A. Carroll); $57.80, March 11, 1950, National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (envelopes).

A. William Ingles, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor-relations counsel and legislative representative.

B. Self-employed.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting industry: S. 110, 249, 546, 706, 1031, 1318, 1728, 2819, 1439, 1992, 1868; H. R. 4453, 6681, 5591, 6718, 1380, 1584, 3853, 1247, 4997, 4326, 2213, 3651, 6000, 3023, 6666, 6628, 1852, 21, 61.

D. (5) $7,753; (7) $7,753; (13) yes; (14) $900, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; $900, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; $900, Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; $500, Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $600, Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill.; $500, United Specialties Co., Chicago, Ill.; $1,000, Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; $5,300, total.

E. (2) $750; (5) $514.93; (6) $176.76; (7) $566.62; (8) $360; (9) $2,263.34.

A. Institute of Industrial Launderers, Inc., 3517 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill., trade association.

C. The only legislative interest of this association was in the wage-hour amendment of 1949 enacted in 1949. No further legislative work is contemplated and no further lobby reports will be filed.

D. (13): no.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The International Association of Machinists is a labor organization with its principal office in Washington, D. C. Our association is comprised of over 600,000 members in practically every industrial area in the United States and Canada. As an organization our interest in legislation embraces measures in the socio-economic and political fields affecting the American workingman. Four of our appointed representatives, George Nelson, William Dameron, W. G. Flinn, and James Poulton, are now, and have in the past, been registered under the Lobbying Act of 1946. George Nelson spends less than one-half of his time on the legislative interests of our association and his wages and expenses estimated for this purpose average $900 per quarter. The three last names have not engaged in legislative work and their only purpose in registering is to be eligible for such duties if called upon. The items listed under (E) (expenditures) beside Mr. Nelson's apportioned salary and expenses for legislative purposes, include an estimated apportioned amount for office space and supplies used by Mr. Nelson, his communication expenses and some incidental railroad travel. In addition to the expenses incurred by Mr. Nelson, we have added to the figures under schedule (E) estimated amounts incurred by our international headquarters as a whole in the printing and distribution of materials during this quarter that can be broadly interpreted as being in connection with pending legislation, and an estimate with respect to telephone and telegraph expenditures in this connection other than the amounts allocated to Mr. Nelson's activities.

C. (1) Continuing legislative interest.

C. (2) The filing organization is interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor-relations, displaced persons, etc. (See attachment)

D. (1) $1,650; (7) $1,650 (estimate).

E. (2) $750; (4) $250; (5) $150; (6) $200; (7) $300; (9) $1,650 (estimate).

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, New Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans. (labor organization).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 600, amendments to the Social Security Act; S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, amendments to the Railway Labor Act; S. 2786, amendments to the Merchant Marine Act and other maritime legislation affecting shipbuilding and ship repair; all other legislation affecting labor generally.

D. All funds received by this organization are regular monthly dues paid by its members, a part of which goes into general funds from which all operating expenses are paid. It may be deemed that $1,427.97 is that part of the dues assigned for legislative purposes in the first quarter of 1950.

E. (2) $837.50; (4) $22.96; (5) $108.14; (6) $9.37; (7) $450; (9) $427.97.

Explanation of expenditures reported (Item E): (2) $837.50 reflects 25 percent of wages and salaries paid to Maywood Boggs, our Washington representative and to the secretary in our Washington office; (4) $22.96 is total amount paid for mimeographing prepared statements before congressional committee; (5) $108.14 reflects 25 percent of total office overhead for the quarter; (6) $9.37 reflects 25 percent of total telephone and telegraph expenses with the exception of long-distance telephone, of which none was devoted to legislative matters; (7) $450 reflects 25 percent of per diem expenses allowed Maywood Boggs for travel, food, lodging, etc.; (9) $1,427.97 reflects total expenditures legislative activities, on the basis that not more than 25 percent of Maywood Boggs' time and efforts, including activities of our Washington office, are devoted to legislative activities.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; labor organization.

C. (1) When occasion requires.

C. (2) General interest is in Federal and State legislation affecting the interest and welfare of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, including its affiliate local unions and members.

D. (1) $3,750; (13) no.

E. (2) $3,750; (9) $3,750; (16) $3,750, from January 1 to March 31, 1950; Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; services as attorney, legislative representative to liaison officer between Government agencies and international union.

A. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.; a trade association composed of nine members, carrying on general activities for its members.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to in column (2) hereof is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

C. (3) We issued no publication as such. We sent our members nine bulletins.

D. (1) $2,760.27; (7) $2,760.27; (13) no.

The amount of dues which we have shown in item No. 1 represents the total receipts from dues received from our members during this quarter. All such dues are used principally for other purposes than influencing legislation. No contributions are received or allocated for such purposes.

E. (4) $30.95; (5) $3.26; (7) $300; (8) $0.79; (9) $35.

This association has one stenographer, receiving a monthly salary of $150. A fair allocation of reportable time spent by her is included in the various specific expense items.

The law firm of George, Brehmer & McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn., is paid an annual retainer of $6,000. This retainer is paid regardless of whether or not this firm does anything in respect to Federal legislation. On the average throughout the year less than 2 percent of their time is given to reportable matters.

A. Mr. Boyd J. Jackson, Klamath Agency, Oreg.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the status of Indian tribes, especially the Klamath Tribe of Oregon. I am instructed to oppose enactment of S. 186, S. 183,

S. 764, S. 765, S. 766, H. R. 1537, and H. R. 2724.

There is a lapse in my filing of quarterly reports. This results from the fact that it has been some time since I have done some work within the purview of the Federal regulation of Lobbying Act.

D. (5) I receive $10 per day salary and $6 per day per diem while in Washington, D. C., on business for the Klamath Tribe.

E. (6) (7) Travel, food, and lodging are paid for by me from salary and per diem indicated under D. (5) above. Other expenditures are limited to nominal amounts for telephone and telegraph.

A. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc.[5], 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Nature: Promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

C. (1) This is determined at annual convention held bienially. Next convention is to be held in Chicago, September 28–October 2, 1950.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (a) To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes; other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry. (b) House Joint Resolution 238, H. R. 199.

D. (2) $8,965; (7) $8,965; (13) Yes; (14) $1,000; Southern California Flower Market, 753 Wall Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; $5,000, Kikaken Kisei Domei of Northern California, 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $575, Boise Valley JACL Chapter, care of Dyke Itami, Rt. 1, Nampa, Idaho; $1,200, Salt Lake JACL Chapter, care of George Mochizuki, 528 Hollywood, Salt Lake City, Utah; $1,000, Snake River JACL Chapter, care of George Sugai, 1134 Senter, Payette, Idaho; $8,775, total.

E. (1) $72.29; (2) $583; (3) $119.90; (4) $148.17; (5) $279.06; (6) $95.16; (1) $115.09; (8) $9.61; (9) $422.28; (16) $174.99, January 3, February 1, March 1, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C., for rent; $33.19, January 6, February 1, March 1, Ginns, 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., for office supplies; $78.59, January 11, February 8, March 1, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for telephone; $109.66, January 9, January 13, January 30, February 11, February 27, March 18, March 31, March 28, United States Post Office, Washington, D. C., for postage; $446.43, total.

A. Edward Jerome, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: Lawyer.

B. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. Nature of business: Educational organization, not for profit.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Such as client (or employer) becomes interested in.

C. (3) None (publications put out by employer).

D. (5) $615.18; (6) $39.40; (9) $654.58; (13) No.

E. (7) $39.40; (9) $39.40; (15) $39.40; (16) $39.40, February 20, travel-expense trip to Washington, D. C.

A. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 3147 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Bernard Weitzer, National Legislative Representative.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; Veterans organization.

C. (1) Indefinite, but probably permanently.

C. (2) The proposed legislation he is employed to support or oppose. He is to support such legislation as will carry out the purpose of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America as expressed in the preamble to its constitution, which follows, and to oppose legislation which would tend to frustrate the purpose therein expressed: "To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America to foster and perpetuate true Americanism; to combat whatever tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; to uphold the fair name of the Jews and fight his battles wherever unjustly assailed; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights, and full justice to all men; to combat the powers of bigotry and darkness wherever originating and whatever their target; to preserve the spirit of comradeship by mutual helpfulness to comrades and their families; to cooperate with and support existing educational institutions and establish educational institutions and foster the education of exservicemen and our members in the ideals and principles of Americanism; to instill love of country and flag and to promote sound minds and bodies in our members and our youth; to preserve the memories and records of patriotic service performed by the men of our faith; to honor their memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead."

C. (3) I do not issue or cause to be issued any publication. I write a monthly report called "The LegisLetter," which appears in the Jewish Veteran, the monthly publication of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. I also may write letters from time to time, when the spirit moves me, to the editor of one or more Washington newspapers or the New York papers.

D. (6) $3,000; (8) $3,000.

E. (6) $34.21; (7) $9.65; (9) $217.16; (15) $217.16; (16) $57.50, March 3–5, Eastern Air Lines, Washington to Detroit and return; $26.05, March 3–5, Book Cadillac Hotel, hotel room, and meals; $83.55, total.

A. William T. Jobe, 1706 L Street NW, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Association of Ice Industries, 1706 L Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) No particular time.

C. (2) General interest in matters affecting ice industry.

C. (3) No publication. Occasional correspondence with association members.

Employed on a full-time annual basis as general counsel for the National Association of Ice Industries. Paid annually as previous reports indicate. I have received my regular monthly salary for the past calendar quarter of 1950. Pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 601, I have expended no money.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Mountain Pine, Ark. (lumber business).

B. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (lumber business).

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Flood Control Act of 1945—Millwood Dam.

D. (5) $805.97; (13) No.

E. (7) $805.97; (15) Dierks Lumber & Coal Co. has defrayed expenses as shown in "D".

A. Elmer Johnson, president, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW, Washinton, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees. At present S. 878, H. R. 4295, H. R. 5032, H. R. 5096, H. R. 1722, and various bills to provide for exemption of annuities from taxation.

C. (3) The Annuitant, a publication issued quarterly (January, April, July, October), furnishing information on legislation and various other matters of interest to the membership of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees; also a brief news letter sent monthly, with the exception of January, April, July, and October, to the 30 or more chapters of the national association; (b) 55,000; (c) January, 1950; (d) Trades Unionist. ((a), (b), and (c) applies to The Annuitant.)

D. (5) $187.50; (7) $187.50.

E. (7) $95.50; (9) $95.50; (15) $283.40; (16) $62.50, January 31, $62.50, February 28, $62.50, March 31, Elmer Johnson, 831 Rittenhouse Street NW, Washington, D. C., percentage of salary applicable to lobbying activities; $44.75, January 31, $51.15, February 28, transportation, food, and entertainment.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 874 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio; on and after May 1, 1950, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; attorney at law. As legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association, I render service with respect to many matters. Among other things, I review and analyze numerous bills pending in the Congress and give attention to legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping. I do not consider that I am engaged for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation and this report is made without prejudice to that position.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, which is a voluntary association of owners and operators of vessels engaged in transportation of commodities between ports on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) As legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association I am elected for term of 1 year, usually commencing about April 1.

C. (2) During this quarter I have given attention to legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping. I am unable to enumerate the bills and other legislative matters considered by me in connection with my work as legal counsel for Lake Carriers' Association.

C. (3) During this quarter about the first day of each month I prepared for Lake Carriers' Association and its members a memorandum written digest of some of the bills and legislative matters which were reviewed by me during the preceding month and which, in my judgment, would be of interest to the association and its members. All matters so reviewed were within the purview of my professional work for the association referred to in item A above.

D. (5) $2,700; (7) $2,700; (13) No.

E. (7) $173.23; (9) $173.23; (15) reimbursed by Lake Carriers' Association for full amount set forth in (7).

A. J. P. Johnson, vice president and general manager, Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corp., 608 Tower Building. Washington, D. C.

B. Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corp., National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Brannan plan; CCC borrowing power, H. R. 6567; Farm Market Facilities Finance Act, H. R. 5881, S. 2091; to protect trade and commerce from unreasonable restraints by labor organizations, S. 2912; social security, H. R. 6000; foreign trade zones, H. R. 4723, etc.

D. (13) No.

A. James G. Johnson, Jr. (assisted by Lykes M. Boykin), attorneys, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, attorneys, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.: Graves, Kizer & Graves, attorneys, Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.; Goldfield Consolidated Mining Co., mining, 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated with the last quarter of 1949. Present report covers receipts for fee and reimbursement of expenses in connection with services rendered through September, 1949. No further services have been rendered since then, although final payment for past services was received in the first quarter, 1950. No further quarterly reports will be filed.

C. (2) General and specific legislative interests were in H. R. 1326 and S. 639, both entitled "A bill to encourage the development of new domestic sources of zinc ores by amending the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended."

D. (6) $1,444.64; (8) $1,444.63.

A. Vernon A. Johnson, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., aircraft manufacturing.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.; aircraft manufacturing.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) All legislation affecting aviation.

D. (13) Yes; (14) $3,000, salary, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., January 1 through March 31, 1950.

E. (7) $212; (8) $33.58; (9) $245.58; (15) $248.58.

A. W. D. Johnson, vice president and national legislative representative, Order of Railway Conductors, 10 Independence Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors, ORC Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 378 and S. 238, to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; H. R. 7789 and S. 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act; and all legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor, generally, and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act in particular.

D. (5) $8,500 (annual salary); (13) no.

A. Walter R. Johnson, suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Attorneys General, suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; (b) H. R. 180 and similar bills; S. 1545.

D. (5) $9,000 ($4,500 due from 1949); (6) $1,957.14 (expended December 1949 through March 1950); (7) $10,957.14; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,839.09; (8) $117.05; (9) $1,957.14; (15) $1,957.14.

A. Willard Johnson, general secretary, United States Committee for a United Nations Genocide Convention, 56 Brook Manor, Pleasantville, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until Senate ratifies Genocide Convention. It is hoped that the matter will come before the Senate at this present session.

C. (3) Brief filed, January 23, 1950, printed by Benjamin H. Tyrrel, 110 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (2) $30; (7) $30.

E. (4) $1,250.35; (6) $142.35; (9) $1,392.70; (16) $27.36, January 13, Alice A. Larsen, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., typing; $11.15, January 13, James N. Rosenberg, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., telegrams; $17.20, January 13, Hawes & Petit, 56 West Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y., mimeographing; $78.26, January 13, Somach Photo Studio, 108 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., photostats; $68, January 13, J. A. Want Organization, 122 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., printing; $41.88, January 13, James N. Rosenberg, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., telegrams; $55.50, January 13, Astoria Press, 324 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., printing; $86, January 13, Franklin A. Steinko, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., reporting service; $200; January 31, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., postage; $56.02, February 11, Bar Association Stenographic Service, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., stenographic service; $400, February 15, Benjamin H. Tyrrel, 110 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y., printing; $89.32, February 28, James N. Rosenberg, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., telegrams; $250, March 14, Benjamin H. Tyrrel, 110 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y., printing.

A. Bascom F. Jones, executive secretary, Tennessee Railroad Association, 930 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads operating in Tennessee.

C. (2) Tennessee Railroad Association is an informal organization of representatives of class I railroads operating in Tennessee; such representatives meeting in conference from time to time for discussion of common interests. The undersigned is a full-time employee of Tennessee railroads, under the general direction and guidance of their representatives consttiuting the Tennessee Railroad Association. The promotion of public understanding and appreciation of railroad service and problems constitutes the primary interest and basis of the employment of the undersigned. Since the railroads are a regulated industry, legislative bills affecting the industry are introduced and considered in practically every session of the Federal Congress. The undersigned has no general responsibility with respect to such legislation, but is concerned only with items of legislation called to his attention by railroad representatives and with respect to which he is requested to supply information to Members of the Congress by letter or personal interview. No such requests and no such activity were received or performed during the quarter for which this report is filed.

C. (3) The undersigned issues or causes to be issued no publication with respect to legislative interests.

D. (13) No.

A. Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, with offices at 1759 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The M. A. Hanna Co., Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) During pendency of legislation described in (2), unless otherwise instructed by client.

C. (2) Senate Joint Resolution 99 and House Joint Resolution 271, to authorize the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

C. (3) None during this period.

E. (6) $198.16; (7) $1,216.32; (9) $1,414.48; (15) $1,414.48.

A. J. M. Jones, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, service organization, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; service organization.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 5839, forest omnibus bill; S. 1165, Basque aliens; any other legislation generally affecting the sheep and wool industry.

C. (3) Washington activities are sometimes reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication (magazine) of the National Wool Growers Association.

D. (5) $2,961.37; (7) $2,961.37; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,100; (7) $861.37; (9) $2,961.37; (15) $2,961.37.

A. L. Dan Jones, attorney, Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. Legislative interests are continuing. I am not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. My duties include that of maintaining surveillance of legislation that might affect the petroleum industry and taking such action with respect to such legislation as directed by the association. My normal duties include periodic reporting to members of the association on pending legislation.

E. (8) $28; (15) $28.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., president, American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time: Taxation, general revisions, excise-tax relief, no specific bills; Hoover Commission recommendations, general principles, Reorganization Plans Nos. 6 and 12 of 1950; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal-rate increases; social security, social-security amendments (H. R. 6000), health insurance (S. 5, S. 1679), temporary disability insurance (H. R. 2893), unemployment compensation (H. R. 8059); labor, Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. Code 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); trade practices, consumer protection, labeling, cotton-labeling bill (S. 124), fiber-labeling bill (S. 263), fur-labeling bill (H. R. 5187), flammable farics bill (S. 403), Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C., 68 et seq.).

C. (3) See report of employer, American Retail Federation.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (13) yes; salary from employer.

E. (7) $259.37; (9) $259.37; (15) $259.37.

A. Stephen E. Jones, 808 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets, Washington, D. C.; vice president, Slick Airways, Inc., Washington Office, Slick Airways.

B. Slick Airways, Inc., San Antonio, Tex.; air freight transportation.

C. No legislative activities by affiant during period covered by this report.

A. Judge Advocates Association, 312 Denrike Building, Washington, D. C.; national professional organization of persons interested in military law.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) Legislation affecting military justice; the functions, administration, and operation of the legal departments of the Armed Forces and agencies related to national security. (a) Uniform Code of Military Justice; (b) H. R. 4080; (c) Public Law 759, title II, Eightieth Congress, second session.

C. (3) Judge Advocate Journal, (a) legal periodical for military lawyers, (b) 2,200, (c) January 1950, (d) Nonpareil Press.

D. (1) $5,229.25; (7) $5,229.25; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,312; (4) $623.50; (5) $169.02; (6) $27.18; (7) $62.50; (8) $43.15; (9) $2,237.35; (16) $128.82, January 3, March 1, March 31, Batt Bates & Co., Inc., Tower Building, Washington, D. C., addressographing, postage, duplication and distribution costs; $35, January 30, Jack Melrose, Inc., Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and refreshments, meeting of directors; $361.28, February 21, March 31, Nonpareil Press, 806½ I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing of journal and stationery; $1,712.25, January 3, February 1, March 1, March 31, Richard H. Love, 312 Denrike Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for expenditure for secretarial hire, rent, postage, telephone, entertainment, office supplies, etc., and fee for services as executive secretary and editor of Journal; total, $2,237.35.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, petroleum industry trade association, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the petroleum industry and its customers; Federal automo-

tive excise taxes; percentage depletion allowance; Natural Gas Act amendments.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

E. (7) $474.18; (9) $474.18; (15) $474.18.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, trade association for petroleum industry of District of Columbia, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting sale and distribution of petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300.

E. (7) $34.14; (8) $69.30; (9) $103.44; (15) $103.44.

A. Kansas Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans.

C. (1) Not definite.

C. (2) Tax equality and other legislation affecting independent business.

C. (3) NAB Washington Letter, 3,000 mailed in January; NAB Washington Letter, 3,000 mailed in February, 3,000 mailed in March; furnished by National Associated Business Men, Inc., Washington, D. C.; 6,000 pamphlets on Tax the Untaxed First, mailed in March, furnished by National Tax Equality Association; 3,000 American Magazine reprints of Untapped Millions.

D. (3) $81; (7) $81; (13) No.

E. (1) $46; (5) $384.07; (6) $6.25; (7) $360; (9) $796.32; (16) $46, March 31, Ellsworth Messenger, Ellsworth, Kans., a series of advertisements; $384.07, January 3, January 30, February 27, March 31, Wichita Independent Business Men's Association, 205 Orpheum Building, Wichita, Kans., postage, supplies, telephone, etc.; $360, February 17, Santa Fe Railway Co., Allis Hotel Building, Wichita, Kans., railroad fares (2) to and from Washington, D. C.; total, $796.32.

A. I. Kass, postoffice box 4037, Washington, D. C., consulting expert on liberal free government since 1905.

E. (11) Approximately $100.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif., Federal legislative representative, city and county of San Francisco.

B. City and county of San Francisco, City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

C. Legislation of interest to the city and county of San Francisco, including civil functions appropriation, social security, payment in lieu of taxes, airports, maritime, national-defense appropriations, civilian defense, housing, and slum clearance.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) No.

E. (5) $845; (6) $148.72; (7) $1,001.97; (8) $125.50; (9) $2,121.19.

A. Moss H. Kendrix, legislative assistant, legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600.

E. (7) $158.97; (9) $158.97.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, attorney, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio; engaged in the production, transportation, refining, and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Generally interested in all legislative matters that would affect the oil and gas industry. Specifically interested in (a) amendments to Natural Gas Act of 1938 (H. R. 1758, H. R. 5306, S. 1498, S. 2746, etc.); (b) tidelands legislation (H. R. 8137, etc.); (c) any tax bill that would affect the oil and gas industry; (d) social-security legislation (H. R. 6000); (e) antitrust legislation, i. e., bills seeking to amend Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act; (f) et cetera.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) no.

E. (2) $123.75; (5) $67.50; (6) $25; (7) $15; (8) $16; (9) $287.25; (15) all.

A. James A. Kennedy, 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; vice president and general attorney of American Cable & Radio Corp. and subsidiaries. My principal functions are as an attorney.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and subsidiaries, All America Cables & Radio, Inc., the Commercial Cable Co., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. These said subsidiaries are engaged in the international telegraph communications business. I have been for several years vice president and general attorney of American Cable & Radio Corp. and its subsidiaries, the Commercial Cable Co., All America Cables & Radio, Inc., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., all engaged in the international telegraph business. In said capacity, a part of my regular duties has always been to appear in hearings, conferences, and other meetings before Government departments and agencies in Washington. Sometime ago my company directed me, purely as an incidental part of my duties, to speak with Members of Congress and other Government agencies in favor of legislation which would permit the merger of telegraph companies engaged in international business. My salary for the past several years has been $22,500 per annum, which is payment for all of my services and no part of which is for the purpose of influencing legislation. In addition to my salary, my railroad fare, hotel, and incidental expenses incurred in trips to and from New York, my headquarters and Washington are paid by my employer, no part of which, however, is expended for the purpose of influencing legislation. Likewise, occasionally I have Government officials for luncheon or dinner and call them over the telephone. I would say that all of these total incidental expenses do not run over $100 per month. This statement is intended to supply the information requested in D (5), D (7), D (8), D (9), and in E (6), E (7), E (9), E (11), and E (15). The Lobbying Act would appear inapplicable to my case; however, I have made no objection to filing under the same, and if this description is not sufficient, I will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

C. (1) Six to nine months.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation which would permit the merger of international telegraph companies. No legislation is now pending although a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate has an investigation on the subject under way. Also, the President has appointed a Communications Policy Board to study and recommend on the same subject.

D. (13) No.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, care of the American Legion, a chartered organization of war veterans, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) On a yearly basis.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith: The American Legion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activites and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agriculture development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil aviation programs and policies; and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (a) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills, (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion legislative commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session. (a) The American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session. (b) During the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time 3,376 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued. (c) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session. (d) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (5) $3,175.12; (7) $3,175.12; (13) no; (14) $3,000 (salary), employer, the American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $175.12 (disbursements), employer, the American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; total, $3,175.12.

E. (7) $175.12; (9) $175.12; (15) $175.12.

A. James F. Kenney, an employee of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; the firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent is retained by Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue to October 3, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. The registrant is an employee of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent and is paid a salary as such employee. The duties of the registrant as such employee are to represent clients of the firm in connection with a number of matters, including litigation and other representation. No segregation of the salary paid to the registrant is made by Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent on account of any work done for the Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

E. Any information called for by section E, items 1 through 11, or loans, items 12–14, or item 15, are paid direct by the employer

of registrant, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, a law firm, which is in turn reimbursed by the Associated Third Class Mail Users. These will be reflected in the report of Mr. Wendell Berge, a member of the firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent.

A. Arthur H. Kent, attorney at law, 1720 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Association of American Contractors engaged in foreign work, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interest of employer is expected to continue throughout the present session at least. Mr. Kent, however, has terminated his connection as representative of the association in its legislative interest as of March 31, 1950.

C. (2) The specific legislative interest involved is the amendment of section 116 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, now being studied by the Committee on Ways and Means, to liberalize its requirement of bona fide foreign residence and extend exemption to earnings of American employees abroad under term contracts. There were no activities in 1949 and so no reports filed.

E. (6) $3.37; (7) $405.60; (8) $4; (9) $412.97.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Registrant is employed on a full-time basis, such employment to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is not required in connection with any of the duties to be performed by him in the above capacity to aid or influence the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States. The principal purposes for which registrant is employed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and by reason of which the Washington office of said chamber is maintained, include the rendition of advisory, consulting and processing services to members of the organization and other businessmen and persons in the Los Angeles area in connection with compliance with existing Federal Government statutes, regulations, and agency rules. Registrant also keeps other members of the staff of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and its membership and officers currently informed of changes and pending developments in connection with Federal Government statutes, rules and regulations, and transmits to Government officials, including on occasion Members of Congress, factual statements relating to business and community problems of both a general and particular nature as affected by Government action.

D. (5) $2,325; (7) $2,325.

E. (2) $2,325; (9) $2,325; (11) $2,325; (15) $2,325.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington counsel (attorney at law), Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Grace Lines, Inc.; Keystone Shipping Co.; Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.; Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Paco, Inc.; United Mail Steamship Co.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Advocating legislation before both Houses of Congress; appearing before congressional committees, and communicating information relative to legislation designed to clarify meaning of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946. (a) Bill to amend section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946; (b) H. R. 3419.

C. (4) Compensation to be paid upon completion of work. None received so far. Amount of compensation undetermined, depending on extent of services rendered. Expenses also undetermined, but will be insignificant.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $5.61; (6) $11.44; (7) $31; (9) $48.05.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, legislative director, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely, because of yearly programs.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation, and housing; welfare of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration and naturalization; the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration.

C. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation; VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $91.50; (9) $91.50; (15) $91.50.

A. Kex National Association, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) The only legislative interest of this association was in the wage-hour amendment of 1949 enacted in 1949. No further legislative work is contemplated and no further lobby reports will be filed.

A. Carol King,[6] 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

C. (1) I did not lobby in behalf of or against any legislation. I appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with the appointment of Hon. Tom Clark to the Supreme Court bench.

C. (2) I am general counsel for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and as such appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with the appointment of Hon. Tom Clark to the Supreme Court bench. I did not, in the past year, lobby for or against any legislation.

D. (6) $25; (7) $25; (13) no.

A. Rufus G. King, Jr., attorney at law, law offices, Norman M. Littell, 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Seventeen bands of Mission Indians of California; care of Adam Castillo, president, Mission Indian Federation, San Jacinto, Calif., as associate counsel with Norman M. Littell under contract No. I-1-IND-42161, approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on February 18, 1949.

C. (1) Legislative interests and all legislation pertaining to the Mission Indians will continue through life of contract as tribal attorney.

C. (2) The recent legislation of interest was H. R. 7473 (introduced by Congressman McKinnon) and S. 3197 (introduced by Senator Downey), both to extend the personal rights and duties of the Indians of California; also the Department of the Interior appropriations bill, making appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, H. R. 7786.

D. (13) No.

A. Thomas H. King, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a national association of Reserve officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Marines, the object of which is to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to assist in the development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Lobbying activities to cease with this report, and no further report will be submitted.

C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

D. (13) No.

A. Willford I. King, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., business of educating public in sound economic principles and securing acceptance of such principles.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Favor all constitutional legislation according with sound economic principles.

C. (3) I write a column published by some 35 newspapers. This is also distributed as Paul Revere letters. I write occasional magazine articles, letters to editors, etc.

A. W. H. Kittrell, Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.; public relations counselor.

B. Melben-Oil Co.; Benedum-Trees Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., oil producers.

C. (1) Length of employment uncertain. It depends on course of legislation. Employment has already lasted longer than originally contemplated.

C. (2) The Melben Oil Co. are large owners of leases in the so-called tidelands off the Texas coast. Bills affecting their title include H. R. 5991 and H. R. 5992.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) None.

E. (6) $490.76; (7) $1,541.61; (8) $340; (9) $2,372.37; (15) $2,372.37; (16) $354.68, American Airlines (tickets to and from Washington, D. C., to Dallas, Tex.); $490.76 Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Dallas, Tex., (long-distance calls); $259.32, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. (railroad fare to and from Washington, D. C., to Dallas, Tex.); $927.61, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. (four separate stays); $340, cabs, Harvey's Restaurant, Washington, D. C., meals, tips, and miscellaneous expenses; total, $2,372.37.

A. Dr. Henry J. Klaunberg,[5] 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Institute of Medicine.

C. (1) Continuous and permanent interest in all legislation of interest to the medical profession and to the medical publishing industry.

C. (2) Currently interested in opposition to H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) (a) Form letter; (b) 75; (c) March 16, 1950; (d) Columbia Business Service.

C. (3) (a) Form letter; (b) 300; (c) March 30, 1950; (d) Batt Bates & Co., Inc.

C. (3) (a) Analysis of postal rates; (b) 500; (c) March 29, 1950; (d) United States Senate Mail Room.

E. (4) $20.57; (9) $20.57; (15) $20.57.

A. Robert F. Klepinger, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 17 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; to protect interest of jewely industry, particularly retail distributors—to maintain fair competition within the industry; to maintain trade standards; assist in prosecution of violators of marking and advertising laws; and to assist the Government in protection against smuggling.

C. (1) To end of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Repeal of excise taxes; House bill number not known as bill not yet introduced.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750.

A. Allan B. Kline, president and chief executive, American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the employer are on matters affecting agriculture. No legislative contact service was

[6] Filed for fourth quarter, 1949.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

performed for any person other than the American Farm Bureau Federation. Allan B. Kline has been president of the organization since December 15, 1947, and it is anticipated he will continue in that capacity at least during his present elected term which will run until December of 1951.

C. (2) The legislative interests of the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation cover only the legislative matters in which American Farm Bureau Federation is interested, primarily matters affecting directly American agriculture.

C. (3) Allan B. Kline gets out no publication of any kind. The only publications that are used are the publications of the employer, the American Farm Bureau Federation, namely, the Nation's Agriculture, a monthly house organ, and the newsweekly published semimonthly.

C. (4) The only compensation received by Allan B. Kline from his employer is his annual salary, paid in semimonthly installments. The only expenses incurred are the nominal expenses of travel and sustenance while traveling.

D. (5) $15,000 per annum.

E. (7) $2,115.11; (9) $2,115.11.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington counsel (attorney at law), Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox & Keating, 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

E. Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Preparing private bills for relief of Palmer-Bee Co., to reimburse company for loss of $729,285.80 in manufacture of radar equipment for Navy; having bills introduced by Senator Ferguson and Mr. Michener; preparing and presenting memorandum and other information in support of bill; (a) bill for relief of Palmer-Bee Co.; (b) H. R. 7947, S. 3337.

C. (4) Retainer fee of $7,500 received from Palmer-Bee Co. Further compensation indefinite, depending on extent of services rendered, to be paid on completion of work. Expenses undetermined, but will be insignificant, and only for transportation, telephone calls, telegrams, stenography, etc.

D. (5) $7,500; (7) $7,500; (13) yes; (14) $7,500, Palmer-Bee Co., Detroit, Mich.

E. (6) $2.13; (7) $1.21; (9) $3.38.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Washington counsel, attorney at law, Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox, & Keating, 322 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sea-Air Legislative Committee, 327 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) The Sea-Air Legislative Committee went out of existence on December 31, 1949. My work for them therefore terminated as of that date. No further compensation received and no further disbursements during this quarter.

A. Leon F. Kneipp, part-time service as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. One employer only, namely, the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office box 381, Washington, D. C., which as an organization has as of this same date filed full information as to the nature of its business and its activities during this same quarter.

C. (1) As stated in B above, affiant has no legislative interests and engages in no legislative activities except in his part-time capacity as executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture; the legislative interests, publications, expenditures, etc., of said organization during the current quarter being fully set forth in report of even date as filed by said organization.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

E. (3) $3; (8) 75 cents; (9) $3.75; (15) $3.75.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; employee of trade association.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Employed by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., in a general capacity, including assignment to follow and report on legislative developments of interest to association members. Registrant is a full-time employee of the association and has been for the past several years. Matters of Federal legislation are not the principal purpose of registrant's employment, and he is not paid any stated or determinable amount in connection therewith. See also registration report filed by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association executive.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., 1424 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of producers of agricultural limestone.

C. (3) The only publications utilized are letters to members which are issued as the occasion arises.

D. (1) $1,932.88; (7) $1,932.88.

E. (2) $1,500; (4) $70.28; (5) $322.60; (7) $40; (9) $1,932.88; (15) $1,932.88; (16) $70.28, January 4, 27, February 16, United States Post Office, Fourteenth and I Streets, envelopes and stamps; $23.76, January 1, Mudge Paper Co., 1427 Church Street NW., multilith paper; $23.84, Juanuary 1, Addressograph Corp., 1206 H Street NW., multilith supplies; $275, January 1, February 1, March 1, Leo M. Bernstein, 1415 K Street NW., office rent; $1,500, January 1, February 1, March 1, Robert M. Koch, salary representing that portion of time covered by public law 601 during first quarter; $40, January 1, February 1, March 1, Robert M. Koch, reimbursement for taxis and carfare.

A. Oscar R. Kreutz, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

C. Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry.

C. (3) National letter, approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: January 1, January 19, February 2, February 16, March 3, March 14, March 24, 1950; printed by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $2,000; (7) $2,000.

E. (7) $101.87; (9) $101.87; (15) $2,000.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; public utility.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting water and power projects, flood control, and reclamation; (a) omnibus appropriation bill; (b) H. R. 7786, bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake the North Fork Kings River development, Calif., as an integral part of the Central Valley project, and for other purposes; (b) H. R. 5264.

D. (7) $3,000; (13) No.

E. (7) $1,523.47; (8) $776; (9) $2,289.47; (15) $2,289.47; (16) $1,027.19, January 19–31, February 1–4, March 17–31, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., room, meals, valet, telephone and telegraph, stenographic, and miscellaneous incidentals; $486.28, January 19–March 17, American and United Air Lines, transportation; $776, January 19–31, February 1–4, March 17–31, restaurants, telephone and telegraph companies, taxis, stenographers and supply houses, and incidentals.

A. Alfred U. Krebs, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; counsel, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the steamship industry, including: S. 2786, amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; H. R. 7474, amending the Ship Sales Act of 1946; H. R. 3111, amending the Bankruptcy Act; H. R. 6808 and S. 2782, amending the War Claims Act of 1942; H. R. 6000, amending the Social Security Act; H. R. 6604, relating to transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements for alcoholic beverages.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) Yes.

A. A. H. Krueger, 847 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.: employee of a trade association.

B. Millers' National Federation (a trade association incorporated under laws of Illinois), 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) I am not specifically employed to support or oppose any legislation. In connection with services performed for my employer, most of which are not related to activities described in section 307, title 3, I do keep my employer informed, of legislation, if any, that in general may affect the wheat flour milling industry. Employment is on an annual basis. Specific legislation for past quarter included section 112 (c), Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress, as amended, and proposed amendment relating thereto contained in H. R. 7797. I did not issue any publication.

D. (5) During the first quarter January–March 1950, I was paid my regular salary by my employer, the Millers' National Federation (trade association) for various services most of which are not related to the activities described in section 307, title 3, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. Section 307 activities, if any, would be incidental in relationship to my regular employment. I estimate that legislative interests, principally reporting, required less than 5 percent of my time, accordingly 5 percent of my salary for the quarter or $107.50 is allocated for the purpose of this report.

E. (7) $2.10; (11) $2.10.

A. Paul H. Lacques, a member of the firm of Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyers.

B. The firm is general counsel for various insurance companies engaged in the business of marine insurance.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative measures which affect the business of marine insurance; (a) marine war-risk insurance; one private bill (b) H. R. 6061 and S. 4048; H. R. 6053.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $14.54; (7) $365; (9) $379.54; (15) $379.54.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 11 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to advantages of fair-trade laws to producers, dealers, and consumers. I serve in an advisory capacity and keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination date of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of proposals affecting fair trade.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West Eleventh Avenue, Gary, Ind.; a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to importance of our patent system. I serve in an advisory capacity and keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination date of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of proposals affecting patent system.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; I serve in an advisory capacity and keep State Tax Association, Houston, Tex., advised concerning matters of tax legislation as stated below.

B. State Tax Association, Houston, Tex.; to bring about constructive cooperation between community property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the Federal tax structure; to support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 Estate and Gift Tax Amendments as they apply to community property States in an unfair, discriminatory, inequitable manner; to support the elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States; have supported and will continue support of the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

C. (1) Date of termination of service indefinite.

C. (2) Keep organization advised concerning all tax proposals in keeping with objectives above recited.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, Woodley Park Towers, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.; serve in an advisory capacity.

B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 1308 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex., a nonprofit organization principally educational with reference to Trinity River watershed; I keep organization advised concerning legislative proposals and governmental programs.

C. (1) No stated termination date of service.

C. (2) Advise organization of matters affecting Trinity River watershed.

C. (3) Have neither issued nor caused to be issued any publication.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750.

A. La Roe, Brown & Winn, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, consisting of the following partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., and Samuel H. Moerman, with offices in the Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 Eleventh Street NW.; Washington, D. C.; this is an incorporated association of independent meat packers.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 2713; H. R. 4538; S. 1594; Brannan agricultural plan; H. R. 5064; S. 3055; S. 2912; H. R. 4431; S. 1008 Army purchases of only grade B or better beef S. 2947; S. 3088; S. 2408; H. R. 7005; S. 2943 income-tax legislation, corporate; Taft-Hartley amendments; S. 2432; net-weight legislation; H. R. 7547; taxing of life-insurance companies; S. 2826; S. 2905; H. R. 7952.

D. (5) $4,500; (7) $4,500; (13) no.

E. (5) $2,262.88; (6) $196.33; (9) $2,459.21; (15) $2,459.21; (16) I am senior partner in a law firm of La Roe, Brown & Winn; our firm has the same difficulty which other law firms presumably must have under the act in making reports which will not be misleading; the facts as to the work of the members of our firm are as follows: I am general counsel for National Independent Meat Packers Association, which was formed primarily not to influence legislation, but to advance generally the interests of its members. The association has some 600 members scattered throughout the United States. The association's primary purpose is to look after the interests of its members by scheduling meetings, keeping them informed as to their liability under the Packers and Stockyards Act and other laws; aiding members as to transportation and similar problems; handling their subsidy claims, if any, against the Government; and representing the association in any legislation that may affect the membership. The only office through which I work for the association is my own law office which represents so many other clients and has so much other work that it would be impossible to make a segregation. My salary as general counsel is $18,000 which goes to the law firm. I estimate that 20 percent of the time of one of my partners, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., is spent in helping me with association work and that only 5 percent of this time is on legislative matters. I estimate that the percentage of my whole time which is devoted to legislative work is less than 4 percent. I estimate that the 20 percent of the time of two secretaries is devoted to association work and that only 4 percent of this is devoted to legislative work, probably less. As to the telephone, telegraph, and other like overhead of the office, I estimate that not over 1 percent is devoted to legislative work. In other words, we are a law office and any legislative work is simply incidental. The salaries of my two secretaries combined are $6,768. I should think that it would be fair to allocate 1½ percent of our office overhead to legislative work. Our office rent is $357.20 per month. Our total overhead for the first quarter including rent was $2,262.88, of which not more than $33.94 can fairly be assigned to legislative work for the association. Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Moerman does any legislative work for National Independent Meat Packers Association. Neither Mr. Winn nor I have spent any money for lobbying during the period covered by this report except taxi fare occasionally to and from the Capitol and less than $100 for special stenographic service, stationery, and postage. We receive no gifts for lobbying and do no entertaining for lobbying. We employ no person for lobbying and pay no gratuities and make no gifts for such purpose. The figures $4,500 and $2,459.21 shown as totals under sections D and E of the report do not represent sums received or spent in legislative work and must not be so used.

A. La Roe, Brown & Winn, a partnership engaged in the general practice of law, consisting of the following partners: Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Frederick E. Brown, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., and Samuel H. Moerman, with offices in the Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., this is an incorporated association of independent meat packers.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 2713, H. R. 4538, S. 1594, Brannan agriculture plan; H. R. 5064, S. 3055, S. 2912, H. R. 4431, S. 1008, Army purchases of only grade B or better beef; S. 2947, S. 3008, S. 2408, H. R. 7005, S. 2943, income-tax legislation corporate, Taft-Hartley amendments; S. 2432, net-weight legislation; H. R. 7547, taxing of life insurance companies; S. 2826, S. 2905, H. R. 7592.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) No.

E. (5) $2,262.88; (6) $196.33; (7) $98.28; (9) $2,557.49; (15) $98.28; (16) I am senior partner in a law firm of La Roe, Brown & Winn. Our firm has the same difficulty which other law firms presumably must have under the act in making reports which will not be misleading. The facts as to the work of the members of our firm are as follows: I am counsel for Eastern Meat Packers Association, which was formed primarily not to influence legislation, but to advance generally the interests of its members. The association has some 30 members, located in the Northeastern States. The association's primary purpose is to look after the interests of its members by scheduling meetings, keeping them informed as to their liability under the Packers and Stockyards Act, and other laws; aiding members as to transportation and similar purposes; handling their subsidy claims, if any, against the Government; and representing the association in any legislation that may affect the membership. The only office in which I work for the association is my own law office which represents so many other clients and has so much other work that it would be impossible to make a segregation. My annual salary as counsel is $6,000, which goes to the law firm. The work of our firm for Eastern Meat Packers Association parallels the work which we do for National Independent Meat Packers Association. A quarterly report covering our work for National Independent Meat Packers Association has been filed. The interest of the members of Eastern Meat Packers Association is in practically all respects the same as the interest of the members of NIMPA. Work of a legislative nature done for members of NIMPA inures to the benefit of members of Eastern Meat Packers Association, many of which are also members of the national organization. In the report filed for NIMPA, I described the work of our firm for the meat packers as quoted below. These figures include time spent and work done also for members of Eastern Meat Packers Association. I estimate that 20 percent of the time of one of my partners, Arthur L. Winn, Jr., is spent in helping me with association work and that only 5 percent of this time is on legislative matters. I estimate that the percentage of my whole time which is devoted to legislative work is less than 4 percent. I estimate that 20 percent of the time of two secretaries is devoted to association work and that only 4 percent of this is devoted to legislative work, probably less. As to the telephone, telegraph, and other like overhead in the office, I estimate that not over 1 percent is devoted to legislative work. In other words, we are a law office and any legislative work is simply incidental. The salaries of my two secretaries combined are $6,768. I should think that it would be fair to allocate 1½ percent of our office overhead to legislative work. Our office rent is $357.20 per month. Our total overhead for the first quarter including rent was $2,262.88, of which not more than $33.94 can fairly be assigned to legislative work for the association. Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Moerman does any legislative work for National Independent Meat Packers Association. This is also true as to Eastern Meat Packers Association. Neither Mr. Winn nor I have spent any money for lobbying during the period covered by this report, except taxi fare occasionally to and from the Capitol and less than $100 for special stenographic service, stationery, and postage. We receive no gifts for lobbying and do no entertaining for lobbying. We employ no person for lobbying and pay no gratuities and make no gifts for such purpose. The figures $1,500 and $98.28, shown under sections D and E of the report do not represent sums received or spent in legislative work and must not be so used.

A. R. R. Laugherty, legislative representative, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Employees' Department, AFL, room 1308, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378, to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $750; (7) $2,250.

A. William V. Lavelle, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant legislative director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of labor organizations, and United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., an affiliated union of the CIO.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) We have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publication as above described. Any such publications issued by the CIO are listed on its report.

D. (5) $1,750, salary received; (6) $1,713.25, expenses; (7) $3,463.25.

E. (7) $1,713.25; (9) $1,713.25; (15) $1,713.25.

A. John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. See Report of American Trucking Associations, Inc.

D. (5) $5,625, 12 percent of time ($675 of salary) devoted to legislation, as reported by American Trucking Associations, Inc.; (7) $5,625.

E. (7) $11.30; (15) $11.30; (16) No item of $10 or more expended; above expenses are for lunches and taxicab fares.

A. Joseph S. Lawrence, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and practice medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational bulletin (multilith); (b) 4,500 copies; (c) irregular intervals; (d) Washington office, AMA.

D. (5) $4,792.59; (7) $4,792.59; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,042.59; (9) $1,042.59; (15) $1,042.59.

A. Alvis Layne, Jr., an employee of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; the firm, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, is retained by Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. The registrant is an employee of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent and is paid a salary as such employee; the duties of the registrant as such employee are to represent clients of the firm in connection with a number of matters, including litigation and other representation; no segregation of the salary paid to the registrant is made by Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent on account of any work done for the Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue to October 3, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 2945 and Senate bill 1103.

E. Any information called for by section E, items 1 through 11, or loans, items 12–14, or item 15, are paid direct by the employer of registrant, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, a law firm, which is in turn reimbursed by the Associated Third Class Mail Users; these will be reflected in the report of Mr. Wendell Berge, a member of the firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent.

A. Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; public relations; registrant disclaims that Public Law 601 has any application to it but is filing this form in the event that the act may be deemed to be applicable to it.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y., a group of companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba, stockholders of which are predominantly United States citizens, formed to assure a continuing supply of sugar for the American consumer at a reasonable price by maintaining an adequate flow of Cuban sugar into the United States market, and to demonstrate the value of a close relationship between the United States and Cuba in promoting trade betwen the two countries.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General; legislation affecting the importation by the United States of sugar produced in Cuba, Sugar Act of 1948, Trade Agreements Act, tariff acts.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin of United States Cuban Sugar Council for January 1950; (b) 45,000 copies; (c) January 1950; (d) J. C. Dillon Co., Inc., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) News article based on Council's Bulletin; (b) 1,400 copies; (c) February 3, 1950; (d) multilithed by Select Multigraphing Service, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (3) (a) Statement to Committee for Reciprocity Information; (b) 165 copies; (c) January 18, 1950; (d) mimeographed by Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $5,749.78; (6) $1,473.06; (7) $7,223.04; (13) Yes; (14) $3,750, United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y., fee for 3 months at the rate of $15,000 per year (item 5); $1,999.98, United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y., salary of council secretary for three months of January, February, and March 1950 (item 5); $1,473.06, United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y., for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in January, February, and March 1950 (item 6); $7,223.04, total.

E. (4) $1,269.21; (5) $119.97; (6) $26.18; (8) $57.70; (9) $1,473.06; (16) $115.22, January, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for mimeographing and collating reports, statements, drafts and material for Bulletin, and memoranda for Council members (item 5); $53.10, January, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for messenger service, press clippings, postage, typewriting, newspapers and magizines (item 5); $7.88, January, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for telephone and telegraph (item 6); $1,068.28, February, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred in maintenance of mailing lists and supervision of addressing and mailing releases and January issue of council's Bulletin, multilithing 1,400 releases, enclosing with copies of Council's January Bulletin, addressing 1,400 envelopes and addressing and mailing 39,846 copies of January Bulletin, including postage, mimeographing and collating reports, statements, drafts and material for bulletin, and memoranda for council members (item 4); $38.66, February, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for messenger service, press clippings, postage, typewriting, newspapers and magazines (item 5); $10.57, February, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for telephone and telegraph (item 6); $20.16, February 6, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Inc., 27 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., for newspaper clippings pertaining to the sugar industry (item 8); $85.71, March, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for mimeographing and collating reports, statements, drafts and material for Bulletin, and memoranda for Council members (item 4); $28.21, March, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for messenger service, press clippings, postage, typewriting, newspapers and magazines (item 5); $7.73, March, Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for expenses incurred for telephone and telegraph (item 6); $17.46, March 2, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Inc., 27 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., for newspaper clippings pertaining to the sugar industry (item 8); $20.08, April 5, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Inc., 27 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., for newspaper clippings received during the month of March pertaining to the sugar industry (item 8); $1,473.06, total.

A. Clarence F. Lea, director of governmental relations, Transportation Association of America, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. See report of TAA.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to be continued permanently.

C. (2) I am interested in all legislation having anything to do with transportation including pending bills before the House and Senate.

C. (3) See report of TAA.

D. Retainer fee for period January 1 to March 31, 1950, $1,500; expense accounts, $91.91; $1,591.91, total.

E. Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment, $91.91.

A. James R. Lee, 731 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Interest to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Concerned with any legislation affecting members of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, particularly elimination of wartime manufacturers' excise tax.

C. (3) None, other than office prepared bulletins of information on progress of legislation dealing with excise taxes.

D. (5) $1,673; (7) $1,673.

E. (2) $164.44; (5) $160; (6) $93.05; (7) $81; (8) $50.50; (9) $548.99; (15) $548.99.

A. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, R. B. Marston, director, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite; may be materially affected by the enactment of legislation relating to public education.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education; primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, 7160, 1551.

C. (3) (a) Legislative News, information; (b) approximately 14,000 copies each issue; (c) January 11, 19, February 3, 13, 21, March 7, 21.

C. (3) (a) They Say; (b) 10,200 copies; information, Federal aid resolutions national organizations.

C. (3) (a) Reprints, etc.; see memorandum on E (16). In addition, articles casually appear from time to time in regular educational publications.

D. (6) $25,582.28 (an allocation received from the NEA, see E); (7) $25,582.28.

E. (2) $4,648.13; (4) $6,801.64; (5) $1,110.10; (6) $329.85; (7) $12,692.56; (9) $25,582.28; (16) (A) Materials: $35.45, January 26, Colortone Press, 2004 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprinting of NEA Journal article entitled "Roadblock to Federal Aid"; $352, February 18, Sauls Lithographic Co.,

1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprint of address before the American Council on Education—"Education in the Congress"; $298, March 16, Judd & Detweiler, Eckington Place and Florida Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., reprint bulletin entitled "The Facts on Federal Aid for Schools"; $112, March 20, Sauls Lithographic Co., 1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., Senate committee report on S. 246; $194, March 20, Sauls Lithographic Co., 1731 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprinting of resolutions of lay organizations entitled "They Say About Federal Aid to Education"; $310, March 20, Federal Lithograph Co., 6011 Blair Road NW., Washington, D. C., reprint NEA News, volume 3, No. 13; $241, March 20, Darby Printing Co., 2414 Douglas Street NE., Washington, D. C., reprint of bulletin entitled "One Hundred and Sixty Years of Federal Aid to Education"; $150, March 23, Walton & Hoke, Inc., 1417 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C., preliminary work on folder entitled "The Truth About Federal Aid to Education"; $1.668.39, January 1–March 21, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., multilithing and mailing seven issues of Legislative News, all work done in NEA multigraph room, with all costs charged to the legislative-Federal relations division, except an item of $72.70 for negatives and places made by the Lithograph Photo Services, 713 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; total $3,360.84.

(B) The legislative-Federal relations division cooperated in a series of conferences and interviews during the first calendar quarter in which the following persons interested in the furtherance of Federal aid to education made incidental trips to Washington or to conferences outside Washington. The expenses listed below represent the cost of transportation, hotel, and meals for single trips. In no case do the items constitute wages, salaries, fees, or commissions; $109.06, February 2–9, John E. Osgood, 2840 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; $106.18, February 7–10, W. C. Britt, Snellville, Ga.; $97.75, February 2–8, Evelyn Casey, 1018 Seventeenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.; $138.99, February 3–7, George W. Gore, Jr., A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.; $78.28, February 1–3, E. R. Crow, Sumter, S. C.; $62.63, February 2–3, D. V. Skala, Lawrence Park Junior High School, Erie, Pa.; $117.07, February 1–8, E. S. Simmonds, Morristown Community High School, Morristown, Ill.; $131.95; February 2–7, Evart W. Ardis, Inkster, Mich.; $91.94, February 1–7, Albert E. Gower, Ross County Schools, Chillicothe, Ohio; $67.12, February 2–10, L. W. Perkins, 102 Chestnut Street, Narberth, Pa.; $69.51, February 12–16, Miley Cottrill, Londonderry, Ohio; $161.56, February 1–7, Eugene W. Owen, Canton, Ga.; $88.75, February 4–10, Richard Van Hoose, 218 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.; $45.20, February 7–9, C. B. Kleinfelter, Junior High School No. 1, Trenton, N. J.; $167.13, February 1–9, Inks Franklin, Missouri State Teachers Association, Columbia, Mo.; $325.20, February 13–22, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; $142.73, February 1–9, J. F. Wellemeyer, Junior College, 824 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.; $147.70, February 9–11, Evelyn Casey, 1018 Seventeenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.; $195.53, February 2–10, S. M. Wilcoxson, 1006 North Hobson, Shawnee, Okla.; $274.33, February 1–9, Robert H. Wyatt, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.; $74.88, February 21–24, W. J. Andrews, Toccoa, Ga.; $27.52, February 21–25, David H. Stewart, Dormont, Pa.; $134.62, February 21–March 3, John E. Osgood, 2840 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; $78.41, February 28–March 3, W. J. Andrews, Toccoa, Ga.; $24.16, February 26–March 3, David H. Stewart, Dormont, Pa.; $32.50, March 2–5, Albert E. Gower, Ross County Schools, Chillicothe, Ohio; $74.81, March 13–15, W. J. Andrews, Toccoa, Ga.; $35.44, February 28–March 3, L. W. Perkins, 102 Chestnut Street, Narberth, Pa.; $22, February 28–March 2, Robert R. Stillwell, Union Scioto School, Rt. 1, Chillicothe, Ohio.; $190.94, February 20–March 3, Frank E. Bass, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.; $286.81, February 18–March 5, F. E. Willingham, 304 East Park, Tecumseh, Okla.; $178.34, February 22–March 1, W. V. Cheek, Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.; $176.95, February 20–25, Cleda M. Kellogg, 519 Florence Avenue, Peoria, Ill.;$17.44, February 28–March 1, H. T. Darst, route 7, Chillicother, Ohio; $375.01, February 12–17, Lionel DeSilva, California Teachers Association, 612 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; $366.83, February 25–March 10, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; $14.96, February 28–March 1, William R. Stover, Pennsauken, N. J.; $18.99, February 28–March 2, R. A. Francis, Kingston, Ohio; $128.41, February 14–17, W. H. Carruthers, Murphysboro, Ill.; $189.72, February 15–25, D. R. Lidikay, Trego Community High School, Wakeeney, Kans.; $47.93, February 20–23, Florence H. Price, New Jersey Education Association, 200 Stacy-Trent Hotel, Trenton, N. J.; $95.70, February 20–26, N. P. Blatt, New Lexington, Ohio; $118.77, February 22–28, Evelyn Casey, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1018 Seventeenth Avenue SE.; $68.99, February 15–24, L. W. Perkins, 102 Chestnut Street, Narbeth, Pa.; $133, February 15–24, Eugene McKelvey, Westmoreland County Schools, Greensburg, Pa.; $79.50, February 2–10, Eugene McKelvey, Westmoreland County Schools, Greensburg, Pa.; $179.86, February 21–March 3, Robert H. Wyatt, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.; $58.99, March 8–9, H. T. Darst, route 7, Chillicothe, Ohio; $140.72, March 12–15, J. F. Wellemeyer, Junior College, Kansas City, Kans.; $103.47, March 12–15, Emmett E. Cockrum, box 445, Pekin, Ill.; $45.70, March 23–25, Lionel DeSilva, California Teachers Association, 612 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; $133.93, March 12–14, Cleda M. Kellogg, 519 Florence Avenue, Peoria, Ill.; $258.50, February 23–March 3, Evelyn A. Casey, 1018 Seventeenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.; $352.83, March 11–12, James A. Walker, Oklahoma Education Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $111.68, February 27–March 3, W. S. Milburn, 4523 Southern Parkway, Louisville, Ky.; $84.14, March 9–10, Claude Purcell, State Office, Atlanta, Ga.; $60.58, March 11–18, Richard Duty, Tishomingo, Okla.; $36,53, March 6–12, Richard Van Hoose, 218 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.; $92.78, March 13–15, Sam V. Noe, Halleck Hall, 120 West Lee Street, Louisville, Ky.; $26.93, March 7–9, L. W. Perkins, 102 Chestnut Street, Narberth, Pa.; $12.40, March 13–16, Ralph L. McFarland, Bourneville, Ohio; $19.50, March 6–15, Albert E. Gower, Ross County Schools, Chillicothe, Ohio; $77.42, March 6–15, Miley Cottrill, Londonderry, Ohio; $199.89, February 27–March 16, Eugene McKelvey, Westmoreland County Schools, Greensburg, Pa.; $76.55, March 12–14, D. V. Skala, Lawrence Park Junior High School, Erie, Pa.; $76.11, March 13–15, John E. Osgood, 2840 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; $120.33, March 13–16, Edward M. Caldwell, South Salem, Ohio; $177.08, March 12–16, Frank E. Bass, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue N., Nashville, Tenn.; $219.55, March 12–15, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; $219.15, March 13–15, Evelyn Casey, 1018 Seventeenth Avenue SE, Minneapolis, Minn.; $33.45, March 12–15, Hamilton H. Robichand, 25720 Penn Avenue, Inkster, Mich.; $29.35, March 12–15, Donald C. Baldwin, 23270 East River Road, Grosse Isle, Mich.; $162.12, March 12–14, M. G. Burdick, 26440 Puritan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $68.33, March 12–15, Ralph S. Christen, 5255 South Clarendon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $105.16, March 7–9, Robert H. Wyatt, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.; $53.88, March 11–17, J. J. Ragland, Wetumka, Okla.; $360.29, December 12–21, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; $51.88, December 13–21, Robert H. Wyatt, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.; $35.29, December 14–16, David H. Stewart, Dormont, Pa.; $6.93, September 19–December 10, L. W. Perkins, 102 Chestnut Street, Narberth, Pa.; $292.83, February 13–25, Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $701.19, February 1–March 15, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $402.88, January 17–23, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; $412.30, February 27–March 5, Glenn Snow, Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah; $43.63, January 26–27, Frank E. Bass, Tennessee Education Association, 321 Seventh Avenue N., Nashville, Tenn.; $151.86, February 7–10, D. H. Stewart, Dormont, Pa.; $23.25, March 5–9, Glenn Snow, Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah; $43.45, February 27–March 5, Glenn Snow, Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah; $68.88, December 20, Hotel Freeport, Freeport, Ill.; $105.82, December 14, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio; $76.68, December 21, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; $109.11, December 14–15, Lawrence Hotel, Erie, Pa.; $116.56, December 15, The Penn-Albert, Greensburg, Pa.; $100, December 16, Valley Forge Hotel, Norristown, Pa.; $11.00, December 18, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1.75, December 14–15, Lawrence Hotel, Erie, Pa.; $126.27, December 18–20, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.; $12,-236.45, total.

(C) Expenses incurred during the first quarter by staff members of the legislative-Federal relations division for transportation, telephone, and the like, believed to be chargeable to legislative service: $141.12, R. B. Marston; $86.40, Ernest Giddings; $69.62, Boyd Comstock; $158.97, Moss H. Kendrix; $456.11, total.

(D) Salaries of professional staff members of the legislative-Federal relations division during the first calendar quarter (does not include secretarial help): R. B. Marston, total salary, $2,220; percent estimated for legislative service, 75 percent; amount for legislative service, $1,665; Ernest Giddings, total salary, $1,507.50; percent estimated for legislative service, 75 percent; amount for legislative service, $1,130.63; Boyd Comstock, total salary, $1,320; percent estimated for legislative service, 75 percent; amount for legislative service, $990; Moss H. Kendrix, total salary, $1,200; percent estimated for legislative service, 50 percent; amount for legislative service, $600; Mary Titus, total salary, $1,312.50; percent estimated for legislative service, 20 percent; amount for legislative service $262.50; $4.648.13, total.

A. Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex.; nature of business, speaker before trade and civic organizations on tax equality.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; nature of business, that of a business league organized to promote the interests for the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Legislation relating to corporate income taxation. Specifically interested in H. R. 5064 and the legislation now being drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

D. (5) $1,300; (7) $1,500; (13) No.

E. (4) $9.10; (5) $20.00; (6) $74.60; (7) $335.01; (8) $78.05; (9) $531.76; (15) $531.76.

A. George B. Lester, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; partner in law firm of Oliver & Donnally.

B. Legal services rendered to National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; approximately 5 percent of work done on behalf of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks was for purposes mentioned in the Lobbying Act.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing; specific legislative interests, middle income housing bill, S. 2246, H. R. 7902; FDIC bill, S. 2822; tax revision hearings before House Ways and Means Committee.

D (5) $93.75; (7) $93.75.

E. (7) $125.08; (9) $125.08; (15) $125.08.

A. Herman M. Levy, 152 Temple Street, New Haven 10, Conn.; attorney at law.

B. Theatre Owners of America, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; a theater owners' and operators' trade association.

C. (1) Elected general counsel, October 1, 1949 to September 30, 1950.

C. (2) Legislation adversely affecting the motion-picture industry.

D. No contributions, loans, gifts, or any other form of compensation has been paid to or received by Herman M. Levy, general counsel of the Theatre Owners of America, Inc., except his annual retainer, in connection with legislative interests and other duties.

A. C. Huffman Lewis, 1525 Slattery Building, Shreveport, La., attorney at law.

B. United Gas Pipe Line Co., United Gas Building, Shreveport, La.; Union Producing Co., United Gas Building, Shreveport, La.

C. (1) No further legislative interests.

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Natural Gas Act.

D. (13) No.

E. For answer to D and E, see following affidavit:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Caddo, ss:

Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for said parish and State, C. Huffman Lewis, a resident of said parish and State, who being by me, notary, first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Affiant is a duly qualified and practicing attorney at law and is one of the two senior partners of the law firm of Wilkinson, Lewis & Wilkinson, address fifteenth floor, Slattery Building, Shreveport, La., and for the first quarter of 1950 owned 50 percent interest in said firm.

Said law firm has been employed by United Gas Pipe Line Co., and Union Producing Co., and predecessor companies for more than 25 years.

Each of said companies pay said law firm a retainer of $750 per month, which is credited against quarterly bills at the end of each quarter where the total compensation is based upon the total amount of work done for each of said companies.

From one to six attorneys of said law firm are doing work continually for each of said companies. The nature of the work is general law work.

Affiant has done no lobbying work for United Gas Pipe Line Co., but did, as counsel for Union Producing Co., testify before the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 17 to June 8, 1949, relative proposed amendments to the Natural Gas Act, and particularly S. 1498. See page 461 and following of the record of the hearings of the Senate subcommittee.

During the first quarter of 1950, the total amount of work done by C. Huffman Lewis for Union Producing Co. was approximately 80 hours, of which about 70 hours was for general legal work and research, and the balance for discussions in connection with proposed amendments to the Natural Gas Act.

For the first quarter of 1950, it is estimated that said law firm will be paid approximately $1,600 for all services rendered by the said Lewis as aforesaid, which amount will be kept and retained by said law firm and divided in the same manner as other legal fees. The total expense accounts of C. Huffman Lewis for said period for Union Producing Co. amounted to the sum of $371.06, which included individual, personal traveling expenses, and nothing else, except in addition to said expenses, Union Producing Co. provided airplane and rail transportation in most instances. The said law firm paid the said Lewis the said amount of expenses, and was reimbursed by Union Producing Co.

No other member of said law firm has done any so-called lobbying work for either of said companies.

C. HUFFMAN LEWIS.

Sworn to before me this the 18th day of April, 1950.

[SEAL] HALLIE MILLS.

A. John R. Lewis, 1108 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; petroleum business.

C. (1) My interest is solely in seeking information regarding all matters pertaining to the oil industry and reporting to my employer.

NOTE.—The undersigned has neither received nor expended any money during the calendar quarter January 1, 1950, through March 31, 1950, for purposes defined in section 307 (a) (b) of Public Law 610; my activities have consisted wholly of the maintenance of an information service for my company.

A. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit, educational peace organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as the ECA bill, the convention to ratify the genocide convention, the DP bill, military training and service legislation, legislation affecting war crimes procedure, proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties, point 4 bills, Senator Tydings' disarmament resolution (S. Res. 236); Representative Walter's resolution to help the expellees (H. Con. Res. 188) postage subsidies for relief packages, manpower registration legislation; amending the Trading with the Enemy Act, to give the effect of a peace treaty with Germany and with Japan; bills for educational exchange.

D. (5) $1,418.86; (7) $1,418.86; (13) No.

E. (7) $218.86; (9) $218.86.

A. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; nonprofit, nonstock membership association of life insurance policyholders.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of the proceeds of life insurance as it relates to Federal policies or measures deemed to be inflationary in character; (a) omnibus appropriation bill.

C. (3) (a) Per sample attached hereto,[3] (b) 300,000; (c) February 13, 1950, through March 31, 1950; (d) Process Printing Co., New York, N. Y.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. (1) $2.95; (2) $10,341.34; (6) $5,813.84; (7) $16,158.13; (10) $335; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Iammot duPont, DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.; $1,000 total.

E. (2) $1,822.01; (4) $1,115.48; (5) $666.23; (6) $22.49; (7) $1,868.14; (8) $2,078.42; (9) $7,572.77; (16) $20.79, January 6, A. E. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $20.79, January 13, A. E. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $20.79, January 20, A. E. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $20.79, January 27, A. E. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $20.79, February 3, A. E. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $45.50, February 10, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $43.60, February 10, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $39.06, February 10, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, February 10, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $6.28, February 10, Juliette Miller, 200 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y., clerical salary; $6.69, February 10, Clara Martin, 488 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y., clerical salary; $6.69, February 10, Anna Hornett, 218 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $6.69, February 10, Sopha Stanley, 220 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y., clerical salary; $37.16, February 17, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $31.49, February 17, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $18.58, February 17, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, February 17, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $15.17, February 17, Commerce Photoprint Corp., 233 Broadway, New York City, photostats; $17.43, February 20, Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 John Street, New York, N. Y., travel expenses; $23.62, February 24, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, February 24, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $10.33, March 1, Commerce Photoprint Co., 233 Broadway, New York City, photoprints; $39.06, March 3, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, March 3, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $714.40, March 3, Postmaster, New York, N. Y., postage; $1,007.50, March 9, Robert E. Smith, 2 Horatio Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $200.68, March 9, Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 John Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $45.50, March 10, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $43.60, March 10, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $31.49, March 10, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, March 10, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $6.69, March 10, Ella Ryder, 2150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $45.50, March 17, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $43.60, March 17, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $39.06, March 17, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, March 17, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $6.69, March 17, Ella Ryder, 2150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $2, March 20, David Roselimsky, 149 Broome Street, New York, N. Y., cartage; $37.16, March 24, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $43.60, March 24, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $31.49, March 24, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, March 24, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $10.20, March

24, A. C. Desk Co., 63 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., furniture repair; $6.69, March 27, Ella Ryder, 2150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $3, March 28, David Rosalimsky, 149 Broome Street, New York, N. Y., cartage; $45.50, March 31, Ruth Zebrower, 1518 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $43.60, March 31, Rose Hollup, 1029 Hall Place, Bronx, N. Y., clerical salary; $39.06, March 31, Eva Rosenbaum, 902 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; $20.79, March 31, A. Solanas, 1301 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., clerical salary; $13.29, March 31, Ella Ryder, 2150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., clerical salary; 81 cents, March 31, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y., service charge; $200, January 4, 116 Realty Corp., 116 Nassau Street, New York City, office rent.

$2.45, January 4, Tidewater Association Oil Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, travel expense; $3.03, January 5, Consolidated Electric Meter Co., 151 West Fortieth Street, New York City, electric light and power; $5, January 7, United States News & World Report, Dayton, Ohio, subscription; $20.55, January 11, Gulf Oil Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York City, travel expense; $74.30, January 17, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, N .Y., withholding tax; $29.04, January 17, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York N. Y., social-security tax; $39.21, January 12, New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., unemployment insurance; $6.34, January 12, 116 Realty Corp., 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., electricity; $7.46, January 20, Esso Standard Oil Co., 378 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., travel expense; $2.95, January 30, New York State Tax Commission, Albany, N. Y., withholding tax; $14.05, January 30, Sun Oil Co., 53–02 Eleventh Street, Long Island City, N. Y., travel expense; $241.60, January 30, Robert E. Smith, 2 Horatio Street, New York, N. Y., salary; $14.17, January 31, Texas Co., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $20.40, January 31, Hotel Harrington, Washington, D. C., travel expense; $40.15, January 31, Hotel Sumter, Charleston, S. C., travel expense; $9.84, January 31, Hotel Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C., travel expense; $52.79, January 31, Hotel Admiral Semmes, Mobile, Ala., travel expense; $9.08, January 31, Hotel Roosevelt, Jacksonville, Fla., travel expense; $56.60, January 31, Hotel Wade Hampton, Columbus, S. C., travel expense; $8.07, January 31, Hotel Wicomico, Salisbury, Md., travel expense; $2.90, January 31, Hamilton National Bank, Washington, D. C., bank service charge; $200, February 1, 116 Realty Corp., 116 Nassau Street, New York City, rent; $20.30, February 1, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 1 Hanson Place, Bronx, N. Y., travel expense; $17.57, February 1, Shell Oil Co., 37–06 Eighty-second Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y., travel expense; $10.27, February 6, Gulf Oil Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $5.95, February 6, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y., pamphlets; $8.67, February 7, Brentano's, 586 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., pamphlets; $51.85, February 14, Ambassador Letter Service, 11 Stone Street, New York City, mimeographing; $18, February 24, Kiplinger Washington Agency, Washington, D. C., subscription; $23.09, February 25, Ambassador Letter Service, 11 Stone Street, New York City, typed letters; $241.60, February 28, Robert E. Smith, 2 Horatio Street, New York City, salary; $22.69, March 1, Texas Co., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $200, March 1, 116 Realty Corp., 116 Nassau Street, New York City, rent; $2.30, March 1, Shell Oil Co., 37–06 Eighty-second Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y., travel expense; $5.20, March 2, Gulf Oil Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York City, travel expense; $25, March 6, St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Tex., travel expense; $1,932.92, March 9, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, N. Y., income tax; $1.64, March 9, Commercial Controls Corp., Rochester, N. Y., ink; $3.81, March 9, Consolidated Electric Meter Co., 151 West Fortieth Street, New York City, electric light; $4, March 9, Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, business almanac; $134.05, March 11, Ambassador Letter Service, 11 Stone Street, New York City, typed letters; $40.96, March 11, Hobson Miller Paper, 280 Lafayette Street, New York City, paper; $16.77, March 14, Ambassador Letter Service, 11 Stone Street, New York City, typed letters; $73.44, March 16, Standard & Poors, 345 Hudson St., New York City, corporation directory; $3.33, March 22, Esso Standard Oil Co., Boston, Mass., travel expense; $10.08, March 22, Commercial Controls, Rochester, N. Y., postage meter rental; $11.22, March 24, Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., 2 Park Avenue, New York City, typewriter ribbons; $5, March 27, American Motor Hotel Association, San Antonio, Tex., guide book; $22.49, March 27, Western Union, 60 Hudson Street, New York City, telegrams; $71.61, March 29, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo., travel expense; $241.60, March 31, Robert E. Smith, 2 Horatio Street, New York City, salary; $54.25, March 31, Hotel Atlantic, Chicago, Ill., travel expense; $30.20, March 31, Hotel St. Anthony, San Antonio, Tex., travel expense; $19.20, March 31, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex., travel expense; $35.20, March 31, Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., travel expense; $69.80, March 31, Hotel Baker, Dallas, Tex., travel expense; $7,572.77, total.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; L. Blaine Liljenquist serves as Washington representative of this trade association.

B. Mr. E. F. Forbes, Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. E. F. Forbes is the president and general manager of this trade association.

C. (1) The association's legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation affecting the livestock and meat packing industries; during the first quarter of 1950 I supported H. R. 4538, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1948 by adding thereto a new section to establish an average parity price for fats and oils and to aid in maintaining such parity price to producers; I also worked for an amendment to H. R. 7786, the appropriation bill, which would restrict the Department of the Army in making offshore purchases of meat for United States troops.

D. (5) $2,156.25; (6) $1,813.92; (7) $3,970.17; (13) No.

E. (2) $29.94; (7) $21.70; (9) $51.64; (15) $51.64; (16) $29.94, first quarter 1950, Grace Keenahan, public stenographer, room 306, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John W. Lindsey, counsel, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a registered national securities association pursuant to section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue so long as S. 2408, known as the Frear bill, remains before the Congress.

C. (2) (a) The Frear bill, (b) 2408); (c) a proposed amendment to various sections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

C. (3) The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., periodically (two to three times a year) publishes a house organ of interest to members of the association which goes to all the approximately 2,750 members, their branch offices and some officers, partners and employees; the last such issue was published in March 1950 and 6,000 copies were printed; the Frear bill was commented upon and the statement of the association's representatives before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency was included; the name of the printer is Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $375; (7) $375.

E. (6) $0.88; (7) $62.08; (8) $10; (9) $72.96; (15) $72.96.

A. Linen Supply Association of America, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) The only legislative interest of this association was in the wage-hour amendment of 1949 enacted in 1949; no further legislative work is contemplated and no further lobby reports will be filed.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies; Mr. Robert G. Litschert, an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute; the amount stated in item (D) of the Form is the total salary registrant receives as an employee of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies; the preamble of its articles of assocation describes the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful"; thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of govern-

ment and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to, the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); reclamation acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237); for specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies see the document entitled "Opinions, Recommendations and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire, 1948," filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House by the National Association of Electric Companies; a similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions will be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate by the association when it is completed.

D. (5) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $25.67; (7) $511.88; (8) $101.55; (9) $639.10; (15) $639.10.

A. Norman M. Littell, attorney at law, 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Seventeen bands of Mission Indians of southern California; address, care of Adam Castillo, president, Mission Indian Federation, San Jacinto, Calif., under contract No. I-1-IND-42161, approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on February 18, 1949.

C. (1) Legislative interests and all legislation pertaining to the Mission Indians will continue through life of contract as attorney for the various bands.

C. (2) The recent legislation of interest was H. R. 7473 (introduced by Congressman McKINNON) and S. 3197 (introduced by Senator DOWNEY), both to extend the personal rights and duties of the Indians of California; also the Department of the Interior appropriations bill, making appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, H. R. 7786.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $42.82; (6) $62.36; (8) $13.82; (9) $119; (12) $616.57 in reimbursable expenses, $5,000 as fees under contract, total $5,616.57.

A. Norman M. Littell, attorney at law, 1422 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Navajo Tribe of Indians, residing in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado; address of the superintendent, Window Rock, Ariz.

C. (1) Legislative interests and all legislation pertaining to the Navajos will continue through life of contract as tribal attorney. However, since the passage of the Navajo rehabilitation bill (S. 2734), no further interest is anticipated in this Congress.

C. (2) The recent legislation of interest was S. 2734, a bill for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians, and the Department of the Interior appropriations bill.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $621.75; (6) $19.40; (8) $12.96; (9) $654.11; (12) $714.76 (from previous quarter not reimbursed yet, $60.65); (14) $1,054.94; (15) $654.11.

A. Walter J. Little, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., attorney at law.

B. Southern Pacific Co., Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; the Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the railroads; (a) railroad communications bill; (b) H. R. 378.

D. (5) $1,244.46; (7) $1,244.46; (13) no.

E. (6) $28.75; (7) $523.52; (8) $48.35; (9) $600.62; (15) $600.62; (16) $116.61, January 20, Union Pacific Railroad, Los Angeles, transportation and pullman to Washington, D. C.; $75.89, January 28–29, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals; $30.57, January 29, Mrs. K's Toll House, Washington, D. C., meals; $175.32, January 23–31, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., meals and lodging; $23.98, January 31, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation and pullman to Chicago, Ill.; $20.33, February 1, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., meals; $46.17, February 1, Union Pacific Railroad, Chicago, transportation and pullman to Los Angeles; $32.85, January 20–23 and January 31–February 3, dining cars between Los Angeles and Washington, D. C., meals; $521.72, total.

A. John M. Littlepage, 832 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; manufacture and sale of tobacco products.

C. (1) Registrant is a partner in the law firm of Littlepage & Littlepage which has been receiving for a number of years an annual retainer from the American Tobacco Co. in the amount of $18,000 per annum for a variety of professional services rendered. Neither the registrant nor his law firm will receive compensation in addition to the annual retainer for any activities with respect to legislation covered by the act. Any activities which may be performed will be occasional and incidental, and will comprise only a small part of registrant's duties. No amount of the retainer is allocated to any such activities; the firm of Littlepage & Littlepage will be reimbursed by the American Tobacco Co. for any actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by any member or associate of the firm for the usual actual disbursements customary in legal work.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, and specifically H. R. 2016.

D. (5) See answer to C; (13) no.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 643 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., attorney at law, executive secretary and associate counsel for Committee for Pipe Line Companies.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Box 1349, Tulsa, Okla.; unincorporated organization whose function is to act for petroleum pipeline companies that are subject to the act to regulate interstate commerce, in regard to matters in which cooperative action is desirable.

C. (1) Uncertain.

C. (2) Committee for Pipe Line Companies is opposed to divorcement of pipelines and specifically to S. 571, which, if enacted, would require such divorcement; no action, in the nature of public hearings or otherwise, has been taken since S. 571 was introduced; I have, therefore, not taken any action in connection with legislation, during the period covered by this report.

D. (14) I am executive secretary and associate counsel for the Committee for Pipe Line Companies, which was organized to represent and act for interstate petroleum pipeline companies, most of which are subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; the form, to which this is attached, states that the committee is opposed to enactment of S. 571, but that no action has been taken by the committee or myself, during the period covered by this report, in connection with that bill; therefore, no service has been rendered by me which falls within the terms of the Lobbying Act, although I have kept the committee informed from time to time of the status of S. 571; the amount of my time devoted to that purpose has been so negligible, that I feel justified in reporting that none of my salary, which totaled $3,750 for all my services during the period involved, should be attributed to services covered by the Lobbying Act.

A. F. S. Lodge, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant to the president.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $25; (7) $25.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, 429 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 429 Continental Building, Fifteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; veterans' organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely during tenure of office as national secretary, Fleet Reserve Association.

C. (2) Representative on naval personnel and veterans' legislation: (a) Career Compensation Act of 1949, Naval Reserve Act of 1938; (b) H. R. 6336, S. 2351, dual compensation; H. R. 2378, to prevent retroactive checkage; House of Representatives Armed Services Committee investigation of military hospitals' curtailment.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 1216 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation having relation to World War I claims.

D. (13) No.

A. Richard H. Love, 312 Denrike Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Judge Advocates Association, 312 Denrike Building, Washington, D. C.; national

professional organization of persons interested in military law.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) Legislation affecting military justice; the functions, administration, and operation of the legal departments of the Armed Forces and agencies related to National Security: (a) Uniform Code of Military Justice; (b) H. R. 4080; (c) Public Law 759, title II, Eightieth Congress, second session.

C. (3) (a) Judge Advocate Journal, legal periodical for military lawyers; (b) 2,200; (c) January 1950; (d) Nonpareil Press.

D. (5) $850; (7) $850; (13) no.

E. (2) $362; (4) $133.40; (5) $169.02; (6) $27.18; (7) $27.50; (8) $43.15; (9) $762.25; (15) $762.25.

A. Rufus M. Lovelady, care of AFGE, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., a labor union of Federal employees; Lodge No. 14, AFGE, Box 1703, Balboa, C. Z., a constituent lodge of this labor union.

C. (1) Until approximately June 30, 1950.

C. (2) Of general interest are such as retirement, leave, compensation, and any other legislation affecting Federal employees. I am to support beneficial legislation; oppose that which adversely affects employees.

D. (5) $1,359.90; (7) $1,359.90 (American Federation of Government Employees, $681.95; Lodge No. 14, AFGE, $677.95).

E. (3) $22; (4) $26.25; (5) $20; (6) $7.17; (7) $438.80; (8) $111.81; (9) $626.03; (15) $623.03; (16) $732.39, January 27 through March 31, Mrs. R. M. Lovelady (wife), Box 173, Balboa Heights, C. Z., family expenses; $20 (estimated), February 2 through March 31, United States post offices, Washington, D. C., postage and envelopes; $40, January 27, Panama Line, 25 State Street, New York, N. Y., steamship fare from Canal Zone; $15.30, February 4, New Colonial Hotel, Fifteenth and M Streets, Washington, D. C., room rent; $190, February 2 through March 31, various restaurants in Washington, food; $76.38, February 4 through March 31, Mrs. F. H. Weimer, 1427 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., room rent; $12, February 4, Leon Co., 400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent for typewriter and file cabinets; $40.47, February 2 through March 31, Internal Revenue Department, withholding tax; total, $1,126.54.

A. James C. Lucas, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., retail trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time: Taxation, general revisions, excise tax relief, no specific bills; Hoover Commission recommendations, general principles, Reorganization plans Nos. 6 and 12 of 1950; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal-rate increases; social security, social security amendments (H. R. 6000), health insurance (S. 5, S. 1679), temporary disability insurance (H. R. 2893), unemployment compensation (H. R. 8059); labor, Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); trade practices, consumer protection, labeling, cotton labeling bill (S. 124), fiber labeling bill (S. 283), fur labeling bill (H. R. 5187), flammable fabrics bill (S. 403), Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68 et seq.).

C. (3) See report of employer, American Retail Federation.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) yes, salary from employer.

E. (7) $12.80; (9) $12.80; (15) $12.80.

A. Frank M. Ludwick, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. G. F. Heublein & Bro., Inc., Hartford, Conn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 7932.

A. Richard D. Lunn, 20 Elm Street, Auburn, Maine; consultant.

B. Colonial Airlines, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Registrant has no legislative interest and does not believe that his activities in connection with Colonial Airlines fall within the terms "attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" as used in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. However this registration is being filed because of the uncertain interpretation of that act.

A. A. L. Lynn, vice president, Island Creek Coal Co., Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va.

B. As above.

C. (1) Of a continuing nature.

C. (2) I am not employed to support or oppose specific legislation. I am interested generally in all legislation affecting the coal industry, such as taxes, transportation, government controls, government expenditures, hearings concerning monopolistic practices, hearings in re S. 2912, etc.

D. (5) $4,990; (7) $4,990; (13) no.

E. (7) $150; (9) $150; (15) all.

A. John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Agricultural appropriations, Commodity Credit Corporation, section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, cotton and wheat allotments, wheat marketing certificate program, peanut quotas, rice quotas and allotments, commercial corn-producing areas, marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco, potato-marketing quotas, sugar quotas, extension of Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, Economic Cooperation Administration, point 4 program, wheat prices under International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, agricultural credit, Rural Electrification Act amendment, Brucellosis, Government reorganization, rural roads, taxation, social security, education, postal rates, farm labor, rural housing, farm program.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for this information.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) no.

E. (7) $573; (9) $573; (15) $573; (16) $25.08, January 9, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., rail and pullman, Washington, D. C., to Jacksons Mill, W. Va., Keyser, W. Va., Washington, D. C.; $108.10, January 22, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C. to Memphis, Tenn., and return; $29.15, February 24, Capitol Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C. to Detroit, Mich.; $36.17, February 25, Capitol Airlines, Lansing, Mich., transportation, Lansing, Mich., to Washington, D. C.; $151.58, March 19, Eastern Airline, Washington, D. C., transportation, Washington, D. C., to New Orleans, La., and return; total $350.08.

A. A. E. Lyon, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Employer listed above.

C. (1) Indefinitely. Legislative activities are a minor part of my work and they are estimated to comprise not more than 20 percent of the total.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; H. R. 378 and S. 328, to amend section 25 of Interstate Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $600; (6) $145.28; (7) $745.28.

A. William D. McAdams, 815 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Whitaker & Baxter, 1 North LaSalle Building, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Public relations work only. No lobbying required. Chief interest is information about health matters, both legislative and governmental.

D. (5) $3,600; (7) $3,600.

E. (7) $1,583.33; (9) $1,583.33.

A. Jonas A. McBride, vice president, national legislative representative, 10 Independence Aveneue, Washington, D. C.; railroad labor organization representative.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; railroad labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, identical bills to amend the Railway Labor Act; S. 238 and H. R. 378, identical bills to amend section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act; and all other legislation of interest to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

D. (5) $2,499.99; (6) $1,055.59; (7) $3,,555.-58; (13) no.

A. John A. McCart, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative, AFGE.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; AFL Government employee union.

C.(1) Permanently.

C.(2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia Government employees.

D. (5) $1,038.30; (7) $1,038.30.

E. (7) $26.40; (9) $26.40; (15) $26.40.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, H. R. 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal barge lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, freight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, mail pay bill.

D. (5) $1,600 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation; (13) No.

E. (5) Towel service, publications, streetcars and taxicabs, office petty cash, $94.95. (8) $325.50 was expended by me as expense money during the first quarter of 1950 for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount, I also received $759.50 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) amounts stated in answer to No. 8 above have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. J. L. McCaskill, associate secretary, department of higher education, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Department of higher education, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) The department of higher education is interested in national legislation that directly relates to the operation of colleges and universities.

C. (2) The general legislative interests are identical with those mentioned in item No. 1.

Specifically the department has been interested in the following legislation during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress: (a) S. 2246 and H. R. 6070, providing long-term loans for college and university housing; S. 1453, grants-in-aid for construction and facilities in connection with health education; H. R. 6000, which includes extension of social-security benefits to employees of educational institutions; S. 247, which provides for the establishment of a National Science Foundation.

C. (3) The activities in connection with legislative interests include the collection of facts with regard to the status of legislation and the dissemination of information concerning status of legislation to the membership of the department of higher education. The dissemination of information is through two media. First, the monthly publication of the department entitled "College and University Bulletin," a copy of which is attached, and legislative memoranda to key members, which is sent to one person on each college and university campus who has been designated the key member of the department of higher education. Copy of legislative memoranda is attached.

D. The department of higher education is the college and university division of the National Education Association. No separate dues are charged for membership in the department of higher education. Any National Association member who is employed full-time in higher educational work is eligible for a membership in the department of higher education. The membership at the time of the filing of this report is approximately 16,000. The only receipts for the department of higher education are those budgeted in the general budget of the National Education Association. Since the legislative activities of the department are entirely incidental to the program, there is no separate budget for legislative items. No contributions of any kind are received for legislative or other purposes.

E. Since the legislative services are entirely incidental services, expenditures in this area cannot be broken down into the categories listed under section E. The quarterly salary of the person making this report is $1,750. Not more than $250 of this salary could be allocated for legislative purposes. The only other expenditure would include approximately $25 for cab fare and miscellaneous.

A. Bryson deHaas McCloskey, campaign manager, 1316 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. None. No payment made by any other person or firm or organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are planned to continue until the stated purposes have been accomplished.

C. (2) To support legislation requiring all philanthropies and nonprofit organizations to make yearly detailed reports of all funds they receive; to support legislation instigating an investigation of the methods employed by big business and their paid agents to prevent the manufacture of a low-priced auto for the people; to support legislation instigating an investigation of philanthropies as big business-controlled monopolies; to support legislation instigating an investigation of the United States Post Office Inspection Department as an agent of big business and its paid agents; to support legislation for investigations and action to protect small business.

C. (3) (a) tabloid newspaper, Publix Patriot; (b) 5,000; (c) June 1949; (d) Washington Printers. A copy of the first issue is on file attached to previous reports; publication on a monthly basis is to resume shortly.

D. (13) No.

E. (12) Twelve cents only expenditure during quarter; one letter and enclosures sent to President Truman.

A. Warren C. McClure, southwestern representative, Mississippi Valley Association, box 207, Camden, Ark.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; midcontinent association of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests.

C. (2) Legislation relating to soil conservation and flood control.

D. (5) $1,442.28.

E. (7) $75.

E. (16) Expenses, Warren C. McClure, of Camden, Ark., to Washington, D. C., and return to Camden, January 4–15, 1950: Railroad coach ticket and bus, Camden to Washington and return, $75.13; meals en route, dining car, Memphis and Tuscaloosa, Ala., $15.45; hotel, Memphis, Tuscaloosa, and El Dorado, Ark., $10.25; hotel, Washington, 4 days, $18.25; meals, Washington and guests, $18.05; taxi, and incidentals, $7.25; total, $144.38. Reimbursed by Mississippi Valley Association, $75; paid by Warren C. McClure, $69.38.

A. McDaniel & Ring, attorneys at law, 1038 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; Robert S. McDaniel, Daniel S. Ring.

B. Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers Association, United States Coast Guard.

C. (1) Our retainer is on an annual basis for general legal services which involves from time to time representation of the interests of the above client with respect to Federal legislation and this report is being made solely to prevent any technicality from ever being raised with respect to such matters. Our contract and retainer now is for the period of the calendar year 1950.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of our client involves all legislation affecting or tending to affect warrant and commissioned warrant officers of the United States Coast Guard.

C. (3) There are no publications involved.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

A. E. L. McDonald, 524 Governor Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. The Townsend Plan for National Insurance, 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136; S. 2181.

D. (5) $1,360.52; (7) $1,360.52.

E. (2) $1,360.52; (9) $1,360.52.

A. Rev. A. J. McFarland, field secretary, Christian Amendment Movement, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Legislative interests likely to continue all this year, perhaps longer.

C. (2) Seeking for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the bill is House Joint Resolution 181.

C. (3) The Christian Patriot, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans., is the organ of our movement; I have had nothing to do with publishing it.

D. (5) $750; (7) $750; (13) no.

E. (7) $736; (9) $736.

A. Richard McGough, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.; attorney.

B. Employers as listed in original registration, North Pacific Railway Co., et al.

C. (1) Employment indefinite. (See statement in original registration.)

C. (2) Legislation affecting transcontinental railroads operating in the State of Washington.

D. (5) $263.33; (6) $318.52; (7) $601.85.

E. (7) $318.52; (9) $318.52. (16) $34.67, January 19, 1950, Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Seattle, Wash., pullman fare; $37.38, January 31, 1950, C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Washington, D. C., pullman fare; $101.86, January 31, 1950, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C., hotel service; $173.91, total.

A. M. C. McKercher, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; a labor organization.

B. As in A above.

C. No legislative work performed during the quarter.

A. George F. McKiernan.

B. Geo. F. McKiernan & Co., 1056 West Van Buren, Chicago, Ill.; printer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation relating to postal rates and the postal service, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) None.

A. Royce B. McKinley, 604 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; counsel.

B. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, 725 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Agricultural legislation; legislation affecting grain trade in particular: (a) Agricultural Act of 1949 and other laws pertaining to agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation Charter, Economic Cooperation Administration, International Wheat Agreement, Commodity Exchange Authority, tax revision; (b) S. 1971, S. 2826, H. R. 6567, S. 1751, H. R. 7378.

C. (3) No publications other than contributions to weekly news letter published by employer with trade circulation—in part reports legislative developments.

D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200.

E. (8) $10; (9) $10.

A. Joseph V. McLaughlin, general auditor, 923 Chestnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. As general auditor of the Railway Express Agency, am devoting part of my time to two bills to readjust postal rates, i. e., H. R. 2945 and S. 1103; during past year have divided time between Washington and Chattanooga; regular salary as general auditor for full quarter, $3,000; on lobbying assignment intermittently, $1,000; no expenditures except personal for hotel, pullman, taxicabs, etc. For this quarter $737.39, for which I am reimbursed.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000.

E. (7) $737.39; (9) $737.39.

A. Robert E. McLaughlin, attorney at law, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of U. S. Storekeeper-Gaugers.

D. (5) $350; (7) $350.

A. W. H. McMains, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association representative.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1135 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; a trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the domestic distilling industry, specifically during the first quarter of 1950; H. R. 5486, a bill to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and S. 1847, a bill to prohibit transportation in Interstate Commerce advertisements of alcohol beverages.

D. Only a very minor portion of my time is devoted to activities covered under Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. No expenses have been authorized or incurred for the purposes listed under this act.

A. Robert W. McMillan, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; consultant.

B. Management Planning of Washington, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; business advisory corporation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Keeping employer informed of matters relating to Federal taxes and other measures generally affecting business organizations.

D. (5) $2,314.50; (7) $2,314.50.

E. (7) $136.95; (9) $136.95; (15) $136.95.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. See below under C. (2) for name and address of clients, American Optometric Association, Inc., et al.

C. (1) Legislative interests for the clients listed under C. (2) hereof will continue for an indefinite period.

C. (2) On behalf of the American Optometric Association, Inc., development fund, Wilmac Building, Minneapolis, Minn., the following bills: Social security bill, H. R. 6000,

bill to provide out-patient care for veterans, H. R. 5210, school health bill, S. 1411, aid to health education bill, S. 1453, all bills in connection with the health insurance program, all bills pertaining to the proposed Health Department for the Federal Government, and bill to amend the District of Columbia optometric law, H. R. 4237. On behalf of the District of Columbia Optometric Association, bill to amend the District of Columbia Optometric Law, H. R. 4237. On behalf of Ruth Obre Dubonnet, 26 East Sixty-third Street, New York City, bill to reacquire American citizenship, S. 2458. On behalf of Vera Sarah Keenan, Franton Court, Green Farms, Conn., bill to permit permanent residence in the United States, S. 2306.

D. (5) $2,850; (7) $2,850; (13) no.

E. (6) $6.45; (7) $90.70; (9) $97.15.

A. Lachlan Macleay, president, Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; midcontinent association of industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests.

C. Not over 10 percent of time devoted to matters relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement, the American merchant marine; soil conservation, flood control, regulation of domestic transportation.

D. (5) $4,250.

E. (7) $1,236.70; (16) the sums included in this report are total reimbursable expenses in connection with general work done for the Misissippi Valley Association by Lachlan Macleay in the performance of his duties as president of the association, all reimbursed by the association: January 4, 1950, Chicago to St. Louis, $29.36; January 9–15, 1950, St. Louis to Washington, D. C., Chicago, and return to St. Louis, $176.58; February 12–16, 1950, St. Louis to Washington, D. C., and return to St. Louis, $175.41; February 23–March 3, 1950, St. Louis to Chicago, Ill., Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., $308.18; March 4–18, 1950, New Orleans to Baton Rouge, to New Orleans, to Memphis, Tenn., and return to St. Louis, $283.38; March 21–31, 1950, St. Louis to Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., and return to St. Louis, $263.79; total, $1,236.70.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, executive assistant, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the steamship industry, including H. R. 5346, to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, S. 2786, long-range legislation; legislation for repeal of excise tax on transportation; H. R. 7786, Appropriation Act, 1951, United States Maritime Commission section.

D. (5) $1,050; (7) $1,050; (13) yes (employer).

E. (7) $99.03; (9) $99.03; (15) $99.03.

A. James B. Madaris, general chairman, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 220 South Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; labor organization.

C. I did not handle any legislative work in the first quarter of 1950.

A. Abe Lincoln Mahony,[5] 15 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Home Cooperative Insurance Association, 15 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Margie Sornson Malmberg, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of American Library Association.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.; professional organization of librarians.

C. (1) Interested throughout session.

C. (2) H. R. 874, library demonstration bill. Identical bills H. R. 1411 and 6059. S. 130 is identical to H. R. 874. Interested in H. R. 6000 as it affects librarians. Postal bills H. R. 2945 and S. 1103 as it affects libraries.

C. (3) ALA Washington Newsletter, 350 copies, 5 issues, mimeographed; 500 copies of Summary of Need, mimeographed.

E. (2) $1,600.

A. Walter E. Maloney, member of firm, Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of steamship associations; paid by the National Association of Stevedores, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with the current quarter.

C. (2) Supported passage of H. R. 858 and S. 336 until approval of H. R. 858 as Public Law 177, July 20, 1949.

D. (5) $5,000; Insert A–1955, in addition to the amount shown as payment for service, I also received from the named employer during the first calendar quarter of 1950, the sum of $2,642.60 as reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred on their behalf. These expenses were incurred in the early part of 1949 and the very small portion thereof attributable to my legislative work on behalf of the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., was included in my reports for the first and second calendar quarters of 1949. I bring this information to your attention in this way because the printed form did not appear to make provision for the reporting of reimbursement of expenditures not being currently reported.

A. Carter Manasco, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. All legislation affecting controlled business publications; interest to continue at pleasure of National Business Publications, Inc., or self.

D. (5) $2,400; (7) $2,400.

E. (6) $40; (7) $55.95; (9) $105.30.

A. Carter Manasco, 3611 Greenway Place, Alexandria, Va.; public relations and legislative representative.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association for bituminous-coal industry.

C. (1) All legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry.

C. (2) Interest to continue until industry destroyed by unfair economic competition or nationalization, or by termination of services by National Coal Association or death.

D. (5) $2,600; (7) $2,600; (13) no.

E. (6) $40; (7) $55.95; (9) $105.30.

A. Miss Modane Marchbanks, director, consumer service department, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1702 Lincoln Tower, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests terminated as of January 31, 1950, when I severed my connection with the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

C. (2) During period January-March, concerned with H. R. 2023, public law 459, Eighty-first Congress, second session, approved March 16, 1950. Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (5) $22.44; (7) $22.44. A salary was received by me for the performance of all of my duties as director, consumer service department, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, which duties included the performance of numerous activities in addition to such activities as I perform in connection with the legislative matters in which the association is interested. Therefore, since I received no salary, as such, for engaging, at times, in legislative matters on behalf of the association, the only way in which I can show the amount received by me for such legislative services is to report that portion of my total salary which may be attributable to such legislative activities. Accordingly, that method has been followed in reporting the amount received for salary, per diem, etc., on item 5 of section D of the form.

A. Philip P. Marenberg, 710 Kass Building, Washington, D. C.; counselor at law.

B. Fifty customs inspectors presently employed in a war-service indefinite status by collector of customs, port of New York.

C. (1) Until a decision is reached.

C. (2) To assist the group of inspectors in connection with Senate Joint Resolution 156 and House Joint Resolution 431 which has been introduced in their behalf.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

C. (4) Compensation is $10 per customs inspector per month until final decision is made with respect to their civil-service status. Expenses are regular office expenses and there is no provision for repayment of these expenses.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (2) $150; (4) $35; (5) $150; (6) $50; (7) $100; (9) $485.

A. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; women's civic organization.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway, New York City, women's civic organization.

C. (1) Employment not for any particular period.

C. (2) Not employed specifically to support any legislation, but for the purpose of securing information to be transmitted to headquarters for the preparation of educational and other material.

D. (5) $1,305; (7) $1,305; (13) No.

E. (8) $71.06; (9) $71.06; (15) $71.06.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., legislative representative.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all legislation construed to be directly or indirectly beneficial or detrimental to the United Mine Workers of America and its members: H. R. 3023, H. R. 7599, H. R. 3342, H. R. 7996, H. R. 7748, H. R. 7749, H. R. 2893, H. R. 3095, H. R. 7786, S. 1031, S. 3178, S. 2311, S. 3236, S. 1066.

D. (5) $3,040; (7) $3,040; (13) No.

A. Baird H. Markham, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; executive of national trade organization.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.; national trade organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Automotive excise taxes and depletion; social-security revision bill, H. R. 6000; amendments to Natural Gas Act.

D. (2) $1,499.76; (5) $4,687.50; (7) $6,187.26. The following statement included in form B, filed April 2, 1948, is made a part hereof: "The registrant is employed by the American Petroleum Institute (the 'Institute'), a national trade association of the petroleum industry. The registrant has been advised by counsel and believes that he is not now subject and has not previously been

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (the 'act'), and that he is not now required and has not previously been required to register or to file any statements under the act. The registrant has not engaged himself for pay for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. He is employed from year to year and receives an annual salary to perform all of his duties as director of the American petroleum industries committee of the American Petroleum Institute. By far the preponderant part of his duties in that position have nothing to do with Federal legislation. The registrant spent only a very small portion of his business time during the calendar year 1947 on matters relating to Federal legislation. The Department of Justice has nevertheless expressed the view that the registrant is subject to the act. Pending an authoritative construction of the act by the courts, the registrant is registering under the act. By doing so, however, he does not admit that he is subject to the provisions of the act or that he is required to register. Since the registrant receives a salary to perform all the duties of his employment, it is his view that he is not paid any sum for the purpose of attempting to influence Federal legislation. For the purposes of filing the periodic statements (Form C) called for by section 308, the registrant will apportion a part of his annual salary to Federal legislative purposes on the basis of his best estimate of the proportion of time spent by him on matters relating to Federal legislation. The making of any such apportionment is not to be construed as an admission that the registrant is employed for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation. Since there is no way of determining in advance the proportion of his business time, if any, which the registrant may devote to Federal legislation, no attempt will be made at apportionment in this report. No fixed sum is allowed the registrant for expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, nor is any amount allocated for such purpose. The expenses for which the registrant expects to be reimbursed in the event he incurs any expenses in connection with Federal legislative matters would in general cover travel, sustenance, and communication." For purposes of this and other quarterly reports filed for the year 1950, the registrant will allocate a portion of his salary as received for purposes relating to Federal legislation on the basis of his estimate of the amount of business time spent by him on matters relating in any way to Federal legislation. The registrant estimates that a maximum of 25 percent of his time devoted to business during the first quarter of 1950 was spent on matters relating in any way to Federal legislation. This estimate includes all time spent in connection with Federal legislation whether or not such activity is within the scope of the act. The registrant therefore allocates 25 percent of his salary received during the first quarter of 1950, or $4,687.50, as received for the purposes relating to Federal legislation during that period. This allocation is not to be construed as an admission that the registrant was engaged for pay for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation or that 25 percent of his time during the first quarter of 1950 was spent in activities within the scope of the act. The registrant on November 9, 1949, was elected acting president of the American Petroleum Institute and has been performing the duties of the president in addition to those of the director of the American petroleum industries committee of the American Petroleum Institute. There is set forth under section E of this report an estimate of the amount of allocated personal expenditures which relate in any fashion to Federal legislation. The expenditures include only expenses paid by the registrant and not those paid directly by the institute, which are included in the report filed by the institute contemporaneously herewith. The reporting of these expenditures is not to be construed as an admission that such expenditures, or any of them, were within the scope of the act.

E. (4) $248.75; (6) $266.25; (7) $984.76; (9) $1,499.76; (15) $1,499.76, (16) $163.02, January 26, February 10, 27, March 6, 13, 20, 25, United States post office, Washington, D. C.; stamps for mailing material on depletion matter; $43.78, January 26, March 31, Alderson Reporting Co., Washington, D. C., transcripts and photostating of informative material on depletion matter; $41.95, February 10, M. S. Ginn, Washington, D. C., envelopes and stationery; $266,25, February 10, 17, 27, March 6, 13, 20, 25, 31, New York Telephone Co., New York; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.; Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., and New York, use of telephone and telegraph facilities on depletion matter; $118.47, January 26, February 17, Mayflower and Statler Hotels, Washington, D. C., meetings and conferences with associates on depletion matter; $259.34, February 10, 27, March 6, 13, 20, 31, American Airlines, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eastern Airlines, transportation; $517.73, February 17, March 6, 13, 20, 25, 31, Statler, Mayflower, and Carlton Hotels, Washington, D. C., meals and group luncheons and dinners for self and associates on various matters; $89.22, period February 17, 1950 to March 31, 1950, various taxicab operators, Washington and New York, taxicab service; $1,499.76, total.

A. Donald J. Marran, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed extending the 85 percent dividends received credit to dividends received from resident foreign corporations to the extent that such resident foreign corporations derive income from United States sources.

C. (2) See (1) above. The proposed legislation was contained in section 120 of H. R. 6712, which was passed by the House of Representatives, second session, Eightieth Congress.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, general counsel of the American Tobacco Co., is paid a regular monthly salary for services rendered to the law firm, which services include such services as may be required from time to time on behalf of the interests of the American Tobacco Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph C of this report.

E. (7) $38.50; (9) $38.50; (15) $38.50.

A. Donald J. Marran, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; employee of law firm and engaged in general practice of tax law.

B. Chadbourne, Wallace, Park & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; engaged in the general practice of law and receive an annual retainer from Chile Exploration Co. for professional services.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue until tax legislation is passed amending section 116 (a) and section 1621 of the Internal Revenue Code, pertaining to United States citizens earning income from sources outside the United States and withholding required on such income.

C. (2) See (1) above.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. Affiant, as employee of Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke & Whiteside, is paid a regular monthly salary for services rendered to the law firm, which services include such services as may be required from time to time on behalf of the interests of Chile Exploration Co. in connection with the proposed legislative interests described in paragraph C of this report.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 528 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. William J. Goodwin, The Loch, Roslyn, N. Y., public relations adviser to Chinese News Service.

C. (1) My retainer from Mr. Goodwin runs until July 1, 1950.

C. (2) I am acting as counsel to William J. Goodwin, who in turn is public relations adviser to the Chinese News Service, an agency of the Nationalist Government of China. My duties are those of the usual attorney-client relation. Mr. Goodwin's duties are fully set forth in his lobbying report.

C. (3) On April 10, 1950, Mr. Goodwin's resignation as public relations adviser to the Chinese News Service was accepted. Although this date occurs after the first quarter, I thought it should be reported at this time.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000.

E. (6) $1.62; (9) $1.62.

A. R. B. Marston, director, legislative Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160, H. R. 1551.

C. (3) As head of the legislative Federal relations division, I approved issuance of published materials for the first calendar quarter as noted under C (3), in the report of the legislative Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, filed April 19, 1950.

D. (5) $1,665; full salary for calendar quarter, $2,220; estimated for legislative service, 75 percent, or $1,665; (7) $1,665.

E. (7) $141.12; (9) $141.12.

A. Guy Martin and Robert A. Saltzstein, B. F. Saltzstein of counsel, 1015 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; attorneys at law.

B. Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers, Room 501, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Approximately August 31, 1950.

C. (2) Interested in postal rate legislation, particularly H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (4) The above individuals will receive as compensation a total of $5,000, to be paid at the rate of $1,000 per month and their expenses. These expenses will include reimbursement for travel, long-distance telephone, special secretarial services, meals, and taxis. Reimbursement will be for the full amount of such expenses. Employment started near end of first quarter; no funds were received during first quarter; accurate records are being kept of second-quarter expenses.

A. Robert F. Martin, executive secretary, Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) During the first quarter of 1950 some preliminary inquiries were made as to the action necessary to control the rising traffic in duty-free entry of chinaware from Canada. If a bill is introduced covering this situation, the association will support it and will then report its activities in this connection.

C. (2) As indicated under (1), no bill has yet been drawn up and introduced in Congress.

A. Mrs. Etsu M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; promoting welfare

of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity).

B. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) This is determined at national convention held biennially. Next convention is to be held in Chicago September 28 to October 2, 1950.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (a) To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence, to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes. Other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry; (b) H. J. Res. 238, H. R. 199.

D. (5) $250; (7) $250.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 300 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; promoting welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity).

B. Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee, 406 Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) This is determined at national convention held biennially. Next convention is to be held in Chicago September 28 to October 2, 1950.

C. (2) To promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States (legislation is a part of this activity). (a) To provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; to make immigration quotas available to Asian and Pacific peoples, and for other purposes. Other legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry. (b) H. J. Res. 238, H. R. 199.

D. (5) $333; (7) $333.

A. Will Maslow, 1834 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; general counsel for American Jewish Congress.

B. American Jewish Congress, Inc., 1834 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; charitable and educational corporation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) To oppose anti-Semitism and racism in all its form; e. g., most of President Truman's civil-right program; to keep church and state separate; and to defend civil liberties incident thereto. (b) FEPC, S. 1728, H. R. 4453; comprehensive civil-rights bill, S. 1725, H. R. 4682; antilynching bill, S. 91, H. R. 4683; displaced-persons bill, H. R. 4567; Genocide Convention; denazification of Germany, Senate Resolution 125; group libel bill, H. R. 2269; Federal aid to education, H. R. 7160.

D. (5) $112.50; (7) $112.50.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; member, national legislative committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,542.50.

E. (9) $322.50.

A. H. Earl Massengill, Communications Workers of America, Division 36, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) No moneys expended specifically for lobbying. The lobby work which I performed was an incidental part of the real purpose of my trip to Washington. I am filing so there can be no question as to my status. Please consider this my final report.

C. (2) Taft-Hartley repeal, minimum-wage and other labor legislation.

A. John Clifford Mathews, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; clergyman.

B. Christian amendment movement, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.; a voluntary association of citzens promoting a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Expenses underwritten by the board of trustees of Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) Continuing until legislative action is secured.

C. (2) Promoting House Joint Resolution 181, a proposed Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

C. (3) The Christian Patriot, a 4-page monthly magazine, 3,000 copies monthly, issued 1st of each month, printed by Service Print Shop, 1121 Buchanan Street, Topeka, Kans.

D. (5) $890; (7) $890.

E. (6) $12.41; (7) $92.92; (9) $105.33; (15) $105.33.

A. P. H. Mathews, assistant to vice president, Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interest is continuing.

C. (2) H. R. 378, S. 238, operating-rules bills; S. 211, H. R. 4978, providing for increased capitalization of Inland Waterways Corporation; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, amendment to Railway Labor Act; H. R. 7750, amendment to title 28, section 1404, United States Code, and similar bills; H. R. 7008, S. 2440, to provide public works, Department of Defense; appropriations, 1952, for Railroad Retirement Board; excise taxes, before Ways and Means Committee; S. 1008, basing-point legislation; H. R. 2945, postal rate increases; S. 1596, railway mail pay; Senate Resolution 99, authorizing St. Lawrence seaway; and similar bills; attended various committee hearings.

D. (5) $4,247.91.

E. (7) $247.92; (15) $247.92.

A. Cyrus Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and practice medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational bulletin (multilith), (b) 4,500 copies, (c) irregular intervals, (d) Washington Office, AMA.

D. (5) $582.73; (7) $582.73; (13) no.

E. (7) $5.80; (9) $5.80; (15) $5.80.

A. Elmer E. Meadley.

B. Marion County Residential Builders, Inc., 905 Inland Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting the construction of housing.

D. (13) no.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, a corporation promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge; 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. Society's interest is continuous in legislation affecting the public health.

C. (2) Interested in legislation pertaining to the practice of medicine and all related services and that affecting the public health, including extension of social security into the field of the practice of medicine.

C. (3) (a) Medical Annals of the District of Columbia; (b) $2,000 per month; (c) Monthly, second or third week of each month; (d) The Waverly Press.

D. (1) $16,175 for American Medical Association; (7) $16,175; (13) no.

E. (8) $16,175; (9) $16,175; (11) $16,175. While it is the position of both the society and Mr. Wiprud that they are not engaged in lobbying and are not required to file these reports, nevertheless as the society is collecting dues and assessments of the American Medical Association, which dues and assesments are being remitted to the American Medical Association, these reports are being filed out of an abundance of precaution. As neither the society nor Mr. Wiprud have engaged in any lobbying, as defined by the act, and no expenditures have been made by the society or Mr. Wiprud for this purpose, it is impossible to give any breakdown pertaining thereto.

A. Lucien H. Mercier, 402 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Am not being compensated by anyone in connection with my endeavors, as heretofore reported. I am general counsel in the United States for Benquet Consolidated Mining Co., Balatoc Mining Co., and Heald Lumber Co., all Philippine companies; and my regular monthly compensation would be paid to me whether or not I interested myself in the pending legislation. I am also chairman of the executive committee of the Philippine-American Committee, 1035 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., which committee will file a quarterly report through its secretary.

C. (1) Until end of present session.

C. (2) Am interested in the passage by Congress of legislation to amend further the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, as amended. The bills now pending, which are identical, are S. 3220 and H. R. 7600.

C. (3) I have not issued or caused to be issued any publications pertaining to this legislation.

D. The above questions will be answered by the Philippine-American Committee. I have assisted in procuring contributions to the committee, but I am not personally to be the recipient of any part thereof excepting for expenses shown below.

E. (6) $106.16; (9) $106.16.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., attorney at law; also counsel and executive secretary, Florida Railroad Association.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla., an association composed of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Southern Railway System, and Florida East Coast Railway Co.

C. (1) Indefinite; my legislative work before the Congress is only intermittent and infrequent.

C. (2) Proposed legislation of interest to members of Florida Railroad Association set forth above under B. At present time I am interested in H. R. 378, known as communications bill, and union shop and check-off bills known as H. R. 7789 and S. 3295.

D. (7) $2,512.50; (13) Yes. $1,068.06, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.; $889.17, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Norfolk, Va.; total, $1,957.23.

E. (6) $3.47; (7) $155.91; (9) $159.38; (11) $159.38; (15) $159.38; (16) $16.39, January 19, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Tallahassee, Fla., Pullman fare, Jacksonville to Washington $17.95, January 22, Occidental Restaurant, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., dinner with guests; $13.35, January 23, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner with guests; $16.39, January 24, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., Washington, D. C., Pullman fare, Washington to Jacksonville; $20.89, January 24, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., hotel bill; total, $84.97.

A. Ross A. Messer, legislative representative, National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C. (room 512 Victor

Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.)

B. National Association of Post Office Maintenace Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C. (room 512 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.); represents maintenance employees of the Post Office Department before Congress and the Post Office Department.

C. (1) My present term of office will expire on August 24, 1950 (elected for a 2-year period).

C. (2) All beneficial legislation affecting postal employees in general and post-office custodial employees in particular, and retirement legislation which is beneficial to all Government employees.

C. (3) (a) The Post Office Maintenance News, a booklet of 8, 12, or 16 pages, issued monthly carrying write-ups on legislation and other items of interest to the membership, as well as write-ups from our locals throughout the country; (b) 9,000 per month; (c) from the 5th to the 10th of each month; (d) the Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C. This office also mails out approximately 4,000 special news bulletins, one page, legal size, mimeographed in this office each month while Congress is in session to keep the membership informed as to legislative activities or other matters of interest to the membership.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) no.

E. (2) $255; (4) $447.97; (5) $784.53; (6) $30.71; (7) $28.98; (8) $183.69; (9) $1,730.88; (14) $1,730.88; (15) $1,730.88; (16) $17.40, January 24, Alderson Reporting Co., 306 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1 copy of hearings on S. 2778, S. 2777, S. 2825; $17.02, February 10, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 150 copies of hearings on S. 1978; $55.82, March 15, L. J. Cowie Co., 809 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., 48 reams legal-size mimeograph paper; $63.50, March 18, AAA Letter Service, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing 11,500 bulletins; $57.63, February 10, March 9, March 21, Print Craft, 707 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 12,500 envelopes; $82.50, January 26, February 24, March 28, New Victor Co., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $255, January 26, February 24, March 28, Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street SE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; $602.25, January 12, February 1, February 23, March 28, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE, Washington, D. C., printing publication and 30,000 bulletin heads; $413.36, February 8, March 6, March 18, postmaster, Washington, D. C., 12,000 stamped envelopes; $1,564.48, total.

A. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.

C. (1) Indefinite; until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished.

C. (2) Legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis such as the Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (2) $2,335; (7) $2,335; (13) no.

E. (2) $404.42; (3) $1,000; (4) $50.26; (5) $6.98; (6) $159.08; (7) $76.93; (8) $32.14; (9) $1,730.14; (16) $99.30, January 23, Archie B. Millard, president, MAB, Inc., 305 Gilbert Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., expenses, May 1948, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $3.74; newspapers, $0.40; postage, $6; stenographic services, $37.50; total, $47.64; expenses, June 1948, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $8.09; newspapers, $0.65; postage, $1; stenographic services, $41.92; total, $51.66; $79.97, January 23, John B. Davidson, former secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc., 10428 San Jose Avenue, South Gate, Calif., expenses, August 1948, lettering office door, $8; Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $23.87; newspapers, $2.60; stenographic services (withholding and social-security tax), $45.50; $246.34, January 23, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich., expenses, September 1, 1948, through December 31, 1949, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $81.29; expenses, December 1949, stenographic services, $139.50; postage, $17.46; stationery, $3.09; newspapers, $5; $1,000, February 8, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., 1950 dues; $158.48, February 8, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich., expenses, September 1, 1948, through December 31, 1949, September 9, 1948, trip to Grand Rapids, Mich., railway fare, $2.23; hotel (day rate and telephone), $2.62; meals, taxis, tips, etc., $9.65; total $14.50; September 27, 1948, trip to Detroit, Mich., railway fare, $6.22; meals, taxis, tips, etc., $5.40; total, $11.62; September 28, 1948, trip to Mason, Mich., transportation (rented auto), $4.83; February 24, 1949, trip to Detroit, Mich., railway fare, $6.22; meals, taxis, tips, etc., $6; total, $12.22; March 8, 1949, Franklin DeKleine Co., Lansing, Mich., three double, 3x5-inch card files, $19.47; August 23, 1949, trip to Detroit, Mich., railway fare, $6.22; meals, taxis, tips, etc., $8.95; total, $15.17; September 15, 1949, trip to Higgins Lake, Mich., incidentals, $4.85; expenses, January 1950, stenographic services, $43; postage, $9.15; annual dues, Michigan Commercial Secretaries Association, $5; Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $4.93; January 31, trip to Detroit, Mich., bus fare, $4.94; meals, taxis, tips, etc., $8.80; total, $13.74; $82.16, March 1, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich., expenses, February 1950, stenographic services, $45; Michigan Bell Telephone Co., $37.16; $63.89, April 1, Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, MAB, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich., expenses, March, 1950, stenographic services, $52; postage and stationery, $11.89; $1,730.14, total expenditures, January 1 through March 31, 1950.

A. P. Harvey Middleton, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; president of Railway Business Association, a national organization of manufacturers and other concerns engaged in furnishing the railways with material, equipment, and supplies.

B. Railway Business Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. No money was received or expended by me for legislative activities in the quarter ended March 31, 1950.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of milk dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as foundation has are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The foundation has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk distributors; it has no specific legislative interest at present.

C. (3) The foundation issues no publications solely in connection with legislative interests. It issues a biweekly mimeographed news letter averaging about 4 to 5 pages per issue as a part of its regular membership service. The news letter discusses subjects of all kinds of interest to members, and on extremely rare occasions mentions an act or bill of Congress of particular concern to milk dealers with the suggestion that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. Approximately 1,500 copies of each issue are mimeographed by J. A. Want Organization, Inc., 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

D. (1) $1,529.15; (7) $1,529.15; (13) no.

(1) Explanation of item 1 under paragraph D: The Milk Industry Foundation is a nonprofit membership corporation supported by dues paid by its members. It has over 1,100 members whose dues range from a minimum of $50 per year upward, based on the number of retail and wholesale milk sales routes operated by each member. The dues are not earmarked for any specific purpose. The principal functions of the foundation, as they appear in article II of its bylaws, are set out in an attachment to the foundation's statement for the last quarter of 1949 previously filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The foundation's activities, if any, in connection with legislative interests are extremely minor and incidental. It is impossible to say, therefore, that any part of the dues paid by a member is contributed or received for such purposes. In preparing this report, however, we have assumed that the total amount of money expended for those purposes has been contributed by the members for such purposes. Consequently, that figure, taken from paragraph E 9, is stated here as representing the total sum of the contributions made to the foundation for such purposes.

(2) Explanation of answer to item 13 of paragraph D: No person has made a contribution of $500 or more to the foundation during the first quarter of 1950 for the purposes designated in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (See also explanation No. 1 above.)

E. (3) $500; (4) $28.40; (8) 75 cents; (9) $529.15; (16) February 25, 1950, J. A. Want Organization, Inc., 122 Fifth Avenue, New York City, part of cost of mimeographing and mailing to members one issue of news letter which included an article mentioning a bill before Congress, $28.40. January 10, 1950, February 10, 1950, and March 28, 1950, Dairy Industry Committee, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., $1,500. This figure represents the total dues paid, in three monthly installments of $500 each, during the first quarter of 1950 to the Dairy Industry Committee, of which the Milk Industry Foundation is a member. The Dairy Industry Committee and one of its officers have filed statements and reports under protest pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Consequently, the foundation has reported the entire amount of dues paid to the Dairy Industry Committee during the first quarter of 1950, although by no means all of those dues were utilized in connection with legislative interests, if in fact any of the dues were so utilized. Total, $1,528.40.

A. Charles C. Miller, public relations director, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 715 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Through this session of Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 7579, Rubber Act of 1950, and S. 3294, Rubber Act of 1950; H. R. 6898, excise tax on tires and tubes; any legislation relating to the proposed Habana charter for an International Trade Organization.

C. (3) (a) Pros and Cons of the ITO, record of industry forum of June 28, 1949; (b) 2,000; (c) September 1949; (d) Haimes Litho Laboratories.

C. (3) (a) Brief Story of the Discriminatory Excise Tax on Tires and Tubes; (b) 1,000; (c) February 1950; (d) the Channing L. Bete Co., of Greenfield, Mass.

C. (3) (a) The Forgotten Man in the Excise Tax Picture; (b) 30,000; (c) February 9, 1950; (d) reprint from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

C. (3) (a) One-page news release summarizing industry's excise-tax statement before House Ways and Means Committee; (b) 500; (c) February 1950; (d) Batt, Bates, Inc.

C. (3) (a) One-page news release covering distribution to Members of Congress of copies of the Pros and Cons of the ITO; (b) 500; March 1950; Batt, Bates, Inc.

D. (5) $1,566; (6) $1,170.90; (13) employer.

E. (4) $530.68; (5) $92.64; (7) $352.34; (8) $195.24; (9) $1,170.90; (16) Chas. G. Stott & Co., $46.86; Ginn & Co., $138.42; Haimes

Litho Laboratory, $194.28; Batt, Bates, Inc., $267.52; United States Post Office, $350.85; Akron Beacon Journal, $19.40; Congressional Quarterly, $48.96; National Press Club, $12; Creative Arts Inc., $142.80; American Trade Association Executives, $20; Government Printing Office, $55.05; Charles Goetz Co., $50.85.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of B.

B. Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce maintains a Washington representative to assist its members in their business relations with manifold Federal agencies, to report on economic and political trends, and to promote the growth of Dallas and Texas through personal and industrial contacts. Legislative interests are minor and incidental.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) General legislation affecting Dallas and Texas, such as appropriations and revenue bills.

C. (3) Monthly article in Dallas Magazine, regular publication of Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) by employer only.

E. (2) $65; (5) $26.30; (6) $5.30; (7) $618.55; (8) $34.85; (9) $750; (15) $750.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. William J. Goodwin, Roslyn, N. Y.

C. (1) No definite term of employment.

C. (2) Affiant represents employer on departmental matters only, and has no legislative interests of any kind.

D. (13) No.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; executive vice president of B.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex. The Intracoastal Canal Association is a nonprofit, nonpolitical association of public-spirited citizens of Louisiana and Texas who for 45 years have fostered the economic development of the Gulf coast through water transportation.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) River and harbor authorizations and appropriations, such as H. R. 7786 and H. R. 5472.

Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) by employer only.

E. (2) $75; (5) $10; (6) $25.09; (7) $148.65; (8) $12.06; (9) $270.80; (15) $270.80.

A. Mr. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.

C. (1) At will of employer.

C. (2) Tax legislation.

Receipts and expenditures listed herewith include all salary and business expenses, only a small portion of which would come within the purview of the act.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) by employer only.

E. (2) $40; (5) $600; (6) $62.89; (7) $227.18; (9) $930.07; (15) $930.07.

A. Miller & Hornbeck, 1708 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio; attorneys at law.

B. Wytana Cattle Co., Lewiston, Mont.

C. (1) Our services terminated March 31, 1950.

C. (2) In support of amendment to Natural Gas Act of 1938, H. R. 1758 and S. 1498.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000.

E. (6) $67.40; (7) $421.75; (9) $489.15.

A. Millers' National Federation, 309 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; the national trade association of the wheat-flour milling industry of the United States.

C. See individual reports of Herman Fakler and A. H. Krueger, both of Millers' National Federation's Washington office, located at National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (2) $162.50; (6) $20.31; (7) $2.10; (9) $184.91.

A. Mr. Charles J. Milton, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; lawyer.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. General legislative matters. No particular bill.

E. (6) $14.60; (7) $329.49; (9) $344.09; (15) $344.09.

A. Minnesota Associated Businessmen, 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; dissemination of information on matters of current interest to businessmen.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Federal and State income taxation and governmental expenditures.

D. (1) $2,761.50; (7) $2,761. 50; (13) no.

E. (1) $619.88; (3) $1,272.50; (4) $377.42; (5) $209.03; (7) $663.77; (8) $10; (9) $3,152.60; (16) $350.01, March 27, Edward J. Bachman, Pioneer Building, St. Paul, Minn., travel expense; $376.89, January 6, March 3, March 6, Norman E. Biorn, Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., travel, stenographer, supplies, postage, telephone; $19.10, January 6, March 3, DeRosier, Inc., Oppenheim Building, St. Paul, Minn., clipping service; $100, March 3, Stanley Drips, Rochester, Minn., travel; $1,272.50, January 13, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., support; $45.90, January 13, Paul Schuneman, care of Peavey Co., Minneapolis, Minn., luncheon; $352.85, January 6, March 3, St. Paul Letter Co., Newton Building, St. Paul, Minn., printing, postage, mailing; $10, March 3, Minnesota Association of Commercial Secretaries, St. Paul, dues; $24.57, March 3, National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., postage; $21, January 16, the Herald, Atwater, Minn., advertising; $36.80, January 16, the News, Canby, Minn., advertising; $24, January 16, the Standard, Fairfax, Minn., advertising; $21.50, January 16, the Region, Baudette, Minn., advertising; $39.16, January 16, Thirteen Towns, Fosston, Minn., advertising; $33.60, January 16, the Tribune, Granite Falls, Minn., advertising; $30, January 16, Kitt County Enterprise, Hallock, Minn., advertising; $34, January 16, the Times, Ivanhoe, Minn., advertising; $24.50, January 16, the Press, Madison, Minn., advertising; $32, January 16, the Messenger, Marshall, Minn., advertising; $32, January 16, the Star, Pipestone, Minn., advertising; $40, January 16, the Gazette, Redwood Falls, Minn., advertising; $44.80, January 16, the Courier, St. James, Minn., advertising; $28, January 16, the Headlight Herald, Tracy, Minn., advertising; $75, January 16, the Pioneer Journal, Wadena, Minn., advertising; $32, January 16, the Sheaf, Warren, Minn., advertising; $9.10, January 19, the Press, Madison, Minn., advertising; $12.60, March 3, the Region, Baudette, Minn., advertising; $30.72, March 27, the Herald, Sauk Centre, Minn., advertising; $3,152.60, total.

A. Scott. A. Miskimins,[5] 103 Pendleton Street, Independence, Mo.; Missouri State organizer for the Townsend-Plan, Inc. Devote my time to the education of our citizens in regards to the need of a better and more adequate social-security law.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. To promote legislation found in H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, and S. 2181.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, and S. 2181.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

D. (5) $682.84; (7) $682.84.

E. (6) $11.91; (7) $271.59; (9) $283.18; (14) I get 25 percent of all donations made to the Townsend Plan, Inc., from the State of Missouri. I pay my operating expense out of my commission checks.

A. Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc., 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.; a league or association of businessmen residing in western Missouri and eastern Kansas who are interested in the future of private, independent business.

C. (1) Period of activity of the association is indefinite. Association will continue its interests until present adverse conditions relating to independent business are improved.

C. (2) Association is interested in legislation relating to taxation of independent business, labor legislation, and encroachment of Government into private industry. (a) Association at present interested in H. R. 3905, H. R. 7343, and H. R. 5064.

C. (3) (a) Circular urging equitable tax law; (b) 49,998; (c) mailed December 22, 1949 (paid in January, 1950); (d) mailed by Accurate Stenographic Service, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (3) (a) Letter urging support of Mason bill, H. R. 5064; (b) 850; (c) January 11, 1950; (d) Accurate Stenographic Service, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (3) (a) Letter urging support of equitable tax law; (b) 49; (c) January 13, 1950; (d) Louise H. Wilson, public stenographer, Kansas City, Mo.

C. (3) (a) Letter urging support of Mason bill, H. R. 5064; (b) 850; (c) February 14, 1950; (d) mimeographed in this office.

C. (3) (a) Letter enclosing printed report of status of Federal tax legislation; (b) 787; (c) February 24, 1950; (d) Louise Wilson, public stenographer, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (2) $476.86; (3) $4.50; (7) $481.36; (13) no.

E. (1) $854.48; (4) $745.39; (5) $6.43; (6) $64.20; (9) $1,670.50; (16) $52.56, January 12, January 30, March 3, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Eleventh and Oak, Kansas City, Mo., long-distance telephone calls; $11.64, January 11, January 13, February 13, March 24, Western Union Telegraph Co., Seventh and Walnut, Kansas City, Mo., telegrams; $198, January 6, January 12, January 23, February 4, February 15, March 12, postmaster, Kansas City, Mo., postage stamps used on mailings; $52.50, January 13, Finley & Hough, public stenographers, 811 Grand, Kansas City, Mo., typing and mailing letters; $328.59, January 20, February 2, Accurate Stenographic Service, 108 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo., typing and mailing letters and bulletins; $161.80, January 16, February 2, February 17, February 20, Louise H. Wilson, 907 East Seventy-eighth, Kansas City, Mo., typing and mailing letters and bulletins; $500, March 1, National Associated Businessmen, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., legislative information service; $94.08, February 9, March 17, the Sedalia Democrat, Sedalia, Mo., publishing ads; $210, February 13, Missouri Press Association, 220 Walter Williams Hall, Columbia, Mo., publishing ads in Missouri newspapers; $16.80, March 8, the Post Telegraph, Princeton, Mo., publishing ad; $33.60, March 8, the Lamar Republican, Lamar, Mo., publishing ad; $1,659.57, total.

A. Missouri Valley Chapter, Association of Refrigerated Warehouses,[5] 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association; Albert F. Versen, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo., reporting as secretary.

C. (1) Don't know. Depends upon type of legislation.

C. (2) (a) H. R. 6567, in re opposition to erection of cold-storage warehouses by CCC,

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

and (b) petition for help to avert shutdown of plants account coal strike.

D. (1) $38.13; (7) $38.13.

E. (2) $10; (5) $5; (6) $23.13; (9) $38.13.

A. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. (2) Proposed legislation supported or opposed: Forest Service matters; Brannan farm program; excise taxes; International Trade Organization Charter; buy American amendment to the Armed Services appropriation bill; reorganization of public-land agencies.

D. (5) $4,000; (7) $4,000.

E. (6) $16.70; (7) $355.38; (8) $315.63; (9) $687.71; (15) $687.71.

A. Joseph Molnar, 225 Indiana Avenue NW.; interested in the unemployed.

C. (1) Until legislation interested in is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 3593.

A. William W. Mooney, 406 Bernice Building, Tacoma, Wash.; field representative for the Townsend Plan, Inc., in the States of Washington and Idaho.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; promoting the Townsend plan bills in United States Congress.

C. (1) Depends on action by Congress.

C. (2) Townsend Plan, Inc.; H. R. 2135, H. R. 2136, S. 2181.

C. (3) Send items and notices to Townsend National Weekly; printed weekly (editor, George B. Frirz) for Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

D. (5) $1,332.58; (7) $1,332.58; (13) No.

E. (3) $21.50; (7) $280.34; (9) $301.74.

A. Harry Mopsick, 100 North Wood Avenue, Linden, N. J.; attorney at law.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue for the duration of a Federal rent-control law.

C. (2) Person filing report is president of the National Tenants' Council, New Jersey Tenants' Council, and Union County Federation of Tenants' Leagues.

C. (3) Publicity has been printed by the Associated Press, New York Times, and local New Jersey newspapers.

The registrant does not believe that his activity comes within the purview of the Lobbying Act, and files this report solely to avoid the penalty of the act and with full reservation of all rights. Registrant does not receive any financial remuneration for his efforts on behalf of the extension of the Federal Rent Control Act.

A. George W. Morgan, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer and executive.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) The duration of registrant's employment is indefinite.

C. (2) The registrant is employed as president of the above-named employer and is not employed to support or oppose any specific legislation. During the period for which this report is filed, the registrant did, however, support, advocate, or oppose certain bills included in hearings by (a) Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S. 2786 and foreign-flag transfers) and by (b) Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (S. 2196, S. 249, H. R. 5008).

C. (3) The registrant did not cause any article or editorial to be published during the quarter for which this report is filed.

D. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant received and is to receive only his salary and expenses. The portion of registrant's salary that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration under Public Law 601 is estimated to be less than $1,250. The portion of the registrant's expenses that may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any such object is estimated to be less than $100.

E. During the quarter for which this report is made, the registrant has paid only an amount estimated to be less than $100 on account of that portion of his transportation, meals, and similar out-of-pocket expenditures as may have been applicable to activities in furtherance of any object necessitating registration.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Aluminum Research Institute, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Until the end of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 5327, to extend to June 30, 1950, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $7.38; (9) $7.38; (15) $7.38.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. Avon Products, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Beauty Counselors, Inc., 17108 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Better Brushes, Inc., Palmer, Mass.; Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass.; C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinite, but estimated through 1950.

C. (2) Legislation providing for extending social-security coverage to all persons gainfully employed, and in connection therewith to advocate and support coverage of the self-employed persons who market a company's products, as self-employed persons. H. R. 6000, Social Security Act amendments of 1949.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Terminated.

C. (2) Association interested in any legislation affecting the vocational rehabilitation program. No specific legislation.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. Will continue through 1950.

C. (2) Firm retained as Washington counsel for all legal matters affecting NTEA, including legal aspects of various legislative proposals relating to taxation of cooperatives and other corporations enjoying tax exemptions or special privileges.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (13) no.

A. Gerald D. Morgan and Leonard J. Calhoun, constituting the firm of Morgan & Calhoun, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.; law firm.

B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinte, but estimated through 1950.

C. (2) Legislation providing for relief from the existing 20-percent retail tax on toilet preparations.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) no.

E. (6) $6.88; (7) $4.57; (9) $11.45; (15) $11.45.

A. Jo. V. Morgan, attorney at law, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Linen Supply Exchange, 2400 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association, with members being individuals and corporations in the business of supplying linen service in the District of Columbia.

C. (1) Until Congress adjourns or until proposed legislation is enacted, whichever is sooner.

C. (2) H. R. 7182, a bill to amend District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1949.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $31.05; (9) $31.05; (15) $31.05.

A. The Morris Plan Corp. of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; bank holding company.

C. (1) Until final determination of S. 2318 and H. R. 5744 of the Eighty-first Congress or similar legislation.

C. (2) (a) Bank holding company bill; (b) S. 2318 and H. R. 5744.

C. (3) (a) Statements and charts for use of Senate and House committees; (b) 75 to 100 copies of each; (c) 1947, 1948, 1949; (d) Pandick Press, Inc., and Parish Press, Inc.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $11,209.59; (7) $419.73; (9) $11,629.32; (16) $2,346, March 16, March 20, 1950, Parish Press, Inc., 333 Hudson Street, New York City, N. Y., printing; $15, March 19, Emanuel Brooks, 1396 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographic services; $20, March 21, 1950, Elena Bliss, 1460 Macombs Road, Bronx, N. Y., typing; $20, March 21, 1950, Florence C. Walker, 24 East Columbia Avenue, Palisades Park, N. J., typing; $8,799.09, March 31, 1950, Pandick Press, Inc., printing; $11,200.09, total; $419.73, transportation, hotel expense and meals of Ellery C. Huntington, president and director, Arthur J. Morris, chairman of board of directors, Joseph S. Lawrence, director.

A. Donald S. Morrison, vice president, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; shipping.

C. (2) The employer is interested in legislation affecting the maritime industry, and more particularly common carriers by water in intercoastal commerce. The employer's interest in shipping legislation during the past quarter centers around suggested amendments to the Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946, in connection with which hearings were held by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; however, no bills have been introduced in either the House or the Senate on this matter.

C. (3) No publication has been issued or caused to be issued by the undersigned during the period covered by this report in connection with such legislative interests.

D. (5) $5,499.99; (7) $5,499.99.

E. (7) $277.22; (9) $277.22; (15) $277.22.

A. E. W. Morrison; Morrison Milling Co., Denton, Tex.

C. (2) Proposed amendment to Federal Food and Drug Act to require proof of culpability to criminally convict thereunder.

A. Giles Morrow, executive secretary and general counsel, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1220 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; transportation trade association.

B. Freight Forwarders Institute.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 2113 and H. R. 5967, freight forwarder bills; Senate Resolution 253, and House Resolution 545, opposing Reorganization Plan 7; any other legislation affecting part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $334.06; (7) $3,334.06.

E. (5) $26.51; (6) $5.46; (7) $16.70; (9) $48.67; (15) $48.67.

A. Harold G. Mosier, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Washington, D. C., representative of employer.

B. The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.; aircraft manufacturing.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation in the aircraft field, with specific reference to the following current examples: S. 65, S. 223, S. 426, S. 527,

S. 1928, S. 1944, S. 2301, S. 2437, S. 2862, Senate Resolution 50, H. R. 73, H. R. 448, H. R. 1437, H. R. 4446, H. R. 6827, H. R. 7724, H. R. 7786, H. R. 7797, House Resolution 331.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) yes; employer (salary).

E. (4) $9.04; (6) $111.21; (7) $509.53; (9) $629.78; (15) $629.78; (16) $111.21, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., District of Columbia, telephone conferences; $86.02, Pennsylvania Railroad and B. & O. Railroad, and Greyhound Bus Co., Washington, D. C., travel and meals en route; $20, Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York City, lodging; $46.25, miscellaneous taxicab companies, transportation; $13.50, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., food; $14.30, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., food; $26, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., food; $185.50, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., food; $24, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, St. Louis, Mo., concert tickets; $526.78, total.

A. William J. Mougey, 200 Hill Building, Washington, D. C.; manager, Washington office General Motors Corp.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; manufacturer of automotive and other products.

C. (1) See registration statement.

C. (2) See quarterly report sworn to January 10, 1950.

A. Howard E. Munro, room 607, A. F. of L. Building, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. The Central Labor Union and the Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, post office box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

C. (1) February 10 to December 31, 1950.

C. (2) General appropriation bill, H. R. 7786; amend Classification Act of 1949, H. R. 7888 and S. 3413; alien retirement bill, H. R. 4121 and others; uniforms for Federal employees, H. R. 7305 and others; severance pay, H. R. 7328 and others; extend internal-revenue laws to Territories, H. R. 7690 and others; granting of annual leave, S. 3395 and others; all bills pertaining to Canal Zone working conditions.

D. (5) $1,740; (7) $1,740; (13) No.

E. (2) $850; (4) $41.05; (5) $38.14; (6) $16.72; (7) $515.54; (8) $183.29; (9) $1,644.74; (15) $1,644.74; (16) $193.30, February 22, March 1, 8, 17, 22, 31, Hamilton Hotel, Fourteenth and K, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses; $13.93, March 14, American Cable Co., Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C., cablegrams; $40, February 10, Panama Steamship Co., Balboa, C. Z., boat fare; $24.95, February 20, 23, March 8, 17, 27, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., publications; $16.85, various, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., postage.

A. Mr. Walter J. Munro.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., railroad labor union.

NOTE.—No money received or expended in connection with legislation during the first quarter of 1950. During the entire first quarter I have been in Chicago, Ill., handling public-relations work for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in connection with its negotiations with railroad management.

A. Daniel S. Murph, the National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer of the association.

B. The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests are very minor and are only incidental to principal activities. No term has been fixed for continuance of legislative interests—presumably such interests will continue if and as occasion may arise.

C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the manufacture or distribution of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy, including such bills in the Eighty-first Congress as H. R. 2756, to implement the established national policy of promoting maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes; H. R. 855, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and H. R. 3045, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $20; (7) $20; (13) no.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative of National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Inc., Webster City, Iowa.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., Webster City, Iowa; activities also benefit the National Chiropractic Association, Inc., but no salary or other compensation is paid by that organization for such activities; insures chiropractors against malpractice suits.

C. (1) Permanent.

C. (2) Insurance coverage of employer is restricted to chiropractors; legislative interest of employer is to promote the welfare of its policyholders and prevent discrimination against the chiropractic profession; House Joint Resolution 422, H. R. 1512, S. 2025.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300.

E. (8) $300; (15) $300.

A. Ray Murphy, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 6000, amending the Social Security Act, and S. 2408, amending the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

C. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $75; (13) no. Registrant does not receive funds earmarked for purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $75 received by registrant during the first quarter of 1950 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice.

A. Abram F. Myers, 1131 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.; lawyer.

B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, committee on taxation and legislation. This is an informal committee of which I am chairman. Uses my office, 1131 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. (See separate report of Council of Motion Picture Organizations, committee on taxation and legislation.)

C. (1) Only so long as Congress has admission tax under consideration.

C. (2) Interested only in tax on motion-picture-theater admissions.

C. (3) All publications and activities by committee as such; see separate report.

C. (4) The services of all committeemen, including my own are donated.

A. F. Weaver Myers, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Official association of manufacturers of toilet preparations.

C. Legislative interest involves primarily the excise tax on toilet preparations. It is indefinite in time dependent upon what action the Congress takes in this respect. No publications are involved.

NOTE.—The law firm of which registrant is a member, Hamel, Park & Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., is employed on an annual basis as Washington counsel for general representation of the Toilet Goods Association under the following fee arrangement: $1,000 annual retainer plus $150 per man-day for each day of work done, plus whatever further reasonable fee may be agreed upon by the parties. This compensation covers all services wherever rendered and whether on legislative matters or other matters.

D. (5) $3,775 (of which $1,000 is annual retainer for 1950. The balance represents per diem for services rendered in 1949 and $136.36 for out-of-pocket expenses); (6) $136.36; (7) $3,911.36; (13) no.

E. (6) $41.02; (7) $95.34; (8) $136.36; (15) $136.36.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; chiefly engaged in the dissemination of economic and political information, which member groups translated into action at grass roots when and if they desire.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) NAB is generally interested in laws affecting businessmen particularly with relation to taxation, labor, government regulation of business, social security, and tax-privileged corporations in business. Specifically, H. R. 6000, social security; H. R. 5064, 7343, 3905, taxation; H. R. 848, banks for cooperatives; revenue bill of 1950 now under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee.

C. (3) (a) Washington Report (published by National Associated Businessmen); (b) 30,000 each issue; (c) February 1 and March 1.

D. (2) $40; (6) $11,469.98; (7) $11,509.98; (10) $2,254.93; (12) $3,000; (13) yes; (14) North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 11½ Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; Minnesota Associated Businessmen, Inc., 520 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Illinois Associated Businessmen, Inc., room 1025, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Virginia Associated Businessmen, Inc., 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; Oklahoma Associated Businessmen, Inc., 135 Northwest Second Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.; Missouri-Kansas Businessmen's Association, Inc., 1210 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Mo.; New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y.; Iowa Associated Businessmen, Inc., post-office box 542, Ames, Iowa; total, $9,618.73.

E. (2) $3,174.55; (4) $100.41; (5) $1,963.77; (6) $443.79; (7) $316.25; (8) $3,338.49; (9) $9,337.26; (16) $683.95, January 13, 31, February 15, 28, March 15, 31, Suzanne B. Williams, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $624.60, January 13, 31, February 15, 28, March 15, 31, Helen M. Herman, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,866, January 13, 31, February 15, 28, March 15, 31, Leo Cullinane, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $3,000, February 13, Vernon Scott & Loring Schuler, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., partial payment of loan (included under No. 8, "All other expenditures"); $15.20, January 12, Hobbs Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., reimbursement for material ordered and not received; $45.01, February 28, Wyndham R. Wills, 711 Fourteenth St. NW., Washington, D. C., insurance-policy payment (liability); $100.41, February 6, Ardmore Printing Co., 200 South Peoria Street, Chicago 7, Ill., printing leaflets; $20, January 12, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., 1-year subscription; $48.96, January 12, February 6, 28, Congressional Quarterly News Features, 732 Seventeenth St. NW., Washington, D. C., subscription at $16.32 per month; $14.10, February 28, A. N. Marquis Co., 210 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill., 1 copy "Who's Who in America"; $22.95, January 13, February 6, March 15, Allpure Spring Water Co., rear 1225 Twenty-fifth St. NW., Washington, D. C., rental of water machine; $1,170, January 31, February 28, March 31, Baskin & Co., 724 9th Street, Victor Build-

ing, Washington, D. C., office rental at $390 per month; $20, January 12, February 6, March 2, Chas. S. Goetz Co., 1020 Twentieth Street, Washington 5, D. C., photostats; $154.60, January 12, February 15, March 15, Ginns, 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $35.91, January 12, February 6, Norwood Office Supply Co., 1159 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $10.08, January 12, U. S. Pencil Co., 487 Broadway, New York, N. Y., pencils purchased; $15.06, March 2, Leon Typewriter & Adding Machine Co., 400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., repair mimeograph machine; $11.48, February 15, Week's Stamp Shop, 1229 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., supplies for addressing machine; $398.60, January 31, March 2, 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone service and PBX board rental; $45.19, January 12, February 6, March 2, 31, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph charges and messenger service; $166.60, February 15, March 15, Leo Cullinane, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., expenses for traveling and out-of-pocket miscellaneous expenses connected with business; $149.65, February 2, Elton Kile, Fred Kile & Son, Plain City, Ohio, expenses for traveling; $39.69, January 10, District Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., amount due last quarter 1949 for insurance; $298.80, January 10, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., taxes and F. I. C. A. withheld last quarter 1949; total, $8,956.84.

A. National Association of Attorneys General, suite 917, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) To confirm and establish title in the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries; (b) H. R. 180 and similar bills; S. 1545.

D. (2) $21,000; (7) $21,000; (13) yes; (14) $7,000, State of Texas, Austin, Tex.; $1,000, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.; $6,000, city of Long Beach, Long Beach, Calif.; $6,000, city of Long Beach, Long Beach, Calif.; $1,000, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.; total, $21,000.

E. (2) $9,680.73; (4) $82.27; (5) $487.05; (6) $292.75; (7) $1,957.14; (8) $904.35; (9) $13,404.29; (16) $125, Shannon & Luchs, Washington, D. C., office rent; $108.43, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., salary; $25, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., postage; $15.34, Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $225, Offutt Construction Co., Washington, D. C., rental allowance; $12.70, Tennant Insurance Co.; Washington, D. C., compensation and liability insurance; $38.34, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and social-security taxes; $4,500, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., retainer for October, November, and December, 1949; $468.86, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., expenses for December 1949; $35.32, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, Arlington, Va., telephone; $30.39, Rosslyn Gas Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $10.33, Virginia Electric & Power Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $5.40, the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., paper delivery; $3.70, Hall Hammond, Baltimore, Md., notary fees; $13.41, Virginia Electric & Power Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $47.33, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $108.42, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C. salary; $15, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., postage; $66.32, Frank's Duplicating Service, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $7.65, Doyle Printing Service, Washington, D. C., printing; $1,500, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., retainer for January; $419.06, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., expenses for January; $9.08, Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $125, Shannon & Luchs, Washington, D. C., office rent; $225, Offutt Construction Co., Washington, D. C., rental allowance; $108.43, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., salary; $25, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., postage; $29.62, Rosslyn Gas Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $14.27, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, Arlington, Va., telephone; $76.31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $11.39, Virginia Electric & Power Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $1,500, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., retainer for February; $108.43, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., salary; $399.70, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., expenses for February; $17.19, treasurer of Arlington County, Arlington, Va., water bill; $125, Shannon & Luchs, Washington, D. C., office rent; $225, Offutt Construction Co., Washington, D. C., rental allowance; $10.87, Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $30.16, Anne D. Rose, Washington, D. C., salary; $108.43, Kathryn S. O'Meara, Washington, D. C., salary; $40.15, Rosslyn Gas Light Co., Arlington, Va., utilities; $31.30, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, Arlington, Va., telephone; $68.22, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $20.84, L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., repairs; $1,500, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., retainer for March; $108.43, Kathryn S. O'Meara, Washington, D. C., salary; $669.52, Walter R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., expenses for March; $15.95, Public Printer, Washington, D. C., printing; total, $13,404.29.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. We are a general trade association functioning for the direct selling of distribution.

C. (1) Until legislation referred to below is disposed of.

C. (2) H. R. 2945, S. 1103, H. R. 6000.

C. (3) We issued no publication, as such. We sent our members nine bulletins.

D. (1) $10,100; (7) $10,100; (13) no; the amount of dues which we have shown in item (1) represents the total receipts from dues received from our members during this quarter. All such dues are used principally for other purposes than influencing legislation. No contributions are received or allocated for such purposes.

E. (4) $124.71; (5) $7.66; (6) $81.31; (7) $600; (8) $107.72; (9) $921.40; (16) This association has two stenographers, each receiving a monthly salary of $150. A fair allocation of reportable time spent by both is included in the various specific expense items. The law firm of George, Brehmer & McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn., is paid an annual retainer of $12,000. This retainer is paid to them regardless of whether or not this firm does anything in respect to Federal legislation. On the average throughout the year a very small part of their time is given to reportable matters.

A. National Association of Consumers,[5] 265 Henry Street, New York, N. Y. The National Association of Consumers is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization devoted to the advancement and protection of the economic welfare of Americans as consumers.

C. (1) Legislative interests are part of our program for consumers.

C. (2) S. 1498 and House Joint Resolution 531, Kerr natural gas bill; S. 2246 and H. R. 7402, middle-income housing; H. R. 7207, rent control deficiency appropriation; H. R. 7797, title 3 and S. 3304, point four; House Joint Resolution 236, ITO; H. R. 2023, oleomargarine.

C. (3) Bulletin issued to members and subscribers (3,000 copies), published each month except during summer (two published during last quarter). Includes both educational and social action material. Published by Wilgian Press. Newsletters are sent out at irregular intervals to 50 chapters and subscription groups. Mimeographed.

C. (4) Volunteer.

D. (1) $406.69; (2) $1,255; (3) $150 (approximately); (7) $1,811.69; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Consumers Union, 17 Union Square, New York City.

E. (4) $531.12; (9) $531.12; (16) $257.25, March 24, Kaufmann Press, Inc., 1428 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing monthly bulletin; $152, January 9, March 24, Wilgian Press, 30 Jane Street, New York City, printing bulletin; $84.57, January 12, March 24, March 30, Global Mail Agency, Inc., 148 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, addressing and mailing bulletins; $36.30, January 12, March 24, Direct-Ramkin Press Corp., 49 First Street, New York 3, New York, stationery. We feel that about one-third of our work might be said to be directed toward legislation affecting consumers. It is hard to make an exact estimate, as much of it is educational and informational.

A. National Association of Elecric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies.

The preamble of its articles of association describes the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric-utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric-utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric-utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric-utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric-utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus, the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish, and aid in furnishing, technical information to the instruments of Government and to provide a readily available contact between Government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

C. (1) The life of the association is of indefinite duration.

C. (2) One of the purposes of the National Association of Electric Companies as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to, the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies, see the attached document entitled "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire of the Staff of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, January 1948," and a similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions, which will be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate when it is completed.

C. (3) During the last quarter, we have not published or printed any pamphlets, books, brochures, leaflets, or circulars in connection with any of our activities, legislative or otherwise, except that there were prepared four letters during the last quarter on the need for clarifying national policies as they relate to the generation and disposition of electric energy. These letters, copies of which are attached hereto,[3] were sent to approximately 1,200 civic and business leaders. The association did write various letters to its member companies and officers during the last quarter. Copies of these letters or some of them or material enclosed therein were sent to approximately 241 corporations, associations, partnerships, or individuals. In addition, selected newspaper items and other similar materials were duplicated and sent to approximately the same corporations, associations, partnerships, and individuals.

(D and E. Receipts and expenditures: The amounts stated in sections D and E of the form are all our receipts and expenditures from January 1, 1950, to the end of the quarter and are for all the purposes and activities of the association. The expenditures would be considerably less if it were practical to make an allocation or division of time and general expenditures, as between legislative matters (whether or not within the purview of the act) and many other activities of the association.)

D. (1) $303,383.66; (6) $16,024.98; (7) $319,408.64; (13) yes.

The following schedule lists the members of the National Association of Electric Companies who have to March 31, 1950, paid dues for the calendar year 1950; dues paid cover all the purposes and activities of the association. It is further to be noted that article 9 of the articles of association expressly provides that "the association is not the agent of any member unless specifically authorized on a specific matter": $6,409.30, Alabama Power Co., Alabama Power Co. Building, Birmingham, Ala.; $647.16, Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., Blytheville, Ark.; $4,316.46, Arkansas Power & Light Co., Little Rock, Ark.; $547.65, Birmingham Electric Co., 2100 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.; $526.30, California-Pacific Utilities Co., 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $4,584.10, Carolina Power & Light Co., 336 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.; $1,262.38, Central Arizona Light & Power Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; $1,927, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; $1,853.64, Central Illinois Light Co., 316 South Jefferson Avenue, Peoria, Ill.; $4,195.02, Central Illinois Public Service Co., Illinois Building, Springfield, Ill.; $386.02, Central Ohio Light & Power Co., 120 North Main Street, Findlay, Ohio; $3,040, Central Power & Light Co., 120 North Chaparral Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.; $8,088.08, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 75 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio; $4,070.42, Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., 215 North Front Street, Columbus, Ohio; $1,710.40, Connecticut Power Co., 266 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; $12,303.20, Consumers Power Co., Jackson, Mich.; $3,794.10, Dayton Power & Light Co., 25 North Main Street, Dayton, Ohio; $1,519.98, Delaware Power & Light Co., 600 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.; $15,000, Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $8,085.70, Duquesne Light Co., 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $701.54, Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Maryland, 114 North Division Street, Salisbury, Md.; $164.56, Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Virginia, 114 North Division Street, Salisbury, Md.; $985.28, El Paso Electric Co., 213 North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.; $1,297.75, Empire District Electric Co., 602 Joplin Street, Joplin, Mo.; $5,953.54, Florida Power & Light Co., Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.; $8,110.04, Georgia Power Co., Electric Building, Atlanta, Ga.; $939.56, Gulf Power Co., Pensacola, Fla.; $3,815.90, Gulf States Utilities Co., Beaumont, Tex.; $1,835.63, Hartford Electric Light Co., 266 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.; $2,114.30, Idaho Power Co., Boise, Ida.; $3,198.98, Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; $2,008.82, Kansas Gas & Electric Co., Wichita, Kans.; $2,878.14, Kansas Power & Light Co., 808 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.; $3,300, Kentucky Utilities Co., Inc., 159 West Main Street, Lexington 3, Ky.; $2,513.64, Louisiana Power & Light Co., 142 Delaronde Street, New Orleans, La.; $850.72, Lynn Gas & Electric Co., 90 Exchange Street, Lynn, Mass.; $244.66, Marietta Electric Co., Watson Building, Fairmount, W. Va.; $1,315.68, Minnesota Power & Light Co., 30 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.; $1,489.26, Mississippi Power Co., Gulfport, Miss.; $2,350.78, Mississippi Power & Light Co., Lampton Building, Jackson, Miss.; $225.24, Missouri Gas & Electric Co., 1108 Main Street, Lexington, Mo.; $1,159.70, Missouri Power & Light Co., 106 West High Street, Jefferson City, Mo.; $784.46, Missouri Public Service Corp., Hout Building, Warrensburg, Mo.; $3,082.60, Monongahela Power Co., Watson Building, Fairmount, W. Va.; $10.98, Monterey Utilities Corp., Fairmount, W. Va.; $2,000, Mountain States Power Co., 236 Lyon Street, Albany, Oreg.; $1,485.86, New Jersey Power & Light Co., 9 West Blackwell Street, Dover, N. J.; $3,205.06, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., New Orleans, La.; $462.90, Northern Arizona Light & Power Co., Prescott, Ariz.; $3,710.74, Northern Indiana Public Service Co., 5265 Hohman Street, Hammond, Ind.; $5,751.52, Ohio Edison Co., 47 North Main Street, Akron, Ohio; $262, Old Dominio: Power Co., 159 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.; $15,000, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; $2,750.42, Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.; $6,028.36, Pennsylvania Electric Co., 222 Levergood Street, Johnstown, Pa.; $1,404.28, Pennsylvania Power Co., 19 East Washington Stret, New Castle, Pa.; $9,929.12, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Ninth and Hamilton Streets, Allentown, Pa.; $15,000, Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $4,399.40, Portland General Electric Co., Electric Building, Portland, Oreg.; $5,324.38, Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $3,749.66, Public Service Co. of Colorado, Denver, Colo.; $5,680, Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., 110 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; $2,402.36, Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.; $3,625.42, Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, 600 South Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.; $3,255, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., 89 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; $898.86, Savannah Electric & Power Co., 27 West Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.; $1,270.32, South Carolina Power Co., post office box 952, Charleston, S. C.; $15,000, Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., Edison Building, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,224.84, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., 20 Northwest Fourth Street, Evansville, Ind.; $2,776.06, Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., 428 Travis Street, Shrevesport, La.; $3,400.16, Texas Electric Service Co., Electric Building, Fort Worth, Tex.; $890.68, Tide Water Power Co., 126 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.; $9,331.58, Union Electric Co. of Missouri, 315 North Twelfth Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; $3,022.72, Utah Power & Light Co., Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; $9,800.82, Virginia Electric & Power Co., Richmond 9, Va.; $2,278.44, Washington Water Power Co., The, 825 Trent Avenue, Spokane, Wash.; $47, West Maryland Power Co., The, Watson Building, Fairmont, W. Va.; $5,994.16, West Penn Power Co., 14 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $887, Western Light & Telephone Co., Inc., Huron Building, Kansas City, Kans.; $2,482.66, Western Massachusetts Electric Co., 45 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.; $6,493.14, Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,949.34, Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $1,167.68, Wisconsin Michigan Power Co., Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis.; $3,443, Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; total, $303,383.66.

Other receipts: $3,525, National City Bank of New York, interest on amount held in escrow; $12,499.98, withdrawals from salary contract escrow account created in August 1945; total other receipts, $16,024.98.

E. (1) $20,893.89; (2) $59,695.98; (3) $60; (4) $3,600.98; (5) $4,805.96; (6) $2,147.84; (7) $2,850.01; (8) $3,421.40; (9) $97,476.06; (16) $5.10, February 24, March 30, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, Addressograph plates; $80.50, March 10, American Airlines, Inc., 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., transportation; $5, January 11, American Forestry Association, 919 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscribing membership dues in American Forestry Association; $35, January 11, American Trade Association Executives, 421 Star Building, Washington, D. C., membership dues for year; $304.67, February 24, March 13, 31, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., First and H Streets SE., Washington, D. C., paper supplies; $6,294.26, January 11, February 24, March 15, Awalt, Clark & Sparks, 822 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., counsel fee plus miscellaneous expenses; $4,818.09, February 1, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., public relations services and miscellaneous expenses; $201.04, February 1, 8, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., transportation; $201.45, February 9, March 8, Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous ex-

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

penses and travel expenses, January and February 1950; $8.67, March 13, Blackistone, Inc., 1407 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., flowers to R. C. Baker; $6, February 24, R. R. Bowker & Co., 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., subscription to Publishers Weekly; $8,000, February 13, March 31, Brenner, Butler & McVeigh, 60 Wall Tower, New York, N. Y., legal and consulting services through June 30, 1950; $7,538.26, February 1, March 10, 31, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., legal and consulting fees and miscellaneous expenses; $6, March 30, Business Week, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., renewal subscription for Business Week; $8.16, February 24, Campbell Photo Service, 1008 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., map mounting; $11, January 11, Central Armature Works, 625 D Street NW., Washington, D. C., repair mimeo machine motor; $2,102.44, February 1, 24, March 15, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C., telephone; $14, March 15, Chittenden Press Service, 1372 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., special delivery; $121.14, January 10, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., Federal security taxes, excise tax under Federal unemployment; $204, January 11, Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., renewal subscription to Congressional Quarterly Log; $50, January 12, Congressional Secretaries' Club, Washington, D. C., advertisement in handbook; $108, February 1, Corporate Intelligence, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., renewal subscription to Utility Spotlight; $9, March 30, Council of State Governments, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Ill., Book of the States with two supplements; $46.51, January 10, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., quarterly contribution; $30, February 24, Whaley Eaton Service, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., subscription to Foreign Letters; $500, February 9, Edison Electric Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., Dorau-Foster analysis of proposed manufacturer's sales tax; $128.71, February 1, 24, March 31, Embassy Sales & Service Co., 460 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., photo paper, developer, fixer; $16,120.98, February 24, March 10, 31, Stephen Fitzgerald Co., 502 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., public relations services and miscellaneous expenses; $2.75, March 15, Miss Genevieve Foreman, 936 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., public stenographer; $26, January 11, Avignone Freres, 1777 Columbia Road NW., Washington D. C., sandwiches and canapes for Christmas party for employees; $151.11, January 11, February 24, March 13, M. S. Ginn & Co., 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., general office supplies; $94.29, January 12, February 1, Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph service and supplies.

$259.47, January 11, February 24, March 10, Charles S. Goetz Co., 1030 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., photostats and offsets; $140, February 6, March 8, William J. Grubb, 1529 Twenty-third Street SE., Washington, D. C., accounting services; $144.23, February 24, W. R. Hill Co., 1313 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., stencils; $5.61, March 13, John Hughes Co., 5415 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., staples and staplers repaired; $500, February 1, March 10, Industrial News Review, 1405 Southwest Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscriptions to Industrial News Review, E. Hofer Sons ($250 per month); $15, February 1, Kiplinger Washington Agency, 1907 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription to Kiplinger Tax Letter; $25.25, March 30, Sidney Kramer, 1722 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., books; $400, March 6, Labor Relations & Educational Associates, suite 605, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., executive information, consultation, advisory service, and educational literature; $8.93, March 30, Lewis Co., 1023 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C., badges (for annual meeting of association); $493.82, January 16, February 2, March 3, 24, Robert G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous and travel expenses; $59.92, January 11, February 24, March 13, Malloray Office Supply Co., 732 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $97.52, March 31, Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., dinner, business conference; $69.50, February 1, March 13, Metropolitan News Agency, 603 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., newspapers; $144.46, March 10, National City Bank of New York, New York, N. Y., fee for services as escrow agent; $2, February 1, National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., one copy the Economic Almanac, 1950; $2, February 1, National Rural Electric Co-op Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., subscription to Rural Electrification magazine; $60, March 15, National Symphony Orchestra, room 710 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., children's concert drive; $25, February 1, National Water Conservation Conference, 1212 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., 200 copies of Senator Morse's speech; $11.79, February 24, March 13, Norwood, Office Supply Co., 1159 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $1,200, January 11, February 24, March 10, A. C. Oliphant, 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., information service at $400 per month; $28.91, January 11, February 24, Pacific Northwest Development Association, 205 Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg., publications; $23.70, March 13, Personalized Letter Service, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C., Robotyped letters; $29.87, February 1, March 15, Pitnay-Bowes, Inc., Walnut & Pacific Streets, Stamford, Conn., stamp-meter rental and repairs to stamp machine; $340.22, January 11, February 1, March 10, Pennsylvania Railroad treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa., transportation; $12.75, February 24, Public Utilities Reports, Inc., 309 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., publications; $4.04, March 13, Railway Express Agency, Second and I Streets NE., Washington, D. C., railway express service; $55.72, February 1, February 24, Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y., office supplies; $2,723.75, January 11, February 1, March 10, Ring Engineering Co., 1200 Eighteenth Street ,NW. Washington, D. C., rent (and lights) for office; $2.25, January 11, Royal Typewriter Co., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C., typewriter repair; $55.59, March 30, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., luncheon, business conference; $749.26, March 9, 31, P. L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel and miscellaneous expenses.

$14.89, January 11, March 13, Smith Typewriter Exchange, Inc., 433 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., typewriter repairs; $94.08, March 10, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., board meeting luncheon; $42.54, March 13, Stockett Fiske Co., Inc., 919 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $1,753, January 11, 25, March 7, 13, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., documents, publications, and transcripts; $2, January 11, Treasurer of the United States (FPC) Washington, D. C., subscription to Electric Power Statistics; $506.35, January 18, February 21, March 8, 28, Frances S. Turner, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement of petty cash fund; $1,000, February 8, March 15, United States Postmaster, United States Post Office, Washington, D. C., postage for stamp meter; $536.53, January 11, 25, February 24, March 21, Stephen M. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous expenses; $612.30, March 31, Ward & Paul, 1760 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., copies of transcript; $225, January 11, February 24, March 13, Washington City News Service, 220 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., news teletype service; $43, March 13, 30, Washington Law Book Co., 810 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., pocket parts for United States Code, pocket parts and sections; $45.40, February 1, March 13, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph service.

$16,250.01, January 1 to March 31, P. L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $6,625.02, January 1 to March 31, S. N. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $3,874.98, January 1 to March 31, A. R. Barnett, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $2,500, January 1 to March 31, R. G. Litschert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,500, January 1 to March 31, R. D. Green, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,500, January 1 to March 31, Robert Herbert, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,500, January 1 to March 31, Frances S. Turner, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,027.50, January 1 to March 31, Olive E. Jahn, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $892.50, January 1 to March 31, Mildred Bailey, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $862.50, January 1 to March 31, Marilyn Grimm, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $600, January 1 to March 31, Helen Caruso, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $228.10, March 6–31, Emily Wheeler, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $206.58, January 30–February 25, Douglas Goss, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary $56.25, January 30–February 4, Linn E. Hill, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $60, January 30–February 4, M. Lillian Galvin, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $40, February 20–26, Myrtle Lou Bragg, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; total disbursements, $97,521.24, less miscellaneous amount received Kansas Power & Light Co., 808 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., for reprints, $45.18, total, $97,476.06.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. None.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The National Association of Home Builders is a trade association conducting typical trade association activities, only a small part of which could in any sense be regarded as involving "legislative interests." The employees of the association whose principal duties might be regarded as involving "legislative interests" have registered and regularly report under the Regulation of Lobbying Act. In view of widespread confusion as to appropriate interpretation of the act and our inability to determine the exact meaning and intent of the statute as it applies to trade associations, this report is made under protest. Subject thereto, the association has a "general legislative interest" in all legislation affecting the home building industry which, during the quarter covered by this report, included: S. 2246, H. R. 7402 (H. R. 6618 and H. R. 6742), Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 6070, housing amendments of 1949; S. 2440, a bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; H. R. 7846, a bill to amend title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, to encourage construction of rental housing on or in areas adjacent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

C. (3) Although not published "in connection with legislative interests," the association publishes a weekly news letter called the

Washington Letter and a monthly magazine The Correlator, each of which contains material of interest to the membership, including, as occasion requires, information on legislative matters. During the quarter eight issues of the Washington Letter were published, on the following dates: January 10, 19, 26; February 13, 25; and March 14, 16, and 24. Approximately 19,000 copies of each issue were printed by Packwood Printing Co., Washington, D. C. With respect to the Correlator, 19,100 copies were run in January, 24,000 in February, and 21,000 in March, by the Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C. News releases are from time to time sent to the Associated Press, INS, UP, and other national newspaper wire services by the association for publication in subscriber papers and magazines, some of which releases may contain material which might be considered as affecting legislation directly or indirectly. The association has no means of ascertaining a complete list of the publications utilizing such releases. (NOTE.—All of the above information is contained in the reports of Frank W. Cortright, executive vice president, and John M. Dickerman, legislative director, employees of the association.)

D. (1) $4,764.94; (4) $2,374.46; (6) $4,432.50; (7) $11,571.90. Total receipts of the association for the quarter, as set forth on the books of the association, were $168,243.91. Sources thereof were: (a) Membership dues, including dues of sustaining members; (b) subscription to the Correlator, monthly magazine of the association; (c) sales of space in Builders Buying Guide (advertising section of the Correlator); (d) receipts from the convention and exposition account; and (e) various nominal amounts from such miscellaneous activities as sales of Land Planning Book, NAHB design service, etc. The stated total constitutes the general funds of the association. Not included are (a) income from the home builders' education fund, no part of which is to be used "in connection with legislative interests," and (b) receipts in connection with the annual convention and exposition operation of the association, which operation is run separate and apart from the association, which receives therefrom only certain stated income (the amount of which is included in the sources of income enumerated above). The total receipts reported under D (9) as made "in connection with legislative interests" represents the same proportion of receipts of the general fund as the item of estimated expenses made "in connection with legislative interests" (item E (11)) bears to total general expenses of the association.

Item 13: No part of the funds of the association used "in connection with legislative interests" are derived from contributions of $500 or more. While some contributions to the special home builders' educational fund of the association have been in the amount of $500 or more, they are not listed in this report since no part of that fund is to be used "in connection with legislative interests."

E. (1) $1,323.06; (2) $6,264.57; (4) $3,802.49; (5) $498.05; (6) $945.41; (7) $624.61; (8) $561.94; (9) $14,020.13. The expenditures reported include (a) all of the expenditures of the legislative department of the association, plus (b) an estimated percentage of such of the other expenditures of the association which may conceivably be considered as "in connection with legislative interests." The total expenditures of the association for the quarter were $106,957.21. Such total includes expenditures in connection with (a) the general operation of the association; (b) the Correlator and Builders Buying Guide; and (c) the home builders educational campaign. Said total does not include expenditures of the annual convention and exposition operation of the association for convention and exposition purposes which, as previously explained, is run separate and apart from the association.

Item 16: Recipients of $10 or more are listed below, which includes such expenditures as are identifiable as made "in connection with legislative interests" of the association. Because of the varied activities of the association, it is not possible, without a complete listing of every item of expenditure made by the association of $10 or more for any purpose, to list such information with respect to that portion of item E (11) as represents a percentage estimate of general expenses of the association. A list of every item of association expenditures, including such nonlegislative items as expenditures for the publication of the Correlator and Builders Buying Guide, would comprise more than 1,000 items each quarter. The association would have no objection to furnishing such list each quarter if required, but deems it unnecessary and unduly burdensome under its present interpretation of the act.

Explanation of E (16): $500, January 13, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $125, January 13, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.71, January 13, Mauguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $32.08, January 26, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. Mimeograph re-run 50 copies each 40 pages and stock, assemble and staple; $204, January 26, Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. One year renewal subscription to Congressional Quarterly Log and Almanac (January 1, 1950, through December 31, 1950); $500, January 30, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $143.24, January 30, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.67, January 30, Marguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $30, January 31, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses for month of January 1950; $52.12, January 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C. Telephone charges for month of January 1950; $10.55, February 3, Ruth H. Noll, Washington, D. C., account of reimbursement of office petty cash, general office expenses, taxis for office overtime work, lunches during overtime work, etc., $5.35; replacement of part of legislative coffee maker, $1.95; notary fee, $2.50; postage and registration fee, 75 cents; $500, February 10, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $125, February 10, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.66, February 10, Marguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $19.99, February 10, Norwood Office Supply Co., 1159 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.; one three-hole punch; $500, February 28, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $125, February 28, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.67, February 28, Marguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $17.25, February 28, the Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., restaurant charges for January made by John M. Dickerman; $200.68, February 28, Capitol Airlines, National Airport, Washington, D. C., account of transportation charges for John M. Dickerman; $17.34, February 28, Stant Lithographic Service, 50 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., 500 each of two throwaway of newspaper clippings; $68.90, February 28, Western Union, Fourteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C., telegrams chargeable to legislative department for month; $77.50, February 28, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone charges for month of February 1950; $180, March 14, Percy Greaves, Jr., 7312 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Md., retainer for legal research; $500, March 15, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $151.22, March 15, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.66, March 15, Marguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $15.33, March 17, the Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., restaurant charges for February made by John M. Dickerman; $59.20, March 17, Columbia Reporting Co., 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., reporting services for Committee on Banking and Currency, H. R. 6618, January 30, 31, 1950; $500, March 31, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., salary; $143.38, March 31, Judith J. Horrworth, Washington, D. C., salary; $166.67, March 31, Marguerite McDowell, Washington, D. C., salary; $46.49, March 31, John M. Dickerman, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses for month of March 1950; $72.75, March 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone charges for month of March 1950; $668.45, March 31, Western Union, Fourteenth and G Streets NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams chargeable to legislative department for month.

A. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., 1302 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of independent tire dealers.

C. (1) Such legislative interests as the association has are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The association has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of independent tire dealers. The association has a specific legislative interest in S. 1008, to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices.

C. (3) The association neither issues nor causes to be issued any publication solely in connection with legislative interests. It publishes a weekly printed Dealer News averaging about eight small-size pages per issue as a part of its regular membership service. The Dealer News discusses subjects of all kinds of interests to members, and in that connection occasionally mentions a statute or bill of Congress of particular concern to independent tire dealers and in even fewer instances suggests that members take a position on the matter with their legislative representatives. Approximately 1,700 copies of each issue of the Dealer News are printed each week by McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $141.44; (7) $141.44; (13) no.

The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., is a nonprofit membership corporation supported primarily by dues paid by its members. The dues range from $12 to $240 per year, based on the annual volume of business done by the member. The association also receives minor amounts of income from advertisements in its Dealer News, advertisements in its yearbook, and display space rentals at its annual convention. No part of the dues or other money received by the association is earmarked for any specific purpose. More particularly, none of the association receipts are allocated to legislative interests, nor is any money so budgeted. The purpose of the association, as shown by its by-laws, is "to advance and safeguard the business interests of the Independent Tire Dealers and Tire Renewers, and to promote a cooperative relationship between the tire manufacturers, tire dealers, tire renewers, and the buying public." The association's activities, if any, in connection with legislative interests are extremely minor and incidental. It is impossible to say, therefore, that any part of the dues paid by a member is contributed or received for such purposes. The same is true in the case of other association income. In preparing this report, however, we have assumed that the total amount of money expended for those purposes has been contributed by the members for such purposes. Consequently, that figure, taken from para-

graph E (9) below, is stated here as representing the total sum of the contributions made to the association for such purposes. The entire amount so expended has been attributed to receipts in the form of dues since it is obvious that none of the other association income could possibly have been contributed or received for such purposes.

E. (4) $115.84; (8) $25.60; (9) $141.44. $115.84, January 31, February 28, March 31, McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C. Estimated cost of printing and distributing those items in Dealer News which might be said to relate to legislative interests. It is estimated that at most not more than 6 percent of the total space of all issues of the Dealer News published during the first quarter of 1950 has been devoted to items which might be said so to relate. The figure $115.84 represents 6 percent of the total amount paid for printing and distributing the Dealer News during the first quarter of 1950, or that part of the total cost which might be said to have some connection with legislative interests.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.; 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Co. Building, Ninth and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; voluntary unincorporated association comprised of 27,000 local agencies who are members thereof of affiliated State associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects either directly or indirectly the interests of local agents.

C. (3) From time to time articles on legislative matters and position of National Association of Insurance Agents in regard thereto appear in its own publication, the American Agency Bulletin. (a) Publication is devoted to the interest of local property insurance agents; (b) approximately 27,923; (c) approximately 1st day of month; (d) Mail and Express Printing Co., Inc., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) $172.50; (7) $172.50; (13) no.

E. (7) $172.50; (9) $172.50.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents,[5] 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., a voluntary unincorporated membership association comprised of some 27,000 local insurance agencies who are members thereof through affiliated State associations (see explanatory letter attached hereto and made a part hereof, pp. 3–5 [3]).

B. See exhibit A, pages 6–9, attached hereto [3] and made a part hereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation which affects, directly or indirectly, local property insurance agents: Social security (H. R. 6000); surety bonding (H. R. 7913, S. 1692, H. R. 2943, etc.); Commodity Credit Corporation (S. 2826); Holland-Pepper bill (S. 2973); lobbying (H. Con. Res. 62); taxes (H. R. 5064, H. R. 7343, etc.).

C. (3) From time to time articles on legislative matters and position of National Association of Insurance Agents in regard thereto appear in its own publication, the American Agency Bulletin: (a) Publication is devoted to the interest of local property insurance agents; (b) approximately 27,923; (c) approximately first day of month; (d) Mail and Express Printing Co., Inc., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (1) $2,576.25; (7) $2,576.25; (13) yes; (14) $745.25, Alabama Association of Insurance Agents, 2026 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.; $603.50, Arkansas Association of Insurance Agents, 240 Hall Building, Little Rock, Ark.; $3,889.50, California Association of Insurance Agents, 1404 Franklin Street, Oakland, Calif.; $1,218.25, Connecticut Association of Insurance Agents, 99 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.; $1,001.50, Florida Association of Insurance Agents, Lykes Building, 203 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.; $841.25, Georgia Association of Insurance Agents, 314 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta, Ga.; $1,959, Illinois Association of Insurance Agents, 2132 Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill.; $1,945, Indiana Association of Insurance Agents, 501 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; $1,075.50, Iowa Association of Insurance Agents, 650 Insurance Exchange Building, Topeka, Kans.; $812.50, Kansas Association of Insurance Agents, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka, Kans.; $1,063.50, Kentucky Association of Insurance Agents, 469 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.; $780.25, Louisiana Association of Insurance Agents, Louisiana National Bank Building, Baton Rouge, La.; $1,860, Massachusetts Association of Insurance Agents, 79 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; $1,905.25, Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, 516 Tussing Building, Lansing, Mich.; $1,281.25, Minnesota Association of Insurance Agents, 550 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; $1,521, Missouri Association of Insurance Agents, 112 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; $615.50, Nebraska Association of Insurance Agents, 854 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; $1,932.25, New Jersey Association of Insurance Agents, 24 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J.; $3,767.50, New York State Association of Insurance Agents, 1025 Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y.; $1,080.75, North Carolina Association of Insurance Agents, post office box No. 1630, Raleigh, N. C.; $3,055.75, Ohio Association of Insurance Agents, 8 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio; $1,145.50, Oklahoma Association of Insurance Agents, 426 Insurance Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $722, Oregon Association of Insurance Agents, 713 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oreg.; $3,576.25, Pennsylvania Association of Insurance Agents, 212 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; $512, South Carolina Association of Insurance Agents, 1010 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S. C.; $914.75, Tennessee Association of Insurance Agents, 720 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.; $2,835.50, Texas Association of Insurance Agents, Century Building, Fort Worth, Tex.; $950.75, Virginia Association of Insurance Agents, 507 Atlantic Life Building, Richmond, Va.; $918.75, Washington Association of Insurance Agents, 668 Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Wash.; $1,314, Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents, 207 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; $45,843.75, total.

E. (2) $2,906.62; (3) $250; (5) $1,574.19; (6) $183.15; (7) $213.32; (8) $78.90; (9) $4,206.18; (15) $4,206.18; (16) $322.50, January 1, February 1, March 1, Washington Loan & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., rent of office; $175.54, January 17, February 15, March 16, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $39.52, January 3 and January 24, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., transportation; $31.50, January 6, February 1, March 14, Answering, Inc., 422 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., telephone answering service; $20.83, January 6, February 1, March 14, Stockett-Fiske, 919 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $12, January 4, Government Printing Office, Office of Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 8 months' subscription to CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; $20, February 28, American Trade Association Executives, Washington, D. C., membership dues 1950; $250, February 8, National Committee for Traffic Safety, Washington, D. C., contribution; $172.50, January 3, February 8, March 1, March 21, Maurice G. Herndon, 207 Fairfax Road, Alexandria, Va., travel and entertaining expense; $2,149.96, Janary 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Maurice G. Herndon, 207 Fairfax Road, Alexandria, Va., salary; $260, January 15, January 31, Mrs. Margaret Breeden, 1305 South Taylor Street, Arlington, Va., salary; $326.66, February 15, February 28, March 10, Mrs. Ann Guletsky, 2701 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $170, March 15, March 17, March 24, March 31, Miss Margaret Yeager, 4115 Nichols Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., salary.

A. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests of National Association of Life Underwriters pertains to social-security legislation, revision of the Internal Revenue Code and/or regulations which affect policyholders of members of this association. (a) Social Security Act amendments of 1949; proposed amendments to Internal Revenue Code now before House Committee on Ways and Means; (b) H. R. 6000; H. R. 7738; H. R. 7825.

C. (3) (a) Life Association News; (b) 55,000; (c) monthly; (d) Hamilton Printing Co., Albany, N. Y.

D. (1) $2,697.40; (7) $2,697.40; (13) No.

E. (2) $438.40; (4) $551.62; (6) $398.01; (7) $1,242.37; (8) $67; (9) $2,697.40; (16) $438.40, James B. Hallett, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., employee, portion of salary during quarterly conceivably applicable, 16 days at $27.40 per day; $246.95, Seyler-Nau Co., Inc., 400 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, purchase of 17,500 letterheads, 500 covers, collation of 500 sets of statements for presentation to Senate Finance Committee on H. R. 6000, February 25, 1950; $171.70, Selby Service, 34 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, printing of statements on H. R. 6000, February 25, 1950; $82.75, Judd C. Benson, 1700 Union Central Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, reimbursement for expenses incurred in preparation of above statements for Senate Finance Committee; $50.22, postage expended in distribution of above statement and other material; total of E (4), $551.62; $501.40 of the above total expense was incurred for the printing and distribution of a statement orally presented to the Senate Finance Committee; it is believed that these expenses are specifically exempt from the provisions of Public Law 601 but have been included as an indication of good faith; $273.64, New York Telephone Co. and Western Union; $84.38, Judd C. Benson, 1700 Union Central Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, reimbursement of telephone expenses; $39.99, Herbert R. Hill, 923 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va., reimbursement of telephone expenses; total of E (6), $398.01; $51.88 of the above represents expenses for November and December 1949; this amount was not previously reported as the bill has only recently been received from the New York Telephone Co.; $284.08, James B. Hallett, 11 West Forty-second Street, New York, employee, as reimbursement; $174.65, Herbert R. Hill, 923 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va., unsalaried trustee, as reimbursement; $565.99, Judd C. Benson, 1700 Union Central Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, unsalaried president, as reimbursement; $184.92, American Airlines, Tulsa, Okla.; $32.73, Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, N. Y.; total of E (7), $1,242.37; $62, Aldeson Reporting Co., Washington, D. C., February 28, 1950, transcript of testimony before Senate Finance Committee, this item is believed not to be covered by Public Law 601 but included as an indication of good faith; $5, Judd C. Benson, 1700 Union Central Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, unsalaried president, as reimbursement; total of E (8), $67.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; this is a nonprofit research and educational organization to develop, coordinate, and supply the public with accurate information about margarine.

C. (1) Only when legislation concerning margarine is pending.

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[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

C. (2) During period January–March, concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950). Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (1) $15,854.93; (7) $15,854.93. The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers is a nonprofit research and educational organization, composed of margarine manufacturers, which exists to develop, coordinate, and supply the public with accurate information about margarine. To accomplish this purpose the association engages in programs designed to promote scientific research on the nutritive values of margarine; to serve the medical, home economics, and similar groups by providing specific information in connection with food and nutritional problems arising in these groups; to prepare and distribute educational material for general use in both professional and non-professional fields; to cooperate with Federal and State governmental agencies by supplying factual information about the margarine industry in matters of mutual interest; to cooperate with ingredient-producing groups and distributing groups to expand markets through product improvement and through more efficient methods of distribution; and to act as a general clearing house for information of interest to the margarine industry. The association only engages in legislative activities in connection with legislation which affects manufacturers and consumers of margarine or producers of ingredients utilized in margarine. Funds for the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers are derived through voluntary contributions from the manufacturers who comprise the membership of the association. Each member contributes according to an agreed upon assessment and all contributions are made to the general fund of the association. No funds received are earmarked for legislative purposes. Since the association does not receive any contributions, as such, for legislative purposes, and only makes relatively small expenditures out of its general fund for such purposes, the only way in which the association can report contributions in accordance with section 305 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, is to consider, as contributions to it for legislative purposes, a sum equal to its expenditures for such purposes. Accordingly, that method has been followed in preparing the report on receipts which is set forth under item 1 of section D "receipts" of the form.

E. (1) $11,136.10; (2) $3,429.93; (4) $159.43; (5) 493.79; (6) $566.18; (8) $69.50; (9) $15,854.93. (16) The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers receives its funds only through dues and assessments paid by its members and no such contributions are earmarked for legislative purposes. The relatively small expenditures which it makes for such activities are made from its general funds. Its activities in connection with legislative matters are not its principal function and are subordinate to its main purposes. Its expenditures for legislative purposes are both indirect and direct in character. The expenditures reported on the form, therefore, include all direct expenditures made for the purposes specified in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, and also include the estimated portion of salaries, travel expenses, etc., appropriately allocable to such legislative activities. It also includes, where approporiate, a proportion of all other expenditures of the association, which, in the opinion of the management, reflect its participation in the legislative activities during the period covered by this report.

Section 305 (a) (4) of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act calls for the reporting of $10 expenditures on a calendar-year basis. Item 16 of section E of the form, evidently due to an inadvertence, calls for such information on a quarterly basis only. The information reported herein with respect to $10 expenditures follows the requirement of the statute rather than the form, although a report of the information on a yearly basis necessarily includes the information called for by the form: $127.80, January 10, March 29, J. R. Rhodes, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing and office supplies; $86.54, January 3, Mutual Employment Service, 1710 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., for clerical services; $11,136.10, January 12, February 11, February 15, February 21, March 7, Selvage & Lee, 1 East Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y., public-relations service, retainer and out-of-pocket expense; $277.38, January 12, Morford, Bennethum, Marvel & Cooch, 212 Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Del., consultant fee, legal; $19.73, January 6, Railway Express Agency, Inc., Washington, D. C., express charges; $16.93, January 5, Perfect Letters, 1705 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing letters; $217.89, January 31, March 2, March 29, the Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; $17.96, March 1, March 2, Kirby Lithographic Co., Inc., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., reproducing cartoon and news items; $282, January 4, February 7, March 7, the Munsey Realty Co., Washington, D. C., rent; $15.27, January 12, February 7, March 7, Chas. G. Stott & Co., Inc., 1320 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $120, January 13, 27, February 8, Ollie Sherby (Mrs.), 2703 Central Avenue, Alexandria, Va., secretarial services; $22.44, January 19, Miss Modane Marchbanks, 1702 Lincoln Tower, Chicago, Ill., expenses incurred for legislative purposes; $2,293.06, January 27, February 27, March 29, January 10, 31, February 7, Paul T. Truitt, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., expenses and salary on account of legislative activities; $204.01, January 27, February 27, March 29, January 12, 19, Siert F. Riepma, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., expenses and salary on account of legislative activities; $360, January 27, February 27, March 29, Miss Barbara Neill, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., secretarial services; $348.29, January 30, March 2, 29, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $114, February 15, 27, March 14, 23, Miss Pauline E. Fuller, 5102 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretarial services; $120,24, February 20, March 1, the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $22, March 29, Mrs. Helen DeJong, 2138 California Street NW., Washington, D. C., secretarial services; $37.32, March 30, the Whitaker Paper Co., Second and L Streets NE., Washington, D. C., office supplies; total $15,638.96.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, by Philip L. Baldwin, executive secretary, 829 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; an association to promote interests of mutual insurance agents.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) General interest in H. R. 6000, social security, insofar as it may in some way affect business of mutual insurance industry; no direct or particular action in connection therewith; H. R. 3032, to separate activities of Department of Agriculture county agents and farm bureaus; general interest as it may affect welfare of mutual insurance agents.

C. (3) Monthly bulletin to association members containing items of general interest; occasionally these contain information about pending legislation; however, this constitutes much less than one-fourth of informative purposes of the bulletin; only legislative advice, 1950, is to urge members to favor reduction of Federal spending. The NAMIA does not operate as a lobbying body, but merely informative—for general business welfare of its members. Duties of official reporting involve administrative affairs of the association: Arranging of and coordinating general administrative matters; publication of monthly nonpolitical magazine; arranging meetings; fostering advertising campaigns, and acting as general coordinator.

D. (7) $1,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $100; (4) $250; (9) $350; (15) $350.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association of mutual savings banks. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is a trade organization for the mutual savings banks. The association is supported by the payment of regular dues by the member banks on a schedule basis to carry on all the activities of the association. This statement is filed by the association although it is believed that the law does not require the filing of such a statement, inasmuch as the legislative activities of the association comprise only a small part of its general activities and are not the principal purpose of the association. The association's functions are, among other things, to encourage thrift, to bring about better lending practices on the part of the institutions, to examine and to assist in the rehabilitation of corporations in which the member banks have a substantial financial interest, to encourage generally sound banking practices through committees of the association, to disseminate information helpful to the operation of the savings banks generally, and to participate in a proper way before committees of Congress on legislation in which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest. In order, however, that there may be no question about the propriety of failing to file these financial statements, the executive committee of the association has instructed that they be filed. The total dues collected during the period for which this report is made amount to $184,675 of which amount $107,720 was the total amount of dues of $500 paid by the members of the association. There is attached in appendix II a list of banks which have paid dues of $500 or more, and the amount so paid. The legislative work of the association is done for the association by their general counsel, Oliver & Donnally (see appendix III) and the amount of the total dues received used for purposes in connection with legislative interests is the same as the amount of general counsel's fees allocable to legislative work plus travel, maintenance, and telephone and telegraph expenses of general counsel's staff and of witnesses. This amounts yearly to approximately $6,600 ($5,400 fees and $1,200 traveling, maintenance, and telephone and telegraph expenses), or roughly 3.6 percent of total dues, and dues received have been reported on this basis.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the mutual savings banks have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. Specific legislative interests in the period January 1 to March 31, 1950, have been: Middle income housing bill, S. 2246, H. R. 7402; FDIC bill, S. 2822; tax revision hearings before House Ways and Means Committee; Federal savings and loan conversion bill, S. 1175, H. R. 5606; bank holding company bill, S. 2318; tax-exempt organizations, H. R. 5064.

D. (1) $6,600; (7) $6,600; (13) Yes; (14). There follows a list of the member banks which have paid in the period January 1 to March 31, 1950, regular dues in the amount of $500 or more for carrying on all the activities of the association in 1950. No other dues will be assessed against such member banks in 1950; $600, Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, Massachusetts; $1,160, Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,400, Long Island City Savings Bank, New York; $2,500, Dry Dock

Savings Bank, New York; $680, Fulton Savings Bank of Kings County, New York; $920, Beneficial Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia; $560, City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, New York; $680, Waterbury Savings Bank, Connecticut; $720, Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $720, Wilmington Saving Fund Society, Delaware; $840, Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.; $880, Albany Savings Bank, New York; $920, Bridgeport-Peoples Savings Bank, Connecticut; $960, Rochester Savings Bank, New York; $1,200, Bronx Savings Bank, New York; $1,560, Franklin Savings Bank, New York; $2,080, Harlem Savings Bank, New York; $2,500, Greenwich Savings Bank, New York; $2,500, Central Savings Bank, New York; $520, Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.; $800, Queens County Savings Bank, Flushing, N. Y.; $1,360, Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York; $520, Richmond Hill Savings Bank, New York; $600, Western Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; $1,440, Howard Savings Institution, Newark, N. J.; $1,520, Provident Institution for Savings, Boston; $2,500, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, New York; $680, Home Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.; $760, Union Square Savings Bank, New York; $560, Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; $760, New Haven Savings Bank, Connecticut; $520, Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, New York; $520, Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, Conn.; $600, North Side Savings Bank, New York; $880, Excelsior Savings Bank, New York; $1,240, Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn.; $1,600, Western Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, Pa.; $2,500, Dollar Savings Bank, New York; $640, Savings Bank of Utica, New York; $640, Flatbush Savings Bank, New York; $680, Syracuse Savings Bank, New York; $1,640, Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.; $2,080, Buffalo Savings Bank, New York; $560, New Bedford Institution for Savings, Massachusetts; $720, Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven; $1,040, Ridgewood Savings Bank, New York; $1,880, Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio; $720, Provident Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.; $1,880, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Massachusetts; $560, Mechanics & Farmers Savings Bank, Connecticut; $680, Charlestown Savings Bank, Boston; $760, Saving Fund Society of Germantown, Pennsylvania; $840, Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $920, Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.; $2,500, Bowery Savings Bank, New York; $680, Empire City Savings Bank, New York; $680, Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston; $840, Hamburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,600, Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle; $2,320, Union Dime Savings Bank, New York; $2,500, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Pennsylvania; $560, Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $960, Providence Institution for Savings, Rhode Island; $2,500, Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,440, Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; $720, Community Savings Bank, New York; $840, Springfield Savings Institution, Massachusetts; $960, Bay Ridge Savings Bank, New York; $1,160, South Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York; $1,240, Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,440, New York Savings Bank, New York; $1,640, Manhattan Savings Bank, New York; $760, Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, New York; $2,320, Bank for Savings, New York; $1,960, Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; $2,500, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York; $2,500, Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $1,480, Savings Bank of Baltimore, Maryland; $560, Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $2,500, East River Savings Bank, New York; $560, Cambridge Savings Bank, Massachusetts; $720, Worcester County Institution for Savings, Massachusetts; $1,280, Greenpoint Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $2,500, East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $520, Troy Savings Bank, New York; $600, Irving Savings Bank, New York; $760, Kings Highway Savings Bank, Brooklyn; $600, East Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York; $1,520, Jamaica Savings Bank, Jamaica, N. Y.; total, $107,720.

E. (2) $1,350; (6) $40.50; (7) $291.26; (9) $1,681.76; (16) $1,350, January 1, February 1, March 1, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Continental Building, Washington, D. C. (legal fees); $94.09, January 23, February 14, March 24, Mr. Held, Bowery Savings Bank, New York, N. Y. (reimbursement of traveling expenses); $106.04, January 25, March 24, Mr. Proctor, Oliver & Donnally (reimbursement of traveling expenses); $91.13, January 25, February 14, March 24, Mr. Lester, Oliver & Donnally (reimbursement of traveling expenses); $40.50, January 27, February 20, March 29, Oliver & Donnally (reimbursement of telephone and telegraph expenses); total, $1,681.76. General counsel is to be paid an annual compensation of $36,000 a year for the calendar year 1950. This covers all legal services rendered to the association. General counsel's office assumes its own office overhead. There are three members of the general counsel's office who regularly do legal work for the association. There is one other who performs infrequently some legal work of the association but not connected with legislative activities. An estimate has been made by the general counsel's office of the proportion of their time allocable to purposes designated in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of section 307 of the act. It is their judgment that approximately 10–15 percent of their legal work has to do with such legislative activities and consequently, to be conservative, they have advised the national association that $5,400, or 15 percent of their total compensation, should be allocated for that purpose for the year 1950 in this return which includes their office overhead attributable to the work. For the preceding calendar quarter there should be included one-fourth of the annual compensation, or $1,350.

A. National Association of Post Office Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C.; room 512–513 Victor Building, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; post office organization.

B. Represents maintenance employees of Post Office Department before Congress and the Post Office Department.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Beneficial legislation affecting postal employees in general and post office custodial employees in particular.

C. (3) (a) The Post Office Maintenance News, a booklet of 8, 12, or 16 pages issues monthly. Write-ups on legislation and other issues of interest to the membership, as well as write-ups from our locals throughout the country; (b) 9,000 per month; (c) from the 5th to the 10th of each month; (d) the Progressive Printing Co., H Street NW., Washington, D. C. This office also mails out approximately 4,000 special news bulletins, one-page legal size, mimeographed in this office each month while Congress is in session, to keep the members informed as to legislation activities or other matters of interest to the membership.

D. (1) $13,396.48; (4) $12; (6) $15; (7) $13,413.48.

E. (2) $755; (4) $447.97; (5) $784.53; (6) $30.71; (7) $28.98; (8) $183.69; (9) $1,985.88; (15) $1,985.88; (16) $17.40, January 24, Alderson Reporting Co., 306 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 1 copy of hearings on S. 2778, 2777, 2825; $17.02, February 10, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 150 copies of hearings on S. 1978; $55.82, March 15, L. J. Cowie Co., 809 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., 48 reams legal size mimeograph paper; $63.50, March 18, AAA Letter Service, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing 11,500 bulletins; $57.63, February 10, March 9, March 21, Print Craft, 707 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing 12,500 envelopes; $82.50, January 26, February 24, March 28, New Victor Co., 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $500, January 12, January 26, February 10, February 23, March 10, March 28; Ross A. Messer, 226 Portland Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary; $255, January 26, February 24, March 28, Mildred Richardson, 2805 Fifth Street SE., Washington, D. C., secretarial assistance; $602.25, January 12, February 1, February 23, March 28, Progressive Printing Co., H Street NE., Washington, D. C., printing publication and 30,000 bulletin heads; $413.36, February 8, March 6, March 18, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., 12,000 stamped envelopes; total, $2,064.48.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All legislation affecting postal employees, including supervisors, and the postal service.

C. (3) Our monthly magazine, The Postal Supervisor, issued on the 1st of each month, printed by Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C. Semimonthly News Letters to membership, about 7,000 each issue.

D. (1) $5,625; (7) $5,625; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,875; (4) $2,365; (5) $225; (6) $36; (7) $180; (9) $4,681.

A. National Association of Private Schools, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Veterans' educational and training program outlined in Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; (b) S. 2596.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (1) $6,820; (7) $6,820; (8) $4,296.39; (9) $11,116.39.

E. (1) $32.50; (2) $4,165.51; (4) $1,298.46; (5) $554.43; (6) $396.92; (7) $265.46; (9) $6,713.27; (16) Attorney fees, January 5, James P. Parker, January retainer, $500; February 9, James P. Parker, February retainer, $500; March 6, James P. Parker, March retiner, $500; March 6, Paul W. Walter, for legal service, $1,000; total, $2,500. Payments on old account to J. P. Parker: January 5, $100; February 9, $100; March 6, $100; total, $300. Traveling expense, entertainment, etc.: February 16, Walter & Haverfield, $90.55; February 27, Walter & Haverfield, $152,80; entertainment, taxi, etc., $22,10; total, $265.45. Printing and duplicating, including distribution cost: January 5, A. A. Price, Kansas City, Mo., for postage, $113,22; January 6, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., $147.60; February 17, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., $78.56; March 2, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., $137.97; February, Reveille Press, Washington, D. C., $14.18; March, Ever Ready Stenographic Service, Washington, D. C., $44.12; March 6, A. A. Price, Kansas City, Mo., for 5,000 copies of survey and postage, $762.81; total, $1,298.46. Telephone and telegraph: February 17, January telephone, $49.18; March 16, February telephone, $114.46; March 22, telephone through March 11, $78.93; January 3, telephone for A. A. Price for September, October, and November, $139.75; telegraph, $14.60; total, $396.92. Office rent: January 12, to Raleigh Hotel for board of directors and board of governors meeting, $123.07; January 30, January rent, $50; February 28, February rent, $50; March 8, March rent, $50; total, $273.07. Office expense: January 3, Railway Express Co., $13.79; January 27, withholding tax, $106.45; January 27, unemployment compensation, $21.26; February 17, envelopes, $25.44; February 17, addressograph-multigraph supplies, $21.24; March 2, subscription to Army Times, $15; March 2, the Webb Co., Washington, D. C., for stationery, $41.57; March 16, the Webb Co., stationery, $21.94; Charles G. Stott Co., miscellaneous, $13.57; total, $280.26. Secretaries salaries: January 6 through January 27, Susan Rudolph, $182.71; January 27, Reiker, $10.71; February 9 and February 10,

Gross, $1923; February 17 (2 week secretarial services), Washburn, $108.12; February 20 through March 31, Bailey, $294.74; total, $615.51.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, its public relations department and its Realtors Washington Committee, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) Legislation affecting, directly or indirectly, the real estate industry. (a) The National Housing Act (FHA); the United States Housing Act (subsidized public housing); rent-control sections of the OPA Act of 1942, as amended; tax legislation, including treatment for income-tax purposes of income from the sale of owner-occupied homes and depreciation allowances on owner-occupied homes; taxation for purposes of the social-security program and the unemployment-compensation program, particularly as it affects real-estate salesmen who are independent contractors operating on a purely commission basis. (b) H. R. 7583, S. 434, extension of rent control; S. 2246, H. R. 6070, H. R. 6618, H. R. 6742, amendments to National Housing Act; H. R. 6000, amend Social Security Act; and others.

C. (3) No such publications this quarter.

D. (1) $11,552.18; (2) $40,768.25; (4) $31.95; (6) $561.37; (7) $52,913.75; (13) yes; (14) $500, Des Moines Real Estate Board, 511 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa; $1,380, Boston Real Estate Board, 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.; $520, Grand Rapids Real Estate Board, 227 Ottawa Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.; $500, Cleveland Real Estate Board, 108 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; $510, Washington Real Estate Board, 1417 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $500, Delaware County Real Estate Board, 214 East Sixty-ninth Street, Upper Darby, Pa.; $600, Buffalo Real Estate Board, 1106 Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. W.; $565, Dallas Real Estate Board, 1101 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex.; $1,000, St. Louis Real Estate Board, 100 Missouri Insurance Building, St. Louis, Mo.; $500, Columbus Real Estate Board, 42 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio, $1,800, Real Estate Board of New York, 12 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.; $735, Real Estate Board of Baltimore, Md., 7 St. Paul Street; $500, Denver Board of Realtors, 710 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.; total, $9,610.

E. (1) $487.82, (2) $14,926.86; (4) $2,176.03; (5) $4,551.98; (6) $1,317.43; (7) $4,763.43; (8) $220.97; (9) $28,444.52.

NOTE.—This schedule is submitted in response to item E (16). The tabulation itemizes all of the expenditures listed in items E (1) to E (8), inclusive. All expenditures are included, regardless of amount.

E. (1) Public relations and advertising services: $10, February 15, WPIT, Inc., 211 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., transcription of forum; $72, January 1–March 31, Chittenden Press Service, 1372 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., press releases pick-up service; $22.34, February 15, Press Intelligence, Inc., 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., press clippings; $60.18, January 23–February 15, Chase Studios, 1904 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., photographs and reprints; $47.74, February 15–March 21, Stewart's Camera Shop, 822 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., photos; $84.20, January 23–February 15, Edward M. Allen, Courtyard 2118 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., photographs and enlargements; $185.36, January 1–March 31, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, 27 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., press clippings; $6, March 14, total expenditures of less than $10 each; total, $487.82.

(2) Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (figure in parentheses denotes percent of time devoted to legislation); $1,875, January 1–March 31, Albert W. Payne, 1020 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $1,875 (100); $900, January 1–March 31, Marion H. Sacavage, 1811 A Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary, $900 (100); $3,000, January 1–March 31, Calvin E. Snyder, 3434 Forter Street, NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $3,000 (100); $277.50, January 1–March 31, Gladys H. O'Dwyer, 3103 Nicholson Street, Queens Chapel, Hyattsville, Md., salary, $555 (50); $1,500, January 1–March 31, Charles T. Stewart, 310 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $3,000 (50); $1,012.50, January 1–March 31, Edwin L. Stoll, 2121 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $2,025 (50); $551.25, January 1–March 31, Hattie J. Strupp, 118 C Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $735 (75); $93.75, January 1–March 31, Margaret F. McGrade, 5912 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $750 (12.5); $468, January 1–March 31, Miriam Johnston, 3876 North Thirtieth Street, Arlington, Va., salary, $780 (60); $575.01, January 1–March 31, Justin Hinders, 2222 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $1,150.03 (50); $1,258.72, January 1–March 31, Pearl Janet Davies, 2004 Tuckerman Street, Hyattsville, Md., salary, $1,324.97 (95); $750, January 1–March 31, Barbara T. Gustafson, 410 Bashford Lane, apartment 2, Alexandria, Va., salary, $750 (100); $178.78, January 1–March 31, Jean E. Lorenzen, 2225 Fortieth Place NW., apartment 4, Washington, D. C., salary, $715.03 (25); $390, January 1–March 31, Margaret G. McKinney, 5429 Connecticut Avenue, apartment 602, Washington, D. C., salary, $975 (40); $1,250, January 1–March 31, Herbert U. Nelson, 373 Sunset Road, Winnetka, Ill., salary, $6,250.02 (20); $170, January 1–March 31, Lucille Bettinger, 1882 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $850.03 (20); $212.50, January 1–March 31, Dixie Duke, 2700 Wisconsin Avenue, apartment 601, Washington, D. C., salary, $1,699.97 (12.5); $163.85, February 27–March 31, Edna Jensen, 2106 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $273.08 (60); $300, January 1–February 28, Evelyn Tauber, 4412 Sigsbee Road, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $500 (60); total, $14,926.86.

(4) Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost: $55.56, March 27, Ruth Chapman, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., printing 1,200 letters and mailing; $12.50, January 24, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 50 task force reports, lending agencies, appendix R; $8.06, January 23, McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D.. C., reprints, How to Get Rich; $35.70, February 15, McArdle Printing Co., 2201 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., reprints, Let Wartime Rent Control End June 30; $58.14, January 23, American Publishing Co., 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., planographing letter to board presidents; $88.97, February 15, 22, March 14, American Publishing Co., 1825 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., reprints; $1,912.76, January 1–March 31, United States Postmaster, postage; $4.34, January 23–March 8, total expenditures of less than $10 each; total, $2,176.03.

(5) Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.): $312.63, March 14, Doyle Printing Service, 1219 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., letterheads; $13.88, March 14, International Business Machines Corp., 1111 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., typewriter ribbons; $47.29, March 14, Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., stencils and mimeo ink; $175.14, January 23, Oles Envelope Corp., 2510 Loch Raven Road, Baltimore, Md., envelopes; $269.44, February 28, March 14, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., mimeo paper; $188.45, January 23, March 14, Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeo letterheads; $10.05, March 21, Shattock & McKay Co., 315 North Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Pro rata share of cost of printing employees time sheets; $191.83, January 13, March 8, Elizabeth Marceron, 4816 Alton Place NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for money advanced for postage; $18.53, January 1–March 31, Floyd Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for petty cash advanced for newspapers, bulletins, pamphlets, registry fees, streetcar and cab fares; $80.79, January 1–March 31, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement for stationery and supplies used; $757.79, January 1–March 31, reimbursement for services performed by the mail room of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $485.65, January 1–March 31, reimbursement for social security and unemployment insurance taxes paid by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; $150, January 1–March 31, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., transfer of charges, RWC share of records department cost; $1,800, January 1–March 31, National Association of Real Estate Boards is lessee of the property at 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent apportioned; $50.51, January 1–March 31, total expenditures of less than $10 each; total, $4,551.98.

(6) Telephone and telegraph: $128.91, January 1–March 31, Western Union, 427 South La Selle Street, Chicago, Ill., telegraph; $442.80, January 1–March 31, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph; $670.80, January 1–March 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype; $74.92, January 1–March 31, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 212 West Washington, Chicago, Ill., telephone and teletype; total, $1,317.43.

(7) Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment: $2,421.23, January 1–March 31, Herbert U. Nelson, 373 Sunset Road, Winnetka, Ill., reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $603.25, January 1–March 31, Calvin K. Snyder, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $376.78, January 1–March 31, Calvin K. Snyder, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $40.80, January 1–March 31, reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards for Edwin L. Stoll, 2121 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $33.45, January 1–March 31, Marion Sacavage, 1811 A Street SE, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $31.48, January 1–March 31, Margaret McKinney, 5429 Connecticut Avenue, Apartment 602, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $39, January 1–March 31, Justin Hinders, 2222 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $31.90, January 1–March 31, Charles T. Stewart, 310 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring, Md., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $82.93, January 1–March 31, Albert A. Payne, 1020 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses incurred in behalf of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; $174.72, February 13, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., executive committee luncheon; $30.13, March 17, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., breakfast and

dinner conference; $194.88, March 9, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., luncheons, February 16 and 17; $423.54, February 21, American Airlines, 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., travel, Calvin K. Snyder; $119.94, January 24, Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis, 33 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., to reimburse travel expenses; $71.40, February 28, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe, Chicago, Ill., cost of tickets for members of the press for National Association of Real Estate Boards banquet and luncheon; $88, January 23, Elizabeth Marceron, 4816 Alton Place NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for gratuities paid to hotel staff; total, $4,763.43.

(8) All other expenditures: $153, January 31, Capozio-Kenney, 915 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., layout and art work on president's scrapbook; $10, February 13, New York Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y., annual subscription, Sundays only; $27.70, January 13, February 13 and 15, March 1, Washington Post, Washington, D. C., subscriptions; $30.27, January 1–March 31, total expenditures of less than $10 each; total, $220.97.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 608 Tower Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Brannan plan; CCC borrowing power, H. R. 6567; Farm Market Facilities Finance Act, H. R. 5881, S. 2091; to protect trade and commerce from unreasonable restraints by labor organizations, S. 2912; social security, H. R. 6000; foreign trade zones, H. R. 4723; etc.

C. (3) (a) One-page mimeographed membership bulletins; (b) 500 each; (c) March 17, 1950; March 28, 1950; (d) National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $30; (6) $5; (9) $35.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1246 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting retired civil employees. At present S. 878, H. R. 4295, H. R. 5032, H. R. 5096, H. R. 1722, and various bills to provide for exemption of annuities from taxation.

C. (3) (a) The Annuitant, a publication issued quarterly (January, April, July, October), furnishing information on legislation and various other matters of interest to the membership of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees; also a brief news letter sent monthly, with the exception of January, April, July, and October, to the 30 or more chapters of the national association; (b) 55,000; (c) January 1950; (d) Trades Unionist. ((a), (b), and (c) applies to the Annuitant.)

D. (1) $453.40; (7) $453.40; (13) no.

E. (2) $357.50; (7) $95.90; (9) $453.40.

A. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, 51 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation regarding labor laws, handbag excise-tax law, wage-hour law.

D. (1) $125; (7) $125; (13) no.

E. (2) $125; (9) $125.

A. National Association of United States Storekeeper-Gagers, John A. Cranage, national secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Federal employees organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting Federal classified employees, and that in particular which would affect our position, United States storekeeper-gagers.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid to our attorneys quarterly, on a yearly contract; (b) $2,000 annually, paid $500 1st day of February, May, August, and November; (c) contract is signed for 1 year, with option of renewal; (d) none.

D. (1) $626.70; (7) $626.70; (13) no.

E. (2) $500; (9) $500; (16) $500, February 1, Robert E. McLaughlin and Francis M. Sullivan, care of Roberts & McInnis, Mayflower Office Building, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, Washington, D. C., legal representation and advice.

A. National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Morgan, Utah; nonprofit cooperative association fur farmers organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All and any legislation pertaining to the interest of the fur-farming industry of the United States.

C. (3) Reports from time to time are furnished the following monthly publications explaining and reviewing the progress being made on any and all legislation that may be of interest to the fur farmers. Black Fox magazine, American Fur Breeder, National Fur News, Fur Journal.

D. (1) $4,105; (7) $4,105; (13) no.

E. (2) $2,220; (5) $550; (6) $75; (7) $1,260; (9) $4,105; (15) all; (16) $1,500, Joseph H. Francis, Morgan, Utah, salary, January 1, to March 31; $1,260, travel, food, lodging, paid to railroads, airlines, and hotels, January 1 to March 31; $720, Caroline Hereford, ditto; salary, January 1, to March 31, stenographic and office work; $450, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., office rent; $175, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and office-supply stores, office supplies and telephone; total, $4,105.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., suite 39, Washington, D. C.; an association of publishers of trade, technical, scientific, and professional periodicals.

C. (1) Until action is consummated on pending postal legislation.

C. (2) That which affects postal rates of controlled-circulation periodicals published by members of the above-named association.

C. (3) Official association news letter circulated approximately every 2 weeks to association members.

D. The above-named association is not financed by contributions, but by membership dues determined on a formula basis. There are, then, no specific contributions for legislative expense. A list of association members was attached to Form A filed on April 13, 1949.

E. (2) Carter Manasco, retained as legislative counsel on month-by-month basis for the purpose of assisting the association in connection with postal legislation affecting controlled-circulation periodicals, published by its members, for the months of January, February, and March, $2,400; (7) Robert E. Harper, managing director of the above-named association on a year-round annual salary basis; for such ordinary expenses as cabs to and from Capitol Hill, luncheons and other courtesies, $169.60; (9) total for this quarter, $2,569.60.

A. National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a temporary legislative committee to defeat the Mundt bill in any form.

C. (1) Legislative interest continues while Mundt bill or any similar bill is before Congress or a congressional committee.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is in defeat of bills aimed at proscribing or limiting the constitutional liberties of the American people, specifically the Subversive Activities Control Act, S. 2311 and H. R. 7595.

C. (3) The committee issues legislative bulletins on the status of the bills as occasion demands, in quantity of about 1,000. It has published a 16-page analysis of the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bills in pamphlet form, called Hey Brother, There's a Law Against You, in quantity of 50,000 printed by Kaufman Press Inc., March 1950. In ad-Against You, in quantity of 50,000 printed matter on the bill issued by others.

D. (2) $1,952.34; (4) $15.93; (6) $45.72[1]; (7) $2,013.99; (13) No.

E (2) $575; (4) $730.36[2]; (5) $155.21; (6) $120.42; (7) $174.79; (8) $13.13; (9) $1,768.91; (16) $153.29, various, Post Office Department, postage; $76.34, March 3, March 17, March 24, Union Letter Service, 1103 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $35, March 6, Atlantic Building Corp., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $38.30, March 6, March 30, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone; $82.12, March 6, March 30, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams and money order[1]; $174.79, March 7, March 30, Jerry J. O'Connell, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel and expenses; $51.83, March 13, March 20, March 27, March 28, March 30, Commercial Office Furniture Co., 915 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $150, March 17, March 24, March 31, Marcia R. Fox, 1107 Trenton Place SE., Washington, D. C., salary (including tax); $225, March 17, March 24, March 30, Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., 2025 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary (including tax); $300, March 20, Presentation, Inc., 2118 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., lay-out and printing (subcontracted) of pamphlet on Mundt bill; $194.45, March 17, March 21, Superintendent of Documents, Washington D. C., copies of Senate Judiciary Committee Minority Report on Mundt bill; $10.84, March 16, March 17, March 24, General Typewriter Co., 806 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., typewriter ribbon and rental; $47.47, March 30, Superior Print Shop, 607 Massachusetts Avenue NW., letterhead stationery; $200, March 31, Jerry J. O'Connell, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., 2 weeks' salary (including tax); total, $1,739.43; $58.20, April 1950, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding tax on above salaries.

A. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of the wartime excise taxes (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Probably through the second and third quarters of 1950.

C. (2) Repeal of the excise taxes (other than those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline) enacted or increased in 1941, 1942, and 1943. Bill not yet introduced in House of Representatives.

C. (3) (a) Booklet discussing the "how" and "when" of wartime excise-tax repeal; (b) 2,995 copies; (c) January 12, 1950; (d) Dependable Printing Co., Inc.; (e) Washington Post and Times Herald of January 30, 1950; Daily News and Evening Star of January 31, 1950.

D. (1) $41,000; (7) $41,000; (13) Yes; $2,500, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,250, Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.; $1,250, American Airlines, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Baker & Co., Inc., 113 Astor Street, Newark, N. J.; $1,250, Capital Airlines, Inc., National Airport, Washington, D. C.; $1,250, Coro, Inc., 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Decca Records, Inc., 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Delta Airlines, Atlanta Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; $1,250, Edison Bros. Stores, Inc., 315 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250, Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.; $1,250, Federated Department Stores, Inc., Federated Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; $1,250, General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, A. Hollander & Son, Inc., 143

[1] Refund from telephone company.
[2] Includes $153.29 for postage.

East Kinny Street, Newark, N. J.; $1,250, the Hotstream Heater Co., 2363 East Sixty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,250, the Lambert Co., 930 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; $1,250, the League of New York Theatres, Inc., 234 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Luggage & Leather Goods Manufacturers Association of America, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, the May Department Stores Co., Seventh and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250, Nash-Kelvinator Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.; $1,250, National Fur Tax Committee (Julius Green Fur Co.), 330 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, National Piano Manufacturers Association of America (Jesse French & Sons), Elkhart, Ind.; $1,250, New York State Safe Deposit Association, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, Parker House-G. J. Sherrard Co., Parker House Hotel, Boston, Mass.; $1,250, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 110 East Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa.; $1,250, Scruggs, Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., 921 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.; $1,250 Stix Baer & Fuller Co., Sixth and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.;$1,250, United Paramount Theatres, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,250, United States Independent Telephone Association, 411–17 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; $1,000, Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Speidel Corp., 70 Ship Street, Providence, R. I., $500 Admiral Corp, 3800 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.; $500 Bristol-Myers Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, Columbia Records, Inc., 1473 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; $500, Hotels Statler Co., Inc., Thirty-third and Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, United Air Lines, Inc., 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; total, $40,750.

E. (2) $48,626.41; (4) $3,488.95; (5) $374.36; (6) $1,024.88; (7) $4,859.69; (8) $425.09; (9) $58,799.38; (16) $10,180.68, January 20, February 24, March 2, Commodity Marketing Corp., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; professional services and expenses in matter of economic and statistical aspects of repeal of wartime excise taxes; $17.14, January 26, F. A. Russo, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York City, photostats; $758.65, January 26, February 8, 24, the Waldorf Astoria, New York, N. Y., meeting expenses; 058.93, January 26, February 8, March 24, Transo Envelope Co., 3512–3542 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill., purchase of envelopes; $26.17, January 26, February 8, March 24, Jaclin Stationery Corp., 361 Broadway, New York, N. Y., purchase of stationery supplies; $9,556.75, January 30, February 8, March 2, 9, 28, Leon Henderson, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., services and expenses, research; $22,254.84, January 30, March 10, Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky., legal services and expenses; $73.70, February 8, L. Davis & Co., 415 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., printing of resolution; $306, February 8, Dependable Printing Co., 480 Canal Street, New York, N. Y., printing of booklets; $70.89, February 8, Versatile Printers, Inc., 340 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., reproduction of newsprint and printing of cards; $40.46, February 8, Midtown Letter Service, Inc., 415 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., mailing of booklets; $36.90, February 8, March 2, Acme Newspictures, debtor, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y., photographs; $133.88, February 8, 24, March 24, Downtown Printing Co., 2 Duane Street, New York, N. Y., printing of letterheads; $3,398.93, February 8, March 10, Addison B. Clohosey, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., legal services and expenses; $3,046.63, February 8, 24, E. R. Lerner, 1367 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., professional services re labor data; $177.91, February 8, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., meeting expenses; $35.78, February 8, March 24, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., miscellaneous office expense; $374.67, February 9, March 24, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., telephone and telegraph; $55.23, February 9, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., mailing of excise-tax material; $99.96, February 8, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., printing of letterheads.

$336.81, February 8, March 24, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., stenographic expense; $251.15, February 8, March 10, Beardsley Ruml, 783 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., travel and hotel expense; $335.31, February 8, March 10, Sherry-Netherland Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., meeting and telephone expense; $938.56, February 8, 24, March 2, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., meeting expenses; $1,828.88, February 8, March 2, 24, H. Leigh Whitelaw, National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., services and expenses; $94.93, February 24, March 2, Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., clipping services; $771.69, February 24, Associated Reporting & Office Services, 814 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reproduction of statements; $1,284.26, February 24, Presentation, Inc., Courtyard 2118 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printing of statements and charts for use at excise-tax hearings; $1,089.64, March 2, 24, Leo C. Rosten, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., preparation of ad and speeches; $178.74, March 2, Hay-Adams House, Sixteenth Street at H, Washington, D. C., meeting expenses; $258.45, March 2, 30, Perfect Letters, 1705 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., robotyped letters; $455, March 22, William E. Jetter, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., professional services; $12.75, March 24, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Inc., 27 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., clipping services; $37.75, March 24, Helen Faust, 1703 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic service; $58.15, March 24, 30, Capital Airlines, Inc., National Airport, Washington, D. C., mailing of excise-tax material; $132.50, March 30, Alderson Reporting Co., 306 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic transcript of hearing before Ways and Means Committee matter of: tax revision, 1950; $20, March 30, 31, Evelyn Devore, 825 St. Mark Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographic services; total, $58,788.72.

A. National Committee for Strengthening Congress, 1135 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislative interests include any and all legislation dealing with the organization of the Congress.

C. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $98.03; (5) $22.66; (9) $120.69; (16) $94.36, February 15, 1950, Raus Bros., 235 Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio, mimeographing press release and letter to Congress; $22.66, February 15, 1950, William Feather Co., 812 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio, stationery and office supplies; $117.02, total.

A. National Conference of Railroad Investors, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; nonprofit, nonstock membership organization of railroad stockholders.

C. (1) Legislative interest terminated with enactment of Public Law 478, Eightieth Congress, second session, 1948 entitled "An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act."

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; the organization is a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

C. (1) The legislative interests of the organization will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the national congress are concerned with measures which affect the welfare of children and youth in fields of education; social and economic well-being; child labor and environmental situations; Federal research agencies in education, health, juvenile protection and homemaking; world understanding and peace among nations. The national congress may support or oppose specific statutes and bills which relate to the area of its general legislative interests.

C. (3) The legislative interests of the national congress are reported upon from time to time in National Parent-Teacher, the official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

D. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers does not receive any contributions for the purposes designated in subparagraphs (a) or (b) of section 307 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Its expenses in connection with its limited legislative activities are paid out of general corporate funds. Such general corporate funds are derived principally from membership fees and from so-called founder's day gifts. During the first quarter of 1950—that is to say, from January 1, 1950 to March 31, 1950—the receipts of the national congress were as follows: Membership fees, $198,441.35; life membership fees, $900; founder's day gifts, $8,574.66; total, $207,916.01. As will appear below, the national congress expended out of its total receipts the sum of $250 for legislative activities.

E. The legislative activities of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are carried on through the chairman of the standing committee on legislation and the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation. Ethel G. Brown, of 1134 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif., is the chairman of the standing committee on legislation; Mrs. Edna Callaghan, of 3032 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D. C., is the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation. The chairman of the standing committee on legislation reports to the board of managers; the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation reports to the chairman of the standing committee on legislation. During the period from January 1, 1950, to March 31, 1950, the total expenditures of the national congress in connection with legislative interests was $250. This sum was paid to the chairman of the standing committee on legislation to defray her out-of-pocket expenses and the out-of-pocket expenses of the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation. As will appear from the separate report filed by the chairman of the standing committee on legislation, some part of the $250 so received by her was disbursed to the chairman of the Washington committee on legislation to defray the latter's out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the legislative activities of the national congress.

A. National Consumers League, 348 Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio; national social work agency.

C. (1) Until Congress adjourns.

C. (2) Opposition to the equal-rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25; extension of social security, H. R. 6000.

C. (3) Bulletin of National Consumers League, published quarterly: (a) Four pages, 9 by 11; (b) 1,800; (c) March 1950; (d) the Smith & Setron Co.

D. (1) $1,953.75; (2) $6.96; (6) $55; (7) $2,015.71; (13) no.

E. (2) $83.33; (4) $48.93; (5) $369.50; (6) $54.86; (7) $50; (9) $606.42.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.; 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. This organization, a Louisiana corporation, is a federation of

regional associations of owners and operators of cotton warehouse and compress warehouse facilities (American Ports Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, Mississippi Valley Interior Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, South Atlantic Cotton Warehouse Association, Southwestern Compress and Warehouse Association, and special members of the States of Arizona and California). Such groups collect annual dues from their members, and pay annual dues to this association. The activities of this organization consist of efforts to improve the services rendered by the industry, promote maximum operating efficiency and economy of its members through research and engineering to develop improved operating methods and equipment, promote improved relations between its members and other segments of the raw cotton industry (and governmental agencies) which they serve, protect and develop the interests of the cotton warehouse and compress industry, and of the raw cotton industry generally, gather and disseminate information of interest to its membership, conduct or promote cooperative campaigns for adyertising the services rendered by cotton warehouse and compress facilities to the cotton trade, and, on occasion, to determine and express the views of the cotton warehouse and compress industry concerning matters which affect that industry, including proposed or existing laws and governmental regulations. Activities designed to influence legislation are sporadic, infrequent, and incidental to the major purposes, functions, and activities of the organization. This filing is made in the conviction that it is not required by Public Law No. 601, Seventy-ninth Congress. It is made solely to avoid even any unwarranted suggestion of a question of good faith or of compliance with the law.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any matters affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.

C. (3) None, other than mimeographed news letters and bulletins to membership.

D. (1) $585.74; (7) $585.74; (13) no. No dues, assessments, contributions, loans, or other funds are received for legislative interests or activities as such. Dues are received to finance all operations of the association, in connection with which legislative activities and expenses are minor and incidental. All amounts reported herein are the estimated maximum portions of receipts and expenditures which might be regarded as received or expended for the purpose of influencing legislation.

E. (2) $412.69; (5) $140.27; (6) $32.78; (9) $585.74; (16) $37.69, January 14, February 14, March 14, Louise Paine, Memphis, Tenn., salary, administrative assistant; $63.21, various, postmaster and various office supply dealers, Memphis, Tenn., stationery, office supplies, postage, and miscellaneous; $67.31, various, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses (stationery, office supplies, postage, taxi fares, entertainment, and miscellaneous); $32.78, February 20, March 30, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., reimbursement of telephone and telegraph expense; $375, January 3, 1950, February 1, 1950, March 1, 1950, Callaway & Reed, Dallas, Tex., and Washington, D. C., retainer, general counsel, Washington representative.

A. National Cotton Council of America, post office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

C. (3) Not applicable.

D. (1) $2,603.74; (7) $2,603.74; (14) The National Cotton Council of America is an organization representing the combined raw cotton industry of the United States, including in its membership cotton producers, ginners, warehousemen, merchants, cotton spinning mills, cottonseed growers, and consumers of raw cotton fiber (other than spinners). Each of these segments of the industry maintain their own organizations or trade associations for the handling of matters in which they have a specific interest. The sole objective of the National Cotton Council is to increase the consumption of cotton, cottonseed, and the products thereof. The National Cotton Council seeks to obtain its objective through programs to increase efficiency in all phases of cotton production, marketing, and processing, through sales promotion; through economic and scientific research; through market analysis; through stimulation of exports—both of raw cotton and processed products; and through legislative activity only when the legislation involved affects the consumption of cotton or its products. Funds for the National Cotton Council are derived through voluntary contributions from the six segments of the industry named in the first paragraph, above. In the case of each of these six interests, individuals who comprise that interest contribute according to an agreed-upon assessment on each bale of cotton or ton of cottonseed that they produce, handle, or process. All contributions are made to the general fund of the organization and no funds received are earmarked for legislative purposes. Rates of assessment for various segments of the industry are as follows: Producer-ginner, 10 cents per bale. (The ginner acts as a collection agency, remitting collections to the council.) The ginner agrees to pay when the producer is delinquent. This is, however, voluntary; warehousemen, one-half cent per bale; merchants 2 cents per bale on merchandise basis—one-half cent per bale on percentage basis; cottonseed crushers, 5 cents per ton on seed crushed; cotton spinning mills 5 cents per bale; consumer of raw cotton fiber (other than spinners), 5 cents per bale. It will be observed that, since the Council does not receive any contributions as such, for legislative purposes, and only makes small expenditures out of its general funds for these purposes, the only way in which the council can report contributions under section 305 of the act is to consider, as contributions to it for legislative purposes, a sum equal to its expenditures for such purposes.

E. (2) $1,488.58; (4) $22.74; (5) $208.20; (6) $215.88; (7) $668.34; (9) $2,603.74.

The National Cotton Council of America receives no contributions which are earmarked for legislative purposes, and the relatively small expenditures which it makes for such activities is made from its general funds. Its activities in connection with legislative matters are of an incidental nature only and are subordinate to its main purposes. Its expenditures for legislative purposes are chiefly indirect expenditures although, in a few instances, small direct expenses are incurred in this connection. The council maintains its head office in Memphis, Tenn., and it maintains another office in Washington, D. C. The Washington office performs many functions for the council, and only a minor part of the activities of both offices is concerned with legislative matters. Moreover, the Memphis office of the council performs many services for the Washington office, such as mimeographing, stamping, mailing, etc. Therefore, in reporting expenditures for legislative purposes, it is necessary to allocate a proportionate share of total expenditures of the council to legislative expenditures. The expenditures listed on the form include the estimated portion of salary paid to each officer and agent of the council which is chargeable to legislative activities. A number of officers and agents of the council, among their numerous other duties, performs what broadly may be termed legislative activities on behalf of the council. The sum paid to such officer or employee includes a salary for his total activities, plus reimbursable expenditures. Since such officers and employees normally do many things for the council besides incidental work in connection with legislative activities, it is usually necessary to allocate that portion of their salaries and expenses chargeable to legislative activities and that has also been done in computing the following list. The expenditures listed on the form also contain all other direct expenditures of the council for legislative purposes and likewise represent a proportion of all other expenditures of the council, which in the opinion of the management, reflect its participation in legislative activities during the period covered by this report.

Item 16 of the form issued March 31, 1950, by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives evidently inadvertently provided for a listing of the expenditures on a quarterly basis. The statute (section 305 (A) (4)), however, requires such information to be listed from January 1 through the close of the current quarterly reporting period, consequently the statute has been followed in this respect. This necessarily includes the quarterly information called for by item 16: Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, salary and expenses, $1,062.94; John Todd, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1950, fees and expenses, $336.80; Ed O'Neal, 221 West Tuscaloosa Street, Florence, Ala., 1950, fees and expenses, $113,96; Kay Frank, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1950, stenographer and clerical, $150; Lucille M. Boswell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, stenographer and clerical, $52.50; Mary K. Billings, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, stenographer and clerical, $27.75; Imogene Wakefield, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, stenographer and clerical, $131.25; Illinois Central Railroad, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, travel expenses, $140.21; Frisco Railroad, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, travel expenses, $20.15; Chesapeak & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., 1950, telephone expenses, $32.57; Western Union, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, telegraph expenses, $44.53; Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Memphis, Tenn., 1950, telephone expenses, $138.78; American Airlines, Memphis, Tenn, 1950, travel expenses, $121.36; postmaster, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, postage, $22.74; Ring Engineering Co., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1950, rent, $157.50; Empire Building Co., Empire Building, Memphis, Tenn., 1950, rent, $50.70; total, $2,603.74.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the council is a nonprofit organization which exists chiefly for the research, publication, and distribution of literature in the field of militarism, universal disarmament, and peacetime conscription; its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription.

C. (1) While peacetime conscription legislation is pending.

C. (2) Its only legislative interest is opposition to peacetime conscription, and opposition to extension of the selective sevice law. This legislative activity consumes less than one-fifth of the time and money of the organization.

C. (3) Conscription News, a four-page news letter published twice a month and sent to about 2,500 persons. Printed by Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (3) The Case Against the Draft, a 12-page series of arguments against draft extension; 25,000 printed January 1950. Printed by Duane Press, New York.

D. (2) $2,854.14; (4) $717.53; (7) $3,571.67; (13) no.

E. (2) $419.74; (4) $3,916.39; (5) $346.25; (6) $17.89; (7) $375.35; (8) $37.26; (9) $5,112.88; (16) $51.02, January 9, $1, January 31, All Languages Typewriter Co., 119 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, typewriter; $32.62, January 10, Reliable Office Furniture Co., 118 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, filing cabinet; $47.95, January 26, General Calculating Service, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City, stenographer service $75, January 16, Educational Lists Co., Inc., 110 West Fortieth Street, New York City, addressing list; $14.81, February 8, Railway Express, Second and I Streets NE., Washington, D. C., package shipment; $285.18, February 8, March 1, Washington Envelope Co., First and L Streets NE., Washington, D. C., envelopes; $11, February 8, Boro Typographers, Inc., 115 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, typesetting on leaflet; $19.17, February 8, Women's Committee To Oppose Conscription, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., travel expenses, Philadelphia to Washington and return, representative of WCOC; $84.59, February 10, Paul Weaver, Route No. 6, Huntington, Ind., round trip, first class rail and travel expense to Washington, D. C.; $51.68, February 8, $9.05, February 10, February 25, Virginia Neumann, 49 West Seventy-third Street, New York City, secretarial help; $33.32, February 10, Alonzo F. Myers, New York University, New York, travel expenses, New York to Washington and return; $502.92, February 20, Duane Press, 45 Rose Street, New York City, printing Case Against Draft; $100, March 14, Charles Walker, box 87, Cheyney, Pa., preparation of index; professional service; $18.03, March 21, Direct Mail Envelope Co., 15 West Twentieth Street, New York City, envelopes; $750.55, various dates, United States post office, postage and mailings; $163.50, January 26, February 8, $112.90, February 15, January 31, March 1, March 8, March 17, March 21, Marjie L. Carpenter, 126 LaSalle Street, New York City, secretarial help, travel; $580, January 31, March 21, R. Alfred Hassler, Rural Delivery No. 1, Pomona, N. Y., art work and editorial service; $367.29, January 31, February 28, Drake Press, 916 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., publishing Conscription News letterheads; $1,119.54, January 31, March 1, March 8, March 10, John M. Swomley, Jr., 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., research, travel expenses; $95.87, February 8, February 23, March 10, March 30, David Martin, 804 Tenth Street NE., Washington, D. C., clerical help; $119.15, January 31, January 10, March 1, March 2, National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent, supplies, mimeograph service; $30.53, March 17, March 8, Clayton Loughran, Washington, D. C., clerical help; $10.80, March 28, Shannon Mackenzie, care of Mrs. Mackenzie, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., clerical help; $224.57, January 31, February 10, March 8, March 10, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 21 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y., printing and supplies, mimeograph service; $22.23, January 31, March 1, Mrs. Sula Lowrie, 1327 Sixteenth Street NE., Washington, D. C., clerical help; $36.08, January 31, March 1, March 6, Edgar Bell, Jr., 629 Florence Street NE., Washington, D. C., clerical help; $5,024.67, total expenditures exceeding $10.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; a nonprofit organization devoted to dispensing information about the postal service to its membership.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting postal service and postal rates; H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

D. (1) $3,782.17; (7) $3,782.17; (13) yes; (14) $3,500, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan, Chicago, Ill.; $560, Aidens, Inc., 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.; total, $4,060.

E. (1) $3,499.99; (5) $32.52; (6) $11.79; (7) $137.92; (8) $99.94; (9) $3,782.17; (16) $1,000, January 30, Homer McKee, 2050 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill., fee for public relations counsel; $2,499.99, January 3, February 1, March 1, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., public relations counsel fee at $833.33 per month; $264.68, February 14, March 23, Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., to reimburse for travel, telephone, postage, and reference material; $14, January 12, 27, Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., United States public documents; total, $3,778.67.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. For information under items 1, 2, and 3, see reports filed by members of staff—John H. Davis, John J. Riggle, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Kit H. Haynes, and George S. Peer.

D. (1) $27,298.75; (4) $493.09; (7) $27,791.84; (13) yes; (14) $612.50, American Cotton Cooperative Association, Memphis, Tenn.; $552.50, American Rice Growers Cooperative Association, Lake Charles, La.; $1,372.50, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.; $722.50, Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,662.50, Cooperative GLF Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; $1,595, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York City; $962.50, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass.; $722.50, Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio; $832.50, Indiana Grain Cooperative, Indianapolis, Ind.; $562.50, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; $742.50, Poultry Producers of Central California, San Francisco, Calif.; $672.50, Missouri Farmers Association, Inc., Columbia, Mo.; $752.50, Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Richmond, Va.; $592.50, Washington Co-Operative Farmers Association, Seattle, Wash.; $1,662.50, National Live Stock Producers Association, Chicago, Ill.; total, $14,020.

E. (2) $15,142.82; (3) $2,500; (4) $1,844.79; (5) $3,799.40; (6) $664.96; (7) $1,651.91; (8) $2,693.77; (9) $28,297.65; (16) $84.40, January 3, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., excise tax on eight or more employees; $425.80, January 3, International Bank, Washington, D. C., rent; $20, January 3, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., rent; $105.57, January 13, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C., salary; $95.70, January 13, Betty Richardson McGinnis, Washington, D. C., salary; $89.10, January 13, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $12, January 3, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., club membership; $20, January 3, Rotary Club, Washington, D. C., club membership; $16.32, January 5, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., subscription; $25, January 5, Jerrye Clark, Bethesda, Md., extra clerical services; $14, January 11, Betty Seaman, Chicago Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $14, January 11, Helen Webb, Chicago, Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $28.70, January 11, Beth Berry, Chicago, Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $15.65, January 12, George Lewis, Champaign, Ill., subsistence expenses while attending 1950 annual meeting as representative of Future Farmers of America; $38.80, January 12, Nan Elder, Chicago, Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $45.20, January 12, Lillian Asmus, Chicago, Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $50, January 12, Cecelia O'Hare, Chicago, Ill., clerical services for 1950 annual meeting; $100, January 13, P. J. Weber, Chicago, Ill., gratuities for employees of Edgewater Beach Hotel; $484.40, January 16, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary; $332.20, January 16, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $303.90, January 16, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $274.50, January 16, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., salary; $203.86, January 16, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $216.10, January 16, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $50.30, January 16, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., travel; $118.12, January 16, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $187.52, January 16, Norwood Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $45, January 16, Benbow Typewriter Service, Chicago, Ill., rental of typewriters; $34.26, January 16, Chas. G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $10, January 16, American Marketing Association, Falls Church, Va., subscription to periodical; $70.12, January 16, E. W. Boehm Co., Chicago, Ill., rental of mimeograph machine; $177.89, January 16, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $37.26, January 16, Horders, Inc., Chicago, Ill., office supplies; $410.51, January 16, Darby Printing Co., Washington, D. C., printing programs for 1950 annual meeting; $52.41, January 16, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., travel; $90, January 17, F. W. Lafrentz & Co., Washington, D. C., annual audit; $160.33; January 17, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., postage; $27.59, January 19, Horders, Inc., Chicago, Ill., office supplies; $92.66, January 19, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $29.45, January 19, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., travel; $300, January 19, Cooperative Digest, Ithaca, N. Y., advertising; $45.77, January 19, Gist & Chairs, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $65.22, January 19, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $139.42, January 23, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., expenses for 1950 annual meeting; $47.21, January 24, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., travel; $115.33, January 25, Mildred Loring Fitch, LaFayette, Ind., honorarium for speaking at 1950 annual meeting; $25, January 25, Roy Blough, Chicago, Ill., honararium for speaking at 1950 annual meeting; $167.95, January 25, Cooperative GLF Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., reimbursement for speakers at 1950 annual meeting; $10.75, January 25, E. A. Meyer, Washington, D. C., travel; $30.77, January 25, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel; $146.64, January 25, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel; $245, January 25, Harold G. Moulton, Washington, D. C., honorarium and travel for 1950 annual meeting; $300, January 30, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., attorney's fees; $467.90, January 30, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary; $320.95, January 30, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $298.77, January 30, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $265.12, January 30, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., salary; $196.99, January 30, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $208.60, January 30, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $102, January 30, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C., salary; $100.68, January 30, Betty Richardson McGinnis, Washington, D. C., salary.

$86.10, January 30, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $49.43, January 30, Carol H. White, Arlington, Va., salary; $15.75, January 30, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for Government documents; $41.63, January 30, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., travel; $28.21, January 31, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $48.76, January 31, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph; $24.60, January 31, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., reimbursement for luncheon given for Future Farmers of America; $130.24, February 1, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., postage; $425.80, February 1, International Bank, Washington, D. C., rent; $20, February 1, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., rent; $680.66, February 2,

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Va., withheld taxes and social security; $16.32, February 3, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., subscription; $38.70, February 3, Mills Recording Co., Chicago, Ill., recording and transcribing speech; $21.68, February 6, Lucas Press Clipping Bureau, New York City, press clipping service; $24.99, February 6, Norwood Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $14.68, February 6, Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $65, February 7, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C., subscription to periodical; $106.08, February 7, Judd and Detweiler, Washington, D. C., printing stationary; $54.57, February 7, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Washington, D. C., travel; $141.18, February 8, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $484.80, February 14, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary; $332.20, February 14, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $308.90, February 14, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $274.50, February 14, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., salary; $203.86, February 14, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $216.10, February 14, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $105.57, February 14, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C. salary; $89.10, February 14, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $78.70, February 14, Carol H. White, Arlington, Va., salary; $12.50, February 14, Legg, Griffin and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C. treasurer's bond; $84.64, February 15, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing; $53.41, February 15, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C. travel; $77.12, February 15, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., travel; $175.30, February 16, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., postage; $181.28, February 20, Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing publication; $89.49, February 20, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $11, February 24, Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies, North Cohocton, N. Y., subscription to publication; $34, February 24, Betty Richardson McGinnis, Washington, D. C., salary; $467.90, February 28, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary; $320.95, February 28, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $298.77, February 28, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $265.12, February 28, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C. salary; $196.99, February 28, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $208.60, February 28, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $102, February 28, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C., salary; $76.07, February 28, Carol H. White, Arlington, Va., salary; $44.30, February 28, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $552.82, February 28, the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., for congressional documents; $13.15, February 28, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., travel; $92.65, February 28, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $16.32, February 28, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., subscription to publication; $300, February 28, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., attorney's fees; $107.16, March 1, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $425.80, March 1, International Bank, Washington, D. C., rent; $20, March 1, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., rent; $33.51, March 1, Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio, reimbursement for travel; $12.47, March 1, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., travel; $35.06, March 2, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph; $527.55, March 3, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., withheld taxes; $140.16, March 3, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., social security; $29.60, March 3, the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., for congressional documents; $17.85, March 6, Norwood Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $31.78, March 6, Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $24.31, March 6, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel; $187.95, March 7, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., postage; $179.35, March 9, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $484.40, March 14, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary.

$332.20, March 14, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $308.90, March 14, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $274.50, March 14, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., salary; $203.86, March 14, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $216.10, March 14, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $105.57, March 14, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C., salary; $89.10, March 14, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $78.70, March 14, Carol H. White, Washington, D. C., salary; $12.35, March 10, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., travel; $150.30, March 14, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., postage; $298.73, March 14, F. M. Shay, San Jose, Calif., travel; $52.23, March 15, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., travel; $14.93, March 17, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D. C., reimbursement for luncheon; $65.43, March 17, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel; $2,500, March 20, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, Washington, D. C., membership dues; $719.79, March 20, Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing 1950 proceedings; $135.70, March 21, Homer L. Brinkley, Lake Charles, La., travel; $87.51, March 22, Gist and Chairs, Washington, D. C., office supplies; $29.33, March 22, American Airlines, Inc., Tulsa, Okla., travel; $14.20, March 22, Long and Curry, Washington, D. C., fire insurance; $28.53, March 23, Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C., travel; $133.41, March 23, Harry J. Beernink, Seattle, Wash., travel; $64.90, March 24, Alderson Reporting Co., Washington, D. C., stenographic transcript of hearings; $10.50, March 24, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., travel; $26.80, March 24, the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., for congressional documents; $45.31, March 24, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel; $40, March 24, F. W. LaFrentz & Co., Washington, D. C., for compiling report for 1950 annual meeting; $75.50, March 27, D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga., travel; $779.69, March 27, Washington Daily Reporter, Washington, D. C., subscription to daily reporter; $320.95, March 30, John J. Riggle, Hamilton, Va., salary; $298.77, March 30, L. James Harmanson, Jr., Arlington, Va., salary; $472.40, March 30, John H. Davis, Falls Church, Va., salary; $265.12, March 30, Kit H. Haynes, Washington, D. C., salary; $196.99, March 30, George Sherman Peer, Bethesda, Md., salary; $208.60, March 30, Freda B. Couch, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $102, March 30, Maxine L. Scroggs, Washington, D. C., salary; $76.07, March 30, Carol H. White, Arlington, Va., salary; $86.10, March 30, Molly Wasser, Washington, D. C., salary; $300, March 30, Ernest L. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., attorney's fees; $345, March 28, R. A. Ward, Portland, Oreg., travel; $87.29 March 29, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph; $200, March 29, Travel and Transport, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., travel; total, $28,126.32.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics of the United States of North America, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; a secret patriotic fraternal organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 4567, displaced persons; S. 2311, protection of United States from subversive activities; S. 246, Federal aid to education; H. R. 6000, social security; H. R. 2945, postal-rate increases; S. 1103, postal-rate increases.

C. (3) Junior American official organ of order, furnished 70,000 members; printed by Kable Bros. Co., Mount Morris, Ill.

E. (3) $249.99; (9) $249.99.

A. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; peace organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Bills affecting world peace, such as the ECA bill; the convention to ratify the genocide convention; the DP bill; military training and service legislation; legislation affecting war crimes procedures; proposals leading to the drafting of peace treaties; point 4 bills; Senator TYDINGS' disarmament resolution (S. Res. 236); Representative WALTER'S resolution to help the expellees (H. Con. Res. 188); postage subsidies for relief packages; manpower registration legislation; amending the Trading With the Enemy Act, to give the effect of a peace treaty with Germany and with Japan; bills for educational exchange.

C. (3) Peace action: (a) Four-page printed bulletin; (b) 11,000; (c) monthly, about middle of month; (d) National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $1,058.50; (2) $8,322.72; (4) $84.60; (5) $103; (6) $2,000; (7) $11,568.82; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes, Moorestown, N. J.; $500 Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, New York, N. Y.; $500, Mrs. Margaret M. Hatch, New York, N. Y.; total, $2,000.

E. (2) $5,744.25; (3) $104.70; (4) $2,486.70; (5) $1,211.35; (6) $155.91; (7) $464.77; (8) $798.33; (9) $10,966.01; (14) $150; (16) William Serimgeour, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent, January, February, March, $1,050; United States Government Post Office, Washington, D. C., postage, $546.99; Potomac Electric Co., Washington, D. C., electric service, $46.78; Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service, $10.49; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone, $123.48; National Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., printing Peace Action, etc., $881.11; Frank S. Chappell, Washington, D. C., auditing services, $110; Washington Loan & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., bank service charge, $24.67; National Savings & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., interest on loan, $22.50; Judd & Detweiler, Washington, D. C., letterheads, general printing, $158.10; Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., excise, social security, and withholding tax, $617.24; National Council versus Conscription, Washington, D. C., contribution, $54.70; District of Columbia Collector of Taxes, Washington, D. C., corporation license, $10; National Peace Conference, New York, N. Y., contribution, $50; Gist & Chairs, Washington, D. C., mimeograph supplies, $29.91.

Senator BRIEN MCMAHON, Washington, D. C., literature, $110.50; Charles S. Goetz, Washington, D. C., offset printing, 95.58; New York Times, New York, N. Y., subscription, $21; Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., printing speeches, $564.18; Russell O. Berg, New York, N. Y., cartoons, $15; Southern & Standard Engravers, Washington, D. C., cuts, $12.62; United States Post Office, Boston, Mass., postage, $14.50; New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Boston, Mass., telephone, $1517; Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton, Melrose, Mass., rent, $75; United Council on World Affairs, Boston, Mass., literature, $10; C. Drexel, Washington, D. C., expenses research, $25; Frederick J. Libby, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary and expenses, $1,418.86; (all addresses below here the same, unless otherwise indicated), James Finucane, salary and expenses, $1,166.14; Gladys E. Gould Mackenzie, salary and expenses, $908.56; Mark R. Shaw, 114 Trenton, Melrose, Mass., expenses, $58.70; Anna W. Eckels, salary, $769.99; Oskar W. Egger, salary, $459; Julia S. Barra, salary, $597.48; Dimitra Menou, salary, $468; D. Shannon Mackenzie, salary, $15.30; Clayton Loghran, salary, $210.75; David Martin, salary, $8; Robert Harrod, salary, $71.50; Marion Baldwin, 114 Trenton, Melrose, Mass., salary, $26; Alice O'Keefe, 114 Trenton, Melrose, Mass, salary, $30.75; other payments under $10, $62.47; total, $10,966.01.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; educational organization, not for profit.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) General legislative interests on which I have taken a position: Various measures before the Congress affecting the preservation of private enterprise, private property, and individual initiative, and affecting the preservation of American independence. These measures are: H. R. 6000, to extend Federal Old Age and Survivor's Insurance System and Social Security Act; S. 1404, anti-lynching bill; S. 1726, anti-lynching bill; Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, World Federation; H. R. 5615, aid to undeveloped areas; H. R. 4682, civil rights, Genocide Convention. It is possible that we have uttered something either for or against other measures in the course of our activities during this quarter, which measures we cannot recall at the present time.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 232, The Genocide Convention; (b) 12,000; (c) February 15, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 234, The Overwhelming Threat of Government; (b) 10,000; (c) March 1, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

C. (3) (a) Council Letter No. 235, Why Cut Our Economic Throats; (b) 11,000; (c) March 15, 1950; (d) Brooklyn Eagle Press.

D. (1) $1,837.98; (2) $7,235.33; (4) $4,138.77; (6) $47.05; (7) $13,259.13; (12) $1,000; (13) yes; (14) Pure Oil Co., Henry M. Dawes, president, 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Carter Carburetor Corp., Hugh C. Weed, president, St. Louis, Mo.; Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans.; John J. Raskob, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; the Judge Armstrong Foundation, Southside Station 9, Fort Worth, Tex.; W. Howard Wright, Schenectady Varnish Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. I. Case Company, 700 State Street, Racine, Wis.; Empire State Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.; Industrial Rayon Corp., Hayden B. Kline, president, Cleveland, Ohio; Texas Co., 135 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; Lone Star Cement Corp., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Armco Steel Corp., Charles R. Hook, Middletown, Ohio; N. E. Nelson, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (2) $8,567.01; (4) $886.78; (5) $2,086.50; (6) $467.62; (7) $895.79; (8) $307.59; (9) $13,211.29; (16) $2,000, January 1–March 31, Harry S. Barger, 300 National Union Building, Washington, D. C., salary; $602.86, January 1–February 13, H. McA. Griffith, 101–06 Sixty-seventh Drive, Forest Hills, N. Y., 50 percent salary; $5,964.15, January 1–March 31,, 33⅓ percent of other salaries. The Brooklyn Eagle Press, 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: $62.81, January 28, reprint of Economic Council letter, This Business of World Government; $46.92, February 3, reprint of Economic Council letter, Who Is Selling Out Your Freedom. Josephine Sheldon, 1324A Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.: $16, January 18, mimeographing statement on H. R. 6000; $6, January 19, mimeographing statement on S. 1404 and S. 1726; $3.50, January 20, mimeographing statement on H. R. 5615; $14, February 2, mimeographing remarks on Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide; $7.50 February 20, mimeographing statement on Senate Concurrent Resolution 56; $25.40, January 24, AAA Letter Service, 610 Victor Building, Washington, D. C., mimeographing of statement on H. R. 4682. $886.78 January 1–March 31, 20 percent of other printing and distribution costs; $111.75, January 1–March 31, Washington office, rent and office supplies; $1,974.75, January 1–March 31, 33⅓ percent of other office overhead; $15.18, January 1–March 31, Washington office telephone and telegraph; $452.44, 33⅓ percent of other telephone and telegraph; $205.34, January 19, 23, 26, 30, H. McA. Griffith, 101–06 Sixty-seventh Drive, Forest Hills, N. Y., four trips to Washington, D. C.; $39.40, February 20, Edward Jerome, Empire State Building, New York, one trip to Washington, D. C.; $81.44, January 16, Merwin K. Hart, Empire State Building,, New York, one trip to Washington, D. C.; $569.61, January 1–March 31, 33⅓ percent of other traveling expenses; $615.18, February 15–March 31, Edward Jerome, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., retainer; $307.59, 50 percent considered for lobbying.

A. National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street; Chicago, Ill.; medical association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970, H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

C. (3) Letter to all physicians in the United States re Stassen articles in Reader's Digest, 165,300; programs, second national conference, National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1,500; The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 203,-677; Your Medical Program—Compulsory or Voluntary?, 2,025; Profit or Freedom, 272,075; stickers (blue) The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 2,150; stickers (orange), The Volunatry Way Is the American Way, 2,150; roll call by States of organizations on record against compulsory health insurance, 10,042; How the Wagner Plan Would Work, 5,000; It's Your Crusade, Too, 5,112; Public Relations' Precocious Baby—Professional Political Campaign Management, 500; transcript, second national conference, National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 5,125; Nationalized Medicine and the Welfare State, 2,625; Never, Never, Never, Reader's Digest, 2,500,000; Granny Is Gone, Reader's Digest, 2,500,000; The Doctor Brushed Off: Utopia, Collier's, 60,000; Wards of the Government, the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., 10,000; The Road Ahead, Reader's Digest, 200,000; Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine, Reader's Digest, 10,000. Quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter whether by the National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker, or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (6) $42,594.72; (7) $42,594.72; (13) yes; (14) $42,594.72, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

E. (1) $2,400; (4) $40,194.72; (9) $42,-594.72; (15) $42,594.72; (16) $469.10, January 4, 31, February 7, 23, Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mailings; $32.50, January 4, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, 30 West Washington, Chicago, Ill., mailings; $9,679.30, January 4, 11, 20, February 10, March 3, Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., mailings; $86.64, January 4, Minnesota State Medical Association, 493 Lowry Medical Arts Building, St. Paul, Minn., mailings; $5,887.05, January 11, 20, February 7, 28, March 9, 31, Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing; $2,400, January 11, 31, March 9, 31, E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 Southwest Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription; $11,463.35, January 11, 17, 30, February 2, 23, March 3, 23, 31, Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing; $8,422, January 11, February 23, Riley Printing Co., 732 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing; $39.59, January 17, State Medical Society of Wisconsin, 704 East Gorham Street, Madison, Wis., mailing; $65, January 20, Chicago Planograph Corp., 1220 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing; $1,168.52, January 20, Stevens, Maloney & Co., 21 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., printing; $12.50, January 23, Erich S. Herrmann, 385 Madison Avenue, New York City, reproduction rights for printing; $675.31, January 25, 30, February 7, 23, March 13, 22, 31, Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison, Chicago, Ill., printing; $10.43, January 25, Ruth Staerzl, 30 West Washington, Chicago, Ill., mailing; $691.71, February 2, 13, 28, March 3, 27, the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., printing; $232, February 7, Frederich, Franz & MacCowan, 221 North La Salle, Chicago, Ill., printing; $53.18, February 13, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., mailing; $11.45, February 23, Brentano's, 29 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill., mailing; $12.95, February 23, Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Jacksonville, Fla., mailings; $97.15, February 28, Iowa State Medical Society, 505 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa, mailing; $120.56, February 27–March 14, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $211.29, March 3, Boomer's Printing Co., 1210 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr., mailing; $61.47, March 9, Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, mailing; $8.06, March 13, William L. Hermes Co., 200 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich., mailing; $50, March 13, Arkansas Medical Society, 310 Professional Building, Fort Smith, Ark., mailing; $39.70, March 14, Ad-Sell Letter Co., 1741 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., mimeographing; $13.13, March 14, American Bar Association Journal, 1140 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., reprints; $559.61, March 17, Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York City, printing; $7.92, March 23, Letter Service Co., 123 Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla., mailing; $13.25, March 31, Physician's Record Co., 161 West Harrison, Chicago, Ill., printing; total $42,-594.72.

The National Education Campaign-American Medical Association is an unincorporated committee with its offices and principal headquarters at 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. For convenience, it will hereinafter be referred to as this committee.

It is the purpose of this committee to conduct a campaign of public education in the 48 States and the several Territories of the United States. The object or purpose of such campaign is to acquaint the American people with the availability and the desirability of prepaid medical and hospital care. It will endeavor to accomplish that object or purpose through the preparation and publication of advertising and publicity and the widespread distribution of information and sales promotional material. To enable it to accomplish the aforesaid object or purpose, this committee finds it necessary to obtain, analyze, and classify information as to plans or systems through which such care is available and to promote the conception and pursuit of policies and practices in connection with such plans or systems, intended to assure their soundness, fairness, availability, and popular appeal. It is also the object or purpose of this committee to inform the American people of the views of the American Medical Association, as representative of the views of the majority of its members, as to the desirability and advantages of such plans or systems conducted in response to voluntary, individual initiative under private management and control as contrasted with the disadvantages and dangers inherent in, or resulting from, compulsory plans or systems operated or controlled by government, either Federal or State. The accomplishment of this latter purpose is intended and expected to acquaint the public with the soundness of, and public service rendered by, voluntary plans and systems. Upon the assumption that under the system of democracy in America, legislative pronouncements are responsive to the will of the people, it is expected that substantial accomplishment of this last-named ob-

jective or purpose also will, or may, have the effect of lessening the popular demand, for, and of increasing the popular objection to, the enactment of laws by the several States and the Congress of the United States to create such plans or systems, to place them under the control of the Government and to make participation therein compulsory. This committee is of the opinion, and has been so advised by counsel, that it is not, and during the first quarter of 1950 it has not been, the principal purpose of this committee to aid in the passage or defeat, nor to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, but, because of the ambiguity of that statute, and in order to inform Congress and the public of its activities, it nevertheless files this report in compliance with that statute. It is the present intention of this committee to continue to file such reports while its activity as aforesaid continues.

The only funds this committee has received and the only funds it expects to receive are from the aforesaid American Medical Association. During the first quarter of 1950 the funds so received from said association, were in excess of $500 and said association was the only source from which any amounts of $500 or more were received. The funds which have been received by this committee during the first quarter of 1950 and those which it expects to receive are not, and will not be, earmarked or otherwise segregated or specially designated as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be received or as to the purpose or object for which they have been or will be expended. The sum of $42,594.72 reported under paragraph D (7) of the report to which this statement is annexed is an estimated portion of the total amount received by this committee during the first quarter of this year. In estimating said portion in said amount it is assumed that the amount received by this committee for Federal legislative purposes during the first quarter of 1950 was an amount equal to the amount expended during that period for such purposes, but in order to fully disclose the total amount so received by this committee for all of the aforesaid purposes this committee hereby reports $400,000 as the full amount of all of its receipts during such period for all of the aforesaid purposes, a substantial portion of which it still has on hand.

During the first quarter of 1950 it is estimated that the aggregate amount expended for Federal legislative purposes was $42,594.72 and the amount so reported under paragraph E. (9) of the report to which this statement is annexed is an estimated amount intended to represent the sums expended by this committee during the first quarter of 1950 which fairly could be considered as those expended to aid in the passage or defeat, or to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States.

This committee has retained the firm of Whitaker & Baxter, a copartnership consisting of Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter Whitaker, doing business under said name of Whitaker & Baxter, to manage and direct its activities as aforesaid. In reporting amounts paid to said Whitaker & Baxter, this committee makes and relies upon certain assumptions in estimating the portion of such payments which will be attributed to Federal legislative activities. It will be assumed that one-half of the amount paid to said Whitaker & Baxter is paid to the said Clem Whitaker and the remaining half to said Leone Baxter Whitaker. It will be further assumed that at least half of the amount so paid to each, both as expenses and as compensation for service, is paid for expenses incurred and services rendered, not for the purpose of aiding, and not in aid of, the passage or defeat, and not for the purpose of influencing, and not to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States.

Because of the ambiguities of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and because of doubt as to how it might be construed and applied to the facts as above outlined, this committee does hereby report the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure, within the first quarter of 1950, in one or more items, of the aggregate amount or value of $10 or more has been made, for any and all purposes, by or on behalf of this committee, and the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure, together with the aggregate amount of all such expenditures in the amount or value of less than $10. This committee hereby declares that in the event it ultimately should be determined that the action of this committee, in whole or in part, or the principal purpose of this committee, or either such action or purpose, is subject to, or falls within the meaning of, said Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and is thus for the principal purpose of aiding the passage or defeat, or of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress of the United States, then and in that event, this report and the information and date herein set forth and the receipts and expenditures herein shown are hereby reported as those received and expended for that purpose. Such expenditures were as follows:

January 4, 1950: The Sound Recorders, 421 Powell Street, San Francisco, Calif., recordings, $68.14; Andrew W. Lerios, 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Gampell, $324.13; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $50.37; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $384.04; George Rossetter & Co., First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., audits, $1,239.30; Joseph H. Himes Co., Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., rent Washington office, $8058.; Campaigns, Inc., 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., reimbursement for mimeographing and photographs, $123.07; Harris Trust & Savings Bank for David Clayton, 115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., fee and expenses, $300; Whitaker & Baxter, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., retainer fee, $8,250; Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $222.83; Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, 30 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $65, mailings; Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $2,914.45; Fran Byrne, 102 East Hubbard Street, Chicago, Ill., photographs, $194.25; R. B. Robins, 111 Van Buren Street, Camden, Ark., reimbursement telephone, telegraph, postage and stenographic, $108.53; Minnesota State Medical Association, 493 Lowry Medical Arts Building, St. Paul, Minn., mailing, $173.27; Glenn Ross Murphy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $76; R. H. Bacon & Co., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., clipping service, $17.80; Central A–B–C Storage Co., 2525 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., storage, $10; Radio Monitors, 646 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y., monitoring service, $1,585; R. S. Henshaw, 187 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., newspaper delivery, $19.25; Chicago Towel Co., 2516 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., towel service, $11.50; One La Salle Street Building, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., rent, electricity, remodeling, $1,813.28; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $36.75. January 6, 1950: William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $130.55. January 10, 1950: W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., refund for photographs, $4. January 13, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $634.85; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $542.88; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $526.28; Raphael J. Gampell, 540 Forty-sixth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $218.15; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Tod Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; John R. Kinsey, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Henry B. Brown, Jr., 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $129.45; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $233.98; Dorothy C. Ellis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.58; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $135.87; Mary Ann Snouffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Merritt Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $98.12; Melva P. Mathews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $93.92; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, salary, $49.25; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $66.15.

January 11, 1950: Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago Ill., mimeographing, $2,840.91; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., fee, $600; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., petty cash for Washington office, $50; McCabe & Hengle, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $250; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $20.13; E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 South West Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription, $1,200; H. M. Harrison Co., 19 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., general office expense, $71.44; Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., $12, clipping service; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $2,597.25; United Air Lines, Sixty-third Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Mitchell, $114.56; Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $2,003.25; Riley Printing Co., 732 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $16,749. January 13, 1950: Al Coldsmith, Standard Oil Building, Washington, D. C., service, $100; Collector of Internal Revenue, Chicago, Ill., income tax, $2,382.39; Collector of Internal Revenue, Chicago, Ill., social security, $503.52;

Director of Labor, Chicago, Ill., unemployment tax for Illinois, $644.64; Department of Employment, Sacramento, Calif., unemployment tax for California, $48.10. January 15, 1950: W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $150.22. January 16, 1950: American Air Lines, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Clayton, $550.37. January 17, 1950: State Medical Society of Wisconsin, 704 East Gorham Street, Madison, Wis., mailing, $79.17; Toogood Recording Co., 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., recordings, $571.20; Western Union, 427 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., telegrams, $60.83; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., mailings, $559.19; McCabe & Hengle, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $12.60. January 19, 1950: New York Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Nisja, $97.12. January 20, 1950: Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $83.32; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone, $13.92; Collector of Internal Revenue, Chicago, Ill., Federal unemployment excise tax, $28.68; Collector of Internal Reveune, Chicago, Ill., Federal unemployment excise tax, $327.21; Young Office Machines Co., 170 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., equipment, $155.80; Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., advance postage for mailing, $3,700; Master Reporting Co., 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., reporting service, $47; Chicago Planograph Corp., 1220 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $130; John W. McPherin, 572 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., expenses, $615.22; Linn Office Supply Co., 333 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $24.18; Stevens, Maloney & Co., 21 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., $2,360.11, office supplies; D. B. Van Auken Petty Cash, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., petty cash, $116.26; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $121. January 23, 1950: Erich S. Herrmann, 385 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., reproduction rights for painting, $25; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $113.77; Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20 copies Ewings Report, $20. January 24, 1950: Burlington Railroad, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Mitchell, $49.43. January 25, 1950: Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $130.80; Public Relations Society of America, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., membership, $50; Joseph H. Himes Co., Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., rent, $80.85; Marsh & McLennan, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $235; Ruth Staerzl, 30 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $20.86. January 31, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $634.85; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $542.87; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $526.27; Raphael J. Gampell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $218.15; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., $118.94; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; $118.94, salary; Tod Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; John R. Kinsey, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Henry B. Brown, Jr., 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.96; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.96; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $129.45; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $233.97; Dorothy C. Ellis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle, Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.57; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $135.86; Mary Ann Sonuffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Merritt J. Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $98.11; Melva P. Matthews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $93.91; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $49.25; Margaret K. Batease, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., salary, $129.45.

January 26, 1950: Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $79.42; Lemoine Skinner, Jr., 419 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo., services and expenses, $537.17. January 30, 1950: W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $64.67; Andrew W. Lerios, 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Gampell, $165.60; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing, $283.23; Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $29.70. January 31, 1950: Master Reporting Co., 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., reporting service, $26.25; Stevens, Maloney & Co., 21 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $19.71; E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 South West Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription, $1,200; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., petty cash, Washington office, $38.65; Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., advance postage for mailing, $125. January 20, 1950: Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., sale of equipment, $617.01.

February 1, 1950: Harris Trust & Savings Bank for David Clayton, 115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., fee and expenses, $300; Whitaker & Baxter, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., retainer fee, $8,350. February 3, 1950: John R. Kinsey, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $779. February 2, 1950: Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $14.21; One La Salle Street Building, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., rent and electricity, $1,676.46; Chicago Towel Co., 2516 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., towel service, $11.50; Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $332.61; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $109; R. H. Bacon & Co., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., clipping service, $18.40; H. M. Harrison Co., 19 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., general office expense, $129.31; The Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., printing, $856.17; United Air Lines, Sixty-third Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Gampell, refund, $149.21; Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., income tax withheld and social security taxes, $2,874.72. February 7, 1950: Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Gampell, $25.22. February 9, 1950: The Western Union, 427 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., telegrams, $105.81; R. S. Henshaw, 187 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., newspaper delivery, $39.05; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., subscription United Press Service, $25; Toogood Recording Co., 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., recordings, $56.65; La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $62.57; Frederick, Franz & MacCowan, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $464; Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill., printing, $226.95; Radio Monitors, 646 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y., monitoring service, $2,205; Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., advance postage for mailing, $375; Central A-B-C Storage Co., 2525 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., storage, $10; The Swan Studios, 540 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., art work, $150; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $1,399.89; Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street New York, N. Y., clipping service, $12; The Drake, Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $48.83; Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., 234 South Fifth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex., transcription, $10.26; R. B. Robins, 111 Van Buren Street, Camden, Ark., clerical expenses, $181.51; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $65.94; Raphael J. Gampell, 520 Forty-sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expenses, $582.40; Andrew W. Lerios, Inc., 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Gampell, $373.85; United Air Lines, Sixty-third Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Mitchell and Nisja, $323.63; Monroe Photo Copy Co., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., photostats, $18.35; Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing, $1,638.35; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., petty cash, $102.02.

February 15, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $634.85; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $542.88; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $526.28; Raphael J. Gampell, 520 Forty-sixth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $218.15; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Tod Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $129.45; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $233.98; Dorothy C. Ellis, 1 North La Salle

Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.58; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $135.86; Mary Ann Snouffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill, salary, $118.94; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Merritt Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $98.11; Melva P. Mathews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $93.91; Margaret K. Batease, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., salary, $129.45; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $24.25; Harold P. Block, 1028 East Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill., salary for U. C. Johnson, $25.

February 10, 1950: Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., advance postage for mailing, $3,662.58.

February 13, 1950: Marsh & McLennan, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $553.70; American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $106.36; The Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, printing, $60; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $10.05; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $12; the Drake, Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., gratuities, February 12 meeting, $35; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., fee, $1,200; David Clayton, England, balance of fee due for September, October, November, December 1949 and January and February 1950, $4,200; Dorothy C. Ellis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $424.70.

February 15, 1950: Marshall Field & Co., State Street and Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $32.03; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $16.70; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $11.10; J. D. Potter, 2448 Hutchinson Street, Chicago, Ill., rental transcription turn table, $15. February 23, 1950: Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., $295.35, printing; Stevens, Maloney & Co., 21 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $36.01; Andrew W. Lerios, 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Gampell, $301.99; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $422.42; Linn Office Supply Co., 333 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $67.07; Monroe Photo Copy Co., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., photostats, $13.65; Toogood Recording Co., 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., $15, recordings; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $14.46; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $64.12; Riley Printing Co., 732 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $95; the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone, $288.23; Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Nisja, $46.18; the Drake, Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., February 12 meeting, $3,106.08; Brentano's, 29 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $22.91; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing, $4,706.81; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $50.58; Buckley-Dement Advertising Corp., 555 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $215.37; Joseph H. Himes Co., Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., rent, $80.85; Florida Federation of Woman's Clubs, Jacksonville, Fla., mailing, $25.90. February 28, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $634.85; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $542.87; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341.00; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $526.27; Raphael J. Gampell, 520 Forty-sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $218.15; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; Tod Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.95; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $233.97; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $170.50; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.08; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.08; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.57; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.95; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $135.86; Mary Ann Snouffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.93; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary $108.42; Merritt J. Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $98.11; Melva P. Mathews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $93.91; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $49.25; Margaret K. Batease, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., salary, $129.45; Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., printing, $350; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expenses, $80.60; Iowa State Medical Society, 505 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa, mailings, $194.29; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $211.31; Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing, $8,474.60; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., petty cash, $165.03; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $91.54. February 27, 1950: Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel and moving expense, $1,000; Postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage, $181; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $22.33; Yellow Cab Co., 57 East Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill., coupon books, $98. February 28, 1950: New York Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for McAdams, $69.73; Lemoine Skinner, Jr., 419 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo., fee and expenses, $925.45.

March 1, 1950: Master Reporting Co., 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., reporting AMA national conference, February 12, $237.60; Toogood Recording Co., 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., recordings, $217.39; Fran Byrne, 102 East Hubbard Street, Chicago, Ill., photographs, February 12 meeting, $74.75; Whitaker & Baxter, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., retainer fee, $8,350; Harris Trust & Savings Bank for David Clayton, 115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., fee, $300; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $115.42; Miller-Bryant-Pierce, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $237.66. March 3, 1950: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., income tax withheld and social-security taxes, $2,837.94; R. H. Bacon & Co., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., clipping service, $19.50; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., office supplies for Washington office, $48.33; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., petty cash for Washington office, $44.51; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $87.67; One La Salle Street Building, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., rent and electricity, $1,712.58; the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., printing, $63; Asa Seeds, 507 Arts Building, Vancouver, Wash., expenses, $300; Radio Monitors, 646 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y., monitoring service, $1,305; Chicago Towel Co., 2516 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $11.50; Boomer's Printing Co., 1210 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr., mailing, $422.59; Public Relations Journal, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., $73.57; Medical Mailing Service, 2611 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., mailing, $7,078.31; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing, $14,033.54; The Futilitarians, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., membership, $25. March 9, 1950: William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., revolving fund for travel expense, $500; the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., office supplies, $30; H. M. Harrison Co., 19 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., general office expense, $123.65; R. S. Henshaw, 187 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., $23.10; La Salle Hotel, La Salle Street and Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $15.36; Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Munser Building, Indianapolis, Ind., mailing, $122.94; Mrs. Paul C. Craig, 232 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa., reimbursement telephone, $30.45; Mrs. Herman Kotzen, 1905 Hessian Road, Reading, Pa., reimbursement telephone, $17.37; E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 South West Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription, $1,200; Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement hotel expenses in New York City over and above normal travel expense, $163.57; McCabe & Hengle, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $12.75; Remington Rand, 465 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y., office supplies, $10.20; Romeike Press Clippings, 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., $12; R. B. Robins, 111 Van Buren Street, Camden, Ark., expenses, $169.04; Andrew W. Lerios, 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Campbell, $349.14; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $151.27; Joseph H. Himes Co., Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., remodeling Washington office, $18.81; Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., mimeographing, $2,242.29; Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement luncheon and meeting expenses, $50.20.

March 13, 1950: Chicago Convention Bureau, 33 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., membership, $100; Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., reimbursement general office expense, $20.40; William L. Hermes Co., 200 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich., mailing, $16.12; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $1,119.62; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $100.98; Arkansas Medical Society, 310 Professional Building, Ft. Smith,

Ark., mailings, $100; Harris Trust & Savings Bank for David Clayton, 115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. travel expense $118.27; the Western Union Telegraph Co., 427 South La Salle Street, Teletype Service, $387.50; Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $226. March 15, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $646.10; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $544.75; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $129.45; Mary A. Weinberg, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $72.34; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary $118.94; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $528.15; Raphael J. Gampell 520 Forty-sixth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $218.15; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Tod Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $253.30; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $170.50; Hermine G. Campbell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $170.50; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.58; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.97; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $156.89; Mary Ann Snouffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Merritt J. Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.43; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $98.12; Melva P. Mathews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $104.33; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $49.25; Margaret K. Batease, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., salary, $129.45.

March 13, 1950: Acoustic Equipment Co., 323 Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga., recording, $15. March 15, 1950: Rachel Ciavarella, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $18.08; Central A–B–C Storage Co., 2525 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., storage, $10; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., fee, $1,200; the Western Union Telegraph Co., 427 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., telegrams, $139.40. March 14, 1950: Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $85.33. March 15, 1950: The Western Union Telegraph Co., 427 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $12.85; Postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage, $60.12; Ad-Sell Letter Co., 1741 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., mimeographing, $79.40; Midwest Visual Equipment Co., 6961 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., rental sound slide projector, $12.50; American Bar Association Journal, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., reprints, $26.25.

March 17, 1950: Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $16.54; Lowell S. Goin, 658 South Westlake, Los Angeles, Calif., expenses, $411.52; Jere L. Crook, Jackson, Tenn., recordings, $108; Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., printing, $1,119.22; Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 412 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., telephone, $14.81; Fred J. Masterson, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., employment fee, $26.38; Mary A. Weinberg, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $18.08; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $48.76; W. D. Campbell Co., 1014 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C., equipment Washington office, $102.26; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $52.17; Julius M. Klein, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $707; Edward Burman, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, advance, $150. March 20, 1950: Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone Washington office, $143.36; Catholic Press Association of the United States, 1441 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., exhibit space, $50; American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., exhibit space, $450. March 22, 1950: Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $339.75; Andrew W. Lerios, 548 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense for Gampell, $302; Raphael J. Gampell, 520 Forty-sixth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense, $460.29; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing, $501.85; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., petty cash, $173.83; Letter Service Co., 123 Ocean Street, Jacksonville, Fla., mailing, $15.84; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $43.25. March 24, 1950: Campaigns, Inc., 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., reimbursement telephone, $49.97; Joseph H. Hines Co., Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., rent Washington office, $80.85; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $109.29; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $22.85; Augusta A. Lacker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $59.99.

March 31, 1950: Walter J. McLaughlin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $646.10; Albert W. Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $552.25; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $222.25; Mary Ferguson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $129.45; Bernice F. Piller, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $81.38; Mary McGinn, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $341; Audri C. Ursin, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $212.35; Frances M. Pedtke, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $535.65; Raphael J. Gampell, 520 Forty-sixth Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., salary, $218.15; Dudley E. McFadden, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $349.30; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $309.05; Eileen L. Lynch, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Lorraine M. Caesar, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Ted Bates, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $430.20; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $353.50; William W. Davidson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $253.30; Ruth G. Rozier, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.96; Naomi O. Kellison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy J. Menzies, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; D. B. Van Auken, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $253.30; Marion E. Rapp, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $170.50; Hermine G. Gampell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $170.50; Eleanor G. Reedy, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $161.09; Mary F. Holoubek, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $156.89; Dorothy M. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $150.57; Phoebe Jane Harrison, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $139.96; Mary Ann Snouffer, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Dorothy I. Bridis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Virginia M. Antonczyk, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; Rachel Ciavarella, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $118.94; La Verne Armstrong, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Merritt J. Yale, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $108.42; Melva P. Mathews, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $104.32; Ulyses C. Johnson, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $49.25; Margaret K. Batease, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., salary, $129.45.

March 27, 1950: Remington Rand, 465 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y., general office expense, $10.20; Stevens, Maloney & Co., 21 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $47.65; Newark Electric Co., 323 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies, $22.46; McCabe & Hengle, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., insurance, $17.04; Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, printing, $54.25; Roy A. Nisja, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $117.78; Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense, deposit, $100; Frank B. Edwards, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., expenses, $14.45; Office Equipment Co., 201 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., furniture, $16.32. March 28, 1950: William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., expenses, $110.59; Aladdin Travel Service, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Campell, Nispa, and McFadden, $191.90. March 31, 1950: Muriel A. Johnson, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., salary, $22.50; Lemoine Skinner, Jr., 419 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo., fee and expenses, $1,543.98; Aladdin Travel Service, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Mitchell, $65.78; E. Hofer & Sons, 1405 South West Harbor Drive, Portland, Oreg., subscription, $1,200; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, $179; Catholic Press Association of the United States, 35 Scio Street, Rochester, N. Y., exhibit space, $75; Scroll Studio, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., art work, $75; Physicians' Record Co., 161 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $26.50; William D. McAdams, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., travel expense, $356.68; Edward Burman, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense, $146.77; James J. Dorais, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., travel expense, $75.80; United Air Lines, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Mitchell, $346.79; William Queale, 1607 De Young Building, San Francisco, Calif., fee, $1,250; Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., printing, $102.06; Lincoln Printing Co., 732 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill., printing and mailing, $135.84; W. F. Mitchell, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill, meeting expenses, $105.03; Norman Letter Service, 1 North La Salle Street, mimeographing, $1,577.94; total expenditures under $10 each, $213.84.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to remove excise taxes on electric refrigerators, electric ranges, elec-

tric water heaters, domestic electric appliances, commercial electric cooking equipment, electric fans.

D. (1) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (13) no.

E. (2) $535.92; (4) $248.02; (5) $111.16; (6) $99.26; (7) $69.65; (8) $49.73; (9) $1,113.74; (16) $93.54, January 1-March 31, W. J. Donald, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary; $304.79, January 1-March 31, R. M. Burr, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated salary; $137.59, January 1-March 31, P. Pisacreta (stenographer), 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., allocated wages; $12, January 1-March 31, Committee for Constitutional Government, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., congressional directories.

A. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. Members are: American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (trade association); Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (trade association); Shipowners' Association of Pacific Coast, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (trade association); and reimbursement of expenses has been received during quarter from National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (See D.)

C. (1) Perpetual.

C. (2) Legislation affecting shipping, including H. R. 5346, S. 2786, to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (long-range legislation); H. R. 7474, S. 3109, to amend the Ship Sales Act of 1946, to provide for sale of vessels for use on Great Lakes; legislation covering extension of Maritime Commission authority to sell and charter ships; H. R. 7786, appropriation act, 1951, United States Maritime Commission section; H. R. 3419, allowances under section 9 of the Ship Sales Act of 1946; H. R. 3111, Bankruptcy Act amendments, to continue exclusion of admiralty cases from bankruptcy-court jurisdiction; legislation for repeal of excise tax on transportation; legislation affecting organization of Panama Canal and Panama Canal tolls; H. R. 6808, S. 2872, War Claims Act of 1942, amend; H. R. 6000, Social Security Act, amend; legislation affecting Reorganization Plan No. 21, United States Maritime Commission; legislation affecting shipment on American-flag vessels of ECA, MAP, and other Government-financed cargoes; H. R. 6604, legislation affecting the transportation of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce.

C. (3) Has sent out press releases from time to time; supplied data for publication in press generally; has published a pamphlet in February 1950 entitled "Summary of Report and Recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget," 1,500 copies (printer—Guthrie Lithograph Co., 1150 First Street NW., Washington, D. C.); also printed 200 copies, January 10, 1950, "High Panama Canal Tolls" (printer—Kirby Lithographic Co., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.); also printed 200 copies CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Appendix A89-90, January 6, 1950 (printer—Kirby Lithographic Co.); also printed 200 copies, 11 pages, "Canal Tolls Problem," February 6, 1950 (printer—Guthrie Lithograph Co.).

D. Membership contributions covering 1949 have been received during the quarter from the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y. No member associations have yet contributed for 1950 dues and assessments. Contributions which have been received are for all federation purposes; they are contributions to general federation surplus and no portion thereof is earmarked or otherwise segregated for lobbying purposes. Lobbying expenses are paid from these funds and have also been paid from the funds described in the next paragraph. During the quarter contributions have also been received from the National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., which funds are specifically designated for the purpose of reimbursing the federation for expenses in connection with attempting to influence the passage of legislation outlawing the liability of employers on account of overtime-on-overtime. The amount of such contribution was $22,274.18 paid on March 24, 1950. In addition we are informed that during the quarter the amount of $20,420.36 shown under expenditures was disbursed by the National Association of Stevedores for the federation's account to Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., as a legal fee. In answer to item 15 expenditures for the quarter have been and will be defrayed from federation surplus, including contributions to such surplus through dues and assessments of members.

E. (2) $26,994.86; (4) $41.22; (5) $1,500; (6) $37.75; (7) $291.81; (9) $28,865.64; (12) $500; (13) $2,000; (14) $1,500; (15) see (D); (16) $3,750, January 31, February 28, March 31, Frazer A. Bailey, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $300, January 31, February 28, March 31, Samuel D. Schell, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $300, January 31, February 28, March 31, John B. Ford, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $500, January 31, February 28, March 31, Alfred U. Krebs, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $450, January 31, February 28, March 31, John F. Rudy, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,050, January 31, February 28, March 31, W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $224.50, February 8, Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., legal fee; $20,420.36, February 10, March 23, Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., legal fee (paid for our account by National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.); total, $26,994.86; $28.56, February 8, Guthrie Lithograph Co., 1150 First Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $12.66, February 1, Kirby Lithographic Co., Inc., 1320 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; total, $41.22; $1,500, a fair allocation of rent, office supplies, taxes, etc., is estimated to be approximately $500 per month; $37.75, January 12, February 15, March 17, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and teletype; $147.40, January 23, February 8, March 7, March 17, John F. Rudy, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., luncheons and entertainment; $99.03, January 12, March 3, 10, W. Bruce Macnamee, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., luncheons and entertainment; $21.95, March 7, Samuel D. Schell, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., luncheons; $23.43, March 8, Carlton Hotel, Sixteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., luncheons; total, $291.81; lent to others during quarter, $2,000, February 7, March 1, 15, April 3, Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif., loans for James D. Hahn ($1,500 repaid in quarter).

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 714 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.; organization of small and independent businesses and professional people.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Antitrust law enforcements. All laws affecting small and independent businesses.

C. (3) (a) The Mandate, official publication of the NFIB; (b) 136,000; (c) regularly, determined by current legislation affecting small business; (d) San Mateo Times, San Mateo, Calif.

D. (7) $10,497.53.

E. (9) $10,497.53.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to the postal service or the welfare of postal or Federal employees.

C. (3) The Union Postal Clerk; (a) monthly journal; (b) January, 97,700; February, 98,800; March 100,600; (c) first of each month; (d) Ransdell, Inc. Federation News Service Bulletin; (a) weekly news bulletin; (b) 10,900; (c) January 6, 13, 20, 26; February 3, 10, 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31. (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $136,015.55; (2) $140.30; (7) $136,155.85; (10) $32.500; (12) $7,929.53; (13) yes; (14) $520.65, local No. 543, Long Beach, Calif.; $3,027.45, local No. 64, Los Angeles, Calif.; $864, local No. 78, Oakland, Calif.; $535.20, local No. 197, San Diego, Calif.; $1,737.15, local No. 2, San Francisco, Calif.; $1,346.40, local No. 229, Denver, Colo.; $631.80, local No. 147, Hartford, Conn.; $1,284.50, local No. 140, Washington, D. C.; $528.75, local No. 138, Jacksonville, Fla.; $531.45, local No. 172, Miami, Fla.; $648, local No. 32, Atlanta, Ga.; $6,075, local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.; $1,093.50, local No. 130, Indianapolis, Ind.; $744, local No. 83, New Orleans, La.; $885.15, local No. 181, Baltimore, Md.; $2,759.25, local No. 100, Boston, Mass.; $2,482.85, local No. 295, Detroit, Mich.; $1,244.70, local No. 125, Minneapolis, Minn.; $719.10, local No. 65, St. Paul, Minn.; $1,580.35, local No. 67, Kansas City, Mo.; $1,730.75, local No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.; $587.25, local No. 11, Omaha, Nebr.; $1,080, local No. 190, Newark, N. J.; $1,703.70, local No. 251, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $680.40, local No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.; $10,798.65, local No. 10, New York, N. Y.; $1,003.05, local No. 164, Cincinnati, Ohio; $2,125.35, local No. 72, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,275.30, local No. 128, Portland, Oreg.; $2,272.50, local No. 89, Philadelphia, Pa.; $526.50, local No. 387, Providence, R. I.; $737.55, local No. 732, Dallas, Tex.; $594, local No. 185, Houston, Tex.; $604.35, local No. 28, Seattle, Wash.; $2,770.20, local No. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. (2) $5,810.37; (4) $22,790.51; (5) $380; (6) $2,036.83; (7) $2,480.87; (8) $476.62; (9) $33,983.20; (16) $55.61, January 11, E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for minor expenses; $91.26, January 11, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $234.40, January 26, Sea Board Air Line Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $80, January 27, Chan Harbour, vice president, Cleveland, Ohio, expenses attending legislative conference; $20.23, January 27, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $24.21, January 27, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $10.20, January 31, the Mayflower, Washington, D. C., flowers; $19.40, January 31, Alderson Reporting Co., Washington, D. C., transcript of hearing; $24.48, January 31, Congressional Quarterly Publishing Co., Washington, D. C., subscription; $200, February 3, Leo E. George, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., traveling expenses; $24.99, February 8, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., transportation; $32.49, February 9, Eastern Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $24.48, February 14, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., subscription; $52.97, February 14, Chan Harbour, vice president, Cleveland, Ohio, general expenses; $202.87, February 21, E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for minor expenses; $24.90, February 21, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage; $132.13, February 27, Chan Harbour, vice president, Cleveland, Ohio, general expenses; $47.96, February 28, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $42.32, March 2, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., transportation; $71.69, March 10, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $58.60, March 15, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., transportation; $7.65, March 15, Harris Ewing, Washington, D. C., photographs; $64.50, March

15, Federal Graphics, Washington, D. C., graph relative H. R. 87; $24.48, March 15, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., subscription; $119.70, March 21, E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for incidental expenses; $141.96, March 21, E. C. Hallbeck, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement for travel expenses; $11.43, March 28, Carolina Reporting Agency, Washington, D. C., transcript of hearing; $2,036.08, March 29, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph service; $39.45, February 14, Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., printing; $22.44, March 15, Ace Letter Service, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; $1,112.58, February 3, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., dinner for executive committee and Members of Congress.

A. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 112 C Street NW., Washington, D. C.; this is an employee's association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation of interest to post office motor vehicle employees.

C. (3) (a) Rotor; (b) 4,800; (c) 15th each month; (d) Rzoncki's Printery.

D. (1) $1,134.24; (7) $1,134.24; (13) no.

E. (2) $300; (4) $228.76; (5) $35; (6) $213.68; (7) $106.80; (8) $250; (9) $1,134.24.

A. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; this is a federation of private school associations.

B. Federation of Private School Associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported schools); (a) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; (b) S. 2596.

C. (3) (a) No Private Schools in Russia, an eight-page pamphlet; (b) 10,000; (c) February 4, 1950; (d) District Lithograph Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $1,910; (2) $318.50; (4) $79.50; (7) $2,308; (13) yes; (14) $600, New Jersey Association of Technical Schools, 127 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.; $10, Florida State Association of Business Schools, 104 North Edison, Tampa, Fla.; total, $1,110.

E. (1) $1,266.65; (2) $4,092.38; (4) $3,350.99; (5) $403.65; (6) $1,111.37; (7) $414.48; (8) $298.18; (9) $10,937.70; (16) $75, January 3, Meridian Hill Hotel Co., 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent; $116.27, January 4, William Bethke, LaSalle Extension University, 417 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., travel expense to Washington, D. C., and hotel expenses; $13, January 10, Army Times Publishing Co., 1115 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., book and pamphlets; $33.15, January 11, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., expenses, December, public relations; $13.38, January 11, Charles G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies for December; $30.06, January 12, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1,000 3-cent stamps in rolls; $49.27, January 13, E. Linea Redquist, 4600 Crescent Street, Chevy Chase, D. C., wages, January 1–15; $42.63, January 13, Mary Anderson, 2020 North Kentucky Street, Arlington, Va., wages, January 1–15; $16.04, January 14, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone expense, statement, January 6, 1950; $15, January 14, Army Times Publishing Co., 1115 Eighteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., 1 year subscription to veterans' letter; $19.99, January 17, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage and mailing 526 letters; $416.66, January 17, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, lawyers, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee for January; $110.20, January 17, Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent, lawyers, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., expenses during December; $200, January 18, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage, 7,000 letters: re second Congress, $50.13, January 20, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., balance due on this mailing; $41,08, January 21, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel expenses, New Haven, Hartford, Conn., and return; $248, January 26, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage for "Meixel" letter re Congress, $49.75, January 30, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., balance due on this mailing; $65.84, January 31, Mary Anderson, 2020 North Kentucky Street, Arlington, Va., wages, January 16–31; $516.66, January 31, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., fee, $416.66, and expenses, $100; $128.81, February 2, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage (parcel post packages), etc.

$208.33, February 2, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., fee for January 1950; $75, February 2, Meridian Hill Hotel Co., 2601 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D. C., rent for February 1950; $73.97, February 2, Hotel Congressional (suite 412), 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., telephone expense re conference; $150.-70, February 4, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., printing pamphlet: "No Private Schools in Russia", (1,000); $70, February 6, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., postage for 7,000 of above pamphlet; $10, February 6, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., permit for bulk mailing; $28.29, February 7, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., expenses during January 1950; $87.23, February 7, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing 2 sets of labels; $30, February 8, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage, 1,500 two-cent stamps in rolls; $19,53, February 9, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., postage for letters to all Congressmen; $23.30, February 10, Washington College Press, Takoma Park, Md., addressing envelopes for second Congress; $110.60, February 10, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C., postage and mailing on "No Private Schools in Russia"; $41.82, February 10, Fraternity Press, Inc., 615 Sixth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., printing 7,400 registration blanks, second Congress; $60.45, February 11, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., telephone expense statement February 8, 1950; $121, February 11, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., legislative reporting service; $93.15, February 11, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street, NW, Washington, D. C., printing and folding 7,000 4-page letters re second Congress; $63.58, February 15, E. Linea Hedquist, 4800 Crescent Street, Washington, D. C. (Chevy Chase), wages, February 1 to 15; $100, February 16, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage for 3,000 letters re second Congress; $200, February 17, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage on 7,000 letters re S. 2596; $104.94, February 18, Oles Envelope Corp., Ring Building, Washington, D. C., manufacturing and printing 26,050 No. 10 penny-saver envelopes.

$643.19, February 20, Posner, Stanley I., lawyer, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee for February and expenses for January 1950; $12.50, February 21, Ogden Business College, 2437 Kiesel Ave., Ogden, Utah, refund on order for 300 "No Private Schools in Russia," sent 30; $42.50, February 23, National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., refund for tickets and registration; $67.80, February 23, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., balance due for postage, labor and mailing letters to all Congressmen; $200, February 27, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage on account, mailing 7,000 first class letters; $208.33, February 27, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., fee for February 1950; $65.11, February 27, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., expenses during February 1950; $98.56, February 27, Posner, Stanley I., lawyer, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., expenses during January; Congressional Hotel conferences; $516.66, February 28, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., fee for February ($416.66) and expenses ($100); $47.47, February 28, E. Linea Hedquist, 4800 Crescent Street, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., wages, February 16–28; $162.89, March 1, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C,. printing 14,000 letters (plus sales tax); $87.23, March 1, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing 2 sets of envelopes (5560 each); $36.89, March 1, Mary Anderson, 2020 W. Kentucky Street, Washington, D. C., wages, February 1–15; $75, March 1, Meridian Hill Hotel Co., 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 9, D. C., rent for March 1950; $405.70, March 2, District Lithograph Co., 1206 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and folding 10,-000 "No Private Schools in Russia"; $61.24, March 4, Chas. G. Stott & Co., 1310 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies for February 1950; $673.19, March 4, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams sent to 41 State Departments and returns (collect) during January and February; $14.90, March 4, Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams (5) sent by Mr. Weishaar, re National Association of Private Schools; $65.11, March 6, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., expenses (publicity) during February 1950.

$126, March 7, Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Inc., 3224 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and folding 14,-000 letters; $267.47, March 8, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., postage, 7,000 letters re second session, Eighty-first Congress ($200), balance due on previous mailing ($67.47); $650.78, March 11, Posner, Stanley I., lawyer, Ring Building, Washington, D. C., retainer fee for March ($416.66), expenses for March ($234.12); $48.69, March 11, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., statement, March 6; $55.42, March 15, Mary Anderson, 2020 North Kentucky Street, Arlington, Va., wages, March 1–15; $46.15, March 15, E. Lines Hedquist, 4800 Crescent Street, Chevy Chase, D. C., wages, March 1–15; $79.70, March 18, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., balance due postage and labor, 7,081 letters; $25, March 20, Rev. Dewitt L. Miller, 337 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., services (invocation), dinner, second session, Eighty-first Congress; $100, March 20, Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., honorarium, annual dinner, second session, Eighty-first Congress; $100, March 20, Hon. KARL E. MUNDT, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., honorarium, luncheon address, second session, Eighty-first Congress; $177.99, March 20, Washington College Press, Tacoma Park, D. C., printing 8,300 program for second session, Eighty-first Congress; $128.75, March 21, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., expenses at second session, Eighty-first Congress (committee luncheons, dinners, taxis, etc.); $22.19, March 22, District Lithograph Co., 1208 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., print-

ing 1,000 two-page list of Congressmen and 100 "Atlanta Const."; $225, March 27, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., balance of fee for February; $433.33, March 27, Kendall K. Hoyt, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., fee for March; $115, March 28, Capt. E. C. Metcalf, Boston, Mass., expenses attending executive committee meeting, Washington, D. C., March 28; $270, March 29, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams during March to all State App. A., and replies collect; $48.82, March 31, Mary Anderson, 2020 North Kentucky Street, Arlington, Va., wages, March 16–31; $416.67, March 31, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., fee for March; $13.40, March 31, J. S. Noffsinger, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., luncheons for executive committee ($10), taxis, etc. ($3.40); $52.24, March 31, E. Lines Hedquist, 4800 Crescent Street, Chevy Chase, D. C., wages, March 16–31, $81.97, March 31, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding tax, $64.80, social-security tax, $17.17; $16.46, March 31, District Unemployment Compensation Board, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., unemployment compensation tax for quarter ending March 31, 1950.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposing S. 2190, a bill to amend the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act; S. 1008, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

C. (3) Association News Letter, house-organ-type publication; mimeographed in association office and mailed to members; quantity, 1,500 (refer January 11, 1950, bulletin).

D. (1) $1,807.36; (7) $1,807.36; (13) no; (14) no funds received specificaliy for this purpose. This amount indicates part of general dues receipts which may be considered to have been paid for legislative activities.

E. (2) $1,807.36; (9) $1,807.36; (16) $1,807.36, January 12, Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., legal fees for legislative activity in connection with S. 2190.

A. National Grain Trade Council, 604 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) It is uncertain how long this organization will retain any legislative interests. This organization is interested in legislation affecting agriculture in general and the grain trade in particular.

C. (2) During the period covered by this report this organization has been interested in pending legislation to amend the basic agriculture law; to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation charter; to amend the Commodity Exchange Act; to amend the basic tax law; and to continue the European recovery program; specifically these bills are numbered as follows: S. 1751, 1971, 2826; H. R. 6567, 7378.

C. (3) The only publication this organization has issued or caused to be issued in connection with its legislative interests were statements filed with or presented to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

D. $17,152.50, dues and assessments; this is the total income of the organization during the quarter; it is all derived from dues and assessments that are paid and received to defray the general expenses of the organization; no dues and assessments are paid or received with the understanding that any part of them will be used to enable the council to engage in activities covered by and requiring reports under the Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act; any council activities that might be regarded as falling within the provisions of this act are incidental to other activities and are not of a substantial nature.

E. $17,585.95, total expenditures for quarter; included in this figure are salaries and actual expenditures of the two employees of this organization who are registered pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act; who each quarter file statements pursuant to that act, but whose salaries cannot be divided or allocated to cover legislative activity; included also in the expenditures are the following items that might be regarded as expenditures in connection with legislative interests: $24, February 13, Robert A. Farrell, 816 Evans Building, Washington, D. C., for cutting stencils and mimeographing statement for congressional hearing; $75.78, March 10, Murdock National Advertising Service, 1196 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., for cutting stencils and mimeographing statement for congressional hearing; $99.78, total.

A. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; farm fraternity.

D. (1) $48,203.74 ($10,441.36 sale of supplies to granges); (7) $58,645.10; (14) the following constitute the only sources of income received by the National Grange, any part of which is used for legislative work: (a) Annual dues of 20 cents from each member; (b) charter fees for new granges and initiation fees for new members; (c) rentals from office building at 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., in which it owns substantial equitable interest; (d) proceeds from invested surplus; (e) sales of office supplies to granges; a small portion of the income from the above sources is used in work dealing with legislation. No income from any other source is used for legislative work.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit, educational organization to promote slum clearance.

C. (1) At the present time no legislation is before the Congress in which the National Housing Conference is interested.

C. (2) In the last 2 years we supported passage of the Housing Act of 1949 and the Housing Act of 1950.

C. (3) (a) The conference publishes a monthly newsletter, printed by the Darby Printing Co., of Washington, D. C.; from time to time we get out special letters which we reproduce in our own office or have printed by The Judges; we are also preparing a series of basic housing pamphlets strictly for educational purposes; a description of the pamphlets is attached; [2] (b) quantity published, monthly newsletter, 4,000; special letters, 1,200.

D. (1) $17,612.99; (7) $17,612.99; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, New York Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City, to help defray expenses of writing and distributing educational pamphlet series on housing; $500, Voorhees, Walker, Foley, and Smith, 101 Park Avenue, New York City; $500, Murray D. Lincoln, Farm Bureau Insurance Co., 246 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, to defray expenses at middle-income housing conference; $1,000, United Auto Workers, CIO, 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., to defray expenses at middle-income housing conference; $500, S. Rubin Foundation, Inc., 240 Madison Avenue, New York City; $500, H. R. H. Construction Co., New York City; $5,500, total.

(E) (2) $6,036.88; (4) $1,199.04; (5) $1,616.09; (6) $679.71; (7) $652.75; (8) $3,894.41; (9) $14,078.88; (15) $14,078.88; (16) $661.70, January 1–March 31, Ann T. Henderson, 4205 Seventieth Avenue, Landover Hills, Md., salary for quarter ($60 per week); $1,625.08, January 12–March 31, Drayton S. Bryant, 1807 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary for quarter ($153.84 per week); $480, February 15–March 31, Barbara K. Champion, 7719 Eastern Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary for quarter ($60 per week—temporary); $2,245.10, January 1–March 31, Lee F. Johnson, 1031 Sylvan Drive, Sleepy Hollow, Falls Church, Va., salary for quarter ($192.30 per week); $400, March 17, Gardner Jackson, 1410 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary for services as executive secretary for the Middle Income Housing Conference; $72, March 23–31, Mabel Holland, 1475 Park Road NW., Washington, D. C., salary for temporary help at $12 per day; $220, January 1–31, Eloise Smith, Shipley, W. Va., salary for temporary help ($55 per week); $160, March 1–31, Mary Sullivan, 1475 Park Road NW., Washington, D. C., salary for temporary help at $10 per day; $110, February 26–March 31, Mary Jane Baxter, 1314 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary for temporary help at $11 per day; $48, February 12–16, Anne Hipkins, 6712 Offutt Lane, Chevy Chase, Md., salary for temporary help at $12 per day; $15, March 8, Eleanor Wagner, 5210 Kansas Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary for temporary help at $1.50 per hour; $67.81, January 18, The Judges, Inc., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., printing and mailing reprint from Washington Star, Sunday, December 11, 1949; $319.60, March 8, The Judges, Inc., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., printing and mailing NHC Legislative Newsletter No. 1 ($87.35) and multilithing, folding, and stapling summary of proposed middle-income housing bill for middle-income housing conference ($232.25); $186.81, March 21, The Judges, Inc., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., printing legislative Newsletter No. 2 and mailing same ($71.98), typing letters and envelopes re middle-income housing conference ($33.33); correcting and cutting stencils re middle-income housing conference ($50); reprints from Washington Star, February 23, for NHC ($31.50).

$63.24, $65.54, January 18, March 8, Rufus H. Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C., for printing December and January, NHC Membership Newsletters; $496.04, March 31, Rufus H. Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C., for printing and mailing NHC February Membership Newsletter and reprint of press release from Brooklyn, N. Y. ($228.80), printing registration and reservation cards, invitations and programs for middle-income housing conference ($267.24); $145, January 17, E. L. Klavans, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., for building partition in NHC office; $40.63, $169.01, January 17, March 8, M. S. Ginn & Co., 1346 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for office supplies and paper; $153.90, January 17, $12, January 18, $10, March 8, Royal Typewriter Co., 1105 D Street SW., Washington, D. C., for purchase new typewriter and rental of typewriters; $155.50, January 24, H. Baum & Son, 616 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., for purchase of office furniture; $86.03, March 8, Gist and Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for repairing mimeographing machine; $600, February 3, March 3, March 31, Baskin & Co., Victor Building, Washington, D. C., rent for February, March, and April at $200 per month; $219.30, March 31, March 6, Rufus H. Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C., for business reply and regular envelopes; $10.97, March 21, Kaufmann Press, 1428 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., for enevelopes; $106.13, January 18, $126.65, February 3, $174.16, March 8, $164.72, March 31, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for telephone service; $13.93, January 18, $43.01, February 3, $51.11, March 8, Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., for telegraph and messenger service; $50, January 3, $70, March 6, $10.19, March

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

8, $74.74, January 9, Lee F. Johnson traveling expenses ($124.74 Texas trip and $80.19 New York board meeting).

$141, January 30, $130, March 6—March 8, Drayton S. Bryant, traveling expenses (St. Louis, $141) (New York board meeting and Boston $130); $100, March 17, $18.82, March 23, $18, March 8, Barbara K. Champion, traveling expenses (New York, $118.82) (transportation involved re middle-income housing conference, $18); $10, January 12, James McHugh, Newark, N. J., testimonial dinner; $150, February 21, cash withdrawn for change at middle-income housing conference for registration and banquet tickets; $440, March 31, traveling expenses, NHC staff, at national NHC convention; $11.50, March 14, collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., 1 week's income tax was not deposited to credit of employee and in making up withholding tax forms for 1949 it was discovered and check sent in to cover; $18, March 14, Regional Planning Association, Inc., New York City, for postage for NHC convention mailings; $97.61, March 21, Congressional Hotel, dinner of cooperative housing group (NHC paid bill and was refunded by each person attending); $10, March 31, Elizabeth Healy, New York City, for stenographic services at board meeting in New York; $15, March 31, Keaton & Clark, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., for stenographic services; $1,064, March 3, Hotel Washington, Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for expenses incurred at middle-income housing conference; $75, March 31, Gardner Jackson, 1410 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for postage bought for middle-income housing conference mailings; $325, March 31, cash withdrawn for NHC national convention in New York City for registration and banquet tickets; $138.20, February 13, $407.60, January 12, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., for withholding tax; $26.41, March 31, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States of America, 1751 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., for postage for mailings re middle-income housing conference; $17, March 21, Direct Mail Advertising Co., 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., for mailing and addressing envelopes re middle-income housing conference; $10.48, March 21, Dupli-Kate, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., addressing and mailings re middle-income housing conference; $309.26, January, cash withdrawn for postage, mailing of packages, payment of postage on return envelopes, cab fares, dinner money for overtime workers, and all other incidental expenses involved in management and maintenance of the office.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

C. See E.

D. (6) $380; (7) 380.

E. During the first quarter of 1950 the National Live Stock Tax Committee paid to Stephen H. Hart, tax counsel, a per diem of $50 for office work and $100 out of town for actual time spent in study, advice, conferences and correspondence concerning general livestock tax questions including the analysis of the present provision of the Internal Revenue Code and current rulings and decisions concerning Federal taxation of livestock operators; such activities also included work in connection with the position of the National Live Stock Tax Committee toward amendments to the Internal Revenue Code concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock and the deduction of ranching expenditures; it is impossible to determine what part of his services related to this legislative problem, but it is our opinion that none of his activities during the first quarter of this year could be interpreted as lobbying. During the quarter a total of $1,650 for legal services was paid to him for all his activities and services; he was also reimbursed $458.89 for out-of-pocket expenses; check for $1,658.89 of the above (services, $1,200, expenses, $458.89) mailed to Mr. Hart on March 31, 1950, and therefore may not show on his report for the quarter.

A. National Milk Producers Federation,[5] 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national organization of dairy cooperatives.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) Names of papers, periodicals, magazines, or other publications in which the federation has caused to be published any articles or editorials: News for Dairy Co-ops, the National Milk Producers Federation legislative letter, American Milk Review.

D. (13) Yes. (14) The following statement contains a complete list showing the name and address of each person or organization, other than members of the federation, that has made a separate payment of $500 or more to or for the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation; ordinarily the activities of the federation are financed through the collection of assessments or annual dues from its members. There is attached hereto a list[3] showing the name and address of each member of the federation. Included in this list are the names and addresses of all members that have made either a contribution or a payment on account of dues or assessments of $500 or more to or for the federation; the federation has many activities in no way related to lobbying which are financed from the funds which it receives. Because of the uncertainty which exists as to the proper interpretation of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, it is impossible to determine accurately what, if any, part of such receipts fall within the terms of the act. Accordingly, all such receipts are reported regardless of their purpose. The reporting of receipts herein is not to be considered as an admission that such amounts, or any part thereof, were collected or used for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act nor that the act is applicable thereto; (1) total sum of all separate payments of $500 or more made to or for the federation during the calendar year, either as a contribution or as a payment on account of dues or assessments: $63,398.38; total, $63,398.38; (2) total sum of all contributions or payments on account of dues or assessments made to or for the federation during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph 1 above: $11,720.09; total, $11,720.09; (3) total sum of all contributions or payments on account of dues or assessments made to or for the federation during the calendar year, $75,118.47; (4) names and addresses of all persons or organizations not mentioned in preceding reports for this calendar year, other than members, from which a separate payment of $500 or more has been received; there is attached hereto a list of the names and addresses of members of the federation which includes all members from which payments of $500 or more have been received; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (refund from tickets), Baltimore, Md.; Middlebury Cooperative Creamery Co., Middlebury, Ind.

The following statement contains the name and address of each person or organization to whom an expenditure has been made within the calendar year by or on behalf of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation and shows the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditures; a minor rent account covering only receipts and expenditures in connection with the operation of the Federation building is not included, the federation has many activities and purposes other than lobbying; because of the uncertainty which exists as to the proper interpretation of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, it is impossible to determine accurately what, if any, part of its expenditures fall within the terms of the act; accordingly all such expenditures are reported, regardless of their purpose. The reporting of expenditures herein is not to be considered as an admission that such amounts, or any part thereof, were collected or used for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 of the act, nor that the act is applicable thereto; total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of the Federation during the calendar year, $66,756.25.

E. January 3, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., annual meeting, $2,500; January 3, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, $11.25; January 10, Edward J. Barrett, Springfield, Ill., registration, $1; January 13, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, $278.85; miscellaneous expenses, $3.60; January 13, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $283.05; miscellaneous expenses, $2.75; January 13, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85; miscellaneous expenses, $10.50; January 13, Otie M. Reed, 5512 Charlcote Road, Bethesda, Md., salary, $291.43; telephone, $20; luncheons, $4; miscellaneous expenses, $10.15; January 13, Harry J. Scharnikov, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $208.95; publication, $1.05; miscellaneous expenses, $3.20; January 13, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $275.02; miscellaneous expenses, $9.95; January 13, Cleda W. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary, $144.38; supplies, $2.01; miscellaneous expenses, 35 cents; January 13, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84; postage, 48 cents; miscellaneous expenses, $2.70; January 13, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42; publications, 25 cents; miscellaneous expenses, $1.20; January 13, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42; miscellaneous expenses, $1.25; supplies, 72 cents; January 13, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D. C., salary, $101.62; miscellaneous expenses, $1.80; January 13, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; supplies, $1.43; miscellaneous expenses, $3.20; January 13, Helen J. Smith, Francis Scott Key Apartments, Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; miscellaneous expenses, 80 cents; January 13, Bonne Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $95.21; miscellaneous expenses, $1.85; January 13, District of Columbia Unemployment Board, Washington, D. C., unemployment compensation, $7.29; January 13, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., Federal old-age benefit, $145.86; January 13, Washington Law Book Co., Washington, D. C., publications, $40; January 13, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegrams, $593.18; January 23, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, Washington, D. C., telephone, $227.06; January 23, American Farm Economic Association, Urbana, Ill., annual dues, $5; January 23, Offset Printers, Washington, D. C., printing, $47.50; January 23, cash, supplies, $3.69; gratuities (Christmas), $16.90; postage, $2.51; typewriter rental, $4.25; January 23, United Dairymen's Association, Seattle, Wash., travel to executive meeting, $407.19; January 23, Railway Express, Washington, D. C., express, $38.06; January 23, New York Times, New York, N. Y., subscription, $21; January 23, Burroughs Adding Machine, Philadelphia, Pa., supplies, $1.02; January 23, Charles S. Goetz Co., Washington, D. C., photostats, $1.84; January 23, National Provisioner, Chicago, Ill., subscription, $4.50; January 23, Lithographic Photo Service, Washington, D.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.
[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

C., mats, $44.99; January 23, Addressograph Multigraph, Cleveland, Ohio, supplies and mats, $80.95; January 23, Stanford Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper, $237.14.

January 23, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., travel, $240; January 23, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., travel, $320; January 23, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel $11.56; January 23, Hay Rubber Stamp Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $8.16; January 23, Congressional Quarterly News, Washington, D. C., subscription, $16.32; January 27, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., Federal excise tax, $165.13; January 27, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., membership to Public Relations Association, $60; January 30, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary $1,116.08, luncheons $38.33, miscellaneous expense $27.10; travel $219.90; January 31, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary $278.85, travel $6.22, miscellaneous, $1.65; January 31, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary $283.05, miscellaneous expense, $4.95; January 31, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85; January 31, Otie M. Reed, 5512 Charlcote Road, Bethesda, Md., salary $291.43, miscellaneous expense $17.50; January 31, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary $275.02, miscellaneous expense $7.90; January 31, Harry J. Scharnikow, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary $208.95, miscellaneous expense $2.40; January 31, John Drake, 820 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary $376.41, miscellaneous expense, $21.36; January 31, Cleda W. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary, $144.38; January 31, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84, publications, $1.02, miscellaneous, 60 cents; January 31, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42, miscellaneous expense, 90 cents; January 31, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42; miscellaneous expense, 80 cents; January 31, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Riverdale, Md., salary, $101.62; January 31, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61, miscellaneous expense, $1.30; January 31, Helen J. Smith, Francis Scott Key Apartments, salary, $94.61; January 31, Bonne Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $95.21, miscellaneous expense, $1.30; January 31, Lamb Seal & Stencil Co., Washington, D. C., seal, $5.75; January 31, Pitney Bowes, Stamford, Conn., rental and supplies, $39.39; January 31, Clerk of Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., filing brief, $11.85; January 31, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., social-security and withholding tax, $1,171.20; $13,357.02, total for January; February 1, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, $300; February 2, Charles S. Goetz Co., Washington, D. C., photostats, $9.18; February 2, N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., publication, $24; February 10, Charles F. Knight, Washington, D. C., temporary services, $177.97; February 15, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, $278.85, publications, 20 cents, miscellaneous expenses, 70 cents; February 15, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary $283.85, miscellaneous expense, $4.05; February 15, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85; February 15, Otie M. Reed, 5512 Charlcote Road, Bethesda ,Md., salary, $291.43, luncheons, $12.58, miscellaneous expense, $12.30.

February 15, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $275.02, miscellaneous expense, $7.15; February 15, Harry J. Scharnikow, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $208.95, miscellaneous expense, $3.20, photostat, $0.50; February 15, Cleda W. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary, $144.38, supplies, $0.74, miscellaneous, $0.38; February 15, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84, postage, $0.57, miscellaneous, $1.20; February 15, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42, miscellaneous, $0.26.

February 15, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42; February 15, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Riverdale, Md., salary, $101.62; February 15, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; February 15, Bonnie Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $98.71; February 15, Helen J. Smith, Francis Scott Key Apartments, Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61, February 15, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., travel, $22.14; February 17, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., annual meeting expense, $2,791.52; February 17, John Brandt, Minneapolis, Minn., travel, $430.35; February 17, George W. Allen Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $145.27; February 17, Lithographic Photo Service, Washington, D. C., mats, $40.50; February 17, Royal Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., machine repairs, $47.68; February 17, Chas. G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $25.35; February 17, Editor and Publisher, New York, N. Y., publication, $8.50; February 17, Hay Rubber Stamp Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $4.95; February 21, Margaret K. Taylor, Washington, D. C., travel, $60; February 27, Nave Typographic Service, Washington, D. C., printing, $0.50; February 27, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegrams, $72.30; February 27, Washington Law Book Co., Washington, D. C., publications, $24; February 27, Royal Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $52.05; February 27, Addressograph Multigraph, Cleveland, Ohio, mats and supplies, $122,27; February 27, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $1,116.08, telephone, $5.31, luncheons, $36, miscellaneous, $6.30; February 27, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, $278.85, miscellaneous expense, $1.90; February 27, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Road, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $283.05, miscellaneous expense, $5.55; February 27, Otie M. Reed, 5512 Charlcote Road, Bethesda, Md., salary, $291.43; luncheon, $3.50, miscellaneous expense, $15.60; February 27, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85, miscellaneous expense, $9.95; February 27, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $275.02; luncheon, $1.50, miscellaneous, $4.35; February 27, Harry J. Scharnikow, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $208.95, miscellaneous expense, $1.60; February 27, John Drake, 820 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary $376.41, postage, $3.95, miscellaneous expense, $8.80; February 27, Cleda W. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., salary, $144.38.

February 27, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84, supplies, $0.61, miscellaneous, $0.60; February 27, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42; February 27, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42; February 27, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Riverdale, Md., salary, $101.62; February 27, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; February 27, Helen J. Smith, Francis Scott Key Apartments, salary, $95.41; February 27, Bonne Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $98.71; February 27, cash, supplies, $6.08, miscellaneous expense, $1.05, postage, $28.03; February 28, Stanford Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper, $174.32; February 28, Hay Rubber Stamp Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $6.12; February 28, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $51.24; February 28, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., travel, $160; February 28, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $57.80; total for February, $11.460.33; March 2, Congressional Quarterly News, Washington, D. C., subscription, $32.64; March 3, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $44.80; March 3, Southern Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $21.36; March 6, Otie M Reed, Congressional Country Club, travel, $175; March 6, Western Union Telegraph, Washington, D C., telegrams, $271.38; March 6, Lithographic Photo Service, Washington, D. C., mats, $71.31; March 6, Gude Bros., Washington, D. C., flowers, $13.30; March 6, Twin City Milk Producers, St. Paul, Minn., travel to executive meeting, $162.30; March 6, Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper supplies, $394.75; March 6, Kauffman Press Co., Washington, D. C., proofs for printing, $36.80; March 6, Charles G. Stott, Washington, D. C., supplies, $108.63; March 6, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone, $412.42; March 6, Charles F. Knight, Washington, D. C., temporary services, $136.79; March 7, American Airlines, Washington, D. C., travel, $56.87; March 8, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., social security and withholding, $1,207.81; March 8, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, $300; March 9, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $148.45; March 10, Railway Express Agency, Washington, D. C., express, $1.68; March 10, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., luncheon, $44.79; March 14, Val C. Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., salary, $278.85, publications, $0.50, miscellaneous, $1.55; March 14, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Belford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $283.05, miscellaneous expense, $3.70; March 14, Otie M. Reed, Congressional Country Club, salary, $291.43; March 15, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85; March 15, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $275.02, miscellaneous expense, $9.65; March 15, Harry J. Scharnikow, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $213.05, miscellaneous expense, $2.40; March 15, Cleda M. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary, $144.38, miscellaneous expense, $1; March 15, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84, postage, $0.27, miscellaneous expense, $0.60; March 15, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42.

March 15, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42, miscellaneous, $1.60, publications, $0.09; March 15, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Riverdale, Md., salary, $101.62; March 15, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; March 15, Helen J. Smith, Georgian Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; March 15, Bonne Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $98.71; March 15, C. C. H. Products Co., Chicago, Ill., publication, $3; March 17, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., travel, $160; March 17, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., travel, $160; March 20, John Brandt, Minneapolis, Minn., travel, $144.05; March 21, Campbell Mithun, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., travel, $21.96; March 22, Nancy Sullivan, Washington, D. C., temporary services, $14.78; March 22, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., publications, $110.56; March 22, Milwaukee Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., travel, $68.36; March 22, George W. Allen, Washington, D. C., supplies, $12.79; March 22, Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C., photographs, $5.10; March 22, Ralph C. Coxhead, Newark, N. J., supplies and repairs, $11.48; March 22, W. D. Campbell, Washington, D. C., equipment, $36.72; March 22, Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., travel, $118.04; March 22, Chesapeake & Potomac

Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone, $425.54; March 22, Consolidated Dairy Products, Seattle, Wash., travel, $361.27; March 23, Mary Sherman, 411 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Md., temporary services, $8; March 24, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $100.17; March 27, Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., personal property taxes, $144.08; March 27, American Institute of Cooperatives, Washington, D. C., publication, $3; March 27, Kaufmann Press, Washington, D. C., mats for printing, $4.80; March 30, Working Press of the Nation, New York, N. Y., publication, $15; March 30, Stanford Paper Co., Washington, D. C., supplies, $307.69; March 30, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $1,132.94, travel, $99.57, telephone, $36.54, telegrams, $33.15, staff and other luncheons, $38.50, public stenographer, $6.45, miscellaneous, $2.80; March 31, Marion R. Garstang, 400 Bedford Place, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $283.05, miscellaneous expenses, $1.05; March 31, Kal C. Sherman, 411 Highland Avenue, Kenwood, Md., salary, $278.85, miscellaneous expenses, $1.05; March 31, Otie M. Reed, Congressional Country Club, salary, $291.43, miscellaneous expenses, $35.47; March 31, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $278.85; March 31, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., salary, $275.02; miscellaneous expenses, $5.60; March 31, Harry J. Schafnikow, 4915 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $213.05, miscellaneous expenses, $2.40; March 31, John Drake, Claridge Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $376.41, miscellaneous expenses, $11.20; March 31, Cleda W. Hutchinson, 2812 Twenty-sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary, $144.38; March 31, Helen D. Forrest, 3104 Cathedral .Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $104.84, miscellaneous expenses, $0.80; March 31, Alexandrine Fuller, 2801 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $108.42; March 31, Janette P. Price, 128 Carroll Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., salary, $108.42.

March 31, Elinor R. Carroll, 4814 Tuckerman Street, Riverdale, Md., salary, $101.62; March 31, Harriet B. Curry, 3079 Ordway Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61, publications, $0.15, supplies, $0.25, miscellaneous, $2.90; March 31, Helen J. Smith, Georgian Hotel, Washington, D. C., salary, $94.61; March 31, Bonne Bell Tripp, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Va., salary, $98.71, miscellaneous expenses, $0.80; March 31, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage, $300; total for March, $12,938.58; January 6, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., for payment to State Mutual Life Assurance Co., retirement policies, $10,949.35; March 3, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., Dairy Month, $1,000.

January 6, Hill & Knowlton, New York, N. Y., public relations, $3,855.45; January 17, Carl L. Weicht, Washington, D. C., copies of speech, $66.95; January 17, Edgar V. H. Hobbie, 3249 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va., salary, $623.35, miscellaneous expenses, $13.90; January 17, Hill & Knowlton, New York, N. Y., public relations, $3,167.04; January 19, H. Willis Tobler, 8316 Carey Lane, Silver Spring, Md., luncheon conference, $38.54; January 20, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., banquet for meeting, $168.33; January 20, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Washington, D. C., CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reprints, $29.33; January 23, Falls Cities Cooperative MPA, Louisville, Ky., travel, $485.05; January 30, Charles W. Holman, 2700 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., luncheons, $53, miscellaneous expenses, $4; January 31, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Washington, D. C., CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reprints, $43.65; total for January, $8,548.59; February 6, Nonpartisan League of North Dakota, banquet tickets, $100; February 10, Postmaster, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., postage, $12.60; February 10, William C. Simms, Washington, D. C., copies of speech, $313.72; February 10, Edgar V. H. Hobbie, 3249 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va., travel, $150; February 10, Margaret K. Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., travel, $80; February 10, Pennsylvania Railroad, Washington, D. C., travel, $4.14; February 13, Railway Express Agency, Washington, D. C., express, $2.91; February 17, Lynn Kotick, Washington, D. C., temporary clerical assistant, $24.23; February 13, WAYNE MORSE, Washington, D. C., copies of speech, $204.35; February 17, John Brandt, Minneapolis, Minn., telephone refund, $13.80; February 17, Edgar V. H. Hobbie, 3249 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va., salary, $618.10, telephone refund, $8.60, miscellaneous expenses, $26.10; February 17, Graphic Craftsmen, Washington, D. C., photographs, $137.28; February 17, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., joint dinner, $53.65; February 17, Grady Walker, Corpus Christi, Tex., travel, $261.50; February 27, Tide, subscription, $5; February 27, Hill & Knowlton, New York, N. Y., ad in paper, $646.67; February 28, Hill & Knowlton, New York, N. Y., public relations, $4,290.21; February 17, Richard Cronshey, Los Angeles, Calif., travel, $469.23; total for February, $7,422.09; March 16, Edgar V. H. Hobbie, 3429 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va., salary, $927.15, telephone, $9.45, miscellaneous expenses, $31.45, travel, $36.90; March 16, Embassy Travel Service, Washington, D. C., travel, $72.34; March 29, Laning Taylor, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., temporary clerical help, $3; total for March, $1,080.29.

A. National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) We are interested in legislation that more or less specifically affects our industry, such as import duties or price supports on fats and oils. During the calendar quarter just ended we took no action whatever to which the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act apply.

C. (3) We have issued no publication for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of any legislation proposed in either House of Congress.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, room 305, 62 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; the business of the committee is to oppose unfair increases in postal rates and discrimination in postal rates.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as postal-rate bills are pending before Congress or so long as unfair or discriminatory postal rates are in effect.

C. (2) The general legislative interest of the committee is bills to readjust postal rates; the specific legislative interest is a bill to readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103.

C. (3) (a) The committee caused an article to be published in the February 8, 1950, issue of Publishers' Weekly; (b) quantity published: Circulation is approximately 15,300; (d) name of printer: Periodicals Press, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (2) $25; (7) $25; (13) No.

E. (4) $6.02; (9) $6.02.

A. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures.

C. (b) H. R. 7351, 5991, 7268, 7786, S. 3376, and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication; published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building.

D. (1) $3,431.17; (7) $3,431.17; (13) Yes; (14) $1,350, Department of Public Works, Sacramento, Calif.; $666.67, Idaho State Reclamation Association, Boise, Idaho; $938, South Dakota Reclamation Association, Rapid City, S. Dak.; $3,004.67, total.

E. (2) $5,579.25; (4) $257.75; (5) $2,074.13; (6) $333.33; (7) $2,885.62; (8) $1,609.92; (9) $12,740; (16) $306.86, Harry E. Polk, president, National Reclamation Association, Williston, N. Dak., reimbursement for expenses incurred attending association meetings; $1,600.72, expenses incurred in connection with meeting of seven-man legislative committee of our association; $328.05, expenses incurred by three directors in connection with attendance at board meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah; $395.80, postage (for bulletin and general office correspondence); $257.75, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., printing bulletin; $574, Franks Duplicating Service, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., stenographic work; $157.25, Dupont Secretarial Service, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C., stenographic work; $904.93, Ransdell, Inc., Washington, D. C., stationery and printing resolutions; $149.91, Mallorey Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., general office supplies; $29.07, Gist and Chairs, Inc., Washington, D. C., mimeograph ink; $18.36, Coronet Carbon & Ribbon Co., 218 Clay Street, Baltimore, Md., office supplies; $12, Victor Adding Machine Co., Washington, D. C., servicing machine; $32.64, Congressional Quarterly News Features, 732 Seventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., subscription; $31.25, Snyder, Farr, Inc., Washington, D. C., auditors' fees; $65, R & M Refrigerator Co., Washington, D. C., servicing air conditioners; $171.94, Lois B. Crowder, 70 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, for reporting services at annual convention in November 1949; $5,035.53, total.

A. National and Regional Land and Water Organizations' Coordinating Committee, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., coordinating the opposition of 25 national and regional land and water organizations to the creation of additional or extension of existing regional or valley authorities.

C. (1) Legislative interests have terminated with the first calendar quarter of the year 1950.

C. (2) General legislative interests; opposition to the creation of additional or extension of existing regional or valley authorities (see index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for information called for by (a), (b), and (c).

C. (3) None during the first quarter, 1950.

C. (4) (a) No compensation was or is to be paid; (b) none; (c) committee's existence terminated with first calendar quarter of 1950; (d) no anticipated expenses.

D. (13) No.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, E. B. Whitten, executive director, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; nonprofit association dedicated to the welfare of handicapped persons.

C. (1) Interests in legislation are continuous.

C. (2) Promoting H. R. 5577 (S. 2273) National Services for the Handicapped Act, opposing certain provisions of H. R. 3095 (S. 1066) and H. R. 7801.

C. (3) Journal of Rehabilitation, six times per year, circulation 15,000, a professional journal; the News Letter, six times per year, circulation 12,000, an informational service.

D. (1) $714.10; (9) $714.10.

E. (2) $195; (4) $100; (5) $125; (6) $15; (7) $88.30; (9) $523.30.

A. National Renderers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorpo-

rated, nonprofit organization of approximately 275 domestic producers of inedible animal fats.

B. Same as above.

C. (1) Probably as long as the organization remains in existence.

C. (2) Any legislation which would specifically have an effect upon the production, consumption, import, export, or taxation of any animal or vegetable fat or oil as well as all legislation generally affecting business, particularly small business.

C. (3) In behalf of the association, there is issued from its Washington office periodical information bulletins to the approximately 275 members covering among other things, the fields mentioned in item (2) above; all work done in connection with such releases is carried on at the offices of the association.

D. (1) $14,500; (7) $14,500; (9) $14,500; (13) Yes; (14) January 6, Second Regional Renderers Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,500; January 9, Seventh Regional Area, North Platte, Nebr., $4,500; January 11, Fourth Regional Renderers Association, Buffalo, N. Y., $3,000; January 30, Inedible Fat Renderers Association of New England, Woonsocket, R. I., $3,000; March 7, Sixth Regional Renderers Association, West Point, Miss., $1,000; March 8, Third Regional Renderers Association, Philadelphia, Pa., $1,500; total received, $14,500.

E. (2) $526; (4) $93.20; (5) $107.26; (6) $47.22; (7) $155.53; (9) $929.21.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization to promote the sound and orderly development of our national water and land resources.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation and reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (See index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for information called for by (a), (b), and (c).)

C. (3) Folder (a) National Rivers and Harbors Congress, What It Is—What It Does; (b) 13,000; (c) January 10, 1950; (d) Ransdell, Inc.; Convention Call; (a) President's Call for Fortieth Convention; (b) 13,000; (c) January 20, 1950; (d) Ransdell, Inc.

D. (1) $13,297; (3) $25; (6) $2,600; (7) $15,922; (13) yes; (14) $500, Department of Public Works, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.

E. (1) $220; (2) $1,789.15; (4) $1,087.16; (5) $463.70; (6) $64.82; (7) $1,341.45; (8) $1,193.89; (9) $6,160.17; (16) $10, January 11, American Association of Port Authorities, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., membership dues, 1950; $435.05, January 4, 18, February 1, 15, March 1, 15, 29, L. M. Biciocchi, 2603 Ross Road, Chevy Chase, Md., salary; $200, March 1, 25, L. A. Brookover, 4505 Forty-sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., services as public-relations director; $58.57, January 11, March 10, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bill; $222.40, January 11, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., withholding and FICA taxes, fourth quarter, 1949; $45, January 11, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Congressional Index, 1950; $100, March 10, Rusco H. Crowell, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C., annual audit, 1949; $43.40, January 11, February 16, March 10, Ginn's, 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies; $12, February 16, Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph service; $81.50, January 11, February 16, March 10, Gulf Oil Corp., 1515 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., charges, December 1949, January 1950, February 1950; $157.28, January 30, February 10, February 23, March 15, Hamilton National Bank, 619 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., bank exchange service charge, and payroll bond; $300.69, January 11, February 16, March 10, the Mayflower, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., charges, November 12, 1949, January 2, 1950; $12, January 11, National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues and tax, first quarter; $579.99, March 1, Northeastern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., semiannual premium on pension trust policy; $81.18, January 11, postmaster, Washington, D. C., postage stamps; $488.66, February 16, Ransdell, Inc., 806 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C., printing; $73.50, January 11, February 16, March 10, Ring Engraving Co., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., garage service; $300, January 11, February 16, March 10, H. L. Rust Co., 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rent at $100 per month; $19.23, February 16, Hotel Statler, Sixteenth and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C., charges, January 1950; $598.50, February 16, Truman Ward, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., mailing service, and so forth; $15, January 11, Washington Board of Trade, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; membership dues, 1950; $20, March 10, Waterways Journal, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., Christmas greeting card; $10, January 11, Waterways magazine, Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., subscription, 3 years; $1,254.10, January 4, 18, February 1, 15, March 1, 15, 29, William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary; $366.53, January 11, February 16, March 10, William H. Webb, agent, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses, November 12, 1949, January 2, 1950; $63.30, February 16, Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J., convention badges; $100, January 11, Tempe Wills, 203 Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., services; total, $6,147.88.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Supporting legislation, including necessary appropriations to extend and improve the electrification of rural America, particularly as provided by (a) the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, and (b) by appropriations items in the general appropriation bill (H. R. 7786) for fiscal year 1951 affecting the Rural Electrification Administration and power developments, which in turn would aid the rural-electrification program. Also, opposed to provisions of S. 2882 and H. R. 6782.

C. (3) (a) Rural Electrification magazine, a monthly trade publication; (b) 12,957; (c) approximately the first day of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley, Inc., Baltimore, Md. (This publication, however, is not published primarily for the purpose of influencing legislation.)

D. (1) $7,762.42; (7) $7,762.42; (13) yes; (14) $500, Lyntegar Electric Cooperative, Tahoka, Tex.; $650.50, Eastern Illinois Power Association, Prattville, Ala.; $689.30, Pickwick Electric Membership Corporation, Selmar, Tenn.; $634.40, Scott-New Madrid (Miss.) Electric Cooperative, Sikeston, Mo.; $599.80, Santee Electric Cooperative, Kingstree, S. C.; $774.10, Upshur Rural Electric Cooperative, box 72, Gilmer, Tex.; $680.80, East Mississippi Electric Power Association, Meridian, Miss.; $634.60, Pearl River Valley Electric Cooperative, Columbia, Miss.; $725.20, Ozarks Electric Cooperative, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; $568, Eastern Iowa Light and Power Association, Davenport, Iowa; $874.20, Tri-County Electric Cooperative, 1106 Main Street, Mount Vernon, Ill.; $706.50, Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative, Pickens, S. C.; $745.30, Powell Valley Electric Cooperative, Jonesville, Va.; $726.40, Central Electric Cooperative, Inc., Parkers Landing, Pa.; $641.30, Corn Belt Power Cooperative, Humboldt, Iowa; $718.30, Virginia Electric Cooperative, Bowling Green, Va.; $650, Clay Electric Cooperative, Keystone Heights, Fla.; $1,334.80, Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corporation, Lafayette, La.; $576.20, Mitchell County Electric Membership Corporation, Camilla, Ga.; $919.50, Four County Electric Power Association, Columbia, Miss.; $539.70, Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative, 202 North Downing Street, Piqua, Ohio; $778.70, Citizens Electric Cooperative, 206 Merchant Street, Sainte Genevieve, Mo.; $875, Valley Electric Cooperative, Natchitoches, La.; $1,346.96, Delta Electric Power Association, Greenwood, Miss.; $1,184.40, Southwest Tennessee Electric Cooperative, Brownsville, Tenn.; $527.20, Hamilton County Electric Cooperative, Hamilton, Tex.; $1,015.40, Ohio-Midland Light and Power Association, Canal Winchester, Ohio; $569.50, Central Virginia Electric Cooperative, Lovingston, Va.; $679.90, Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative, box 115, Dayton, Va.; $555.30, Macon Electric Cooperative, Macon, Mo.; $533.30, Inland Empire Rural Electric Cooperative, 412 Hutton Building, Spokane, Wash.; $616.40, Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Portland, Mich.; $888.20, the Satilla Rural Electric Cooperative, Alma, Ga.; $852.80, Choptank Electric Cooperative, Denton, Md.; $1,210.20, Upper Cumberland Electric Cooperative, Carthage, Tenn.; $821.90, Northeast Louisiana Power Cooperative, Winnsboro, La.; $560.40, Fort Loudon Electric Cooperative, Madisonville, Tenn.; $711.20, Pemiscot-Dunlin Electric Cooperative, Hayti, Mo.; $853.60, West Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, Mayfield, Ky.; $542.50, Surray-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation, Dobson, N. C.; $654.50, South Central Rural Electric Cooperative, Lancaster, Ohio; total, $30,716.66.

E. (1) $311.52; (2) $4,102.53; (4) $863; (5) $472.01; (6) $498.09; (7) $1,515.30; (9) $7,762.42; (16) $30, January 4, Marchant Calculating Machine Co., California office overhead; $66.83, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph; $31.30, January 4, George H. Christopher, office overhead, speaker at regional meeting; $15.30, January 4, Palace Florists, 1364 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $10.22, District Unemployment Compensation Board, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $51.32, January 5, Tulsa Hotel, Tulsa, Okla., travel; $141.79, Colonial Fuel Oil, 1709 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $186.46, January 5, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., office overhead; $10, January 5, William H. Jackson, 725 Fairmont Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $28.33, January 5, Dupont Paint & Hardware, 2004 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $30.80, January 5, Jackson Tone Co., Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va., office overhead; $30.60, January 5, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $23.03, January 5, M. S. Ginn & Co., 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $99.37, January 5, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., travel; $20, January 5, Combustioneer Corp., 401 Tenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $66.75, January 5, Petty cash, office overhead; $13.77, January 5, Charles G. Stott Co., New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $43.04, January 5, Addressograph Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, office; $12.55, January 16, Progressive Composition, Sheridan Building, Philadelphia, Pa., office overhead; $20, January 18, Anna G. Kroner, salaries; $19.50, January 18, William Tuppman, salaries; $6.12, January 18, Personalized Letter Service, printed matter; $40.42, January 20, United States Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations; $81.40, January 20, Gist & Charis, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $38.27, January 20, Clyde T. Ellis, travel.; $12.55, January 20, William S. Roberts, Travel; $63.26, January 20, Petty cash,

office overhead; $15.05, Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $21.37, January 20, United States Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations; $17.40, January 25, Clyde T. Ellis, travel; $22.47, January 25, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., travel; $62.50, January 25, the Mutual Boiler Insurance Co., Boston, Mass., office overhead; $12, January 25, Addressograph Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio, office; $53.12, January 27, Briggs & Kirshner, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $62.37, January 28, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $432.10, January 28, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph; $59.47, January 28, Potomac Electric Co., Tenth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $10, January 28, Radio Reporter, printed matter; $106.43, January 28, Shaw-Walker, Inc., Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $53.55, January 28, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbitt Road, Cleveland, Ohio; office; $600, January 28, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $206.44, February 1, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., telegraph and telephone; $91.85, February 2, Virginia Printing Co., King Street, Alexandria, Va., printing and stationery; $10, February 2, William F. Jackson, 725 Fairmont Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $21.15, February 2, Palacists Florists, 1364 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $38.86, February 2, Dictaphone Corp., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $137.34, February 3, Colonial Fuel Oil, 1709 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $36.76, February 3, United States Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations; $15.93, February 3, Dupont Paint & Hardware, 2004 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., office; $16.32, February 3, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $20, February 7, Combustioneer Corp., 401 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $126.45, February 8, M. S. Ginn Co., New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $104.10, February 8, T. E. Craddock, Seymour, Tex., travel, food, lodging; $57.37, February 9, Petty cash; $47.69, February 9, Gist & Charis, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office; $986.31, February 9, American Airlines, Inc., 910 South Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., travel; $285.52, February 9, the Ark Valley Electric Cooperative, Hutchinson, Kans., travel; $61.20, February 13, the Doing press, printed matter; $408.34, February 14, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md., travel; $100, February 14, Clyde T. Ellis, travel; $121.50, February 15, Clark T. McWhorter, Blair, Okla., travel; $100, February 16, Leon W. Miller, travel; $138.72, February 16, Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., office overhead; $63.24, February 16, Underwood Corp., New York, N. Y., office overhead; $22.65, February 16, Virginia Printing Co., King St., Alexandria, Va., printed matter; $62.67, February 21, Petty cash, office overhead; $153,57, February 21, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., food, lodging; $30.80, February 21, Jack Stone Co., Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va., office overhead; $186.97, February 21, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printed matter; $19.72, February 21, Stanford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printed matter.

$150, February 23, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $117.82, February 23, Collector of Taxes, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $69.95, February 23, Collector of Taxes, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $27.99, February 23, Wilbert Merriken, Denton, Md., travel, food, and lodging; $26.91, February 24, Virginia Printing Co., King Street, Alexandria, Va.; $24.98, February 24, William S. Roberts, Jr., travel, food, and lodging; $35.10, February 24, Collector of Taxes, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $14.56, February 24, Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $139.48, February 24, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph; $9.33, February 24, Personalized Letter Service, Connecticut Avenue and Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.; $96, February 24, Sam J. Hord, Somerset, Ky., travel, food, and lodging: $2.52, February 24, United States Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations; $18.18, March 1, petty cash; $83.55, March 1, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., travel, food, and lodging; $16.78, March 1, petty cash; $41.28, March 1, Gist & Chairs, Inc., office overhead; $232.25, March 3, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph and telephone; $4.00, March 3, Joint House and Senate Recording Facility, public relations; $23.18, March 6, M. S. Ginn & Co., 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $78.44, March 13, Kettle Mimeographing, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., printed matter; $46.74, March 13, Stamford Paper Co., 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $31.65, March 13, Colonial Fuel Oil, 1709 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C., office overhead; $17.99, March 13, Oles Envelope Corp., Baltimore, Md., office overhead; $61.40, March 13, Personalized Letter Service, Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle, printed matter; $70.23, March 15, Henry Faris, Laurens, S. C., travel, food, and lodging; $2.50, March 15, United States Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., public relations; $150.36, March 15, Earl F. Wisdom, Register and Tribune Building, Des Moines, Iowa, travel; $150, March 15, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., office overhead; $377.60, March 20, Earl F. Wisdom, Register and Tribune Building, Des Moines, Iowa, travel; $50, March 22, the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., food; $42.86, March 22, Wilbert Merriken, Denton, Md., travel, $107.44, March 22, Walter S. Cauthen, Charlotte, S. C., travel. The following amounts were all for salaries: $616.26, January 15, February 15–28, March 15–31, Peter Tierney, 1936 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $4,000.02, March 31, Clyde T. Ellis, 5615 Kirkside Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.; $3,750, Avery C. Moore; $812.50, March 31, Richard P. Burdette, 3507 W Place NW., Washington 7, D. C.; $825, March 31, Irene C. Dickens, 3304 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; $806.28, March 31, Jane K. Ferrell, 6417 Landover Road, Landover, Md.; $980.46, March 31, Gertrude A. Gibas, 1851 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.; $862.50, March 31, George H. Goss, 1110 Kenellworth Street, Arlington, Va.; $770.72, March 31, Marijane Gnegy, 5303 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $816.12, March 31, Ruth E. Hayes, 1526 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,125, March 31, Stella B. LeRoux, 1239 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $931.55, March 31, Frances P. Millbrook, 5610 Colorado Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $726, March 31, Elizabeth B. Orrison, 130 Winchester Way, Falls Church, Va.; $630, March 31, Sylvia E. Price, McLean Gardens NW., Washington, D. C.; $676.68, March 31, Laurie W. Raynal, 3814 Thirty-seventh Place, Brentwood, Md.; $924.07, March 31, Raymond L. Sipes, Jr., 2615 Southern Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; $785.56, March 31, Myra W. Wilkins, 4550 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $1,750.02, March 31, William S. Roberts, Jr., 4515 Thirty-sixth Street, S. Arlington, Va., $1,125, March 31, Richard M. Hausler, 1301 North Pierce, Arlington, Va.; $1,125, March 31, Robert A. Lee, 2102 Thirty-eighth Street SE., Washington, D. C.; $754.32, March 31, Hazel P. Hinebaugh, 1224 Chapin Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $690, March 31, Irene R. Silverm, 2131 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $19.50, February 20, Flossa C. LaBille, 2813 Seventeenth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; $18, January 27, Anna G. Kroner, 3123 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $16, February 23, William M. Tupman, Commodore Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $6, January 24, Marjorie A. Shea, 3104 V Place NW., Washington, D. C.; $8, January 27, Phillip Rodin, 460 Delafield Place NW., Washington, D. C.; $27, March 16, Florence M. Fontaine, 719 Eighth Street SE., Washington, D. C.; $5.50, February 8, Margaret P. Fagan, 3100 Adams Street NE., Washington, D. C.; $8, February 15, Irene Baron, 144 Thirty-fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; $15, February 17, John T. Dailey, 5000 V Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $30, February 18, Raymond R. Gibas, 1627 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $20.50, February 24, Anna B. Walker, 2207 King Street, Alexandria, Va.; $19.50, February 24, David A. Wallace, 2000 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $18.50, February 24, Calmon Sperling, 1875 Mintwood Place NW., Washington, D. C.; $20.50, February 24, A. Virginia Bowersett, 921 Rose Lane, Falls Church, Va.; $14.50, February 23, Ida C. Moure, 3916 Tunlaw Terrace NW., Washington, D. C.; $17.50, February 24, Frances A. Light, 1434 Newton Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $13.50, February 23, Marjorie M. Comklin, 2117 R. Street SE., Washington, D. C.; $22, March 18, Clarence J. Melcher, Jr., 3030 Madison Street, Hyattsville, Md.; $13.50, March 17, James A. Gregory, 1736 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $16.50, March 17, Beatrice E. Blend, 912 Barnaby Street, apartment 301, Washington, D. C.; $15, March 18, June DeZiggel, 511 Fourth Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; $21.50, March 16, Leo P. Chabot, 5508 Kansas Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; $100.50, March 27, Ollie Sherby, 2703 Central Avenue, Alexandria, Va.; $60, March 30, Hester S. Forte, box 176, Upper Marlboro, Md.; it is almost impossible to accurately calculate some of the above items; however, we have done our best and endeavored to be liberal in estimating expenses.

A. National St. Lawrence Project Conference, 843 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation with reference to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

C. (3) General publicity.

D. (6) $12,249; (7) $12,249; (13) yes; $10,000, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.; $674, members of Foreign Commerce Club of New York, 39 Broadway, New York; $10,674, total.

E. (2) $4,328.25; (4) $1,130.83; (5) $486.16; (6) $426.85; (7) $1,179.37; (8) $103.05; (9) $7,654.51; (16) $55, January 1, Lucy M. Kelley, stamps; $35.38, January 9, New York Telephone Co., New York phone bill; $71, January 9, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-Washington trip, January 3, 4, 5; $55.50, January 11, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-Buffalo trip, January 11, 12; $158.87, January 14, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $500, January 14, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $200, January 14, R. R. Pierce, Cleveland, reimbursement of attorney's fee paid Hubert B. Fuller, November, December; $4.50, January 16, Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Record; $15.09, January 16, Lucy M. Kelley, stamps; $70.10, January 20, John L. McDougall, Kingston, Canada, expenses to New York; $87, January 24, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-Washington, January 19, 20, $57, New York City, lunches, December 23 to January 20, $30; $12, January 26, Albert M. Wenk, mailing; $79.66, January 26, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., bill of January 6; $27, January 26, Franklin Kerkhof, mailing; $25.92, January 26, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, New York, December bill;

$2.50, January 26, Western Union, bill of December 16, 1949; $12.14, January 26, Ginn's office supplies; $55, January 26, Lucy M. Kelley, stamps; $1.05, January 26, District Unemployment Compensation Board, fourth quarter, 1949; $102, January 26, Collector of Internal Revenue, fourth quarter, 1949; $15.98, January 27, Howard Lewis, Toledo, reimbursement of luncheon bill; $61, January 30, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York to Washington trip, January 25, 26; $158.88, January 31, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $500, January 31, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $25, January 31, Dorothy H. Baker, New York secretarial services, January; $2,360.57, total expenses, January; $100, February 7, Hubert B. Fuller, Cleveland, attorney fee, January; $36.75, February 9, Alice Brown, addressograph list, cutting, etc.; $176.06, February 14, Carroll B. Huntress, New York Telephone Co., $45.06, New York-Washington, trips, February 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, $131; $158.87, February 15, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $500, February 15, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $101.06, February 16, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., bill of February 6; $86.16, February 16, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, January; $12, February 16, Typewriter Sales & Service, typewriter rental; $3.25, February 16, Western Union, bill of January 16; $24, February 16, Cooper Trent, reprints; $4.35, February 16, Ginns' office supplies; $141.78, February 16, Darby Printing Co., stationery; $150.30, February 17, Lucy M. Kelley, stamps; $77, February 20, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, February 14, 15, 16; $84 February 23, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-Cleveland, February 20, 21; $139, February 23, Loren & Herlihy, mimeographing; $210.42, February 24, Lucy M. Kelley, stamps; $2,005, total expenses, February; $500, March 1, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $158.88, March 1, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $55.50, March 1, Franklin Kerkhof, mailing; $45.75, March 1, Alice Brown, addressograph list; $55.50, March 1, Albert M. Wenk, mailing; $25, March 1, Dorothy H. Baker, New York, secretarial services, February; $165, March 6, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-Washington trip, February 22, 23, 24, $74, New York-Washington trip, March 1, 2, $58, New York City lunches in February, $33; $92.17, March 7, Whitehall Club, New York, luncheon; $10.10, March 7, Ginn's, office supplies; $84, March 7, Loren & Herlihy, mimeographing; $6.20, March 7, Western Union, bill of February 16; $44.52, March 7, Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, February clippings; $101.64, March 7, Cooper Trent, reprints and folding; $34.63, March 10, New York Telephone Co., February; $102.12, March 10, Cleve H. Pomeroy; $7.50, March 10, Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Record; $4.59, March 14, Cooper Trent, reprints; $17.50, March 15, Carroll B. Huntress, travel, New York-New London, Conn., trip; $500, March 15, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $158.87, March 15, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $18, March 28, Alice Brown, addressograph list; $132.60, March 29, Darby Printing Co., stationery; $94.88, March 29, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., bill of March 6; $23.92, March 29, John F. Curry, Denver, telephone and mailing expense; $10, March 29, Dorothy H. Baker, New York, stamps; $1.60, March 29, Western Union, bill of March 16; $4.59, March 29, Royal Typewriter Co., carbon paper; $25, March 31, Dorothy H. Baker, New York, secretarial services, March; $500, March 31, Carlisle Bargeron, salary; $158.88, March 31, Lucy M. Kelley, salary; $150, March 31, Carlisle Bargeron, expenses to Pittsburgh; $3,288.94, total expenses, March; $7,654.51, total expenses first quarter, 1950.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Eighteenth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Member Savings and Loan Associations of the league.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing. Oppose legislation inimicable to interests of savings and loan industry. S. 2408, SEC coverage; S. 2822, FDIC assessments; S. 2246, middle-income housing; S. 2774, FBI investigation on robberies; H. R. 6743, savings and loan bill; H. R. 3990, credit unions to buy shares; H. R. 6316, insurance premiums; H. R. 6618, middle-income housing.

C. (3) National letter; approximately 1,200 on each of the following dates: January 9, 1950; January 19, 1950; February 2, 1950; February 16, 1950; March 3, 1950; March 14, 1950; March 24, 1950. Printed by Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (1) $122,786.64; (7) $122,786.64; (13) yes; (14) the following are member associations whose dues are $500 or more during the year of 1950, which dues were received during the first quarter; the annual dues of each member savings and loan association are one two-hundredths of 1 percent of assets, as required under article XIX of the national league's constitution: $711.19, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Phoenix, Ariz.; $1,027.24, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Altadena, Calif.; $1,359.68, Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Association, Glendale, Calif.; $530.44, Hollywood Savings and Loan Association, Hollywood, Calif.; $575.32, Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association, Inglewood, Calif.; $1,501.55, Long Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association, Long Beach, Calif.; $967.22, Home Building and Loan Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; $1,102.27, Los Angeles Federal Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; $641.23, Metropolitan Federal Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; $924.44, Standard Federal Savings and Loan Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; $619.80, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Pasadena, Calif.; $809.53, Pasadena Building and Loan Association, Pasadena, Calif.; $867.29, San Diego Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Diego, Calif.; $620.82, Danielson Federal Savings and Loan Association, Danielson, Calif.; $553.33, Hartford Federal Savings and Loan Association, Hartford, Conn.; $1,405.71, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Washington, D. C.; $2,200.10, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Miami, Fla.; $1,303, Miami Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association, Miami Beach, Fla.; $1,168.60, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, St. Petersburg, Fla.; $562.31, Hawthorne Club Savings and Loan Association, Cicero, Ill.; $668.89, Oak Park Federal Savings and Loan Association, Oak Park, Ill.; $529.08, Security Federal Savings and Loan Association, Springfield, Ill.; $3,023.04, Bell Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $859.62, Chicago Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $535.05, Fairfield Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $1,538.39, Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $834.76, Lawn Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $773.14, St. Paul Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, Ill.; $550.11, Kentucky Enterprise Federal Savings and Loan Association, Newport, Ky.; $628.45, Union Savings and Loan Association, New Orleans, La.; $563.06, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Shreveport, La.; $1,158.81, Loyola Federal Savings and Loan Association, Baltimore; $1,007.52, Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association, Boston, Mass.; $957.91, Home Owners Federal Savings and Loan Association, Boston, Mass.; $766.63, Brookline Federal Savings and Loan Association, Brookline, Mass.; $726.02, Natick Federal Savings and Loan Association, Natick, Mass.; $844.99, Waltham Federal Savings and Loan Association, Waltham, Mass.; $2,309.29, Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Association, Worcester, Mass.; $688.92, Ann Arbor Federal Savings and Loan Association, Ann Arbor, Mich.; $2,464.93, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Detroit, Mich.; $685.02, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Jackson, Miss.; $2,712.94, Farm, Home Savings and Loan Association, Nevada, Mo.; $902.39, Manchester Federal Savings and Loan Association, Manchester, N. H.; $809.98, First Savings and Loan Association, Fair Lawn, N. J.; $1,092.96, Suffolk County Federal Savings and Loan Association, Babylon, N. Y.; $1,035.80, Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $711, South Brooklyn Savings and Loan Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $2,253.21, Ninth Federal Savings and Loan Association, New York, N. Y.; $1,898.04, Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, New York, N. Y.; $639.51, South Side Federal Savings and Loan Association, Cleveland, Ohio; $781.99, Womens Federal Savings and Loan Association, Cleveland, Ohio; $677.10, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Columbus, Ohio; $797.86, Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, Dayton, Ohio; $1,229.24, Local Federal Savings and Loan Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.; $853.15, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Upper Darby, Pa.; $662.63, Home Building and Loan Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; $580.84, James W. Baird Building Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,004.81, Dallas Federal Savings and Loan Association, Dallas, Tex.; $637.73, Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, Dallas, Tex.; $662.70, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Spokane, Wash.; $61,508.58, total.

E. (2) $2,000; (4) $515.07; (9) $2,515.07; (16) $2,000, January 1 through March 31, 1950, Oscar R. Kreutz, executive manager, salary; $49.97, January 9, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $46.70, January 19, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $137.70, February 2, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $38.29, February 16, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $78.69, March 3, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $44.17, March 14, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $55.50, March 24, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing and distribution of national letters; $35.48, February 27, Batt, Bates & Co.; Washington, D. C., printing of statements; $33.57, March 31, Batt, Bates & Co., Washington, D. C., printing of statements.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 163 North Union Street, Akron, Ohio; information service for small-business men.

C. (1) Continued indefinitely.

C. (3) Monthly bulletin to membership.

D. (1) $38,688.75; (2) $103.50; (6) $4,719.46; (7) $43,511.71; (13) no. Washington meeting receipts, $4,840 (less refunds: Pennsylvania Railroad Co., $2.59; Herberich-Hall-Harter, $7.50; B. & O. Railroad Co., $47.18; Small Business Economics, $63.27; total, $120.54); total other contributions received, $4,719.46.

E. (1) $2,328.53; (2) $16,160.76; (3) $22.80; (4) $6,766.22; (5) $6,269.42; (6) $282.34; (7) $9,715.27; (8) $11,175.92; (9) $52,721.26; (13) $63.27; (14) $63.27; (16) $215, January 10, February 10, March 10, Ace Typesetting Co., Chicago, Ill., letter service; $77.67, February 10, Acorn Badge Co., Chicago, Ill., Washington meeting; $187.05, February 10, March 10, Active Letter Service, Chicago, Ill., membership promotion; $19.50, January 10, February 10, March 10, Akron City Club, Akron, Ohio, dues; $11.04, January 10, February 10, March 10, Akron Towel Service, Akron, Ohio, towel service; $47 February 10, March 10, Akron Trade Ruling Co., Akron, Ohio, office expense, $7.31, March 10, Alling & Cory, Akron, Ohio, Washington meeting; $218, February 10, B. & O. Railroad, Akron, Ohio, travel, $308.12, March 10, R. C. Barlow,

Tacoma, Wash., Washington meeting expenses; $23.25, February 10, Blue Cross Plan, Chicago, Ill., hospital insurance; $581.83, March 10, Paul Boulton, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $14, March 10, Bowman Service Corp., Washington, D. C., office expense; $8.66, March 10, Brennan Co., Akron, Ohio, office expense; $616.91, February 10, March 10, Burns & Blair, Chicago, Ill., membership promotion; $24.15, January 10, Burrelles Press Clipping, New York, N. Y., publicity expense; $1.60, February 10, C. C. C. Highway, Inc., Akron, Ohio, freight; $237.11, March 10, Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $20, January 10, February 10, March 10, Car Maintenance, Akron, Ohio, garage rent; $4, February 10, Central Typewriter Exchange, Chicago, Ill., office expense; $142.97, January 10, February 10, March 10, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone; $11, February 10, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., dues and subscriptions; $40 January 10, February 10, Chittenden Press Service, Washington, D. C., office expense; $22.60, January 10, Christmas gifts—employees, Akron, Ohio and Chicago, Ill., gifts; $36, January 10, February 10, March 10, City Window Cleaning Co., Akron, Ohio, cleaning service; $36.72, January 10, February 10, March 10, Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D. C., office expense; $8,672.36, March 10, Chicago Title & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., building account; $3,018.60, January 10, February 10, March 10, Crawford Letter Co., Akron, Ohio, letter service; $3.42, March 10, Dauntless Plumbing Co., Akron, Ohio, office expense; $83, January 10, Dictaphone Corp., Chicago, Ill., office expense; $278.10, March 10, Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, office equipment; $32.90, February 10, March 10, Elliot Addressing Machine Co., Cambridge, Mass., office expense; $178.50, March 10, Emery, DeWitt, Chicago, Ill., Washington meeting expense; 20 cents, January 10, March 10, First National Bank, Akron, Ohio, service charges; $14.40, January 10, First National Bank, Akron, Ohio, office expense; $50, March 10, Fisher, Jules F., Evanston, Ill., building account; $210, January 10, February 10, March 10, Fredrick, Mary, Akron, Ohio, office expense; $249.89, March 10 Gail, W. W., Billings, Mont., Washington meeting expense; $10.80, January 10, February 10, March 10, Towel service, garden service, Chicago, Ill., towel service; $24.99, March 10, Ginn's, Washington, D. C., office expense.

$551.25, February 10, March 10, Robert J. Hawkins, Washington, D. C., professional fees; $176.32, February 10, March 10, Herberich-Hall-Harter, Akron, Ohio, insurance; $840, January 10, March 10, Lawrence Hammond, New York, N. Y., radio; $273.41, March 10, Joseph W. Hicks, Chicago, Ill., publicity; $18, January 10, February 10, March 10, Hinckley & Schmidt, Chicago, Ill., office expenses; $66.46, March 10, Hogate's Restaurant, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expenses; $5,750.81, February 10, March 10, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expenses; $25, January 10, International Business Machine Co., Akron, Ohio, office expense; $61.81, January 10, February 10, Lyle W. Jones, Washington, D. C., office expenses; $100, March 10, A. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill., Washington meeting expenses; $435, January 10, February 10, March 10, A. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill., office expenses; $18, March 10, Kiplinger Agency, Washington, D. C., office expenses; $1.75, February 10, Kroch's Book Store, Chicago, Ill., office expenses; $33.99, March 10, King Sign Co., Akron, Ohio, Washington meeting expenses; $75, January 10, A. E. Greenleaf Co., land option, Chicago, Ill., building account; $2.45, February 10, Leet Bros., Washington, D. C., Washington office expenses; $40.93, March 10, Millcraft Paper Co., Akron, Ohio, membership promotion; $480, February 10, March 10, Monroe Letterhead Corp., Akron, Ohio, office rent; $1,851.39, January 10, February 10, March 10, Monroe Letterhead Corp., Akron, Ohio, membership service; $16.28, January 10, February 10, National Blank Book Co., Akron, Ohio, office expenses; $12, January 10, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues; $18.50, March 10, Nelson Employment Service, Akron, Ohio, office expenses; $104.90, January 10, February 10, March 10, Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Akron, Ohio, telephone; $14.05, February 10, March 10, Peerless Blueprint Co., Chicago, Ill., publicity expenses; $845.83, February 10, March 10, Pennsylvania Railroad, Akron, Ohio, travel; $171.46, February 10, March 10, Petrequin Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio, membership service; $30.30, March 10, petty cash, Akron, Ohio, Washington meeting expenses; $166.94, January 10, February 10, March 10, petty cash, Akron, Ohio, office expenses; $278.84, January 10, February 10, March 10, petty cash, Chicago, Ill., office expenses; $89.02, January 10, March 10, petty cash, Washington, D. C., office expenses; $566.25, January 10, February 10, March 10, Frank S. Phillips, Washington, D. C., office rent; $37.39, January 10, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Akron, Ohio, office expenses; $40, March 10, Petit, Olin & Overmyer, Chicago, Ill., building account; $172.81, January 10, February 10, March 10, R. L. Polk & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, membership promotion; $892.11, January 10, February 10, March 10, postmaster, Akron, Ohio, postage; $550, January 10, February 10, March 10, postmaster, Akron, Ohio, postage; $100, January 10, February 10, March 10, postmaster, Akron, Ohio, postage; $1,800, February 10, March 10, Ragnar Benson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., building account; $61.95, January 10, February 10, March 10, Railway Express, Chicago, Ill., freight.

$59.22, February 10, Repass Office Service, Chicago, Ill, promotion; $2.25, February 10, Royal Typewriter Co., Akron, Ohio, office expense; $332.35, January 10, February 10, March 10, L. Ray Sarver, Akron, Ohio, accounting; $1,062.01, January 10, February 10, March 10, T. J. Sheridan Co., Chicago, Ill., office rent; $597.88, March 10, Snyder, Franklyn B., Evanston, Ill., Washington meeting expense; $109, January 10, February 10, March 10, State Road Auto Service, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, car maintenance; $38.87, February 10, March 10, C. G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office expense; $4.70, January 10, February 10, March 10, Summit Fast Freight, Akron, Ohio, freight; $70.93, January 10, February 10, March 10, John S. Swift Co., Chicago, Ill., bulletin expense; $88.18, January 10, February 10, J. Raymond Tiffany, New York, N. Y., travel expense; $1,500, January 10, February 10, March 10, J. Raymond Tiffany, New York, N. Y., professional service; $180, January 10, February 10, March 10, J. Raymond Tiffany, New York, N. Y., office expense; $80, March 10, J. Raymond Tiffany, New York, N. Y., Washington meeting expense; $690.79, January 10, Twentieth Century Press, Chicago, Ill., bulletin expense; $88.67, February 10, March 10, United Airlines, Chicago, Ill., travel; 20 cents, February 10, Utility Supply, Chicago, Ill., office expense; $120.38, January 10, February 10, March 10, Arthur R. Weed, Wilmett, Ill., bulletin expense; $43.39, March 10, James S. Westbrook, Bridgeport, Conn., Washington meeting expense; $13.15, January 10, February 10, Western Office Supply, Chicago, Ill., office expense; $34.47, January 10, February 10, March 10, Western Union, Chicago, Akron, and Washington, telegraph; $815.47, March 10, Wolf Envelope Co., Cleveland, Ohio, office supplies; $84.15, January 10, Woodhouse Stationery Co., Washington, D. C., office expense; $50, March 10, Nancy Gates, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $5, March 10, Mrs. Miller, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $5, March 10, Mrs. Embry, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $20, March 10, M. McKinley, Washington, D. C., Washington meeting expense; $1,275, January 10, February 10, March 10, Margaret Robson, Akron, Ohio, office manager; $750, January 10, February 10, March 10, Florence Martin, Akron, Ohio, clerk; $660, January 10, February 10, March 10, Thomas Hanna, Akron, Ohio, clerk; $600, January 10, February 10, March 10, Anna Vander Linden, Akron, Ohio, clerk; $305.24, January 10, February 10, Elanor Derer, Akron, Ohio, clerk; $198.46, February 10, March 10, Elizabeth Fawcett, Akron, Ohio, clerk; $4,500, January 10, February 10, March 10, Emery, Dewitt, Chicago, Ill., president; $2,400, January 10, February 10, March 10, A. W. Kimball, Jr., Chicago, Ill., office director; $600, January 10, February 10, March 10, Irene Rundall, Chicago, Ill., secretary; $1,625, January 10, February 10, Lyle W. Jones, Washington, D. C., office director; $575, January 10, February 10, March 10, Annette Le Mar, Washington, D. C., stenographer; $288.46, March 10, Donald J. Thompson, Washington, D. C., office director; $197.90, January 10, February 10, March 10, Old Age Benefits, payroll taxes; $42.88, January 10, Unemployment Compensation, payroll taxes; $93.70, January 10, Federal Excise Tax, payroll taxes; $4.51, March 10, Workmen's Compensation, payroll taxes; $52,721.26, grand total.

A. National Society of In-Plant Feeding Engineers, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; to develop interest in and procedures for in-plant feeding in industrial plants.

C. (1) This organization is an Illinois nonprofit corporation, organized in 1947 and now in the process of dissolution. It never, at any time, has had any legislative interests.

C. (2) No one connected with the organization has had, at any time, any legislative interests.

C. (3) The organization has never, at any time, issued any publications in any way connected with legislative interests.

D. (13) No.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national professional association representing the various interests of professional engineers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the welfare of professional engineers, current interests covering the following: Taft-Hartley Act; social security revision (H. R. 6000); Fair Labor Standards Act; Reorganization Plan No. 17, 1950; advance planning law (Public Law 352, 81st Cong.); Professional Engineers' Registration Act (H. R. 1188); Army Organization Act of 1949 (S. 2334, H. R. 5794); National Science Foundation Act of 1949 (various bills); technical assistance to underdeveloped nations (point 4, H. R. 7797, and other similar bills); Earned Income Tax Adjustment Act of 1949 (H. R. 3224); dissemination of engineering information (S. 868 and companion bills); Water Pollution Control Act of 1949; amendments to Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts (H. R. 7425, 7426, S. 3119, 3120); transfer of civil functions of Corps of Engineers and creation of Board of Engineering Analysis (H. R. 6920 and related bills).

C. (3) (a) Legislative bulletin, containing factual reports on status of legislation of interest to professional engineers; (b) approximately 4,600 per month; (c) first week in each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington, D. C. American Engineer, official publication of society; (b) approximately 23,000 per month; (c) last week in each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (1) $2,572.45; (7) $2,572.45; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,416.66; (4) $1,128.40; (7) $50; (9) $2,595.06; (16) $436.56, January 31, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing of legislative bulletins; $44.37, February 15, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing of legislative bulletins; $343.22, March 29, Colortone Press, Washington, D. C., printing of legislative bulletins; $304.25, February 2, February 17, March 31, United States post office, mailing legislative bulletins; $1,128.40, total.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; that of a business league organized to promote the interests of the particular business groups that are placed at a competitive disadvantage because of tax disparities.

C. (1) Until such time as all commercial corporations pay corporate income taxes in the same manner and on the same basis.

C. (2) General legislative interests relate to corporate income-tax legislation. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 5064 and the Revenue Act of 1950, now being drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

C. (3) (a) Reprint of editorial published in November 30, 1949, issue of the Christian Century; (b) 250,000; (c) January 1950.

C. (3) (a) Eight and one-half by eleven two-page bulletin on hearings before Ways and Means Committee on taxing commercial income of tax-exempt corporations; (b) 500,000; (c) February 1950.

C. (3) (a) Reprint of article entitled "Uncle Sam's Untapped Millions" published in February 1950 issue of the American Magazine; (b) 600,000; (c) March 1950.

C. (3) (a) Four by eight and one-half two-page leaflet noting Treasury's request that Congress close a few income-tax loopholes and asking why all loopholes should not be closed; (b) 100,000; (c) March 1950.

C. (3) (d) Imprints made by association with its own equipment.

D. (1) $33,691.20; (7) $33,691.20; (13) yes. (14) Contributions are made to support the research, publicity, and other activities of the National Tax Equality Association. The funds received are not earmarked to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. The percentage of the general fund which is used for purposes that might fall within the scope of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act during the first quarter of 1950 has been found to be approximately 20 percent. The contributions are, therefore, reported on that basis: Moore-Handley Hardware Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Stockham Pipe Fittings Co., post office box 2592, Birmingham, Ala.; Baker & Hamilton, 700-768 Seventh Street, San Francisco, Calif.; the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.; International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Uhlmann Grain Co., 1480 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.; Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., 1725 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa; Kentucky Utilities Co., Inc., 159 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.; Gulf States Utilities Co., Baton Rouge, La.; Louisiana Power & Light Co., 142 Delaronde Street, New Orleans, La.; New Orleans Public Service, Inc., 317 Baronne Street, post office box 340, New Orleans, La.; Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Md.; Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass.; Consumers Power Co., 212 Michigan Avenue West, Jackson, Mich.; Bridgeman-Russell Co., 1102–1116 West Michigan Street, Duluth, Minn.; Kelly-How-Thompson Co., Duluth, Minn.; Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn.; Fullerton Lumber Co., 918 Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles W. Sexton Co., McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.; St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, South St. Paul, Minn.; Fresh Milk Institute, 1200 South Spring Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Union Electric Co. of Missouri, 315 North Twelfth Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.; Capital Fertilizer Co., room 1824, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.; Petroleum Advisers, Inc., 60 Wall Tower, New York, N. Y.; Allison-Erwin Co., 209 East Fifth Street, Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Power & Light Co., box 1551, Raleigh, N. C.; Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., Fourth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Bostwick-Braun Co., Summit and Monroe Streets, Toledo, Ohio; Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Duquesne Light Co., 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Tex-O'Kan Flour Mills Co., post office box 448, Dallas, Tex.; Zork Hardware Co., El Paso, Tex.; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Humble Building, Houston, Tex.; Texas Wholesale Hardware Association, post office box 367, Pearsall, Tex.; Smith-Douglass Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Washington Water Power Co., post-office box 1445, Spokane, Wash.; Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; Lumbermen's Association of Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.; Marsh & McLennan, Minneapolis, Minn. The total sum of the contributions made to the National Tax Equality Association by persons contributing $500 or more during the first quarter of 1950 is $38,250.

E. (1) $5,647.72; (2) $9,805.82; (4) $7,-104.75; (5) $1,618.02; (6) $2,846.17; (7) $5,-817.87; (8) $221.13; (9) $33,061.48; (16) $31.51, January 3, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $400, January 4, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $528.86, January 4, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., fee and expense; $135, January 10, the Shippers Guide Co., 517 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., rent; $246.29, January 10, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., shipping expense; $288, January 13, Athens Banner-Herald, Athens, Ga., advertising; $436.06, January 16, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $13, January 16, Joe Blasco, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $40.05, January 19, Koechin Motor Express Co., Inc., 221 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill., shipping expense; $259.99, January 19, Cannonball, Inc., 412 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., delivery expense; $5.39, January 19, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala., rail fare; $51.13, January 19, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Topeka, Kans., rail fare; $38.60, January 19, Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., rail fare; $1,289.60, January 19, Monsen-Chicago, Inc., 22 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill., type setting; $329.10, January 19, Dupligraphic Processors, 316 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., plates; $633.63, January 19, Maringer & Co., 3834 Bertean Avenue, Chicago, Ill., envelopes; $3,394.95, January 19, Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill., paper; $533.01, January 26, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., fail fare; $232.83, January 30, Western Union, 427 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., telegrams.

$79.05, February 3, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., travel expense; $125, February 7, the Shippers Guide Co., 517 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., rent; $102.94, February 3, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $106.21, February 4, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $451.09, February 6, Postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $532.66, February 6, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., fee and expense; $262.06, February 6, Atlas Stationers, Builders Building, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies; $443.45, February 14, Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex., rail fare; $306.46, February 14, New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., rail fare; $266.54, February 15, A. E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $38.68, February 15, International Business Machines Corp., 618 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., repair; $10, February 15, Sleight Metallic Ink Co. of Illinois, 900 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill., ink; $41.96, February 15, Roberts & Porter, Inc., 402 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill., printing-machine service; $107.61, February 15, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 1200 Babbit Road, Cleveland, Ohio, multigraph repair and service; $121.71, February 15, Royal Typewriter Co., 427 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., ribbons and type repairs; $40.95, February 15, Cannonball, Inc., 412 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., messenger service; $84, February 15, Joseph Blasco, 53 North Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $111.81, February 16, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., travel expense; $600, February 15, Acme Letter Service, 531 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill., postage advance; $600.76, February 17, International Mailers, Inc., 669 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., mailing service; $420.14, February 17, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $647.25, February 27, Atlas Stationers, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., office supplies; $69.30, February 28, Jose Alvarez, 1106 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $790.61, February 28, Acme Letter Co., 531 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill., postage and mailing; $471.40, February 28, Dupligraphic Processors, 316 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., plates; $123.83, February 28, A. E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $1,868.14, February 28, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., hotel expense; $1,690.59, February 28, Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill., paper; $767.52, February 28, Monsen-Chicago, Inc., 22 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill., typesetting; $123.25, February 28, International Mailers, Inc., 669 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., postage and mailing; $1,080.22, March 1, Merchants Matrix Cut Syndicate, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., advertising mats; $102.94, March 1, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., rail fare; $1,881.76, March 1, Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill., paper; $40.69, March 1, A. A. A. Special Delivery Service, 1130 West Polk Street, Chicago, Ill., delivery service; $98.78, March 1, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., Chicago, Ill., multilith repairs.

$466.06, March 2, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $125, March 3, Shippers Guide Co., 517 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., rent; $590.41, March 3, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., fee and expense; $42.18, March 6, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., travel expense; $42.23, March 10, Cannonball, 412 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., delivery service; $115.60, March 10, E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $156.98, March 10, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., room 202, Baltimore & Ohio Building, Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., rail fare; $56.47, March 10, Railway Express Agency, 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express charges; $52, March 15, Joseph Blasco, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $82.80, March 15, the Fairfield Daily Ledger, Consolidation Ledger, Journal, Tribune, Fairfield, Iowa, ads; $1,439.38, March 16, Dupligraphic Processors, 316 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., plates; $845.47, March 16, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo., plane fare; $400, March 17, postmaster, Chicago, Ill., postage; $88, March 20, Joseph Blasco, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $105, March 20, the Spencer Daily Reporter, Spencer, Iowa, ads; $51.61, March 23, Western Union, Chicago, Ill., telegrams; $29.53, March 27, Joseph F. Leopold, 936 National City Building, Dallas, Tex., travel expense; $962.83, March 27, Acme Letter Co., 531 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill., postage and mailing; $155.35, March 27, A. E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $13.46, March 27, Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., 427 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., repairs; $317.85, March 27, Monsen-Chicago, Inc., 22 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill., typesetting; $177.32, March 27, Railway Express Agency, Inc., 817

South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express charges; $321.98, March 28, Kenneth Boehnert, 646 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill., art work; $1,399.28, March 28, Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill., paper; $333.40, March 28, Maringer & Co., 3834 West Berteau Avenue, Chicago, Ill., envelopes; $14.57, March 28, A. E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $100, March 31, Joseph Blasco, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., multilith operator; $89.53, March 31, A. E. Handschy Co., 125 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., ink; $209.46, March 31, Acme Letter Co., 531 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill., postage and mailing; $152.59, March 31, Railway Express Agency, Inc., 817 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., express charges; $70.56, March 31, A. A. A. Special Delivery Service, 1130 West Polk Street, Chicago, Ill., delivery service; $472.81, March 31, Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill., paper; total, $32,975.29.

The National Tax Equality Association does not employ any lobbyists to lobby for or against any legislation. The items recorded above mainly represent the expenditures made for art work, ink, paper, postage, labor, etc., used in the production and distribution of leaflets, bulletins, reprints, etc., which may have inspired others to write their Congressman. During the first quarter of 1950, approximately 20 percent of NTEA's total expenditures fell into this classification and the report is made on that basis. The above list was not one of direct lobbying expenses, but of fringe items, the reporting of which depends upon whether or not they influence third parties to make their views known to Congress.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.; religious, social welfare, educational.

D. (2) $3,464.42; (7) $3,464.42.

E. (2) $765; (5) $286.15; (6) $22.46; (7) $392.63; (8) $500; (9) $1,966.24; (16) Marjorie Heller, salary, $525; Annalee Stewart, salary, $240; Methodist Building, rent, $210; Elizabeth A. Smart, travel, hotel, $392.63; Annalee Stewart, miscellaneous office expense, $73.20; Langer bill committee, $500.

A. National Women's Party, 144 B Street NE., Washington, D. C.

C. Until the measure on which we are working is passed.

D. (2) $612.08; (7) $612.08; (13) no.

E. (2) $177.76; (4) $710; (6) $181.75; (7) $100; (8) $67.68; (9) $598.19; (16) $88, January 6 and February 1, Ernestine H. Bellamy, Washington, D. C., secretarial work; $64.76, February 7, Geneva McQualters, Washington, D. C., secretarial work; $25, January 31, Anne Goodbe, Washington, D. C., secretarial work; $100, February 14, Alice Paul, East Charleston, Orleans County, Vt., traveling expense; $62.28, January 30 and March 31, Columbia Press Service, Chicago, Ill., clipping bureau; $41, March 22, Truman Ward, Washington, D. C., mimeographing; total, $381.04.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; service organization.

C. (1) Continuous and indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 5839, forest omnibus bill; S. 1165, Basque aliens; any other legislation generally affecting the sheep and wool industry.

C. (3) Washington activities are sometimes reported in the National Wool Grower, official monthly publication of the organization.

D. (1) $2,229.50; (7) $2,229.50; (13) yes; (14) $1,229.50, Idaho Wool Growers Association, box 2598, Boise, Idaho; $1,000, Oregon Wool Growers Association, box 256, Pendleton, Oreg.; total, $2,229.50.

E. (2) $4,310.41; (9) $4,310.41.

A. Carlton L. Nau, general manager of the American Public Power Aossociation, a service organization composed of publicly owned electric-power systems, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. As above. Also see attached pamphlet.[3]

C. (1) Legislative interests are only incidental to main function as manager of management-service organization. They will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation relating to electric power matters. S. 75, the central Arizona project; H. R. 1770, to amend the Reclamation Act of 1939; Federal power policy in general.

C. (3) (a) Recommendations for a Federal Power Policy; (b) 2,000; (c) on January 7, 1950; (d) Gibson Bros., printers.

D. (5) $2,125; (7) $2,125; (13) No.

E. (2) $300; (4) $310; (6) $50; (7) $12; (9) $672; (15) all.

Under section D (subsec. 5) receipts, I have listed my full salary as general manager for the association for the 3 months ending March 31, 1950. Only on three occasions, during that period, as shown in section C, did I attempt to influence legislation. The time involved represented only a small portion of total time concerned with regular association activities, which include rendering services to members, publication of magazine, newsletter, conferences, negotiations with executive departments, etc.

With respect to other receipts, no funds were received from anyone or any source for the financing of the specific activities listed. They were paid for out of the general funds of this association, which are obtained as membership fees from its member systems. Out-of-pocket expenditures, such as taxis, meals, etc., as were made by myself, were repaid to me by the association.

Under section E (subsec. 2), I have attempted to allocate a portion of the regular salaries of two stenographers to cover time spent on correspondence, etc., relating to legislation. I have also similarly handled subsections 6 and 7.

With respect to section E, subsection 16, the only lump-sum payment over $10 was one of $159.01 to Gibson Bros., 1312 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., for the printing of the Statement on Federal Power Policy. This statement did not relate to any pending bill, but dealt with broad policy questions involved in the Federal Government's power program.

A. Nebraska Tax Equality Committee, Inc., 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

C. (1) Interests are to continue until the passage of tax equality legislation.

C. (2) Legislative interests: All legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives. Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (2) $720; (7) $720; (13) No.

E. (4) $368.22; (8) $774.86; (9) $1,143.08; (16) $200.99, January 5, February 1, February 22, March 7, Nebraska Farmer Printing Co., printing and addressing envelopes and letterhead, 1418 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.; $83.23, January 17, February 22, Andrews Advertising, Inc., 732 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr., multigraphing and mimeographing letters; $15, January 23, William P. Helm, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., Reports From Washington (annual subscription); $75.32, February 8, February 14, March 10, Postmaster, United States Post Office, 129 North Tenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr., postage on mailings; $759.86, January 14, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for aid in solicitation of funds and furnishing information; total, $1,134.40.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the mortgage banking industry, particularly S. 2246 and H. R. 7402.

C. (3) The only publications which have been issued are those regular publications of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, which have, incidently discussed legislation along with other subjects. These publications are: Washington News Letter, Letters to Members, and the Mortgage Banker. They appear irregularly during each month.

D. (5) $2,812.48; (6) $1,624.09; (7) $4,436.57.

E. (5) $1,025.01; (6) $404.08; (7) $195; (9) $1,624.09; (15) $1,624.09.

A. G. W. Nelson.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; railroad union.

C. Contacting Members of Congress in opposition to legislation unfavorable to labor and in support of legislation friendly to labor.

NOTE.—No money received or expended in connection with legislation.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. Interested in substantially all legislation affecting the socioeconomic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with social security, national health, aid to physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc.

D. (5) $900; (7) $900.

A. Herbert U. Nelson, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive, trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) Legislation affecting, directly or indirectly, the real-estate industry: (a) The National Housing Act (FHA); the United States Housing Act (subsidized public housing); rent-control sections of the OPA Act of 1942, as amended; tax legislation, including treatment for income-tax purposes of income from the sale of owner-occupied homes and depreciation allowances on owner-occupied homes; taxation for purposes of the social-security program; and the unemployment compensation program, particularly as it affects real-estate salesmen who are independent contractors operating on a purely commission basis; (b) H. R. 7583, S. 434, extension of rent control; S. 2246, H. R. 6070, H. R. 6618, H. R. 6742, amendments to National Housing Act; H. R. 6,000, amend Social Security Act, and others.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases[3] issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication is not available. Mailing list for these news releases is attached. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office.

D. (5) $2,421.23; (7) $2,421.23; (13) no.

Twenty percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities.

E. (6) $31.12; (7) $2,390.11; (9) $2,421.23; (15) $2,421.23; (16) $35, January 16, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., maid, cleaning apartment, weeks ending January 7 and January 14; $25, January 16, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash, laundry, dry cleaning, pressing, and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; $50, January 23, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental for month of January; $30, January 23, Drury Realty Corp.,

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., garage rental month of January; $13.06, January 23, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., restaurant charges month of December; $22.97, January 23, Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich., room, meals, tips, telephone, and telegraph, December 30 and 31; $10, cash expenditure, meals in Flint not included on hotel bill, December 30 and 31; $9.31, January 23, Mayflower Hotel, Washingto, D. C., restaurant charges month of December; $56.11, January 23, Magruder, Inc., 1138 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., food and fruit, month of December; $38.25, January 23, Harvey's, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges for month of December; $1.55, January 23, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges for month of December; $7.50, January 23, University Club, 1135 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., membership dues to March 31; $12.47, January 23, Continental Building Garage, 1514 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., gas, oil, washing car during month of December; $17.50, January 23, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment, week ending January 21; $303.52, January 1, January 31, miscellaneous cash expenditures—taxis, baggage tips, hotel maids, porter, Washington and elsewhere—means on trains, meals in Washington not on hotel or restaurant monthly bills (approximately); $35, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment, weeks ending January 28 and February 4; $50, February 7, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental, month of February; $25, February 9, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash—laundry, dry cleaning, pressing, and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; $17.50, February 9, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment, week ending February 11; $17.50, February 17, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment, week ending February 18.

$101.49, February 19, Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y., room, meals, tips, valet, telephone and telegraph, January 22–24; $36.62, February 19, Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y., room, meals, tips, valet, telephone and telegraph, January 26; $5, February 19, R. M. Cole, treasurer, Lambda Alpha Fraternity, Chicago, Ill., membership dues for 1950; $84.59, February 19, Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y., room, meals, tips, valet, telephone and telegraph, February 3–5; $213.03, February 19, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., room, meals, tips, valet, telephone and telegraph, January 6–13; $15.90, February 19, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., railroad ticket to Harrisburg; $5.30, February 19, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges, month of January; $11.12, February 19, Magruder, Inc., 1138 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., food and fruit, month of January; $35.96, February 19, Harvey's Restaurant, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges month of January; $21.32, February 19, Continental Building Garage, 1514 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., gas, oil, washing car during month of January; $17.50, February 24, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending February 25; $303.52, February 1–February 28, miscellaneous cash expenditures—taxis, baggage tips, hotel maids, porters, Washington and elsewhere—meals on trains—meals in Washington not on hotel or restaurant monthly bills (approximately); $30, March 2, Drury Realty Corp., 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., garage rental month of March; $35, March 7, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment for weeks ending March 4 and March 11; $25, March 7, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash—laundry, dry cleaning, pressing and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; $4.33, March 22, the Colony, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges, month of February; $93.10, March 16, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., room, meals, tips, valet, telephone and telegraph, month of February, February 26–27; $24.48, March 16, Continental Building Garage, 1514 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., gas, oil, washing car during month of February; $22.97, March 16, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., restaurant charges for month of February; $24.91. March 16, Magruder's, Inc., 1138 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., food and fruit month of February; $51.84; March 16, Harvey's Restaurant, 1107 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., restaurant charges, month of February; $17.50, March 17, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending March 18; $17.50, March 24, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending March 25; $100, March 28, Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., apartment rental months of March and April; $17.50, March 30, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning apartment week ending April 1; $25, March 30, Beatrice Fitzhugh, 2723 P Street NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash—laundry, dry cleaning, pressing and miscellaneous expenses in apartment; $303.51, March 1–March 31, miscellaneous cash expenditures—taxis, baggage tips, hotel maids, porters—Washington and elsewhere—meals on trains—meals in Washington not on hotel or restaurant monthly bills (approximately), total, $2,421.23.

A. Donald F. Nemitz, secretary, Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

C. (1) Until tax-equality legislation is passed by Congress.

C. (2) Removal of exemptions granted by section 101 of Internal Revenue Code.

D. (5) $454.85; (7) $454.85.

E. (7) $79.85; (9) $79.85; (15) $79.85; (16) $30.60, February 23, 1950, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., room.

A. Harold F. Neumann, 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; secretary-treasurer.

B. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; association of small businessmen.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely effecting business.

C. (3) About 65 newspapers in New Jersey, which have been sent the same news releases; no way of knowing which of the papers printed the releases.

D. (6) $1,035; (7) $1,035; (13) no.

E. (4) $251.70; (6) $45.33; (7) $36.20; (9) $333.23; (15) $333.23; (16) $93.30, January 20, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $19, January 20, Christina Guckenberger, Jersey City, mailings; $72.15, February 10, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $7.90, February 10, Kersting Letter Service, Union City, printing; $132.83, March 16, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $8.05, March 16, Kersting Letter Service, Union City, printing; total, $333.23.

A. Nevada Railroad Association,[5] 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Southern Pacific Co. 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., railroad; Union Pacific Railroad Co., 422 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., railroad; the Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif., railroad.

C. (1) Continuing.

C. (2) All Senate and House bills and resolutions affecting the interests of Nevada railroads. (a) Signal inspection bill, railroad union shop bill, any other bills affecting Nevada railroads. (b) H. R. 378, S. 238, H. R. 7789, and any other bills affecting Nevada railroads.

C. (4) While not a "preliminary" report in the sense that prior reports have not been filed, it is nevertheless a preliminary report on forms issued March 31, 1950, by Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. Information required in 4 (a), (b), (c), and (d) has been furnished commencing April 7, 1947, and currently quarterly since that date.

D. (1) $439.27; (7) $439.27; (13) no.

E. (2) $146.63; (6) $4.70; (7) $287.94; (9) $439.27; (15) $439.27.

A. New Jersey Associated Businessmen, Inc., 112 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.; association of small-business men.

C. (1) Not known.

C. (2) Any laws or proposals adversely affecting business.

C. (3) About 65 newspapers in New Jersey, which have been sent the same news releases; no way of knowing which of the papers printed the releases.

D. (6) $1,035; (7) $1,035; (13) no.

E. (4) $251.70; (6) $45.33; (7) $36.20; (9) $333.23; (16) $93.30, January 20, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $19, February 10, Christina Guckenberger, Jersey City, mailings; $72.15, February 10, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $7.90, February 10, Kersting Letter Service, Union City, printing; $132.83, March 16, Harold F. Neumann, Jersey City, expenses; $8.05, March 16, Kersting Letter Service, Union City, printing; total, $333.23.

A. New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y.; trade group having as its objective economy in all levels of government and tax equality.

C. (1) Until objective is reached.

C. (2) All tax measures.

D. (2) $3,142.50; (7) $3,142.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,344; (3) $1,235; (4) $112.75; (5) $76; (6) $3.94; (7) $134.16; (8) $139.58; (9) $3,045.43; (16) $1,344, January 27, February 20, March 20, Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., executive secretary, salary, $250 per month, $750, Jane Collins, Sherburne, N. Y., stenographer's salary, $198 per month, $594; $1,235, January 16, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for research and informative bulletin service; $112.75, March 9, Sherburne News, Sherburne, N. Y., printing; $76, February 27, New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y., badly needed office furniture; $134.16, January 6, January 16, February 17, February 27, Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., traveling expenses; $139.58, January 25, February 13, New York Associated Businessmen, Inc., Sherburne, N. Y., postage and petty cash.

A. (1) New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members, specifically the Frear bill (S. 2408).

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $322.43; (8) $386.33; (9) $708.76.

The New York Stock Exchange does not believe that it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. It retains the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley, of 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., and 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to represent it generally in legal matters. These legal matters involve a wide variety of services by a number of partners and employees of such firm. The stock exchange makes no allocation on its records of the portion of the retainer paid for any particular services. An incidental and minor part of the professional services rendered by such firm involves the consideration of proposed legislation relating to Federal taxes by Howard O. Colgan, Jr., Clarence E. Dawson, and Weston Vernon, Jr., of that firm. They have filed registration statements on Form

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

B with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate, wherein they state that they do not believe they are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and that any Federal tax legislative work performed by them for the stock exchange comprises only an incidental and minor part of their duties. The stock exchange has been advised, and the undersigned believes, that none of the activities of Messrs, Colgan, Dawson, and Vernon are subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. If any of their activities are subject to the provisions of said act, however, the stock exchange has been informed that no portion of the annual retainer might be attributed to such activities based on an allocation of time from the records of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley during the first quarter of 1950, and there were no disbursements pertaining to any such activities. During the first quarter of 1950, the New York Stock Exchange reimbursed Mr. Robert P. Boylan, chairman of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, or paid his expenses during trips to Washington in connection with his appearance before the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate during consideration of the Frear bill (S. 2408) and in connection with other stock exchange activities totally dissociated from its legislative interests. If for this reason the New York Stock Exchange is subject to the provisions of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, allocated on the basis of time spent in his various activities, approximately $708.76 of the expenses paid by the exchange for Mr. Boylan may have been attributable to his activities in connection with the legislative interests of the stock exchange.

A. W. R. Noble, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. I am counsel for National Retail Farm Equipment Association, 207 Hotel DeSoto Building, St. Louis, Mo., and National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; both of the above are nonprofit trade associations.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Keeping the two above associations informed generally as to the progress of legislation and to furnish interpretations of legislation. No activities with respect to any specific legislation during this period. Services performed principally other than legislation.

C. (3) Regular column published under my name in Farm Equipment Retailing, a trade magazine with a circulation of approximately 20,000 published by Farm Equipment Retailing, Inc., 1014 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and in Hardware Retailer, a trade magazine with approximately 25,000 circulation, published by the National Retail Hardware Association, 333 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (5) $3,375; (7) $3,375.

E. (7) $74.85; (9) $74.85; (15) $74.85.

A. Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, executive secretary, National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; association of private business schools.

B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. I am the executive secretary of the above association. In the event that legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, the National Federation of Private School Associations and I, as the executive director thereof, would act in the interest of the above association.

D. (13) No.

A. Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, director, National Council of Technical Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; association of technical schools.

B. National Council of Technical Schools, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. I am the executive director of the above association. In the event that legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, the National Federation of Private School Associations and I, as the executive director thereof, would act in the interest of the above association.

D. (13) No.

A. Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, director, National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations is a federation of 46 private school associations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislative proposals that affect private (non-tax-supported) schools (a) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; (b) S. 2596.

C. (3) (a) No private schools in Russia, an 8-page pamphlet; (b) 10,000; (c) February 4, 1950; (d) District Lithograph Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,249.99; (7) $1,249.99; (13) no.

E. (7) $200; (9) $200; (15) all.

A. J. S. Noffsinger, director, National Home Study Council, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; association of private home study schools.

B. National Home Study Council, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. I am the executive director of the above association. In the event that legislation should arise so as to affect the above association, the National Federation of Private School Associations and I, as the executive director thereof, would act in the interest of the above association.

D. (13) No.

A. North Dakota Resources Board, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; promoting the development of North Dakota's resources.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Promoting development of natural resources of North Dakota. Only a very small percentage of the salary and reimbursed expenses paid to Mr. Fredrickson is for lobbying activities.

D. (6) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (13) yes; (14) $2,500, Greater North Dakota Association, 311 North Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak., for period January 1 through March 31, 1950; the Greater North Dakota Association is a Statewide nonprofit voluntary membership organization formed for the purpose of promoting the development of the natural resources of North Dakota.

E. (2) $1,050; (8) $1,420.16; (9) $2,470.16; (16) $1,050, January, February, and March, Fred J. Frederickson, Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D. C., salary for first quarter; $1,420.16, January, February, and March, Fred J. Fredrickson, Hotel Lafayette, Washington, D. C., reimbursed expenses for first quarter.

A. North Dakota Tax Equality Committee, Box 1954, Fargo, N. Dak.; advocating tax equality.

C. (1) Until such time as changes are made in the Internal Revenue Code taxing the now untaxed business enterprises.

C. (2) General legislation in any bill which will tax co-ops and other now income-tax-exempt enterprises.

D. (1) $2,500; (7) $2,500; (13) none.

E. (2) $1,412.94; (4) $151.40; (5) $726.56; (6) $75.87; (7) $693.13; (9) $3,059.90.

A. Harry E. Northam, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., executive secretary, who works on a salary basis per year, with reimbursement of traveling and subsistence basis. No allowance is made to him for lobbying expenses or the entertainment of anyone.

B. The registrant is employed as an executive secretary by the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., which is an organization formed for the mutual assistance of physicians and surgeons in the United States on a dues-paying membership basis, somewhat similar to that of the American Bar Association and other similar organizations.

C. The Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., is interested in all matters concerning the practice of medicine and surgery for the self-improvement and protection of its dues-paying members. The members being active practitioners do not have time to look after these matters personally. The work of the association is educational in character and it issues a monthly news letter to all members. It becomes necessary at times that committees and Members of the Congress receive educational material concerning pending legislation affecting the practice of medicine and surgery. This registrant, being the executive secretary of the association, is sometimes required to communicate with committees of the Congress and with Members of the Congress, on behalf of the association, concerning matters which affect the members of the association. Not more than 10 percent of the time and energy of the registrant is devoted to such educational work with the committees of the Congress. The association does not concern itself with any proposed legislation except that affecting physicians and surgeons in the practice of their profession and registrant's activities are limited to making known to committees and Members of the Congress the interests of the member physicians and surgeons. The monthly news letter is a four-page printed communication issued by the association itself and in large part composed by the registrant along with the other duties of his position.

A. Walter Nortman, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; attorney.

B. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (1) For the duration of the session.

C. (2) All matters affecting the interests of railroads (H. R. 378, basing point).

D. (5) $100; (13) no.

E. (7) $85; (9) $85; (15) $85; (16) $14.50, January 20, 1950, Pullman Co., for pullman berth from Chicago to Washington. All other expenditures were in amounts less than $10.

A. Alfred E. Notarianni, attorney at law, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. Acting in the interest of Grace Line, United States Line, Farrell Line, American Export Line, and Lykes Bros. Steamship Line, all of New York, and American Presidents Line of San Francisco, shipping companies.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue through entire four quarters of calendar year.

C. (2) Shipping legislation: Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; H. R. 5346; S. 2786; H. R. 6719; H. R. 3337; H. R. 3930; H. R. 4190; H. R. 3291; H. R. 3419; H. R. 6061; H. R. 4450; H. R. 3122; H. R. 4847; S. 402; Senate Resolution 50; H. R. 1251.

D. (13) No.

A. Peter Q. Nyce, attorney, 1266 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. None; self-employed.

C. Affiant is interested in acquiring information from time to time on all legislation pertaining to land of the United States. No publications of any kind.

A. John O'Brien, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

B. Riegel Textile Corp., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; manufacturer.

C. (1) Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 1054, a bill for the relief of Riegel Textile Corp.

E. (6) 95 cents; (7) $34.23; (9) $35.18: (15) $35.18.

A. Jerry J. O'Connell, 930 F Street NW., Room 514, Washington, D. C. Opposition to S. 2311, H. R. 7595, and similar legislation; contacting Senators and Representatives in this connection.

B. National Committee to Defeat the Mundt bill, 930 F Street NW., Room 514, Washington, D. C. Nature of business same as indicated in paragraph A.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue as long as above measures are pending.

C. (2) As stated in paragraph A above. Short titles are: S. 2311, to control subversive activities in America; H. R. 7595, the same.

C. (3) None by person filing, except press releases or statements given to the press services and newspapers generally.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid weekly; (b) $100 per week; (c) 18 weeks; (d) $40 weekly, for trips, cabs, meals while traveling, etc.

D. (5) $200; (7) $200.

E. (7) $174.79; (9) $174.79; (15) $174.79; (16) $136.85, March 7, 1950, Northwest Airlines, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel from home to place of employment.

A. Edward H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; managing director.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., research and educational institution studying all forms of social insurance.

C. (1) Will terminate with the adjournment of the Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) S. 5 and H. R. 345, health measure; S. 1106, medical aid; S. 1456, health insurance; S. 1581, health program; S. 1679, National Health Insurance Act; S. 1970, National Health Act; S. 2940, National Health Act; H. R. 782, Federal Security Agency; H. R. 783, health insurance; H. R. 6000, old-age and survivors insurance.

C. (3) Semimonthly bulletin to members; (b) 175 copies; (c) 7 issues; (d) mimeographed in office.

C. (4) (a) our monthly publication, (b) 20,000 copies, (c) monthly, (d) Robert Straub & Co.

D. (1) $28,174.10; (4) 238.90; (7) $28,413.

E. The only expenditure in connection with legislative interests during this quarter was the traveling expenses of Edward H. O'Connor in connection with his appearance on March 2, 1950, before the Senate Finance Committee at the hearing on H. R. 6000. The total expense amounted to $121.53.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; trade association.

C. (1) Throughout the year 1950.

C. (2) S. 1965, Foreign Trade Authority for setting import fees; H. R. 5089 and H. R. 5091, stream-pollution bills, accelerated amortization for Federal income-tax purposes.

C. (4) This is not a "preliminary" report, but $5,000 of my total annual legal compensation is allocated to services covered by this act. No extraordinary expenses are anticipated other than the type previously reported: taxis, telephone, miscellaneous, etc.

E. (8) $3.50; (9) $3.50; (15) $3.50.

A. Donald C. O'Hara, 958 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Fayette B. Dow, attorney, 958 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; work done in interest of American Petroleum Institute, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York City.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue as long as Congress is considering revisions in excise taxes.

C. (2) Legislative interest relates to excise tax on lubricating oils only. I appeared as a witness before the House Ways and Means Committee on Friday, February 16, 1950.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; an association giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all member roads have a common interest. Member roads, the Ohio Railroad Association: The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.; the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co.; Erie Railroad; the New York Central Railroad Co.; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.; Norfolk & Western Railway Co.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.; Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway; and Wabash Railroad Co.

B. Same.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests; (a) operating rules bill, H. R. 378; basing-point bill, S. 1008; (b) H. R. 378 and S. 1008.

D. (1) None of the member roads makes direct contributions to the Ohio Railroad Association for the purposes outlined in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, but do pay the expenses of the association on a pro rata basis, including the expenditures set forth in this form in the sum of $350.78; (13) yes; (14) $2,221, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md.; $554, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Richmond, Va.; $1,015, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $570, Erie Railroad, Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio; $1,316, the New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,163, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; $2,209, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (7) $350.78; (9) $350.78; (16) $59.55, February 13, 1950, E. C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, reimbursement for expenses; $117.59, February 17, 1950, the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel account of E. C. Shively; $82.90, February 24, 1950, E. C. Shively, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, reimbursement for expenses; $90.74, March 6, 1950, the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel account of E. C. Shively.

A. Fred N. Oliver, Oliver & Donnally, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; partner in law firm of Oliver & Donnally.

B. Legal services rendered to National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., and Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. Approximately 15 percent of legal work done on behalf of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks was for purposes mentioned in Lobbying Act. No work for any purposes mentioned in Lobbying Act was done on behalf of Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc. during last quarter. About $7,000 is the estimated proportion of distribution received by affiant as partner of Oliver & Donnally of total annual compensation from the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks for all legal services performed by the firm for the year 1949. It is estimated that not in excess of 15 percent of that amount is received for purposes mentioned in the Lobbying Act, or $1,050 annually, of which about $262.50 is for the preceding calendar quarter. Receipts for fees from National Association of Mutual Savings Banks are accordingly reported on this basis.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation in which the mutual savings banks or security owners have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. Specific legislative interests: Middle income housing bill, S. 2246, H. R. 7402; FDIC bill, S. 2822; tax revision hearings before House Ways and Means Committee; Federal savings and loan conversion bill, S. 1175, H. R. 5806; bank holding company bill, S. 2318; tax-exempt organizations, H. R. 5064.

D. (5) $262.50; (7) $262.50.

A. Garda T. O'Malley, 205 West Wacker Drive, room 1800, Chicago, Ill.; legislation of interest to telephone workers.

B. Division 14 (Illinois) Communication Workers of America, CIO, 205 West Wacker Drive, Room 1800, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) For year of 1950.

C. (2) Labor legislation of interest to telephone workers.

D. No expenditures or contributions in first quarter.

A. Edward E. O'Neill, 810 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Peoples Committees of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue for the remainder of present session.

C. (2) S. 1947 and H. R. 4942.

C. (3) Mimeographed statement submitted to Senate and House committees in opposition to above acts.

D. (5) $127.44; (7) $127.44; (8) $731.43; (13) no.

E. (6) $11; (9) $11; (10) $131.87.

A. Order of Railway Conductors of America, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; international railway labor organization.

C. (1) $2,125, salary, W. D. Johnson, vice president and national legislative representative, first quarter 1950.

E. (2) $2,125; (5) $829.99; (6) $66.55; (9) $3,021.54.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, post office box 381, Washington, D. C.; an association of Federal employees engaged in professional activities, the purpose of said association being to promote the professional interests of its members, the professional standards of Federal service, and the quality of professional service to the public.

C. (1) So long as Congress considers and enacts legislation affecting the classified employees of the Federal Government, the legislative interests of this organization will continue.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of the organization are in large part but not exclusively exemplified by the bills which in the Digest of Public General Bills issued by the Library of Congress are indexed under the captions "Public officers and employees," "Retirement," and "Income-tax exemption." Of these the only bill to which the organization has devoted any unusual measure of attention during the first quarter of 1950 has been the bill S. 1275, "To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended."

C. (3) OPEDA Newsletter: (a) A printed three-fold 6-page quarterly publication; (b) 3,200 copies; (c) February 1950, (d) The Trades Unionist.

C. (3) Circular regarding bill S. 1275: (a) A mimeographed 3-page circular; (b) 2,000 copies; (c) February 27, 1950; (d) Batt, Bates & Co., Inc.

D. (1) $581.63, dues are assessed once a year, the greatest proportion being paid in the last quarter; (7) $581.63; (13) no.

E. (2) $314.38; (3) $3.00; (4) $189.04; (5) $7.68; (6) $ .77; (8) $3.75; (9) $519.62; $150, January 31, February 28, March 31, L. F. Kneipp, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., salary as executive officer; $164.38, January 31, February 28, March 31, Agnes N. Chowe, 3046 South Abingdon Street, Arlington, Va., salary as secretary; $80.13, March 21, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing circular regarding S. 1275; $13.16, March 31, Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW.,

Washington, D. C., addressing and mailing February news letter; $66.55, March 31, the Trades Unionist, 720 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing and folding February newsletter (total cost, $189.65, of which two-thirds not attributable to legislative activities); total, $503.12.

A. Thomas R. Owens, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative for the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, CIO.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High Street at Mill, Akron, Ohio; an affiliated union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare; oppose legislation detrimental to these objectives.

C. (3) I have not individually issued or caused to be issued any publications as above described. Any such publications issued by the URCL and PW of America are listed on the URCL and PW of America, CIO.

D. (5) $900; (6) $312; (7) $1,212.

E. (7) $312; (15) $312.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., chairman of the board of directors, Spokesmen for Children, Inc.; better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

B. Volunteer worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

E. (16) $17.44, January 29, 31, Pennsylvania Railroad, return trip, New York to Washington; $13, January 29, 31, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., room; $4.36, January 29, 31, meals and taxis; $17.44, February 7, Pennsylvania Railroad, return trip, New York to Washington; $6.10, February 7, meals and taxis; $17.44, February 28, March 1, Pennsylvania Railroad, return trip, New York to Washington; $4.50, February 28, March 1, Hotel Washington, room; $5.06, February 28, March 1, meals and taxis.

A. Getty Page, executive secretary, Vermont State Medical Society, 128 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

B. Vermont State Medical Society, 128 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.

C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests pertaining to health; specific legislative interests: S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970, H. R. 6000, S. 1453, S. 1411, and S. 2940.

C. (3) Publication: This office sends out a mimeographed news letter early each month to its 410 members. Occasionally information with legislative interest is included.

D. (1) $315; (13) no.

E. (2) $142; (9) $142.

A. C. L. Palmer, M. D., 8101 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 8104 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) House bills 6566, 6634, 6727, 6766, 6819, 6826, 6981, 6982, 7396, 7400, 7577, 7666, 7886, 7462, 7463, 7523, 7721, 7717, 5182, 7235, 7346, 7418, 7442, 7617, 7743, 7801, House Resolution 473; House Joint Resolutions 403 and 416; Senate bills 2917, 2920, 2940, 2978, 3102, 3144, 3245; Senate Joint Resolution 144; all bills with health or medical service interest.

C. (3) (a) Mimeographed legislative bulletins to county medical society and woman's auxiliary officers; (b) 500; (c) February 17, March 13, April 13, 1950.

D. (5) $470; (7) $470; (13) no.

A. Robert S. Palmer, 204 State Office Building, Denver Colo.; executive director mining department of Colorado and mining association of same State; also an attorney.

B. Work is done in interest of basic industry of Colorado, mining. Employment as above set forth is for expenses as industry and economy of State would-be beneficiaries.

C. (1) Only as long as condition of industry remains critical.

C. (2) All legislation affecting mining, e. g., minerals. Bill as set out in S. 2105, assessment, tax public projects, tariffs, freight rates, stockpiling (Public Law 520).

C. (3) Mimeographed sheets issued at irregular periods to approximately 1,500 members of the industry. Special letters and one multigraphed paper.

D. (6) $1,335.38; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,335.38; (9) $1,335.48; (16) $182.91, January 8, Union Pacific and B. & O. Railroads; $164.61, January 10 per January 25, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $290.67, February 15 per March 17, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $5.71, March 15, University Club, Washington, D. C.; $201.48, March 18, United Air Lines, Denver, Colo.; $190, January 8 per January 25, meals, various hotels, restaurants, and cabs in Washington, D. C.; $300, February 15 per March 17, meals, various hotels, restaurants, and cabs in Washington, D. C.; total, $1,335.38.

A. James Donald Parel, American Farm Bureau Federation, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, proposed legislation on the following matters has been supported or opposed: Agricultural appropriations, Commodity Credit Corporation, section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, cotton and wheat allotments, wheat marketing certificate program, peanut quotas, rice quotas and allotments, commercial corn-producing areas, marketing quotas for cigar-wrapper tobacco, potato-marketing quotas, sugar quotas, extension of Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, Economic Cooperation Administration, point 4 program, wheat prices under International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, agricultural credit, Rural Electrification Act amendment, brucellosis, government reorganization, rural roads, taxation, social security, education, postal rates, farm labor, rural housing, farm program.

C. (3) See report filed for American Farm Bureau Federation for this information.

D. (5) $2,125; (7) $2,125; (13) no.

E. (7) $52.14; (9) $52.14; (15) $52.14; (16) $12.26, January 20, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Washington, D. C., rail and pullman car seat to Wilmington, Del., and return to Washington; total, $12.26.

A. Charles A. Parker, room 1128, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., executive director, National Aviation Trades Association, to conduct affairs of the association representing airport operators.

B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., an association composed of State chapters, in turn composed of airport operators so associated, to aid, abet, improve this phase of the aviation industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting that phase of the aviation industry cited above. Specific interest during first quarter 1950 includes Taft-Teague bill, S. 2596; Wheeler bill, H. R. 7422; Thomas bill, S. 3095; and Rankin bill, H. R. 7380.

C. (3) Mimeographed letters: March 1, re: Taft-Teague, Thomas, and Rankin bills, 125 sent. Mar 6, re: Wheeler bill, 125 sent. General news letters, Jan. 30, brief on Taft-Teague bill, 4,500 sent. March 7, Taft-Teague bill and Thomas and Rankin bills, 4,500 sent; constituted about 20 percent of the latter only.

D. (1) $523; (7) $523, (13) no. Estimate that approximately 20 percent of income spent on legislative matters only. Numerous other projects outside of the field of legislation are conducted by this organization.

E. (2) $293; (4) $41.97; (5) $124; (6) $42.98; (9) $501.95; (12) $125 (back salary). Estimate about 20 percent of moneys spent apply to legislative matters.

A. James P. Parker, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Private Schools, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Veterans' education and training program outlined in Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. (b) S. 2596.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800.

A. George F. Parrish, executive secretary, West Virginia Railroad Association, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, 706 Security Building, Charleston, W. Va.; to protect and promote the interests of the West Virginia railroads.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) To oppose legislation adversely affecting railroads and to promote interest in legislation favorable to railroads.

D. (5) $900 per month; (7) $2,700; (13) no.

E. (7) $40; (9) $40; (15) $40.

A. Patterson, Belknap, & Webb, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; attorneys.

B. The American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite period; such period may last until the necessary amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act is passed (see par. (2) below).

C. (2) As counsel for the American Jewish Committee for the purpose of obtaining an amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act whereby alien property in this country formerly owed by persons under persecution by an enemy government in cases where the owner is dead and left no heirs may be turned over to organizations for the relief of survivors (S. 603 in the House of Representatives, and H. R. 2780 and H. R. 1849).

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $0.77; (6) $28.18; (7) $85.48; (9) $114.43; (15) $114.43; (16) $42.90, January 17, March 15, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., New York, N. Y., trips to Washington in connection with S. 603; $28.18, January and February, New York Telephone Co., New York, N. Y., toll calls in connection with S. 603.

A. Randolph Paul (a partner in the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison), 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) An amendment to eliminate section 131 (6) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. (3) None relating to the subject below.

E. (6) $3.38; (7) $0.80; (9) $4.18.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care of White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; lawyer.

B. International Minerals & Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; mining and manufacturing of fertilizers.

C. (1) During present session of Congress.

C. (2) Amendment to section 34 of Trading With the Enemy Act to protect interests of domestic corporations owning stock in enemy corporations assets of which have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian; opposing Treasury recommendation for reduction of rate of percentage depletion on nonmetallic minerals.

D. (13) No.

E. (7) $320.27; (9) $320.27; (15) $320.27.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

B. Realtors Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (13) none other than salary.

E. (6) $3.60; (7) $101.46; (8) $26.42; (9) $131.48; (15) $131.48.

A. Rankin P. Peck (without compensation), 205 East Adams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; president of trade congress of affiliated retail gasoline dealer associations throughout the Nation.

B. Services performed in the interest of the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 205 East Adams Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Mr. Peck receives no compensation for his services.)

C. (1) Mr. Peck serves as president of the NCPR, and his term as president will expire in 1951.

C. (2) Principally to prevent passage of Senate bill 1008 in Eighty-first Congress, in a form where it would repeal certain antitrust laws of our Nation and render ineffective others of the antitrust laws of the United States.

C. (3) Retail Gas Dealers News, a monthly publication of approximately 16 pages (average); published by the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Michigan, Inc., in an average quantity of 6,000 (January, February, and March 1950). Printer of magazine is the Ann Arbor Press, Ann Arbor, Mich.

D. (13) No; (14) $548.50, dues and assessments; $261, donations from individuals and affiliated associations; $1,530, loans received from the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Michigan, Inc. (an affiliate of the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc.), 205 East Adams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; $2,339.50, total income for quarter ended March 31, 1950.

E. Hotel, $1,089.95; telephone, $1,332.17; stenographic services, including mimeographing, $700.71; booklets and subscriptions, $87.31; legal services, $989.43; transportation, $171.24; printing, $132.74; total for this quarter, $4,527.83; (12) $4,213.25; (15) all; (16) $466.61, January 24, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., room accounts for Rankin Peck through 1949; $296.84, January 24, 1950, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Detroit, Mich., office telephone bill for January period; $203.37, January 24, 1950, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., hotel bill for Rankin Peck; $125.10, January 24, 1950, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill., hotel bill for Rankin Peck; $2.50, January 24, 1950, Sound Studios, Inc., Washington, D. C., stenographic services performed; $56.40, February 25, 1950, George F. Meredith, Croom, Md., subscription to booklets entitled "Monopoly or Freedom"; $352.83, February 23, 1950, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Detroit, Mich., office telephone bill for February period; $21.91, February 23, 1950, the Frederick Post, Frederick, Md., subscriptions for extra copies of newspaper; $9, February 25, 1950, the Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., subscriptions for extra copies of newspaper; $138.33, February 23, 1950, Williams Calculating & Typing Service, 500 Penobscot Building, Detroit, mimeograph services performed; $200, March 6, 1950, Robert Elliott Freer, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., legal services performed, on account for $750 bill received; $11.60, March 17, 1950, George H. Frates, National Association of Retail Druggists, Washington, D. C., proportionate share of total expenses of experts coming to Washington, D. C., to testify against Senate bill 1008; $311.34, March 27, 1950, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Detroit, Mich., office telephone bill for March period; $27.83, March 27, 1950, Cyrus B. Austin, 156 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, for expenses involved in legal work performed in preparing letter as counsel for NCPR sent to all United States Senators opposing passage of Senate bill 1008; $100, March 27, 1950, Robert Elliott Freer, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., on account for legal services performed as shown above; $375.09, March 31, 1950, Williams Calculating & Typing Service, 500 Penobscot Building, Detroit, for mimeograph services performed; $24.30, March 30, 1950, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for printing of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reprints of extension of remarks by Representative RAYMOND W. KARST entitled "A Proposed Law To Destroy Small Business—S. 1008"; $371.16, March 25, 1950, Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Detroit, Mich., additional telephone service, office bill for period of March 1950; $12.15, February 2, 1950, March 29, 1950, March 30, 1950, Johnson Letter Co., 222 First Federal Building, St. Paul, Minn., for planographing service in connection with issuance of NCPR bulletins to all affiliates; $7.50, March 27, 1950, the Ann Arbor Press, Ann Arbor, Mich., in payment for 100 reprints of page 13 of Retail Gas Dealers News for February 1950, article asking for donations to war chest fund of NCPR, copies of same sent to all affiliates; $2.94, March 22, 1950, Arthur J. Wiltse Co., 207 East Baltimore Avenue, Detroit, Mich., printing; $650, March 10, 1950, Robert Elliott Freer, 712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., for professional legal services in preparing analysis of Senate bill 1008; $98, March 15, 1950, Arthur J. Wiltse Co., 207 East Baltimore Avenue, Detroit, Mich., printing of booklets, Decision of Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in the FTC-Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) Case; $172.64, February 28, 1950, Williams Calculating & Typing Service, 500 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich., for mimeographing work performed; $294.85, January 8, 1950, January 25, 1950, February 3, 1950, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., room accounts of Rankin P. Peck; $171.24, January 8, 1950, January 25, 1950, January 30, 1950, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., transportation account of Rankin P. Peck covering three trips to and from Washington, D. C.; $4,503.53, total.

A. Merl B. Peek, assistant secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485), and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto; all other statutes relating to water- and land-conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7268, H. R. 7786, S. 3376, and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication, published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,500; (6) $244.09; (7) $1,744.09; (14) $1,500, National Reclamation Association, salary; $244.09, National Reclamation Association, reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with travel and out-of-pocket expenditures in connection with association business.

E. (7) $244.09; (9) $244.09.

A. George S. Peer, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; director of farm supply services, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) House Resolution 207, creating committee to investigate use of chemicals; House Resolution 323, pesticides and insecticides; H. R. 3146, to provide for free importation of baler twine; S. 365, to provide for free importation of baler twine; S. 2153, right of States in lands beneath inland waters; S. 923, H. R. 5991, and H. R. 5992 (tidelands bills), for development of resources in submerged coast lands; H. R. 6047, establishing a Petroleum Policy Council; House Joint Resolution 423, authorizing FTC investigation of petroleum industry; H. R. 7748 and S. 3236, to limit imports of foreign oil.

D. (5) $1,375; (7) $1,375.

E. (7) $54.13; (15) $54.13.

A. People's Lobby, Inc., room 31, 810 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; working for or against legislation and with departments, but principal activities are educational.

C. (1) Legislative and educational activities are merged, and my services will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of People's Lobby, Inc., are taxing ability to pay, public ownership or control of natural resources, natural monopolies and basic industries, an over-all Government plan, and international cooperation and controls. I appeared for People's Lobby, Inc., the past quarter before congressional committees on revenue revision, Senate Concurrent Resolution 52 for a world police force, and Senator CONNALLY'S bill to provide for foreign economic assistance.

C. (3) Almost none of our printing was directed to pending measures, and our briefs are mimeographed, not printed.

D. (2) $150; (6) $2,189; (7) $2,339; (13) no.

E. (2) $780.70; (4) $989.82; (5) $311.80; (6) $24.63; (8) $50; (9) $2,156.95; (16) $644.80, January 3, January 30, February 24, March 22, Arline Ryan, 5048 Temple Road, Washington, D. C., 4 months' salary; $783.75, January 30, February 24, March 22, Graphic Arts Press, 914 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C., bulletin and printing; $135.90, March 22, Benjamin C. Marsh, 810 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., 1 month's salary; $24.63, January 30, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., 3 months' bill; $165, January 3, February 24, March 22, J. B. Stein, 810 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., 3 months' rent; $206.07, January 30, February 24, March 22, United States post office, Seventh and F Streets NW., Washington, D. C., 3 months' postage; $57.71, January 30, February 24, A. J. Walker, 1457 Church Street NW., Washington, D. C., supplies; $13.01, March 22, Addressograph Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, stencils; $50, February 24, Frank Chappell, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., auditing accounts for 1949; total, $2,080.87; $76.08 small expenditures, all under $10.

A. Leslie S. Perry, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; nonprofit organization interested in civil rights, social welfare, and economic welfare legislation.

C. (1) Interest in legislation will continue until bills enacted into law.

C. (2) Supporting civil rights, social and economic legislation such as: FEPC, S. 1728; poll-tax repeal, H. R. 3199; antilynching, S. 1404; anti-Jim Crow, S. 852; Federal aid to education, S. 246; national health bill, S. 5 and S. 1679; social security extension, H. R. 6000; displaced persons, H. R. 4567, and other bills in the same area too numerous to mention.

C. (3) No publications issued during quarter.

C. (4) Compensation at annual rate of $4,600 per annum.

A. William J. Petersen, general manager, Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) In a general way try to follow all legislation affecting business and industry along with my other work as general manager of the chamber. During the quarter covered by this report, was interested in the following: S. 75, dam, Colorado River; S. 2246, housing amendments of 1949; House Resolution 516, Reorganization Plan No. 12; H. R. 6000, old-age and survivors insurance; H. R. 7402, Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 7786, General Appropriation Act, 1951.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750; (13) no.

A. Don Petty, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant's client a national trade association.

C. (1) General statement: Registrant is interested in any legislation—local, State, Federal, or international—which affects the broadcasting industry. As outlined under A above, registrant will have a legislative interest as long as he represents this client.

C. (2) As stated immediately above, registrant is interested in any legislation affecting his client; and during the last quarter particularly, in S. 1973, S. Res. 256, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 11, S. 1847, the House Committee on Ways and Means hearings on excise tax on TV receivers, and H. R. 6949.

C. (3) (a) S. 1847, letters to the NAB board of directors, January 18, 1950; (b) TV receivers' tax, 129 wires to all TV stations and NAB board, February 13, 1950; (c) H. R. 6949, letter to networks, March 17, 1950.

D. Registrant is of the opinion that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 is not applicable to him. Any activities from time to time of registrant relating to the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States are incidental to his activities as attorney for the association. However, he registers under the act in order that he may carry on his duties as attorney without question being raised by any person as to the propriety of his performing any act respecting Federal legislation, incidental to his other activities though it may be. The registrant does not directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive any money or other thing of value to aid, nor is the principal purpose of registrant to aid, in the accomplishment of the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States, or to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any such legislation. In view of the foregoing explanation, it is impossible to answer D and E. During the past quarter he has received the sum of $3,750 as a retainer fee from said association, and the sum of $1,007.05 for business expenses in connection with his numerous activities in all fields of law relating to this particular client, the National Association of Broadcasters. The approximate cost of activities under C (3) was $342.76.

A. Albert T. Pierson, special representative, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.; steam-railroad transportation.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad.

D. (5) $1,815; (7) $1,815; (13) no.

E. (6) $2; (7) $89.65; (9) $91.65; (15) $91.65.

A. Mrs. Harriet F. Pilpel, attorney at law, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee Against Discrimination on Small Catalog Postage Rates, care of Harriet F. Pilpel, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) For the duration of this session of Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 2945.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $76.50; (6) $54.89; (7) $460.97; (8) $565; (9) $1,157.36; (15) $1,157.36; (16) $75, January 11, 1950, Harold Landis, 24 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York, stenciling and mimeographing; $1.50, January 5, 1950, Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., photostat; $54.89, March 31, 1950, Western Union and New York Telephone Co., telegrams and long-distance telephone calls; $301.20, March 31, 1950, expenses for hotel accommodations, food, taxi fares, and telephone calls in Washington, D. C.; $81.54, March 31, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., train fare to Washington and to New York; $78.23, March 31, 1950, Eastern Airlines, Inc., plane fare to Washington; $130, December 9, 1949, Mrs. Eleanor Timberg, 3519 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C., research; $156, December 9, 1949, Herbert Kaiser, 7059 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md., research; $75, January 11, 1950, Philip Kaplan, 1190 Shakespeare Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., statistical work; $41, February 1, 1950, Mrs. Robert Stern, 5536 Wessling Lane, Bethesda, Md., typing; $163, February 1, 1950, Mrs. Eleanor Timberg, 3519 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C., research; total, $1,157.36.

A Pittman & Roberts, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorneys.

B. Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association, Austin, Tex.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) S. 1498.

C. (3) Memorandum in support of S. 1498, 100 copies, Batt, Bates & Co., March 23, 1950.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000.

E. (4) $17.19; (6) $65.75; (7) $363.20; (9) $446.14; (16) $15.15, March 23, Batt, Bates & Co., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., memorandum in support of S. 1498 (mimeographing).

A. Rufus G. Poole, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Labor legislation affecting retail automobile dealers.

D. (13) No.

A. Rufus G. Poole, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Western Conference National Park Concessioners, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill; association composed of operators of hotels, restaurants, stores in national parks.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Wage and hour legislation affecting concessioners in the national parks.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $51.34; (7) $1.80; (9) $53.14; (15) $53.14; (16) $49.15, February 9, 17; March 6, 8, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone service.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. California Fruit Growers Exchange and California Walnut Growers Association, both of Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers, of Dundee, Oreg.; and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.; agricultural cooperative marketing organizations.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Agriculture and farmer cooperative matters; agricultural marketing agreements, S. 1464; import quotas, S. 3088, H. R. 6567, H. R. 7576; agricultural appropriations; tariff legislation; ITO charter, etc.

D. (5) $950. (This amount is for legal services rendered, and no expenditures have been made or will be made therefrom in connection with legislative interests); (6) $21.99 (reimbursement of expenses).

A. Stanley I. Posner, 1367 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Private School Associations, 2601 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) At least throughout 1950.

C. (2) S. 2596 and other GI training bills.

E. (2) $1,249.98; (8) $726.47; (9) $1,976.45; (15) $1,976.45.

A. James E. Poulton, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union representative.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Indefinite (see attachment to report filed by International Association of Machinists).

A. Kenneth L. Pray, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Washington representative.

B. Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies.

C. (1) and (2) My services, insofar as legislative matters are concerned, consist primarily of factually reporting the status and content of proposals affecting Schenley Distillers, Inc., and affiliated companies. How long this status will continue I do not know.

A. Allen I. Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; attorney and secretary of Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District; attorney at law.

B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 553 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio; political subdivision of State of Ohio, organized to develop flood-control and water-conservation projects.

C. (1) Impossible to determine.

C. (2) Practically all activity consists of appearance and testimony before Senate and House Subcommittee on Appropriations (civil functions) having to do with flood-control appropriations, together with conferences from time to time with individual Senators and Congressmen.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (13) no.

E. (6) $23.88; (7) $236.87; (8) $52.38; (9) $313.13; (15) entire; (16) more than $500 has been expended, but not in the nature of a contribution. The registrant is employed, as above noted, by the conservancy district, and for time spent on district work a per diem of $50 is paid on the basis of a 6-hour day. Expenses of travel, as outlined in schedule E, are paid by the conservancy district. We do not consider, therefore, that the conservancy district is a contributor. It is an employer, and the registrant is now, and has been, regularly employed by the district and no other person.

A. Harry E. Proctor, attorney at law, 1110 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The registrant is a member of the legal firm of Oliver & Donnally, 1110 Continental Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver & Donnally is general counsel for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and represents and advises that association in all legal matters including Federal legislation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) The registrant was interested on behalf of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in bills relating to banking, housing, veterans' affairs and savings and loan associations as follows: H. R. 5064, amendments to Internal Revenue Code with respect to tax exempt organizations; S. 2246, general housing amendments to National Housing Act and Servicemen's Readjustment Act; S. 2822, general revision of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Law (12 F. C. A. sec. 264, et seq); H. R. 6742 and H. R. 6618, same as S. 2246; tax revision hearings before House Ways and Means Committee on general tax revision (no bill); S. 2318, bank holding company bill; H. R. 5806, to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to permit

conversion of Federal savings and loan associations to mutual savings banks.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) no. The sum of $2,250 represents my entire income from Oliver & Donnally for this quarter for all legal work which includes, as an indivisible part, work with regard to Federal legislation.

E. (7) $200.96; (9) $200.96; (15) registrant was reimbursed in sum of $200.96 (item (7)) by firm of Oliver & Donnally; (16) $13.63, January 12, Pensylvania Railroad and pullman, Washington to New York, transportation for New York conference with savings bankers regarding housing legislation, S. 2246; $13.63, January 14, Pennsylvania Railroad and pullman, New York to Washington, returning transportation cost from above conference; $15.41, February 5, American Airlines, Washington to New York, transportation for conference with savings bankers on housing bills, S. 2246, H. R. 6742, and H. R. 6618; $15.41, February 5, American Airlines, New York to Washington, return from above conference; $17.31, March 5, Eastern Airlines, Washington to New York, transportation for conference with savings bankers on tax revision program then under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee; $15.76, March 7, Hotel Commodore, lodging during above conference.

A. The Producers' Council Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; statement of the nature of the work of the organization is contained in the answer to C below.

C. The Producers' Council, Inc., is an organization established in 1928. The declaration of the charter of incorporation as to the purposes of the organization is set forth in the attached statement.[3] No income is received and no expenditures are made by the Producers' Council, Inc., in connection with legislative activities, however, in view of the uncertain interpretation of certain provisions of the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 concerning what constitutes "principal purpose," and the phrase "to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation, etc.," we are filing this form giving a full disclosure of the information as required under the act.

D. (14) Dues received from members: Edison Electric Institute, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Acoustical Materials Association, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Calcium Chloride Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; National Concrete Masonry Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; Asphalt Tile Institute, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Mineral Wool Association, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association, 814 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.; Structural Clay Products Institute, 1520 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Tile Council of America, 10 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Gypsum Association, Civic Opera Building, Chicago, Ill.; Pullman Manufacturing Corp., 325 Hollenbeck Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Speakman Co., Thirtieth and Spruce Streets, Wilmington, Del.; Gate City Sash & Door Co., 15 Southwest Third Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; the Hillyard Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Rolscreen Co., Pella, Iowa; Sedgwick Machine Works, Inc., 150 West Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.; the Master Builders Co., 7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Kimberly-Clark Corp. Neenah, Wis.; Kraftile Co., Niles, Calif.; Ceco Steel Products Corp., 5701 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.; Curtis Cos., Inc., Clinton, Iowa; Benjamin Moore & Co., 511 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.; Andersen Corp., Bayport, Minn.; Security Fire Door Co., 3044 Lambdin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 80 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Overly Manufacturing Co., 574 West Otterman Street, Greensburg, Pa.; Zonolite Co., 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., 1725 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa; Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Detroit Steel Products Co., 2250 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.; Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio; the Celotex Corp., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Universal Atlas Cement Co., Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Softlok Industries; the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; the Tremco Manufacturing Co., 8701 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio; the Spencer Turbine Co., Hartford, Conn.; Sanymetal Products Co., Inc., 1705 Urbana Road, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Robertson Co., 301 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richmond Screw Anchor Co., Inc., 816 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stemco Corp., 1300 Parsons Court, Rocky River, Ohio; Otis Elevator Co., 260 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Metal Products Corp., 807 Northwest Twentieth Street, Miami, Fla.; Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio; the E. F. Hauserman Co., 6800 Grant Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Fuller & Co., 301 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Michael Flynn Manufacturing Co., 700 East Godfrey Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. E. Fletcher Co., 104 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Gladding, McBean & Co., 2901 Las Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.; American Lumber & Treating Co., 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; the Peelle Co., 47 Stewart Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; the Armstrong Co., 241 South Post Street, Detroit, Mich.; the Biddle Co., 612–14 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.; David E. Kennedy, Inc., 58 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; the Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; U. S. Plywood Corp., 55 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; the International Nickel Co., Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Zurn Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.; Monarch Metal Weatherstrip Corp., 6333 Etzel Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Adam Electric Co., postoffice box 357, St. Louis, Mo.; Metropolitan Brick, Inc., Canton, Ohio; Winco Ventilator Co., Inc., 4725 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miracle Adhesives Corp., 214 East Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Hanley Co., 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich.; Josam Manufacturing Co., 1302 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vermont Marble Co., 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the W. S. Tyler Co., 3615 Superior Avenue NE., Cleveland, Ohio; Great Lakes Steel Corp., Stran-Steel Division, Ecorse, Detroit, Mich.; Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., 705 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.; the S. H. Pomeroy Co., 25 Bruckner Boulevard, Bronx, N. Y.; National Gypsum Co., 325 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo N. Y.; Chamberlin Co. of America, 1254 La Bross Street, Detroit, Mich.; Dyke Bros., 309 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.; Harbor Plywood Corp. of California, 540 Tenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.; the Halsey W. Taylor Co., Warren, Ohio; Westinghouse Electric Corp., 511 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; American Structural Products Co., Toledo, Ohio; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 4010 Whiteside Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Aluminum Co. of America, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; National Fireproofing Corp., 202 East Ohio Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; total dues received, $63,640.

E. (16) $337.23, January 1, February 1, March 1, Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., rent; $182.80, January 25, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, dues and supplies; $138.97, January 25, Paul A. Dwyer, 710 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing Council News; $11.22, January 25, January 27, C. O. Buckingham Co., Inc., 1220 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., frames for portraits of past presidents, photo reproduction; $427.52, January 25, February 10, March 8, Capital Airlines, Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C., air travel fares; $2,095.59, January 25, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 30, Russell M. Jamieson, Washington, D. C., salary, administrative assistant, $1,395.34, travel expenses, $700.25; $2,608.17, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 14, March 15, March 31, Charles M. Mortensen, Washington, D. C., salary, executive secretary, $2,086.68, travel expenses, $521.49; $1,682.77, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 14, March 15, March 31, Richard J. Canavan, Washington, D. C., salary, technical assistant, $1,221.19, travel expenses, $461.58; $605.30, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Janet Strauss, Washington, D. C., salary, stenographer; $642.59, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Peggy Williams, Washington, D. C., salary, stenographer; $582.18, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Marguerite Camacho, Washington, D. C., salary, stenographer; $114.42, January 31, Commercial Envelope Corp., Union and Railroad Avenues, Baltimore, Md., envelopes; $12.75, January 31, Gretchen Van Tassel, 1703 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., prints of photographs of AIA exhiibt at 1947 Home Show; $548.27, January 31, March 14, Rufus H. Darby Printing Co., Twenty-fourth and Douglas Streets NE., Washington, D. C., printing; $167.75, January 31, George LaCroix, 2101 Plyers Mill Road, Silver Spring, Md., photographs; $78.64, January 31, February 28, March 31, Western Union Telegraph Co., 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegrams; $10, January 31, Richard Garrison, 532 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, photograph; $20.09, January 31, Bastian Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., supplies; $62.34, January 31, March 31, Doyle Printing Co., 1219 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $3,945, January 31, the American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., affiliation for 1950, $3,900, supplies, $45; $15.18, January 31, March 31, Superior Lock & Electric Co., 1410 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., repairs to fluorescent lights.

$14.40, January 31, February 28, March 31, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., Washington, D. C., supplies; $40.92, January 31, February 28, Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeograph service, agreement, $19.50, mimeograph supplies, $21.42; $83.49, January 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., travel; $59.39, January 31, March 31, the Carey Winston Co., 739 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., premiums on workmen's compensation insurance; $713.53, January 31, February 28, March 31, Bates Duplicating Co., Inc., 729 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., duplicating; $44.11, January 31, February 28, March 31, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., 718 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $11.25, February 24, District Shade Shop, 2101 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning venetian blinds; $22.34, March 1, Metropolitan Rug Cleaning Co., 1214 Twenty-eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C., rug cleaning; $86.99, January 31, Oles Envelope Corp., 2510 Lock Raven Road, Baltimore, Md., envelopes; $41, January 31, Rishebarger & Willis, 826 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 6, D. C., art work for publications; $35.60, January 31, Cayton, Inc.,

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., plates for printing; $125, January 31, Benjamin A. Fenner, Jr., Washington, D. C., mailing bulletin No. 56; $5,285.71, January 31, February 28, Maran Printing Co., Eutaw Street, at Monument, Baltimore, Md., printing; $1,676.51, January 31, February 28, March 31, Structural Clay Products, Inc., 1520 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., reimbursement of accommodation advances: postage used in the course of preparing Bulletin No. 56 for mailing (Structural Clay Products mailing machinery used for this purpose), $1,337.93; paid to Mrs. M. H. Gilbert for accounting services, $300; telephone service used in course of preparing publications, $22.19, miscellaneous, $16.39; $800.94, January 31, E. F. Walsh and J. J. Cermak, Washington, D. C., preparation and supervision of production of Bulletin No. 56; $658.35, January 31, February 28, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., income taxes withheld, $517.85, social security taxes, $140.50; $1,200, January 31, February 28, March 31, Everett B. Wilson and Associates, 728 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., public relations service at $400 per month; $461.10, January 31, February 28, March 31, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephone service; $36.60, January 7, February 10, March 7, Group Hospitalization, Inc., 825 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., remittance of contract payments deducted from employees' wages; $144.68, February 21, Coronet Carbon and Ribbon Co., 218 Clay Street, Baltimore, Md., coupons to be exchanged for carbon paper; $324.31, February 21, February 28, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Connecticut Avenue and H Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel; $10, February 21, convention and trade shows, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., subscription to Convention and Trade Shows Director; $40.44, February 21, Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., one-half personal-property taxes for the tax year July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950; $54.75, February 28, the Mayflower, Washington, D. C., travel; $30.21, February 28, Perfect Letters, 1705 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., typing letters and envelopes; $30, February 28, Henry Romeike, Inc., 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., press clipping service; $69, February 28, Eugene R. Wood, 3713 Tenth Street, North Arlington, Va., drafting services in connection with publications; $68.94, February 28, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut and Pacific Streets, Stanford, Conn., postage meter machine service for the period February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1951, $45; postage meter rental for the period of February 1, 1950 to April 30, 1950, $22.18; repairs to machine, $1.76; $94.41, March 31, the Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y., luncheons, etc. for meeting; $409.63, March 31, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., income taxes withheld, $324.38; social security taxes, $85.25; $77.33, March 31, MacGregor and Co., 2126 Grand River Avenue, Detroit 1, Mich., photographs of exhibits and meeting; $13.68, March 31, Smith's Transfer and Storage Co., Inc., 1313 U Street NW., Washington, D. C., drayage; $19.89, March 31, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Service, Inc., 925 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., printing; $87.15, various, postage paid from petty cash fund; $27,210.43, total.

A. George W. Proffitt, executive secretary, National Apartment Owners Association, Inc., 730 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. National Apartment Owners Association, Inc., 730 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

C. It is estimated that approximately 10 percent of the salary paid me covers time devoted exclusively to legislative work.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

A. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Probably pending final action.

C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company group-life bill, H. R. 4394.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $2,250; (6) $37.21; (7) $203.84; (9) $2,491.05; (16) $2,491.05, January 5, 1950, Milo J. Warner, Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, professional services.

A. Donald D. Pullen, State organizer, Townsend State headquarters, 238 Broadway, Denver, Colo.; organizing Townsend clubs in Colorado, speaking before organized clubs.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (2) I am just the Colorado State organizer for the above employer. My job is to build Townsend clubs in Colorado. I am not in Washington, D. C. Our national headquarters in Cleveland and Washington have entered twin bills, one in the House and one in the Senate: H. R. 2135 and S. 2181. Is it necessary for me to file this return each quarter? I do not consider myself a lobbyist in that sense of the word. I only receive a percentage of the money sent to our national headquarters from this State, and I pay my own expenses out of that.

D. (5) $2,163.75; (7) $2,163.75.

E. (4) $250; (5) $92.09; (7) $432.10; (8) $80; (9) $845.

A. Mr. Edmund R. Purves, executive director, the American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation in relation to the architectural profession: S. 2246, the Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 4848, to reorganize the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, H. R. 7341, the Anacostia Bridge bill.

C. (3) Statement filed with Senate Banking and Currency Committee on S. 2246, $4.10; statement filed with House District Committee on H. R. 4848, $22.71; statement and press release on Anacostia Bridge bill, $14.41; total, $41.22 (copies of statements and press release attached).[3]

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

E. (2) $3,750; (4) $41.22; (9) $3,791.22. (Only a small fraction of my time as Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects is devoted to legislative interests. The sum stated (E (2)) is my total salary as executive director for the first quarter.)

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans., solicitor for Kansas, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

C. (1) Continuing. Legislative activity is only occasional and incidental when called upon by employer.

C. (2) General legislative interest in matters affecting railroads.

A. Ward L. Quaal, suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; director of Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS).

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), suite 532, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; an informal organization of 15 licensees of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

C. (1) As long as S. 491 and H. R. 4004, or similar bills, are pending before the Congress.

C. (2) CCBS opposes any proposed legislation (such as S. 491 and H. R. 4004) calling for the duplication of class I–A (clear channel) frequencies or the limitation of the power of class I–A standard broadcast stations.

D. (5) $3,198.34; (7) $3,198.34; (13) no.

E. (3) $60.80; (4) $112.70; (5) $8.67; (6) $6.94; (7) $639.13; (8) $30; (9) $858.24; (15) $858.24 (although only a portion of his activities came within the purview of the Lobbying Act, affiant reports herein all receipts received by him and all expenditures made by him for which he was reimbursed or will be reimbursed by CCBS in connection with his employment as CCBS director; affiant has no other employment); (16) $125.80, entire quarter, taxicabs; $37.25, January 3, January 5, March 9, reimbursements to affiant for food and refreshments served at his home; $16.95, January 3, January 24, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and refreshments; $12.50, January 4, National Livestock Producer, Chicago, Ill., copies of above magazine; $13.35, January 4, January 19, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and refreshments; $48.20, January 4, February 26, March 6, March 12, March 25, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and refreshments; $15.65, January 5, joint Senate and House recording facility, transcriptions; $42.32, January 7, February 15, Waldron Flowers, Inc., flowers; $144.26, January 7–17, March 30, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, transportation; $81.50, January 25, February 2, February 8, February 20, February 21, February 24, March 20, March 24, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, reprints and extra copies of Congressional Record; $98.28, January 25, February 14, February 15, March 8, March 23, March 24, March 27, March 29, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., monthly restaurant statements and refreshments; $61.06, January 25, January 26, February 7, February 8, February 9, February 17, March 2, March 7, March 13, March 14, March 15, March 20, March 22, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C., food and refreshments; $20.75, January 26, Michigan State Society, banquet tickets and refreshments; $14.25, February 11, Illinois State Society, dance tickets and refreshments; $10, March 7, Red Cross, Washington, D. C., contribution; $30, March 23, National Association of Broadcasters, annual convention registration; $58.98, Miscellaneous expenditures for food, lodging, gratuities, and refreshments at various restaurants, etc., each recipient receiving less than $10 during the quarter; $3.05, expenditures of less than $10 for extra copies of newspapers and magazines (Broadcasting, Cincinnati Star, and Marquette (Mich.) Mining Journal); $6.94, telegrams and tips to Western Union messengers; $8.67, postage; $8.48, miscellaneous gifts; total, $858.24.

A. Frank Quigley, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 725 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; communications.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Matters affecting communications; no specific bills.

D. (5) $7,500; (6) $635; (7) $8,135; (13) no.

E. (7) $635; (9) $635; (16) $50, Federal Communications Commission Bar Association, annual dinner.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; general practice of law.

B. Associated Retail Bakers of America, 735 West Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.; United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc., Kass Building, Washington, D. C.; Ward Baking Co., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Taylor Food Co., post office box 2508, Raleigh, N. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation which may be of interest to clients employing the undersigned on general retainers, at present including S. 1008; the Federal Fair Employment Practice Act (H. R. 4453 and S. 1728); S. 2912; the

Social Security Act amendments of 1949 (H. R. 6000); Small Business Act of 1949 (S. 1709); national health-insurance bill (S. 1679); S. 2190; S. 2432, and S. 2450; House Resolution 207 and House Resolution 323; H. R. 5690; H. R. 5064; House Resolution 522; Senate Resolution 253 and House Resolution 545; Senate Resolution 248 and House Resolution 516; S. 3339.

C. (3) (a) Associated Retail Bakers of America Washington Bulletin; (b) approximately 8,500; (c) January 1950; (d) mimeographed.

C. (3) (a) United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., bulletin; (b) quantity unknown; (c) January 1950; (d) planographed.

C. (3) (a) National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., bulletin M–17; (b) quantity unknown; (c) January 1950; (d) printer unknown. Also gave information and suggestions to trade papers.

D. No receipts particularly or principally for purposes of influencing legislation.

E. (8) $1.90; (9) $1.90; (15) $1.90 (plus $2.40 for taxicabs).

A. John B. Quinn, 1120 Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; public relations.

B. Missouri Valley Development Association.

C. (1) Potential legislation interest for which undersigned registered never developed to extent of where it was a major activity and because proposed legislation was not introduced.

A. Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association of radio-electronic industry.

B. Radio Manufacturers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) In opposition to Treasury Department recommendation for an excise tax of 10 percent on television.

C. (2) Same as C (1).

C. (3) List of publications attached.[3]

D. (1) $20,000; (7) $20,000; (13) no.

E. (1) $1,552; (2) $6,000; (4) $1,139.61; (6) $141.69; (7) $276.53; (8) $886.26; (9) $9,996.09; (16) $6,000, February 27, March 2, Joseph E. Casey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., tax counsel; $1,139.61, March 20, Associated Professional Services, Washington, D. C., planographing and mimeographing; $1,552, March 20, Kal, Ehrlich & Merrick, Star Building, Washington, D. C., advertisements in four Washington, D. C., newspapers; $759.38, March 20, Roberts & McInnis, Mayflower Office Building, Washington, D. C., conferences and miscellaneous office expenses; $198.63, March 20, Television Distributors, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, expenses E. P. Crane and J. A. Haffey, witnesses before House Ways and Means Committee; $59.93, January 16, February 24, March 17, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service; $81.76, February 13, March 17, March 31, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., telegraph and messenger service; $77.90, February 28, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $126.88, postage, taxis, stationery, etc.

A. William Radner, Frank J. Zito, Robert F. Donoghue, attorneys, Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Coastwise Line, 150 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif.; steamship owner and operator.

A. Radner, Zito & Donoghue, attorneys, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Maritime Association (formerly Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast), 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) This will be the last report which we shall file in connection with our activities on behalf of Pacific Maritime Association, inasmuch as our representation of this association, which was concerned primarily with overtime-on-overtime legislation, ceased on January 31, 1950, and all of our fees and disbursements have now been paid.

C. (2) Legislation affecting maritime industry, particularly in relation to wage-and-hour law.

A. Leon Raesly, 1218 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations counsel.

B. Leon Raesly Organization, Inc., 1218 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; public relations and advertising.

C. (1) Depends entirely upon the whim of Congress.

C. (2) S. 2068 and S. 2069.

D. (13) no.

A. Railroad Employees' National Pension Association, Inc., 110 South Dearborn Street, room 1323, Chicago, Ill.; legislative.

C. (1) Continuance of legislative activities is contingent upon the decision of delegates attending each succeeding convention.

C. (2) Liberalizing of the Railroad Retirement Act analogous to the benefits provided in H. R. 4590.

C. (3) (a) Pamphlets; (b) 20,000; (c) May 18, 1949, and October 12, 1949; (d) Quincy Press.

D. (1) $423.63; (7) $423.63; (13) no.

E. (4) $346.50; (9) $346.50; (16) $75, January 31, February 28, March 30, Quincy Press, 108 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., printing pamphlets on H. R. 4590; $246.50, January 10, February 1, February 14, Kobey Printing Co., 32 North State Street, Chicago, Ill., printing circular on H. R. 4590; $25, February 3, postage for mailing pamphlets; total, $346.50.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

C. (1) Length of legislative campaign unknown.

C. (2) For enactment of S. 1826 and H. R. 4123 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide full annuities at half salary or wages, based on the five highest years of earnings, for individuals who shall have completed 30 years of service.

C. (3) The conference issued a mimeograph bulletin entitled "Pension Conference Bulletin" in January 1950; 3,000 copies were mimeographed by the conference itself; 5,000 copies of a printed leaflet entitled "Proof" were printed in January 1950 for the conference; printer was Gompertz & Friedler, New Haven, Conn.

D. (1) $1,088; (4) $13.70; (7) $1,101.70; (8) $5,639.75; (9) $6,741.45; (13) no.

E. (4) $212.60; (5) $240.38; (6) $19.62; (7) $140.51; (8) $7.06; (9) $641.20; (10) $5,592.61; (11) $6,233.81.

A. Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., 110 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; an association of railroad security owners. The Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., is an organization maintained by institutional investors in railroad securities to protect and promote the best interests of their holdings. The association is supported by the payment of regular dues by the member institutions on a schedule basis to carry on all the activities of the association. While this statement of receipts and expenditures is filed by the Railroad Security Owners Association, Inc., it is believed that the law does not require the filing of such a statement inasmuch as the legislative activities of the organization comprise only a small part of its general activities and are not the principal purpose of the association. The association's functions are, among other things, to cooperate with other groups in encouraging things which will better the welfare of the railroads and thus bring about better conditions for their securities; to participate in rate proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission where general questions of revenues are involved; to participate in matters involving accounting practices and procedure, and in proper cases to appear before committees of Congress on legislation in which the members have a legitimate interest. Such legislative activities are confined to legitimate appearances before congressional committees where the views of the member institutions are publicly announced and are not at any time involved in private conferences with legislative members on these subjects. In order that there may be no question about the propriety of failing to file these financial statements, the executive committee of the association has instructed that they be filed. The total dues collected from members during the period January 1 to March 31, 1950, was $2,725.34. Of this amount $2,276.64 was collected from members who paid dues in excess of $500. There is attached (item D (14)) a list of members who have paid dues of $500 or more. No payment to anyone was made during the period January 1 to March 31, 1950, for purposes in connection with legislative interests.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) The general legislative interests consist of any legislation which the members of the association have a legitimate interest in supporting or opposing. There have been no specific legislative interests in the period January 1 to March 31, 1950.

D. (1) $2,725.34; (7) $2,725.34; (13) yes; (14) $2,276.64, October 1, 1949, to September 30, 1950, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Railway Business Association, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; a national organization of manufacturers and other concerns engaged in furnishing the railways with material, equipment, and supplies.

C. (1) The only legislative activity dealt with by the Railway Business Association in the quarter ending March 31, 1950, consisted of two letters to members of the Railway Business Association (January 25 and February 6, 1950) requesting their cooperation in opposing H. R. 378, a bill to extend the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission over operating rules of the railroads.

C. (2) The Railway Business Association opposed H. R. 378 because it was believed that this bill would impose burdensome control over railroad operations.

C. (3) The number of letters sent to members of the Railway Business Association in connection with H. R. 378 totaled 790.

E. (4) $80.25; (16) $9.85, January 15, Gunthorp Warren Printing Co., 210 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., printing letterheads and envelopes for H. R. 378; $9.45, January 20, Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., multigraphing letter on H. R. 378; $38, January 25, postage; $2.50, February 1, Gunthorp Warren Printnig Co., 210 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., printing letterheads and envelopes for letter on H. R. 378; $15.44, February 5, Low's Letter Service, 223 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., multigraphing and mailing letter on H. R. 378; $5.01, February 6, postage; total, $80.25.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; unincorporated railway labor association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378 to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (1) $2,316.40; (13) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio, $329.85; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., $329.85; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, $329.85; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich., $329.85; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., $211.95; International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington,

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

D. C., $207.32; Order of Railway Conductors of America, ORC Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $164.93; Switchmen's Union of North America, 3 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., $41.23; American Train Dispatchers Association, 10 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. $14.13; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 522 Brotherhood Building, Kansas City, Kans., $39.64; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., $15.52; Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C., $47.49; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., $42.39; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., $30.58; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 528–530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, $35.44; International Longshoremen's Association, 265 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y., $14.13; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill., $56.53; National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, room 1104–5, 15 Moore Street, New York, N. Y., $4.63; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., $4.63; Railroad Yardmasters of America, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., $16.45; total $2,316.40. (The above amount represents 20 percent of the total assessment, which is the amount expended for legislative activity and accordingly the percentage deemed to have been contributed for that purpose.)

In accordance with instruction No. 2 (c), all of the organizations contributing have been listed, although no one of them contributes $500 or more for legislative purposes.

E. The estimated expenditures by the association during the first quarter of 1950 for legislative activities are shown in the following separated into the several categories of expenses: Salaries and expenses to officers and employees, $1,235.08; attorney fees, $916.03; postage, $16.50; telephone and telegraph, $20.42; stationery and office supplies, $55.40; furniture and office equipment, $22; cartage and messenger service, $7.62; newspapers and magazines, $8; public documents and decisions, $20.50; District of Columbia personal property tax, $2.85; subscriptions, $12; total, $2,316.40.

Generally it may be stated that the association has an interest in any legislative proposals dealing with labor and a particular interest in those relating to railway labor. The amounts expended in connection with such legislation have been prorated among the specific categories of expense wherever pertinent. For example, a given bill may receive study by the association's attorneys, may in some cases be distributed to particular member organizations, and infrequently may be the subject of pamphlet comment.

A. Alan T. Rains, acting secretary, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 2017 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) June 30, 1950.

C. (2) S. 3088, Magnuson bill; H. R. 7786, omnibus appropriations; H. R. 5511 and S. 2034, amendment to PACA; H. R. 7547, Kilday bill, amendment to ICC Act.

D. (13) No.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; president of a national trade association.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

C. (1) Contract runs to June 30, 1952.

C. (2) Generally any legislation which will affect the welfare of the aircraft industry; no specific bills at this time.

D. (13) No; nothing received except salary and expenses, no part of either having been paid in connection with legislative interests. Registrant has had no legislative activity during this quarter.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel and treasurer of Silver Users Association.

B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver; S. 2829, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; H. R. 6724, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (5) $5,234.98; (7) $5,234.98; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,484.43; (9) $1,484.43; (15) $634.06.

A. Robert Ramspeck, executive vice president, Air Transport Association, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the commercial airlines.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association for the commercial airlines.

C. (1) Legislative interest continuous.

C. (2) General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry in the public interest; (b) House bills 42, 43, 73, 103, 141, 161, 205, 208, 306, 347, 393, 421, 448, 780, 804, 1008, 1228, 1327, 1540, 1564, 1734, 1838, 1843, 1895, 2032, 2100, 2165, 2299, 2407, 2543, 2651, 2657, 2845, 2908, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2945, 3183, 3374, 3488, 3538, 3550, 3656, 3658, 3714, 3844, 3846, 3905, 4082, 4199, 4217, 4290, 4298, 4321, 4550, 4636, 4751, 4786, 4801, 4946, 5064, 5163, 5173, 5185, 5396, 5468, 5510, 5560, 5561, 5621, 5735, 5808, 5919, 6103, 6136, 6151, 6352, 6538, 6546, 6549, 6558, 6563, 6605, 6636, 6641, 6775, 6828, 6842, 6924, 6928, 7126, 7158, 7190, 7191, 7241, 7333, 7382, 7429, 7430, 7767, 7789, 7870, House Joint Resolution 331, House Joint Resolution 406, House Resolution 46, House Resolution 281; Senate bills 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 237, 249, 181, 401, 402, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 424, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 442, 444, 445, 448, 450, 453, 455, 456, 636, 643, 789, 810, 822, 953, 954, 1009, 1029, 1077, 1095, 1103, 1281, 1431, 1603, 1768, 1832, 1836, 1888, 1908, 1946, 1980, 2056, 2059, 2212, 2301, 2330, 2435, 2437, 2438, 2498, 2627, 2751, 2759, 2875, 2984, 3069, 3147, 3173, 3295, Senate Joint Resolution 27, Senate Joint Resolution 92, Senate Resolution 34, Senate Resolution 50.

D. (5) $5,750; (7) $5,750.

E. (7) $18.15; (9) $18.15; (15) $18.15.

A. J. Lee Rankin, 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; law firm.

B. Beghtol & Rankin, attorneys at law (partnership), 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

C. (1) Interests are to continue until the passage of tax-equality legislation.

C. (2) Legislative interests—all legislation designed to bring about equality of taxation between private business and cooperatives. Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (13) No.

A. Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Foundry Avenue, Waltham, Mass., manufacturer of electronic equipment.

C. (1) Until final action on H. R. 577.

C. (a) An act to correct possible inequity in the case of a certain application for letters patent of William R. Blair. (b) H. R. 577. (c) None.

D. (13) No.

E. (4) $37.50; (5) $3.90; (6) $19.12; (7) $140.16; (9) $200.68.

A. Jacob Reck, 1346 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney; counsel and executive vice president, National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C.

B. National Beauty and Barber Manufacturers' Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; pays registrant annual retainer of $7,200 for services as counsel. Beauty and Barber All-Industry Legislative Council, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., an informal group consisting of executives of trade associations in beauty and barber industry. Registrant receives no compensation from this group.

C. (1) Until Congress acts on legislation granting relief to beauty and barber shops and supply dealers from excise tax on cosmetics.

C. (2) Relief for beauty and barber shops from tax on cosmetics. Various bills to repeal tax on cosmetics used in beauty and barber shops.

C. (3) Legislative bulletins describing hearings of Ways and Means Committee on excise taxes, mimeographed 185, issued February 6 and 17, 1950, mimeographed in registrant's office.

E. (6) $10; (8) $25; (9) $35; (15) $35.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; economist.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national organization of dairy cooperatives.

C. (1) No fixed term.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) No articles or editorials published.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $12.60; (7) $2,012.58.

E. (8) $12.60; (9) $12.60; (11) $12.60; (15) all.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., attorney and counselor, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. Acting in the interest of: American Export Lines, Inc.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Farrell Lines, Inc.; Grace Lines, Inc.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; United States Lines, Inc. This report covers only the month of January 1950, since on February 1, 1950, I became a member of the partnership of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, and am included in the report of that firm for the last 2 months of the quarter. Accordingly, I request that my individual registration for the above-named companies be canceled effective February 1, 1950.

C. Unknown, but probably until end of current session of Congress.

C. (2) All legislation relating to maritime and shipping materials. Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended: H. R. 5346; H. R. 6719; H. R. 3337; H. R. 3930; H. R. 4190; H. R. 3291; H. R. 3419; H. R. 6061; H. R. 4450; H. R. 3122; H. R. 4847; H. R. 1251; S. 2786; S. 402; Senate Resolution 50.

D. (13) No.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney and counselor.

B. Employed by Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; acting in the interest of New Process Co., Warren, Pa. merchandisers by mail. This report covers only the month of January 1950, since on February 1, 1950, I became a member of the partnership of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt & Cross and am included in the report of that firm for the last 2 months of the quarter.

Accordingly, I request that my individual registration for the above-named company be canceled effective February 1, 1950.

C. (1) Unknown, but probably until end of current session of Congress.

C. (2) Postal-rate legislation; H. R. 2945, to readjust postal rates; S. 1103, to readjust postal rates.

D. (13) no.

A. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney and counselor.

B. Wilcox Electric Co., Inc., Fourteenth and Chestnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo.; (manufacturers of radio communications equipment).

C. (1) Unknown, but probably until end of current session of Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 5564, a bill for the relief of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.

D. (13) No.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of firm engaged in general practice of law.

B. Foremanship Foundation, 512-20 Harries Building, Dayton, Ohio.

C. (1) Until expiration of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 2030, S. 249, Senate Resolution 248, House Resolution 516.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $1.81; (9) $1.81; (15) $1.81; (16) salaries, $1,437.70; office supplies and postage, $136.13; rent and repairs, $960; office phone, $171.45; phone answering service, $14; books (law library), subscriptions, $294.42; RRR, personal property tax, $23.85; total, $3,037.55. With the exception of such specific items as are shown in the quarterly reports, none of the foregoing can be attributed to activity pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Legislative work is only incidental in our general legal business and has not increased the general overhead of our office.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. Member of firm engaged in general practice of law.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. Legislative interests seem to have terminated in quarter preceding beginning of calendar year and there have been neither receipts nor expenditures for the quarter for which this report is filed. Since employer, however, is a client of this office, it is possible that I may be asked to appear on legislative interests, if any, later in the session.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of firm engaged in general practice of law.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

C. (1) Until expiration of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Senate Resolution 248, House Resolutic . 516.

D. (5) $4,000; (7) $4,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $19.79; (9) $19.79; (12) $2,000; (16) salaries, $1,437.70; office supplies and postage, $136.13; rent and repairs, $960; office phone, $171.45; phone answering service, $14; books (law library), subscriptions, $294.42; RRR, personal property tax, $23.85; total, $3,037.55. With the exception of such specific items as are shown in the quarterly reports, none of the foregoing can be attributed to activity pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Legislative work is only incidental in our general legal business and has not increased the general overhead of our office.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of firm engaged in general practice of law.

B. Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., Huntington, W. Va.

C. (1) Until expiration of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) S. 249, H. R. 2030, S. 2912, H. R. 7552.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) no.

E. (6) $19.21; (9) $19.21; (16) salaries, $1,437.70; office supplies and postage, $136.13; rent and repairs, $960; office phone, $171.45; phone answering service, $14; books (law library), subscriptions, $294.42; RRR, personal property tax, $23.85; total, $3,037.55. With the exception of such specific items as are shown in the quarterly reports, none of the foregoing can be attributed to activity pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Legislative work is only incidental in our general legal business and has not increased the general overhead of our office.

A. Gerard D. Reilly, Reilly, Rhetts & Ruckelshaus, 1401 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; member of firm engaged in general practice of law.

B. Union Employers Section, Printing Industry of America, Inc., 719 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests seem to have terminated in quarter preceding beginning of calendar year and there have been neither receipts nor expenditures for the quarter for which this report is filed. Since employer, however, is a client of this office, it is possible that I may be asked to appear on legislative interests, if any, later in the session.

A. J. P. Reinhold, representative of president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill.; common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway: Basing-point bill, S. 1008; parcel post switching service bill, S. 1596; railroad safety bill, H. R. 378 and S. 238; inland waterways bill, H. R. 4978 and S. 211; parcel post rates bill, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103; St. Lawrence waterway, Senate Joint Resolution 99, etc.; Railway Labor Act amendment, H. R. 7798 and S. 3295; various amendments to Railroad Retirement Act; general tax legislation, including corporation and transportation taxes.

D. (5) $3,666.66; (7) $3,666.66; (13) no.

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 3308 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is a regular employee of the Credit Union National Association, Inc., and receives no additional compensation for service on legislative work.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1342 E. Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; a nonprofit association of credit unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting credit unions.

D. (5) $325.83; annual salary of $6,350, increased to $6,850 commencing as of March 1, 1950, paid to the individual filing, Hubert M. Rhodes, for regular services of field organization and education work on behalf of Credit Union National Association, Inc. No special compensation is paid for any work in connection with legislation in the Congress of the United States. Not to exceed one-fifth of the time of the individual filing is devoted to legislative matters in the Congress of the United States and therefore the figure specified in item D-5 is set forth as being one-fifth of the salary of the individual filing for the calendar quarter involved. In addition, reimbursement has been received for expenditures incurred in the previous quarter, which were reported on the form relating to that quarter.

E. (7) $10.40; (8) 50 cents; (9) $10.90; (11) $10.90; (15) $10.90.

A. Reserve Officers Association of United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; an association of Reserve officers of all services to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to assist in development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

C. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer, the official magazine of the association, and the ROA Washington News Letter contain articles and comments on legislation although not published primarily for that purpose. (b) Approximately 75,000 copies of the Reserve Officer and 2,000 copies of the ROA Washington News Letter, (c) the Reserve Officer is published monthly and the News Letter bimonthly, (d) the Reserve Officer, Benson Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., ROA Washington News Letter, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

D. This association is supported by payment of dues from its members, no particular part of which is contributed or allocated to be expended in connection with legislative interests. There have been no expenditures directly connected with our legislative interests other than $1,650 salary paid to Harold C. Theus, major, United States Air Force Reserve, whose duties are not exclusively legislative. Our books are available for inspection, and we will be happy to furnish any other information if and when requested.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 314, Washington, D. C., Federal Civilian Employees Organization.

C. (1) Legislative interests are expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are: Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and United States Employees Compensation Acts. Short titles and numbers of bills of specific interest include: S. 2715 and H. R. 6293, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; S. 2716 and H. R. 5985, to provide for retirement of certain Government employees in case of reductions in force; S. 2717 and H. R. 6295, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to Civil Service Employees separated after 5 years service; S. 2718 and H. R. 5640, to provide for the continuance of family benefits to civil-service employees separated after 20 years' service; S. 2719 and H. R. 998 to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; H. R. 4501, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; S. 878 and H. R. 4295, to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948; S. 3330 and H. R. 7866, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide an order of precedence for lump-sum death payments, and for other purposes.

C. (3) No publication in connection with legislative interests has been issued within the past year and none is expected to be issued in the near future.

D. (1) $5,604; (2) $2; (4) $860.05; (7) $6,466.05; (13) yes; (14) $750, local No. 2, J. L. Baumann, treasurer, Washington, D. C.; $1,500, local No. 3, M. Denmark, treasurer, Portsmouth, Va.; $700, local No. 7, J. D. Van Zant, treasurer, Vallejo, Calif.; $875, local No. 16, J. A. Connors, treasurer, Norfolk, Va.; $1,190, local No. 31, W. E. Lonnecker, treasurer, Oakland, Calif.; total, $5,015. The contributions listed above represent annual dues of 35 cents per member collected and forwarded by the various locals of this organization. The individual listed is merely acting as a forwarding agent. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the amounts reported are used for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation.

E. (2) $2,626.67; (4) $229.51; (5) $390; (6) $56.32; (7) $350.78; (8) $2,292.82; (9) $5,946.10; (16) $42.99, January 3, February 28, March 28, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., box 2601, Washington, D. C., telephone service; $1,125.93, January 13, January 27, February 10, February 24, March 10, March 24, Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., salary; $167.31, January 3, March 30, Walter L. Disbrow, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., expenses; $469.20, January 13, January 27, February 10, February 24, March 10, March 24, Mary B. Crawford, 136 Eleventh Street NE., Washington, D. C., salary; $1,031.54, January 13, January 27, February 10, February 24, March 10, March 24, C. L.

Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., salary; $120.23, February 17, March 3, March 15, C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., room 314, Washington, D. C., expenses; $209.41, January 3, February 15, February 28, March 3, March 21, Commercial Office Furniture Co., 915 E Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $20.10, March 24, L. J. Cowie & Co., 809 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies; $223.50, January 10, February 23, the Shepherd Printing Co., 110 High Street, Portsmouth, Va., printing constitution and letter heads, envelops, and membership cards; $390, February 1, February 28, March 31, the Washington Loan & Trust Co., 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., office rent; $991.39, March 12, the Washington Loan & Trust Co., 900 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C., trust fund for national officers' retirement; $686.25, February 6, February 16, March 13, March 18, Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 6,100 copies of United States Civil Service Commission Pamphlet 18; $35, February 28, Thos. E. Jarrell Co., 721 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., position bond, secretary-treasurer; $63.24, February 10, Patrick J. Byrnes, 254 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown, Mass., organizing expenses; $354.94, March 19, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md., social security and withholding taxes; total, $5,931.03. Since there exists a lack of clarity concerning the exact information required under this item, the amounts listed above include all expenditures of $10 or more to single recipients. The information contained in this report is based on our understanding of the information required. Should this be insufficient, the registrant will gladly supply any available information on request.

A. Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Only while Congress has under consideration legislation affecting the continued suspension of the import tax on copper.

C. (2) H. R. 5327, a bill to suspend the import tax on scrap and for other purposes and H. R. 7151, a bill to continue the suspension of the import tax on copper.

E. (2) $3,000; (8) $5,000; (9) $18,000; (16) $1,000 per month paid to John A. Danaher, attorney at law, for representation of this company's legislative interests; $15,000 paid to Attorney John A. Danaher, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., as retainer to represent Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., as its Washington attorney before the various Government departments, agencies, and commissions in such matters as may be assigned from time to time. As to lines 4, 5, and 7, all company office expenses, salaries, rent, telephone, travel, and the like are generally incurred as part of the company's business expense independent of legislative interests and do not represent expenditures in connection therewith.

A. David D. Richards, 1238 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Mail Order Association of America.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Postal rate legislation; all bills affecting the mail-order business, both as to corporations and their customers.

D. (5) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

A. Mr. Siert F. Riepma, assistant to the president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite, depending upon assignments by employer.

C. (2) During period January-March, concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950); also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a); generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (5) $204.01; (7) $204.01. A salary is received by me for the performance of all of my duties as assistant to the president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, which duties include the performance of numerous activities in addition to such activities as I perform in connection with the legislative matters in which the association is interested. Therefore, since I received no salary, as such, for engaging, at times, in legislative matters on behalf of the association, the only way in which I can show the amount received by me for such legislative services is to report that portion of my total salary which may be attributable to such legislative activities. Accordingly, that method has been followed in reporting the amount received for salary, per diem, etc., on item 5 of section D of the form.

E. (7) $4; (9) $4; (15) $4.

A. Scott G. Rigby, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; executive manager, Associated Third Class Mail Users.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington; the purpose of the association is to foster more efficient use of third-class mail by those enterprises employing the use of it.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation relating to postal laws and regulations.

C. (3) At appropriate times bulletins are issued to members of the association, reporting on status of the afore-mentioned legislation.

D. (5) $1,711.59; (7) $1,711.59.

E. (7) $211.59; (9) $211.59; (15) $211.59.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, trade organization.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade organization for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 938 and H. R. 3112: Farm debt composition and rehabilitation under stay of bankruptcy proceedings. H. R. 6000: Social-security revision bill. H. R. 7378: ECA extension. S. 2826: Increase in CCC borrowing authority. S. 2905: Extend import controls on fats, oils, rice, and rice products. H. R. 3112: Farm debt composition and rehabilitation under stay of bankruptcy proceedings.

C. (3) Legislative Digest: (a) Status and progress of bills in Congress of interest to farmers marketing and purchasing associations; (b) 173 copies to directors and direct members; (c) about three times during a congressional session; (d) mimeographed in office.

C. (3) Foreign Trade Memorandum: (a) Brief items on international trade in American agricultural commodities as affected by credit, intergovernmental activities, and United States policies; (b) 175 copies to directors and direct members; (c) about once a month irregularly; (d) mimeographed in office.

C. (3) Management-Personnel Relations: (a) Brief review of activities in government and industry affecting labor-management policies of farmers marketing and purchasing cooperatives including pensions, social securities, wage and hour, and National Labor Relations Board activities; (b) 185 copies to directors, direct members, and management personnel committee; (c) irregularly, six to eight times a year; (d) mimeographed in office.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250.

E. (7) $104.64; (15) $104.64; (16) $52.41, travel, food, to annual meeting of National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Chicago, January 7–13, 1950; $52.23, travel, food, and lodging, to meeting Conference of National Organizations, Atlantic City, N. J., March 9–13, 1950.

A. Frank E. Riggs, second vice president, Philadelphia Police Pension Fund Association, 419 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa.; police pensions.

B. Philadelphia Police Pension Fund Association, 410 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Until H. R. 6000 has been approved or disapproved.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, social-security amendment. We want to keep out of social security.

D. (1) $1,277.43; (7) $1,277.43; (13) no.

E. (7) $1,277.43; (9) $1,277.43; (15) $1,277.43; (16) $587.77, January 1 through March 31, 1950, Pennsylvania Railroad, train fares from Philadelphia to Washington.

A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; member, National Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor.

B. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; federation of trades and labor unions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of working people.

D. (5) $2,399.

E. (16) The only expenditures I have are actual expenditures for taxis, messengers, phones (when away from office), and minor miscellaneous expenses. For the first quarter of 1950 these expenses were $189.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to assist in purposes of National Water Conservation Conference, as stated in section 2 of constitution. Page 15, attached.[2] Summary of Proceedings, September 18–19, 1947.

B. National Water Conservation Conference. No salary. Reimbursement for expenses only, through office of secretary, 347 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation relative to development, utilization, and conservation of natural resources, including bills to authorize projects, appropriations for construction of projects, and for control of natural resources, particularly as indicated in copies of resolutions adopted at our Chicago conference, September 1949 (copies attached[2]).

C. (3) No publications for general distribution during first quarter of year 1950. Have issued five news letters to mailing list of about 200 members, giving general and miscellaneous information.

E. (2) $413.25; (4) $227.65; (5) $47.95; (6) $26; (9) $714.85; (15) $714.85; (16) Hazel English, Washington, D. C., stenographic work, $413.25; United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5,000 reprints Federal Authority Development and the Lower Cumberland, $23.50; office of Wayne Morse, 1,750 copies My Position on Pending CVA Bill S. 1645, $204.15; miscellaneous office supplies, $6.79; United States Chamber of Commerce, 250 copies Government by Authorities, $6.63; United States post office, stamps, $34.53; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone service, $26; total, $714.85.

A. Mr. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Southwestern Idaho Water Conservation Project, Inc., Boise, Idaho; development of water and land resources of southern Idaho.

[2] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) Was interested in amendment, dated March 8, 1950, of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate, to H. R. 5472, which affected land and water resources of Idaho. Interest terminated with action of the Senate tabling abovementioned amendment. This is report for first quarter 1950 and final report.

E. (2) $55; (6) $25; (8) $100; (9) $180; (15) $180.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; information service for members of Western Beet Growers Association.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, Great Falls, Mont.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation in connection with domestic sugar industry, particularly that which affects the growers of sugar beets. Bills replacing or amending Sugar Act of 1948 (no legislation has been introduced in 81st Cong).

C. (3) No publications. Have issued two news letters to about 400 members during first quarter of 1950.

E. (1) $140; (2) $22.05; (5) $52.50; (7) $50.20; (9) $264.75; (16) E. W. Rising, 215 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., time for purpose of securing information for members, $140; Hazel English, Washington, D. C., stenographic work and income taxes, $22.05; Lamborn Co., New York, N. Y., subscription to Sugar Market Report, $30; Miriam Keller, Washington, D. C., office rent, $21; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., telephone service, 50 cents; Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., daily paper, $1; E. W. Rising, Washington, D. C., travel, food, cab, postage, and miscellaneous, $50.20; totals, $264.75.

A. T. E. Rivers, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; philanthropic organization.

B. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; philanthropic organization.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills affecting recreation: S. 250, H. R. 2026.

D. (1) through (6) $58,158.65 from contributions, 0.037 percent spent on legislative interests; $5,513.75 from interest and dividends, 0.39 percent spent on legislative interests; $19,073.21 from sales of literature and services, 0.113 percent spent on legislative interests. (7) $82,745.61, total this quarter, 0.026 percent (or $21.52) of total spent on legislative interests; $2,500, American Society of Composers, authors and publishers, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; $984.08, F. Gregg Bemis, box 1873, Boston, Mass.; $500, Mrs. Paul Moore, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $500, C. Mahlon Kline, 105 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,000, Mrs. William H. Moore, 4 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; total, $5,484.08.

E. (6) 40 cents; (7) $21.12; (9) $21.52.

A. L. E. Roark, executive vice president, National Foundry Association, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; a voluntary unincorporated association of foundry operators.

B. National Foundry Association (see "A" above).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Labor legislation, tax legislation, and legislation affecting the foundry industry.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $250; (6) $2.40; (7) $90.15; (9) $342.55; (15) all; (16) $250, January, February, March, L. N. Roark, executive vice president, National Foundry Association, Chicago, 10 percent of salary for the quarter of January, February, March; $22.80, March 13–15, the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., for room and phone calls; $11.25, March 13–15, busses and taxicabs; $38.75, March 13–15, meals, hotels and restaurants; $19.75, March 13–15, incidentals.

A. George Mackay Robb, Protestant clergyman, pastor of the Syracuse Reformed Presbyterian Church, 2517 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

B. Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, with denominational headquarters at 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. (1) We are laboring for a divine acknowledgment in the Constitution of the United States. We are unable to predict how long it will take.

C. (2) House Joint Resolution 181.

C. (3) None. However, our movement issues the Christian Patriot, a 4-page monthly publication with circulation of around 5,000, edited by Dr. J. C. Mathews, 914 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans. Printed by the Service Print Shop, Topeka, Kans.

D. (10) $12.14; (12) $0.51; (13) no.

E. (1) $0.51; (9) $0.51; (15) $0.51.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive director, National Society of Professional Engineers.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 1121 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national professional association representing the various interests of professional engineers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting the welfare of professional engineers, current interests covering the following: Taft-Hartley Act, social-security revision (H. R. 6000), Fair Labor Standards Act, reorganization Plan No. 17, 1950, advance planning law (Public Law 352, 81st Cong.), Professional Engineers' Registration Act (H. R. 1188), Army Organization Act of 1949 (S. 2334, H. R. 5794), National Science Foundation Act of 1949 (various bills), tecnical assistance to underdeveloped nations (point 4, H. R. 7797, and other similar bills), Earned Income Tax Adjustment Act of 1949 (H. R. 3224), dissemination of engineering information (S. 868 and companion bills), Water Pollution Control Act of 1949, amendments to Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts (H. R. 7425, 7426, S. 3119, 3120), transfer of civil functions of Corps of Engineers and creation of Board of Engineering Analysis (H. R. 6920 and related bills).

C. (3) (a) Legislative Bulletin, containing factual reports on status of legislation of interest to professional engineers; (b) approximately 4,600 per month; (c) first week in each month; (d) Colortone Press, Washington, D. C.; American Engineer, official publication of society; (b) approximately 23,000 per month; (c) last week of each month; (d) Fleet-McGinley Printing Co., Baltimore, Md.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) no.

A. Dr. Frederick E. Robin, education director, Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; chief salaried officer of the Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc.

B. Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; this committee was incorporated in 1946 as a nonprofit organization. To promote through education and legislative activities passage of national health insurance, basic feature of the President's national health plan; the committee opposes socialized medicine; restrictive laws preventing consumers, farmers, workers and others from organizing health insurance plans.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue until the passage of national health insurance as stated in attachment A.

C. (2) Legislative interests: President Truman's national health plans embodied in S. 1679, H. R. 4312–4313, national health insurance and the Public Health Act; separate bills incorporating the first six titles of S. 1679; also in opposing various substitute bills such as the Taft bill, S. 1581; the Hill bill, S. 1456; the Flanders-Herter bill, S. 1970.

C. (3) No printed material has been issued. All the following is mimeographed: January 5, AMA versus Human Needs, 300 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 20, What Does the AMA Want, 200 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 16, Substitutes for NHI, 200 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; January 20, Cost of British NHS, 300 copies, Committee for the Nation's Health; February 10, Three New National Health Bills, 500 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; February 13, Bosone, Hunt, Keating bills, 200 copies of each, Dupli-Kate Service; March 2, Preview of Fortune, 400 copies, Dupli-Kate Service; March 24, Doctors Write Chain Letters for Taft, 300 copies, Committee for the Nation's Health. Preliminary report: Salary at $666.66 per month, and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses about $10 per month; employment period is indefinite; Dr. Robin was employed half time in January and February.

A. Mr. Watson Rogers, president, National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposing S. 2190, a bill to amend the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act; S. 1008, a bill to amend the Robinson-Patman Act.

A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW.

B. Randolph Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; a clearing house for philanthropic fund raising organizations.

C. (1) Interest to continue for duration of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Specifically concerned with S. 1103, H. R. 2945, each designated a bill to readjust postal rates.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (13) yes; (14) $600, Randolph Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (2) $297; (5) $15.80; (6) $165.28; (7) $220.44; (9) $698.52; (16) $6.49, January 5, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone; $140, January 12, Maurice Rosenblatt, travel; $92.60, January 24, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone; $19.01, January 24, Larimers, Inc., entertainment; $33, January 25, H. Willoughby, wages, secretarial wages; $5.80, January 26, William Comar, office expense; $44, February 2, H. Willoughby, secretarial, wages; $55, February 10, H. Willoughby, secretarial, wages; $10.54, February 15, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone; $66, February 22, H. Willoughby, secretarial, wages; $31.51, February 28, Maurice Rosenblatt, travel; $22, March 6, H. Willoughby, secretarial, wages; $29.92, March 14, Maurice Rosenblatt, expenses; $44, March 17, H. Willougby, secretarial, wages; $33, March 24, H. Willoughby, secretarial, wages;$10, March 24, William Comar, office expense; $55.65, March 27, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone; total, $698.52.

A. Olga S. Ross, 80 West Fortieth Street, (former business address), New York, N. Y.

B. Former employer: National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

C. Please be advised that, as of March 31, 1950, I have severed all connections with the National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., and no longer represent them in Washington or elsewhere; I should therefore like to have my name removed from the lists of registered lobbyists.

A. James F. Rowan, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary of trucking association.

B. Household Goods Carriers' Bureau, 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trucking association, filing tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of household goods carriers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Those effecting trucking interests, regulations, etc.

D. (13) no.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association official.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., 400 Continental Building, Washington, D. C.; National Trade Association of Wholesale Grocers.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting the interests of wholesale grocers; (a) basing point, repeal of oleomargarine taxes, taxing tax-exempt co-ops, FEPC; (b) S. 1008, H. R. 2023, 5064, 3905, S. 1728, H. R. 4453.

C. (3) United States Wholesale Grocers Association Bulletin, January 9, 1950, 2625 copies; and USWGA Washington News Letters Nos. 664, 665, 667, 668, 669 dated respectively, January 19, January 26, February 9, February 28, March 28, 925 copies each; all printed in duplicating room of employer.

D. No money was received or expended by the undersigned for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation except: $42 (14 hours estimated, at $3 per hour) as part of annual salary of $5,780 received by the undersigned as vice president and secretary of the United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Inc., allocable to the following: Preparation of bulletins, news letters, letters to our conferences with Members of Congress and others on S. 1008 (basing-point bill), taxing untaxed grocery co-ops, repeal of oleomargarine taxes, FEPC legislation; $3, for local taxicabs, not heretofore mentioned since this expense is borne by employer.

A. Forrest Rozzell, field secretary, Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Arkansas Education Association, 212 Center Street, Little Rock, Ark.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education; primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, 7160.

E. (7) $1,821.52; (11) $1,821.52.

A. John Forney Rudy, director of public relations, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a federation of American steamship trade associations.

C. (1) Legislative interests expected to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) General legislative interests are concerned with the declaration of policy as expressed by the Congress of the United States in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; specific legislative interests apply to proposed legislation that supports or contravenes this declaration of policy.

D. (5) $450.

E. (7) $245.38; (9) $245.38; (15) $245.38.

A. Gordon W. Rule, attorney at law, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for World Travel, Inc., Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) (2) No legislative interests at present.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (13) No.

A. Gordon W. Rule, attorney at law, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Gillette Safety Razor Co. (client), Boston, Mass.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until the Internal Revenue Code is amended as to the foreign tax credit.

C. (2) Section 131, Internal Revenue Code.

C. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (5) $465; (7) $465; (13) no.

E. (8) $8.50; (9) $8.50; (15) $8.50.

A. Gordon W. Rule, attorney at law, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cathryn A. Glesener (client), San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue until the legislation listed below becomes public law.

C. (2) S. 469, for the relief of Cathryn A. Glesener; H. R. 3325, for the relief of Cathryn A. Glesener.

C. (3) No publications have been issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (8) $7.80; (9) $7.80; (15) $7.80.

A. Edward A. Rumely, Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; educational.

B. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; educational, nonprofit, nonpartisan.

C. See committee report. As executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., my sole function is to carry out the policies and programs laid down by its trustees, in accordance with the committee's objectives and powers as set forth in its certificate of incorporation. These duties include the initiation of mailings to supporters and citizens, the distribution of press releases, etc., upholding the principles of private enterprise and constitutional government, in accordance with the committee's basic programs.

A. Charles J. Rush, 1417 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., executive secretary of Trade Association (after May 1 address will be 1000 Vermont Avenue NW.).

B. Washington Real Estate Board, 1417 K Street NW.; Trade Association.

C. (1) As long as Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered.

C. (2) As Congress is the legislative body for the District, all local measures such as local taxes, unemployment compensation, etc., are of interest.

D. (13) No.

A. Albert R. Russell, 162 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; assistant to executive vice president.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

D. (5) $1,062.94; (7) $1,062.94; (14) the sum reported on item 5 represents the allocable portion of the compensation received by me from the council attributable to my legislative activities for the council and, in addition, includes the amounts supplied me by the council for such expenditures as per diem, etc.

E. (7) $369.19; (9) $369.19; (15) $369.19.

A. Francis M. Russell, 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; vice president in charge of Washington office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 724 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) As a part of registrant's duties as vice president in charge of Washington office of National Broadcasting Co., Inc., including operation of the company's radio stations in Washington, registrant may engage in activities relating to legislation affecting radio communication or manufacturing companies.

C. (2) Registrant is principally interested in S. 1973 (McFarland bill), to amend the administrative and procedural provisions of the Communications Act; H. R. 7310 (Sheppard bill), to require the licensing of radio networks; H. R. 6949 (Sadowski bill), to provide for a Radio Frequency Control Board, additional sanctions for FCC, and relating to libel and slander in political broadcasts.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $30 (approximate); (7) $431; (15) $461 (approximate).

A. Horace Russell, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; lawyer.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business and, without excluding other matters affecting said business, specifically, H. R. 6743 and S. 2987, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and title IV of the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; and H. R. 7402 and S. 2246, a bill to assist cooperatives, etc.; and other similar proposals.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750.

E. (7) $492.95; (9) $492.95; (15) $492.95.

A. Elmer J. Ryan, attorney at law, 200 Grand Building, South St. Paul, Minn.

B. Josten Manufacturing Co.; wholesale jewelers, Owatonna, Minn.

C. (1) Legislative interests probably will end with the current quarter.

C. (2) Repeal of excise tax on jewelry.

E. (2) $1,500; (7) $802.52; (9) $2,302.52; (15) $2,303.52.

A. M. O. Ryan, 1405 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any and all bills and statutes of interest to the hotel industry.

D. (5) $3,549.96; (7) $3,549.96; (14) $3,549.96, American Hotel Association, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., regular salary for period covered by report.

E. (7) $655.28; (9) $655.28; (15) $655.28; (16) the amount reported in E (7) is the total of personal expenditures for taxis, luncheons, dinners, telephones, etc., in Washington, D. C., during the period covered by this report, only a small fraction of which might be said to be in connection with legislative interests under any interpretation. Expenditures of $10 or more: January 6, dinner, Press Club, $17.60; January 17, Statler Hotel, dinner, $22.75; January 21, Wardman Park Hotel, dinner, $32.35; January 28, Press Club, dinner, $22.50; February 4, Board of Trade, dinner, $125; February 14, postage, announcements, Statler reception, $30; February 22, Press Club dinner, $19.70; February 25, Hamilton Hotel, dinner, $16.35; March 7, Shoreham Hotel, monthly bill (food, beverage items), $22.01; March 25, Wardman Park, dinner, $11; March 30, Congressional Night, Press Club, $17.40.

A. Albert F. Versen, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo., reporting as secretary of St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Don't know; depends upon type of legislation.

C. (2) No legislative activity during quarter, hence no citations.

A. J. T. Sanders, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C., farm fraternity.

C. (1) My legislative interest in connection with the National Grange is a continued interest.

C. (2) I am employed to support any legislation on which the National Grange has expressed a policy statement. January 12, 1950, before House Committee on Foreign Affairs on H. R. 5615, point 4; January 20, 1950, before Joint Economic Committee, on the present economic situation and the report of the President to the committee; January 25, 1950, before Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on Senate bill S. 2626, to increase borrowing authority of Commodity Credit Corporation; January 30, 1950, before House Armed Services Committee on House bill H. R. 6826, to amend Selective Service Act of 1948; February 7, 1950, before Senate Finance Committee, on H. R.

6000, for extension of old-age and survivors insurance; February 21, 1950, letter to Senator WILEY, proposed Bridge Canyon project of Colorado River; February 28, 1950, before House Ways and Means Committee, on removal of certain excise taxes; March 2, 1950, before House Banking and Currency Committee on H. R. 6567, to increase borrowing authority of Commodity Credit Corporation; March 7, 1950, before House Public Lands Committee on H. R. 7219, re purchase of square No. 167 by Federal Government; March 8, 1950, before Senate Public Lands Committee on S. 3027, re purchase of square No. 167 by Federal Government; March 17, 1950, before Senate Agriculture Committee, on S. 2634 and S. 3049, potato price support and acreage allotments; March 14, 1950, before House Foreign Affairs Committee, on ECA authorization; March 21, 1950, before House Public Works Committee on H. R. 7398, Federal Aid Highway Act.

C. (3) Mimeographed statements are usually written for each of the appearances mentioned in item (2); these are mimeographed in the grange headquarters; total printed, 250 to 300 of each.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500.

E. (6) $1; (7) $33.42; (9) $34.42; (15) $34.42.

A. Charles E. Sands, 4211 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. Legislative interests continue 1950; interested in labor and social legislation; only a portion of my time is devoted to legislation.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (13) no.

E. (5) $90; (6) $36.20; (11) $1,836.20.

A. Elizabeth Sasuly, 158 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America, 158 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) While Eighty-first Congress is in session.

C. (2) Support legislation in the interest of labor and the working people of the United States, oppose legislation directed against their interests; specific legislative interests cover repeal of Taft-Hartley Act, amendments to Social Security Act, amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act, enactment of fair employment practices law.

D. (5) $187.50; (7) $187.50.

A. Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, 930 F Street NW., room 514, Washington, D. C.; opposition to S. 2311, H. R. 7595, and similar legislation; contacting Senators in this connection.

B. National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, 930 F Street NW., room 514, Washington, D. C.; nature of business same as indicated in paragraph A.

C. (1) Legislative interest covers the period from April 5, 1950, to May 1, 1950, at which time my employment terminates.

C. (2) As stated in paragraph A above; short titles are, S. 2311, to control subversive activities in America; H. R. 7595, the same.

C. (4) (a) Compensation is paid weekly; (b) $75 per week; (c) April 5, 1950, to May 5, 1950; (d) $50 covering the period from April 5 to May 1, for trips, cabs, meals while traveling, etc.

D. (5) $380; (7) $380.

E. (7) $50; (9) $50; (15) $50.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.; assistant general counsel.

B. Norfolk & Wesern Railway Co., 801 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

C. (1) Can't say with certainty.

C. (2) Proposed canalization of Big Sandy River and its tributaries in States of Kentucky and West Virginia.

D. (6) $31.50; (7) $31.50; (13) no.

E. (6) $5.50; (7) $26; (9) $31.50; (15) $31.50.

A. Russell Saville, national secretary and legislative representative, 15 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Pension Committee, Inc., 15 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite, to be determined by board of directors of employer.

C. (2) All legislation dealing with social security and old-age pensions generally, and H. R. 2620 particularly.

C. (3) Comet, American pension report, weekly, approximately 1,000 copies.

D. (5) $975; (7) $975.

A. S. D. Schell, vice president, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association representing American flag steamship companies engaged in domestic and foreign trades.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation and hearings of interest to the United States merchant marine, or any which may be prejudicial to the best interests of the Government and our maritime activities in commerce, trade, and national defense.

D. (5) $300; (7) $300; (13) no.

E. (7) $35.75; (9) $35.75; (15) $35.75.

A. Orville H. Schell, Jr., lawyer, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., manufacturing chemists; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Second and Mallinckrodt Streets, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturing chemists; New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., 101 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturing chemists.

C. (1) Until June 1, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 4653, S. 1247, companion bills for the relief of the three companies represented by registrant.

D. (7) $208.18. The firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Ewing, of which registrant is a member, receives annual retainers for legal services from Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.; and New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; during the period ended March 31, 1950, and covered by this report, registrant represented the three companies in connection with two pending bills, S. 1247 and H. R. 4653; registrant's firm was not specifically employed in connection with the two bills, and it is estimated that registrant's work on the bills will comprise a small part of the work done during the year 1950 under the retainers; the retainers are on an annual basis, and it is impossible to compute or even to estimate with any accuracy the amount properly attributable to his activity with respect to the two bills during the quarter covered by this report; registrant has billed his clients and will be reimbursed by them for out-of-pocket disbursements usual in legal work as follows: $108.25, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.; $31.23, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, 101 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; $68.70, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Second and Mallinckrodt Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) $208.18; (15) $208.18. The disbursements made by registrant during the period from October 1, 1949, through March 31, 1950, and referred to in item D above were as follows: Plane fares between New York and Washington, $109.84; taxi fares and transportation to and from airports, $27.45; long-distance telephone calls, $17.21; special postage, photostats, and mimeographing, $24.43; meals and miscellaneous out-of-pocket expenses, $29.25; total, $208.18.

A. Paul W. Schoen, executive secretary, Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, box 692 Valdosta, Ga.; executive secretary for association of timberland owners.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, box 692, Valdosta, Ga.; association of timber-land owners to promote and protect private forestry interests.

C. (1) Indefinitely as there is legislation introduced on forestry matters.

C. (2) H. R. 6000, Social Security Act amendments of 1949; H. R. 7155, Cooperative Forest Management Act; H. R. 7786, general appropriations (U. S. Department of Agriculture forestry items).

C. (3) No specific publications; occasional news releases and articles in association's monthly magazine, The Forest Farmer.

E (2) $423; (7) $409.37; (9) $832.37; (15) $832.37; (16) $423, February 15–March 15, Paul W. Schoen, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga., two-thirds month salary at $625 per month; $409.37, February 1–March 15, Paul W. Schoen, Box 692, Valdosta, Ga., travel reimbursement; total, $832.37.

A. Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Davis, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer, and John F. Davis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Charles T. Douds, 598 Ridgeland Terrace, Englewood, N. J.; regional director, National Labor Relations Board, region 2.

C. (1) During pendency of private bill shortly to be introduced for back pay for salary lost due to removal from office.

C. (2) To assist in preparation of a private bill and memoranda and statements pertaining thereto.

A. Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Davis, a law partnership composed of Lester P. Schoene, Joseph H. Freehill, Milton Kramer, and John F. Davis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.; an unincorporated railway labor association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance matters. No matters handled during this quarter.

C. (3) All written materials are delivered to the client and dissemination is entirely in the client's control. None this quarter.

D. (13) No.

A. E. L. Schoenhals, attorney at law, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Hope only 1950.

C. (2) Repeal of Internal Revenue Code 101 (12); Mason bill in House; Williams amendment in Senate.

E. (5) $150; (6) $360.58; (9) $510.58; (16) United Air Lines, Salt Lake City, Utah, $260.58; to my secretary, telephone company, and office rental, legal services, $250.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 840 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; executive director of Washington (D. C.) Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc.

B. Washington (D. C.) Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc., 840 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; retail trade association.

C. (1) Remainder of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Legislation affecting local alcoholic beverage industry: McMillan bill, H. R. 6779; stopping of illegal sales by military installation in violation of act of Congress passed in 1901.

C. (3) (a) Memorandum in support of H. R. 6779; (b) 50 copies; (c) March 22, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

D. (5) $1,685.45; (7) $1,685.45; (13) No.

A. Byron N. Scott, attorney at law, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; opposition to S. 75, H. R. 934.

B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

C. (1) Thirty days.

C. (2) The central Arizona project, S. 75, H. R. 934.

D. (5) $1,507.82; (7) $1,507.82.
E. (6) $7.82; (9) $7.82.
A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.
B. None. I am general counsel of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators which pays me an annual retainer of $18,000 for my services as such. My services for the association cover a wide field consisting of furnishing general legal advice and opinions, appearing in behalf of the association before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other governmental agencies and in the courts, and performing all of the other legal services required by such an organization. A comparatively small part of my time is spent in legislative matters and consists solely of the presentation of the views of the association (but not of any other person) to Congress on matters affecting transportation and the interests of the association and its membership. The annual retainer received from the association is not allocated as between legislative and other activities and, in my judgment, it would be impossible to make such an allocation upon any sound or accurate basis.
C. (1) Legislative interests are to continue indefinitely.
C. (2) General legislative interests are in the field of transportation and of other measures which may affect the interests of intercity motorbus operators; (a) automotive excise taxes and those on transportation of persons; (b) Senate Resolution 50, providing for investigation of transportation; H. R. 4453, to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission; H. R. 7398, concerning Federal aid for highways; H. R. 7637, to provide for Federal jurisdiction over barriers to interstate commerce.
C. (3) A letter dated March 30, 1950, was sent out to our 300 members and concerned the President's proposed Reorganization Plan No. 12.
D. (13) No.
A. John W. Scott, attorney, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Harvey B. Jacobson, patent attorney, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) During January of this year, I received from Harvey B. Jacobson, patent attorney, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., the sum of $3,600 to cover retainer fee during 1950 for legal services in connection with administrative rules and regulations of the Patent Office and legislative matters before Congress which may affect the right of practitioners before the Patent Office to use advertising in the solicitation of patent or trade-mark business.
C. (2) Pending legislative matters include (1) H. R. 4446, and (2) draft of proposed bill for general revision and codification of patent laws issued by Subcommittee No. 4 of the House Committee on the Judiciary, having jurisdiction over patent matters.
A. Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, constituting the partnership of Vernon Scott and Loring Schuler, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; organization and industry counsellors.
B. Firm retained by National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; a coordinating organization of various State associations interested in legislation relating to taxation, business regulation, and similar matters that directly affect business organizations. It distributes economic and political information for its members to use if they so desire.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) General legislative interests relate to Government competition with business; Government regulation of business; taxation; and other legislation directly affecting the welfare of businessmen. Specifically interested in Senator WILLIAMS' proposed amendment to H. R. 3905, H. R. 7343, H. R. 5064, and the revenue bill now being drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee.
E. (7) $42.50; (9) $42.50; (12) $2,254.93; (14) $3,000.
A. W. J. Sears, 715 Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; vice president, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.
B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. (1) Legislative interests to extend through second session, Eighty-first Congress.
C. (2) Extension of Rubber Act of 1948, H. R. 7579, and consideration of S. 3294.
D. (5) $993.75; (6) $191.73; (7) $1,185.48.
E. (7) $635.76; (9) $635.76; (15) $635.76.
A. Harry See.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.; railroad union.
C. Advocating legislation favorable to labor and opposing legislation unfavorable to labor.
E. (7) $21.25; (9) $21.25.
A. John A. Selby, member of law firm of Baker, Selby & Ravenel, 730 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. Baker, Selby & Ravenel, the law firm of which I am a partner, is employed by the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, Inc., on an annual basis. The services that we perform are general and they include representation of the association before such Government agencies as the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Labor, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Federal Trade Commission, etc. We inform the association of pending legislation affecting the industry and occasionally arrange for the presentation of the association's problems and views before committees and Members of Congress. Such matters more recently have included bills seeking a reduction of the excise tax on cigars. The only publication of material in which we participate to any extent is in connection with the filing of statements and briefs with committees of Congress. We receive for such services an annual retainer of $5,000, payable quarterly. No portion of any payment received from the association has been or can be readily allocated to such services as we have rendered on matters relating to legislation in which the association is interested. There have been no disbursements by me or other members of the law firm of which I am a member of moneys received under our contract of services with the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, Inc.
A. A. Manning Shaw, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; business consultant.
B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C., attorneys at law; National Association of Electric Co's., Ring Building, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.
C. Only a portion of the activities of this registrant might properly be considered within the purview of the Lobbying Act.
C. (1) Indefinitely.
C. (2) Any legislation that might affect the members of the NAEC; H. R. 7786, 1951 appropriations bill; H. R. 5472, rivers and harbors bill; Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (40 Stat. 803); REA Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).
D. (5) $3,724.99; (7) $3,724.99; (13) no.
E. See report of employer, Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald.
A. Mark R. Shaw, New England secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, 114 Trenton Street, Melrose, Mass.
B. National Council for Prevention of War, 1013 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (1) While I am not in Washington, I continue support of the legislative interests of the National Council for Prevention of War by speaking, writing, and promoting, on a permanent basis, or as long as I continue as New England secretary.
C. (2) Oppose peacetime selective service; oppose military-aid program; favor economic aid to Europe and Asia; other measures related to war and peace.
C. (3) Mimeograph bulletins of the NCPW.
E. (7) $58.70; (9) $58.70; (15) $58.70.
A. George P. Sheridan, 911½ Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; director, legislative affairs.
B. International Chiropractors Association, 838 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa; association of doctors of chiropractic, comprising 48 States, Provinces of Canada, etc.
C. (1) Indefinitely.
C. (2) (a) Legislation effecting the chiropractic profession and those it serves: National health plan, Federal aid to medical education, chiropractic care for veterans, school health bill, etc.; (b) S. 3501, S. 1679, S. 2025, S. 1453, S. 1411, H. R. 1512, H. R. 4312, etc.
D. (5) $1,200; (7) $1,200.
E. (6) $26.80; (7) $638.20; (9) $665; (15) $665; (16) $324.19, January 24, United Airlines, Tacoma, Wash., transportation; $25.19, January 27–29, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, lodging, etc.; $57.40, February 2–7, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., lodging, etc.; $64.26, February 9, New York Central, Springfield, Mass., transportation; $13.73, February 9–12, Hotel Blackhawk, Davenport, Iowa, lodging, etc.; $10.35, February 12, United Airlines, Moline, Ill., transportation; $170.58, January 26–February 12, meals, taxi, telephone, and miscellaneous expenses incidental to personal travel for which it is impractical to keep records of recipient, miscellaneous personal travel expenses; total, $665.70.
A. Robert H. Shields, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; president and general counsel, United States Beet Sugar Association.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1001 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.; beet-sugar trade association.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Interested in any legislation affecting sugar, particularly the Sugar Act of 1948, and related legislation.
D. See statement with respect to salary and expenses contained in registration papers filed February 7, 1947.
A. Earl C. Shivley, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all roads have a common interest.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; an association giving service to Ohio steam railroads on matters in which all member roads have a common interest.
C. (1) Indefinite.
C. (2) Legislation affecting railroad interests. (a) Operating rules bill (H. R. 378), basing-point bill (S. 1008); (b) H. R. 378 and S. 1008.
D. (5) $350.78; (7) $350.78; (13) no.
E. (7) $350.78; (9) $350.78; (16) $30.24, February 6, Pennsylvania Railroad, Columbus, Ohio, pullman expenses; $117.59, February 15–17, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses; $90.74, March 6, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., hotel expenses.
A. Thomas J. Shyrock, Jr., 1615 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Remington Rand, Inc.
C. The above registrant has had no activities during this quarter and has com-

pletely ceased to engage in lobbying activities This is a final report.

A. Robert J. Silberstein, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; bar association.

B. National Lawyers Guild, 902 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; bar association.

C. (1) Legislative interests continue indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 2311, H. R. 7595, H. R. 6000, H. R. 1002, H. R. 3903, rent-control bills, H. R. 3207, H. R. 2050, H. R. 2051, S. 2912, S. 472, S. 246, S. 1985, and H. R. 10, S, 734, H. R. 4863, H. R. 4453, H. R. 3199.

C. (3) Only statements or testimony on bills to committee and internally.

D. (5) $1,560; (7) $1,560; (13) No.

E. (7) $5; (9) $5.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C. The nature of the business is to acquire, study, and disseminate all available information about the history of silver, and on the basis of such information take action to the end that silver shall become recognized as a commodity freed from governmental measures.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation involving silver: S. 2829, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; H. R. 6724, to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

D. (1) $25,625; (7) $25,625; (13) yes; (14) $725, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.; $1,075, Samuel Kirk and Son, Kirk Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.; $2,150, Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N. Y.; $1,075, Stieff Co., Wyoming Park Driveway, Baltimore, Md.; $4,915, Gorham Manufacturing Co., 16 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; $4,915, International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.; $2,675, Reed & Barton Corp., Taunton, Mass.; $3,475, Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass.; $3,475, R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn.

E. (2) $5,234.98; (5) $915.40; (6) $347.75; (8) $255.19; (9) $6,753.32.

A. William Simon, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Until disposition of S. 1008.

C. (2) O'Mahoney freight absorption and delivered pricing bill, S. 1008.

C. (3) None; but others have at their expense, and not at my request, printed speeches and articles I have written.

D. (13) No.

E. (9) $2,633.98; (16) January 4, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare, $57.97; January 13, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroal fare, $43.88; January 14, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $60.35; January 16, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $78.52; January 18, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $113.93; January 18, the Mayflower, railroad fare, $45.73; January 27, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare, $87.18; January 28, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $85; January 28, Berger & Wagoner, photostats, $2.70; January 28, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc, $314.04; January 30, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., long-distance phone calls, $20.38; January 31, Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, stamps, $1.70; February 2, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $25; February 2, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $37.24; February 3, Western Union, telegrams, $2.25; February 9, the Waldorf-Astoria, room, telephone, food, etc., $17.97; February 9, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $39.53; February 9, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare, $55.44; February 17, Pennsylvania Railroad, railroad fare, $107.25; February 24, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $63.75; February 24, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, railroad fare, $55.44; February 27, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $85.85; February 28, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., long-distance phone calls, $73.41; February 28, Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams, stamps, $9.90; March 3, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $39.50; March 3, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $101.79; March 6, Western Union, telegrams, $3.50; March 9, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $92.66; March 16, TWA, Inc., plane fare, $84.64; March 30, Illinois Bell Telephone Co., long-distance phone calls, $42.40; March 30, Western Union, telegrams, $31.92; March 30, the Mayflower, room, telephone, food, etc., $525.26; March 31, E. P. Secker, Inc., photostats, $4.90; March 31, William Simon, reimbursement for miscellaneous expenses while traveling, $223; total, $2,633.98. Registrant is a lawyer. No part of the normal office overhead of his law firm is included in the above. Have been reimbursed for $1,313.55 of the above and will be reimbursed for remainder by employer.

A. Leon Singer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Partner of Blumberg, Aberman, Singer & Rosenbaum, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; who are general counsel to Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc.

C. (1) Upon enactment of cigar excise tax bill.

C. (2) Ribicoff bill, H. R. 4665.

C. (3) Our office as general counsel prepared and filed a statement with the Ways and Means Committee indicating the need for revision of the excise tax on cigars.

D. (5) $3,700; my firm received $3,700 during previous calendar quarter from this association on account of annual retainer of $15,000, no part of which was expended for any of the purposes specified in the Lobbying Act; (7) $3,700.

A. Six Agency Committee,[5] 315 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; a committee composed of representatives of public agencies of the State of California having water and power rights in the Colorado River.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting California's rights in the Colorado River and legislation relating to reclamation and water resources policies, including Senate Joint Resolution 4, and House Joint Resolution 3, and counterparts (Colorado River litigation resolutions); S. 75 and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935 (central Arizona project); H. R. 1770 and H. R. 7351 (reclamation project act amendments); H. R. 7786 (consolidated general appropriation bill); and H. R. 5472 (rivers and harbors and flood control authorizations).

D. (1) $9,800; (7) $9,800; (13) yes; (14) $4,600, Metropolitan Water District, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles; $2,000, Imperial Irrigation District; $3,000, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; $9,600, total.

E. (2) $9,285; (8) $314.32; (9) $9,599.32; (16) $2,875, January 9, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem; $60.20, January 9, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses; $2,300, February 3, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem; $7.88, February 3, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses; $4,110, March 3, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., retainer and per diem; $246.24, March 3, Northcutt Ely, Tower Building, Washington, D. C., reimbursement of expenses; $9,599.32, total.

A. Stephen Slipher, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant vice president.

[5] Filed with the Clerk only.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Nation-wide trade association with membership of 3,700 savings and loan associations and cooperative banks.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Interested in legislation affecting savings and loan associations, housing, home financing, thrift, and financial institutions; during the present quarter registrant has been interested in: H. R. 6743, a bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes; H. R. 7402, Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 6742, a bill to amend the National Housing Act and for other purposes; H. R. 7005, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; H. R. 6618, a bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate incomes; S. 2006, a bill to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 with respect to savings and loan associations; S. 2246, Housing Act of 1940; S. 2987, a bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and title IV of the National Housing Act and for other purposes; S. 2408, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; S. 2822, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

C. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 218; (b) 5,500 published; (c) January 17, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.

C. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 219; (b) 5,500 published; (c) January 26, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.

C. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 220; (b) 5,500 published; (c) February 17, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.

C. (3) (a) Assisted in preparation of Confidential Bulletin M No. 221; (b) 5,500 published; (c) March 24, 1950; (d) Millar Publishing Co.

D. (5) $800; (7) $800.

E. (7) $35.76; (9) $35.76; (15) $35.76.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.; adviser to legislative department, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanton, Ill.; voluntary nonprofit organization specializing in education on effects of alcohol and other narcotics, in promotion of international relations for peace, and the protection of women and children and the home.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) To readjust postal rates, H. R. 2945 and S. 1103; Displaced Persons Act of 1948, H. R. 4567; ratify Genocide Convention (Executive Office, 81st Cong., 1st sess.); to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes, H. R. 2428 and S. 1847; proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, House Joint Resolution 151; to extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 for 3 years, H. R. 6826, S. 2861.

C. (3) No complete publication. A Washington letter in our organization publication, published monthly throughout the year each year. Publisher: National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Printer: Shoreline Press, Evanston, Ill.

D. (1) $3,464.42; (4) $56.53; (5) $394.81; (7) $3,915.76; (13) no.

E. (2) $350; (3) $500; (4) $71.52; (5) $210; (6) $26.37; (7) $394.81; (8) $108.63; (9) $1,661.33; (15) $1,661.33; (16) $26.37, January 31, 1950, February 26, March 26, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone and calls; $42.28, January 23, February 18, 20; March 13, 18, 24, post office, stamps, postage, and cards; $14, January 14, 1950,

E. Morrison Paper Co., mimeograph paper; $10, January 10, 1950, Penn Flower Shop, wreath for Senator Sheppard; $28.35, January 30, March 27 and 28, Gist & Chairs, stencils, ink, and addressing labels.

A. Allen L. Smith, post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La.; public relations.

B. Louisiana Tax Equality Association, Inc., post office box 1526, Baton Rouge, La.

C. (1) No termination date set.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation with reference to tax legislation and that affecting business in particular; (a) the Mason bill, H. R. 5064.

D. (3) $6.50; (7) $6.50; (13) no.

E. (5) $3; (6) $8.15; (7) $51.14; (8) $15; (9) $77.29; (15) $77.29.

A. Anthony W. Smith, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinite continuation.

C. (2) Forestry; regional development; resource conservation; rivers, harbors, flood control; Columbia Valley Authority; Missouri Valley Authority; appropriation bills in respect to above subjects.

C. (3) None individually. Publications issued by CIO are listed in CIO report.

D. (5) $75; (7) $75.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Am employed on annual basis.

C. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar.

D. (5) $3,750. (7) $3,750. (13) yes.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., 400 Continental Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president trade association.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Continental Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) I do not believe that my activities are such as to require registration. I am filing this as a matter of record only.

C. (2) During the past quarter I did not have occasion to engage in any activities which I believe could be construed as lobbying. Serving full time as executive vice president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, my activities are those of a trade association executive and any contacts with Members of Congress are purely incidental to my many other activities in connection with trade association work.

C. (3) In our association's bulletins and weekly news letters to members, we occasionally report on any legislation in general affecting the interests of wholesale grocers.

D. (13) No.

A. Hilda W. Smith, 1508 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 1508 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue until enactment of the legislation.

C. (2) Labor extension service bills, S. 110, H. R. 1380.

C. (3) No recent publications. Occasional articles through Labor Press Associates. Occasional newspaper articles.

D. (6) $2,726.66; (7) $2,726.66; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,293.24; (4) $20.27; (5) $440.69; (6) $166.28; (8) $298.32; (9) $2,218.80.

A. Howard J. Smith, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; executive secretary.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 510 Goodrich Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

C. (1) Legislative interest will continue to end of Eighty-first Congress and possibly for an indefinite period thereafter.

C. (2) S. 75, Bridge Canyon Act, and H. R. 934 and H. R. 935, Bridge Canyon Act (known more frequently as central Arizona project bills).

C. (3) The Case for Water in Central Arizona; Work for Water; California's Stake in Arizona's Share of Colorado River; What the Central Arizona Project Means to You; Truth.

D. (2) $40,855.61; (4) $1; (6) $379.29; (7) $41,235.90; (13) Yes; (14) $500, January 12, Arizona Fertilizers, Inc., 734 East Southern Pacific Drive, Phoenix, Ariz.; $2,730, January 12, Electrical District No. 2, Pinal County, Casa Grande, Ariz.; $500, January 12, J. A. Roberts, Casa Grande, Ariz.; $1,500, February 15, Roosevelt Irrigation District, Buckeye, Ariz.; $5,000, February 16, San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, Coolidge, Ariz.; $1,250, February 20, Phoenix Clearing House Association, care Earl F. Barrows, First National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.; $500, February 20, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, 30 West Adams Street, Phoenix, Ariz.; $1,000, March 3, Phoenix Retail Trade Bureau, 1017 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.; $5,000, March 8, Vegetable Growers Association, 504 Security Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; $500, March 8, Westward Ho Hotel, 618 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.; $12,000, March 13, Salt River Valley Water Users Association, 145 West Van Buren Street, Phoenix, Ariz.; $400, January 17, $400, February 15, $400, March 13, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, care Board of Supervisors, Court House, Phoenix, Ariz.; $250, January 24, $250, March 2, O. S. Stapley Co., 723 Grand Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.; total, $32,180.

E. (1) $60; (2) $15,274.80; (3) $250; (4) $3,524.01; (5) $1,506.81; (6) $754.67; (7) $4,741.15; (8) $139.32; (9) $26,250.76; (15) all.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, special representative, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 425 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting directly or indirectly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., including the following bills being considered this session: Railroad communications and operating rules bills, S. 238, H. R. 378; Federal barge line bills, S. 211, H. R. 4978; Railway Labor Act bills, S. 3295, H. R. 7789; mail pay bills, S. 1596, H. R. 4271; freight-absorption bill, S. 1008; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 50.

D. (5) $1,785; (7) $1,785; (13) no.

E. (16) During the first quarter of 1950 I expended $311.60 for meals, taxicabs, and incidentals which might be construed to be for purposes covered by the act. I was reimbursed for this amount, as well as other expenses involving activities not in any way related to legislative matters.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is the president of the National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. Mr. Purcell L. Smith, president of the National Association of Electric Companies, is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item D of the form is the total salary registrant receives as president of the association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Companies is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees, and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements, and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish—and aid in furnishing—technical information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is president of the National Association of Electric Companies. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto: H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes. Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237). For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Companies see the document entitled, "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire, 1948," filed with the Secretary of the

Senate and the Clerk of the House by the National Association of Electric Companies. A similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions will be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate by the association when it is completed.

D. (5) $16,250.01; (7) $16,250.01; (13) no.

E. (6) $10; (7) $674.47; (8) $89.98; (9) $774.45; (15) $774.45; (16) $36.79, February 6, Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York City, lodging and food; $18, January 3, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., subscription to Accountants Weekly for office use; $15.41, March 17, Eastern Airlines, New York City, transportation, New York to Washington, D. C.; $73.83, March 17, Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York City, lodging and food; $25, March 1, Moffett Studios, Inc., 30 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 12 photos for business purposes; $22, February 28, Controllers' Institute of America, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner; $312.37, January, February, March, various restaurants and hotels in Washington, D. C., dinners for staff personnel and member company executives; total, $503.40.

A. Ray E. Smith, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Medical Association, 1021 Hume Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; State headquarters of the Indiana State Medical Association; advancement of the science and practice of medicine in the State of Indiana.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills pending before Congress which would create national health insurance.

D. (4) $124.44; (7) $124.44; (12) $56.55; (13) No.

E. (1) $42.14; (2) $2,165; (4) $752.54; (5) $38.70; (6) $121; (7) $1,611.78; (8) $726.49; (9) $5,457.65; (14) $124.44; (15) all; (16) $33.60, January 5, Allen & Lounsbury, Inc., Indianapolis, mimeograph supplies; $74.04, January 5, February 6, March 2, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, meeting expenses; $195.86, January 5, February 6, March 2, Indianapolis Goodwill Industries, Inc., Indianapolis, postage ($50.69), clerical assistance ($141.25), shipping charges ($3.92); $153.96, January 5, the Devin-Adair Co., 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., printing; $22.22, January 5, 10, February 6, March 14, Blue Cross Hospital Service, Indianapolis, printing; $455.49, January 14, 31, February 15, 28, March 15, 31, Alyce Easter, Indianapolis, salary; $1,478.25, January 14, 31, February 15, 28, March 15, 31, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, salary; $315.20, January 10, February 3, 23, March 1, 14, James A. Waggener, Indianapolis, traveling expenses; $50, January 13, Mrs. Roger Ware, Huntington, Ind., meeting expense; $119.44, January 24, February 23, March 20, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Indianapolis, tolls; $21.90, January 24, Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., typewriter service contract; $25, January 24, Reader's Digest Association, Pleasantville, N. Y., printed matter; $85.83, January 24, February 20, March 2, Wray E. Fleming, Indianapolis, traveling expenses and speaking fees; $253.45, January 24, March 21, postmaster, Indianapolis, Ind., postage; $231.28; January 31, February 28, March 31, Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, withholding tax; $76.50, January 10, February 10, Larry Richardson, Indianapolis, traveling expenses and speaking fees ($50), recording ($26.50); $5.41, January 10, Radio Transfer, Inc., Indianapolis, shipping charges; $9.05, January 23, Rheitone, Inc., Indianapolis, printing; $83.39, January 23, February 6, March 2, Western Newspaper Union, Indianapolis, printing ($80), shipping charges ($3.39); $1,000, February 9, National Economic Council, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., speaker's fees; $2.94, January 31, Joseph Earl Palmer, Indianapolis, traveling expenses; $80, February 3, Wells & Co., Indianapolis, liability insurance; $85, February 20, Russell Richardson, Lebanon, Ind., traveling expenses and speaking fees; $32.50, February 20, Charles Brownson, Indianapolis, traveling expenses and speaking fees; $40.31, February 23, Earl W. Mericle, M. D., Indianapolis, traveling expenses; $1.56, February 6, Western Union Telegraph Co., Indianapolis, telegrams; $24.28, February 6, March 2, Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, printing; $5.10, February 6, Stationers, Inc., Indianapolis, office supplies; $1.66, February 6, Railway Express Agency, Inc., Indianapolis, shipping charges; $102.70, March 16, the Bob Ball Co., Indianapolis, mimeograph paper; $417.50, March 24, Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis, meeting expense; $2.94, March 14, Keeling & Co., Indianapolis, advertising services; $13.44, March 15, the Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, advertising; $12.32, March 15, Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc., Indianapolis, advertising; $13.44, March 15, the Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis, advertising; $56.55, January 24, Indianapolis Medical Society, Indianapolis, repayment of balance of unspent contribution of 1949; $5,582.02, less receipts, $124.44; total, $5,457.65.

A. Robert E. Smith, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; chairman of below-named employer.

B. National Conference of Railroad Investors, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; nonprofit, non-stock-membership organization of railroad stockholders.

C. (1) Legislative interest terminated with enactment of Public Law 478, Eightieth Congress, second session, 1948, entitled "An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act."

A. Robert E. Smith, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; chairman of below-named employer.

B. Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.; nonprofit, non-stock-membership organization of life insurance policyholders.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) (a) General education concerning the effect of inflation on the purchasing power of the proceeds of life insurance, as it relates to Federal policies or measures which are deemed to be inflationary in character; (b) omnibus appropriations bill.

C. (3) (a) Sample attached hereto [3]; (b) $300,000; (c) February 13, 1950, through March 31, 1950; (d) Process Printing Co., New York, N. Y.

D. (5) $1,757.50; (7) $1,757.50; (13) yes; (14) $250, January 30, Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, 116 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., salary, January; $250, February 28, same, salary, February; $250, March 31, same, salary, March; $1,007.50, March 9, same, travel expense advance; total, $1,757.50.

E. (7) $171.55; (9) $171.55; (12) $335; (15) $171.55.

A. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., general counsel, the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

B. The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, 763 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; life insurance, annuities, group health and accident insurance.

C. (1) During my official connection as general counsel of the company.

C. (2) General interest in all legislation affecting the business of the company; (b) District of Columbia group life bill, H. R. 4394.

C. (3) No publication issued.

D. (13) No.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, secretary, Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the clerk's office.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry. Specifically: The National Housing Act; the United States Housing Act; rent-control sections of the OPA Act of 1942 as amended; tax legislation including treatment for income-tax purposes of income from the sale of owner-occupied homes and depreciation allowances on owner-occupied homes; social security and unemployment compensation tax as it affects commissioned real-estate salesmen.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (6) $14.11; (7) $1,085.42; (8) $135.40; (9) $1,234.93; (15) $1,234.93; (16) $10, December 20, 1949, Madison Gift Shop, 901 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., Christmas cards; $31.30, January 8, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., dinner conference; $20.11, January 10, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., dinner conference; $20.87, January 12, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $10.53, January 13, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $37, January 13, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., dues, January and February; $13, January 13, 1950, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., quarterly dues; $24.50, February 6, 1950, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., luncheon conference; $10.40, February 17, 1950, Hammel's Restaurant, 416 Tenth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., dinner conference; $18.50, February 23, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., monthly dues, March; $13, February 28, 1950, Rand MacNally, Inc., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., two maps of United States; $21.75, March 8, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., dinner conference; $22.45, March 22, 1950, Flagship Restaurant, Municipal Wharves, Washington, D. C., dinner conference; $20.50, March 24, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., dinner conference; $18.50, March 8, 1950, Congressional Country Club, Bradbury Hills, Md., monthly dues, April.

A. J. D. Snyder, Room 1036, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Legislative Committee, Room 1236, La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting railroads.

D. (13) No.

E. (2) $200; (6) $2.87; (7) $154.80; (9) $357.67; (15) $357.67; (16) $69.44, January 23–25, Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C.; $24.62, January 22–26, the Pullman Co., Chicago to Washington, D. C.

A. Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Duryee, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation to establish a national air policy.

D. (13) no.

A. Spencer & Louisell, a law firm, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW. (formerly 1712 H Street NW.), Washington, D. C.

B. Peter Kristian Kristensen, 1025 Newport Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; this firm was employed as counsel for Peter Kristian Kristensen in litigation in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Mr. Kristensen's case was decided by the said court of appeals December 19, 1949. This case is now before the United States Supreme Court on petition for a writ of certiorari. From time to time this firm has received from Mr. Kristensen legal fees and reimbursements for expenses incurred in such litigation and has paid various court costs and printing charges in connection with such litigation. These receipts and disbursements have nothing to do with

the Lobbying Act. This firm is also employed by Mr. Kristensen to support H. R. 3410, Eighty-first Congress, first session, a bill for the relief of Peter Kristian Kristensen. No expenses have been incurred in connection with such bill and no legal fee has been received in connection therewith.

C. (1) Do not know.

C. (2) H. R. 3410, Eighty-first Congress, first session, a bill for the relief of Peter Kristian Kristensen. This firm is his counsel in litigation.

D. (13) No.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. This report is made by me in my capacity as executive vice president of Lake Carriers' Association. My duties are general and varied, and I do not consider that I am engaged for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. This report is made without prejudice to that position.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, which is a voluntary association of owners and operators of vessels engaged in transportation of commodities between ports on the Great Lakes.

C. (1) As executive vice president of Lake Carriers' Association, I am elected for a term of 1 year, usually commencing about April 1.

C. (2) During this quarter I have not given attention to any legislation relating to Great Lakes shipping.

D. (13) No. I do not consider that any of my salary as executive vice president of Lake Carriers' Association is paid me for the purpose of influencing legislation.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; better laws for maternal and child health and welfare.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting maternal and child health and welfare. In the second session of the Eighty-first Congress we are supporting (a) National Child Research Act, S. 904, H. R. 4465; (b) Local Public Health Units Act of 1949, S. 522, H. R. 5865; (c) Emergency Professional Health Training Act of 1949, S. 1453, H. R. 5940.

C. (3) (a) A folder entitled "U. S. 1900–1950, Better Pigs, Cows, Corn, Steel, Cars—But What About Children," giving a short history of all the White House conferences on children and containing three fact sheets giving information on the three bills mentioned above; (b) 18,000; (c) February 1950; (d) Mail & Express Printing Co., Inc., 160 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (2) $227; (7) $237; (13) no.

E. (2) $450; (4) $1,050.92; (5) $89.41; (6) $24.25; (7) $85.34; (9) $1,699.92; (16) $180, January 23, February 17, Eleanor W. Roland, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, stenographer; $270, February 20, March 31, Johanna Malwitz, 121-03 Sutter Avenue South, Ozone Park, N. Y., stenographer; $85.34, January 29, March 1, Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, travel; chairman, board of directors, spokesmen for children; $22.91, March 30, Western Union, New York, telegrams; $15.30, January 31, February 28, March 31, Plaza Typewriter Exchange, New York, typewriter; $243.90, January 31, February 28, March 31, postage and express, mailing folders, letters; $58.14, February 24, Peter George Art Service, 5 Prince Street, New York, cover for folder; $10.98, February 24, Plaza Photo Print, Inc., 18 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, photooffset; $43; February 28, Elton T. Cowan, 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York, letterheads; $610, March 7, Mail & Express Printing Co., 160 Varick Street, New York, $10,000 folders; $15.90, March 7, D. H. Ahrend, 323 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, letters processed; $17.10, March 28, Elton T. Cowan, 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York, envelopes; $115, March 28, Mail & Express Printing Co., 160 Varick Street, New York, folders and fact sheets.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West One Hundred and Fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) H. R. 4282, 7063, 6667, S. 3134, 1379, and interested in features of many House bills pertaining to railroad retirement which carry appropriate features to benefit railroad employees.

C. (3) Rail Pension News, 75,000 printed by Drovers Journal Press, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., date of publication, January–February 1950.

E. (1) $195; (2) $1,200; (4) $1,400; (6) $3; (7) $373.88; (9) $3,171.88; (14) Full; (15) All.

A. Howard M. Starling, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 837 Washington Building, Washington 5, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies. Specific legislative interests: H. R. 6000, amending the Social Security Act and S. 2408 amending the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; numerous House and Senate bills dealing with the subject of bonding of Federal employees.

C. (3) Registrant has issued no publications in connection with legislative interests.

D. (5) $150. Registrant does not receive funds earmarked for purposes set forth in this act. Registrant has estimated, however, that $150 received by registrant during the first quarter of 1950 might come within scope of act as registrant understands act has been interpreted by the Department of Justice.

E. (7) $24.50; (15) $24.50.

A. State Tax Association, box 2559, Houston, Tex.

C. (1) The general purpose of the State Tax Association is to bring about constructive cooperation between community-property and common-law States for the development of a plan of tax equalization which will afford an equitable basis for income, estate, and gift taxation in the Federal tax structure. To support complete retroactive repeal of the 1942 estate and gift tax amendments as they apply to the community-property States in an inequitable manner. To support the complete elimination of Federal estate taxes and restore estate taxation to the several States. We have supported and will continue to support the American Bar Association's recommendation for tax equalization.

C. (2) No specific legislation at this time is supported or opposed, other than the general purpose to retain unimpaired the tax equalization principles of the 1948 Revenue Act and wherever possible to accomplish complete tax equality between community-property and common-law States.

D. (2) $5,699.50; (7) $5,699.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $16,863.12; (4) $140.89; (5) $264.18; (6) $6.44; (7) $613; (8) $258.76; (9) $18,166.39; (16) $5,500, January 12, C. J. Crampton, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex., fee for services rendered, 1949, $8,000, January 12, J. Paul Jackson, Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex., fee for services rendered, 1949; $2,500, January 12, Fritz Lanham, Washington, D. C., fee for services rendered, 1949; $661.50, March 30, Gordon H. Turrentine, secretary, box 2559, Houston, Tex., salary; $147.75, March 30, La Rue St. Clair, 700 Insurance Building, San Antonio, Tex., secretarial services; $73.87, March 30, Georgia I. Eicher, box 2559, Houston, Tex., secretarial services; $225, March 30, collector of internal revenue, Austin, Tex., withholding tax; $33.76, March 30, collector of internal revenue, Austin, Tex., social-security tax, $90.18, January 11, postmaster, Houston, Tex., postage stamps; $10, January 31, Roberts & Rhea, Fort Worth, Tex., bond; $140.89, February 27, March 3, Commercial Letter Service, 1305 Capitol, Houston, Tex., duplicating letters of solicitation to membership; $64.50, February 27, Richard Helig, box 2559, Houston, Tex., printing of stationery; $99.50, March 30, R. R. Parker, box 2559, Houston, Tex., preparation of addressograph plates; $273.95, January 12, J. Paul Jackson, Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex., trip to Chicago, trip to Washington and return; $16.13, March 30, Gordon H. Turrentine, box 2559, Houston, Tex., trip to San Antonio and return; $329.26, March 30, C. J. Crampton, round trip from San Antonio, Tex., to Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.; total, $18,166.39.

A. Charles I. Stengle, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; AFL Government Employee Union.

C. (1) Permanently.

C. (2) All bills of interest to Federal Government employees and District of Columbia government employees.

D. (5) $1,384.56; (7) $1,384.56.

E. (7) $31.20; (9) $31.20; (15) $31.20.

A. H. D. Stevenson, acting for the National Association of Stevedores, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.; a trade association, the object of which is to specifically further the stevedoring interests in the United States.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Public Law 177 and other bills of interest to the stevedoring industry.

D. (1) $37,225; (7) $37,225; (13) yes; (14) $2,000, Associated Operating Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $750, R. C. Herd & Co., Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.; $625, Moller Steamship Co., 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, T. Smith & Son, Inc., 427 Baltic Building, New Orleans, La.; $3,000, Cunard White Star Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,750, Norton Lilly Management Corp., 26 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.; $250, S. C. Loveland Co., Inc., 151 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1,500, Lloyd Brasilerio, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, The East Asiatic Co., Inc., 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Lamport & Holt Line, Ltd., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; $1,750, Black Diamond Steamship Corp., 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $625, Ellerman's Wilson Line, 24 State Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,250, Transportadora Grancolombiana, 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Holland America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, McCabe, Hamilton & Renny, Ltd., 224 Mokauea St., Honolulu, T. H.; $750, Strachan Shipping Co., Savannah, Ga.; $625, Wessel, Duval & Co., Inc., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,250, States Marine Corp., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $3,000, American Export Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Norwegian American Line, 24 State Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Weyerhauser Steamship Co., box 639, Newark, N. J.; $3,000, Funch, Edye & Co., Inc., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Kerr Steamship Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; $1,500, Boyd, Weir & Sewell, Inc., 24 State Street, New York, N. Y.; $100, Transoceanic Terminal Co., Inc., 63 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Thor Eckert Co., Inc., 19 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,500, Isbrandtsen Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; total, $37,225.

E. (2) $42,694.54; (9) $42,694.54; (16) $9,000, February 9, Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., for account of National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington,

D. C., payment of fees and disbursements; $11,420.36, March 23, Burns, Currie, Walker & Rich, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., for account of National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., payment of fees and disbursements; $22,274.18, March 23, National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., payment of fees and disbursements; total, $42,694.54.

A. Charles T. Stewart, director of public relations, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects. Complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication is not available. Mailing list for these news releases is attached. Mimeographing was done in our Washington office. Release No. 1, January 6, Gerholz to be installed as NAREB president; release No. 2, January 9, Continued Rent Ceilings Will Serve As Excuse for More Public Housing; release No. 4, January 12, Rebuilding Cities Primarily Local Problem, Seltzer Tells Real Estate Board Heads; release No. 5, January 11, Maenner Predicts Continued Local Rejections of Public Housing Program; release No. 6, January 11, Realtors To Launch Frontal Attack on Slums, Gerholz Announces at Installation; release No. 7, January 11, Excerpts from speech of Representative RALPH W. GWINN, (Republican, New York) at the luncheon of real-estate board presidents of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, January 11, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.; release No. 8, January 13, Middle-Income Housing Bill Undermines GI Home Loans; release No. 10, January 23, Gerholz Discloses How Expediter Twists Official Figures; release No. 12, February 7, New Homes Costing $8,000 and Less Being Produced in 90 Percent of Cities; release No. 13, February 16, NAREB Corrects Testimony on Housing Bill; release No. 16, March 21, Home Construction To Equal 1949 Record in 83 Percent of Cities, Survey Shows; release No. 17, March 21, NAREB Urges Congress Not To Give Away Its Billion-Dollar Investment in War Housing; release No. 18, March 25, Fight on Government Lending Is Not Opposition to Cooperative Housing; February 16, fillers. Above releases were sent to the entire attached mailing list [3] with the exception of the last three pages.

Following articles were sent to newspapers listed on the last three pages of attached mailing list: [3] National Notes No. 1, February 4–6, Are Men Necessary?; National Notes No. 2, February 11–13, Farm Zoning; National Notes No. 3, February 18–20, Call for Lobbyists; National Notes No. 4, March 4–6, Here Is a Plank; National Notes No. 5, March 14, Good World; National Notes No. 6, March 18–20, Your Neighbor's House. Miscellaneous releases: January 5, American Business Must Fight Demagogues Spending Nation Into Socialism, Gerholz Says (sent to all daily newspapers in the State of Louisiana); January 5, New Year for Real Estate Ripe for New Incentives to Home Ownership, Nelson Tells Realtors (sent to all daily newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania); January 19, Small-Business Men Can't Escape Political Fight, Gerholz Tells Realtors (Ohio newspapers only); January 29, Poltical Security Realized Only by Politicians, Gerholz Says (Pennsylvania newspapers only).

D. (5) $3,757.25. (50 percent of time for which salary is included is devoted to legislative activities); (7) $3,757.25; (13) no.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

E. (6) $2.55; (7) $731.70; (8) $23; (9) $757.25; (15) $757.25; (16) $12, January 3, National Press Club, Washington, D. C., dues; $10, March 1, National Association of Real Estate Editors, care of Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, dues; total, $22. These are the only expenditures exceeding $10, with the exception of those to railroads, airlines, and hotels, for travel, food, and lodging.

A. Kenneth E. Stockton, 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; executive.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; a holding company owning the Commercial Cable Co., All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., which are international telegraph carriers.

C. (1) Six to 9 months.

C. (2) I am interested in legislation which would permit the merger of international telegraph companies; no legislation is now pending although a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate has an investigation on the subject under way; also, the President has appointed a Communications Policy Board to study and recommend on the same subject.

D. I have been associated with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in various capacities for many years and for the last several years have been president of its subsidiary, American Cable & Radio Corp. This company is interested in the proposal of legislation which would permit the merger of international telegraph companies. For the past year my company has supported the idea of the passage of such legislation which has necessitated conferences and meetings with various Government and legislative representatives in Washington, and during this time I have made a number of trips to Washington for conferences with Government officials and representatives; however, this is an incidental function under my duties as president of this corporation and I receive no additional remuneration above my regular salary, except travel, hotel and incidental expenses on trips to and from Washington; these expenses have not and are not anticipated to exceed on the average over $100 per month; my regular salary is $45,000 per annum, no part of which is for the purpose of influencing legislation; this statement is intended to supply the information requested in D (5), D (7), D (8), D (9) and in E (6), E (7), E (9), E (11) and E (15); these activities did not seem to come within the purview of the Lobbying Act; however, I have made no objection to filing under the same and will furnish any further information if desired.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; assistant director of public relations, National Association of Real Estate Boards; trade association.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the real-estate industry.

C. (3) Attached is a list of news releases issued during the quarter which bear on legislative subjects; complete information as to the extent to which these were published or the dates of publication is not available; mailing list for these news releases is attached; mimeographing was done in our Washington office. Release No. 1, January 6, Gerholz To Be Installed as NAREB President; release No. 2, January 9, Continued Rent Ceilings Will Serve as Excuse for More Public Housing; release No. 4, January 12, Rebuilding Cities Primarily Local Problem, Seltzer Tells Real Estate Board Heads; release No. 5, January 11, Maenner Predicts Continued Local Rejections of Public Housing Program; release No. 6, January 11, Realtors To Launch Frontal Attack on Slums, Gerholz Announces at Installation; release No. 7, January 11, excerpts from speech of Representative RALPH W. GWINN, Republican, New York, at the luncheon of real estate board presidents of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, January 11, 1950, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.; release No. 8, January 13, Middle Income Housing Bill Undermines GI Home Loans; release No. 10, January 23, Gerholz Discloses How Expediter Twists Official Figures; release No. 12, February 7, New Homes Costing $8,000 and Less Being Produced in 90 Percent of Cities; release No. 13, February 16, NAREB Corrects Testimony on Housing Bill; release No. 16, March 21, Home Construction To Equal 1949 Record in 83 Percent of Cities, Survey Shows; release No. 17, March 21, NAREB Urges Congress Not To Give Away Its Billion-Dollar Investment in War Housing; release No. 18, March 25, Fight on Government Lending Is Not Opposition to Cooperative Housing; February 16, fillers; above releases were sent to the entire attached mailing list [3] with the exception of the last three pages; following articles were sent to newspapers listed on the last three pages of attached mailing list: [3] National notes No. 1, February 4–6, Are Men Necessary?; national notes No. 2, February 11–13, Farm Zoning; national notes No. 3, February 18–20, Call for Lobbyists; national notes No. 4, March 4–6, Here Is a Plank; national notes No. 5, March 14, Good World; national notes No. 6, March 18–20, Your Neighbor's House; miscellaneous releases, January 5, American Business Must Fight Demagogues Spending Nation Into Socialism, Gerholz Says (sent to all daily newspapers in the State of Louisiana); January 5, New Year for Real Estate Ripe for New Incentives to Home Ownership, Nelson Tells Realtors (sent to all daily newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania); January 19, Small-Business Men Can't Escape Political Fight, Gerholz Tells Realtors (Ohio newspapers only); January 29, Political Security Realized Only by Politicians, Gerholz Says (Pennsylvania newspapers only).

D. (5) $2,102.40; (7) $2,102.40; (13) no.

E. (7) $46.15; (8) $31.25; (9) $77.40; (15) $77.40; (16) $10, February 23, National Association of Real Estate Editors, care of Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, dues; $12, January 3, National Press Club, Press Building, Washington, D. C., dues; $22, total.

A. Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, legislative chairman, National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Women's Trade Union League of America, 317 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Through present session of Congress.

C. (2) Social welfare and international relations legislation: specific bills: For labor extension service, S. 110, H. R. 1380; against equal-rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25; for women's status bill, S. 1430; support of appropriations for the United States Women's Bureau; for extension of social security, H. R. 6000; for home rule for the District of Columbia, S. 1527; for FEPC, H. R. 4453; for DP legislation, H. R. 4567; for Federal aid to education, S. 246 and H. R. 5939; against Mundt-Nixon bill, H. R. 7595, S. 2311.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued by me; I contribute occasional articles on legislation to the monthly publication of the National Women's Trade Union League, Life and Labor Bulletin.

D. (6) $346.20; (8) $346.20; (13) no.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 1740 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney for Waterman Steamship Corp.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.; steamship operators.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (1) I am engaged permanently by Waterman Steamship Corp. and subsidiaries as attorney in its legal division; such employment requires only a portion of my time in legislative activities.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the American Merchant Marine and transportation generally; specifically Merchant Marine Act of 1936, H. R. 5346, S. 2786; Civil Aeronautics Act, appropriation bills, Army civil functions, and any other matters affecting the American merchant marine.

D. (5) $1,000; (7) $1,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $76.69; (9) $76.69; (15) $76.69.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped citizens, concerned with development of ameliorative national and local programs of benefit to physically handicapped people.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) S. 1066 and H. R. 3095 and identical House bills, to establish a Federal Commission (Agency) on Services for the Physically handicapped.

C. (3) S. 458 and H. R. 3937, survey (census) of handicapped; S. 1538 and H. R. 1729 and identical House bills, to establish the National Cerebral Palsy Act; S. 659 and H. R. 3893, National Epilepsy Act; S. 2761 and H. R. 5234, National Leprosy Act; Senate Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Concurrent Resolution 143, to repeal ICC rule prohibiting amputees from driving trucks or busses in interstate commerce; the foregoing are all our own bills; we have given publicity to them by bulletins, correspondence, etc., as that part of the work of this federation on national level.

C. (3) Bulletins are issued from time to time by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped containing status of pending legislation. No specific date set for publication; quantity printed varies.

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (13) no.

E. (7) $226.10; (9) $226.10; (15) $226.10.

A. O. R. Strackbein, executive secretary, America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; lobbying.

B. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 424 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.; to gather, compile, and disseminate data relating to imports and international trade; to promote legislation that will enhance and protect employment in domestic industry by preventing unfair wage competition from abroad, and to oppose legislation that will have the opposite effect.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Tariff; ITO Charter.

D. (1) $4,230; (6) $1,618.21; (7) $5,848.21; (13) See 14; (14) $300, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 300–306 AFL Building, Washington, D. C.; $300, International Union of Operating Engineers, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; $300, Atlantic Fishermen's Union, 206 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.; $600, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 12 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $600, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 200 Rainie Building, Toleda, Ohio; $300, Window Glass Cutters' League of America, 1078 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio; $300, United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers' International Union, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $300, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.; $300, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $600, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, East Liverpool, Ohio; $150, United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, 6348 West Thirteenth Street, Berwyn, Ill.; $180, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, 1436 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; $4,230, total.

E. (2) $3,969.03; (4) $24.30; (5) $135; (6) $33; (7) $67.12; (8) $81.86; (9) $4,310.31; (15) $4,251.29.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 424 Bowen Building, 815 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; lobbying.

B. The International Allied Printing Trades Association, box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.; principally control, distribution, and use of union label.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Matters affecting the interest of the employees in the printing trades. Liquor advertising bill, S. 1847; postal-rate-increase bill, H. R. 2945, S. 1103.

D. (1) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

E. (4) $7.19; (15) $7.19.

A. Arthur D. Strong, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, 1034 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; association is chartered for the advancement of the commercial, agricultural merchantile, and manufacturing interests of the Upper Mississippi Valley through the development of an all-water transportation route via the Mississippi River to domestic and foreign markets.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, creation, fish, and wildlife, including all legislation that has to do with the development of water resources of the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries as this legislation relates to all types of public benefits. The Upper Mississippi Waterway Association employs me to oppose legislation detrimental to the above.

E. (2) $825; (7) $760.90; (9) $1,585.90; (15) $1,585.90.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., trade association.

B. American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Registrant is generally interested in all legislation and legislative proposals affecting the retail industry, including the industry's relations with the Federal Government, with its suppliers, with its employees, and with its customers. Specifically at this time: taxation, general revisions, excise-tax relief, no specific bills; Hoover Commission recommendations, general principles, Reorganization Plans Nos. 6 and 12 of 1950; postal rates, H. R. 2945, S. 1103, postal-rate increases; social security, social-security amendments (H. R. 6000), health insurance (S. 5, S. 1679), temporary disability insurance (H. R. 2893), unemployment compensation (H. R. 8059); labor, Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201–219), National Labor Relations Act (49 Stat. 449), Fair Employment Practices Act bills (S. 1728, H. R. 4453); trade practices, consumer protection, labeling, cotton-labeling bill (S. 124), fiber-labeling bill (S. 283), fur-labeling bill (H. R. 5187), flammable-fabrics bill (S. 403), Wool Labeling Act (15 U. S. C. 68 et seq.).

C. (3) See report of employer, American Retail Federation.

D. (5) $500; (7) $500; (13) yes, salary from employer.

E. (7) $17.90; (9) $17.90; (15) $17.90.

A. J. E. Sturrock, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.; secretary-treasurer and general manager, Texas Water Conservation Association.

B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.; a nonprofit corporation incorporated under laws of Texas and organized for the purpose of promoting the sound and orderly development of the land and water resources of Texas.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies; opposed to all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources; interested in H. R. 894, creating Federal valley authorities; H. R. 2733, Canadian River reclamation project, Texas; H. R. 7351, amending Reclamation Project Act of 1939; H. R. 7786, general appropriation bill, 1951.

C. (3) (a) Texas Water Conservation Association Bulletin, issued about every 6 weeks, consisting of 10 to 14 pages; (b) publish approximately 1,100 copies; (c) publish bulletin about every 6 weeks; (d) mimeographed in office of association.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800.

E. (6) $4.76; (7) $637.78; (8) $101.74; (9) $744.28; (15) $744.28; (16) $21.30, January 5–6, Southern Pacific Railroad Co., Austin, Tex., railroad and pullman fare; $41.36, January 6, Texas State Hotel, Houston, Tex., hotel room and entertainment; $39.03, January 25, Continental Air Lines, El Paso, Tex., plane fare, El Paso, Tex., to Austin. Tex.; $15.01, January 15, Hotel Paso Del Norte, El Paso, Tex., room and meals; $28.20, January 23, Hotel Scharbauer, Midland, Tex., room, telephone, and laundry service; $24.38, March 3, Braniff International Airways, Austin, Tex., plane fare Austin, Tex., to Fort Worth and return; $36.17, March 19, Braniff International Airways, Austin, Tex., plane fare, Austin, Tex., to Amarillo, Tex.; $11.91, March 20, Burlington Lines, Amarillo, Tex., railroad and pullman fare, Amarillo, Tex., to Wichita Falls, Tex.; $18.69, March 23, Pioneer Air Lines, Abilene, Tex., plane fare, Abilene, Tex., to Austin, Tex.; $31, January 15, February 15–28, March 15, Sylvester Pleasant, Austin, Tex., janitor service; $207.24, January 14, February 15, March 14, Austin Club, Austin, Tex., club dues, locker rental, and entertainment; $11, February 15, A. C. Cook, Austin, Tex., registering delegates at executive board meeting, Houston, Tex., January 6, 1950; total, $485.99.

A. Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, 914 Ring Building, Washington, D. C., a law partnership of which the partners are John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, and John E. Shea.

B. All American Airways, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; Braniff Airways, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; Capital Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; Chicago & Southern Airlines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Memphis, Tenn.; Colonial Airlines, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Delta Air Lines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., 102 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Northeast Airlines, Inc., Logan International Airport, 239 Prescott Street, East Boston, Mass.; Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; Piedmont Aviation, Inc., Smith Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Pioneer Air Lines, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; Southern Airways, Inc., Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala.

C. (1) January 1 through June 30, 1950.

C. (2) H. R. 2908, House Joint Resolution 331, S. 1077, S. 2437, Senate Joint Resolution 92. All of these bills relate to the separation of payments made by the Government to air carriers for the carriers of mail from payments made to such carriers for the other purposes specified in section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. The carriers which we represent have employed us to represent their interests in connection with separation legislation generally and to exercise our best efforts to insure that any such legislation enacted is equitable and capable of practical and efficient administration.

C. (3) (a) Mimeographed copy of letter to chairman, Senate Committee on Inter-

state and Foreign Commerce; (b) 77; (c) March 9, 1950; (d) Ex-Speed-Ite Service, Inc.

D. (5) $8,680.80; (7) $8,680.80; (13) yes; (14) $1,310.57, Braniff Airways, Inc., Love Field, Dallas, Tex.; $2,336.54, Capital Airlines, Inc., Washington National Airport, Washington, D. C.; $1,362.48, Delta Air Lines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.; $1,413.93, Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1885 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; $606.77, Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., 102 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; $709.27, Chicago & Southern Airlines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Memphis, Tenn.; total, $7,739.56.

E. (4) $11.22; (6) $25.69; (7) $9; (9) $36.91; (15) $36.91; (16) $11.22, March 9, Ex-Speed-Ite Service, Inc., 806 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., mimeographing of letter referred to in C (3) (a); $25.69, February 17, March 17; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., toll charges.

A. Sullivan, Bernard & Shea, 914 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.; a law partnership of which the partners are John L. Sullican, Lawrence J. Bernard, and John E. Shea.

B. Thomas D. Griffin, 105 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.; vice president of Local Loan Co. Mr. Griffin is chairman of an informal group of licensed personal finance companies affected by section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. (1) Indefinite until enactment or rejection by Congress of legislation mentioned in (2) below.

C. (2) Enactment of H. R. 6073 or similar legislation broadening the exception from personal-holding-company taxes applicable to personal finance companies.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. (13) No.

E. (6) $14.81; (9) $14.81; (15) $14.81; (16) $14.81, January 20, February 2, March 3, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephone toll charges relative to H. R. 6073.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, national headquarters, 1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; congressionally chartered veteran organization.

C. (1) The national legislative division of the DAV is a permanent division. This division performs only a minor part of DAV activities. The major part is our national claims service.

C. (2) The DAV is interested in all legislation affecting war veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. The largest number of bills in which we are interested are referred to Senate Finance Committee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the two Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and the two Armed Services Committees.

C. (3) Articles pertaining to pending legislation in which the DAV is interested are published in our own newspaper, the DAV Semimonthly. This newspaper is published semimonthly at our national headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is mailed to every DAV member. The membership varies and as of March 1, 1950, was 146,272; legislative articles are carried as news items for DAV members.

E. (2) $1,848.24; (7) $61.10; (8) $138; (9) $2,047.34.

A. Francis M. Sullivan, attorney at law, care of Robert E. McLaughlin, 400 Mayflower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Storekeeper-Gaugers, care of secretary-treasurer, 4543 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa., an association of Federal employees.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All legislation which might affect Federal classified employees. That, in particular, which affects the positions of storekeeper-gaugers.

D. (5) $150 per quarter.

A. Gael Sullivan, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; executive director, trade association.

B. Theater Owners of America, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; a theater owners and operators trade association.

C. (1) Appointed executive director June 1948.

C. (2) Legislation adversely affecting the motion-picture industry.

D. No contributions, loans, gifts, or any other form of compensation has been paid to or received by Gael Sullivan, executive director, TOA, except for annual salary, in connection with legislative interests and other duties.

E. (7) $2,418.13; (9) $2,418.13; (15) all.

A. A. D. Sutherland, attorney, 104 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

B. Bankers Farm Mortgage Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.; principal business is to secure payment of defaulted bonds of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee and distribute such sums when received to former bondholders and F. A. Carlton, 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Until legislative relief is obtained as the employer agreed to secure.

C. (2) S. 2166.

C. (4) Compensation is to be paid at conclusion of securing legislative relief.

D. (6) $150; (7) $150; (13) no.

E. (6) $9.70; (7) $142.83; (9) $151.83; (12) $1.83; (14) $150; (15) $1.83.

A. Walter S. J. Swanson, 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; editor of the Highway Highlights, published monthly by the National Highway Users Conference, and writer of reportorial bulletins for information of conference member groups.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 952 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. The National Highway Users Conference, Inc., is a national organization composed of associations and corporations interested in sound development of highway transportation and the safe, economic, and efficient use of motor vehicles. It was organized in 1932 and since has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as a nonstock, nonprofit corporation. Most of its member organizations are represented on its board of governors which is listed under the caption of the letter of transmittal. The entire budget of the conference is met by voluntary contributions and subscriptions from its member and affiliated organizations. It is the purpose of the conference to encourage the full development of highway transportation in the public interest. It maintains a limited staff devoted to the collation of statistical, scientific, and legislative information concerning all matters pertaining to the carrying out of this purpose. It acts as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination to its members and the public of information concerning present and proposed national, State, and local legislation, regulation, and taxation affecting highway transportation. It also serves as a forum for the discussion of policies and formulation of voluntary programs concerning highway transportation. There are local highway users conferences, informally organized in nearly all of the States of the Union. While each of these State conferences is entirely autonomous, they are affiliated in purpose with the national conference and receive administrative assistance from the field representatives of the national organization. These State conferences receive no contributions or other financial support from the National Highway Users Conference, Inc. Their major interest resides in the local and State development of highway transportation. The registrant is employed as staff correspondent and legislative reporter for the National Highway Users Conference, Inc., and as such is responsible to the board of governors, the administrative committee and the director of the conference for the reporting of highway legislation currently before Congress, the writing of bulletins and the editing of statistical and informational material that may be released to the press and the member groups. For his duties he receives a fixed annual salary of $5,500, no part of which is paid him for, nor can be allocated to, the presentation of the views of the constituent members of the conference or the conference itself, to Congress on matters of legislation pertaining to the development of highway transportation, or on any other legislative matters. The member groups of the conference have always agreed that State motor vehicle use taxes constitute the principal sources of revenue that have given America its present system of highways; that to carry forward maintenance and necessary expansion of this program motor vehicle use taxes should be reasonable and equitable in amounts and incidence; that the levying of motor vehicle use taxes should be reserved to the several States; and that it should not be practiced by the Federal Government nor any political subdivision of the States. At recent forum meetings of the board of governors and the administrative committee, it was unanimously voted by member representatives that they would petition Congress to repeal existing revenue laws which impose special emergency excise taxes upon gasoline, lubricating oil, motor vehicles, trailers, tires, tubes, automobile parts and accessories. They instructed the staff to develop essential statistical information and to coordinate and recommend action to be taken by the constituent groups of the conference. Any work done in this connection is purely incidental to the general work of the office. No money has been received or is available for this specific, or any other legislative purpose. It is not the intention of the registrant nor any member of the conference staff to make appearance before any congressional committee, nor to interview any Member of Congress for purposes of influencing such member's position. Neither the conference nor any officer or employee thereof may solicit, collect, or receive money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of the purposes stated in title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The registrant has been advised by counsel that title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is not applicable to the National Highway Users Conference, Inc., to himself as legislative reporter thereof, or to any member of the conference staff. This registration is, therefore, filed in order to inform the Congress of the organization and general functions of the National Highway Users Conference, Inc., and in a spirit of cooperation with what may have been the congressional purpose in the enactment of that law.

C. (1) Continuous, as long as there be legislation before the Congress dealing with Federal grants-in-aid to States for highways, or the repeal, modification, or extension of Federal excise taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline, lubricating oil, tires, or auto parts and accessories. Such legislative interest is primarily reportorial and is not believed to be within the meaning of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Lobbying Act.

C. (2) The current Federal-aid highway bill, and current excise-tax bills, such as H. R. 4489.

C. (3) (a) Highway Highlights, edited by the undersigned and published by the National Highway Users Conference monthly (a sample copy is attached for reference [3]);

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

(b) quantity published, 8,400, and distributed to the member groups of the National Highway Users Conference and to member groups of the State conferences; (d) Wilson-Epes Printing Co., Washington, D. C.

C. (3) (a) As disclosed in my regular report for the past quarter ended March 31, 1950, on old Form C, and at the direction of representatives of various member groups who had previously petitioned Congress for the repeal of the Federal automotive excise taxes, a study was made by the staff research section giving the history and amounts involved in such taxes. In February 1950, this was revised and reprinted, and given a limited distribution to member groups; the cost of reprinting and postage was paid by the conference out of its printing and postage funds; (b) 2,650 copies of that pamphlet were distributed; (d) Wilson-Epes Printing Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $1,750; (7) $1,750; (13) No.

E. (4) $298; (9) $298; (15) $298; (16) $287, February 9, Wilson-Epes Printing Co., Washington, D. C., printing pamphlet on Federal automotive excise taxes; $11, United States Post Office, postage; total, $298.

A. John B. Switzer, 70 North Thirteenth Street, Beech Grove, Ind.; legislative director.

B. Communications Workers of America, CIO, Indiana Division No. 1, 27 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Kerr bill, S. 1498.

D. (5) $25.90; (7) $25.90; (13) no.

E. (9) $25.90; (15) $25.90.

A. James A. Tawney, 504 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., lawyer and counsel for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; this association, now more than 50 years old, exists for the advancement and protection of the common interests of those engaged in the grain and feed business.

C. (1) Continuously.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to agriculture, commerce and trade, conservation, taxation, social security, and other subjects, from time to time, affecting the business interests of the members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. Exercise general oversight of legislative developments, occasionally analyze particular measures, obtain information with respect to others, etc. During the first quarter of 1950 particular attention was given to an amendment to H. R. 6567, Eighty-first Congress, first session, and a similar amendment to S. 2826, identical bills to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Special attention also was given in this quarter to taxation of certain tax-exempt organizations in connection with the tax revision bill now in process of development before the Committee on Ways and Means.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued by this registrant except occasional letters to Members of Congress, to members of the above association, or preparation of informative items for the association's news letters or bulletins.

I have no receipts, other than reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenditures, from which expenditures are or will be made in connection with so-called legislative interest. Because I am reimbursed for expenditures in connection with legislative interests, I have no expenditures to report. I am a salaried employee. My duties are almost entirely confined to reporting legislative or administrative developments, to analyzing legislation or administrative requirements and laws applicable to the business interests or operations of the members of the association, and otherwise assisting the association or its members in planning and carrying out normal association or trade activities.

During the first quarter of 1950 I spent not more than 30 hours or 5 working days out of 64 in activities that could reasonably be interpreted as attempting to influence legislation or lobbying or as promoting legislative interests, assuming that these terms are susceptible to reasonable interpretation. Frankly, I do not know what they mean.

My salary for the first quarter of 1950 totaled $1,325 (gross). Taxicab and telephone expenditures, that might have any conceivable bearing on efforts to influence legislation, to lobbying, or promoting legislative interests, probably would not exceed materially the sum of $5. I would not know how to allocate any particular taxicab fare or telephone conversation on the basis of these terms. Furthermore, whatever I spent in this regard was spent out of my own personal funds for which I was reimbursed by the association.

My entire salary is used for my own personal needs and household expenses. I have solicited no funds, made no loans, or had any other financial or property transactions, even remotely connected with legislative activity, the promotion of legislation or the influence of any votes on particular legislation other than what I have reported herein.

A. Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.; association business.

C. (1) Activity will continue until Congress provides for tax equality.

C. (2) (a) Mason bill; (b) H. R. 5064; (c) revision section 101, Internal Revenue Code.

D. (1) $769.50; (7) $769.50; (13) no.

E. (1) $46.11; (2) $521.25; (5) $520.28; (6) $71.20; (7) $248.07; (8) $5.02; (9) $1,411.93; (16) $71.20, January 6, February 8, March 6, March 9, Southern Bell Telephone Co., 521 West Chestnut, Louisville, Ky., telephone service; $15.03, January 6, postmaster, Federal Building, Louisville, Ky., stamps; $375, January 31, February 27, March 30, Donald F. Nemitz, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary, January, February, March; $146.25, January 31, February 27, March 30, Dorothy Gates, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., salary, January, February, March; $510, January 31, February 27, March 30, Kentucky Tax Research Association, 211 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., research service and joint office expense; $10.28, February 8, Franklin Printing Co., 416 West Main, Louisville, Ky., letterheads; $153.18, February 15, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Starks Building, Louisville, Ky., two round-trip tickets to Washington, D. C.; total, $1,360.79.

A. Tax Equality League of Utah, 915 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Hope only 1950.

C. (2) Repeal of Internal Revenue Code 101 (12); Mason bill in House; Williams amendment in Senate.

C. (3) Local merchants in small towns have arranged and paid for advertising themselves in their local papers, in the Vernal Express, the Roosevelt Standard, the Uintah Basin Record, the Wasatch Wave, the Springville Herald, the Spanish Fork Press, the Journal, the Weekly Reflex, and the Richfield Reaper.

E. (5) $150; (7) $360.58; (9) $510.58; (16) United Airlines, Salt Lake City, Utah, $260.58; E. L. Schoenhals, Salt Lake City, Utah, $250.

A. Edward D. Taylor, administrative vice president, Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, and administrative member, excise tax committee of OEMI, 1903 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (OEMI), 1903 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a nonprofit trade association devoted to the general industrial problems and interests of the office equipment manufacturers industry. More specifically, with respect to the legislative activities reported herein, the registrant submits this report in his capacity as administrative member of the excise tax committee of OEMI.

C. (1) Present legislative interests will terminate with the enactment of legislation terminating the Federal excise tax on business and store machines. Such legislation is now pending before the Congress.

C. (2) (a) Repeal of the Federal excise tax on business and store machines imposed by section 3406 (a) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; (b) H. R. 7003, H. R. 5864, H. R. 6151, H. R. 1724.

C. (3) (a) Regular information bulletin which is issued weekly by the OEMI and mailed to members. This bulletin reports information on many subjects of interest to the members of the institute; while reference is made occasionally to legislative items, this bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with legislative interests; (b) 225 copies; (c) published weekly; (d) bulletin is multigraphed by OEMI staff, not printed.

D. (5) $970; (6) $112.47; (7) $1,082.47; (13) no. The total sum of $1,082.47 reported in items (5) to (9) above are not contributions but represent out-of-pocket expenses incurred and paid by me and that portion of my monthly salary which is allocable to services performed by me on behalf of the excise tax committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute.

E. (7) $112.47; (9) $112.47; (15) $112.47; (16) $112.47 was paid to railroads, hotels, taxis, for travel, hotels, taxicabs, committee luncheons, and miscellaneous committee meeting expenses incurred on behalf of the excise tax committee and for which registrant was reimbursed by his employer.

A. Hugh W. Taylor, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive secretary of employer listed below.

B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., 620 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky. The questions contained in the reporting form suggests that neither I nor the Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., come within the meaning of the act. Neither I nor the association make any attempt to influence legislation by the expenditure of money, directly or indirectly. My lobbying activities are limited to explaining to Members of the Congress the effect of any legislation on the production and marketing of tobacco at home and abroad. Each Member, of course, exercises his own judgment whether the particular legislation should be supported or opposed. I registered as a lobbyist only for the purpose of being legally entitled to contact Members of Congress. My total salary for the quarter has been reported as well as reimbursements for expenses paid by me during the quarter. Salary is without social security and income taxes withheld by my employer.

C. (1) During my period of employment, which is on an annual basis.

C. (2) Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, H. R. 7797, S. 3304; borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, H. R. 6567; graduated tax on cigarettes, H. R. 2016.

C. (3) Statistical sheet relating to manufacture of cigarettes in the United States; statistical sheet relating to manufacture of cigars in the United States; 100 each; February 23, 1950; mimeographs; first item mimeographed in office of Congressman UNDERWOOD; second by Roy Poss, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $2,500.59; (7) $2,500.59; (13) no.

E. (7) $83.49; (8) $67.10; (9) $150.59.

A. Brig. Gen. John Thomas Taylor, retired, care the American Legion, 734 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a chartered organization of war veterans.

B. The American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. (1) On a yearly basis.

C. (2) Below is set forth a statement showing the general legislative interests of the American Legion and the work performed in connection therewith: The American Le-

gion and all veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents on all matters affecting their care, their rehabilitation, hospitalization, reeducation, and housing; all matters affecting the general welfare of our country with regard to national defense; Americanization, included in which is opposition to all subversive activities and particular attention to our immigration and naturalization laws; child welfare, not only for children of veterans but for all children; aid and assistance to veterans in agriculture development; matters dealing with our foreign policy and foreign relations; the development of sound civil-aviation programs and policies; and the development of sound and progressive programs for the employment and reemployment of veterans in civilian pursuits and in civil service; legislation which would eliminate all improper discriminations and be of benefit to the men and women who are still in our armed services; and all other matters included in the mandates and program of the American Legion as adopted and approved by the national convention of the American Legion and/or by its national executive committee which are the ruling and policy-making bodies of the American Legion. (a) Due to the nature and extent of the work involved, it is impossible to specify the titles of statutes and bills, (b) the House and Senate numbers of bills, or (c) the citations of statutes.

C. (3) The legislative commission of the American Legion prepares an article on legislation pending before Congress, which is inserted in the American Legion magazine once a month. The American Legion magazine is distributed to all members of the American Legion. The only publication issued by the American Legion Legislative Commission is the Legislative Bulletin, which is issued once a week while Congress is in session. (a) The American Legion magazine is a magazine of interest to veterans, and, as above stated, is sent to all members who have paid dues and is part of the consideration for payment of dues. The Legislative Bulletin is issued to subscribers and also to certain officers of the American Legion who receive same without paying any consideration therefor. Paid subscribers are charged $3 per congressional session. (b) During the past year slightly in excess of 3,000,000 copies of the American Legion magazine were published, and at the present time 3,376 copies of the Legislative Bulletin are issued. (c) The American Legion magazine is issued the early part of each month. The Legislative Bulletin is issued on Tuesday of each week while Congress is in session. (d) The American Legion magazine is printed by C. T. Dearing Printing Co., and the Legislative Bulletin is printed by the Law Reporter Printing Co.

D. (5) $3,340.87; (7) $3,340.87; (13) no.

E. (7) $340.87; (9) $340.87; (15) $340.87.

A. Margaret K. Taylor, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; director of education department.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national organization of dairy cooperatives.

C. (1) No fixed term.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

C. (3) No articles or editorials published.

D. (5) $1,999.98; (6) $20.45; (7) $2,020.43.

E. (8) $20.45; (9) $20.45; (15) all

A. Russell J. Taylor, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, 917 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor organization.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All labor legislation in favor of all bills for the betterment of working conditions and opposed to all that are not in favor of the general welfare of the workers.

D. (5) $1,040; (6) $442; (7) $1,482.

E. (7) $442.

A. Donald Teel, secretary-treasurer, Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1516 Olds Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.; National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) Indefinite. Until objective hereinafter set forth is accomplished.

C. (2) Legislation designed to have all business corporations taxed in the same manner and on the same basis, such as the Mason bill (H. R. 5064).

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

D. (5) $618; (6) $550.87; (7) $1,168.87; (13) yes.

E. (2) $279.50; (4) $39.61; (5) $6.98; (6) $123.38; (7) $76.93; (8) $24.47; (9) $550.87; (15) $550.87.

A. Marjorie L. Temple, legislative program associate, American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an educational, nonprofit organization promoting higher education for women.

C. (1) Legislative interests are continuing and are within framework of a program voted by membership at biennial convention.

C. (2) Federal aid to education, S. 246 (except sec. 6); H. R. 7160; library bill, S. 130, H. R. 874; repeal of Federal oleo tax (support principle but no specific bill); ECA and point 4 program, S. 3304 and H. R. 7797; school construction and teacher pay legislation (no specific bill yet); oppose equal-rights amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 25; displaced persons bill as passed by House, H. R. 4567.

C. (3) Mimeographed materials on status of current legislation being supported by the association, sent to State legislative program chairmen.

E. (4) $69.44; (6) $79.80; (9) $149.24; (15) $149.24.

A. John U. Terrell, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.; public relations.

B. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; public relations.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) S. 75 and H. R. 934.

C. (3) See report on Colorado River Association.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) No.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West Fifteenth Street, Austin, Tex.; a nonprofit corporation incorporated under laws of Texas and organized for purpose of promoting the sound and orderly development of the land and water resources of Texas. Association supported by membership dues and contributions.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Interested in all legislation concerning the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of Texas' land and water resources through existing State and Federal agencies. Opposed to all legislation creating Federal valley authorities and all legislation seeking to superimpose Federal control over State control in the distribution of the State's water resources. Interested in H. R. 894, creating Federal valley authorities; H. R. 2733, Canadian River reclamation project, Texas; H. R. 7351, amending Reclamation Project Act of 1939; H. R. 7786, general appropriation bill, 1951.

C. (3) (a) Texas Water Conservation Association bulletin, issued about every 6 weeks and consisting of 10 to 14 pages; (b) publish approximately 1,100 copies; (c) publish bulletin about every 6 weeks; (d) mimeographed in office of association.

D. (1) $2,100; (7) $2,100; (14) $750, Lower Colorado River Authority, Austin, Tex.

E. (1) $902.36; (2) $2,033.92; (3) $25; (4) $227.18; (5) $240.62; (6) $229.71; (7) $404.84; (8) $1,276.86; (9) $5,340.49; (16) $225, January 1, February 1, March 1, C. S. Heacock, Austin, Tex., office rent; $221.37, January 1, February 1, March 1, March 31, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Austin, Tex., telephone service; 1,519.80, January 1, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, J. E. Sturrock, Austin, Tex., salary; $404.84, January 9, January 26, March 6, March 15, March 23, J. E. Sturrock, Austin, Tex., traveling expenses; $514.12, January 15, January 31, February 15, February 28, March 15, March 31, Mrs. Mildred B. Vaught, Austin, Tex., salary; $20.30, January 15, C. M. Wilson Co., Austin, Tex., cleaning and overhauling typewriter; $11.63, January 15, Eldon Powell, florist, Austin, Tex., flowers for funeral of director's wife; $902.36, January 15, February 15, March 15, George Kirksey & Associates, Houston, Tex., fee and expenses, publicity director; $339.44, January 15, February 15, February 20, March 15, J. E. Sturrock, Austin, Tex., miscellaneous office expenses; $274.22, January 15, collector of internal revenue, Austin, Tex., social security and income taxes withheld from salaries; $92, January 30, March 1, March 27, United States post office, Austin, Tex., postage; $47, February 1, February 15, Curry Office Supply, Austin, Tex., stationery and printing supplies; $98.30, February 1, Capital Printing Co., Austin, Tex., stationery and printing; $119.57, February 1, the Steck Co., Austin, Tex., stationery and printing; $50, February 1, Lloyd E. Horn, Brownsville, Tex., copy of transcript of proceedings Texas Water Code Committee meeting; $16.25, February 15, Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., New York, publication; $325.96, February 15, March 1, March 31, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Tex., social-security and income tax withheld from salaries; $20, March 15, secretary of state, Austin, Tex., franchise tax for year 1949; $14.58, March 15, city of Austin, tax department, Austin, Tex., personal-property tax, 1949; $25, March 15, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, D. C., membership contribution; $5,241.06, total.

A. Whitney Tharin, executive secretary, National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Potato Council, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization of potato farmers formed to promote consumption of Irish potatoes through research and education and to represent the industry in policy matters.

C. No compensation in addition to remuneration as executive secretary.

A. Harold C. Theus, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative counsel and director of Air Force affairs for the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., a national association of Reserve officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and marines, the object of which is to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to assist in the development and execution thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation for development of a military policy for the United States which will guarantee adequate national security.

C. (3) (a) The Reserve Officer, the official magazine of the association, and the ROA Washington News Letter contain articles and comments on legislation, although not published primarily for that purpose; (b) approximately 75,000 copies of the Reserve Officer and 2,000 copies of the ROA Washington News Letter; (c) the Reserve Officer is published monthly and the News Letter bimonthly; (d) the Reserve Officer, Benson Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn.; ROA Washington News Letter, Plymouth Printing & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C.

D. (13) No.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade association, executive.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a trade association of the barge and towing vessel industry of the United States.

C. (1) An indefinite period.

C. (2) All matters affecting barge and towing vessel industry and water transportation: Senate Resolution 50, S. 2786, H. R. 5346, Senate Joint Resolution 99, H. R. 6773, H. R. 6251, S. 2912, H. R. 6905, H. R. 6907, H. R. 328, H. R. 429, H. R. 4978, S. 211, H. R. 7243, S. 1008, S. 3161, H. R. 4450, H. R. 7710, H. R. 7786, H. R. 5472, S. 2196, H. R. 7807, House Transportation Subcommittee inquiry; Government reorganization bills.

D. (5) $5,000; (7) $5,000; (13) no.

E. (7) $39.25; (9) $39.25; (15) $39.25.

A. Donald J. Thompson, director, Washington office, National Small Business Men's Association, 1737 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, 163 North Union Street, Akron, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation pertaining to small business, either directly or indirectly.

C. (3) (a) Pulling Together monthly bulletin of NSBMA; (b) approximately 40,000 copies; (c) monthly; (d) Monroe Letterhead Co., Akron, Ohio.

D. (5) $304.71; (7) $304.71; (13) no.

E. (7) $16.25; (9) $16.25; (15) $16.25.

A. Louis E. Thompson, 315 Washington Boulevard, Sea Girt, N. J.; president, Small Business Association of New Jersey, Inc.

C. (1) Through 1950.

C. (2) In general, we support legislation advocated by the Conference of American Small Business Organizations and by the National Small Businessmen's Association. In the first quarter of 1950 we have urged the passage of H. R. 5064, to impose income taxes on the business income of certain exempt corporations. We have also urged passage of S. 2912, to protect trade and commerce against unreasonable restraints by labor organizations.

C. (3) We mail about 100 bulletins to small-business men when needed, no special date. They are mimeographed by the Bloomfield Letter Service Co., 260 Liberty Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

D. (1) $160; (7) $160; (13) no.

E. (4) $9.20; (6) $2.10; (7) $80; (9) $91.30.

A. William H. Tinney, 211 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.; the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1740 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., including Senate Resolution 50, transportation investigation; S. 238, H. R. 378, 530, railroad communications and operating rules; S. 211, H. R. 4978, Federal Barge Lines; S. 2113, H. R. 5967, feight forwarders; H. R. 7789, S. 3295, Railway Labor Act; Senate Joint Resolution 99, St. Lawrence seaway; S. 1596, H. R. 4271, mail pay bill.

D. (5) Salary, $665.81 per month, which is paid for all the services rendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., only a part of which have to do with legislation.

E. (8) $136.75 was expended by me as expense money, during the first quarter of 1950, for taxicabs, meals, automobile expenses, and incidentals. In addition to this amount I also received $410.20 for expenses incurred in connection with other duties performed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which have no relation to the purposes covered by this act; (15) Amounts stated in answer to No. 8, above, have been reimbursed by the employer.

A. Mary Titus, legislative assistant for local educational associations; legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative-Federal relations division of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before Eighty-first Congress relating to public education; primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, 7160, 1551.

D. (5) $262.50; (7) $262.50.

A. Fred A. Tobin, 438 Bowen Building, 821 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., attorney and legislative representative for International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

C. (1) As occasion requires: I am an attorney representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union and its affiliated locals before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the National Labor Relations Board; am the liaison representative between various Government agencies and International Union and the affiliated locals; the above includes general services of a nonlegislative nature pertaining to business and operation of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliated locals; also for part time services in connection with legislation both Federal and State for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its affiliated locals.

D. (5) $3,750; (7) $3,750; (13) Yes; (14) $3,750, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., employer.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; legislative representative.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; a national organization of dairy cooperatives.

C. (1) No fixed term.

C. (2) Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

D. (5) $1,924.98; (6) $42.05; (7) $1,967.03.

E. (7) $42.05; (9) $42.05; (15) All.

A. John H. Todd, 1037 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 586 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) No specific legislation; any matters affecting the cotton compress and cotton warehouse industry.

D. (5) $375; (6) 100.09; (7) $475.09; (13) No; (14) All compensation received is in the form of partnership income from the Dallas and Washington law firm of Callaway & Reed; all retainers, fees and reimbursements of expenditures are paid to that firm; no compensation is received for activities affecting legislation, as such; an annual retainer, paid monthly, is received by that firm for all services as counsel, Washington representative, and chief paid executive; all amounts of receipts and expenditures reported represent the estimated maximum portions of all receipts and expenditures that might be regarded as received or expended for the purpose of influencing legislation.

E. (5) $2.50; (6) $3.58; (7) $6.74; (9) $12.82; (15) $12.82 (all).

A. John H. Todd, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. National Cotton Council of America, post-office box 18, Memphis, Tenn.; nonprofit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting the raw-cotton industry.

D. (5) $336.80; (7) $336.80. The sum reported on item 5 represents the allocable portion of the compensation received by me from the council attributable to my legislative activities for the council and, in addition, includes the amounts supplied me by the council for such expenditures as per diem, etc.

E. (7) $3.47; (9) $3.47; (15) $3.47.

A. Neil Tolman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., attorney at law.

B. Phillips Chemical Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; chemicals and oil.

C. (1) Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Legislative interests are those affecting the fertilizer, chemical, synthetic rubber, petroleum, and related industries.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) Yes.

A. Dr. F. E. Townsend, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; the Townsend plan.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136.

C. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

D. (5) $150; (7) $1,800.

A. R. C. Townsend, 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; the Townsend plan.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc.

C. (1) Unknown.

C. (2) H. R. 2135 and H. R. 2136.

C. (3) Townsend National Weekly.

D. (5) $80; (7) $960.

A. Wallace Townsend, 306 Commercial National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark., lawyer.

B. Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La.

C. (1) I am and have been since April 1943 an attorney for this company at a monthly salary of $200, which includes all office work and appearances in Little Rock, when the company's business takes me out of Little Rock I am paid $100 per day and traveling expenses; because I went to Washington and appeared as one of the company's representatives in congressional committee hearings on appropriations for the Southwestern Power Administration, I was uncertain whether that brought me within the terms of the act and so I registered; so far as I know, my employment as attorney will continue.

C. (2) I do not have the titles or numbers, but the legislation is as stated in (1).

D. (5) $600; (7) $600; (13) no.

E. (6) $18.06; (9) $18.06.

A. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.; this association is a public interest organization in fact as well as in name; it files with you a quarterly report showing every detail of all of its expenditures; it also files with you special reports of Donald D. Conn, executive vice president, Clarence F. Lea, director of governmental relations and Dr. John H. Frederick, consultant in the Washington, D. C., office; it is a policy of the association's board of directors to treat all elected representatives in the Senate and the House and all officers of our Government as part of the public interest; therefore, we comply with the lobbying act not because we have admitted in any sense that we are lobbying under the intent and meaning of that act, but rather that we are glad to have our Government and the Congress in possession of all the facts relative to our operations.

C. (2) This association deals with the economics, public relations, and legislation of over-all transportation in the public interest; it provides consultant services at Washington, D. C., to assist Members of Congress and governmental departments; it is concerned with any type of legislation which bears upon the future of competitive private ownership of any form of transportation and related subjects; its interests in such legisla-

tion is of a permanent character; but the association does not represent the particular or special interests of any segment of its membership nor does it speak for any segment.

C. (3) Enclosed are copies of all publications issued by this association during the past 3 months including progress report made by Dr. John H. Frederick before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives on the activities of the association's national cooperative project; the enclosed chart is explanatory of the entire organization; in each subsequent quarterly report, we will send you copies of every published document showing quantity ordered, name of printer, etc.

D. (13) Yes; the following statement includes all receipts and all expenses for the period January 1, to March 31, 1950, of which less than $6,000 has been expended by the association at the Nation's capital for the operation of the Washington information office. Receipts: $30,134.28, amounts under $500 in the aggregate; $68,735, amounts over $500; $98,869.28, total of all receipts for the quarter January 1 to March 31, 1950; $750, membership, American Brake Shoe Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., March 13; $1,000, membership, American Can Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., March 24; $1,500, membership American Locomotive Co., 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y., February 15; $1,500, contribution, American Locomotive Co., 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y., March 15; $2,000, contribution, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., January 27; $500 membership, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., January 25; $600, membership, P. Ballentine & Sons, 57 Freeman Street, Newark, N. J., February 15; $650, membership, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co., Post Office box No. 536, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 20; $735, membership, Blaw-Knox Co., 2028 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 6; $1,000, membership, The Budd Co., 2450 Hunting Park Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., March 3; $500, membership, Corning Glass Works, Walnut Street, Corning, N. Y., March 29; $600, membership, Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co., Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn., January 18; $600, contribution, Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co., Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn., March 30; $2,000, membership, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Del., January 20.

$650, membership, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., January 5; $650, contribution, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., January 5; $2,000, contribution, Erie Railroad Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25; $2,000, membership, Erie Railroad Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio., January 25; $2,000, membership, Esso Standard Oil Co., 15 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y., March 17; $1,500, membership, First National Bank, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., March 15; $1,000, membership, First National Bank, 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., March 20; $1,800, contribution, General Mills, Inc., 400 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., January 20; $1,500, contribution, Great Northern Railway Co., 1036 Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn., January 18; $1,500, membership, Great Northern Railway Co., 1036 Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minn., January 18, $500; membership, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co., 104 St. Francis Street, Mobile, Ala., February 6; $1,500, membership, Illinois Central Railroad Co., 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill., February 8; $1,000, contribution, Illinois Central Railroad Co., 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill., February 8; $1,000, membership, Home Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., February 17.

$2,000, membership, Inland Steel Co., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., January 5; $2,000, membership, International Harvester Co., 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., March 27; $2,000, contribution, International Harvester Co., 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., March 27; $2,000, membership, Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., February 10; $1,000, membership, Koppers Co., Inc., Koppers Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 3; $500, contribution, Minneapolis Clearing House Association, care of Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn., March 22; $2,000, membership, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, January 12; $2,000, membership, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., South Station, Boston, Mass., March 20; $1,500, membership, Northern Pacific Railway Co., Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn., January 9; $1,500, contribution, Northern Pacific Railway Co., Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn., January 9; $2,000, contribution, Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio, February 6; $2,000, membership, Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, February 6; $1,250, membership, St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., 612 Cotton Belt Building, St. Louis, Mo., February 10; $650, membership, Shell Pipe Line Corp., Shell Building, Houston, Tex., January 11; $2,000, membership, Socony Vacuum Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 13.

$2,000, contribution, Standard Oil Co. of California, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif., March 20; $2,000, membership, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., February 14; $2,000, membership, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., March 13; $2,000, membership, United Air Lines, Inc., 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill., February 14; $1,000, membership, Wabash Railroad Co., Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., March 1; $1,000, contribution, Wabash Railroad Co., Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., March 1; $800 membership, Western Maryland Railway Co., Standard Oil Building, Baltimore, Md., January 12; $1,000, membership, F. W. Woolworth Co., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y., March 23; $68,753, total.

E. $99,681.03, total of all expenditures for the quarter January 1 to March 31, 1950 (see photostatic copy of Daily Journal [3]).

A. Carl A. Troester, Jr., 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

D. (5) $90.62; (7) $90.62.

A. Paul T. Truitt, president and treasurer, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1028 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite, depending upon assignments by employer.

C. (2) During period January–March, concerned with H. R. 2023 (Public Law 459, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved March 16, 1950). Also interested in H. R. 330 and H. R. 4358, which contain proposed amendments to the Navy ration statute (34 U. S. C. 902a). Generally interested in any margarine legislation.

D. (5) $2,293.06; (7) $2,293.06; a salary is received by me for the performance of all of my duties as president and treasurer of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, which duties include the performance of numerous activities in addition to such activities as I perform in connection with the legislative matters in which the association is interested. Therefore, since I received no salary, as such, for engaging, at times, in legislative matters on behalf of the association, the only way in which I can show the amount received by me for such legislative services is to report that portion of my total salary which may be attributable to such legislative activities. Accordingly, that method has been followed in reporting the amount received for salary, per diem, etc., on item 5 of section D of the form.

E. (7) $43.06; (9) $43.06; (15) $43.06.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.; railroad employee.

B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) All bills which directly affect railroads of Oregon.

C. (3) No publications issued.

D. On my original registration (Form B) dated December 12, 1946, I endorsed the following, which is still correct: "The registrant, who has been an officer or employee of Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. continuously since 1913, works under the general direction of a committee of officers of the three railroads named in (1) above on matters of common interest to such railroads. Some of his time is devoted, when occasion arises, to Federal legislation; but such work is intermittent, with no definite determinable period of duration, and on the whole consumes less than 10 percent of his time. He is paid an annual salary for all work performed for said railroads, but no breakdown has been or can be made whereby any particular portion thereof could be allocated to work involving Federal legislation. Likewise, no such breakdown of his expenses has been or could be made." The following are the items of expense allocable to Federal legislation, as closely as I can compute them, during the last quarter: Meals, $64.50; living accommodations, $56; pullman fares, $100.63; taxi fares, $38.40; telegrams and long-distance telephone tolls, $14.78; miscellaneous, $33.74.

A. Philip C. Turner, Equitable Building, 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. Food Producers Council, Inc., 10 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.; vegetable Growers Association of America, Columbus, Ohio.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Labor legislation and all agricultural legislation.

C. (3) Mimeographed material at intervals to mailing list of 750 people on labor and agricultural legislation as it affects the farmers in the Northeastern States.

D. (1) $2,370; (2) $1,632.50 ($2,001.25 less 50 percent nonlegislative); (5) $250; (7) $2,251.25; (13) yes; (14) $1,000, Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Mr. W. W. Bullard, president, fourth floor, Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. (2) $1,355; (5) $288.56; (6) $76.52; (7) $61.65; (9) $1,781.73; (10) $890.87 (less 50 percent nonlegislative); (11) $890.86; (15) $890.86; (16) $750, 3 months, P. C. Turner, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., salary as president; $150, 3 months, C. E. Wise, Jr., Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., salary as secretary; $455, 3 months, Jean M. Wartzman, 913 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md., stenographer and bookkeeper; $31.25, March 31, C. W. Amos & Co., Mathieson Building, Baltimore, Md., audit, 3 months ended December 31, 1949; $66, 3 months, United States postmaster, Baltimore, Md., mailing to members; $120, 3 months, Maryland Farm Bureau, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., rent of office; $20.26, 3 months, United States Treasury Department, Federal

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

insurance contributions; $28.22, January 11, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City, telephone, December; $17.54, February 9, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City, telephone, January; $25.37, March 16, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City, telephone, February; total, $1,663.64.

A. 20 Percent Cabaret Tax Committee, 171 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. (2) Repeal of 20 percent cabaret tax.

D. (6) $1,750; (7) $1,750; (13) yes; (14) January 1 to March 31, $250, Club Alabam, Chicago, Ill.; $500, Hotel, Restaurant, and Bartenders Employees' International Union, Cincinnati, Ohio; $500, Memphis Hotel Association, Memphis, Tenn.; $500, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.; total, $1,750.

E. (1) $1,550; (4) $188.66; (9) $1,738.66; (16) $250, February 20, S. P. Haines, Washington, D. C., expenses; $188.66, March 6, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill., printing, mailing circulars, etc.; $300, March 7, S. P. Haines, Washington, D. C., expenses; $500, March 16, S. P. Haines, Washington, D. C., expenses; $500, March 27, S. P. Haines, Washington, D. C., expenses; total, $1,738.66.

A. Mrs. Gladys Uhl, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. American Parents Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) National school health service, H. R. 3942; public school construction bill, H. R. 5718; national child research bills, S. 904, H. R. 4465; Federal aid to education, local public health units, H. R. 5865; social-security revisions, H. R. 6000; physically handicapped children's education bills, S. 3102, H. R. 7396; school lunch appropriation, children's bureau's appropriation.

C. (3) Washington Report on Legislation Affecting Children, 500 mimeographed monthly by the Parent's Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. United Gas Pipe Line Co. and Union Producing Co., United Gas Building, Shreveport, La.

C. (1) No further legislative interests (final report).

C. (2) Proposed amendments to Natural Gas Act.

D. (13) no.

E. (16) State of Louisiana, parish of Caddo: Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for said Parish and State, C. Huffman Lewis, a resident of said parish and State, who being by me, notary, first duly sworn, deposes and says: "Affiant is a duly qualified and practicing attorney at law and is one of the two senior partners of the law firm of Wilkinson, Lewis & Wilkinson, address Fifteenth Floor, Slattery Building, Shreveport, La., and for the first quarter of 1950 owned 50 percent interest in said firm. Said law firm has been employed by United Gas Pipe Line Co. and Union Producing Co., and predecessor companies for more than 25 years. Each of said companies pay said law firm a retainer of $750 per month, which is credited against quarterly bills at the end of each quarter where the total compensation is based upon the total amount of work done for each of said companies. From one to six attorneys of said law firm are doing work continually for each of said companies. The nature of the work is general law work. Affiant has done no lobbying work for United Gas Pipe Line Co., but did, as counsel for Union Producing Co., testify before the Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 17 to June 8, 1949, relative proposed amendments to the Natural Gas Act, and particularly S. 1498. See page 461 and following of the record of the hearings of the Senate Subcommittee. During the first quarter of 1950, the total amount of work done by C. Huffman Lewis for Union Producing Co. was approximately 80 hours, of which about 70 hours was for general legal work and research, and the balance for discussions in connection with proposed amendments to the Natural Gas Act. For the first quarter of 1950, it is estimated that said law firm will be paid approximately $1,600 for all services rendered by the said Lewis as aforesaid, which amount will be kept and retained by said law firm and divided in the same manner as other legal fees. The total expense accounts of C. Huffman Lewis for said period for Union Producing Co. amounted to the sum of $371.06, which included individual, personal traveling expenses, and nothing else, except in addition to said expenses, Union Producing Co. provided airplane and rail transportation in most instances. The said law firm paid the said Lewis the said amount of expenses, and was reimbursed by Union Producing Co. No other member of said law firm has done any so-called lobbying work for either of said companies," Huffman Lewis; sworn to before me this the 18th day of April 1950, Hallie Mills.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 408 American Building, 1317 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Legislative interests will last indefinitely as long as any legislation is pending affecting the cane sugar refining industry.

C. (2) Interested in defeating House Joint Resolution 426.

D. (1) $14,250; (7) $14,250.

E. (2) $10,100; (9) $10,100. This is a second and supplementary explanation of the set-up of the United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association. It is difficult to explain it in the report form. The main office of this association is in New York City but that is purely and solely a technical and statistical research department for the cane sugar refining industry. The Washington office handles mostly matters before the Department of Agriculture, Department of State, Defense Purchasing Department, and other Government agencies. There is very little legislative work due to the fact that the Sugar Act of 1948 completely controls and regiments the sugar industry. However, the Washington office always interests itself in any legislation if it affects the cane sugar refining industry. The total budget for the year for the Washington office is $57,010.45. Under Item E, Expenditures, I have listed the total amount of salaries. It is impossible to breakdown the expenses of the Washington office and allocate them to legislative interests because we have done no work on any legislation for the past quarter except House Joint Resolution 426 and that bill has never had any hearings before any committee. The following members are assessed a certain percentage (of U. S. cane) which is shown opposite the name of each company: Revere Sugar Refinery, 6.51; National Sugar Refining Co., 29.91; Refined Syrup & Sugars, 5.36; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., 8.13; J. Aron & Co., 2.46; Godchaux Sugars, Inc., 8.40; Henderson Sugar Refining, Inc., 2.28; South Coast Corp., 2.23; Sterling Sugars, Inc., 1.46; Imperial Sugar Co., 6.43; C & H Sugar Refining Corp., Ltd., 24.94; Inland Sugar Co., 0.47; Southdown Sugars, Inc., 7.42.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 136 Front Street, New York, N. Y.; disseminating information about the Cuban sugar industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) (a) Sugar Act of 1948; (b) Public Law 388, Eightieth Congress; (c) an act to regulate commerce among the several States, with Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States, and for other purposes. (a) Trade Agreements Act of 1949; (b) H. R. 40, Eighty-first Congress; (c) a bill to make permanent the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. (a) Trade Agreements Extension Act; (b) Public Law 307; (c) a bill to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. (b) House Joint Resolution 426, joint resolution to amend the Sugar Act of 1948 to increase the sugar quota for Puerto Rico from 910,000 short tons, raw value, to 1,150,000 short tons, raw value. General legislative interests are all statutes and bills affecting the importation by the United States of sugar from Cuba, and the tariff rates on such sugar, and those statutes and bills affecting trade between the United States and Cuba, particularly trade in sugar.

C. (3) (a) Statement to the Committee for Reciprocity Information at hearings held prior to renegotiations with Cuba of certain tariff items of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; (b) 50; (c) January 18, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross.

C. (3) (a) Council's News Bulletin, volume 5, No. 1; (b) 45,000; (c) January 1950; (d) J. C. Dillon Co.

C. (3) (a) Council's news releases, based on Bulletin, volume 5, No. 1; (b) 1,100; (c) February 3, 1950; (d) mimeographed at the offices of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross.

D. (1) $26,375; (7) $26,375; (13) yes; (14) January 1 to March 31, 1950: $1,500, Caribbean Sugar Co., 40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.; $3,875, the Francisco Sugar Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,000, Guantanamo Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $4,000, Manati Sugar Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $6,500, the American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; $8,500, the Cuban-American Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; total, $26,375.

E. (1) $7,205.31; (4) $1,166.88; (8) $28.56; (9) $8,400.75; (16) $2,040.66, January 13, Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York City (council's public relations counsel), fee, salary of council secretary, and miscellaneous items; $28.56, February 15, Graphic Presentation Services, Inc., 239 East Sixtieth Street, New York City, one chart, used in January 1950 bulletin; $2,113.02, February 15, Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York City (council's public relations counsel), fee, salary of council secretary, and miscellaneous items; $1,166.88, March 15, J. C. Dillon Co., 227 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, bulletins printed, volume 5, No. 1; $3,051.63, March 15, Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York City (council's public relations counsel), fee, salary of council secretary, and miscellaneous items; total, $8,400.75. Explanatory statement: It appears questionable whether the act is applicable to the council in view of its activities, but out of an abundance of caution, the council is filing this report, setting forth its total contributions and those expenditures which might be connected, directly or indirectly, with pending or proposed legislation.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; trade association.

C. (1) Continuous.

C. (2) Support all legislation favorable to thrift and home ownership and particularly helpful to savings and loan associations and cooperative banks in carrying out their thrift and home-financing objectives and oppose legislation detrimental to home ownership and these institutions. H. R. 6743, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and title IV of the National Housing Act; H. R. 6070, housing amendments of 1949; H. R. 7402, Housing Act of 1950; H. R. 6742, to amend the National Housing Act, as amended; S. 2006, to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, with respect to Federal

savings and loan associations; S. 2246, housing amendments of 1949; S. 2987, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, and title IV of the National Housing Act; S. 2408, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; S. 2822, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264). United States Savings and Loan League is advised by counsel, and believes, that it is not subject to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the reason that its principal purpose is not to influence legislation and it does not raise money principally to influence legislation. However, it has discovered that the Attorney General of the United States has taken the position that it is subject to the act. It has never at any time had any reason not to comply with the act, if it is subject to it, and it has never at any time had any facts which it desired to conceal, if it is required by law to report the same. Therefore, in view of the foregoing, and without admitting that it is subject to the act, this report is filed.

C. (3) (a) Confidential bulletin M218; (b) 6,200; (c) January 17. (a) Confidential bulletin, M219; (b) 6,200; (c) January 26. (a) Confidential bulletin, M220; (b) 6,259; (c) February 17. (a) Confidential bulletin, M221; (b) 6,300; (c) March 24.

C. (3) (d) Millar Publishing Co., 538 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (13) No dues or other receipts are for this specific purpose. All expenditures in connection with legislative interests are made from general funds. Members' dues covering the calendar year 1950 collected during the first quarter of this year amounted to $529,289.90.

E. (2) $2,686.18; (4) $2,816.52; (5) $564.98; (6) $276.40; (7) $736.82; (8) $297.03; (9) $7,377.93.

A. United World Federalists, Inc.,[3] 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y. United World Federalists, Inc., is not, its counsel has advised it, obliged to file this statement since it does not solicit, collect, receive, or expend funds to be used principally to aid in the passage or defeat of any legislation, or to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States. It files this statement voluntarily since it has nothing to conceal. Further, United World Federalists, Inc., cannot determine from a study of the act, whether it is to report only the relatively small amounts which it expends in connection with legislation by the Congress of the United States, or whether it is to report its total corporate expenses for all its national, State, and local activities. In the interests of safety, United World Federalists, Inc., has heretofore regularly reported, and reports herewith, on the basis of its total expenditures for all purposes. If a segregation of the amounts expended, which might come within the coverage of the act, is expected, United World Federalists, Inc., estimates that that would be less than 15 percent of the total expenditures herewith reported.

C. (1) As long as this organization continues its program of interest in legislative measures as specified in (2) below.

C. (2) The general legislative interests of this organization are measures relating to strengthening of the United Nations and United States participating in the United Nations; specifically House Concurrent Resolution 64, Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, and H. R. 7797.

C. (3) World Government News is a publication published independently by World Government News, Inc. Copies of this publication are sent to members of this organization since a portion of the memberships dues is allocated to a subscription to such publication as is designated by the organization. World Government News contains an insert edited by this organization. World Government News is a monthly publication, approximately 35,000 copies of which are sent to members of this organization (sample copy attached).[3] Political Action Letter is a mimeographed bulletin sent to branches and chapters of this organization. It is issued regularly but averages about one edition per month throughout the year. It is produced at the New York office of this organization in quantity of 1,000 per edition. (See copy attached.)[3] In addition a mimeographed bulletin called Branch and Chapter Letter is produced in the same manner as the Political Action Letter for branches and chapters, this organization, issued about once per month in the same quantity as the above. (See copy attached.)[3] Various pamphlets and reprints are produced for resale to branches and chapters. (See samples attached.)[3]

D. (1) $1,196.70; (2) $53,478.42; (4) $6,-197.40; (7) $80,782.52; (10) $15,000; (11) $1,000; (14) $2,000, Henry B. Cabot, 140 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.; $950, Cass Canfield, 49 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $2,600, Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, 46 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,500, William F. Cochran, 411 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; $500, Arthur Cutler, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danforth, 17 Kingsbury Place, St. Louis, Mo.; $500, Meyer Davis, 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, Milton J. Heller, 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $600, Harry B. Hollins, III, Oldwich, N. J.; $850, Joseph A. Jordan, 14 Sherbrooke Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.; $500, Jack Kriendler Memorial Foundation (Maxwell Kriendler), 21 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,984.63, E. W. McVitty, 405 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, S. H. McVitty, Salem, Va.; $1,100, Mrs. Van S. Merle Smith, 27 Beekman Place, New York, N. Y.; $1,000, Anthony G. Meyer, accountant (for anonymous donor), 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; $600, Dr. and Mrs. Seth Milliken, 951 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $1,100, Mrs. Charles B. G. Murphy, 158 East Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; $1,612.50, Earl D. Osborn, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, Amos Parrish, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; $600, A. J. G. Priest, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.; $500, anonymous (John L. Riegel), Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.; $600, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Sandoe, 23 Sherwood Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.; $600, R. B. Smallwood, Ritz Towers, New York, N. Y.; $1,100, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Ter Heun, Waldorf Astoria Towers, New York, N. Y.; $500, Gottesman Foundation (Ira D. Wallach), 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; total, $24,297.13.

E. (2) $30,987.92; (4) $11,333.72; (5) $12,-185.71; (6) $2,732.05; (7) $9,932.03; (8) $14,-674.73; (9) $81,846.16; (16) Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y., literature for resale, March 7, 14, $244.80; Academy Press, 112 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., literature for resale, January 24, March 23, $820.13; Addressoplate Corp., 373 Broadway, New York, N. Y., supplies for addressoplate machine, January 24, March 7, $34.89; Adkar Mimeograph Corp., 100 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y., mimeographing and supplies, January 23, $27.73; American Airlines, Inc., 910 S. Boston Avenue, Tulsa, Okla., transportation, January 17, February 6, March 1, 24, $1,009.37; Anaco, Inc., 14-39 Thirty-third Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., paper towels, January 23, $12.24; Anchor Supply Co., 1211 First Avenue, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 23, March 6, $38.92; Arista Stationery Co., Inc., 159 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 23, March 3, $103.32; Associate Hospital Service, 80 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., hospitalization insurance, January 10, 31, March 6, $112.11; Paul Shipman Andrews, Syracuse University College of Law, 400 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y., telephone call, February 27, $10.

Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., subscription to Christian Science Monitor, February 21, $14; Tom Deering & Associates, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., furniture and fixtures, January 3, February 6, March 7, $204; Ditto, Inc., Harrison at Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., supplies for Ditto machine, January 23, $15.62; Duplicating Paper, Inc., 133 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 23, March 14, $332.56; The Day Reporting Co., 1423 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, stenographic service, March 14, $255.05; Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., literature, March 7, $40.80; Batt, Bates & Co., Inc., 1407 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., literature, February 15, $247.86; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., telephone bills, January 17, February 9, March 20, $929.01; Friends of Democracy, Inc., 137 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y., literature, March 7, 16, $103.75; Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 23, February 15, $208.17; the Gilliams Service, 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 23, $16.32; Harper & Bros., 49 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y., literature for resale, March 16, $175; Houghton-Mifflin Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., literature for resale, March 6, $12.37; Hornell Hart, Duke University, Durham, N. C., literature, March 7, $37.50; Hale Associates, Inc., 9 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 24, $17.12; Johnson Electrical Corp., 579 Avenue of Americas, New York, N. Y., telephone installations, March 7, $16.43; Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 24, $113.87; Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., literature for resale, January 24, $75.91; UWF of Bergen County, N. J., Mrs. Sarah L. Low, 750 Parsons Road, Ridgewood, N. J., refund of literature, February 16, $10.80; James P. McGrath & Son, 21 East Twelfth Street, New York., N. Y., delivery of mail, January 24, March 7, $69.43.

New York Telephone Co., 141 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y., telephone bills, January 24, February 28, March 28, $1,236.93; Pitney Bowes, Inc., Walnut and Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn., postage, January 24, $36.96; Providence Biltmore, Providence, R. I., hotel expenses, January 4, $16.29; Public Relations Service Corp., 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies for Waldorf dinner, March 16, $360; Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y., literature for sale, February 15, $125; Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y., repair of office supplies, January 24, $38.50; Rex Envelope Co., 45 Lispenard Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 24, March 16, $490.24; Rite Linotype Service, 323 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y., printing of organizations publications, January 24, March 6, $184.50; F. A. Russo, Inc., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., photographs, January 24, $20.40; RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., telegrams, February 15, $47.75; Sanders Printing Corp., 333 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 6, $343.83; Security Office Furniture Co., Inc., 146 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y., furniture and fixtures, February 15, March 6, $123.42; Stat-Prints, Inc., 17 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y., printing, March 6, $42.97; Sheraton-Biltmore, Providence, R. I., hotel accommodations, January 19, 24, $110.96; Lois Sidenberg, 1041 Mission Ridge

[3] Filed with the Clerk only.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

Road, Santa Barbara, Calif., travel expense, March 2, $54.10; Ray Wittcoff, 7220 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., travel expense, March 2, $12.90; Betty Westfeld, 1611 Niagara Street, Denver, Colo., travel expense, March 2, $32.70; Ray Short, 829 Clayton Avenue, Lakeland, Fla., travel expense, March 2, $17.55; C. M. Stanley, 115 Sunset Drive, Muscatine, Iowa, travel expense, March 2, $13.17; Ralph G. Linstrom, 426 W. P. Story Building, Los Angeles, Calif., travel expense, March 2, $54.10; Edgar Brenner, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., travel expense, January 31, $84.79; James Burns, 311 Lockhart Hall, Princeton, N. J., travel expense, February 1, $21.80; Virina Riorden, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., travel expense, February 3, $15.85.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., 100 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y., supplies for WGN, March 7, $109.99; Lawrence Fuchs, 1740 Grand Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., travel expense, February 3, $15.85; Ralph Fleming, Box 4104, Duke Station, Durham, N. C., travel expense, January 31, $45.36; Anna Wright, 5807 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill., travel expense, February 3, $64.26; Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 24, $132.60; Toepfer-Anderson, 60 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y., literature, printing for Waldorf dinner, January 24, March 6, 30, $113.04; UWF of California, North Division, Harry Barber, 1380 Buch Street, San Francisco, Calif., dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 14, 27, $242.62; UWF of Colorado, Robert J. Low, 2814 Jasmine Street, Denver, Colo., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 21, March 23, $47.50; UWF of Connecticut, Harold Holcombe, Jr., 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn., dues and contributions shares, January 20, $63.25; UWF of Delaware, S. Samuel Arsht, M–219 Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Del., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 21, March 23, $396; UWF of Washington, D. C., Henry T. Parrett, 1745 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 16, 21, March 24, $26.50; UWF of Florida, Dr. Jean Short, 829 Clayton Avenue, Lakeland, Fla., dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 3, 23, $165.75; UWF of Atlanta, Ga., William B. Brooks, Jr., 9 Baltimore Place NW., Atlanta, Ga., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 21, March 23, $69.50; UWF of Illinois, Lawrence Dawson, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 15, $1,687.89; UWF of St. Joseph County, Dr. Charles C. Price, 201 West Shore Drive, South Bend, Ind., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 15, March 23, $145; UWF of Massachusetts, Conrad Hobbs, 10 State Street, Boston, Mass., dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 3, 7, $322.71; UWF of Minnesota, Samuel L. Scheiner, 615 New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn., dues and contributions shares, January 23, March 3, 27, $198.

UWF of Missouri, Edward C. Foote, 120 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 21, March 22, $26.65; UWF of St. Louis Suburban Area, Herbert H. Danuels, 1207 South Elm, Webster Groves, Mo., dues and contributions shares, February 16, $18; UWF of New Jersey, John H. Ware, Jr., 45 Clinton Street, Newark N. J., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 2, March 23, $69.75; UWF of New Mexico, Guy Shepard, Box 574, Santa Fe, N. Mex., dues and contributions shares, January 20, 24, February 21, March 23, $28; UWF of New Yorw, John Rague, 129 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 24, March 7, 20, 22, 23, $4,905.68; PWF of Ohio, Morris Abrams, Curtis Industries, Inc., 1130 East Two Hundred and Twenty-Second Street, Cleveland, Ohio, dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 3, 24, 27, 28, $1,089.01; UWF of Pennsylvania, F. E. Schuchman, 706 Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., dues and contributions shares, January 20, 24, March 3, $1,006; UWF of Tennessee, David L. Jones, Log Cabin Road, Nashville, Tenn., dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 3, 23, $170.25; UWF of Dallas, Tex., R. L. Biesele, Jr., 3241 Amherst Street, Dallas, Tex., dues and contributions shares, January 20, February 5, March 23, $23; UWF of Vermont, Miss Edith V. Cochran, Woodstock, Vt., dues and contributions, January 20, February 21, $12; UWF of Virginia, Wilson Brown, St. James Parish House, Richmond, Va., dues and contributions shares, January 20, March 3, 23, $594.50; UWF of Washington, 218 Eitel Building, 1507 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., dues and contributions shares, March 3, 23, $215.17; UWF of Wisconsin, Miss Helen L. Huntoon, 7404 Seventh Avenue, Kenosha, Wis., dues and contributions shares, January 20, 24, February 2, $11; United Reporting Services, 728 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., transcript of hearings before Foreign Affairs Committee, March 7, $39; United Typewriter Co, 813 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., office supplies repaired for Washington, D. C. office, March 6, $20.75; University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill., literature for resale, January 24, $51.33; Mayfair Lettershop, 932 Broadway, New York, N. Y., printing for Waldorf dinner, March 6, $92.24; Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., rental meeting room for Waldorf, February 24, $79.91.

Sanders Printing Corp., 333 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., literature for Waldorf dinner, March 1, $401.67; the Woodhaven Press, 98–17 One Hundred and First Avenue, Ozone Park, N. Y., invitations printed for Waldorf, stationery and supplies, January 24, March 7, 16, 28, $1,377.87; Woodruff Printing Corp., 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., stationery and supplies, January 24, March 6, 20, 28, $841.20; World Government News, Inc., 215 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y., organization's publication, January 4, 13, 24, February 15, 27, March 1, 24, 29, $8,743.37; World Movement for World Federal Government, 18 Rue Vignon, Paris, France, dues for World Movement for World Federal Government, January 4, $1,500; Cord Meyer, Jr., 8 Gerrys Landing Road, Cambridge, Mass., travel expense, February 24, $28.42; Elaine Klein, 148 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, January 17, 23, February 8, $69.02; Ann E. Kidder, 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, January 13, $25; Phillip Klarnet, 233 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N .Y., travel expense, January 17, $13.63; Lowis B. Sohn, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., travel expense, January 13, $32.60; Howard Huntington, 2289 Hartford Avenue, Johnston, Providence, R. I., travel expense, January 6, 13, 16, 23, February 3, 8, 13, 20, 28, March 7, 20, 28, $806.40; John F. Shevlin, 88–44 One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., travel expense, February 17, $45; Western Union, 60 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., telegrams, January 5, February 1, March 6, 16, 23, $295.59; Alan Scott, 15 Bayarre Street, Larchmont, N. Y., travel expense, January 18, February 15, March 1, 21, 24, $592.75; Rosemary Russell, 136 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y., travel expense, January 11, 23, February 10, 23, March 6, 14, 23, $267.43; Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., hotel expense, January 24, $36.10; Herbert Weiss, 444 Central Park West, New York, N. Y., travel expense, February 15, $10; Bernice Shaner, 60 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, February 8, 21, $29.44; Bennett Willis, Jr., care of UWF of Colorado, 511 Sixteenth Street, 722 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colo., travel expense, March 9, $183; Walter Cronkite, 5311 McKinley Street, Bethesda, Md., travel expense, Waldorf dinner, March 3, 30, $124.39; Willard L. Nash, 511 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colo., travel expense, March 13, $100; Joseph U. Milward, 230 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, February 1, 8, 15, 24, March 7, 10, 24, 31, $393.04; Oliver Quayle, Scarsdale Manor, apartment 3B, Scarsdale, N .Y., travel expense, January 3, 6, 12, 18, 20, February 3, 8, 10, 17, 28, March 14, $460.71; Natalie Rogers, 345 West Twelfth Street, apartment 14, New York, N. Y., travel expense, February 9, $121.91; Robert J. Walker, 370 Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., travel expense, January 4, 16, 27, February 24, March 20, 31, $305.46.

Theodore Waller, 1318 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel and office expense, January 13, 19, 20, February 9, 16, March 2, 17, 28, $1,893.38; Elizabeth R. Warriner, 619 D Street SE., Washington, D. C., travel expense, January 23, $36.05; Dorene Mercer, 2001 East Elm Street, Enid Okla., travel expense, February 24, $20.54; Immanuel Wallerstein, 1325 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y., loan to Columbia chapter, travel expenses, January 24, February 3, 24; March 16, 30, $165.56; Phyllis Barnhill, Spelman Hall, New York, N. Y., travel expense, February 24, $116.50; Ralph Fleming, Box 4104 Duke Station, Durham, N. C., travel expense, January 4, $11.25; Murray Frank, 2740 Claflin Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., travel expense, February 1, 21, $195; Pete Lederer, UWF of New York, 129 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, January 6, 13, 24, 27, February 10, 20, March 16, 29, $700; Don O'Brien, UWF of Massachusetts, 10 State Street, Boston, Mass., travel expense, January 6, 13, March 20, $80; World Student Federalists, 18 Rue Vignon, Paris, France, contributions share, January 4, 10, February 9, $854.19; Harrison Brown, University of Chicago for nuclear studies, Chicago, Ill., travel expense for Waldorf, March 30, $114.10; Alexander Singer, 130 West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Bronx, N. Y., photographs, March 29, $16.55; Secretaries-at-Large, 99 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., stenographer for Waldorf dinner, March 28; $16; Facts on Dial, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., literature, March 29, $12; Richard Strouse, 430 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., travel expense, March 20, 31, $91.77; UWF of Genessee Council, attention, Miss Florence E. Burns, 821 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y., refund for membership renewed twice, March 27, $27.50; John W. Branch, 821 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y., travel expense, March 24, $44.88; Ideal Typesetting Co., 214 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., printing for organization publication, March 27, $48; Rev. Edward A. Conway, S. J., America Magazine, 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, New York, N. Y., literature, March 24, $150; Willard Shelton, 912 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., travel expense, March 24, $40; UWF of Idaho Falls, Idaho, Dr. Douchy Migel, 838 F Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho, dues and contributions shares, March 23, $13.50; UWF of Gary, Ind., D. G. Hughes, 249 Ellsworth, Gary, Ind., contributions, March 23, $10; Nora Kubie, 1680 York Avenue, New York, N. Y., travel expense, March 23, $52.75; Marie Louise Cullum, St. Barnabas Hospital, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., travel expense, March 23, $20; O'Charles Meyer & Co., Inc., 37 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y., repair of office furniture, March 23, $20.44; The Copley Plaza, Boston, Mass., executive council meeting, March 19, $144.05; Marion Urmy, 200 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., expense for Waldorf, March 20, $24.20; American Emblem Co., Utica, N. Y., UWF pins and buttons, February 17, $35.58; Congressional Quarterly, 732 Seventeenth Street NW.,

Washington, D. C., subscription to news feature, January 17, March 7, $24.48; Margarete W. Dudley, 1712 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., copy of October hearings, January 17, $105.13.

Ginns, 1417 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies for Washington office, January 23, March 9, $169.26; Secretarial and Office Service, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., stenographic service, February 15, $25.30; Western Union, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., telegraph for Washington office, February 16, March 7, $196.34; Highwill Matrex Co., Inc., 240 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., photographs, maps, March 7, $12.24; Frances Staab, 297 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; stationery and supplies, January 24, $15; Fairchild Publications, 7 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y., rent, January 3, February 6, March 1, $3,800.01; Robert Walker, 115–25 Eighty-fourth Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., photographs, March 21, $15; Alan Cranston, 1 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., travel expense, January 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 26, February 6, 16, 24, March 10, 31, $1,012.94; total, $48,125.34; postage, January 4, 19, February 1, 13, 23, March 14, 23, 30, $2,120; grand total, $50,245.34; Alan Cranston, 1 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., salary, $2,124.99; Robert J. Walker, 370 Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., salary, $1,525; Mae Gurevich, 975 Walton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., salary, $1,040; Maxine Joan Berger, 211 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York, N. Y., salary $655; Harriet J. Zucker Roman, 30 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $585; Hilda Frances Lawrence, 14 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $520; Barbara S. Barron, 321 Avenue C, New York, N. Y., salary, $650; Mary Markwich Moore, 35 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $567; Charlotte Josephine Joachim, 690 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., salary, $455; Concetta D'Amato, 4200 Ft. Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $461; Howard Wolbarsht, 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $455; Helene Mariconda, 1502 West Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $25.60; Edith Lederman, 363–5 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $461; Sally Merkel, 111 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $364; Florence Ethel Sherman, Hotel Irving, 26 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y., salary, $150; Helen Foster, 1442 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $56; Richard Strouse, 430 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $372.78; Margaret Ameer, 81 Jefferson Street, Yonkers, N. Y., salary, $585; Vernon Nash, 136 Mason Street, Greenwich, Conn., salary, $1,749.99; Oliver A. Quayle III, Scarsdale Manor, Apartment 3B, Scarsdale, N. Y., salary, $1,750.06; Elaine Klein, 9 West Lane, Ridgefield, Conn., salary, $585; Anne Elizabeth Kidder, 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $650; Bernard Hennessy, 345 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $650; Phyllis Jane Barnhill, Spelman Hall, New York, N. Y., salary, $315; Eugene G. Schwartz, 2758 Bronx Park East, New York, N. Y., salary, $24; Marie Louise Cullum, St. Barnabas Hospital, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., salary, $480.

Bernice Shaner, 60 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $585; Connie Grassia, 325 Marion Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $222; Joe U. Milward, 230 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $1,875; Marion M. Urmy, 200 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $760; Edith Kabans, 720 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., salary, $420; Theodre K. Waller, 1318 Twenty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $1,875; Margaret W. Dudley, 1712 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $768.75; Mrs. Rucelle R. Powell, 1017 Fourth Street SW., Washington, D. C., salary, $780; Emily Talbot Vila, 6024 Broad Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $290; Mrs. Frances Staab, 297 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $485; Beatrice Biales, 1268 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $455; Betsy Tyree, 15 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $650; Mary Gertrude Seiberling, 863 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., salary, $650; Josephine J. Frisone, 1370 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y., salary, $455; Mary Keller, 148 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y., salary, $250; Rose Lindeman, 1801 Weeks Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., salary, $65; Sophie Makl, 1261 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., salary, $315; Alta Mabry Olson, 222 North Thomas Street, Arlington, Va., salary, $135; Ernest Reaugh, 1701 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C., salary, $76.92; Natalie Rogers, 345 West Twelfth Street Apartment 14, New York, N. Y., salary, $375; Phyllis Rosenberg, 105 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $238; Rosemary Russell, 136 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y., salary, $780; Allan Robert Scott, 15 Bayarre Street, Larchmont, N. Y., salary, $850.83; Emma P. Segelneek, 61 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., salary, $210; Elizabeth R. Warrimer, 619 D Street SE., Washington, D. C., salary, $165; total, $30,987.92.

A. John R. Van Arnum, secretary, National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, 512 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors.

C. (1) Our legislative interest will continue so long as Congress considers or enacts legislation affecting our industry and the individuals of which it is comprised, or so long as we are afforded the right of petition under the Constitution.

C. (2) Our immediate current interests are centered in repeal of the excise taxes on communications and transportation, the congressional inquiry into United States transportation conditions, and in strengthening the enforcement arm of the United States Department of Agriculture in administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

C. (3) We have prepared stories for the fresh fruit and vegetable industry trade press (the packer, of Kansas City, Mo.; and the Produce News, of New York, N. Y.) advocating the aforementioned legislative interests and reporting on developments over a yearly period. We issue a general trade association bulletin to our members every week covering the same ground.

D. See letter to Chairman Frank Buchanan attached.[3]

A. William J. Van Buren, secretary-treasurer, National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of Americ ., 729 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; trade union.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Registrant is interested in legislation affecting shipping and employment aboard American ships. At the present time the registrant is also personally interested in H. R. 4450.

C. (3) The National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America publishes a monthly magazine for its membership known as Master, Mate, and Pilot.

D. (5) $1,874.99; (6) $249.99. The amount listed in response to this question represents the amount received in payment of expenses in connection with all work by the registrant, of which legislation is only a part.

E. (2) $1,912.25; (5) $750; (6) $233.05; (7) $1,124; (16) No payments in excess of $10 have been made to any individual in reference to matters of a legislative nature falling within the purview of the Lobbying Act.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. C. W. Vance, room 312, Labor Building, 10 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors of America; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Railroad Brotherhood (labor union).

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) S. 3295 and H. R. 7789, to amend Railway Labor Act; S. 328 and H. R. 378, to amend section 25 of Interstate Commerce Act; generally interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor.

D. (5) $420; (6) $321.96; (7) $741.96.

A. Roy C. Vandercook, 801 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich.; manager, Michigan Railroads Association.

B. Michigan Railroads Association, 801 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich.; educational, public relations, taxation work in connection with railroad operations in the State of Michigan.

C. (1) Indefinite duration; registrant's work is primarily localized in Michigan.

C. (2) Legislative interest is in legislation affecting railroads. During the quarter, the personal legislative interest was in H. R. 378.

C. (3) No publications.

D. (5) $135; (7) $135; (13) no.

E. (7) $135; (9) $135; (15) $135. The item of $135 received by registrant covers actual expenditures during a 3-day trip to Washington during the quarter. The annual salary, $7,800, paid to registrant is primarily for work done in Michigan in connection with local matters. Since such a small part of registrant's time is spent in work dealing with Federal matters, no part of this salary is shown on the report.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

D. (13) No.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

D. (13) No.

A. Weston Vernon, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; partner, law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Proposed Federal tax legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members.

D. (13) No.

A. Personal report of Albert F. Versen, reporting as secretary of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

C. (2) Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

D. Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

E. Only as shown in report of the Missouri Valley Chapter Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

A. Personal report of Albert F. Versen, reporting as secretary of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association, 508 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; voluntary nonprofit association.

C. (1) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

C. (2) Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

D. Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

E. Only as shown in report of the St. Louis Local Meat Packers Association.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.; a nonprofit association interested in tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy.

C. (1) No termination date set.

C. (2) All legislation affecting tax equality, tax reduction, and governmental economy, and especially H. R. 5064 and H. R. 7343.

D. (2) $4,537.50; (3) $90; (7) $4,627.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $16; (3) $1,227.12; (4) $91.98; (5) $450; (8) $61.76; (9) $1,846.86; (16) $450, January 12, February 3, March 21, Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., for general office expense in lieu of rent, basic telephone service, and normal stenographic service; $1,227.12, February 3, National Associated Businessmen, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., for balance of contribution due December 31, 1949; $7.25, February 3, Keel-Williams Corp., 10 North Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Va., for printing; $84.73, February 3, March 21, Advertiser's Letter Shop, 809 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va., for printing, including postage; $16, February 3, March 21, Olive R. Harris, Travelers Building, Richmond, Va., for extra stenographic service; $61.76, March 21, Hotel John Marshall, Fifth and Franklin Streets, Richmond, Va., expenses of G. Leslie Hall, president of this association, for attending the General Assembly of Virginia; total, $1,846.86.

A. Vitrified China Association, Inc., 312 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) During the first quarter of 1950 some preliminary inquiries were made as to the action necessary to control the rising traffic in duty-free entry of chinaware from Canada. If a bill is introduced covering this situation, the association will support it and will then report its activities in this connection.

C. (2) As indicated under (1), no bill has yet been drawn up and introduced in Congress.

A. Jerry Voorhis, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States of America.

B. None for purposes of Lobbying Act (see letter addressed to Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House of Representatives and dated June 10, 1947, which accompanied my registration).

C. (1) My legislative interests are likely to continue over a period of time, since they concern the general public welfare of the Nation, including agriculture, world peace, general consumer interests and many other subjects.

C. (2) Specific interest has been in legislation for middle-income housing, taxation, health, and legislation affecting the United Nations and efforts generally toward world peace. Specifically, I testified before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on H. R. 6618 and also before the Ways and Means Committee on the general subject of taxation of cooperatives, but not requesting any special legislative action in the case of this testimony.

E. (7) $192.44; (9) $192.44.

A. The Vulcan Detinning Co.,[a] Sewaren, N. J.; detinning and tin smelting.

C. (1) For an indefinite term.

C. (2) Potentially interested in general in all legislation affecting tin, tin smelting, detinning, and steel scrap, and related subjects. Specific legislative interest includes: H. R. 2585, exemption from duty of certain tin ores, etc.; House Joint Resolution 324, to encourage exploration of tin-ore resources of the United States, etc.; H. R. 3524, to strengthen national security by providing for domestic tin-smelting industry; S. 1342, same as H. R. 3524.

E. (6) $37; (9) $37; (16) $37, January 23, Henry H. Buckman, consulting engineer, 405 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md., prorated reimbursement for telephone calls paid for by him.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; registrant is employed by the National Association of Electric Cos., a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. Mr. Stephen M. Walter, employed by the National Association of Electric Cos., is filing this form for the information of the Congress of the United States under title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, but questions whether and to what extent that act applies to him. This form has been prepared without the benefit of official interpretations of that statute. The amount stated in item (D) of the form is the total salary registrant receives as an employee of the Association in the performance of all his duties as they arise in carrying out the purposes and activities of the association (see appended statement, p. 4).

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; the National Association of Electric Cos. is a trade association whose members are 100 operating electric companies. The preamble of its articles of association describe the functions to be engaged in by the association as follows: "In order to further the interests of the electric utility companies that are members of this association and their investors, employees and customers; to maintain the integrity and credit of the industry; to present to the public the essential facts about the industry to the end that there may be a better understanding between the utility companies and the public and a better appreciation of utility progress, achievements and problems; to coordinate regional activities among member companies; to furnish member companies information, reports, and statements concerning various phases of electric utility operations and developments; to further cooperation with all agencies and organizations interested in the supply and purchase of electric light and power; to furnish such agencies and organizations with information, reports, and statements concerning member companies and the electric utility industry; to present the facts to the public concerning the public benefits resulting from the operation of electric utility companies by businessmen under governmental regulations and, generally, to engage in those practices recognized as being legal and proper to further said ends, certain electric utility companies do hereby establish a national association which shall be adequately qualified and empowered to act in every lawful way when concert of policy and action would be helpful." Thus the association functions for the following principal purposes: (1) To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses, including information and analyses of governmental hearings, orders, and regulations, both legislative and administrative; (2) to keep the public, including employees, consumers, and investors, informed concerning the accomplishments of the industry, its achievements in serving the public, and the plans of this industry for the future; (3) to furnish, and aid in furnishing, technicial information to the instruments of government and to provide a readily available contact between government and the industry; (4) to provide the members of the association with a medium through which they can exchange ideas on problems of mutual concern and interest in order to better serve the public; (5) to act for the member companies in matters of common and national concern.

C. (1) Of indefinite duration.

C. (2) Registrant is employed by the National Association of Electric Cos. One of the purposes of this association as set forth in previous registrations and reports filed pursuant to title 3 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is to provide its members with a medium through which they can develop and exchange ideas and take appropriate action on problems of mutual concern and interest, including matters involving legislation. The association, therefore, is generally interested in all developments in and of Federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities, including, but not limited to, the following bills and statutes and amendments thereto:

(a) H. R. 7786, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

(b) H. R. 5472, a bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

(C) Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 1); TVA Act (48 Stat. 58); Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 803); Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363); Reclamation Acts (25 Stat. through 45 Stat.); Flood Control Act, 1944 (58 Stat. 887); Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237).

For specific details concerning the policy position of the National Association of Electric Cos., see the document entitled "Opinions, Recommendations, and Answers to the Power Policies Questionnaire, 1948," filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House by the National Association of Electric Cos. A similar document now being prepared in response to a request of the Chairman of the President's Commission on Water Resources Policy dated March 2, 1950, requesting the association's views on certain policy questions will be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate by the association when it is completed.

D. (5) $6,625.02; (7) $6,625.02; (13) no.

E. (6) $35.05; (7) $419.88; (8) $81.60; (9) $536.53; (15) $536.53.

A. Thomas G. Walters, operations director, Government Employees' Council, AFL, 900 F Street NW., Washington 4, D. C.; labor union.

B. Government Employees' Council, American Federation of Labor, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.; labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Duties are to represent the member unions and the Government Employees' Council on matters affecting them before the Congress.

C. (3) Publish each Thursday a weekly news letter; circulation approximately 250 to officers and members of the 23 national and international unions that make up the Government Employees' Council. This letter is prepared and duplicated in my office.

D. (5) $2,243; (7) $2,243.

E. (15) All.

A. Milo J. Warner, 1631 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio; lawyer.

B. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

C. (1) Indefinitely according to desire of employer.

C. (2) Attention to legislation which may affect the interests of the mutual policyholders of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, included in such legislation being H. R. 4394 (District of Columbia Group Life provisions), certain aspects of H. R. 6000 (social-security bill), House Joint Resolution

[a] Filed with the Clerk only.

371 (taxation life-insurance companies), and certain phases of housing legislation.

C. (3) No publications. Attention to personal correspondence, memoranda, and opinions. (Compensation paid quarterly for services as rendered in previous quarter.)

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) no.

E. (6) $37.21; (7) $203.84; (9) $241.05. Expenditures are billed employer each quarter. Accordingly, expenditures quarter one, 1950,, will appear on report filed July 10, 1950. Items 1–5, eight are absorbed in services as registrant maintains own law office. Items 12–16 not applicable.

A. Washington Committee of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; a committee composed of six individuals, all of whom are executives or representatives of companies producing sugar in Puerto Rico.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico; a trade association composed of companies producing sugar in Puerto Rico.

C. (1) This committee has been in existence for some 15 years and presumably will continue to work indefinitely.

C. (2) In general, the committee is interested in any legislation concerning sugar. During the first quarter of this year the committee concerned itself with no specific legislation.

C. (3) No publications concerned with legislative interests were issued during the first quarter of this year.

D. (1) $20,000; (7) $20,000; (13) yes; (14) the Washington committee received a total of $20,000 from the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico during the first quarter of this year, none of which was used in connection with legislative interests. It is anticipated that the committee will receive a total of $65,000 from the association for the year 1950 as a whole.

A. Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Inc., 940 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; retail trade association.

C. (1) Remainder of Eighty-first Congress.

C. (2) Legislation affecting local alcoholic beverage industry, McMillan bill, H. R. 6779; stopping of illegal sales by military installations inviolation of act of Congress passed in 1901.

C. (3) (a) Memo in support of H. R. 6779; (b) 50 copies; (c) March 22, 1950; (d) Ace Letter Service.

D. (1) $4,575; (7) $4,575; (13) no.

E. (2) $1,500; (4) $19.74; (5) $225; (6) $85.30; (7) $185.45; (9) $2,015.49.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, a voluntary association, 1703 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Until satisfactory law is passed.

C. (2) Kefauver bill (S. 1527), home rule for the District of Columbia.

D. (2) $350; (7) $350; (13) no.

E. (3) $410; (4) $11; (7) $14.75; (9) $435.75; (16) January 24, $10, February 16, $50, April 4, $350, Home Rule Headquarters, 308 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., in support of headquarters for home rule; $14.75, March 27, Charles C. Glover III, 1210 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., entertainment of several Congressmen at luncheon.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, 1417 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. (new address after May 1, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW.); trade association.

C. (1) As long as Congress is in session and measures affecting local real estate are being considered.

C. (2) As Congress is the legislative body for the District, all local measures such as local taxes, unemployment compensation, etc., are of interest.

D. (13) No.

E. (3) $500; (9) $500; (16) $500, February 3, National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., Realtors Washington Committee work.

A. Washington Taxpayers Association, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation concerning District of Columbia taxation, appropriations, and the efficient and economical operation of the District government.

C. (3) The following are names of papers, magazines, periodicals, etc., to which news releases have been sent (registrant has no information as to the utilization of this material): Washington Evening Star, Washington Post, Washington Times-Herald, Washington Daily News.

D. (1) $995.50; (7) $995.50; (13) no.

E. (2) $415; (5) $46.06; (6) $12.50; (9) $473.56.

A. J. R. Watson, room 1, Illinois Central Railroad passenger station, Jackson, Miss.; attorney-secretary, Mississippi Railroad Association.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, room 1, Illinois Central Railroad passenger station, Jackson, Miss., pertaining to any matters of interest to or affecting railroads in Mississippi.

C. (1) Federal legislative interests are incidental and indefinite.

C. (2) None during the quarter covered by this report.

C. (3) No publications issued or caused to be issued.

Registrant has no reportable receipts and expenditures for the period covered by this report. There is no separation of salary as between principal employment and possible incidental concern with matters of Federal legislation. Registrant is of the opinion that his acivities for the period covered by this report do not fall within the scope of the Lobbying Act. He is employed on an annual basis, primarily for services not related to Federal legislation. Matters of Federal legislation are other and different from and only incidental to principal employment and purpose.

A. Newton Patrick Weathersby, room 303, Machinist Building, Washington, D. C.; assistant legislative representative, District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists.

C. (1) Until my present term of office expires, December 31, 1951.

C. (2) Lobbying, i. e., supporting or opposing as the case may be, legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees and incidentally organized labor in general. Not more than 5 percent of my time is spent on direct legislative work. For instance, during the last quarter, my full time was used in directly dealing with the executive departments on labor relations and all other general conditions for the benefit and welfare of Government employees.

D. (5) $1,499.94; (7) $1,499.94; (13) no.

Explanation of item D (5): $1,499.94 was the salary due me during the first quarter of 1950 as secretary-treasurer and assistant to the president of District Lodge, No. 44, International Association of Machinists. This is compensation for my services as secretary-treasurer of District Lodge, No. 44, I. A. of M.; and, as you will note, as assistant to the president of District Lodge, No. 44, I. A. of M., I am subject to be called upon by him to do lobbying on any legislation affecting working conditions of Government employees or organized labor in general.

Comments on item D (14): My entire salary and expenses are paid by one person, i. e., District No. 44, of the International Association of Machinists. You will note as stated above, that a large majority of my time as an employee of District No. 44, I. A. of M., is spent organizing Government employees and dealing with various Government agencies such as the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and other branches of the Government departments. In order though, to comply with the Lobbying Act it was necessary for me to register and make my reports quarterly, due to the fact that I am subject to be called upon by my superior to do lobbying work at various times. In other words, it is possible that I will spend 10 percent of my time during one quarter and none during another quarter. The affidavit attached requires me to swear that my statement to the questions propounded are complete, as I verily believe. It would be impossible within the limit of time I have at my disposal to make a complete statement covering all details. However, I regard this statement as complete in the sense that I have made a statement of my legislative activities sufficiently explicit as well as generalized to indicate the nature of my legislative work.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; attorney at law.

B. Big Sandy Valley Association, Inc., Post Office Box 6, Pikeville, Ky.; waterway improvement association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Authorization of the improvement of the Big Sandy River, Tug and Levisa Forks, Ky., Va., and W. Va., as recommended by the Corps of Army Engineers.

D. (5) $100; (7) $100; (13) no.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president and attorney at law.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.; an organization to promote the sound and orderly development of our national water and land resources.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters pertaining to river and harbor development, flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, soil and water conservation, and related subjects. (See index to the Congressional Record for information called for by (a), (b), and (c).)

D. (5) $1,254.10; (6) $866.53; (7) $2,120.63; (13) yes; (14) $2,120.63, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (3) $1; (4) $13.95; (5) $69.60; (6) $3.50; (7) $637.65; (8) $67; (9) $799.06; (12) $10; (13) $10; (15) $799.06; (16) $109.37, January 20, Eastern Air Lines, National Airport, Gravelly Point, Va., ticket to St. Louis, Mo., and return; $403.50, February 3, March 28, Hamilton National Bank, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C., travelers' checks and bank service charge; $10.50, February 14, Robert F. Klepinger, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., one-half expense of moving files from basement to third floor; $19, January 17, February 15, Louisiana State Society, 355 House Office Building, Washington, D. C., membership dues and tickets for Mardi Gras ball; $16.09, February 22, 28, Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Maryland, Guilford Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Baltimore, Md., automobile tags; total $558.46.

A. J. W. Weingarten, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.; attorney employed full time as district attorney for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.: common carrier by railroad of passengers and property.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation or regulation affecting the railroad business. My annual salary is $12,800, paid twice monthly, for services as district attorney charged with the responsibility of handling the legal business of the company in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota and as an incident of my employment as district attorney I aid in presenting the company's position with respect to legislation in the Congress of the United States and I am paid for traveling expenses as they are incurred.

A. Wayne Weishaar, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Registrant is generally interested in any legislation affecting aviation training which may arise at any time in the future.

C. (2) Specifically registrant is interested at this time in the following bills related to GI benefits as applied to aviation training: Supporting S. 2596 and opposing in part H. R. 7422, S. 3095, and H. R. 7380.

C. (3) No publications outside of those going to the 26 members of the Aeronautical Training Society has been effected

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) no.

E. (2) $1.50; (8) 60 cents; (9) $2.10; (15) $2.10.

A. Walter S. Weismann, Jr. American Airlines, Inc., 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; air transportation.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 1437 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.; air transportation.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting air transportation.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) no.

E. (6) $2.05; (7) $61.87; (9) $63.92; (15) $63.92.

A. Don Welch, Post Office Box 231, Madill, Okla.; attorney.

B. The seven railroads named in my original declaration; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. et al.

C. (1) My employment in connection with Federal legislation is intermittent and casual only.

C. (2) The interests of the railroad industry generally. I made only one trip to Washington during this quarter and that was in connection with the so-called operating-rules bill.

D. (5) $699.96; (6) $339.06; (7) $1,039.02; (13) no.

E. (7) $339.06; (9) $339.06.

A. Edward W. Welliver, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. See report of American Trucking Associations, Inc.

D. (5) $1,350; (7) $1,350 (40 percent of time ($28 of salary), devoted to legislation, as reported by American Trucking Associations, Inc.).

E. (7) $152; (15) $152.

A. William E. Welsh, secretary-manager, National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; promotion of the development, control, conservation, preservation, and utilization of the water resources of the 17 reclamation States.

B. National Reclamation Association, 1119 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite period.

C. (2) (a) Reclamation Act, 1902 (53 Stat. 1187, 43 U. S. C. 485) and all amendatory and supplementary acts thereto. All other statutes relating to water and land conservation measures; (b) H. R. 7351, H. R. 5991, H. R. 7268, H. R. 7786, S. 3376, and all other bills relating to reclamation, flood control as related to reclamation, and water and land conservation.

C. (3) (a) Bulletin; (b) 4,400; (c) no specific date of publication, published every 4 to 6 weeks dependent upon legislative developments; (d) Franks Duplicating Service, 1001 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (5) $3,000; (6) $409.90; (7) $3,409.90; (14) $3,000, National Reclamation Association, account salary; $409.90, National Reclamation Association, account reimbursement expenses incurred in connection with travel and out-of-pocket expenditures in connection with association business.

E. (7) $409.90; (9) $409.90.

A. Burton K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

E. Jacob Neubauer, Billings, Mont., farmer.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) To support the enactment of appropriate legislation to assist Mr. Neubauer, residing in Montana, in the immigration of relatives from Germany.

D. (13) No.

E. (8) $1; (9) $1; (15) $1.

A. Edward K. Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., attorney.

B. Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) and (2) The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. of New York, N. Y., has retained Edward K. Wheeler, for a remuneration of $750 per month, to act as special Washington representative and to assist the company in the collection of war-damage claims. The nature of the employment necessarily involves conferences with the Navy Department, the State Department, and other agencies and incidental thereto, support of the enactment of appropriate legislation which may be of assistance to the company.

D. (5) $1,500; (7) $1,500; (13) yes; (14) $1,500, Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Clem Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. See attached statement.[3]

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance; S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970; H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

C. (3) Letter to all physicians in the United States re Stassen articles in Reader's Digest, 165,300; programs, second national conference, National Education Campaign, American Medical Association, 1,500; The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 203,677; Your Medical Program—Compulsory or Voluntary? 2,025; Profit or Freedom, 272,075; stickers (blue), The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 2,150; stickers (orange), The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 2,150; Roll Call by States of Organizations on Record Against Compulsory Health Insurance, 10,042; How the Wagner Plan Would Work, 5,000; It's Your Crusade, Too, 5,112; Public Relations' Precocious Baby—Professional Political Campaign Management, 500; transcript, second national conference, National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 5,125; Nationalized Medicine and the Welfare State, 2,625; Never, Never, Never (Reader's Digest), 2,500,000; Granny Is Gone (Reader's Digest), 2,500,000; The Doctor Brushed Off Utopia (Collier's), 60,000; Wards of the Government (the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.), 10,000; The Road Ahead (Reader's Digest), 200,000; Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine (Reader's Digest), 10,000; quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter whether by the National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker, or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (5) $4,464.75; (6) $1,772.75; (7) $6,237.50; (13) yes; (14) $6,237.50, National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (2) $497.93; (6) $15.05; (7) $1,259.77; (9) $1,772.75; (15) $1,772.75.

A. Leone Baxter Whitaker, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; national education campaign.

B. National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. See attached statement.[3]

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation for compulsory health insurance, S. 1679, S. 1456, S. 1581, S. 1970; H. R. 345, H. R. 4312.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

C. (3) Letter to all physicians in the United States re Stassen articles in Reader's Digest, 165,300; programs, second national conference, National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 1,500; The Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 203,677; Your Medical Program—Compulsory or Voluntary, 2,025; Profit or Freedom, 272,075; stickers (blue), the Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 2,150; stickers (orange), the Voluntary Way Is the American Way, 2,150; Roll Call by States of Organizations on Record Against Compulsory Health Insurance, 10,042; How the Wagner Plan Would Work, 5,000; It's Your Crusade, Too, 5,112; Public Relations' Precocious Baby—Professional Political Campaign Management, 500; transcript, second national conference, National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 5,125; Nationalized Medicine and the Welfare State, 2,625; Never, Never, Never (Reader's Digest), 2,500,000; Granny Is Gone (Reader's Digest), 2,500,000; The Doctor Brushed Off Utopia (Collier's), 60,000; Ward's of the Government (the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.), 10,000; The Road Ahead (Reader's Digest), 200,000; Kansas Answers Socialized Medicine (Reader's Digest), 10,000. Quantities hereinabove stated represent the total quantity of each publication issued during this quarter whether by the National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, Clem Whitaker, or Leone Baxter Whitaker.

D. (5) $4,464.75; (6) $1,772.75; (7) $6,237.50; (13) yes; (14) $6,237.50, National Education Campaign-American Medical Association, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (2) $497.93; (6) $15.05; (7) $1,259.77; (9) $1,772.75; (15) $1,772.75.

A. John C. White, attorney, Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; general counsel for American Cotton Shippers Association.

B. American Cotton Shippers Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.; national association of cotton shippers and exporters. Affiliated associations: Texas Cotton Association, Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, California-Arizona Cotton Association, Atlantic Cotton Association, Arkansas Cotton Trade Association.

C. (1) Indefinitely, but employment is general and not limited to legislative matters.

C. (2) Legislation affecting cotton and foreign trade, such as ECA, CCC, commodity futures exchanges, ITO; H. R. 7797, H. R. 6567, House Joint Resolution 398, S. 2826, S. 1751.

D. (5) $250. Services are almost altogether nonlegislative and this represents approximately one-fifth of 3 months' retainer.

E. (6) $233.74. This represents all charges covering reports to client of both legislative and other matters without apportionment.

A. John C. White, attorney, Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman & White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. New York Cotton Exchange, 60 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.; cotton commodity futures exchange.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Legislation affecting exchanges particularly and cotton generally; S. 1751, H. R. 4685, tax legislation.

D. Annual retainer, not yet billed, for all services, is at rate of $5,000 a year. Approximately half of services during quarter has been concerned with legislation.

E. (6) $7.91. This represents all charges covering reports to client of both legislative and other matters without apportionment.

A. Richard P. White, 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association secretary.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 636 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; trade association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting nursery industry directly such as postal legislation, H. R. 2945, social security; H. R. 6000, wage hour.

D. (1) $2,553.57; (7) $2,553.57; (13) no.

E. (2) $28.75; (5) $5.28; (6) $1.14; (7) $9.52; (9) $44.69; (15) $44.69.

A. Albert V. Whitehall, 1756 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; director, Washington Service Bureau.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.; an association whose membership includes most of the hospitals of the Nation and the Blue Cross plans.

C. Identical with information reported by American Hospital Association for this same quarter.

D. (5) $1,270.83; (7) $1,270.83; (13) no. Only a minor part of the activities of the registrant could be considered as involving legislation. Consequently the amount reported represents 50 percent of salary although it is believed that the proportion of registrant's activities devoted to legislation is much less than 50 percent.

E. (7) $227.15; (9) $227.15. Only a minor part of the activities of the registrant could be considered as involving legislation. Consequently the amount reported represents 50 per cent of travel expenses although it is believed that the proportion of registrant's activities devoted to legislation is much less than 50 percent. It should be noted that this item represents expenditures made by the registrant for which he is reimbursed by his employer, the American Hospital Association, and that such travel reimbursement is reported by the American Hospital Association as one of its expenditures.

A. Mr. H. Leigh Whitelaw, secretary, National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of the wartime excise taxes (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Probably through the second and third quarters of 1950.

C. (2) Repeal of the excise taxes (other than those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline) enacted or increased in 1941, 1942, and 1943. Bill not yet introduced in House of Representatives.

C. (3) (a) Booklet discussing the "how" and "when" of wartime excise tax repeal; (b) 2,995 copies; (c) January 12, 1950; (d) Dependable Printing Co., Inc., Washington Post and Times-Herald of January 30, 1950, Daily News and Evening Star of January 31, 1950.

D. (5) $1,766.66; (6) $62.22; (7) $1,828.88.

E. (7) $62.22; (9) $62.22 (15) $62.22. $62.22.

A. Douglas Whitlock, partner in the law firm Sanders, Gravelle, Whitlock & Howrey, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Building Products Institute.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation which may affect the producers of building materials.

D. (13) No.

E. (8) $3.43; (9) $3.43.

A. Louis E. Whyte, news director, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., room 305.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1700 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C., room 305, trade association.

C. (1) The association is a perpetual corporation for the purposes as outlined in B above. One of the duties of this organization is to keep its membership informed regarding legislation which affects any or all phases of the natural-gas industry.

C. (2) The current legislation the association is concerned with is: H. R. 1758, H. R. 5306, H. R. 4028, and other matters pertaining to natural gas.

C. (3) The association publishes each week a bulletin which is distributed to its members and which contains factual information of current interest obtained from all departments of the Federal Government and courts. This bulletin is not issued or caused to be issued in connection with the influencing of legislation.

D. (5) $811; (7) $811.

A. Elizabeth Wickenden, American Public Welfare Association, 522 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.; professional public-welfare association.

B. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.; professional public-welfare association.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) H. R. 6000.

C. (3) Question and answers on: (1) Social security for farmers, (2) social security for hired farm workers, (3) disability insurance, (4) social security for domestic workers. Letter to members, issued monthly.

E. (2) $1,250. It is virtually impossible at this time for me to answer the questions in sections D and E other than to report my own salary for the quarter of $1,250. No specific expenditures are made for lobbying purposes and the records relating to general office maintenance expenditures are maintained in our headquarters office and are not immediately available to me here. If these are necessary I will secure them for future reports, but did not wish to delay this report unduly while they were segregated and analyzed.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) I am generally interested in all legislation directly or indirectly affecting the oil and gas industry, such as tidelands bill, revenue revision of 1950, natural gas (H. R. 1758), basing-point bill, and oil-policy bill (H. R. 6047). Although the undersigned analyzes and reports to officers of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and furnishes them with information relating to pending legislation affecting the oil and gas industry, the undersigned's principal purpose is not the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress or to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress. It is impossible to allocate the exact portion of my fee which is for services in connection with legislative interests; therefore, my total fee, any part of which may be attributable to such legislative matters, is shown. I have incurred no expenses in connection with the passage or defeat of legislation or the influencing of the passage or defeat of legislation by the Congress.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (13) no.

A. Ernest L. Wilkinson, Francis M. Goodwin, and Glen A. Wilkinson, a law firm practicing under the name of Ernest L. Wilkinson, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Tribe of Indians et al. Ernest L. Wilkinson is retained as attorney for the following clients, on whose behalf it is sometimes necessary to engage in legislative work: Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg.; Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.; Ute Tribe of Indians, Fort Duchesne, Utah and Ignacio, Colo.; California Indians, care of Clyde F. Thompson, box 901, Redding, Calif.; Radio Service Corp. of Utah, 10 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. (1) Klamath Indians: Legislative interests of the Klamath Indians will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Since the Klamath Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of Interior, they are interested in legislation which may affect their status. At the present time they are opposed to enactment of S. 186, S. 188, S. 765, C. 766, H. R. 1537, and H. R. 2724.

C. (1) Menominee Indians: Legislative interests of the Menominee Indians will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Since the Menominee Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of Interior, they are interested in legislation which may affect their status. At the present time the Menominee Tribe favors enactment of S. 691, S. 1207, H. R. 1921, and H. R. 1926. The Menominee Tribe is opposed to enactment of S. 186 and H. R. 2724.

C. (1) Ute Indians: The present legislative program will continue until disposition of the case entitled *"Confederated Bands of Ute Indians* v. *The United States, No. 45585"* (U. S. Court of Claims).

C. (2) Since the Ute Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of Interior, they are interested in legislation which may affect them. At the present time they are supporting S. 2329.

C. (1) California Indians: Legislative interests of the California Indians will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Since the California Indians are subject to jurisdiction of Congress and the Department of Interior, they are interested in legislation which may affect them. The California Indians are presently concerned with provisions in the 1951 Interior Department appropriation bill which may affect the prosecution of the case entitled *"Indians of California* v. *United States,"* presently pending before the Indian Claims Commission.

C. (1) Radio Service Corp. of Utah: Legislative interests of the Radio Service Corp. of Utah probably will cease with the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

C. (2) Radio Service Corp. of Utah is opposed to enactment of S. 491 and H. R. 4004.

D. All receipts are for legal services and reimbursement of usual and necessary expenses. The following fees were received during the past quarter:

Klamath Indians: $1,750, a small portion of which is allocable to legislative activities; Menominee Indians: $997.50, a small portion of which is allocable to legislative activities; Ute Indians: None; California Indians: None; Radio Service Corp. of Utah: No fees received for services in connection with legislative activities. No receipts were received, except as noted in the paragraph above.

E. The following expenditures (exclusive of office overhead, the figures for which are not readily available) were made:

Klamath Indians: Telephone, $67.16; photostats, $0.45; taxi fares, $2.40; notary fees, $1; total, $71.01. Menominee Indians: Telephone, $1.69; notary fees, $1; total, $2.69. Ute Indians: Extra stenographic services, $1,439; photostats, $337.15; petty cash, $52.84; telephone, $171.45; miscellaneous extra supplies, $50.93; rental typewriter, $36; extra postage, $15; insurance premiums on policies covering expert witnesses, $396; total, $2,498.86. California Indians: Photostats, $90.17; transcripts, $13.80; petty cash, $2.80; total, $106.77. Radio Service Corp. of Utah: No expenditures for items having any connection with legislative activities.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; a law partnership consisting of the following partners: Paul F. Myers, James Craig Peacock, Martin W. Meyer, John E. Skilling, and Robert H. Myers.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Opposition to S. 2190, a bill to amend section 2 (c) of the Clayton Act.

D. (5) $1,800; (7) $1,800; (13) No.

E. (7) $5.83; (8) $1.50; (9) $7.36; (15) $7.36.

A. Williams, Myers & Quiggle, 817 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; law partnership.

B. Estate of Eleanor E. Rice, 405 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. (1) As long as employer's claim for refund of estate tax is pending.

C. (2) Our interest (both general and specific) is amendment of section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code to substantially the effect proposed in the American Bar Association's 1945 recommendations with respect to reverters.

A. C. J. S. Williamson, 421 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.; manager, Washington Bureau, California State Chamber of Commerce.

B. California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) My duties are to keep my head office advised regarding general major legislation and specific bills or regulations of interest to California economy. I keep in close touch with the members of the California delegation, but do not "lobby" or attempt to influence legislation.

D. As Washington representative of the California State Chamber of Commerce my budgetary expenditures for the first quarter of 1950 are as follows: salary, one-fourth of annual salary of $8,000, $2,000; salary, one-fourth of annual salary of $2,820 (secretary), $705; expense allowance, one-fourth of $1,800, $450; office rent, 3 months at $110, $330; office supplies, $215; telephone and telegraph, $275. None of these expenditures were incurred in any activities mentioned in Public Law 601. My registration under the act was made in order that my duties might be recorded and are not to be construed to be implying that I, as an individual, engaged in any activities of lobbying.

A. John C. Williamson, legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

C. (1) Legislative interests to continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Legislation affecting all veterans and their dependents in relation to employment, hospitalization, rehabilitation, pensions, disability compensation and housing; welfare of servcemen of the Armed Forces and their dependents; matters relating to the national security, immigration, and naturalization, the combating of subversive activities; and the furtherance of a sound foreign policy; other matters included in the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment and the National Council of Administration.

C. (3) VFW Foreign Service, monthly magazine, 1,250,000 circulation; VFW Legislative Newsletter, monthly, 1,000 circulation.

D. (5) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (13) no.

E. (7) $111.12; (9) $111.12; (15) $111.12.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; executive vice president and legal counsel.

B. Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; to inculcate and stimulate love of our country and the flag, and to defend the honor, integrity and supremacy of our National Government and the Constitution of the United States; to foster fraternal relations between all branches of the various services from which our members are drawn; to aid the retired personnel of the various services from which our members are drawn in every proper and legitimate manner, and to present their rights and interests when service matters are under consideration, we unite to form the Retired Officers Association.

C. (1) Indeterminate.

C. (2) Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, Regular and Reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature, dealing with personnel matters, pay and retirement benefits, and pensions; studying and analyzing bills, preparing statements for presentation to the cognizant committees, and drafting amendments where indicated; appearing before committees of Congress, principally the Committees on Armed Services, the Committees on Veterans Affairs, and the committees dealing with various privileges, opportunities, and obligations of the personnel involved.

C. (3) The Retired Officers Association Bulletin; (a) an informational bulletin covering all of the activities of the association; (b) 20,000 per issue; (c) 15th of March, June, September, and December; (d) Graphic Arts Press, Inc.

D. (5) $1,650; (7) $1,650; (13) no.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.; educational-legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends (a religious body) throughout the country.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1000 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

C. (1) An indefinite time, as the organization is established on a permanent basis.

C. (2) Working for legislation, including the admission of displaced persons, relief of Arab refugees, programs of relief and recovery (ECA, point 4), disposal of agricultural surpluses, Federal aid to education, extension of civil rights (FEPC), and more support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Opposition to conscription (the Draft Act), the militarization of America, and the shipment of arms abroad.

C. (3) (a) The Washington Letter, a four-page publication issued approximately once a month; (b) an average of 10,000 each issue; (c) January 2, February 1, March 1, March 13; (d) Drake Press.

D. (5) $1,625; (7) $1,625; (13) no.

E. (7) $328.97; (9) $328.97; (15) $328.97

A. Robert J. Wilson, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Restaurant Association, secretary.

B. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.; National Restaurant Association, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. (1) General legislation affecting the restaurant industry.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 728 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

C. (1) Am employed on annual basis.

C. (2) Not specifically interested in any pending legislation. In general, am interested in legislation pertaining to Puerto Rico or to sugar.

D. (5) $2,250; (7) $2,250; (13) yes.

A. Frank E. Wilson, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; administrative (Washington office).

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; scientific medicine.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) All bills relating to health and practice medicine.

C. (3) (a) Informational bulletin (multilith); (b) 4,500 copies; (c) irregular intervals; (d) Washington office, AMA.

D. (5) $3,604.83; (7) $3,604.83; (13) no.

E. (7) $354.84; (9) $354.84; (15) $354.84.

A. J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo.; secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, legislative counsel of the National Wool Growers Association.

B. Wyoming Wool Growers Association, of which I am secretary-treasurer. The National Wool Growers Association pays my traveling expenses to and from Washington, and while in Washington on legislative matters for the National Wool Growers Association, but do not pay me any salary, remuneration, or fee other than to pay my actual expenses.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue so long as I am legislative counsel for the National Wool Growers Association.

C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting wool-growing industry, such as tariff legislation, agricultural legislation, public-land legislation, railroad rates, etc.

C. (3) I am editor of the Wyoming Wool Grower, the official publication of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, which is issued for the general information of our members and is not used in any way in connection with national legislation, except to advise the members of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association as to the progress of legislation in which they are interested.

D. (2) $1,709.04; (5) $1,500; (7) $3,209.04.

E. (7) $1,709.04; (9) $1,709.04; (15) $1,709.04.

A. E. L. Wingert, 1 West Main Street, Madison, Wis.; lawyer.

B. Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.; chamber of commerce.

C. (1) My retainer to represent the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce in connection with Federal legislation terminated December 31, 1949, and I have not been since that date and am not employed for that purpose.

D. (13) No.

A. Everett T. Winter, vice president, Mississippi Valley Association, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Mid-Continent Association of Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural Interests.

C. (2) Legislation relating to river and harbor maintenance and improvement, the American merchant marine, soil conservation, flood control, regulation of domestic transportation.

D. (5) $2,291.65; (7) $2,291.65.

E. (7) $612.93; (9) $612.93.

A. Wisconsin Associated Businessmen, Inc., 231 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Any legislation affecting business.

D. (1) $1,705; (6) $1,705; (13) no.

E. (2) $75; (3) $255; (4) $46.98; (6) $29.99; (7) $271.90; (9) $678.87.

A. Wisconsin Railroad Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.; voluntary unincorporated association of Wisconsin railroads.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All legislation affecting railroads and transportation generally; in particular, (a) basing-point bill, S. 1008; (b) parcel-post rates, S. 1103, H. R. 2945; (c) communications and operating-rules bills, S. 238, H. R. 378.

D. (1) $428.58; (7) $428.58; (13) no.

E. (2) $245; (6) $7.58; (7) $176; (9) $428.58; $185, January 22–26, Walter Nortman, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis., salary and expenses; $236, January 23–27, C. A. Hummel, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis., salary and expenses; $421, total.

A. Lorenzo K. Wood, general counsel, Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Association, 505–511 Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Association, gathers information and furnishes it to dealers in various States and cooperates with growers, cooperatives, warehousemen, etc., in all types of tobacco grown in United States.

C. (1) So long as matters affecting the tobacco trade are involved.

C. (2) Production, marketing, and export of American grown tobaccos.

C. (3) No publications have been issued on the reports made to the membership concerning the matters of interest.

D. (4) $1,253.88; (7) $1,252.88; (13) no.

E. The undersigned reports that he receives a monthly retainer of $150 from the Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers Association for such services as he renders to said association and a per diem of $75 and expenses incurred for out of office matters on behalf of the association. The following is a statement covering such expenses as he has incurred and for which he has been reimbursed by the association: January 16–21: Railroad fare, pullman, etc., Louisville to Raleigh N. C., to Washington and return, $78.29; hotel, meals, incidentals, $79.45; per diem, 5 days at $75, $375. February 19–22: Railroad fare, pullman, etc., Louisville to Richmond, Va., to Washington and return, $86.38; hotels, meals, incidentals, $57.95; per diem, 3 days at $75, $225. March 21–24: Railroad fare, pullman, etc., Louisville to Washington and return, $73.49; mimeographing statement of tobacco committee, $18.82; hotel, meals, incidentals, $33.50; per diem, 3 days at $75, $225; total, $1,252.88.

A. Rear Adm. Ralph F. Wood, United States Navy (retired), Borrego Springs, Calif.; real-estate broker.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

C. (1) Current quarter only.

C. (2) No general legislative interests. Specific legislative interest is H. R. 331, a bill to admit Alaska as a State of the Union.

D. (5) $992.26; (7) $992.26.

E. (7) $992.26; (9) $992.26; (15) $992.26.

A. Clifton A. Woodrum, 910 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; president, trade association representing a segment of fertilizer industry.

B. American Plant Food Council, Inc.

C. (1) Legislation interest is incidental but continuous.

C. (2) Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry. Specifically, Eighty-first Congress: H. R. 323, H. R. 207, H. R. 855, H. R. 3045, S. 139 (none of the above proposals are active).

C. (3) No publication issued dealing with legislation.

Difficulty is experienced in supplying the detailed information called for because of the following reasons:

1. The American Plant Food Council is a trade association representing a segment of the fertilizer industry. It is not a lobby organization, and any interest in legislation is purely incidental. It does not receive or expend money or anything of value for the purpose of influencing legislation directly or indirectly. Its funds are derived solely from trade association dues paid annually by its members on the basis of the tonnage of fertilizer sold. The dues are paid to a trust company, as trustee, and the council periodically draws upon this fund for its expenditures. The annual dues of the association are between $250,000 and $300,000. The American Plant Food Council does not know the specific amount of dues paid by any member. No funds are expended by the council or its agent for the specific purpose of influencing legislation.

2. The activities of this trade association are educational. It publishes a quarterly magazine and it has published and promulgated a text book on land management neither of which deal with legislative matters; it issues periodically informational bulletins to its membership, the industry, land-grant colleges and soil scientists and others. The council has produced and distributed an educational motion picture dealing with land management practices which is currently in circulation.

3. As a trade association the organization is interested in certain legislative proposals. These have been set out in the printed form attached and none of the legislation mentioned is active at the present time requiring any action by the organization. On January 13, the Federal Trade Commission filed with the Congress a report on the fertilizer industry. This report is of interest to the council but does not contain legislative proposals. As of this date, the report has not been printed by the Government Printing Office, and in order to make the same availble to its membership the American Plant Food Council had the same mimeographed and bound and the approximate total cost of such is listed under expenditures on this report.

4. There have been no other expenditures during this quarter by this organization directly or indirectly relating to legislative interests.

5. Under D, receipts, the sum indicated is the portion of salary that might be allocated to legislative interests.

6. Additional information will be furnished if required.

D. (5) $1,000.

E. (2) $100; (4) $500; (6) $50; (9) $650.

A. George W. Woodson, Roosevelt Hotel, Lansing, Mich.; Townsend representative in Michigan.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. (1) As long as need be to get bill through Congress.

C. (2) H. R. 2135.

D. (5) $1,722.44; (7) $1,722.44; (13) no.

E. (5) $85; (6) $67.22; (7) $1,173.90; (9) $1,326.12.

A. Walter F. Woodul, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.; attorney at law.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex.; Burlington, Rock Island Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex.; the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo.; International, Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Tex.; Missouri, Kansas, Texas of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co., Houston, Tex.; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Paris and Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex.; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex.; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex.; the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., Dallas, Tex.; the Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; the Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex.; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; the Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

C. (1) Through year 1950.

C. (2) Generally, legislation effecting Texas railroads. Specifically: St. Lawrence seaway, Senate Resolution 99, House Joint Resolution 61; rivers, harbors, and flood control, H. R. 5472; appropriations, H. R. 7786; transportation investigation, Senate Resolution 50; operating rules bill, H. R. 378 and S. 238; ICC jurisdiction over motor carriers, H. R. 5237; railway mail bill, S. 1596; postal rate increases, H. R. 2945; union shop, H. R. 7789 and S. 3295; Kilday motor carrier bill, H. R. 7786; separation of airmail subsidies, H. R. 2908; Inland Waterways Corporation, H. R. 4978 and S. 211; Panama Canal tolls investigation, House Resolution 44; excise-tax cut before Ways and Means Committee; venue bill, H. R. 7550; basing point, S. 1008.

D. (5) $4,124.84; (7) $4,124.84 (14) I have no contributors as such. I am paid a salary of $1,000 a month plus out-of-pocket expenses by the 23 Texas railroads named below. The payments shown below cover salary and expenses incurred for months of December 1949, January and February 1950, the payments recited being the proportionate share of each for the 3 months, less deductions by each covering railroad retirement of Walter F. Woodul: Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex. $8.16; Burlington, Rock Island Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $56.95; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $156.64; Forth Worth & Denver City Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $224.09; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., Galveston, Tex., $581.61; Kansas City Southern Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $24.62; Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., Kansas City, Mo., $50.98; International, Great Northern Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $276.84; Missouri, Kansas, Texas Railroad Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex., $336.50; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway, Co., Houston, Tex., $357.58; Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Amarillo, Tex., $455.84; Paris & Mount Pleasant Railroad Co., Paris, Tex., $13.01; Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co., Quanah, Tex., $30.10; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $39.71; St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, St. Louis, Mo., $152.33; Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif., $6.37; Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., Houston, Tex., $904.63; Texas South-Eastern Railroad Co., Diboll, Tex., $5.32; Texas & Pacific Railroad Co., Dallas, Tex., $297.62; Texas Mexican Railway Co., Laredo, Tex.; $40.51; Union Terminal Co., Dallas, Tex., $4.41; Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., $42.69; Wichita Valley Railway Co., Fort Worth, Tex., $58.33; total, $4,124.84.

E. (6) $2.14; (7) $1,279.65; (8) $96.59; (9) $1,408.38; (15) $1,408.38.

A. Guy H. Woodward, attorney at law, 605 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C., and 302 Public Service Building, Tulsa, Okla.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. The attached report is filed by Guy H. Woodward, attorney at law, with principal offices located at 302 Public Service Building, Tulsa, Okla., and a Washington office at 605 Commonwealth Building, in order to comply with the Federal Lobbying Act, if any of the activities of the undersigned are covered by such act. As attorney, the undersigned represents, among other clients, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, with offices at 308 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla., which is composed of individuals engaged in the oil and gas business in the mid-continent area. As such attorney and as the principal part of his employment, he consults with and advises the officers and directors of the association on industrial problems and numerous local, State and Federal matters affecting the oil industry. Although the undersigned also analyzes and reports on legislative matters pending in the Congress affecting the oil industry and from time to time prepares statements with respect to the merits of such legislation for use before congressional committees and otherwise, the undersigned's principal purpose is not the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress or to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress. It is impossible to allocate receipts and expenditures solely in connection with legislative interest; therefore, total receipts and expenditures, any part of which may be attributable to such legislative matters, are shown.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) All matters affecting the oil and gas industry, such as Tidelands (H. R. 8173), revenue revision of 1950, natural gas (H. R. 1758), pricing practices (S. 1008), oil policy

bill (H. R. 6047), and other bills directly or indirectly affecting oil and gas industry.

D. (5) $6,250; (7) $6,250; (13) no.

D. (5) $145.70; (6) $645.33; (8) $96.32; (9) $887.35; (15) $887.35.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 900 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.; manager Washington office, Wine Institute.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.; the trade association for the California wine and brandy industry.

C. (1) Indefinitely.

C. (2) General; legislation affecting California wine and brandy industry.

C. (2) Specific; excise-tax reduction, pending Committee on Ways and Means; H. R. 6320, to clarify and extend the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with respect to unavoidable losses of wine; H. R. 8037, to amend section 2801 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; S. 1847, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes.

A. Frank W. Wozencraft, 605 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; attorney.

B. Independent Bankers Association of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, 802 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

C. (2) Bank-holding-company legislation, S. 2318, H. R. 5744.

D. (5) $3,000; (7) $3,000; (13) No.

E. (7) $500; (9) $500; (15) $500.

A. Mrs. C. D. (Leslie) Wright, 4620 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; chairman of legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

B. Not employed for pay. The chairman of legislation of the general federation is a volunteer worker. The organization supports legislation which pertains to the welfare of the home and to the general welfare, after given authority through the adoption of resolution by the delegate body. The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a national and international organization, with an affiliated membership of some 11,000,000. One-half of the members are in the United States, the Territories, and possessions, and in 14 affiliated national organizations. The general federation does not represent or dictate the policies of these national organizations. The object of the general federation is to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts. The general federation is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The major interests of the clubs are along educational and welfare lines—to provide adequate educational opportunities for children and adults; to promote better care for the mentally and physically ill; to conserve natural resources; to further interest in music, literature, and art; and to foster better international relations. The General Federation of Women's Clubs employs no professional lobbyist. What active interest the organization takes in legislation at any time is only incidental to the general policies. Authority for supporting or opposing legislation is provided through the adoption of a resolution in national convention. During the first quarter of 1950 the general federation submitted statements in support of ERA, forest conservation, the International Trade Organization appropriations, and Alaska statehood. The department of legislation is one of the seven departments of the general federation. This department, together with 20 standing committees, the Council of International Clubs, and the junior clubs, receives supervision, counsel, and aid from the president. Much of the president's time is necessarily spent visiting State organizations. In the interest of international good will, foreign clubs throughout the world have been visited. The general federation president and the chairman of legislation are volunteer workers. For all the activities of the general federation the operating income—received mainly from dues—was approximately $162,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1950. The general federation receives no contributions to be used for lobbying. It is impossible to evaluate how much of the income is used for the comparatively small amount expended in submitting statements to Congress, for telegrams, postage, and miscellaneous.

C. (1) Term as chairman of legislation expires the latter part of May 1950.

A. Joseph M. Wyatt, 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.; attorney at law.

B. District Cab Co., Inc.; Washington Bell Cab Co., Inc.; Washington Cab Association, Inc.; Premier Cab Association; Eagle Cab Co., Inc.; G. & M. Motors, Inc. (Century); Columbia Cab Co., Inc; Yellow Cab Co. of Washington, D. C., Inc.; Skyview Cab Co., Inc.; and Diamond Cab.

C. (1) December 31, 1950.

C. (2) House bill No. 4281; Senate bill 1909.

C. (3) (a) See pamphlet attached.[3] (b) 100 copies H. R. 4281, 100 copies S. 1909. (c) About June 1949. (d) Efficiency Publicity Co., Inc.

D. Received $1,500 and reported in 1949; (13) no.

E. (9) $90.85.

A. Robert H. Wyatt, executive secretary, Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Indiana State Teachers Association, 203 Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Ind.; an organization affiliated with but not a part of the National Education Association of the United States.

C. (1) Indefinite.

C. (2) Bills pending before the Eighty-first Congress relating to public education. Primary interest in S. 246, H. R. 5939, H. R. 7160.

D. (5) No part of salary received from employer constitutes compensation for activities in connection with the legislative interests of the Legislative-Federal Relations Division of the National Education Association of the United States.

E. (7) $611.23; (9) $611.23. Reimbursed by the National Education Association of the United States.

A. Wilson W. Wyatt, partner, Wyatt, Grafton & Grafton, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.; legal services.

B. National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.; a national committee of business executives organized for the purpose of seeking the repeal of the wartime excises (except those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline).

C. (1) Probably through the second and third quarters of 1950.

C. (2) Repeal of the excise taxes (other than those on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline) enacted or increased in 1941, 1942, and 1943. Bill not yet introduced in House of Representatives.

C. (3) Advertisement in four Washington newspapers: Washington Post and Times-Herald of January 30, 1950; Daily News and Evening Star of January 31, 1950. Also booklet discussing the "how" and "when" of wartime excise tax repeal of which 2,995 copies were published on January 12, 1950. The printer was Dependable Printing Co., Inc.

D. (5) $20,000; (6) $2,254.84; (7) $22,254.84.

E. (6) $314.11; (7) $1,470.54; (9) $1,784.65; (15) $1,784.65.

1. During the quarter, January 1–March 31, 1950, the following out-of-pocket expenses were reimbursed to me by the National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes:

(A) Expended by me prior to January 1, 1950: $96.09, December 19–22, transportation, Louisville to New York and Washington, and return to Louisville; $210.50, December 19–22, miscellaneous expenses on trip to New York and Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $69.06, December 27–30, transportation, Louisville to Washington, and return to Louisville; $153.40, December 27–30, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; total, $529.05.

(B) Expended by me during quarter, January 1–March 31, 1950: $84.04, January 5–7, transportation, Louisville to Washington, and return to Louisville; $95.82, January 5–7, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $105.49, January 10–13, transportation, Louisville to Washington and New York, and return to Louisville; $192.81, January 10–13, miscellaneous expenses on trip to New York and Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $125.02 through January 23, telephone (long distance) charges from Louisville; $141.60, January 24–27, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington and New York: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $95.52, January 24–27, transportation, Louisville to Washington and New York, and return to Louisville; $172.75, January 30–February 3, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $81.50, January 30–February 3, transportation, Louisville to Washington and return; $386.73, February 10–22, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington: hotel, (room and conference room), meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscelaineous; $72.12, February 10–22, transportation, Louisville to Washington and return; $172.39, from January 23 through February 28, telephone (long distance) charges from Louisville; total, $1,725.79. Total of (A) and (B), $2,254.84.

2. The following is a tabulation of all out-of-pocket expenses incurred by me in this employment during the quarter January 1–March 31, 1950: $1,725.79, January 1–February 28, amount heretofore reimbursed to me itemized in 1 (B) on preceding page. Additional items expended by me but not yet billed to or reimbursed by National Committee for Repeal of Wartime Excise Taxes: $10.80, February 10–22, additional hotel bill received from Mayflower Hotel; $31.36, March 12–14, miscellaneous expenses on trip to Washington: hotel, meals, taxi, telephone, telegraph, and miscellaneous; $16.70, February 28–March 31, telephone (long distance charges from Louisville; total, $1,784.65.

A. Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyo.; a voluntary organization to promote and protect the wool growing industry of Wyoming and the Nation.

C. (1) All legislative work for the Wyoming Wool Growers Association is done by the National Wool Growers Association; even though the Wyoming Wool Growers Association does no national legislative work, we are filing this report.

C. (2) All legislation in any way affecting wool growing industry, such as tariff, reciprocal trade agreements, agricultural legislation, and land legislation.

C. (3) The Wyoming Wool Growers Association publishes the Wyoming Wool Grower semimonthly and it is not used to further legislation, merely to advise members of legislation affecting the wool growing industry and general news of interest to wool growers; it is not used in legislative work in Washington.

D. (1) $16,838.35; (7) $16,838.35; (13) No.

E. (2) $1,950; (3) $1,128.91; (4) $426; (5) $85.69; (6) $96.48; (7) $540.63; (8) $66.76; (9) $4,294.47.

[3] Not printed. Filed in the Clerk's office.

A. James G. Yaden, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., national president, American Federation of Government Employees, a labor union.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, a labor union.

C. (1) Legislative interests will continue indefinitely.

C. (2) Duties are to head a labor union, national in scope, and to represent the membership before the Congress on matters affecting them.

C. (3) Publish each Thursday the Government Standard, a newspaper; circulation 60,000; Ransdell, Inc., being the printer.

D. (5) $2,750; (7) $2,750.

E. (15) All.

A. Roslyn D. Young, 15 William Street, New York, N. Y., president of Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.

B. Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., 15 William Street, New York, N. Y., a membership corporation composed of natural rubber importers, dealers, agents, and brokers.

C. (1) and (2) As president of Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., I am interested in any legislation relating to rubber; it is impossible to state when such legislation may arise or how long such legislative interest is to continue; any legislative efforts undertaken by me are wholly incidental both to the purposes for which the association was formed and its usual activities, and to my general duties as president; neither the association nor I collect any funds for legislative activities; as president of the association I receive a salary; not more than 2 percent of my time over a year is devoted to legislative activities ;the budget of the association for the year 1950 is in excess of $80,000; all expenditures relating to legislative matters will not exceed $200, and will be paid by the association.

C. (3) Neither myself nor the association causes to be issued any publication in connection with legislative interests with the exception of purely informative factual mimeographed reports to the members of the association regarding pending legislation of interest to them.

D. (1) $200; (13) No.

E. (4) Not over $50; (6) not over $50; (9) not over $100; (15) all.

A. William S. Youngman, Jr., 111 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Independent lawyer; clients: Massachusetts Investors Trust, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; Massachusetts Investors Second Fund, Inc., 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; Investors Mutual of Minnesota, Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; American Business Shares, Inc., 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Affiliated Fund, Inc., 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Union Trustees Fund, Inc., 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Chemical Fund, Inc., 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. (1) I filed previous returns in December 1948 and March 1949. Since then I have been out of the country and have not undertaken any lobbying in connection with this matter; I have not collected any compensation in connection therewith, at any time, and do not intend to do so; this is a final returr, as I have withdrawn from this matter.

A. Zimmerman & Norman, 1709 Harris Trust Building, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; lawyers.

C. (1) Uncertain; dormant during first quarter of 1950; this report filed to maintain registration.

A. John D. Zook, administrative department, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio; nonprofit organization.

C. (1) I assume "legislative interests" refer to Federal legislation—such interest is sporadic and indefinite as to future duration.

C. (2) Legislative interests; as an employee of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, such matters affecting business and commerce in Ohio as are referred to me from time to time by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce; e. g., proposals in the fields of taxation, appropriations, old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, industrial development, and other management problems; present specific interests, Reorganization Plan No. 12, H. R. 6000, H. R. 8059, Federal aid to education, S. 246, and H. R. 4643; attention has been given during the period covered by this report.

C. (3) No publications issued during the period covered by this report.

D. (5) $1,875; (7) $1,875; (13) no.

E. $152.34; (9) $152.34; (14) $152.34; (15) $152.34; (16) To self for auto expense, meals, etc., $79.45; Statler Hotel, $72.89; total, $152.34.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Gaston Foote, D. D., minister of Grace Methodist Church, Dayton, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, we are grateful for a nation where, in her legislative halls, men pause to ask for divine guidance.

Teach us the futility of procedure without Thy benediction. May the gigantic powers of our Nation be baptized by the spirit of Thy divine love. May our ultimate faith be not in the brute forces of material power, but in the creative forces of justice, mercy, and truth.

May we ever be careful lest we stand for principles of righteousness abroad and deny them at home. Strengthen the arm of the United Nations that we may move forward under God toward a world in which little babies may be safely born, in which homes may be made secure from invasion, and wherein the laws of God may become the ways of men.

Cure Thy children's warring madness by the deeping of our personal devotions to the principles of peace, we pray in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 14, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 940. An act to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5866. An act to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 441. An act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements;

S. 2046. An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 2201. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 2507. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipeline in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif.; and

H. R. 8568. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenue of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOBEY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate during this week.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. NEELY, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Frear	Kilgore
Anderson	Fulbright	Langer
Brewster	George	Leahy
Bricker	Gillette	Lehman
Bridges	Graham	Lodge
Butler	Green	Lucas
Byrd	Gurney	McCarran
Chapman	Hayden	McCarthy
Chavez	Hendrickson	McClellan
Connally	Hickenlooper	McFarland
Cordon	Hill	McKellar
Darby	Holland	McMahon
Donnell	Humphrey	Magnuson
Douglas	Hunt	Malone
Dworshak	Ives	Martin
Eastland	Jenner	Maybank
Ecton	Johnson, Colo.	Millikin
Ellender	Johnson, Tex.	Morse
Ferguson	Kem	Murray
Flanders	Kerr	Myers

Neely	Schoeppel	Thye
O'Conor	Smith, Maine	Tydings
O'Mahoney	Smith, N. J.	Watkins
Pepper	Stennis	Wherry
Robertson	Taft	Williams
Russell	Thomas, Okla.	Young
Saltonstall	Thomas, Utah	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME

A letter from the Attorney General, withdrawing the name of Irene Psaros, nee Irene Evangelos Pagonis, from a report relating to aliens whose deportation be suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1950 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF EXECUTIVE MANSION

A letter from the acting chairman of the Committee on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, reporting, pursuant to law, on preservation or appropriate disposition of all materials removed from the Executive Mansion (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Finance:

"Concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation returning to the several States excess amounts collected by the Federal Government for administration costs of the employment insurance and employment service programs

"Whereas under existing law, the several States of the Union bear the responsibility for the administration of the unemployment insurance and employment service programs; and

"Whereas the Federal Government levies a payroll tax of three-tenths of 1 percent on employers of eight or more persons to pay the administrative cost of such programs by the States; and

"Whereas each State has no control over the amount it receives for the administration of such program and must accept whatever amount is allowed to it by the Federal Government; and

"Whereas since the inception of unemployment insurance and employment service program, the Federal Government has collected from the employers of this State for the administration of this program $150,000,000 more than has been returned to the State for this purpose, and the amounts so returned to the State of New York have been consistently and grossly inadequate; and

"Whereas it was never intended that the Federal Government should divert the proceeds of this tax for its own general purposes, which it has done to the extent of $1,000,000,000; and

"Whereas the continued inadequacy of operating moneys and personnel makes the detection of improper and fraudulent benefit claims exceedingly difficult and impedes efforts to cope with tax evasions; and

"Whereas the failure to make adequate moneys available for efficient administration, to the extent that it weakens control over disbursements from the unemployment insurance fund, jeopardizes the effectiveness and stability of the entire program and brings it into disrepute; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is respectfully memorialized to enact legislation which will—

"1. Earmark the taxes collected under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to assure adequate funds for administration by each State of the unemployment insurance and employment service program;

"2. Transfer any excess over the amounts allocated by the Federal administrative agencies to the States for use in the unemployment insurance and employment service program with full responsibility resting on each State for the proper use thereof free from Federal control;

"3. Make reasonable provisions assuring all States equitable participation in such allotment; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the United States, and each Member of the Congress duly elected from the State of New York.

"By order of the senate.

"WILLIAM S. KING,
"Secretary.

"In assembly, March 22, 1950; concurred in without amendment.

"By order of assembly.

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
Clerk."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly memorializing Congress to enact appropriate legislation to bring to the attention of various countries the world-wide revulsion at the forcible detention of 28,000 children from their homes in Greece to countries alien to their nature, custom, and birthright

"Whereas the abduction of approximately 28,000 children from their homes in Greece and their forcible detention in countries alien to their nature, customs, and birthright has profoundly shocked the civilized world; and

"Whereas the countries of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet occupation zone in Germany have ignored unanimous resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 27, 1948, and on November 17, 1949, and refused to cooperate in securing the release of these children and their return to the arms and hearts of their parents, and the comfort and security of their homes; and

"Whereas forcible detention of these children and the attempted severance of all their ties of family, home, and country is tantamount to the horrible crime of genocide, and an abominable crime against humanity: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized to take appropriate steps and to enact such legislation and adopt such measures as may be necessary and expedient to bring to the attention of the aforementioned countries the feeling of world-wide revulsion at this infamous crime and to demand the liberation of these children and their prompt repatriation; and it is further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of Congress duly elected from the State of New York and that the latter be urged to do all in their power to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

"By order of the senate,

"WILLIAM S. KING,
"Secretary.

"In assembly, March 22, 1950; concurred in without amendment.

"By order of assembly.

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
"Clerk."

A resolution of the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii of 1950; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Resolution 44

"Whereas the issuing of stamps and minting of coins in commemoration of historic events is a practice long established in the United States of America; and

"Whereas the admittance of the State of Hawaii to the Federal Union will be an event of both national and international importance: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii of 1950, That the Postmaster General of the United States, upon the admission of Hawaii as a State of the Union, is respectfully requested to cause a 6-cent airmail stamp to be designed, embodying therein the proposed seal of the State of Hawaii, and to issue said stamps in commemoration of the admission of Hawaii into the Federal Union; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Treasury of the United States is respectfully requested, upon the admission of Hawaii as a State of the Union, to cause a 50-cent coin to be designed, embodying thereon the Proposed

Seal of the State of Hawaii and other appropriate designs, and to have said coin struck and issued in commemoration of the admission of Hawaii into the Federal Union; and be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Treasury of the United States, the Postmaster General of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of the Congress of the United States and to the Delegate to the Congress from Hawaii."

A resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Hawaiian Junior Chamber of Commerce, Wailuku, Maui, T. H., favoring the enactment of legislation to make effective the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

A resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Hawaiian Junior Chamber of Commerce, Wailuku, Maui, T. H., relating to the repeal of the excise tax on transportation; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Associated Townsend Clubs of Pinellas County, Fla., at Clearwtaer, Fla., favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Old-Age Pension Association, Inc., and the Alabama State Committee of the National Pension Committee, Gadsden, Ala., favoring all-out support to the South Korean resistance against the Communist attack of North Korea, with accompanying papers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Bloomsburg branch of the American Association of University Women, Bloomsburg, Pa., protesting against the enactment of legislation providing compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Junior Women's Club, Danville, Pa., signed by Jean J. Marshall, president, and Lois L. Wintersteen, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from the national board of the YWCA, New York, N. Y., signed by Mrs. Arthur Forrest Anderson, president, favoring the amount originally authorized for point 4 program appropriations; ordered to lie on the table.

A cablegram in the nature of a petition from Club Hui Makaala, Honolulu, T. H., signed by John Gushiken, president, favoring the enactment of legislation providing statehood for Hawaii; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Republican Precinct Club, tenth precinct, fourth district, Island of Oahu, T. H., signed by John T. Jenkins, president, favoring the enactment of legislation providing statehood for Hawaii; ordered to lie on the table.

RESOLUTIONS OF AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, INC., NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of resolutions adopted by the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., at their recent convention at Pittsburgh, Pa.

There being no objection, the list of resolutions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. That the word "legal" be substituted for the words "dependent" wherever they occur in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) under section (c) of United States Senate bill 3006 and House of Representatives bill 7249, and urge the prompt passage of these bills.

2. Recommends the passage of proper legislation by the United States Congress recommended by the War Claims Commission under section 8 of the War Claims Act of 1948 for the purpose of reimbursement to any exprisoner of war or internee, their family, widows, orphans, or other rightful heirs, who suffered from any prisoner-of-war or interment disability; said reimbursement to be paid out of impounded Japanese and German assets as the ration allowance heretofore allowed.

3. Opposes the Hoover Commission report respecting the dismemberment of the Veterans' Administration.

4. That immediate release of assets in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to United States Treasury for incorporation into the war-claims fund and requesting emergency legislation to stop the further dissipation of the alien-property funds until the claims of the American prisoners of war and civilian internees are given priority in payment.

5. That the appropriate Federal agency be authorized by Congress to undertake an adequate survey to determine the long-term effects of malnutrition among former American prisoners of war of the Imperial Japanese Government.

6. Urges Congress to pass legislation on S. 1102 with an amendment to include civilians attached to the military.

7. That the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States, and every citizen of the Nation stand united in our Government's effort to solve the present international problems and to establish a permanent world peace.

8. That we meet the threat of communism by greater and greater participation in our free elections and expending every effort to make our democracy function in the interest of all our people in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

9. Recommends an amendment to the United Nations Charter to meet world conditions of today; by eliminating the veto provision or drastically revising the same; by tightening the joint procedures of the democracies in cases of aggression or threatened aggression.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by Nebraska Post, 3704, VFW, Lincoln, Nebr., with reference to the safeguarding of military information, especially that which pertains to the alerting of American units. The resolution is very appropriate in the present international situation, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the American armed services are now participating in hostilities in North Korea; and

Whereas it may become necessary for the American armed services to engage in operations in other sectors of the world to counteract Communist aggression; and

Whereas specific information in the hands of the enemy pertaining to the movement of troops, material, and equipment will enable the enemy to appraise our tactical plans far in advance and to make preparations to meet them; and

Whereas such information in the hands of the enemy may also endanger the lives of our servicemen by exposing them to sabotage of the transportation facilities, the attack of troopships by submarines and planes, and carefully planned defensive and offensive measures on the part of the enemy in the combat zones: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Post 3704, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, That the Department of Defense be urged to take steps to safeguard information pertaining to the alerting of American units, the destinations of and routes to be taken by alerted units, the names and types of ships bearing troops overseas, and the types and capabilities of new weapons to be sent to the combat zones.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works:

S. 3898. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity; without amendment (Rept. No. 2046).

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. Res. 309. Resolution continuing the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ additional personnel; without amendment, and, under the rule, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. 3873. A bill to amend the Hatch Act; with amendments (Rept. No. 2048).

By Mr. HUNT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 8909. A bill to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2047).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary; without amendment:

S. 2618. A bill for the relief of Fred P. Hines (Rept. No. 2049);

S. 3000. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (Rept. No. 2050);

S. 3901. A bill amending section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended (Rept. No. 2051);

S. 3906. A bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2052);

H. R. 2851. A bill for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer (Rept. No. 2053);

H. R. 3330. A bill for the relief of Therese Hohman (Rept. No. 2054);

H. R. 5110. A bill for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber (Rept. No. 2055);

H. R. 5221. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DePietro (Rept. No. 2056);

H. R. 6198. A bill for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif. (Rept. No. 2057);

H. R. 7079. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji (Rept. No. 2058);

H. R. 7204. A bill for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo (Rept. No. 2059);

H. R. 7314. A bill for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo (Rept. No. 2060);

H. R. 7414. A bill for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile (Rept. No. 2061);

H. R. 7779. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos (Rept. No. 2062);

H. R. 7783. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter (Rept. No. 2063);

H. R. 7810. A bill for the relief of M. S. Davis (Rept. No. 2064);

H. R. 7815. A bill for the relief of John Yee Horn (Rept. No. 2065);

H. R. 7820. A bill for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child (Rept. No. 2066);

H. R. 7970. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child (Rept. No. 2067);

H. R. 8067. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes (Rept. No. 2068);

H. R. 8098. A bill for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa (Rept. No. 2069);

H. R. 8155. A bill for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida (Rept. No. 2070);

H. R. 8183. A bill for the relief of Asako Tsuchida (Rept. No. 2071);

H. R. 8289. A bill for the relief of Yee Balche Yee (Rept. No. 2072);

H. R. 8361. A bill for the relief of Toshiko Murai (Rept. No. 2073);

H. R. 8381. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joseph C. Grant (Rept. No. 2074);

H. R. 8382. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins (Rept No. 2075);

H. R. 8451. A bill for the relief of Yoshie Nozaawa (Rept. No. 2076);

H. R. 8500. A bill for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai; (Rept. No. 2077);

H. R. 8581. A bill for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson (Rept. No. 2078);

H. R. 8583. A bill for the relief of Hisako Shimizu (Rept. No. 2079);

H. R. 8722. A bill for the relief of Jun Hin Lum (Rept. No. 2080); and

H. Con. Res. 187. Concurrent resolution favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens (Rept. No. 2081).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 2550. A bill for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen (Rept. No. 2082);

H. R. 4628. A bill for the relief of John G. Essenberg (Rept. No. 2083);

H. R. 6173. A bill for the relief of Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum (Lum Chung) (Rept. No. 2084);

H. R. 6458. A bill for the relief of Maj. Roy E. Bevel (Rept. No. 2085);

H. R. 7071. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Masa Iyoki (Rept. No. 2086);

H. R. 8245. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alessandro Rizzo (Rept. No. 2087); and

H. R. 8655. A bill for the relief of Toshiko Kikyo and Francis Kikyo (Rept. No. 2088).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

H. R. 2234. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gladys J. Senyohl McCarthy (Rept. No. 2089);

H. R. 8440. A bill for the relief of Noae Kawashima (Rept. No. 2090); and

H. Con. Res. 181. Concurrent resolution favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens (Rept. No. 2091).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eighteth Congress, first session, the following reports were received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 14, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
A. Lee Parsons, chief clerk	$10,846.00	$5,423.00
Joseph P. McMurray, staff director	10,846.00	5,423.00
William F. McKenna,[1] counsel	10,846.00	4,971.09
Robert D. L'Heureux, counsel	10,846.00	5,423.00
Thomas H. Daniel, counsel	10,846.00	5,423.00
Raimond Bowles, assistant clerk	10,846.00	5,423.00
Eunice V. Avery, clerical assistant	5,892.43	2,946.21
Henrietta S. Chase, clerical assistant	4,328.19	2,164.10
Pauline C. Beam,[2] clerical assistant	4,067.49	1,355.85
Caro M. Pugh, clerical assistant	4,067.49	2,033.75
Gertrude Jackson,[3] clerical assistant	4,067.49	677.90

[1] Leave of absence, effective June 15, 1950.
[2] Jan. 1 through Mar. 7 and May 15 through June 30.
[3] Mar. 15 through May 15.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure during 81st Cong	$30,000.00
Amount expended during 81st Cong	23,387.69
Balance unexpended	6,612.31

BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman.

JULY 14, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, OPERATING UNDER AUTHORITY OF SENATE RESOLUTION 219 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 279

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
George Meader (from Mar. 7), counsel	$10,846.00	$3,434.55
Arthur S. Curtis (from Apr. 12), investigator	6,500.74	1,426.53
Hubert R. Moody (from Apr. 1), investigator	6,326.94	1,581.72
William A. Brewer (from May 15), investigator	5,023.41	641.87
Edith H. Anderson (from Mar. 18), clerical assistant	4,067.49	1,163.73
Bernice J. Farmer (Apr. 17-30), clerical assistant	4,067.49	158.17
Stephanie E. Lojewski (from Apr. 1), clerical assistant	4,067.49	1,016.85
Helene Pischell (from May 1), clerical assistant	4,067.49	677.90
Carmine S. Bellino (per diem), accounting consultant	30.13	1,174.97
Karl T. Schlotterbeck (per diem), economist	30.13	858.63
John T. M. Reddan (per diem), assistant counsel	30.13	241.02

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	$50,000.00
Amount expended	34,004.04
Balance unexpended	15,995.96

BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman.

JULY 14, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, OPERATING UNDER AUTHORITY OF SENATE RESOLUTION 101 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 218

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Charles E. Shaver, counsel[1]	$7,858.27	$3,601.67
William C. Stewart, Jr., investigator	7,858.27	3,929.10
John L. Douglas, investigator	7,858.27	3,929.10
Carter E. Talman, financial adviser	7,858.27	3,929.10
Sarah I. Harley, clerical assistant	4,067.49	2,033.70
Pauline C. Beam, clerical assistant[2]	4,067.49	677.90
Richmond Harris, consultant[3]	30.13	2,078.80

[1] Terminated June 15, 1950.
[2] Mar. 15 through May 15, 1950.
[3] Per diem.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 81st Cong	$60,000.00
May 6 to Dec. 31, 1949 (already reported)	18,473.59
Amount expended, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	20,879.76
Balance unexpended	20,646.65

BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman.

JULY 14, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Edward Cooper, professional staff member	$10,846.00	$5,422.98
Halford Davis, professional staff member	10,846.00	5,422.98
Harriet Gray, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Edward Jarrett, chief clerk	10,846.00	5,422.98
Edward R. Jelsma, professional staff member	10,846.00	5,422.98
Dorothy Prout, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Evelyn Rosenkranz, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Vera Rudolph, clerical assistant	5,197.21	2,598.60
Martha Shaffer, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Edward C. Sweeney, professional staff member	10,846.00	5,522.98

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	$20,000.00
Amount expended	10,499.05
Balance unexpended	9,500.95

ED C. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

JULY 14, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (PURSUANT TO S. RES. 50, AGREED TO APRIL 11, 1949)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the

funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
John R. Butz, clerical assistant	$4,154.38	$2,077.14
George W. Chane (resigned Jan. 31, 1950) consultant	10,846.00	903.83
Paul R. Conway, attorney	7,400.00	3,850.97
Cecelia M. Cook, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Melba J. Coutsonikas (Feb. 15 to May 15, 1950), clerical assistant	3,459.17	874.39
Louise H. Dagney (resigned Feb. 28, 1950), clerical assistant	4,154.38	692.38
Ralph B. Dewey (Feb. 6, 1950), consultant	7,022.16	2,828.37
Catherine L. Harrington, research assistant	5,197.21	2,598.60
Douglas W. Hartman, consultant	6,326.94	3,163.44
Stephen S. Jackson (detailed from Bureau of Employees' Compensation Apr. 10, 1950), special consultant	8,800.00	2,127.43
Katherine K. Jennings (Jan. 20 to May 31, 1950), clerical assistant	3,719.87	1,333.79
Hugh C. McCarthy, attorney	8,438.93	4,219.44
Edgar R. McShane, consultant	6,326.94	3,163.44
Elizabeth G. Moore, clerical assistant	3,719.87	1,859.88
George R. Paschal (resigned Jan. 31, 1950), economist	8,438.93	703.24
Frank Pellegrini, chief counsel	10,846.00	5,422.98
Mary Belva Shrader (resigned May 31, 1950), clerical assistant	3,719.87	1,549.90
Edward A. Stern, special assistant	8,438.93	4,219.44
Helen A. Thompson, clerical assistant	4,154.38	2,077.14
Willard B. Van Horne, Jr., attorney	8,438.93	4,219.44
Ernestine Vigil, clerical assistant	3,806.78	1,903.38
Charlene D. Wolfarth, research assistant	3,719.87	1,859.88
Charlotte D. Worden (Apr. 4, 1950), clerical assistant	3,198.46	772.94
Nicholas Zapple, attorney	8,438.93	4,219.44

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure during 81st Cong	$165,000.00
Amount expended during 81st Cong	141,659.01
Balance unexpended	23,340.99

ED C. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 17, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 441. An act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements;

S. 2046. An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 2201. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. 2507. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipeline in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 3924. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Daniel Rhee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 3925. A bill for the relief of Tsuneko Vemura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 3926. A bill for the relief of George Telita Florica; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 3927. A bill to amend section 3 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 in certain respects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit amendments intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that a letter I have received from the President, dated July 13, 1950, together with accompanying papers, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received, printed and lie on the table, and, without objection, the letter and papers will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The letter and papers are as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 13, 1950.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: In furtherance of the discussion we had Tuesday concerning the point four appropriation, I am enclosing for your consideration a draft of an amendment to the pending appropriation bill (H. R. 7786) which would be appropriate to accomplish the purposes about which I talked with you and your colleagues.

You will recall that I said at that time that I hoped the $10,000,000 item included in the bill could be increased to $25,000,000. I find that the actual figure involved is $26,900,000 rather than $25,000,000, and I hope the Senate will see fit to accept that figure. However, if you find that the figure cannot be increased beyond $25,000,000, I would regard that as being sufficient to meet the most vital needs of this important program.

As I promised to do at that time, I am having a statement prepared to explain the justification for this appropriation. I expect that statement will be completed very shortly and I shall have a copy sent to you and each of the other Senators who met with us on Tuesday. In the meantime, I will appreciate it if you will talk with your colleagues about arrangements to have this amendment brought before the Senate, with the hope that we may get favorable action upon it.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

SUGGESTED LANGUAGE CHANGES—COMMITTEE PRINT

Page XB–5, line 12, substitute "$26,900,000" for the figure "$10,000,000"; line 25, insert after "any project", "except for demonstration or instructional purposes."

Page XB–6, lines 1 and 2, delete "(not to exceed 10 per centum)."

The attached contains the following requested changes in appropriation language for the international development program (chapter XB—Foreign aid title I—Funds appropriated to the President):

1. Page XB–5, line 12, substitute "$26,900,000" for "$10,000,000"; line 25, insert after "project" the following: "except for demonstration or instructional purposes."

The experience of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs has demonstrated that in connection with projects in such fields as health, sanitation, basic education and food supply, it is extremely helpful to provide demonstrations or pilot plants. These are generally financed by the local government with some help from the United States. This stimulates further activity by the local government and provides a basis for expansion at its own expense.

The change in language suggested above would permit a nominal expenditure for this purpose where it is deemed practical. The change would be consistent with the provisions of the act for international development (title IV of Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950).

2. Page XB–6, lines 1 and 2, omit the parenthetical provision "(not to exceed 10 percent)."

The economic-development program is a program of providing technical training and technicians. Appropriated funds will be expended almost entirely, therefore, for salaries, travel, and allowances of technical personnel and trainees. Under such a program it is difficult to define and isolate "administrative" costs as distinct from "program" costs.

A number of agencies of the United States Government as well as international organizations will be cooperating in the program. During the first year of operation a considerable amount of effort will go into program planning and development and negotiations with foreign government.

It is believed that the present language of the bill may be construed as a limitation not only upon general overhead and upon such items as communications, printing and binding, and equipment which will represent very small expenditures, but also upon preliminary technical planning with foreign governments, technical review of project proposals, preprogram technical surveys and negotiations.

The present language would appear also to limit expenditures for program administration by the UN and other international organizations. Such limitations have not been placed upon previous contributions to UN programs.

The 10 percent expenditure for administration would appear also to include the planned program of "service to business" to be carried out by the Department of Commerce involving an expenditure of $398,000.

It is feared that the inclusion of this limitation on administrative expenditures would greatly complicate and confuse program procedures and operations. The Department of State will make every effort to hold overhead costs to an absolute minimum. It is urged, however, that for the first year of operation and pending a detailed analysis of costs based upon experience that no such limitation be provided.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act for International Development (title IV of Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed 12), and hire of passenger motor vehicles for use outside the continental limits of the United States; printing and binding; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health-service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; acquisition of temporary quarters outside the continental

limits of the United States to house employees of the United States Government by rental without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), lease, or construction, and necessary repairs and alterations to such temporary quarters; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543); entertainment (not to exceed $2,000); health and accident insurance for foreign trainees and technicians while absent from their own countries participating in activities authorized under this appropriation, and actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons who may die away from their homes while participating in such activities; services of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for purposes of providing such services the Public Health Service may appoint not to exceed 20 officers in the Regular Corps to grades above that of senior assistant, but not above that of director, as otherwise authorized in accordance with section 711 of the act of July 1, 1944, as amended (42 U. S. C. 211a), and the Coast and Geodetic Survey may appoint for such purposes not to exceed 20 commissioned officers in addition to those otherwise authorized; [$10,000,000] $26,900,000; and, in addition, there may be transferred to this appropriation for the purposes hereof not to exceed $2,600,000 from the appropriation to the Department of State for international information and educational activities, fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for contracts or agreements entered into during the fiscal year 1951, pursuant to section 405 (e) of the Act for International Development which entail commitments for the expenditure of funds for not to exceed 3 years: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for the duplication of any program being carried on by any other agency of the United States Government or any international agency to which the United States is a major contributor, nor for the construction of any project except for demonstration or instructional purposes, nor for any purpose except administrative expenses (not to exceed 10 percent), and preliminary surveys and technical cooperation programs upon which reports shall be made to the Congress of the United States quarterly: *Provided further*, That the making of any survey or the advancement of any technical cooperation program or the prepartion of plans for projects does not constitute any obligation whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States to make any loan or grant for the execution or construction of any project or for the completion of any program devised under title IV of Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to give written notice to each recipient of funds or beneficiary under said title that such assistance shall not be construed as an obligation on the part of the United States to make funds available for the construction or execution of any project and to report such action to Congress.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KEM submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BRIDGES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 200, line 14, before the period, insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of $7,880,000 may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, for necessary gulley control, flood water detention, and floodway structures in areas other than those over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951—MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, does this period include presentation of motions for reconsideration?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Motions may be entered, but not considered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move that at the appropriate time the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 42, line 18, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may address a question to the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. A few minutes ago the Senator entered a motion to reconsider a vote. I could not hear what the motion involved, to what line or page of the bill it related.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my motion had reference to the vote on the amendment on page 42, line 18, of the appropriation bill, providing for salaries and expenses for the Department of State. As the House passed the bill, it carried an appropriation of $77,300,000. The Senate committee recommended an increase of a million dollars, to make the amount $78,300,000. The amendment was agreed to, but I was not on the floor at the time. I am now asking that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered at the appropriate time.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment was on page 42, line 18?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William Henry Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, to be judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; and

Ray J. O'Donnell, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Thomas A. Uzzell, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, vice David E. Henderson, resigned.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MARTIN TO VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AT HARRISBURG, PA.

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by him at the annual convention of the Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at Harrisburg, Pa., on July 13, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO INDIANA IN HOLIDAY MAGAZINE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR CAPEHART

[Mr. JENNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Senator CAPEHART calling attention to an article featuring Indiana in the August issue of Holiday magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP BY NEWSPAPERS—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an announcement regarding self-censorship of news relating to troop movements, which was published in the Chicago Daily Sun-Times, July 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE UNDER ECA

[Mr. CORDON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a press release entitled "French TVA," written by Gus Norwood, executive secretary, Northwest Public Power Association, dated June 30, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

FARM AND LABOR PURCHASING POWER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled, "Farm, Labor, Purchasing Power Drop Alarmingly Since 1947," published in the Trainman News of July 17, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled, "How About Railroad Patriotism?" published in the Trainman News of July 17, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN SITUATION

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Korean Outbreak—Looks Like We Are Right Back Where We Started From," published in the United Mine Workers

Journal of July 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TO KOREA

[Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Recent History of Our Korean Commitment," written by Arthur Krock, and published in the New York Times of July 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRUMAN'S KOREAN DECISION—EDITORIAL FROM THE JERSEY JOURNAL

[Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Truman Takes Decisive Stand Against Stalin's Hitler Tactics in Korea," published in the Jersey Journal of June 28, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOMINATION OF OLIVER S. POWELL TO BE A MEMBER, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM—ARTICLE FROM THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR

[Mr. THYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article concerning the nomination of Oliver S. Powell to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, published in the Minneapolis Star, which appears in the Appendix.]

DELAY ON JUDGE HASTIE—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Neglected Nomination," from the Washington Post of July 8, 1950, and an editorial entitled "Delay on Judge Hastie," from the New York Herald Tribune of July 15, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE UNITED STATES TRAGEDY IN FORMOSA—ARTICLE FROM TIME MAGAZINE

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The United States Tragedy in Formosa," written by John Osborne, and published in the July 17 issue of Time magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

ACHESON MUST BE WATCHED—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MORNING UNION

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Acheson Must Be Watched," published in the New Hampshire Morning Union of July 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

CASE AGAINST THE MUNDT BILL—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a column under the heading "The Mirror of Public Opinion," containing editorial comment on the Mundt bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

SITUATIONS OF STRENGTH—NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Situations of Strength," published in the San Francisco Examiner of Thursday, July 6, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEATH OF SENATOR KNOWLAND'S MOTHER

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, what I am going to do is under instructions given me this morning by the Committee on Appropriations.

Through the processes of American opportunity, I happen to be the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Labor and Federal Security. Through those same processes, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is the ranking minority member. Word reached the committee during the day of the demise of our colleague's mother at her home in California. We who know the able junior Senator from California feel confident that, being the son of a worthy mother, he can and will, in his sorrow, say, "Thy will be done."

THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter, dated July 10, 1950, addressed to me, by Paul Mitchell, a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Fleet Reserve Association, together with an editorial by Walter Winchell of July 9, 1950, on the same subject.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *July 10, 1950.*

The Honorable JOE MCCARTHY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCCARTHY: As a veteran of two wars, member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Fleet Reserve Association I respectfully request that you enter the enclosed editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of those sophisticated idiots who cannot see beyond their noses.

From what I have heard inside closed meetings of all veterans organizations, I believe 90 percent of all the veterans in the United States are behind you in your superhuman efforts to expose the enemies within our lines.

If Mr. Acheson and the entire staff of the Eastern Affairs Section of the State Department had any self-respect they would have resigned in a body within 24 hours after the invasion of Korea.

But as long as they are selfish individuals they should be ousted by the Senate immediately for the good of our national unity.

I believe many million veterans are wondering how many more wars we will have to fight in order to make this world safe for democracy as long as we have such potentional quislings in the State Department.

You may enter this letter also in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD if you wish.

As a father of three boys I would like to see all of them give the best years of their lives to the service of their country without waiting for Congress to draft them to do their duty. But I most certainly will demand that Congress, regardless of party lines, destroy now and for all time potential traitors in every Government department.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL MITCHELL.

Mr. WINCHELL. Mr. and Mrs. United States, under our American system the strongest form of loyalty is fair criticism based on brutal truth. No administration ever needed it more desperately and none has accepted it less graciously. But it continues to be the birthright of every American citizen to pay homage to his country without swearing allegiance to the Kansas City politicians. The very day that the first casualty list was published last week, Washington stated that the Korean situation was not serious. The very next day, however, reversing itself, the administration prepared to call up all men 19 to 26. The Air Force announced this week that it would hire private commercial airliners to rush support to our men in Korea. During the war we built 250,000 planes and we have spent billions for them every year since. If we could run an airlift for Berlin, why can't we run one for our own men in bloody Korea? Far more important, however, than where the money has gone, is this question: Why aren't the planes we need ready? The truth is, that the 70-group Air Force twice authorized by Congress was pigeonholed by Mr. White House himself. The President's own commission reported to him that 70 groups was the minimum necessary to defend our own cities from enemy attack. Gen. Toohey Spaatz resigned because he would not take the responsibility without them. But it was the late Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, who stopped the 70-group Air Force by warning that it would mean rationing and price ceilings. Now, you are about to get rationing and price ceilings without a 70-group Air Force. The very same Navy which was all but officially declared obsolete last fall is right now saving the State Department's Far East Munich from turning into a sickening American Dunkirk. And the irony of it, the State Department's 91 pansies are exempt from active duty and do not have to face the enemy panzers, but their dirty diplomatic linen is being washed, in American blood.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. I inquire of the Chair as to the point we have reached in the pending appropriation bill, H. R. 7786.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate had completed the chapter on Treasury and Post Office appropriations when it recessed on Friday. The next chapter in regular order would be that on Labor, Federal Security, and so forth.

Mr. LUCAS. It is my understanding that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who is in charge of that portion of the appropriation bill, desires to have it passed over for the present.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. His mother passed away a day or so ago, and she is to be buried tomorrow. As the ranking member of the subcommittee which considered the Labor, Federal Security appropriations, he has requested that that portion of the bill be passed over until later. I understand that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is in charge of the next feature of the bill, that relating to Agriculture, is ready to go forward.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, the chairman of the subcommittee, for making the request. It is deeply appreciated. I am quite satisfied that while the remainder of the bill will be taken up a little out of order, beginning with the agricultural appropriations, complying with the Senator's request will not hold up the bill at all. In behalf of the junior Senator from California, who is the ranking member of the subcommittee, as the Senator from New Mexico has stated, we deeply appreciate his holding up the Labor-Federal Security chapter of the appropriation bill until the Senator from California is able to return.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, an amendment to the pending appropriation bill has been offered which calls for

a 10-percent cut in peacetime expenditures of the budget. I wish to add my name as a cosponsor of that amendment, with the reservation that I shall submit or support an amendment eliminating the ECA from that 10-percent cut.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has asked that his name be added as a cosponsor to the amendment submitted by the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and 34 other Senators, that being an amendment to the appropriations bill, calling for a 10-percent rescission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the addition will be made.

MOBILIZATION OF AMERICAN MANPOWER AND INDUSTRY TO MEET WORLD CRISIS

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it is now crystal clear that the Soviets have developed a foolproof procedure whereby, unless we intervene effectively, they cannot lose and we cannot win. The procedure is simply that, with no cost in manpower to themselves, they impel a mercenary native army to aggression and thus confront the United States with two alternatives, one of which is ruinous and the other of which, though necessary, is bad.

The ruinous alternative of ignoring the agression—of turning our back on an international rape—we properly rejected. The other alternative was to send our armed forces to stop the aggression and liberate the invaded country. This we are rightly now trying to do. At best, however, this is a bad, though unavoidable, alternative because it commits thousands of our young men for at least many months until local victory is secured, after which forces must remain to prevent repetition of aggression. At worst, it could mean thousands of casualties without victory. In any case the cost to the Soviets has been nil.

If the procedure which has been used by the Soviets in Korea is repeated in Indochina or Iran or other places on the rim of the Soviet Empire, we would have even larger numbers of young men bogged down in equally unprofitable adventures. The Soviets would then be in a perfect position to make their main effort at the No. 1 objective, which is probably the Ruhr, or at their No. 2 objective, which is probably Japan. And we would be unable even to send significant reinforcements because of being bogged down in these peripheral theaters.

With the Ruhr and Japan in their grasp the Soviets would have an industrial potential under their control which might well convince them that they could go to war with the United States with a good chance of success. It is generally accepted that the Soviets will have enough atomic bombs to strike a rugged blow at the United States in 1952–53. The Korean aggression, therefore, followed by a similar procedure in other places, and leading up to the seizure of the Ruhr and Japan later on, would conclude with the atomic climax of 1952–53. It all fits neatly into the time schedule and coincides with what we are told about the Soviet plane-gun-tank-building program.

The United States would then be just about isolated enough and weakened enough to be ripe for the plucking. The Soviets would thus, if we let them, have won world war III without even fighting one major engagement with the United States with their own troops—and without our having had a chance to use our superiority in atom bombs and other weapons. No wonder that former Prime Minister Churchill says: "I do not see how the passage of 2 or 3 years during which the Soviets will be building up a large stock of atomic bombs is going to make our problems simpler or our dangers less." Indeed not, Mr. President; neither do I. Nor have I heard a convincing explanation from any source that this would be the case.

We therefore face this question. Must we sit idly by and stupidly watch such a grim tragedy unfold before our frightened eyes? Or can we prevent the tragedy; and, if so, how?

We do not need to sit idly by. We can prevent the tragedy; and here is how:

We must recognize that we are this moment in a major war, and that Korea is one part of a world war picture. This is true, although no one has declared war and perhaps no one will. We must thus quickly create a situation of military strength. This means nothing less than the immediate mobilization of American manpower and industry.

But we must not do this job alone. We must galvanize our allies and make sure that they work with us in building military strength. Every time we add to the military strength of one of our allies, whether through equipment or through American troops, we should have assurances that they add the utmost of which they are capable. This is the objective of the Atlantic Pact, but the pace of preparedness under the Atlantic Pact is woefully leisurely and it must be and can be enormously speeded. It has well been said within the last 10 days by certain statesmen that today Europe is in mortal peril. We probably do not need to have 12,000,000 men under arms in order to have men in even larger numbers in the armed forces of ourselves and our allies.

Thus could we regain the initiative and demand that the international brigandage, imposture, and subversion by the Soviet imperialists stop at once. We need make no demands on the Russian people, but we would put the ruthless men in the Kremlin in their place and would tell them in unmistakable language that they will not be allowed to play their merciless chess game to the final, tragic checkmate. Then the world could go on to lasting peace.

I know that this course would require an immense expenditure of treasure and human toil and immediate inconvenience, particularly to all our men of military age. But it should be possible, with God's help, to do it without great bloodshed, because the Soviet leaders have often shown their respect for strength.

One thing is clear: the present procedure of "heads you win; tails I lose" must stop, and stop at once. If we are getting pushed around to such an extent in Korea, what will it be, with our present procedures, when we come up against the Communists' first team? Certainly we would be faithless to those who have already sacrificed themselves in Korea and we would be negligent of our own interests if we regarded Korea as an isolated, purely local, action. It is better to be ready—hugely expensive though it is—and not to need it, rather than to need it and not be ready. In sober truth our very national existence is at stake. We have not a minute to lose. We must not stumble around at the threshold of disaster.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has just said about the necessity of our galvanizing our allies into action. What I am going to say is with that idea in mind.

I am proposing a substantial reduction in the amount provided for ECA in the pending bill. I believe that amount, from our standpoint, is entirely unrealistic. If the Senate will bear with me, I shall explain why I believe that is so.

Mr. President, I am offering an amendment to the foreign aid section of the pending measure, and I ask that the amendment be read at this time, for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 447, line 18, in lieu of "$2,391,930,000" it is proposed to insert "$1,950,000,000."

Beginning with the word *"Provided"*, in line 2, page 448, it is proposed to strike out all to and including the words "limitations herein specified:", in line 7, page 448.

On page 448, lines 8 and 9, it is proposed to strike out the word "consolidated."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, as Senators will observe, this amendment, if adopted, will reduce the amount to be appropriated to the Economic Cooperation Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, to $1,950,000,000. The amendment in addition will also eliminate from the appropriation bill the sum of $276,761,473 carried over from last year's appropriation. The total saving that would be effected by this amendment to the bill is $718,691,473. A saving of approximately $1,000,000,000 in the original budget estimate would be accomplished.

This amendment would in no way affect the appropriations for assistance to the Republic of Korea, the military-aid program, or several other programs included in the foreign-aid section of the pending measure. My amendment applies solely to the economic recovery program for western Europe.

The unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1950, amounting to more than $276,000,000, was not needed in that 12-month period. There now appears

to be no justification for reappropriating it. Administrator Hoffman is to be congratulated on not spending all the money that was made available to him. The amount should be saved to the United States. It should not be made available for the following year just because it was nct spent in the year for which it was appropriated.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I have confidence, as do all other Members of this body, in the Senate Appropriations Committee. I know that each member of the committee has given careful and painstaking consideration to every section of this important bill. I know that my distinguished friend, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] the chairman of the committee, will not think it amiss for me to suggest that the amount allocated to foreign aid should be reexamined in the light of the facts that have developed since the bill was reported.

What is this change of status? The difference between the way the job ahead of us looks now, and the way it looked a few days ago, is well summarized in the following editorial review which appeared in the New York Times of yesterday, July 16:

THE UNITED STATES FACES IT

On June 27—the day President Truman ordered American sea and air forces to go to the aid of South Korea—this was the estimate of the job:

North Korea: Six to nine divisions—probably 95,000 men. Seventy to 100 tanks. Morale probably low. United States: Sea and air forces probably sufficient.

On July 16, after 19 days of bitter fighting in Korea, this is the estimate of the job:

North Korea: Ten to 15 divisions—150,000 to 250,000 men. Two hundred and twenty tanks, almost unlimited supplies behind lines, in Siberia and in Manchuria. Morale and leadership excellent. United States: Eight full divisions, perhaps 250,000 men in all, needed. Manpower, tanks, heavy artillery, planes in Pacific woefully inadequate. Vast supplies needed from home bases 7,000 miles away.

The difference between these two estimates is a measure of the problem that now confronts the United States. At the outset of the fighting the United States had envisaged a fast, mechanized campaign in which planes would play a major role. Then began the battle of the build-up on both sides—the battle to bring up the supplies, the weapons, and the men. It was the big battle—although fought far behind the lines—and the United States lost. Now the United States is faced with the grim possibility that it may be pushed into the sea and forced to mount a counterattack from Japan.

And what about possible Communist aggression elsewhere in the world? The 9 days that has gone by since this bill was reported on July 8 have brought us nothing but disillusionment.

It is time now for some new thinking, some clear thinking in the light of the unpleasant truths that we have had to swallow.

Last week the Senate gave clear indication in a relatively minor incident that it fully recognizes the gravity of the international situation. The Senate rejected the appropriation to build a much needed addition to the Senate Office Building. And yet, in the ECA appropriations of this omnibus appropriation bill, huge sums are provided for the construction of a wide variety of public works and other projects in foreign lands. These programs look to the future development of their respective countries. They have little or no bearing upon the present emergency. The proposed ECA appropriations are said to be for the purpose of overcoming so-called "dollar gap." Many of us are concerned today about the danger of a gap between our obligations and our ability to respond to them. In the field of national security we cannot entertain the slightest possibility of a deficit in performance.

NATIONAL DEFENSE IS OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Korean war is likely to be long and costly, even if the Russians decide not to intervene directly. It is also apparent that the United States will have to bear the brunt of the fighting.

We must back up our boys on the fighting front to the limit. Upon this we are all agreed. This is the first consideration in the minds of all of us.

I should like to say, Mr. President, that since I have been a member of this body I have supported without exception appropriations for our military establishment. I shall continue to do so as long as I am here. It has been my belief that we should build a national defense so strong that no nation in the world would be under the slightest temptation to attack us. I supported the supplemental national defense appropriation bill of 1948 providing funds for a 70-group Air Force. I was pleased when the present Congress approved the bill authorizing a 70-group Air Force.

Senators will recall that the program for the 70-group Air Force came before the Senate in 1948 following the passage of the Marshall Plan bill. The Congress had approved the Marshal Plan, and had then set about determining what we could afford to do for our military establishments. I asserted in course of the discussion in the Senate that we were putting the cart before the horse. I said that we should first adequately arm ourselves and then, after that, consider what amounts our economic resources would permit us to send out of the country as gifts to other countries, however praiseworthy. I think now as I thought then.

At a press conference only last June 22, 5 days before giving giving his historic order that our air and naval forces should go to the aid of Korea, President Truman said, at a press conference, that our country cannot pay for a 70-group Air Force. In view of the serious foreign situation, we need that 70-group Air Force. Our soldiers in Korea need it now. We can pay for it. We should provide for our own needs first, and then make gifts out of our remaining resources.

How shall be explain to the mothers and wives of our soldiers fighting in the rice paddies of Korea that we cannot pay for needed guns, tanks, and planes of the right type for air cover?

The South Koreans have had the benefit of economic cooperation—plenty of it. Between 1946 and 1948, inclusive, we invested $360,000,000 in relief and technical assistance in South Korea, approximately $18 for each man, woman, and child in South Korea.

OUR PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION

Today the Korean war finds us in a state of unpreparedness. We are unprepared from a military standpoint. We are unprepared from a financial standpoint. Our national debt is more than $257,000,000,000. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1950, the Federal Government went into the red more than $3,000,000,000. It is estimated that the deficit for the current fiscal year will amount to $5,000,000,000, excluding any additional expenditures in connection with the war in Korea.

What will be the impact of the Korean crisis on our economy? How large is our military effort to be? Are the additional military appropriations that will be required to pay for the Korean war and to strengthen our Armed Forces $1,000,000,000, or $5,000,000,000, or more?

No one knows the answers to these important question.

But we do know this: It is imperative that we eliminate all unnecessary expenditures, both foreign and domestic, not directly connected with our military effort. We cannot ignore the fact that there is a very definite limit to our financial resources. We know very well that we cannot bankrupt our Government and at the same time maintain our free institutions. Since American troops started fighting in Korea, the only communications regarding the war which the Senate has received from the President, so far as I know, are copies of his press releases. I am glad that if reports are true the President plans to address the Congress in person this week. Every member will listen to the words of the President with profound attention.

WE MUST USE OUR RESOURCES TO BEST ADVANTAGE

Equally important are the limitations on our material resources, such as iron and steel. We must provide the dollars required by an all-out war effort. We can do that. We can pledge the credit of the United States. But I seriously question whether we can continue to make extravagant gifts of raw materials to western Europe and still have enough to provide for our own requirements. If and when we run out of essential raw materials can we depend on our European friends to reverse the flow of gifts across the Atlantic?

The Korean war—whether or not Russia intervenes—is bound to make a serious drain on our resources, particularly industrial products, manufactures, and raw materials vitally needed for the war effort.

ECA has proposed to give away during the next year to Marshall-plan countries more than $200,000,000 worth of industrial materials produced in the United States, including iron, steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, and industrial chemicals. ECA also would give away $448,700,000 worth of industrial machinery and equipment, $7,500,000 worth of rubber and rubber products, and more than $77,000,000 worth of petroleum and petroleum products.

All available reports indicate that our soldiers in Korea need desperately more tanks, more planes, and more heavy artillery. They need weapons to be made

from iron, steel, aluminum, copper, and zinc.

Mr. President, I am bold enough to say that it is not in the interest of the United States, it is not in the interest of our boys on the fighting front, for us at this point to give away vast quantities of critical war materials which may be needed by us to prosecute war, and which may soon be in short supply. I mean the war in which we are now engaged and any other war which may be forced upon us. Increased military production, as well as the mobilization of military manpower, will draw men from civilian production. Civilian producers will then start bidding against each other for goods and labor. Whether or not controls become necessary depends upon many imponderables. One of these is what we do with our available supply of goods. Certainly the shipment of vast quantities of our goods as gifts to foreign countries will bring shortages, controls, and rationing that much nearer to our people. I am sure Members of the Senate will understand this when they vote on the pending measure.

We must not make the mistake of spreading our resources so thin around the world that they will not do anyone any good. We must husband what we have and put it to the best possible use.

Steel is a good example of what I mean. Our steel works were operating at full capacity even before the Korean war broke out. No material is more vital to the war effort than is steel for guns, planes, tanks, and ammunition.

On April 17, 1950, Secretary of the Interior Chapman told a House committee that iron-ore resources in the United States were being depleted at a rate that raised the possibility of restricted steel production within the foreseeable future. He predicted that Great Lakes ore production would fall 50 percent below present levels in 15 years.

Dr. James Boyd, Director of the Bureau of Mines, told the committee that the steel industry would be 3,400,000 tons short of our iron-ore requirements by 1959, even if all present foreign sources still were available.

Of course, Mr. President, it is unnecessary to say that in April 1950 Secretary Chapman and Director Boyd were not speaking with the Korean war in mind. They were talking about what would happen to this country, independent of any war effort.

It is impossible to say at this time just how much additional steel will be required for the Korean war. No doubt the demand will be great. The gifts of steel ECA contemplates making to western Europe might well cripple our economy and endanger our war effort.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our overgenerous gifts to western Europe during the past 2 years could have been put to much better advantage if they had been utilized in building up our own national defenses—turning out, let us say, heavy tanks now so sorely needed by our boys in Korea.

I need not remind the Senate that our first responsibility is to provide whatever is needed to enable our fighting men to drive the North Korean Reds back of the thirty-eighth parallel. What is it to be? Tanks for young Americans battling for their lives, or steel for the Marshall-plan countries, which have shipped, and are continuing to ship, large quantities of steel to the Russians? I shall have more to say about that in a little while.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES

I have found it hard to justify the proposed expenditure of $104,100,000 for gifts of tobacco to western Europe next year. According to ECA officials, Greece and Turkey, both of which participate in the Marshall plan, now have surplus stocks of tobacco.

ECA officials report that the level of productivity of the Marshall-plan countries generally is more than 20 percent above the prewar level of 1938.

On May 25, 1950, during the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] questioned Richard M. Bissell, Jr., ECA Assistant Administrator, concerning this matter. Here is the colloquy which occurred:

Senator FERGUSON. Have they—

Referring to the Marshall-plan countries—

any surplus out of this 20-percent increase?

That is the increase in production.

Mr. BISSELL. There are certainly a few spot surpluses, sir, of manufactured goods and a few even of agricultural goods. I would guess that a number of luxury products in Europe are in surplus and that they cannot market their whole amount.

Mr. President, even ignoring for a moment the situation in Korea, is it wise, is it sound, for us to continue to draw off our resources to increase further the rate of production in western Europe, when those countries are beginning to be plagued with surpluses? Does it make sense for us to continue to give away fertilizer to the Netherlands, for example, when ECA has advised us that the Netherlands is concerned about disposing of its current output of fresh vegetables.

On July 13, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement from the British Economic Record showing the improvement in the British gold and dollar position during the last year. I hope Senators will study this document. The dollar position has steadily improved since devaluation of the pound in September 1949, and has made American goods expensive in sterling areas. In the 9 months since September there has been a surplus of $189,000,000, compared with a deficit of $1,501,000,000 in the 9 months before. The British have balanced their budget, while our national debt continues to mount. Britain to date has received $2,500,000,000 in aid under the Marshall plan. In the name of common sense our British gifts should be discontinued. This would save about $500,000,000 in this bill. The British figures show why less is being heard these days from the advocates of foreign spending about the dollar gap. As a matter of fact, even before the Korean crisis, substantial progress was made by several important countries in improving their dollar position.

Imports into the United States—that is what we are buying from these countries—will set a new high record this year. The total is likely to exceed $7,500,000,000 if the trend for the first 5 months continues. The gain over the corresponding period in 1949 has been about 10 percent.

The Korean crisis is increasing the import volume from the standpoint of both quantity and higher prices. Foreign countries benefit from this higher price trend on raw materials and other goods we buy from them.

In view of these considerations a new ECA appropriation of $1,950,000,000 should be, entirely sufficient to continue the Marshall plan another year.

THE MARSHALL PLAN NO INSURANCE AGAINST WAR

Senators will recall that the Marshall plan was first presented to the Congress as insurance against war. Either adopt the Marshall plan, we were told, in effect, or prepare for war.

On December 19, 1947, President Truman in a special message to the Congress, said:

I recommend this program of United States support for European recovery to the Congress in full confidence of its wisdom and necessity as a major step in our Nation's quest for a just and lasting peace.

The then Secretary of State Marshall, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 8, 1948, declared:

This program will cost our country billions of dollars. It will impose a burden on the American taxpayer. It will require sacrifices today in order that we may enjoy security and peace tomorrow.

On January 14, 1948, the then Secretary of the Army Royall said:

Without such effort the Army budget and the Army itself should be increased.

On the same day, the then Secretary of Defense Forrestal, testifying on the Marshall plan, declared:

Our purpose and object is totally and exclusively to prevent another war.

Mr. President, the object was totally and exclusively to prevent another war.

And on March 12, 1948, the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], speaking on the initial Marshall plan authorization bill, said: "We are voting upon the peace of the world."

The Marshall plan was approved and carried out, substantially as recommended by the administration. I ask in all seriousness: Are the prospects for peace any brighter than they were 2 years ago, when the program went into effect? We now find ourselves engaged in a full-fledged war in Korea, although officially characterized, I believe, as a police action. Who among us will say that the chances for peace in western Europe are more favorable today than they were in 1948, when we started to pour out these vast sums of money belonging to the American taxpayers?

NO MORAL COMMITMENT TO CONTINUE THE MARSHALL PLAN

Mr. President, we often hear it said that we have a moral obligation to continue these appropriations. The fact is that the Congress is under no obligation, moral or otherwise, to appropriate any particular sum to continue the Marshall plan. Indeed, we are under no obligation to continue the program at all. This was clearly understood at its inception.

On March 2, 1948, during the Senate debate on the initial Marshall plan authorization bill, the then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] had this to say:

> Under the terms of the bill, every Congress—even broader, every session of every Congress—is a free agent to pass its own judgment on the question of whether or not foreign cooperation is justifying the basis upon which the enterprise was launched.

Let me repeat those words. The distinguished Senator from Michigan said that every Congress is a free agent to pass on the question of whether foreign cooperation is justifying the basis upon which the enterprise was launched.

Then the Senator from Michigan declared:

> Next January the Congress will be as free as the air to do what it pleases in respect to what has happened during the intervening months, and in respect to what may happen in the days that lie beyond that point.

Several days after the statement of the Senator from Michigan, I questioned the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who was then the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, concerning this matter. I thought it would be well that we understood from the official spokesman for each party what their understanding was of this important point. Here is the colloquy which occurred on March 13, 1948:

> Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas whether, in his opinion, there is any moral commitment extending beyond a 1-year period.
>
> Mr. CONNALLY. Not so far as I am concerned. * * * We are here as Members of Congress, with a perfect right to discontinue the appropriation whenever we wish to do so.

Yes, Mr. President; we have a perfect right to discontinue the appropriation whenever we wish to do so.

These are gifts. They are the most princely gifts in all history. No refinement of reason can turn them into an obligation, moral or otherwise.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The junior Senator from Nebraska has been listening with great interest to the very forceful address being made by the junior Senator from Missouri. I remember very distinctly the colloquy that was engaged in by the junior Senator from Missouri and the two members of the Foreign Relations Committee to whom the Senator has referred. I agree completely that one Congress cannot bind a succeeding Congress; we all understand that. But so far as a moral commitment is concerned, if there are those who contend that there is involved a moral commitment to continue appropriations for ECA, is it not a fact that this Congress will have to use its judgment and carefully consider not merely the appropriations, because the appropriations mean materials.

I ask the Senator to emphasize the point he so forcefully made. Does it not behoove the Congress to exercise its best judgment relative to continuing ECA, in the light of the experiences through which we are now passing, with the idea in mind that it is no longer a question of dollar gaps? The question confronting the Congress at this time is a decision as to whether or not the money should be granted, not as dollars, but for the materials it represents, since furnishing the materials might deprive the United States and the national defense of the very things we must have, regardless of how we may feel about aiding countries throughout the world. Is not that the vital question that is running through the Senator's mind as he addresses the Senate this afternoon, and as we consider further appropriations for ECA?

Mr. KEM. The distinguished minority leader has placed the matter clearly before the Senate in language which no one can misunderstand. Those who proposed the ECA plan, with commendable wisdom and foresight, provided that it should not be a commitment for any particular period of time. Instead, they left the Congress as free as the air, as the Senator from Michigan said, to decide, in view of developments and exigencies which might occur from time to time, what could and ought to be done with the money of the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. President, the record is clear on that point for all to read. I believe that many of our people are a little impatient about the suggestion now advanced that there is a moral obligation which must be carried out. We should decide whenever this matter comes before the Senate as of then, whether it is to the best interest of the United States for gift shipments to be made out of the country of essential war materials. We will be called on to answer to the people of the United States, if we are not reasonably prudent about these shipments. We ought to be called on to answer if we act without prudence, without foresight, without careful thought as to the effect of what we are doing.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. There is another question I should like to raise, which is indirectly brought to the attention of the Senate by the Senator's remarks, but which was forcefully brought to our attention by an amendment which the junior Senator from Missouri offered during the debate on the authorization of ECA, namely, that the shipments of strategic materials referred to find their way into the hands of the aggressor through satellite countries. In view of what we read in the press—and in these days that is, apparently, the source we have to rely upon for information—what does the Senator feel about restricting or limiting the amount of money which goes to an ECA beneficiary country, that is, the beneficiary country itself, if it continues to ship strategic materials, such as oil, so that they find their way into the hands of the Communists, and finally into the hands of the Red Koreans, and are used in the battle against American boys who are trying to stop the expansion of communism in South Korea?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, it is unthinkable that the Congress should permit the resources of the United States to be used for the purpose of making war against it, for the purpose of shooting down and killing the young men of America who are engaged in the fight for freedom.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the Senator feel that the amendment he offered during the consideration of the authorization bill for ECA is more important now than ever, that no country which is a recepient of ECA aid should receive assistance any longer if that country continues the practice to which I have referred?

Mr. KEM. I agree entirely. When that matter was before the Senate on the previous occasion, the figures I presented were for the year 1948. I think the question may well be raised today: That was in 1948; what is going on now?" I have investigated that matter and I am now prepared to shed some light on the situation.

SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS BY MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Officials of the Department of Commerce have advised me that the British have shipped, and so far as is known, are still shipping quantities of petroleum and petroleum products, including motor gasoline, to Red China.

Recently, upon the request of our State Department, American oil companies agreed to shut off supplies of petroleum products to the China Reds, and they have done so.

Under the Marshall plan, more than $245,000,000 worth of petroleum and petroleum products have been sent to Great Britain, which is shipping these products now to Red China. Of these gifts, $95,000,000 worth was made up of shipments from the United States.

Next year ECA wants to give away $90,000,000 worth of petroleum and petroleum products to Great Britain, part of which would no doubt come from the United States.

So we are faced with this question: Which shall it be? Fuel to Great Britain, which in turn is sending it to Communist China for possible use in the tanks now crushing our troops in Korea? Or fuel for our own tanks, trucks, and planes on the fighting front?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. If I recall the colloquy in which the junior Senator from Nebraska and the junior Senator from Missouri were engaged during the debate upon the authorization of ECA, when the question of the shipments of petroleum arose, it was about the time, as I recall, when there was a deficit of oil in this country, and if I remember the figures correctly, nearly 600,000 barrels of petroleum products were being shipped into the United States daily at that time. The amount varies, I understand, and at times the slack is taken up, but in the light of the statement just made by the junior Senator from Missouri, and the conditions we now face

from a military point of view, does he not feel that every ounce of gasoline which could be used in our national defense, and in the front line, wherever it may be, should be conserved, and that we should look with care on appropriations which take away from us and our national defense the very products the distinguished Senator has been discussing?

Mr. KEM. I definitely feel so; and I do not confine it to petroleum and petroleum products. I extend it to all materials of war, and I am now going to present some figures about other war materials which are being funneled through Marshall plan countries to the other countries behind the iron curtain.

Earlier during this session, when the foreign aid authorization bill was being considered, I presented to the Senate evidence that certain Marshall plan countries, namely Great Britain, France, and Belgium-Luxemburg, were making large shipments of war material to Russia and her satellites. This information was official information—made available to me by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. Last year, for example, Great Britain sent more than $12,000,000 worth of iron, steel, and manufactures to Russia and her satellites, and more than $240,000 worth of ball and roller bearings.

I know the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], as a great machine-tool manufacturer himself, will appreciate the importance of those shipments.

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point tables containing a partial list of exports from Belgium-Luxemburg, the United Kingdom, and France, to Russia and the satellite countries during 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The tables are as follows:

Partial list of exports from Belgium-Luxemburg during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations [1]

Item	Amount in dollars [2]	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons [3]
Arms (to Czechoslovakia)	6,040	302	
Iron, cast iron, and steel	19,782,840	989,142	151,749
Copper	11,028,820	551,441	23,523
Lead	1,583,160	79,158	4,836
Zinc	3,003,780	150,189	10,413
Tin	941,060	47,053	485
Other base metals and alloys	1,387,360	69,368	623
Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus, and appliances, and parts	7,937,880	396,894	6,273
Electrical machinery and apparatus, and articles for electrotechnical use, and parts	5,840,660	292,033	
Railway and tramway rolling stock and material	430,600	21,530	872
Optical, measuring, precision, and other instruments and apparatus	2,480	124	
Chemical products	1,709,540	85,477	8,573
Explosives, fireworks, matches, and other inflammable materials	1,447,960	72,398	2,014
Rubber and manufactures	942,600	47,130	1,355

[1] Complete list available in my office, including a breakdown of exports by importing country.
[2] Computation based on current exchange rate of 50 francs to the dollar.
[3] 1 metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Partial list of exports from United Kingdom during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars [1]	Amount in thousands of pounds sterling	Quantity
Ball and roller bearings and parts	243,600	87	[2] 2,000
Iron, steel, and manufactures (total)	12,140,800	4,336	[3] 88,000
Steel bars and rods, not alloy	1,736,000	620	[3] 20,000
Bars and rods of alloy steel	504,000	180	[3] 1,000
Hoop and strip	422,800	151	[3] 3,000
Railway and tramway construction material	708,400	253	[3] 10,000
Barbed wire	420,000	150	[3] 3,000
Cable and rope (except insulated telephone and telegraph cable)	425,600	152	[3] 1,000
Nonferrous metals and manufactures (total)	4,062,800	1,451	
Aluminum and alloys	618,800	221	[4] 21,000
Brass and other alloys of copper, other than nickel alloys	1,142,400	408	[4] 63,000
Copper	694,400	248	[3] 1,000
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,806,800	2,431	
Machinery (total, excluding ball and roller bearings and parts)	45,172,400	16,133	[4] 867,000
Electric generators	11,986,800	4,281	[4] 181,000
Electrical machinery, other than motors and generators	2,864,400	1,023	[4] 46,000
Machine tools (metal-working) other than portable power tools	5,138,000	1,835	[4] 129,000
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircraft) (total)	13,361,600	4,772	
Rubber tires for motor vehicles, other than motorcycles and tricars	229,600	82	9,000
Chassis for motor vehicles, with engines	1,660,400	593	1,000

[1] Computation based on present exchange rate of $2.80 to the pound sterling.
[2] Hundredweight (112 pounds).
[3] Long tons.
[4] Hundredweight.

Partial list of exports from France during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars [1]	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons
Chemicals:			
Inorganic	1,546,759	533,365	23,425
Organic	983,283	339,063	610
Rubber and rubber products	1,678,616	578,833	1,426
Steel-mill products, hot rolled, sheets and plates	4,198,881	1,447,890	41,696
Steel-mill products, cold rolled, tubular products, and wire	3,087,703	1,064,725	19,283
Aluminum, crude, and semimanufactures	369,245	127,326	815
Aluminum alloys	408,688	140,927	833
Lead and lead alloys	316,349	109,086	1,115
Metal manufactures	2,046,376	705,647	3,985
Machinery and apparatus	10,272,238	3,542,151	6,771
Machinery, electrical, and apparatus	2,015,239	694,910	525
Transportation equipment	8,281,011	2,855,521	7,913
Optical, surgical, scientific, and photographic instruments and apparatus	1,113,145	383,843	115

[1] Computation based on current exchange rate of 350 francs to the dollar.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, many of the same materials which are being sold to Russia and her satellites by Marshall plan countries are being given to these same countries by the United States under the Marshall plan.

For example more than $26,000,000 worth of iron and steel mill materials and products have been sent by the United States to France under the Marshall plan. And last year, France shipped more than $7,000,000 worth of steel-mill products, including hot rolled sheets and plates, to Russia and her satellite nations.

It may be said that that was last year; that that is water over the dam. What about this year?

A few days ago, I contacted officials of the Department of Commerce as to what progress had been made toward correcting the situation. The report I received was not encouraging. While I was advised that some progress had been made, Commerce Department officials made it clear that Marshall plan nations in Europe are still making substantial shipments of war materials to Russia and her satellites—materials which we are refusing to ship to those countries.

On Friday, July 14, two members of my staff inspected the latest statistics in the Department of Commerce on exports from Marshall plan nations to countries behind the iron curtain. They took some notes. Here are only a few of the things they found.

During the first 4 months of this year, the United Kingdom exported more than $6,800,000 worth of electrical machinery to the Soviet Union. This represents nearly a 50 percent increase over British exports of electrical machinery to Russia during the first 4 months of 1949.

During the 4 months which ended April 30, 1950, the United Kingdom also sent to Russia more than $1,087,000 worth of machine tools. This is almost 10 times as many machine tools as were exported by the United Kingdom to Russia during the first 4 months of 1949. In other words, in the first 4 months of this year, the United Kingdom accelerated her sales of machine tools to Russia 10 times over.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Vermont, who, I am aware, knows more about machine tools than probably any other Member of this body.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to suggest that there is a difference perhaps between the principle of the thing and the amount involved. It is not satisfactory to us to see Great Britain increasing her machine-tool export to Russia. I might suggest, however, that the amount of that export would do little more than equip a two- or three-hundred-man plant. So that the amount is inconsiderable. I do agree with the Senator as to the principle.

Mr. KEM. Could the Senator advise us how long it would take a two- or three-hundred man plant to turn out a 60-ton tank for shipment to Korea?

Mr. FLANDERS. I do not have the figures as to the number of man-hours that go into the making of a tank. But I surmise that it would not make much difference to the Korean campaign.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator mean that a few tanks would not make much difference in the Korean campaign?

Mr. FLANDERS. What I am saying is that the export of machine tools is in amount very small indeed. But I agree with the Senator as to the principle.

Mr. KEM. I defer to the knowledge of my distinguished friend from Vermont as to what constitutes a substantial amount of machine tools. As a mere layman, not being among the intelligentsia in that business, I should think that a shipment of a million dollars' worth of machine tools in 4 months was quite a considerable amount. Regardless of that, what does the Senator from Vermont say about Great Britain increasing her shipments 10 times over in the 4 months which followed January 1, 1950?

Mr. FLANDERS. I have already agreed with the Senator from Missouri that the principle is more than doubious—it is bad. But the amount involved was inconsiderable.

Mr. KEM. To me it is shocking, literally shocking, that such traffic should be going on when at the same time we are sending as gifts to Great Britain, great quantities of steel, some of which no doubt could be manufactured into the same kind of machine tools that are being sent to Russia.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator whether he has the figures of our shipments of steel to Great Britain.

Mr. KEM. The gifts?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, while a search is being made for the figures of the amount of steel sent by us to Great Britain, I should like to make an inquiry of the distinguished Senator from Missouri—and I should be glad to have him relay the question to the Senator from Vermont, because I also am a layman when it comes to knowledge of this particular subject. I have received information from the Appropriations Committee respecting some of the evidence presented to it. Cannot machine tools be used to provide other machine tools? Cannot the original machine tools be used as the seed, so to speak, for the development of machine tools which could be produced in abundance? I do not know how this procedure can be carried through unless the Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent that he may yield for that purpose.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to interrogate the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senataor from Vermont for that purpose?

Mr. KEM. Before the Senator from Vermont puts his question, I should like to give him the figure of the shipments from the United States, as shown by the ECA report for the period from April 8, 1948, to April 30, 1950. The shipments in that period, that is the gifts of steel by the people of the United States to the Government of Britain, were $27,528,000 worth.

I shall now be glad to have the Senator from Vermont propound any question he has in mind.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Missouri whether he will permit me, through his intermediation, to furnish some information to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KEM. I shall be glad to. The only thing any of us is interested in is the truth. I shall be glad to waive any rights I have under the Senate rules, in the interest of our joint search for truth.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to enunciate, sir, a profound truth, which is that the only inanimate thing which reproduces itself is a machine too. That is in response to a request from the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KEM. Can the Senator from Vermont estimate the rate of fecundity on the part of this million dollars' worth of machine tools sent from England to Russia in the first 4 months of the present year?

Mr. FLANDERS. Of course, no one knows what those machine tools are to be used for. They can be used to make other machine tools. They can be used to make tanks. They can be used for repair shops on railroads. They can be used on hundreds and thousands of projects.

Mr. KEM. Could they not be used as models for other machine tools?

Mr. FLANDERS. That has been done long since. The Russians have their models and have made their copies.

Mr. KEM. We can feel sure then that our British friends are keeping them up to date.

Mr. FLANDERS. If they are searching for models, they had better not go to Great Britain; they should come here to the United States.

Mr. KEM. The Marshall plan has taken care of that, for under the Marshall plan we are not only making regular shipments of machine tools to Great Britain, but we are also sending Great Britain technical assistance; are we not?

Mr. FLANDERS. Not so far as I know, in the lines with which I am best acquainted.

We are inviting them to come here and watch our methods of production and our methods of organization and management. We are doing that, and I think it is a good thing.

I simply wish to return to the point that I agree completely with the Senator from Missouri that the principle of such shipments is wrong. I was only rejoicing—insofar as one can rejoice over something that is wrong—that the operation has not yet attained vast proportions.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should simply like to say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Vermont, that I hope we shall be in equal agreement when the vote is taken on this amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The information I sought has been provided by means of the statements made by the Senator from Missouri, in response to the questions which have been asked by the Senator from Vermont—which is a rather roundabout means of obtaining information, I admit. What they have said is conclusive proof, it seems to me—and it is in accordance with the evidence adduced before the committee—that the shipment of machine tools provides the means not only whereby duplicates can be made, but, what is worse, whereby other machine tools can be made—tools which, in turn, might be capable of producing vast amounts of material which could be used not only on one front but on various fronts throughout the world, if need be.

I do not say that the machine tools the distinguished Senator has mentioned would be used for that purpose, but that is a possibility.

I am satisfied that if the country to which the tools went wanted to use them for that purpose, there would be nothing to stop that country from using them in that way.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, we all seem to be in agreement about this matter so far as Great Britain is concerned.

Suppose we consider some of the other countries:

Belgium has continued to make shipments of war material to Russia. During the period January through April sizable shipments of iron, steel, and tin plate have gone from Belgium to the U. S. S. R.

Italy is sending iron, steel, and machinery to the U. S. S. R.

Sweden's trade with Russia during January 1950 was nine times greater than it was in January 1949.

All too fresh in our minds is the fact that during World War II our ships and planes were blasted with scrap iron furnished by us to the Japs. Tens of thousands of young Americans were killed or maimed for life. Mr. President, history repeats itself: Now we are again supplying—this time indirectly—materials of war to an unfriendly nation. That nation, it is well known, supplied the tanks and the guns now blasting our young men along the Kum River in Korea. It is entirely possible, even probable, that many of the shipments of iron and steel from Marshall plan countries to Russia went into building the very same guns and tanks now killing our own boys.

When the most recent Marshall plan authorization bill was before the Senate, I made this statement:

> It is essential to our national security that this country continue to ban shipments of war material to the Soviet Union. It is tragically absurd for us to pour into western Europe vast quantities of war materials under the Marshall plan and the arms aid program, only to have our friends export the same materials to Russia and other countries behind the iron curtain.

Mr. President, it is shocking that, in view of the situation in Korea, Marshall plan countries are still permitting substantial shipments of war material to the Reds. Surely our allies will not continue to furnish materials to the Reds to kill young Americans who are fighting for a free world.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SENATE

Mr. President, if the fighting is confined to Korea, the United States may be able to ride out the present crisis without serious economic strain and the adoption of controls that a major war would entail. But there is no assurance that the fighting will be confined to Korea. Every dispatch from Korea carries a lesson. The dispatches tell a tale

of the need for adequate preparedness against acts of Communist aggression not only there but in other parts of the world. Earlier today we heard the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] demand entire, complete mobilization of industry in the United States. If I correctly understand his meaning, that would call for complete controls over our entire economy.

Mr. President, in the last few days we have learned that our aircraft have become obsolete more rapidly than they have been replaced. It is now disclosed that we lack aircraft of a proper type for supporting ground troops. We now make the unhappy and surprising discovery that we lag behind in scientific research and development in certain military fields; for example, in the manufacture of bullet-repelling steel. We know to a certainty that our tanks are inferior.

We may need, and need badly, many things before too long: More manpower, more money, more and better weapons, more basic materials.

As the Washington News said on last Thursday:

> Communism is winning its way by the sword. Why can't our policy makers get that through their heads?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. The quotation from the Washington News, just read by the Senator from Missouri, touches a point which I cannot let pass unchallenged. It is true that the armed forces of Russia have been a very potent tool in conquering the vast areas which Russia has conquered. Yet in her latest conquests and in those which she has almost made, she has not proceeded by means of the sword at all. To the contrary, her method in those cases has been to use propaganda.

Anyone who at any time says there is nothing but force involved in the Russian advance simply does not know what is going on, does not know what Russia is doing, and pays no attention to her methods and her policies. We should today encounter very much less danger, and have very much less fear of her armed power, had we been as wise, had we been as diligent, had we been as intelligent in the thought war as Russia has been. Let us not be blind to the means by which she has attained her power.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Vermont for his very interesting comment. He has made some thought-provoking speeches on the Senate floor with reference to the necessity of carrying on propaganda behind the iron curtain. As the Senator knows, I have studied those speeches carefully, I have been very much interested in them, and I have asked the Senator questions about his ideas in that connection.

I think, however, that the Senator from Vermont has misinterpreted the quotation I just made from the Washington News. I think the editor of that newspaper had in mind that, since June 27, 1950, communism was winning its way with the sword. I think the Senator from Vermont will agree the statement as so interpreted is eminently correct.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that immediately following World War II Russia acquired 2,000 of the leading scientists of Germany; that, at the very time our country said we did not want them here, and when we were barring them from the United States, the Russians took them to Russia; and that, as a matter of fact, those scientists kept right on developing the weapons which Germany had been creating at the time the war ended?

Mr. KEM. I think that is undoubtedly so. It is as true as is the statement, if we may believe newspaper reports, that the bullet-repellent steel now used in the forepart of 60-ton Russian tanks is a discovery made by the same German scientists to whom the Senator from North Dakota alludes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. The net result is, is it not, that because of the action of our Government in refusing to admit those 2,000 scientists and engineers, or any of them, from Germany, hundreds of our boys are dying today? As the distinguished Senator from Missouri has said, the Russians have developed a steel-resistant tank which is superior to our tanks.

Mr. KEM. I think that conclusion is inescapeable, I may say to the Senator. It made my blood run cold, within the past few days, to read reports from the Korean front, and to learn how our bullets fell off the Russian tanks like paper pellets, because they lacked sufficient size, speed, and power to penetrate the steel. Here we were, giving substance to 16 countries of western Europe, yet we were unable to give our boys, who were risking their lives in Korea, an even chance.

Mr. President, I do not suppose that since the Continental Army marched in the American Revolution has it occurred that the equipment of American troops was not at least equal to that which they were called upon to meet. I think that is a disgrace to this country. I think that that circumstance alone requires that this whole program be reviewed in the light of what we have learned within the past few days.

We have learned, Mr. President, that it is impossible to stop 60-ton tanks with cases of Coca-Cola or with cartons of cigarettes. This is no time for us to be boondoggling in western Europe. It is no time for our Government to be building a gambling casino in Le Harve or running a night club in Rome.

Senators may say that we should leave this to the sound judgment of the ECA. That would be an easy out; but is it sufficient? Would that discharge our constitutional obligation? Mr. President, we are on notice that ECA can err, and err very badly.

On June 13, 1950, William C. Foster, Deputy Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Foster declared:

> I am happy to tell the Appropriations Committee that, in my judgment, the trend of events in South Korea is more favorable than it has been at any time since the liberation of that country in 1945.

Then Mr. Foster said:

> A rigorous training program has built up a well-disciplined army of 100,000 soldiers; one that is prepared to meet any challenge by North Korean forces.

Any Senator who is interested may read Mr. Foster's testimony in the record of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee, at pages 305 and 306.

That, then, was the considered opinion of the Deputy Administrator of the ECA, on June 13, just 11 days before the invasion of South Korea by Red forces. He said that South Korea had a well-disciplined army of 100,000 soldiers, prepared to meet any challenge by North Korean forces.

Subsequent events—the complete rout of South Korean forces—place Mr. Foster's testimony in bold relief. We must ask ourselves: Did the ECA have the slightest conception of the true picture of South Korea?

Other disconcerting question will come to the mind of Senators: Is the ECA better informed as to the situation in Western Europe than it was regarding the situation in Korea? Is the information given to the Congress by ECA regarding western Europe more accurate than it was regarding Korea?

ECA spends nearly $300,000 a year for publicity in this country alone. Press agents and speech writers tell a pretty story of its accomplishments, and what the future will bring, if only the American taxpayers continue to foot the bills. But they find it increasingly necessary to keep up a constant barrage of handouts and addresses. Travelers are arriving home every day to raise grave doubts as to the results of the tinkling jingle of American gold.

The time has come—sooner than some of us anticipated—when the Senate must concern itself with facts—plain, hard, disagreeable facts. We are confronted face to face with the stark, relentless realities of a changing world. I hope that the Senate will examine the ECA appropriation with courage and foresight in light of the world-shaking events that have come about since the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask a question of the junior Senator from Missouri. I wonder whether he had any feeling of dichotomy in the first two sentences of his very interesting talk in which he called for reducing ECA contributions and stimulating our allies abroad.

Mr. KEM. I had in mind that both things could be done at the same time, and that there was no inconsistency in the program. I had in mind that the

great sum of $1,950,000,000 should be ample to show our friends in western Europe our intention to uphold their hands and to stand by them, shoulder to shoulder and cheek by jowl. I had in mind that our friends in western Europe will have more confidence in our own intelligence and our own ability to stay the course of events if they know we are conducting our own affairs with prudence and foresight. I think the same will be true of our allies who are not beneficiaries of the Marshall plan.

Mr. FLANDERS. However, the difference does require a little explanation, does it not?

Mr. KEM. I do not think so. I think it would be self-evident to as keen a mind as that of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I merely wanted to make sure that the Senator felt he could correctly read the mental processes of our allies on the other side.

I come to another question. I ask the Senator from Missouri whether he has a feeling that the ECA has played no part in maintaining the peace of Europe up to this time.

Mr. KEM. I think it has perhaps done some good. I should like to think it has. But I am sure that the contribution which ECA has made is as nothing compared with the atomic bomb. If the Russians have not overrun western Europe, I am sure it has not been due to Coca Cola, cigarettes, and the casinos and night clubs we supplied in western Europe, but it has been due to the fear of the armed might of the United States, and more specifically to the knowledge which we possess of the atomic bomb, knowledge and the courage to use it, if and when the appropriate time rises.

Mr. FLANDERS. Does the Senator from Missouri, who has a keen eye for the picturesque in our operations abroad, feel that it is the atomic bomb which changed the prospects of the elections in Italy and France?

Mr. KEM. Yes. I am sure it sent many a doubting citizen to the polls to uphold the side espoused by the United States. I feel absolutely certain of that. I should like to say that I think the atomic bomb was the most powerful of all arguments for the American side. Whether the Honorable James C. Dunn, in presenting the matter to the people of Italy, referred to the atomic bomb, I do not know; but I am sure that there was no citizen of Italy so dense that he did not know about the atomic bomb and the effect it had on the entire world picture.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to refer my friend to the speech of Winston Churchill which he delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology approximately a year ago, in which he said that the only thing—not the Marshall plan—which has protected Europe has been the atomic bomb of the United States. He repeated the statement several times in the course of his speech.

Mr. KEM. That is quite true. I thank the Senator from North Dakota for his contribution. I should like to say that many reports from Europe indicate that the average citizen in western Europe regards the Marshall plan as evidence of a sort of weak-mindedness on the part of the people of the United States. He thinks we must have some ulterior motive, and he never has been influenced too much by our overgenerous gifts. He has realized, I think, that they were beyond our capacity, that as a matter of prudence we ought not to be sending them in such an amount. He has received our gifts with his fingers crossed. He wonders why we do not balance our own budget, instead of sending such sums to him.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. The Senator from Missouri has the floor and has the privilege of yielding or not to the Senator from Vermont. I saw nothing in the press at the time, and nothing in the reports of those who were on the ground, to indicate that the atom bomb was a determining factor of any sort whatsoever in the elections in France and Italy. We do know, without question, as Mr. Churchill said, that it has been a deterrent factor, so far as the armed invasion of western Europe is concerned; but Russia's invasion of western Europe was undertaken not as an armed nvasion, primarily, but as an invasion by Communist ideas and ideals, and we very narrowly escaped the danger of Italy and France going under. I am sure history will show that the Marshall plan was a prime factor in averting that great danger.

Furthermore, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri whether he thinks it was the atom bomb which increased so greatly and so favorably the productive output of western Europe.

Mr. KEM. I do not think the atom bomb has anything to do with the industrial output. I believe recovery in western Europe has been largely due to the ability of the people of western Europe to recover after a devastating war. That has been shown time and again in the course of history. There is no uniqueness about what the people of western Europe have done this time. France has been devastated time and time again by invading armies, and yet the people of the world have often marveled at the recuperative powers of the French people. The fact that we have spent some money there does not mean that her recovery is entirely due to that. It means that a natural economic process has been carried on.

I have invited the attention of the Senator from Vermont to the fact that whatever I may think about the Marshall plan and whatever I may have said about it in the past, what I am suggesting today is a reduction of the Marshall plan appropriation to $1,950,000,000. I am presenting that as the outside figure of what I think the limit should be, and as far as we should go, in view of the exigencies at home and the demands upon ourselves to equip and maintain our soldiers at the front.

Mr. FLANDERS. I would still like to go back to the previous discussion in order to find out whether or not it is really true that the Senator from Missouri feels the Marshall plan played no important part in the economic recovery of Europe.

Mr. KEM. If it will make the Senator from Vermont feel any better, I shall be very glad to say that it played a part. As a matter of fact, I suppose it did. I never said it did not. It would be strange if the pouring into any land of such tremendous sums of money did not do some good to the economy. To say otherwise would be foolish. I have no ambition to cut that kind of figure on the floor of the Senate.

What I have said and what I say now is that these gifts are no long-time solution to the problem. As soon as we stop making gifts, or as soon as we show any hesitancy in making gifts, the people over there will say to us, "Well, we are sorry, and just as sorry as we can be, but if you don't send us this money, we will have to go Communist." That is inevitable, Mr. President. We shall have to meet this issue. The point I make is that with a debt of $257,000,000,000 the American people cannot continue year after year to bribe the people of the 16 countries in western Europe not to go Communist.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to interrogate the Senator still further. My reason for pressing the question as to whether or not the Senator from Missouri felt that the money spent up to now had been well spent was to get some gage for my own use as to the value of his judgment that we could now do with any other certain amount than that proposed. If the Senator belittles the political and economic effect of the Marshall plan in Europe to date, I would have to say to the Senator that I fear I cannot trust his judgment.

Mr. KEM. The Senator from Missouri is very anxious to retain the confidence of the Senator from Vermont. The Senator asked me if I thought the Marshall plan aid had made any contribution to the recovery of western Europe. I admitted it had. Then the Senator undertook to say that the Senator from Missouri admitted that the Marshall plan money had been well spent. Of course that is an entirely different matter. In my opinion, much of the Marshall plan money has utterly been wasted. I believe much of it has gone down the drain forever and has accomplished no appreciable good of any kind. It has made some contribution to the recovery in western Europe. However, if, in order to retain the confidence of the Senator from Vermont, which I am very anxious to do——

Mr. FLANDERS. Not the personal confidence or affection, but merely guidance on this particular legislation.

Mr. KEM. If, in order to do that, it is necessary for me to admit that I think the ECA money has been well spent, the Senator from Vermont and I, in a figurative sense, will have to part company. I cannot go along with him on that. I shall be glad to give him a bill of particulars on that point. I shall show him the many respects in which I feel that money of the American taxpayers has been wasted in western Europe.

Mr. FLANDERS. Does the Senator from Missouri feel that in that respect

it is much different from many appropriations which we make on the floor of the Senate for undertakings inside the borders of our own country?

Mr. KEM. I should hate to say that every appropriation we have made has been as ill advised as I regard ECA. I will tell the Senator what I think about ECA. The Senator has spoken about what will be the place of ECA in history. I shall be glad to give the Senator the benefit of my opinion for what it is worth. In my opinion it will be regarded in history as we now regard the tulip craze, the South Sea bubble, the Mississippi bubble, the witchcraft mania in Salem, or the Florida land boom of a few years ago. I think ECA will go down in history as one of the mass delusions which seize upon the minds of men from time to time and which only time will erase, or correct. I have expressed this opinion in the Senate before. I see no reason to change it today.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to say to the Senator ffom Missouri that he has completely cleared my mind as to his position, but has done very little to persuade me in joining him in his position. I should like to conclude this little colloquy, so far as I am concerned, by stating as my conviction that had it not been for ECA, and its economic and political results, the Russian Army would now be washing its socks with salt water soap in the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. KEM. The Senator has explained his position very neatly. When we started our colloquy I did not have the slightest idea that I would change the opinion of the Senator from Vermont. The Senator from Vermont is not a politician. If he were I know he would cling tenaciously to the first principle of a politician, namely, "Never admit that you are wrong." I do not expect to convince the Senator from Vermont. Perhaps I may be more successful in prophecy than in persuasion with respect to some of my other brethern here. At any rate, Mr. President, I have made a record of my views for better or worse. It will be here in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all time. Those who follow the Senator from Vermont and me may pass judgment.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that we shall soon find out how much good the Marshall plan has done when we see how many ground troops the countries who have received benefits under the Marshall plan will send to Korea in response to the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations? Does not the distinguished Senator from Missoui believe that in that response we shall have a part of the proof?

Mr. KEM. I do not wish to cast the slightest aspersion on the good intentions of our allies. I believe they will support us. I hope they will. We need their help. I believe we shall get it. We know that in two world wars some of them have been loyal and faithful allies. However, I want to say that I think they would have more confidence in coming to our aid if they believed we are keeping our own economy on a sound basis.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN. I have not heard all the Senator's very able address, but I have heard enough of it to become very greatly interested in it. Is it not important for America in this critical hour to keep its financial condition as sound as it possibly can?

Mr. KEM. I feel certain that that is so. As I said earlier, there is no point to our trying to maintain free institutions abroad, in the lands beyond the seas, if we are to jeopardize our own free institutions. There is nothing in the record of the past to indicate that we can bankrupt our Government and at the same time maintain our free institutions.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield further to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN. Until we can ascertain how serious our present condition is, is it not necessary to economize all along the line, not only in our contributions to ECA, but in our public works and things of that character at home.

Mr. KEM. I think it is necessary, indeed. As I have indicated before, the major part of the gifts proposed to be made under the pending bill would go into public improvements in the countries of western Europe, which have no reference at all to the emergency in which we now find ourselves. I voted for the military-assistance bill when it was before the Senate recently. I voted for it without comment. So far as arming our allies is concerned, that is an entirely different matter. I am not talking about that. I hope no one will get the idea that I am talking about that. My remarks are directed solely and exclusively to economic assistance to western Europe.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MARTIN. Is it not a fact that here in the United States we are away behind in the construction of roads, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and matters of that kind, and that we will need those things badly if we become involved in a total war, in order to attain the maximum of agricultural, mining, and manufactured products, necessary for the conduct of a total war?

Mr KEM. I believe that to be true beyond question. We are now draining the Zuider Zee in Holland at the expense of American taxpayers. I think that is costing in the neighborhood of $37,000,000. We are building extensive multilane highways in many countries of western Europe. We are building great viaducts and aqueducts. We are building a great hydroelectric plant in Italy. A few days ago one of our colleagues told me that he was in Rome last summer and saw a great railroad terminal under construction. He inquired where the money came from and was told that $4,000,000 came from the Marshall plan. And so it goes.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

INCLUSION OF SPAIN IN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I desire to call to the attention of the Senate and the country a news item from Madrid, dated July 16, by the International News Service, which appeared this morning in the public press. I quote the article:

FRANCO REVOKES ALL ARMY LEAVES

Usually reliable sources said tonight that Generalissimo Franco has ordered all military leaves canceled and set the stage for the calling up of four army classes. Franco and his cabinet devoted most of their meeting Friday to a discussion of the Korean war and its effect on the international situation.

Mr. President, that is a news item which is enough to make the so-called liberals sick. This country has refused to aid and assist Franco. This country has refused to aid and assist the peoples of western Europe who oppose communism, and who, by the use of military force, will oppose the sweep of communism over western Europe.

Today western Europe is a void, a vacuum, because the United States has not allied herself with the two keystones, Germany and Spain, to prevent the spread of communism. Consistently, at the behest of the left wing, we have refused to arm and to assist them.

Mr. President, we find that although we called on the United Nations for military assistance in the form of ground troops in Korea, up until last night none of those countries had agreed to assist. Yet we find Spain, a country which does not even belong to the United Nations, holding Cabinet meetings and calling up four classes of her army to meet the international crisis.

Mr. President, if we had a trained army of Germans and a trained and equipped Spanish army, five of those divisions would be equal to 250,000 Chinese Communists. If this country is to live, it must build up its defenses, and it must ally itself with and assist the peoples of the world who will really take up arms to oppose communism.

In Europe Spain has been the bulwark against communism, and I say that our conduct toward her should be viewed with shame by the American people. It should shame our leaders, who are willing further to temporize with communism. They weaken this country when they do not assist Spain, but in order to appease certain left-wing pressure groups, certain radical elements of this country, we go ahead with a senseless policy which will cause many American boys to lose their lives.

I say it is a shame. This country must be mobilized, and we must cooperate with and ally ourselves in Europe with Spain and Germany, the two great peoples there who must be the bulwark in the defense system of western Europe. I trust the significance of this news item will not be lost on our leaders. I know its significance will not be lost on this country.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his suggestion a moment?

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope we may get on with the agricultural appropriations.

Mr. LANGER. I promised the minority leader, before he left the Chamber, that I would call a quorum before the Senator from Georgia started in with the agricultural portion of the appropriation bill. It seems that some Senators have expressed a desire to be present and hear the distinguished Senator's discussion.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the appropriations bill may now be discussed; we have discussed almost everything in the whole gamut of human affairs except agricultural appropriations.

Mr. LANGER. I am calling the quorum for that very purpose, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Martin
Anderson	Hendrickson	Maybank
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Bricker	Hill	Morse
Bridges	Holland	Murray
Butler	Humphrey	Myers
Byrd	Hunt	Neely
Chapman	Ives	O'Conor
Chavez	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Darby	Kem	Russell
Donnell	Kerr	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Leahy	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Flanders	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McCarthy	Thye
Fulbright	McClellan	Tydings
George	McFarland	Watkins
Gillette	McKellar	Wherry
Graham	McMahon	Williams
Green	Magnuson	Young
Gurney	Malone	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. RUSSELL obtained the floor.

DISCUSSION OF HYDROGEN BOMB ON MEET THE PRESS PROGRAM—CORRECTION

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, a news story today quoted me as saying yesterday on the Meet the Press program that a site to test the proposed hydrogen bomb is now being selected.

This is in error. I made no such statement.

Incidentally, there are some other misstatements in the story to which I have referred.

Below is a transcript of the questions and answers from the broadcast, which, of course, demonstrate beyond a shadow of a doubt that I said no such thing.

Mr. MCNEIL. In any event, is it not likely that they won't be able to even test an "H" bomb for 18 months?

Senator MCMAHON. Mr. McNeil, I suppose one of the most top secret things that we are dealing with is the rate of progression of our atomic armaments. I truly believe that that rate of progress should be guarded as well as we are able to guard it.

Mr. MCNEIL. Well, now, this two-hundred-and-sixty-odd million that the President asked for, that's for some entirely new plants separate from any thing that AEC has got now.

Senator MCMAHON. Yes; that is true.

Mr. MCNEIL. And they haven't picked a site for that yet, have they?

Senator MCMAHON. It's in the process of being selected.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a transcript of the broadcast, in question-and-answer form, which will be a permanent record, to be the source of correction of the errors which were made in the news story, and which have caused me some embarrassment.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANNOUNCER. From Washington, D. C. NBC brings you America's Press Conference of the Air, "Meet the Press," with todays guest, Senator BRIEN MCMAHON, Democrat of Connecticut. Senator MCMAHON is the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and a member of the Tydings committee which is investigating Senator MCCARTHY'S charges of communism in the State Department. Ready for todays unrehearsed spontaneous presss conference are four of America's top reporters. Please remember that their questions do not necessarily reveal their point of view. It's their way of getting a story for you. And now, meet Mr. Marshall McNeil of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, Mr. Lawrence Spivak, editor of the American Mercury magazine, Mrs. Mary Craig of the Portland Maine Herald, Mr. Edward Miller of the Cowles publication and here is our guest, Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut. Finally, Miss Martha Roundtree, moderator of Meet the Press. That is our news panel for today and our guest. The news conference will begin in just one minute.

MISS ROUNDTREE. Senator, if you will brace yourself I think Mr. Spivak has the first question.

Mr. SPIVAK. Senator, a group of leading statesmen the other day called upon the United States to consider the use of the atomic bomb against North Korea in order to prevent a long and costly war. What do you think of that suggestion?

Senator MCMAHON. I do not think the suggestion is a good one. I believe that the North Korean war is of such a character as to rule out the use of the atomic bomb.

Mr. SPIVAK. Do you think we can win a war with the atom bomb? Do you think the bomb can be decisive?

Senator MCMAHON. Yes, I do believe it can be decisive. It depends upon its use, upon the sources of the power of a striking nation.

Mr. SPIVAK. Senator, do you think we are still sufficiently ahead of the Russians in the manufacture of the atom bomb to place the advantage on our side?

Senator MCMAHON. I feel that we do have a very real lead over the Russians in the atomic field. It's a lead, Mr. Spivak, that I wouldn't be satisfied with because no matter how great it is I still wouldn't be satisfied.

Mr. SPIVAK. What do you mean by that?

Senator MCMAHON. I mean by that that I would only be content with the great preeminence in that field.

Miss ROUNDTREE. Mr. McNeil.

Mr. MCNEIL. Senator, why isn't Korea a good target for the A-bomb?

Senator MCMAHON. Because, Mr. McNeil, as I see the Korean situation you have troops widely dispersed. The atom bomb is primarily a weapon to strike at the sources of power or at troops that would be so massed as to furnish a target.

Mr, MCNEIL. What about dropping it on their capitol. Isn't that a target to fit your——

Senator MCMAHON. No, I do not believe so, the sources of the power of the North Koreans is in being generated in North Korea itself. I doubt if there are any tank factories in North Korea, Mr. McNeil.

Mr. MCNEIL. I think you are right. One of your reasons for opposing the bomb is the fear that it might or the belief that it might start operations.

Senator MCMAHON. No; I just feel that militarily it is not the kind of weapon for use in this kind of an action. I believe——

Mr. MCNEIL. It would kill a lot of people.

Senator MCMAHON. That is true, but there has to be—now I'll tell you Marshall, you know the Russians, the Soviets, have been putting out a lot of propaganda about the atomic bomb as you know. We had it growing out of the Stockholm conference to ban the use of the atomic weapon. I believe the State Department spoke very truly the other day when it pointed out that it was aggression that was the thing that counted and not the kind of weapons that were used.

Mr. MCNEIL. You don't kill anybody graciously.

Senator MCMAHON. That is right, you're just as dead with a gentleman's rifle as with an atomic weapon. Fire bombs are bad too.

Mr. MCNEIL. Pursuing this a minute, one of your old desires—have you ever fulfilled one of your old desires to find out how many of these we got at this point?

Senator MCMAHON. Mr. McNeil, the Joint Committee on the Atomic Energy has not informed itself as to the stockpile of atomic——

Mr. MCNEIL. I'm not talking about the committee, I'm talking about BRIEN MCMAHON.

Senator MCMAHON. As far as BRIEN MCMAHON is concerned, I have been so intimately associated with it that I would be less than bright if I hadn't made what I think is a pretty good estimate of what our stockpiles are.

Mr. MCNEIL. Have we an adequate arsenal now, in your opinion?

Senator MCMAHON. I wouldn't say that our arsenal in anything was adequate to the kind of thing which might happen sometime in the future. That is why I have been saying continuously that we must step up our atomic armament production. I said that at the same time I have been pointing out as well as I could the necessity for calling a great disarmament conference for the purpose of seeing to it that we stop this armament race in which we are engaged.

Miss ROUNDTREE. Mrs. Craig.

Mrs. CRAIG. Recently Senator HICKENLOOPER said that Atomic Energy Commissioner Pike had dragged his feet on the development of the H-bomb. Now, is it true that you would have to divert materials, laboratory personnel, away from the atom bomb in order to produce the H-bomb?

Senator MCMAHON. May, that is a very complicated question. It is true that with a certain amount of personnel and a certain amount of material that if you were going

to produce hydrogen weapons you would have to divert some of your personnel and some of your materials to hydrogen production which would result in fewer atom bombs. It is true in my opinion however, that by putting on extra steam and extra effort and recruiting the personnel that we can maintain at least our present production of atomic weapons and on top of that produce hydrogen weapons.

Mrs. CRAIG. Well, there was, was there not, the question of whether we had to fight soon or after a few years. If we had to fight soon, we would need atom bombs and after a few years perhaps the hydrogen bomb. Was there not a decision which had to be made there?

Senator MCMAHON. May, there were many, many facts surrounding the decision to continue at an accelerated pace the development of the hydrogen weapon. That was announced, you will remember, by the President last January. I do not believe that we could go into all of those factors on this program much though I might like to.

Mrs. CRAIG. Yes, well, let me ask you this, is it not true that now what is essentially a war has come upon us that what we got to have soon is atomic bombs.

Senator MCMAHON. May, I believe that we have got to emphasize our atomic production and hydrogen production, something I don't want to do, but I think we got to do it and the President recognized that necessity by request for $262,000,000 more for the program just last week, as you know.

Miss ROUNDTREE. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. Senator, our military leaders, General Vandenberg, General Collins, and Admiral Sherman, know how many atomic bombs we have produced?

Mr. MCMAHON. Yes, they do.

Miss ROUNDTREE. Mr. McNeil.

Mr. MCNEIL. In any event, is it not likely that they won't be able to even test an H-bomb for 18 months?

Senator MCMAHON. Mr. McNeil, I suppose one of the most top secret things that we are dealing with is the rate of progression of our atomic armaments. I truly believe that that rate of progress should be guarded as well as we are able to guard it.

Mr. MCNEIL. Well, now, this two-hundred-and-sixty-odd million that the President asked for, that is for some entirely new plan is separate from anything that AEC has got now.

Senator MCMAHON. Yes, that is true.

Mr. MCNEIL. And they haven't picked a site for that yet, have they?

Senator MCMAHON. It is in the process of being selected.

Mr. MCNEIL. Your committee last week put out a report on the H-bomb—of course, you are thoroughly familiar with that. It had more doggone unanswered questions in it than any CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I ever saw.

Senator MCMAHON. It was done for the purpose of stimulating thought upon those questions.

Mr. MCNEIL. Stimulate my thought on this one.

Senator MCMAHON. We didn't pretend to know all the answers, we might not know the answer to this one either.

Mr. MCNEIL. Suppose we make the hydrogen bomb, do we now have, or is there on the drawing board an airplane for the delivering of that bomb?

Senator MCMAHON. How do you know it is going to be delivered by airplane?

Mr. MCNEIL. Is there a ship that will take it? Is it deliverable?

Senator MCMAHON. Mr. McNeil, I believe two things. I believe, first, that the H-bomb is a practical proposition, and I think it can be built. I don't say that on my own scientific authority which you know is very, very little. I say it on the assurances of some of the scientists for whom I have a great respect. Now, I believe it will be built and I believe it is practical, and I believe it can be delivered.

Miss ROUNDTREE. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. I hope it never will be. You hope it will be built, though.

Senator MCMAHON. Yes; and the only reason I hope it will be built, Mr. Spivak, is because I am convinced that the Soviets are working at it and that if we don't build it they would anyway and I cannot for one moment agree that this country—it would be against our traditions to be less well armed than any of the nations in the world especially one that has said so pointedly and so many times that it intends to dominate the earth.

Mr. MILLER. Senator, let me ask you this question, Is there any question in your mind who is behind all this mess? In other words, that the Russians are behind this Korean business. Is there any doubt in your mind?

Senator MCMAHON. If I said that there was I think you could certainly question my intelligence.

Mr. MILLER. In other words, the answer is "Yes."

Senator MCMAHON. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. MILLER. Well, what do you think would happen if we told Russian rulers that we either wanted an end now to this whole business, this aggression, or that we would use the atomic bombs which we have against them. If we are going to have to come to a settlement why not do it now?

Senator MCMAHON. Mr. Spivak, last February you will remember that I made a very honest plea for a disarmament conference at which we would suggest to the world and to the Russians that we would both lay down our arms and that we would take, if they agreed, to a thoroughly good inspection and control system. Mind, you, we didn't do it until they did and until that was in operation, we would take at least two-thirds of that which we saved and put it on what might be termed point 4, developments throughout the world to see if we couldn't put some more food in hungry bellies which are probably the greatest producers of communism. I believe that we should have done that. I hope the day will come. I feel as Winston Churchill expressed himself yesterday when he said that he hopes and thinks that it is time for a settlement with the Russians. He pointed out that in 1948 that it was only memory of the atomic weapons that kept the Russians from, in his opinion, coming to the Atlantic Ocean. I just want to finish this one remark. If they will do this with the atom bombs. Churchill said if they will do this in the Greenwood, what will they do in the dry? Meaning that would they do if they had a great stockpile of atomic weapons. That is something we have got to face. That is something that every citizen of the United States should be thinking about and praying about. What we want to do, of course, above all is keep the peace.

Mrs. CRAIG. I will let you pursue that in just a moment, but let us just pause for a special announcement.

* * * * *

Mr. SPIVAK. Senator, you didn't quite answer my question before. The Russian response to this grand plan was exactly nothing. You never——

Senator MCMAHON. I never got a chance to respond to it because we never issued the call for the conference.

Mr. SPIVAK. Well, you issued the invitation and they never indicated in any way that they were interested.

Senator MCMAHON. Yes they did. During the week after I made that speech in February, Mr. Spivak, they released four dispatches to the New York Times in which they allowed they might be interested but when the news, when the slow boat got from America over to Russia with the reaction of some of the hoodlum press in this country, which suggested that I was out to bribe the Russians, why then of course, they adopted that line. As frequently happens in this country, you will find a certain section of the press that is on all fours with the Pravda declaration, as we find some Senators of the United States who are seven times out of ten in line with the Pravda declaration.

Mr. SPIVAK. But, Senator——

Senator MCMAHON. But I have got a right to comment.

Mr. SPIVAK. Senator, you have had enough experience with the Russians to know that they say one thing and they do another. If they meant at all that they were interested in your plan, don't think that they would have taken the action that they did in Korea. Now we either have a settlement now or we're going to use the bomb. Now, is that what you meant by the talk you gave a little while ago.

Senator MCMAHON. No, Mr. Spivak, I think there are some things that we must do to avoid that dire contingency. I believe that one of the things that we must do would be to immediately adopt the President's suggestion for the $89,000,000 addition to the Voice of America. I think that we can start a program now to rally the free peoples of the world to our side by making known the truth and above all, we must make Herculean efforts to get the truth behind the iron curtain. It is a very difficult thing to do but the stakes are so high that it warrants our best efforts and our greatest ingenuity, because if we can't take the Russian people away from the Kremlin, we can avoid coming to the terrible decision that you have outlined.

Mr. MILLER. In this H-bomb report the committee put out a couple of days ago, it is revealed that it takes an A bomb to trigger an H bomb. What was the point in releasing that information? Isn't it possible that it would be beneficial to the enemy?

Senator MCMAHON. No, not at all. That has been declassified information because it has been known to the scientists of the whole world, Mr. Miller. As a matter of fact, before that report was released it was cleared with the AEC, it was cleared with the State Department. Now, that brings up a subject which I would like to make a comment on. Mr. Miller, there is no use in kidding ourselves or kidding the American people by pretending to hide something that everybody else knows. The answer to that is definitely "No."

Mr. MILLER. How did the Soviet Union get so much information on our atom bomb?

Senator MCMAHON. I suppose that they got it in a number of ways. They have very good scientists themselves, exceedingly good. For instance, they invented artificial rubber with alcohol. That is just one of their achievements. In pure science, in some branches they have been ahead of us. The second way that they probably got some great help was due to the German scientist that they took over after the war ended and the third way was undoubtedly espionage. They undoubtedly got a lot of information out of Fuchs who as you know came into our project under the Manhattan district, not under the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. MILLER. Would you point that out?

Senator MCMAHON. I would like to point it out because a lot of people would like to point out something else.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has the floor.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia indulge me for a moment, to make a comment in connection with the statement just made by the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I am much interested in the statement the

Senator from Connecticut has made. I have been similarly misquoted on the subject, although I am not in a class with the Senator from Connecticut as an authority in that field.

A few days ago I ventured to suggest that the President should give General MacArthur authority, if he deemed it expedient, to use the atom bomb. As very much of an amateur in this matter, I did not venture to express an opinion as to whether or not it was wise to do so.

I read with great interest what was reported as being an experssion of opinion by the Senator from Connecticut, who has given a great deal of study to the matter. I wanted my own position to be quite clear, namely, that I have not expressed an opinion as to whether the atom bomb should or should not be used, but merely that inasmuch as we have spent billions in developing the atom bomb, and inasmuch as at the present time our boys are dying because of an inadequate defense, the President should have authority in his discretion to direct that the atom bomb be used.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the first amendment under the agricultural section of the bill may be stated at this time. We have been on that section of the bill all day, but the amendment has not yet been discussed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VI—Department of Agriculture—Title I—Research and Marketing Act of 1946," on page 168, after line 3, to strike out:

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of section 9 of title I and title II of the act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 427, 427h, 427j, 1621–1629), as follows:

For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the act of August 14, 1946, $5,000,000;

For the improvement and development, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the act of August 14, 1946, as amended), including the objects for which funds are available for titles II and III of such act of August 14, 1946, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That not less than $650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

In all, $11,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of $15,000, except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed $29,000.

And on page 169, after line 24, to insert:

To enable the Secretary to improve and develop, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products under the provisions of title II of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1621–1629), including the objects for which funds are available for titles II and III of such Act of August 14, 1946, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That not less than $650,000 of this amount shall be available for contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 205 of said Act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information, shall not exceed those which the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, last week the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], formerly Secretary of Agriculture, expressed some concern about the change in the language of the appropriation affecting the funds for the Research and Marketing Act. I had requested the Department of Agriculture to furnish me with a statement as to its construction of the effect of this language. Let me read at this time an extract from that statement:

The action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations with regard to the transfer of the appropriation for section 9 of the Research and Marketing Act to the appropriation for other payments to State Experiment Stations in no way changes any provisions of the act or procedures for its administration. The research administrator has had the responsibility of administering the Research and Marketing Act. He retains that responsibility by the committee action since the Office of Experiment Stations is under his supervision. The separate identity of this section is maintained, the authorizations remain the same, there is the same distribution of funds by prescribed formulas to the different States, and the research program remains the same down to the last project. The provisions for regional research in section 9 and marketing research in section 11 remain unchanged. The law provides direct payment to the State Experiment Stations of the funds appropriated under section 9 and the stations have authority to initiate and conduct research authorized by section 1 of the act using such funds. The act itself, in section 9 (c) also states that this section is to be administered by the Office of Experiment Stations and the transfer of section 9 to the Office of Experiment Stations will continue the administrative procedure which has been in effect from the beginning. The committee action is consistent with these provisions of the act and is in the interest of simplifying budgetary, administrative, and fiscal procedures without in any way changing the evident intent of Congress as stated in the act. This action was recommended by the Land Grant College Association and by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire statement may be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES RELATING TO SECTIONS 9 AND 10 OF THE RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

The Appropriation Committees of both the Senate and House, as well as the Bureau of the Budget and the Department, have had difficulty since the initiation of the program under the Research and Marketing Act in clearly distinguishing between activities carried on under regular funds and those carried on with funds from sections 9 and 10 of the Research and Marketing Act. Because of this, the Congress recommended in April 1949 that the Department study the matter and recommend consolidation where needed. (See Report No. 384, on H. R. 3997 making appropriations for fiscal year 1950, House of Representatives, 81st Cong., 1st sess., p. 3.)

Subsequently, as of July 30, 1949, when the former Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act left the Department, responsibility for administration of the act was assigned to the Agricultural Research Administration. This Administration includes six Bureaus of the Department and the Office of Experiment Stations.

As a result of the recommendation from Congress, the Department and the State Experiment Stations thoroughly studied the questions involved and the Department presented to the agricultural subcommittees of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for their consideration in connection with hearings on this bill, statements showing the relationship of work performed under sections 9 and 10 of the Research and Marketing Act, and that carried out under the other research appropriations of the Department. (See Hearings, House of Representatives, on the Department of Agriculture Appropriations for 1951, pt. 1, pp. 153 to 155.)

[The action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations ,with regard to the transfer of the appropriation for section 9 of the Research and Marketing Act to the appropriation for other payments to State Experiment Stations in no way changes any provisions of the act or procedures for its administration. The Research Administrator has had the responsibility of administering the Research and Marketing Act. He retains that responsibility by the committee action since the Office of Experiment Stations is under his supervision. The separate identity of this section is maintained, the authorizations remain the same, there is the same distribution of funds by prescribed

formulas to the different States, and the research program remains the same down to the last project.] The provisions for regional research in section 9 and marketing research in section 11 remain unchanged. The law provides direct payment to the State Experiment Stations of the funds appropriated under section 9 and the stations have authority to initiate and conduct research authorized by section 1 of the act using such funds. The act itself, in section 9 (c) also states that this section is to be administered by the Office of Experiment Stations and the transfer of section 9 to the Office of Experiment Stations will continue the administrative procedure which has been in effect from the beginning. The committee action is consistent with these provisions of the act and is in the interest of simplifying budgetary, administrative, and fiscal procedures without in any way changing the evident intent of Congress as stated in the act. This action was recommended by the Land Grant College Association and by the Department of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the committee's action is consistent with the actions taken by the House in consolidating the appropriation for section 10 of the Research and Marketing Act with the regular appropriations for the various research bureaus and agencies of the Department.

The Research and Marketing Act was in fact two acts that were tied together for legislative convenience. Title I of the act was an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, while title II was the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946."

The action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the action of the House are consistent with the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act and with the intent of Congress. The separate identity of title II, the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" has been preserved in a separate appropriation. Since title I is an amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, the appropriation for section 9 of this title is combined in the same appropriation with other Bankhead-Jones funds for State experiment stations, and the appropriation for section 10 is combined with other Department appropriations financing similar activities. The provisions for advisory committees in the Research and Marketing Act have been retained and the Senate report as well as the report of the House on this bill points out that Congress expects that the functions of these committees shall extend to all research funds in the Department, rather than being limited to the Research and Marketing Act. Likewise, the provisions for contract research under section 10 (a) are retained and this bill provides a specific amount for contracts.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does the Senator from Georgia feel that the statement he has just read completely guarantees that the Research and Marketing Act funds will be used as contemplated in the original Research and Marketing Act?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department of Agriculture says so explicitly; and in view of its statement, which is to be printed at this point in the RECORD, it is my judgment that the Department of Agriculture will follow this course.

Certainly, if the Department does not do so, Congress will be in session in January, and it will not be a very difficult matter for Congress to restore the section, so as to make it read in the way it reads at the present time.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am quite sure the Senator from Georgia recognizes that at the time when the Research and Marketing Act was passed, there was a desire to have these funds administered by the land-grant colleges. However, the Congress decided otherwise, and placed the responsibility in the Department of Agriculture. The land-grant colleges have not been completely happy about that decision.

I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia whether he is aware that the Research and Marketing Act Advisory Committee chairmen, meeting in Washington, D. C., on June 20, 21, and 22, studied the Research Marketing Act in its operations, studied this very question, and in their recommendations—I refer specifically to recommendation No. 9, which is carried on page 2 of the report to the Secretary of Agriculture from the Research and Marketing Act Advisory Committee chairmen—said as follows:

> The Research and Marketing Act has done much to stimulate the research, service, and educational work in agriculture.

I call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Georgia to the next sentence, in particular:

> To the maximum extent possible, separate identity of the RMA funds and their application should be maintained.

I wonder whether the Senator from Georgia is a little disturbed over the fact that these men, whose responsibility it is to make sure that the Research and Marketing Act funds are used in ways that are useful to agriculture, take a position opposite to that taken in this connection in the research and marketing appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, frankness compels me to state that I have not seen the statement from which the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has just read. It has not previously been called to my attention. It is altogether likely that a copy of the statement reached my office; but we receive so much printed matter that I have not seen it.

I think it very likely, Mr. President, that the Advisory Committee chairman and advisory boards, on whose advice Congress depends largely in connection with the distribution of these funds, has made that statement.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am sure the Senator from Georgia understands my view of this matter, and in regard to his position. As I said twice the other day, the Department of Agriculture has no better friend on the floor of the Senate or in the Congress as a whole than the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia; and I know that the Research and Marketing Act has no better friend in the Senate than he.

Therefore, I am trying to make sure that everyone is put on notice that the Senate certainly expects the Research and Marketing Act to be administered as it has been, and as it was originally conceived.

Let me call attention to the fact that recently, in the set-up in the Department of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration has been given full responsibility for administering the Research and Marketing Act. Although Dr. Cardon, who has been given this responsibility, is an unually outstanding person and a very competent man, nevertheless that action reverses the former tendency, namely, to have a separate administration of the Research and Marketing Act.

I am willing to take at face value what is said in the statement submitted to the distinguished Senator from Georgia by the Department of Agriculture. I am quite willing to assume that this will be administered exactly as the Department has explained the matter to the Senator from Georgia.

I feel that the recommendations of the chairmen of the advisory committees might well be made a part of the RECORD at this point, if the Senator from Georgia will permit me to make that request at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. ANDERSON. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the recommendations and report of the Research and Marketing Act Advisory Committee chairmen, who met in Washington on June 20 to 22. The recommendations include recommendation No. 9, to which I have referred, in which it is pointed out that the research funds should have separate identity, and should not be merged with the other funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF THE RMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, JUNE 20–22, 1950, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the passage of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, Congress recognized the need for keeping the program close to the people it serves when it authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish appropriate committees including representatives of producers, industry, government and science to assist in effectuating specific research and service programs. In accordance with this legislation, the Secretary has established 20 commodity and functional committees to assist in developing and analyzing research and service programs. In addition there have been four State agency committees established to assist in the development of this program.

Members of these committees represent broad groups interested in the outcome of agricultural research and service work. They are familiar with the problems faced by these groups in particular parts of industry or of the country. They are expected to see that the Department becomes fully cognizant of these problems.

Congress in legislative acts has defined the basic objectives and general nature of the Department's program. Personnel of the Department are responsible, through administrative channels, to Congress. However, within the broad framework established by Congress, there is wide latitude for administrative judgment in determining what specific types of work should be undertaken. Advice for well-informed citizen groups provides a sound basis for administrative decisions. It should result in greater returns for money expended and a program consistent with the interests of the public as a whole.

After review of these programs the group of RMA Committee chairmen at their meeting in Washington, June 20–22, 1950, expressed general satisfaction regarding the functioning of the programs under the Research and Marketing Act. The advisory committees are serving a useful purpose in this general plan of research and such committees should be continued. The following recommendations and questions are presented, looking toward further progress and general improvement in the program:

PART I—RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Advisory committees should assist the Department in maintaining a balance between fundamental and applied research. Research should be directed toward practical operating problems as well as fundamental research.

2. There should be some research aimed at providing background data to serve as a basis for broad agricultural policy.

3. Research projects should be specifically outlined by the Department, showing objectives, and committees should be advised of related or similar projects being conducted in the same field by the Department, by State agencies, and, to the greatest extent possible, by industry. There should be complete cooperation between State and Federal agencies and, where possible, between governmental and industrial agencies.

4. Work under contract should be used and expanded as far as practicable to better effectuate the purposes of the act.

5. Projects should be completed and closed when the work is done, or when it is determined after consultation with the interested subject matter committee that the results are not practical, that further work is unnecessary, or would be of little value as fundamental research.

6. There should be an expansion of extension, education, and service work, looking toward wide distribution and commercial application of the results of research and the adoption of findings. Generally much of the research work will become valuable only when it has been applied to the problems of production and distribution.

7. Training programs should be encouraged, particularly by State institutions in the field of marketing and distribution, as well as in other technical fields to develop qualified personnel which will be needed in the growth of research work under this act.

8. All segments of the trade, from the producer to the consumer, should be encouraged to engage as much as possible in needed research with their own funds. This applies particularly to private corporations, trade and producer associations, various State and local commissions and other organizations which should be encouraged to conduct practical research as a supplemental and in addition to the research work being done in the Department.

9. The Research and Marketing Act has done much to stimulate the research, service, and educational work in agriculture. To the maximum extent possible separate identity of the RMA funds and their application should be maintained. Research is a continuing process and it is urged that adequate funds be made available by the Congress to continue and expand the program in accordance with the original provisions of the act.

10. Flexibility in use of funds is essential to provide for emergency situations and to insure maximum efficiency in the application of the funds.

11. Margin studies should include costs in relation to situations or conditions rather than margins alone.

12. With growing responsibilities and scope of work, additional funds for expanded staff work are necessary in order adequately to service the work of the committees and maintain the supervisory and correlative work necessary for maximum efficiency.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask, also—and I now request such unanimous consent—that the list of members of the Agricultural Research Policy Committee be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH POLICY COMMITTEE

Dr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics, Harvard University, 205 Littauer Center, Cambridge, Mass.

A. A. Brock, director, department of agriculture, State of California, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento, Calif.

Robert R. Coker, vice president, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Dr. John H. Davis, executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

Albert S. Goss, master, the National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. G. King, scientific director, the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. Mex.

James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

Harry J. Reed, dean and director, School of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Ackworth, Iowa.

Dean Stanley, president, Stanley Fruit Co., 626 Security Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Executive secretary: Henry G. Herrell, Agricultural Research Administration, United State Department of Agriculture.

Mr ANDERSON. I am going to say, as I said to the Senator from Georgia, I think a point of order would lie against this change. I do not intend to raise a point of order. I prefer to depend upon the assurances given by the Department of Agriculture in its statement to the Senator from Georgia and his assurances to the Senate that it is the intention to preserve the integrity of these funds and not let them become mixed with the ordinary funds granted to the experiment stations.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall not discuss the point of order, because that question is moot in view of the statement of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. I shall express my appreciation of his kindly reference to the Senator from Georgia. I reiterate what I have said before on this floor that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico is one of the outstanding—if not the outstanding—Secretaries of Agriculture since that position was created. I am sure that we share the common hope and desire that the activities of the Research and Marketing Administration will proceed as contemplated by the Congress when the act was passed, and that there will be no change by administrative action in the Department of Agriculture of any part of the functioning of the research work by virtue of this change in language, which we understand is solely to simplify the bookkeeping and budgetary procedures within the Department of Agriculture.

The Senate committee, in its efforts to sustain the Advisory Committee, made quite a lengthy statement in the committee report urging that the Advisory Committee be given greater authority and more information, to enable those from outside the Department who view this matter perhaps from a little different light, because they have not been living so close to it for so many years, to take a larger part in the activities of the Research and Marketing Administration.

Mr. WHERRY rose.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have one other brief statement, after which I shall be delighted to yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for but one question, at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator about to leave this subject and go to something else, or will he continue to discuss this amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. We are still on the first amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall wait until the Senator is through, if he wants to offer a further observation regarding the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to make a brief observation; yes.

Recently I stated I was disappointed in the results which had been achieved to date in these activities. That language was perhaps too strong. I should have said that I was unhappy because there had not been more outstanding achievements. The Department sent me two booklets dealing at length with examples of the progress which has been achieved under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. I may say the pamphlets show that great progress has been made, and that Senators who are interested in the subject would find them interesting reading, if they could find time to look into them, because there have been certain accomplishments which have been notable.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am very glad that the Senator from Georgia put that statement into the RECORD. He will remember that the act was passed at a time when it was impossible to get the money which was needed. That was impossible until very recently. I think the men inside the Department of Agriculture, those connected with the land-grant colleges, and persons in private industry have done a very fine job of getting these projects started. I would commend the activities of the Department of Agriculture, certainly those in recent months, for the fine job which has been done. I am particularly happy that independent groups have come forward and made their proposals, thereby making it possible for the Department to coordinate its work with what private industry is doing. I may refer particularly to the great activity of the National

Cotton Council for Research in undertaking research in cotton mills. Cotton research was to some extent tied in with the work of the land-grant colleges, and finally with the work of the Department of Agriculture itself.

I am glad the Senator from Georgia has had an opportunity to look at what they have accomplished, because I think it is a rather impressive study—not because of what they have thus far achieved, but becouse of the sound way in which they are planning their work and looking into the future. I have nothing but praise for the work the Department is doing at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has stated it much better than I could. I may further point out that under the act an appropriation of $61,000,000 would have been authorized for the fiscal year 1951. In the great desire for economy, we have only requested appropriations of $19,000,000, which is less than one-third of the authorizations of the act.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. LANGER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Referring to the observation made by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, the former Secretary of Agriculture, I did not quite catch the significance of his observation when he stated, if I heard him correctly, that he would not raise a point of order against this provision, on the assurance that the act would be administered, as I take it, as explained by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I should merely like to ask a question, through the Senator from Georgia, if I may reach the Senator from New Mexico in that way. Is there any apprehension upon his part that it might not be administered properly? Why the observation? I am as much interested as is the Senator from Georgia or the Senator from New Mexico in seeing to it that the research laboratories are able to conduct proper research. I am wondering whether there is anything in the Senator's mind which even indicates that under this new language of the bill that work might not be done.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, without my losing the floor, I may yield to the Senator from New Mexico for the purpose of his replying to the question of the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I merely want to assure the distinguished majority leader that I saw, as I glanced at the language, as I was examining the bill, that there might be come significance in the fact that appropriations which had been made heretofore to the Department of Agriculture and by the Department then granted to the land-grant colleges were being changed by the fact that the money was now going directly to the land-grant colleges. I wondered whether that meant the termination of the over-all supervision by the Department of Agriculture with respect to this project.

Mr. WHERRY. I may say to the distinguished Senator, I think that is a very pertinent question. It is one of the questions I asked when this legislation came up.

Mr. ANDERSON. I may say to the distinguished minority leader that when the original survey was made of research projects now going on, the Department of Agriculture acquired examples, running into the thousands of pages, of agricultural research then being done in the United States; first of all, by the Department itself; secondly, by the land-grant colleges; third, by the Office of Experiment Stations; and then by private industry. It was found, for example, that in one State the very same problem was being studied that was being studied in another State through the granting of Federal funds. That is not wholly bad. Frequently it is desirable to pursue independently the same type of research in two States. But, very frequently, it is desirable to have somebody at the top knowing exactly what is going on.

Therefore, when I saw this language which I thought might take it away from the Department, I raised the question with the distinguished Senator from Georgia. He then took it up with the Department, because the Senator from Nebraska, the Senator from Georgia, and I had the same desire to make sure that the Research and Marketing Act would succeed. The reply which came to him from the Department of Agriculture—he supplied me with a copy of it—satisfied him and it satisfies me, as long as the Senator from Georgia is watching this particular point.

Mr. WHERRY. In order that the RECORD may be clear relative to this matter, I may say it is my understanding that this language is added for no other reason than as a bookkeeping proposition which mechanically helps accomplish what has been suggested. It in no way impairs, but might to the *n*th degree bring about what the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has just mentioned. Is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota raised some question about research activities relative to wheat straw. I had happened to mention research in the use of wood waste materials. The Department, in order to show that the work has been done, has sent me quite a list of pamphlets relative to wood waste, and also relative to the waste of wheat straw. I am sure the Senator from North Dakota will be glad to see them.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator have any objection to placing in the RECORD for reference the titles of the two pamphlets to which he referred, in order that any farmer who desires to obtain them may have reference to them?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to do that. One of them is Appendix 1, "Examples of Progress Under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946," issued May 25, 1950. The second is Appendix 2, "A List of Publications Reporting Results of Work Under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946," dated the same date.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I make a further inquiry?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. Does the distinguished Senator know whether they are available to other Senators?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. If the Senator will have one of his assistants call up the Department, the Department will have the documents on the Senator's desk in the morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment beginning on page 168, after line 3, striking out certain language and inserting other language ending on page 169, line 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 171, line 16, after the word "trends", to strike out "$2,600,000" and insert "$2,720,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year Congress appropriated for this purpose $2,621,000. The House Appropriations Committee recommended a cut of $21,000, which brought the figure to $2,600,000. The Senate committee has raised it to $2,720,000. That is an increase of $120,000 over the House figure, and is virtually an increase of $100,000 over the amount appropriated last year. In view of the war situation, it seems to me we should make reductions in funds of this kind. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 172, line 7, after "(7 U. S. C. 951–957)", to strike out "and data on farm construction as provided by title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171), $2,725,000" and insert "$2,904,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year Congress appropriated $2,817,000 for this purpose. The House bill cut the figure to $2,725,000. The Senate committee has proposed $2,904,000. This is an increase of $86,000 over the appropriation of last year, and an increase of $179,000 over the House figure. It also carries with it the elimination of funds to carry out the provisions of research on farm construction. So we are giving this group more money with which to do less work. I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia whether the amendment involves a pay increase? Is it approxi-

mately the same figure as that provided last year?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this item includes the pay adjustment costs which were authorized through the pay-increase act which was passed last year. When we take into consideration the pay adjustments under the Federal Employees Compensation Act which was enacted last year, with the sums appropriated, there is less money available for this purpose in the coming fiscal year than there was in the past fiscal year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the proceedings, because there will be many of these proposals, but, as a general principle, it seems to me we should have the agencies absorb the salary increases by a decrease in personnel. The appropriation called for is an increase of $86,000 over last year which should help to some extent but the rest should be absorbed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to point out that this item is substantially below the budget estimate, and it does not allow all the pay increases. The Department is absorbing and has absorbed a part of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 172, line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Administrator," on page 172, line 19, after the word "of", to strike out "Advisory Committee" and insert "advisory committees."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 174, to strike out:

WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

For the establishment of a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for furnishing facilities and services by the Agricultural Research Center to Government agencies, $300,000. Said fund shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or other funds to cover the charges for such facilities and services, including handling and related charges, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs), for supplies, equipment and materials, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alterations, and repair, and applicable appropriations or other funds may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by the annual appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska," on page 175, line 10, after the word "Alaska", to strike out "$260,000" and insert "$280,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment, was under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations," on page 175, line 14, after the word "advance", to insert "where applicable."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 175, line 24, after "(7 U. S. C. 427–427g)", to strike out "$2,863,708" and insert "Sections 3 and 5, $2,863,708, and sections 9 and 11 of said act as added by the act of August 14, 1946 (7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j), including administration by the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, $5,000,000, no part of which latter amount shall be used for beginning construction of any building costing in excess of $15,000, except that a poultry breeding house may be constructed at Purdue University at a cost to this appropriation of not to exceed $29,000;".

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I be privileged to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is an appropriation of $5,000,000 to carry out the purposes authorized under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1945, is it not?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will permit me, this is transferred from a previous amendment and placed at this point. It is the amendment as to which I raised the question awhile ago. It was previously carried under the research and marketing operations, and it will be recognized from the earlier amendment that it is a transfer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 176, line 17, after the word "Alaska", to strike out "$27,500" and insert "$37,500", and in line 21, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "$7,406,208" and insert "$12,416,208."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if where the bill mentions the amounts which shall be available to Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, it does not also include agricultural experimental work which should be done in the Virgin Islands. In other words, are the Virgin Islands continued as a part of Puerto Rico in the operation of the experimental station?

Mr. ANDERSON. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will not hold me strictly to this, but I believe it does not include the Virgin Islands, because income-tax payments from the Virgin Islands are not transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is altogether correct. So far as I am advised, there is no experiment station in the Virgin Islands. There is one in Puerto Rico. I conclude that a great deal of the material gathered in Puerto Rico would be available to the Virgin Islands. Their research in agriculture would be along similar lines. They have practically the same agricultural economy.

Mr. BUTLER. It is true that the Puerto Rico station is approximately 40 miles from the Virgin Islands, and the experimental work done in Puerto Rico does contribute to the economy of the Virgin Islands, but the Virgin Islands are not mentioned. I think the Virgin Islands receive the benefit of much of the experimental work conducted in Puerto Rico, but I should like to have it understood that the Puerto Rico station is also responsible for experimental work in the Virgin Islands as well as in Puerto Rico.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Nebraska may be entirely correct, and, in view of his past experience as former chairman of the committee dealing with the islands, he undoubtedly is correct. But I know of no authorization for that purpose. It would be necessary to pass specific legislation for an experiment station in Puerto Rico. There is none in the Virgin Islands of which I have any knowledge.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not asking that the appropriation be increased; I do not believe it is necessary; but I think it is necessary for Congress to understand that the station in Puerto Rico serves the Virgin Islands as well as Puerto Rico.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think any information developed should be available to the Virgin Islands.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to address a question to the Senator from Nebraska. I happened to have been with him on an inspection trip in the Virgin Islands, during the course of which we both visited an experimental farm which was operated either by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior. My inquiry is whether the Senator from Nebraska can identify the department which was responsible for the experimental work.

Mr. BUTLER. The experimental farm which has been conducted in the Virgin Islands is conducted under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior jointly with the Virgin Islands government. I do not believe that the Department of Agriculture is officially connected with the experimental farm in the Virgin Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 176, line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 177, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "December" and insert "September," and in line 8, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "$237,500" and insert "$252,500."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics," on page 178, line 9, after the word "subjects", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,763,200."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, as the text of the bill indicates, this represents an increase of $263,000 above the amount appropriated by the House. It is a slight increase of $14,000 above the amount appropriated last year. I should like to read from the House report, at page 130, as follows:

The funds for this Bureau have increased from $360,000 in 1941 to approximately $1,800,000 in 1950, including Research and Marketing Act and special research fund allotments. The committee believes that continued increases in appropriations for the work of this Bureau cannot be justified at this time, and the survey of rural family living expenses cannot be provided for, and that development of farmhouse plans is adequately covered by the regular work of this and other bureaus.

The committee expects this Bureau to make a thorough reevaluation of all of its activities

during the next year to make certain that attention is devoted only to the most essential research work in the field of human nutrition and home economics.

Mr. President, in view of the need for great budgetary stringency and the prospect of greatly increased war appropriations, I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 178, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 178, line 23, after the word "Hatcheries", to strike out "$2,250,000" and insert "$2,319,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $69,000 above the House bill. It seems to me that the House appropriation of $2,250,000,000 should be sufficient. The Senate committee report speaks of provision for repairs, reconditioning, and replacement of facilities. In view of the current situation it seems to me that the facilities could be allowed to remain as they are for a while. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the chairman in charge of this section of the bill if the bill includes an appropriation for salaries of meat inspectors located in terminal markets.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is a separate item, which has not yet been reached. We did not alter the House figure with respect to the Meat Inspection Service.

Mr. BUTLER. Did the committee increase the amount?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it did not. The House allowed the budgetary estimates except to the extent of some $50,000. I may say that the excitement about meat inspectors grew out of the so-called Taber-Thomas amendment, which proposed to cut 429 meat inspectors from the Service. That provision has been stricken from the bill. The Meat Inspection Service is adequately provided for.

Mr. BUTLER. That is the phase in which I was interested.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Meat Inspection Service is adequately provided for in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 178, line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 179, line 1, after the word "products," to strike out "$1,300,000" and insert "$1,350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 179, line 15, after the figures "$7,950,000", to strike out the comma and "including not to exceed $30,000 for the acquisition of land and construction of four buildings for inspection of livestock at Canadian border ports of entry."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment on page 179, on line 15, which I should like the clerk to report. It deals with the Meat Inspection Service.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, as I understand, we must conclude consideration of committee amendments before taking up individual amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment, which deals with the text of the bill, is not in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The amendment would add only a small amount to the $7,950,000 figure, which was the amount provided by the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe such an amendment would not be in order at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment, being an amendment to the text of the bill, is not in order at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Would my amendment be in order after the section now under consideration is disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment would be in order after the disposition of the committee amendments.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the distinguished Senator from Washington must leave the city, I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to submit the amendment at this time. He must leave for his home State.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator desires to leave, I have no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thought this would be a good time to bring up an amendment with reference to the Meat Inspection Service.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not accede to the Senator's request on those grounds.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. I can wait until later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington withdraws his amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, at this time I should like to submit an amendment which I intend to propose. It is on page 472. I realize that is far from the page which we are now discussing. The amendment relates to the Commodity Credit Corporation. I thought it could be presented at this time. I send the amendment to the desk and I ask that the Clerk read it. I also ask that an explanation of the amendment may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. I may say that in attempting to make it possible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to deal with some of its problems, inadvertently no provision was made that the Corporation shall not be subject to the apportionment procedure. I should like to present the amendment at this time and to have the explanation printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table. Unanimous consent is requested that the amendment be read. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Clerk will state the amendment.

The legislative clerk read the amendment as follows:

On page 472, strike out all after the word "States" and the period in line 1 down to and including line 7 and in lieu thereof insert the following: "No funds (other than funds for administrative expenses) available for price support, surplus removal, and related operations, with respect to agricultural commodities shall be subject to apportionment pursuant to this section."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico that his explanatory statement be printed in the RECORD at this point?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION

The Secretary of Agriculture, through Commodity Credit Corporation and other means available to him, is required or authorized to make available price support on agricultural commodities and to engage in surplus removal operations with respect to agricultural commodities. The nature of these operations makes it impracticable to apportion the funds available therefor, since the extent or character of the operations must necessarily be related to supply and market conditions, and such conditions cannot be foreseen with any degree of certainty, but instead, are dependent upon weather, general economic conditions, and other fluctuating factors. Accordingly, it is believed that the price support operations and the surplus removal operations and other related programs with respect to agricultural commodities should be excluded from the provisions for apportionment. The operations which would thus be removed from the provisions requiring apportionment would include operations such as programs undertaken by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 32 (the act of August 24, 1935, Public Law 320, 74th Cong., as amended) and the price-support program, the supply program, the foreign purchase program, the commodity export program, and the storage facilities program, as described in the Commodity Credit Corporation's budget program for the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in view of the parliamentary situation, I shall not ask for a vote on my amendment at this point. However, I should like to discuss it for about 5 minutes, inasmuch as both the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are interested in it. In answer to inquiry from the Senator from Nebraska, the Senator from Georgia has made the statement that he thought the House amount was adequate with respect to salaries for Federal meat inspectors. It may be that the committee heard evidence to that effect. However, the amendment I am suggesting clearly points out that reductions which would result would cripple stock inspections at certain points. My amendment would add $2,500 to the bill. It would be added for the purpose of employing a part-time veterinarian in the Union Stockyards at Seattle. The Department of Agriculture tells me that the budgetary requirement and the amount in the committee bill would not allow for such part-time inspection service. It would leave the Seattle Union Stockyards without any inspection at all. In view of the fact that we have reduced the import duty on Canadian beef from 6 to 3 cents a pound, there has developed some very serious competition to the packers in the Seattle area. Immediately after the Federal inspection was discontinued the Canadians started shipping their cattle

into the United States as dressed beef instead of as beef on the hoof. Shipments on the hoof, of course, would give the slaughtering and packing business to Seattle firms, but unless this small amount of $2,500 for a part-time veterinarian is provided the cattle will not be shipped into the Seattle Union Stockyards.

Another important point involved is that without Federal inspection livestock can be shipped from Canada to the United States only on direct assignment for slaughtering. With Federal inspection such livestock can be shipped for resale.

It may be that enough money is included in the appropriation, but all my information is that the Seattle Union Stockyards will be without the services of a part-time veterinarian, and it seems to me to be very false economy from the standpoint of public health not to have a sufficient amount to make possible a part-time veterinarian in that area. It is not too large a stockyard. It does not compare with the Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, and South St. Paul stockyards, but it is an important union stockyard for our section of the country.

Mr. President, I do not know why it is, but it seems to me that every year since I have been a Member of Congress we have been confronted with the appropriation for Federal meat inspectors. If it is not the Weather Bureau it is the Federal Meat Inspection Service, and every year we have to make the attempt to restore very minute amounts to keep the inspection alive.

I do not know what the situation is in the other stockyards, but I am going to ask for $2,500 so that the inspection service can be kept alive in the Seattle Union Stockyard. I hope the Senator from Georgia, in view of this particular situation, may accept the amendment, take it to conference, and see whether or not this amount is adequate. The decreased appropriation in the bill does not amount to much, but it does stop all Federal inspection in that particular stockyard.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I could not accept the amendment without having some idea the Department as to the effect it would have on the other stockyards. I daresay a number of other stockyards are situated about like the one in Seattle, and if we agreed to give a part-time inspector to Seattle, we would certainly be bound to give such inspectors to the other stockyards similarly situated.

This bill carries $12,800,000 for meat inspection. That is $159,000 below the Budget estimate. It seems to me that with appropriation of $12,800,000, we ought to be able to save the $159,000 by which the House decreased the Budget estimate of $12,959,000.

I shall be glad to get a statement as to whether the other stockyards are similarly situated, but I could not agree to accept the amendment at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I brought the matter up because the situation is such that the amount provided, it is said, is not sufficient to keep a part-time man in the stockyards in Seattle. The officials say that it is because of the budget ceiling. They did not present a formal request to the committee to keep this place alive. There may be other like cases.

I hope that for the sake of saving $2,500 a stockyard serving a great area will not be denied the right of Federal inspection, because it has even this further effect, that the Canadians, instead of sending their cattle to Seattle on the hoof to be slaughtered, are sending their dressed beef. With inspection, the tendency is to send the cattle from Canada into the Seattle Union Stockyards for consumption in that area.

Mr. President, I shall not submit the amendment until the parliamentary situation is favorable, but I thought this was a good time to bring up the subject of Federal meat inspectors.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator makes a very appealing case. The agricultural appropriation affords more opportunities for appealing pleas than any other single feature in the entire bill. At one time I counted them and found there are 1,863 different activities under this chapter of the bill. Some of those 1,863 activities are carried in every State in the Union. There has never been any instance where those within the States have not desired to have their services improved. Of course we all hear about those things in the Nation's Capital, because it is our responsibility to represent our people.

I should like very much to be able to accept the Senator's amendment, but I cannot do it if it is going to result in discrimination against any other stockyard that is similarly situated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am not familiar with what the effect would be on other stockyards. If the Department says that because of the budget limitation they cannot assign an inspector to Seattle, a great area of the country served by one union stockyard would be denied the right of inspection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator know whether there are other inspectors there?

Mr. MAGNUSON. There are none there.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department ought to assign one to that area, because they have, I believe, approximately, 4,000 inspectors.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am deeply interested in the discussion taking place between the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Georgia. I wish to repeat the statement that the United States Department of Agriculture Inspection Division operates almost solely for the protection of the health of American citizens, and I think it is an extremely important service to be continued for the benefit of the people as a whole.

I am surprised that there is any question that $2,500 cannot be available out of a total of $12,800,000 for the services referred to, but I am willing to take the word of the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, who has the bill in charge, that the Taber amendment is not being considered in connection with this particular item.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Taber item is not in the bill. By committee action it was stricken out. There is nothing in the appropriation for this item that brought about the drastic reduction in meat inspectors, as to which we all received innumerable telegrams. The Taber-Thomas amendment would have resulted in dropping four-hundred-odd meat inspectors. As I have said, I think there is a total of nearly 4,000. I am told by the clerk of the committee that there are 3,220. They are provided for in this bill. That being the case, it seems to me that the Senator from Washington could get a part-time inspector, and I should be delighted to join with him in making a representation to the Department of Agriculture, so that there could be at least one part-time inspector assigned to the Seattle area.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the Senator and in view of the facts that there are some 3,300 inspectors, it seems to me that what the Senator says is correct. I shall talk to the Department again and see if we cannot get one for the Seattle area, at least one, perhaps a full-time inspector.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator could get at least a part-time one, I believe.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It seems to me we have the same problem as to meat inspection coming up all the time. I know it has been coming up since I have been a Member of Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a statement showing the situation in the Seattle area, together with a letter from Henry J. Kruse, president of the Seattle Packing Co.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

I am offering an amendment proposing the addition of $2,500 to funds provided in the bill for the item "Animal disease control and eradication," under the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In line 15, page 179, I propose to strike out the figure "$7,950,000" and insert in lieu thereof $7,952,500."

This addition of $2,500 is urgently needed to provide Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards. I have talked to the Department of Agriculture informally about the need for Federal inspection at the Seattle yards. The Department agrees that Federal inspection is highly desirable, but because of the budget ceiling was unable to present a formal request to the committee.

Through 1946 the Seattle yard had Federal inspection. The Eightieth Congress cut rather drastically funds allotted the Bureau of Animal Industry, and, in consequence, Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards was discontinued. Inasmuch as these yards do not now have inspection, there is a tendency for cattle, particularly feeder stock, to be diverted to other areas.

In addition, serious competition has developed for Seattle packers from the Canadians. Immediately after Federal inspection was discontinued, Canadians started shipping their cattle into the Pacific Northwest in the form of dressed beef rather than on the hoof.

A current factor in this influx of dressed beef was the tariff reduction, effective January 1, 1948, from 6 to 3 cents per pound. Both management and labor in the meat packing industry believe that restoration of

Federal inspection will encourage the shipments to come in the form of livestock rather than dressed beef.

Shipments on the hoof will give the slaughtering and packing business to United States firms and workers, and would go some distance toward cushioning the competitive effects of this particular type of Canadian import.

The important point is that without Federal inspection, livestock can only be shipped from Canada to the United States on direct consignment to a slaughter. With Federal inspection, such livestock can be shipped for resale.

It is obvious that there is great merit in making it possible for the Bureau of Animal Industry to restore Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards. The amount involved is only $2,500—just enough to pay the half-time salary of a qualified veterinarian.

I hope the Senate will adopt this amendment.

SEATTLE PACKING CO.,
Seattle, Wash., June 30, 1950.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Although the Department of Agriculture recognizes the need for restoring Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards, it is unable to do so because of a shortage of funds. The Department estimates, however, that only $2,500 is needed to restore the Federal inspection at Seattle as only the part-time services of one veterinarian is required. It is, therefore, suggested that you obtain an appropriation of $2,500 for this purpose. This is important to the Northwest for the following reasons.

Increased control of livestock diseases is a protection to the general public. With Federal inspection the Seattle Union Stockyards would be assured that a veterinarian would be in charge and that adequate inspection with regard to communicable diseases would be in effect.

Livestock producers will be better served under Federal inspection. At the present time the Northwest is served by only two Federal-inspected yards. These are located at Spokane and Portland. Under State law, health requirements are enforced by the Brand Division which require that all female stock be tested and tagged when sold, except when sold to a packer for slaughter or for resale at a federally inspected yard.

Since a federally inspected yard has a veterinarian on duty, the additional expense and delay required by testing female cattle is avoided. Inasmuch as the Seattle Union Stockyards are not now inspected, livestock producers tend to make their shipments either to Spokane or to Portland.

Slaughter in the Northwest area would increase. Since reductions in the tariff on meat from Canada to the United States from 6 to 3 cents per pound effective January 1, 1948, and the termination of shipments from Canada to the United Kingdom, meat importations to the United States have been greatly increased. Due to higher wage rates, expenses, etc., in the United States, most of this importation is now in the form of meat that is dressed. It would be desirable to have it come in the form of livestock so that the slaughter and processing could be performed here. Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards would therefore greatly facilitate the movement of livestock from Canada. Without Federal inspection livestock can only be shipped on direct consignment to a slaughterer. Whereas, under Federal control such livestock could be shipped for resale. This would increase the flow of Canadian cattle and would help the packers in that area to meet the competition of Canadian packers. This competition has been particularly severe in the Seattle area since the reduction in tariff duty.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY J. KRAUSE,
President, Seattle Packing Co.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Washington whether any slaughtering is done in the union stockyard at Seattle.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. THYE. There is slaughtering there?

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is much slaughtering, but because of the lack of meat inspection, the cattle on the hoof have not been coming in, and the dressed beef has been coming in.

Mr. THYE. It seems to me very strange that the Department of Agriculture would permit slaughtering to take place and not have a meat inspector on hand. If that is the situation in Seattle, I would join with the Senator from Washington in asking that the Department of Agriculture assign a meat inspector from the regular appropriation, or join the Senator in seeking to have allowed the amount he has requested. It seems to me to be incredible that the Department of Agriculture does not have one of its meat inspectors at a point of slaughter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We never have been able to get one.

Mr. THYE. I cannot imagine that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the Senator's interest. We never have been able to get one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 179, line 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Dairy Industry," on page 182, line 14, after the word "butter", to insert "not to exceed $100,000 for construction of 10 or more housing units for employees"; and in line 15, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$1,600,000" and insert "$1,735,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment provides an increase of $135,000 above the amount appropriated by the House. Apparently it is for two purposes: $35,000 for repairs, and $100,000 for housing facilities, that is, 10 houses for personnel. The personnel of this bureau, as I understand, are in Maryland near Greenbelt, and the House committee in turning down the recommendation to build 10 houses said that in their judgment it is quite possible that these employees might find housing at the Greenbelt housing project. In view of the need for economy, I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the amendment. I do not see why we should build houses at the place designated at $10,000 apiece.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, $35,000 is what the committee allowed of a total of $125,000 requested for repair and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations. There have been no repairs made in any of the various field stations of the far-flung experimental organization of the Department of Agriculture since 1941, except emergency repairs. There has been very little painting done. The Government of the United States has an enormous investment in all these operations. We have allowed about 15 to 20 percent of the budget estimates for repairs in each instance. We did not allow the full amount. We allowed just sufficient to make the most emergent repairs and to prevent the deterioration and loss of capital investment.

Now as to the question asked by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. The $100,000 was asked for, for the purpose of constructing 10 houses at Beltsville to take care of the labor that is employed at the dairy there. The testimony showed that there were no houses available, and that the men working at the dairy have to get to work very early in the morning, and ofttimes have to work very late at night. The Department could not obtain for the labor wage scale workers, who would have to get up in Washington perhaps at 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the morning and go all the way to Beltsville to reach their place of work.

It is a nonrecurring item, and the houses will be self-liquidating, because rent is charged for them. The rent that is paid for these houses will eventually liquidate this $100,000 item. I do not think it is going to affect the whole universal scheme of salvation if we refuse to appropriate this $135,000, but I think it is a good business deal to appropriate it, because there is an enormous turnover in employment at the dairy. The work is very important. The research work carried on there with respect to dairying and livestock is of vital concern to every person in the United States who owns a cow; and a great many people own cows.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, considerable testimony was heard by the committee as to why the sum in question should be allowed. The able Senator from Georgia has stated the situation very ably. The men employed in the dairy division must be there early and late. A great amount of expense would be incurred by a man who had to drive from his home in Washington to the experiment station, and then home again. Many of the employees, in fact, do not possess automobiles. Therefore, they are under a handicap in going to and from their home in the city. I believe the amount of $100,000 is reasonable. The cost is only $10,000 a unit. Much thought and consideration and discussion was given to this item at the time it was considered. It was finally agreed to in committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Minnesota. I wish to reiterate that the amount in question will amortize itself. The houses will pay for themselves from the rents collected.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FREAR. In order to clarify the situation in my own mind, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a ques-

tion. He said the project will amortize itself. If and when the houses are built, will the rentals received from the properties revert to the Treasury or to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am quite sure the money will go to the Treasury, unless there is an act to the contrary which deals specifically with this particular subject. A cow is occasionally sold at Beltsville, and the proceeds go to the Treasury.

Mr. FREAR. Then the Department of Agriculture would not have the authority to expand the rentals?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia if it is not true that Beltsville, Md., where the Bureau of Dairy Industry has its station, is just a mile or so from Greenbelt, where a town of 7,400 persons has been built as a housing project?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not really apprised as to the distance between Greenbelt and Beltsville. I do know that the Department of Agriculture does not own any homes in Greenbelt, and that it is some distance from Beltsville.

Mr. President, the evidence on this subject is very convincing. I may say that I had overlooked the fact that we took testimony on this matter. It shows that prior to the submission of budget estimates the possibilities of obtaining such housing in the surrounding area, including the town of Greenbelt, had been fully explored, but without success.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 182, lines 14 and 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry," on page 182, line 25, after the word "thereof", to strike out "$7,750,000" and insert "$8,500,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $750,000 above the amount appropriated by the House. It is an increase of $105,000 above the amount Congress appropriated last year. In view of the need for economy, I suggest that it would be much better if we reject the committee amendment and save $750,000.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2591) to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PRIEST, Mr. BIEMILLER, Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

(At this point Mr. MORSE addressed the Senate on the subject of recent increases in food prices. At his request, and, by unanimous consent, his remarks were ordered to be printed in today's RECORD at the conclusion of the debate on the general appropriation bill.)

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 182, line 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering," on page 183, line 24, after the words "crops", to strike out "$3,400,000" and insert "$3,475,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an increase of $125,000 for research in the field of fruits, vegetable, and specialty crops.

May I ask why the increase is to be put into effect?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this item includes $50,000 of the estimated $190,000 for repairs and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations to strengthen the research program; $60,000 for research work on vegetable sources for the new drug, cortisone, and $15,000 additional to provide a total of $40,000 for gladiolus research. Those are the three items that go to make up the increase of $125,000. As I have stated heretofore, there has been no substantial repair work done on these field stations for 8 or 10 years. Certainly no one can challenge the importance of cortisone. It is a drug recently discovered which has proved to be a boon to humanity suffering from rheumatism and arthritis. It now comes from the gall bladders of animals, I believe, and it takes 10,000 cows to supply enough to treat one case. There have been some amazing developments, and it would be worth while to appropriate a much greater sum than the one in question in order to discover additional sources of supply so as to secure adequate quantities of cortisone.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is the distinguished Senator from Georgia giving a justification for the increase in the appropriation referred to at the bottom of page 183? If so, I am afraid that I must oppose it, not because I do not like it, but because of the general need for economy.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the item which I was discussing and attempting to explain.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 184, line 3, after the word "plants", to strike out "$2,950,000" and insert "$3,075,000."

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to try to answer the question.

Mr. FREAR. I notice that $40,000 is to be appropriated for research in connection with gladioli. Is the gladioli industry in this country sufficiently large for the Federal Government to appropriate $40,000 for research?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, evidence before the committee in the past 2 or 3 years has disclosed some facts in connection with the gladioli industry which were rather amazing to one who is not familiar with it. It is a $110,000,000 industry. Tens of thousands of small producers who own and operate florist shops produce their own gladioli and sell them in those shops. A new disease has appeared, of which no knowledge had been had heretofore. It threatens to wipe out the only source of livelihood of these thousands of farmers and to seriously impair the opportunity for livelihood of thousands of small operators of flower shops. In my judgment, the appropriation is completely justified. When we have a spectacular attack upon the corn crop by the corn borer, we do not hesitate to appropriate fifteen or twenty million dollars with which to combat it. The amount appropriated here for the gladioli industry is not disproportionate with what we are doing in other lines of agriculture.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to observe that the reduction in income tax paid by one producer of gladioli in the State of Florida for last year was a good deal more than the total amount that is involved in this appropriation. That reduction in income-tax payment was caused solely by the attack on the gladioli crop by this new disease which we wish to combat through this experimentation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Some progress has been made, and we hope we may be able to conquer the disease.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 184, line 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 184, line 6, after the word "control", to strike out "$450,000" and insert "$455,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 184, line 18, after the word "management", to strike out "$2,680,000" and insert "$2,767,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 185, line 6, after the word "products", to strike out "$1,120,000" and insert "$1,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 186, line 22, after the word "application", to strike out "$4,100,000" and insert "$4,165,000"; and on page 187, line 2, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further,*

That $50,000 shall be transferred to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for investigations and studies of effects of insecticidal and fungicidal residue on human health."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 188, line 6, after "(7 U. S. C. 166)", to strike out "$4,185,900" and insert "$4,651,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 189, line 11, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)", to strike out "$2,325,000" and insert "$2,384,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", on page 189, line 21, after the word "citizens", to strike out "$850,000" and insert "$2,350,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "of which $1,500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes for the purposes of said joint resolution only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of forest pests," on page 190, line 19, after "(7 U. S. C. 147a)", to strike out "$539,500" and insert "$590,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 190, line 22, after "(16 U. S. C., Supp. I, 594-1—594-5)", to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$1,900,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "of which $1,000,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes for the purposes of said act only to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet emergency conditions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 191, line 6, after "(16 U. S. C. 594a)", to strike out "$3,280,000" and insert "$3,700,000"; in the same line, after the word "amount", to strike out "$508,750" and insert "$565,350"; in line 12, after the word "States", to strike out "$1,727,800" and insert "$1,947,150"; and in line 14, after the word "and", to strike out "$1,043,450" and insert "$1,187,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service," on page 195, line 1, after the word "forests", to strike out "$26,890,000" and insert "$29,320,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 195, after line 4, to insert:

Cooperative range improvements: For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forest lands, pursuant to section 12 of the act of April 24, 1950 (Public Law No. 478), $750,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 196, line 9, after the figures "$1,300,000", to insert "of which $30,000 shall be made available for the establishment of a forest utilization service unit in the Southwest."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, before we reach line 9, I should like to send to the desk an amendment which proposes an insertion on line 6 on page 196.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Apparently the Senator's proposed amendment is an amendment to the text of the bill. Therefore it is not in order at this time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 196, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 196, line 14, after "section 10", to strike out "$880,000" and insert "$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest development—Roads and trails," on page 196, line 22, after the words "administration", to strike out "$10,348,000" and insert "$12,000,000."

Mr. MURRAY. I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 196, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "$12,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$14,500,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, this amendment is necessary because of the construction of Hungry Horse Dam in Montana. The cost of the construction is $108,000,000. As a result of the construction of this dam, highways, and roads in the forest have been destroyed. Therefore it will be necessary to build new roads to take the place of the roads which have been covered up. The logging and timber industry is the most important industry in the area, and it is absolutely necessary to construct these roads in order to protect the industry. As I understand, the Bureau of Reclamation has authority to construct new roads whenever old roads are destroyed. However, they are limited with respect to the character of roads that may be constructed under such circumstances. The roads which it will be necessary to construct in this case are of a character which will require expensive construction. They are to be constructed on the side of hills.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not customary to include the cost of relocating highways in the cost of the dam itself? I wonder why the cost of relocating highways for a dam should be put in an agricultural appropriation bill. So far as I know they are always put in the appropriation for the dam itself.

Mr. MURRAY. The item now before the Senate is under the title "Forest Development Roads and Trails." The roads to which I refer are forest roads.

Mr. AIKEN. Even if a forest road is destroyed by the construction of a dam, it would have to be replaced by the agency of the Government which constructed the dam.

Mr. MURRAY. The agency of Government is limited in the amount of funds which it can expend in the construction of a road. The specific road I have in mind is of a character which requires very expensive work, because it is on the side of a mountain. It is a road 52 miles long on the west side of the reservoir, and it must be built in order to make the national forest timber accessible. The timber products from the mills in this area are worth more than one and a half million dollars a year to the local industries. Wages alone amount to about $1,000,000 a year. In the construction of the Hungry Horse project the Bureau of Reclamation has stated that it may request appropriations to replace roads which will be inundated or damaged by the reservoir, but not for roads of higher standards or involving superior construction not required in connection with construction of the project.

Mr. McKELLAR. May I ask the Senator from Montana whether he came before the committee in connection with this amendment, or whether he got a budget estimate for it?

Mr. MURRAY. Apparently it was——

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe it has ever come before the committee. We are reading the appropriation bill for committee amendments, and I hope the Senator will withhold his amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. I am satisfied to withhold it. However, it may be that we could complete its consideration at this time. We have spent some time on it already.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was this proposed amendment laid before the committee?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. MURRAY. This additional amount is necessary because of the special conditions which exist. The special conditions result from the construction of this huge dam, which has cut off the roads which were previously in use. In order to continue the lumber and milling industry it is necessary to construct this road. As I understand, in the construction of the Hungry Horse project the Bureau of Reclamation has stated that it may request appropriations to replace roads, but not for roads of higher standards or involving superior construction not required in connection with the construction of the project. A survey is now under way to determine the location and cost of the road and the amount which the Reclamation Bureau is authorized to finance.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, my reason for questioning the Senator from Montana as I did was because I thought it might be establishing an undesirable precedent if we undertook to charge the costs of work of this nature to the Department of Agriculture, when the cost is really necessitated by the operations of some other Department of Government. I am not questioning the need of the road, because I do not know anything about it. I merely questioned whether this is the part of the appropriation bill where the amendment shall be added.

Mr. MURRAY. The Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction over forest roads and trails.

Mr. AIKEN. Is this a forest road or an access road? The Senator has said there is a million and a half dollars worth of timber a year coming from the forest

in this area. I think provision for access roads is included under some other appropriation.

Mr. MURRAY. This amendment is not for building a new road to give access to the timber. The business involved has been in existence for a number of years, and it is a very important industry in that section, amounting to many million dollars. With the roads now cut off as a result of the construction of the dam, it is necessary speedily to provide a new road.

Mr. AIKEN. I still think it should be charged to the cost of the dam, instead of as an agricultural appropriation.

Mr. MURRAY. The Bureau of Reclamation is assuming that part of the cost which it is able to take under the Bureau of Reclamation law. The cost of the road is now being studied, and it is estimated at $4,000,000. The share of the Bureau of Reclamation is estimated at from one and a half to two million. To make certain that funds are available to build a road of the necessary standard, two and a half million dollars should be added to the Forest Service appropriations at this point. To the appropriation of $12,000,000 provided in the bill, we are asking that two and a half million be added to order to make provision for the road.

Mr. AIKEN. Does this request come from the Forest Service?

Mr. MURRAY. I understand it has the approval of the Department. I have not any evidence of it here, but I know they have talked to me and have talked to my office about it, and the amendment was prepared for me by the Department.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator yield, so that I may ask the Senator from Georgia if the Forest Service requested this appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not doubt that the Forest Service would like to get all the money it could for roads and trails, but it did not especially request this appropriation, because it could not. It has a limitation on its budget estimates.

I have a brief statement to make in connection with the amendment when the Senator from Montana concludes.

Mr. MURRAY. I submit the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL obtained the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield so that I may address a question to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Can the Senator advise the Senate as to whether the proposed increase of two and one-half million would be supported by the authorization, or whether the $12,000,000 completely uses up the authorization?

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot say as to that. I think there is adequate authorization to take care of the two and a half million dollars, but I hope the Senate will not approve the amendment. It is entirely out of line with anything else in the bill, proposing as it does to appropriate two and a half million dollars for one immediate project, for something which sounds almost suspiciously like a superhighway. There is nothing that causes us more trouble than forest roads and trails. There are innumerable forests scattered throughout the United States, and in all of them roads are desired. I do not doubt we could spend $20,000,000 on forest roads, to the delectation of the people living in the communities adjacent to them, and those who go into the forests for fishing and recreational purposes.

Mr. President, it is certainly all out of reason to ask two and a half million dollars above the Budget estimate for one road, even though it be one leading to a project so important as is the Hungry Horse Dam. This road ought to be built, if built at all, by funds that come from the same source and are used for the same purposes for which the dam is constructed, and the Forest Development Road and Trail item should not be loaded up with such an item. It is not justified or sustained by any budget estimate.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I should like to add a word about the amendment. It properly belongs under the appropriation for the Interior Department, Bureau of Reclamation. All States have projects, perhaps on smaller scales than the one referred to by the Senator from Montana. In my own State there are some where there are parks nearby, and roads are needed. The money for the proposed road should come under the appropriation authorized for the dam.

I am opposed to the amendment for another reason. The agricultural bill already contains a vast sum of money, and the public looks upon it as an appropriation for agriculture. If one made an analysis he would find that probably only about one-third of the money appropriated goes to agriculture. If this proposed appropriation is added, for another item which is not at all agricultural in nature, it only increases the amount apparently appropriated for agriculture but looked upon by the public sometimes as a subsidy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment to the committee amendment, striking out the figure "$12,000,000" on line 22, page 196, and substituting $6,000,000"; in other words, to cut the appropriation in half.

Last year we spent a litttle over $10,000,000 for the item of forest roads and trails. The House provided the same appropriation for the coming year as was made last year. The Senate committee raised the figure by $1,600,000.

Mr. President, I have been going back over the history of appropriations and expenditures for roads in national forests and national parks, and I find very large sums spent over the years. In view of the national emergency, it seems to me we should slow up on road construction, and save $6,000,000 on this item, and that is the effect of my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of lands for national forests," on page 197, line 14, after "(16 U. S. C. 513–519, 521)", to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$401,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Farm and other private forestry cooperation," on page 199, line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$490,382" and insert "$785,034"; in line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$671,392" and insert "$449,200"; and in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$138,226" and insert "$65,766."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood control," on page 200, line 3, after the word "expended", to strike out "$10,750,000" and insert "$9,880,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the committee for making a reduction below of approximately a million dollars the amount provided by the House. I am informed, however, that of the final figure of about $9,900,000, which is being recommended for flood control in the Columbia Basin area, $1,900,000 is for planning, leaving about $8,000,000 for construction.

Mr. President, the word "planning" seems to have a mesmeric influence upon Congress, causing us to appropriate very large sums for planning. In view of the national emergency, I hope that the committee will persevere in its good work, and will consent to a reduction in the appropriation to $8,880,000, which will leave approximately $8,000,000 for construction, but will reduce the total for planning from $1,900,000 to nine-tenths of a million dollars. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret very much that I would not feel authorized to accept the amendment. If there is any justification for a reduction in this item, it should be applied to the construction item and not to the planning item.

Mr. President, the planning item involves a Nation-wide plan to prevent the siltation of all of the vast reservoirs we are building at such enormous cost all over the United States. The jurisdiction of the Board of Army Engineers does not extend beyond the immediate watershed on which a dam is located. The Soil Conservation Service undertakes to draw plans for all the tributaries to the main streams so as to prevent the loss of fertile soil from thousands of acres of land to which we look for that which we eat and wear, as well as to prevent impairment of the investment of the United States in the main reservoirs. The truth of the matter is that we are probably 20 years behind now with our planning. The planning is going forward. It is not limited to the Columbia River. Surveys are being made upon thousands of small streams throughout

the entire United States. I do not believe there is any item in the bill which is more inextricably connected with the future welfare of the United States and the sources of our food and fiber and the preservation of our soil resources than this planning item. I hope the Senate will reject the Senator's amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 200, line 3.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil Conservation Service," on page 201, after line 17, to strike out the subhead "Salaries and expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 202, line 14, after the word "information", to strike out "$52,900,000" and insert "$52,400,000."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to give me an explanation as to why this cut was made, and whether or not the cut will fundamentally affect the soil-conservation programs which are being planned at the present time. I have received a number of letters from persons in Minnesota who are vitally interested in soil-conservation activities, in which they have told me that a cut in the budget amount would jeopardize their plans of operation, including more areas and more counties being brought in under the program of the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may state that there is no cut in the budget item, because the figure allowed by the Senate committee is approximately one-half million dollars above the Bureau of the Budget estimate. This is the one item where the House allowed the Department $1,000,000 above the Budget estimate. Since the House had allowed $1,000,000 above the Budget, it seemed that if there was any place where we could cut the bill by reducing in part of this increase above the Budget estimate, it was here. It is true there have been a number of new soil-conservation districts organized, and they do not have all the technical staff they should have. But splendid progress is being made in the soil-conservation districts.

It is not the kind of thing that can be done overnight. Plans must be drawn, and then the farmers must be induced to accept the plans. Then there may be required a 20-year program on one farm in order to complete the plans. It would be highly desirable, if conditions were not so difficult with respect to public funds, to increase this item about $4,000,000 and give all the soil conservation districts all the technical help they need. But I believe that by the proper use of the large number of technical soil conservation operators the service has, if it distributes them properly, this work can be carried out without any damage whatever resulting from this modest cut.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator, because I think the people of Minnesota recognize that the Senator from Georgia is an outstanding expert in this field. I wanted the RECORD to show exactly what his observations on this subject were.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not an expert, but I am an ardent advocate of soil conservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 202, line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land," on page 203, line 2, after the word "note", to strike out "$1,490,000" and insert "$1,665,175."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Water conservation and utilization projects," on page 203, line 10, after the word "expended", to strike out "$400,000 and insert "$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Production and Marketing Administration—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 203, line 23, after the word "States", to strike out "$282,500,000" and insert "$283,000,000"; and on page 206, line 2, after the word "States", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further,* That not to exceed 5 percent of the allocation for the agricultural-conservation program for any county may be allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural-conservation program and the funds so allotted shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such county."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Sugar Act," on page 207, line 23, after "(7 U. S. C. 1001–1160)", to strike out "$60,000,000" and insert "$63,750,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I assume that the amounts which we appropriate under the sugar act are more or less prescribed by the act itself?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Illinois is correct. Of course, the Senator knows that these funds are derived from a special processing tax upon sugar, and are set apart as payments to the sugar producers in this country. If the sugar production does not warrant the payment of this amount, which is materially below the budget, I will say the remainder is returned to the Treasury. In no years has there been paid to the producers of cane sugar and beet sugar of this country the entire amount collected from the special processing tax which is imposed for their benefit.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I notice that the House appropriated $60,000,000, which was the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year. I think that should be sufficient, and I shall oppose the committee amendment. The Senate committee apparently divided the difference between the appropriation by the House and the recommendation by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. RUSSELL. The House appropriated the amount which was appropriated last year. The Bureau of the Budget allowed $67,500,000. I do not think that much money will be needed, but out of an abundance of precaution we did allow half of the increase in the budget estimate, which is $3,750,000, which, as I say, is derived from the special processing tax imposed upon sugar for the benefit of the producers of sugar in this country.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is not within the province of the Appropriations Committee, but does the Senator know if the appropriate committee has considered the possibility of expanding the production of sugar further, in order to meet some of the shortages which have recently occurred in our cities?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not an expert on sugar. I see present the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], both of whom represent States which produce large quantities of sugar. I may say that the very purpose of these payments is to increase domestic production of sugar. In the last 50 or 60 years we have never produced more than a small percentage of the sugar consumed in the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Georgia has referred to the fact that only a small percentage of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced in this country. I may point out that about 28 percent of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced in the continental United States. The remainder is imported from our possessions, and from Cuba and other foreign countries.

As the distinguished Senator from Illinois has correctly stated the amount provided is to pay conditional payments to sugar growers pursuant to existing law.

As the Senator in charge of the pending chapter has stated the appropriation requested is $3,750,000 under the budget estimate. Should the amount herein appropriated be in excess of the sum required to meet conditional payments to sugar growers such excess will revert to the Treasury.

Mr. President, I trust that the recommended appropriation will not be disturbed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Seventy-two percent of the sugar consumed in the United States is off-shore sugar. The purpose of the tax, as I said, is to increase the domestic production of sugar.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I know that the domestic production is tied in with the international agreements with respect to production of sugar in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and so forth. But I think the needs of consumers should be given due weight in this matter, because the effect of the international sugar cartel, enforced by international agreements and by national law, has been greatly to boost the price of sugar for city consumers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 207, line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is the amendment which has just been agreed to the one which comes under the heading "Sugar Act"?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. As I previously stated, the committee saw fit to approve an increase of $3,750,000 in the amount available for payments to sugar producers.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the amendment provide for any change in the basic Sugar Act?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the amendment makes no change in the basic Sugar Act whatever. Such action could not be taken in connection with an appropriation bill. Separate legislation would be required to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to say that the act should be amended so the rights of consumers of sugar could receive greater recognition.

Mr. RUSSELL. What the Senator said was obiter. He merely observed that the law should be changed for the benefit of consumers.

Mr. WHERRY. That would require amendment of the substantive law.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marketing services," on page 208, line 20, after the word "products", to strike out "$2,050,000" and insert "$2,187,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 211, line 23, after "(7 U. S. C. 135–135k)", to strike out "$3,550,000" and insert "$3,495,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation," on page 212, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$6,854,000" and insert "$7,204,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 212, line 14, after the word "reports", to strike out "$8,150,000" and insert "$8,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Loan authorization," on page 212, line 21, after the word "program", to strike out "$25,000,000" and insert "$40,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. This amendment would increase by $15,000,000 the authorization for rural telephones.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. We increased the loan authorization from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 for the rural-telephone program which was authorized by an act of last year. It is still $10,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 212, line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in connection with the REA amendment, which I understand appears on page 212, a statement I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. MYERS was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS

Within the last few weeks, this country has come face to face with a test that may well be as crucial as any in our entire history. In the final analysis—whether the decision is achieved now or some day in the future—it is a test of strength between the free world and the tyrannical world. The success of our cause will depend upon the strength of our free people, the strength of our democratic institutions, and the strength of our economic system. Let us thank God for the opportunities we have had to build that strength and for the enterprise that has impelled us to use our opportunities.

Today, as we give consideration to the appropriation bill before us, I want to bring to the attention of the Senate what the farmers of America are doing through their REA program to build a stronger and more productive agriculture in this country. As a result of the work they have already completed, rural America is infinitely better prepared than ever before to meet whatever emergency may be forced upon us.

If the leaders of our industry should announce that they had just brought into 85 percent of their factories a new kind of low-cost power capable of increasing factory output and efficiency, it would be news that would startle the world. Yet that is exactly what the farmers through the REA are doing right under our very eyes, without fanfare and without headlines.

When REA was established in 1935, only 1 farm in 10 had central station electric service. At the time of Pearl Harbor, 3 farms in 10 had electricity. Despite that relatively small percentage, electricity helped the farmer achieve record after record in production through the years of World War II.

Today, 85 percent of the farms in this country have electric power on them. The REA program that barely had time to get started before the Japs blasted us into the war, has, in the last 5 years, virtually revolutionized American agriculture.

What farmer today would dream of undertaking a dairy farm without electricity? His labor-saving milking machines, his milk-saving refrigeration, his electrically-powered water system—all these and more are essential parts of a well-run, efficient and productive dairy farm.

What has happened on the dairy farm is just one instance. The same thing has been happening on 85 percent of all the farms in America. So multiply these advances by the 5,000,000 farms that have modern electric power today. Then you will begin to appreciate the impact of REA on our agricultural and on our whole economy.

In the electric motor, industrial America has had an efficient source of power for many decades. It has been a significant factor in the development of America as the world's greatest industrial nation. Today the electric motor is also out on the farm, ready to help the farmer grind feed, clean the barn, pump water, dry grain and hay, and in general provide highly essential and low cost power for the farmer.

Consider these things in the light of the crisis that is confronting us today. We have out on the farms of America the equivalent of millions of extra hands that just a few years ago were not available. We have put into our agriculture new power, new efficiency, new productivity. All of it is adding to the strength of this Nation as we go forward in the leadership of the free world.

The progress farmers are making with the help of the REA program is all the more significant when the character of the program is taken into account. The REA program is one of the finest expressions of our democracy. It works on the principle of local control, local ownership, and local accomplishment.

Here is a program that helps the people help themselves. REA is only a lending agency. It is the local people, with the help of Government financing, who are building the power systems that are electrifying the farms. It is the local people who operate these power systems and who are paying back the money to the Government—paying it back with interest.

Last October when Congress passed legislation authorizing loans for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service, it followed this REA pattern of providing the people with the help they need to do the job themselves. Today this new telephone program is beginning the job of modernizing rural communications as the electric program has been modernizing power and light on the farm during the recent past.

I have always been glad to support the rural electrification program—one of the most beneficial and forward-looking measures instituted by the Roosevelt administration.

It has been of benefit to every part of the country. I am happy to point out the achievements of the REA borrowers in my own State. From 23 percent of our farms electrified when the program started, we have since then forged ahead until now the percentage is well over 90 percent.

We have 18 REA-financed systems in Pennsylvania and these privately owned, locally managed, taxpaying business organizations have already invested $25,000,000 of loan funds in their power systems. They are paying back these loans, in a sound business-like way, while doing a job of building a stronger agriculture in Pennsylvania.

From the time Morris L. Cooke, of my home State of Pennsylvania, as the first Administrator of REA, set the program on its course of progress, this program has built, and built well, the strength of rural America. It is a program in which the people of this country and the free world have a big stake and which must be pressed forward in the achievement of its objective.

It is for that reason that I urge upon you to support the appropriation of the Rural Electrification Administration in the bill before us. This program is making a great contribution to the people of this country at a very minimum of cost, since the loans are being paid back to the Government. This is tremendously important to all of us, whether we are permitted to live in peace or whether we must mobilize our strength for war. REA is an investment that is already paying back dividends many times over in extra power for farmers and for America.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Farmers Home Administration—Loan authorization," on page 214, line 6, after "(except grants under 504 (a))", to strike out "$56,350,000" and insert "$71,350,000"; in the same line, after the amendment above stated, to insert "of which not to exceed $3,500,000 of the amount available for the purposes of title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, may be distributed to States and Territories without regard to farm population and prevalence of tenancy, in addition to the amount otherwise distributed thereto, for loans in reclamation projects and to entrymen on unpatented public land."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from Georgia in regard to the amendment in line

6 on page 214. Will that provision encourage the settlement of the more sparsely populated States where there is a large amount of undeveloped land?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the amount of $3,500,000 is supposed to be available for some irrigated projects in some States which have very small populations, but where the veterans have moved in to take up the lands which are subject to irrigation.

Mr. AIKEN. The amendment would apply particularly to a State such as Wyoming, would it?

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly, and possibly to three or four other States where such irrigation projects are coming into operation.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HILL. To what amendment does the Senator from Vermont refer?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the committee amendment on page 214, beginning in line 6 and ending in line 13.

The question is on agreeing to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 215, line 5, after the word "acts," to insert a colon and the following additional provisos: "*Provided further,* That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to the foregoing authority, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include such loans to the Secretary: *Provided further,* That repayments to the Secretary of the Treasury on such loans shall be treated as a public-debt transaction."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation from the Senator from Georgia in regard to the amendment. It seems to me that it is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, and that the amendment, if adopted, would open wide the door.

The amendment is clearly legislation, Mr. President, and it goes into a field which certainly was not dealt with in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives. Certainly the language of the amendment is wide in its implications and scope.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I trust that the Senator will withhold any point of order he may intend to propose against this amendment.

I think I would be less than frank if I did not say that the amendment is subject to a point of order. However, identical language has been carried in the appropriation bill for a long time, as a means for the procurement of funds with which to make this type of loans under the Farmers Home Administration. The language of this amendment or similar language was set forth in the budget, just as was the case in last year's bill. It was included in the bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, but on the floor of the House the provision was stricken on a point of order.

There is nothing new so far as this method of borrowing is concerned. It has been used for a number of years. Up until now a very creditable repayment record has been made.

There can be no question that the amendment is legislation; but its enactment into law is necessary in order to implement all of the activities of the Farmers Home Administration.

Mr. BRIDGES. What is the repayment record? From my own impression and the impression of the persons with whom I have talked, this amendment would leave the matter wide open.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator realizes that when rehabilitation loans are made under the Farmers Home Administration, we are not dealing with the very best credit risks, because the basic law provides that no such loan can be made until the prospective borrower is able to submit evidence that the loan is not available from any other source. In that connection, the general practice has been to require such statements from the banks in the community, from the production credit agency, and from other sources of credit.

So far as the tenant loan program is concerned, there has been a perfectly amazing repayment record. Repayments are current; in fact, the collections really are ahead of the repayment schedule in the case of the purchase of farms by means of the funds obtained under this provision of the act. In the case of rehabilitation loans, there have been some losses; there can be no question as to that. Those who were administering this portion of the law inherited a great many loans from the old Rural Resettlement Administration and from the old seed loans, which were made only in cases of dire emergency. So the transactions in the case of such loans are included under this heading. Of course, the loans to which I have just referred occurred away back in 1918 and 1920—almost in the days of antiquity, so far as any modern agricultural program is concerned.

However, generally speaking, a very fine record of collections has been made. For the past 5 years the collections have greatly exceeded the loans. A study of the collections would do a great deal to restore one's faith in the honest purposes of mankind, because some of the loans were made years ago and some of the borrowers meantime have left the farms. Yet when they reached a time when they were able to secure employment, they repaid the loans.

This program has been vital in connection with extending aid to veterans of World War II. As I recall, approximately 50 percent of the loans which have been made were made to veterans, and all the new loans being made are being made to veterans.

Mr. BRIDGES. But is there a limitation? Will not the sky be the limit?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; a limit is set forth on page 214.

On page 215, this amendment would begin with the words:

Provided further, That for the purpose of making loans pursuant to the foregoing authority—

And the loans are limited by the amount set forth on page 214.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I correctly understand the Senator from Georgia to say that the same language was included in the last appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; and funds have been available. I do not know that the provision in last year's appropriation bill was in identically the same language as the language of this amendment; but the funds have been available from the Treasury, under the last several appropriation bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In view of the fact that it is recognized that such language is essential to the program, why has not enabling legislation been introduced through the normal channels, and enacted?

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot answer that question, because I am not a member of the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I really cannot say why such enabling legislation has not been enacted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will not the Senator from Georgia agree that that is the manner in which the matter should have been handled?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; there should have been legislation in that connection. However, I am sure the Senator from Delaware will agree with me that in the case of the appropriation bills generally, certain language has been carried for years in those bills, although normally it would properly be the subject of proposed legislation introduced by some of the standing committes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I can understand why the matter might be handled once in this way; but I do not understand why year after year the appropriation bills should carry provisions which are purely legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, there is a question as to whether the amendment is legislation. It was regarded as legislation in the House of Representatives. However, there is some question as to whether it is legislation.

This language makes available to the Secretary of the Treasury funds for the purpose of being loaned by him to the Secretary of Agriculture, to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I correctly understand that this authority is limited by the amount set forth on page 214, in line 6?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; there is no question about that. It is absolutely limited by that amount.

Mr. BRIDGES. So in this case, if no point of order is made against the amendment, and if the amendment is adopted and is contained in the bill as finally enacted, the provision thus made

will be similar to the provision which has been made in previous years in the appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. And the amount is limited to the appropriation set forth on page 214, in line 6; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from New Hampshire is entirely correct.

Mr. President, I would be the last person to be willing to have this language make available an unlimited amount of money, because, of course, the provision is in the nature of an appropriation.

Mr. BRIDGES. I understand that the Senator from Georgia watches these matters carefully, but, of course, I wish to be sure just what we are doing in this respect.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from Georgia has no information about this matter, except as to what has occurred in the past?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I think I can state that, so far as loans for the purchase of land are concerned, the repayments are current, and no losses have occurred. Some losses have occurred on rehabilitation loans, but the funds lost since the Farmers Home Administration was established would be less than 3 percent of the total amount of money made available.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not a fact that the repayments have been approximately 85 or 90 percent—in short, that the repayments have been good?

Mr. RUSSELL. They have been more than that, under the Farmers Home Administration.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the repayments have been somewhere between 90 and 95 percent in my own State. The repayments to the Farmers Home Administration on loans which were made to the poorest class of agricultural borrowers——

Mr. RUSSELL. The poorest credit risks in the Nation.

Mr. AIKEN. The repayments on those loans have compared very favorably with the repayments to the RFC, I am sure, although the loans made by the RFC were made to what was supposed to be a higher and better class of borrowers—in the case of the RFC, to industrial and financial borrowers.

I am sure a very good record has been made, considering the fact that loans have been made only to persons who could not borrow money anywhere else.

However, I do question the language of the amendment and the continuance of the language year after year in the appropriation bill. It seems to me that there cannot be a clear statement of the Government's financial affairs, in reporting on what our expenditures and our receipts are, until this matter is treated as one related to the expenditures and receipts of the Government, rather than as public debt transaction. I think that point should be cleared up, and that a correction should be made.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I should like to raise a question in connection with this matter. Certainly it is never the intention to write off any of these loans unless it becomes a positive fact that the loan cannot be collected. The loan may be carried for a number of years; and it is necessary to review it again and again before a decision finally is reached to write off the loan as being uncollectible.

I think that has been one reason why it has been difficult to write any specific language on this point, because it is the desire not to write off such a loan if it can possibly be collected. For that reason, the language is broad, almost to the point of vagueness, in this case.

However, I would say as the Senator from Georgia has said, that probably there is no other legislative provision which has done more, actually, to take a young man or a young family off the relief rolls or to get them out of a discouraged state of mind, and put them on a self-supporting and self-respecting basis, by providing them with funds, and by doing so at a time when they have neither credit nor proof that they would be good managers, except for the fact that the man may have been a good hired man somewhere in the neighborhood. He may have married a good, sound, reliable young girl, and that was the only asset he had. No banker could loan to a man under those circumstances. Here was an agency from which he could obtain the funds, start farming, and, in due time, pay off the loan.

I could relate three specific cases of young men or young couples who obtained such loans. It was only for a matter of 3 or 4 years. The loans enabled them to carry on. They have made a most remarkable achievement in starting out in life for themselves. I would say it is one of the appropriations which has functioned in a commendable manner. The vagueness of the language results from the lack of knowledge of how to write an act in any manner that would be applicable to such a situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his contribution. I shall be through, as soon as I give the Senator from New Hampshire the specific figures for the year 1949. In that year, $91,507,510 was loaned; principal and interest was collected of $117,114,511.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the Senator that that is a rather unusual Federal accomplishment; but I still say the regular committees of the Congress should provide for this project by law rather than to place the item in a general appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I was not present when the testimony was adduced on this item. In the table for loan authorizations the loan authorization for 1950 was given as $40,000,000 for farm tenancy and housing loans. The estimates for 1951 were $70,000,000. The House bill provided for $56,350,000, which was an increase over last year, but which was short about $13,000,000 of the budget estimate. I have been quoting from the table of loan authorizations found on page 112 of the committee report. The Senate committee has restored the full amount of the budget estimate; in fact, it has gone further than that and added $1,350,000. A footnote reads:

> Includes $1,350,000 transferred from direct appropriation for enlargement and development loans.

So the appropriation exceeds the estimate by $1,350,000. What was the evidence adduced which required the Senate to exceed the budget estimate by $1,350,000? That is my first question. The second question is, Is the $1,350,000 cash, or is it a loan authorization?

Mr. RUSSELL. The House transferred the $1,350,000. I will read to the Senator a brief statement from the House report.

Mr. WHERRY. I have read the side slip.

Mr. RUSSELL. I quote from the House report, page 141:

> An increase of $15,000,000 has been authorized for farm tenancy and housing loans, $1,350,000 has been approved as a transfer from direct appropriation to borrowing authorization for enlargement and development loans under section 504b of the Housing Act of 1949, and an additional $1,000,000 in borrowing authority has been provided for water facilities loans.

The reason for that, and what has happened, is that instead of appropriating the money directly from the Treasury, it was all put into this loan arrangement, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury. Last year we made a modest appropriation for the Housing Act, and it was made as a direct appropriation from the Treasury.

Inasmuch as the House had included the $1,350,000 in the funds authorized to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of making it as a direct appropriation, we left it in that shape.

Mr. WHERRY. The point I make is, Was there a decrease by $1,350,000 at some other place in the appropriation bill? This exceeds the budget estimate by $1,350,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. WHERRY. The Budget estimate for 1951 is $70,000,000, and the Senate committee has recommended $71,350,000. That is provided through the transfer of funds. What I should like to ask is, If the transfer is made and covers this particular item, where is it deducted in the appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is mistaken about the Budget Bureau's estimate. The total Budget estimate was $160,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. We are talking about farm tenancy and housing loans. I refer merely to loans.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will refer to page 112 of the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate he will find the table of loan authorizations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand, but the Budget Bureau's estimate for these items was $160,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. That is true, but it is broken down into farm tenancy and housing loans, $70,000,000; production and subsistence loans, $85,000,000; water facilities loans, $5,000,000; a total of $160,000,000. The House bill provided $145,350,000. The Senate committee has recommended $160,350,000. The answer is obtained by the breakdown of farm tenancy and housing loans, which we are talking about. I am asking where the $1,350,000 comes from, and where it is deducted in the appropriation bill. It states in a footnote that the $1,350,000 was transferred from direct appropriation for enlargement and development loans.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. But why did the Senate committee add $1,350,000 to the farm tenancy and housing loans, unless the amount were taken from something else? The Budget estimate is $70,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think he will find that $1,000,000 of that was taken from water facilities loans.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. I have that explanation. But it still runs $1,350,000 above the budget estimate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The entire amount recommended by the Senate committee is $160,350,000, which includes an increase in the farm tenancy and housing loans of $1,350,000.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point I am making. Why was that done?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am advised by the clerk of the committee, though he has not absolutely shown it to me yet, that it comes off the appropriation and was transferred to loans.

Mr. WHERRY. Does that mean that it comes off the general appropriation for agricultural purposes?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct; and it is put into the loan provision.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it deducted in cash? This is a loan authorization.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is deducted from the item for grants. I have the Budget Bureau's estimate now. The item for grants comes under the Farmers Home Administration, for housing.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, the amount comes off housing, is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. On the item found on page 215, in line 16. Whereas the budget estimate is $2,000,000, the item of appropriation is $650,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. That is the transfer that is made, is it?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. One more thing: Is this still a loan authorization of $1,350,000, or is it cash coming from the direct appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is a loan authorization.

Mr. WHERRY. And are the loans reimbursables?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. WHERRY. They are reimbursables, the same as the farm tenancy and housing loans?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 215, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 216, line 1, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "$27,700,000" and insert "$29,000,000."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia a question in connection with page 95 of the report on the general appropriation bill. It has to do with rural electrification and the Southwestern Power Administration. I attended all the hearings on this subject, which, as I recall, were joint hearings of a subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I notice, at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration," the following:

> The committee believes that no loan should be made for construction of such facilities unless in areas where private power companies cannot or will not furnish adequate power at reasonable rates and within a reasonable time.

I thoroughly agree with the report, and I concurred in it as a member of the subcommittee, but it was my understanding that the Administrator had the determination, because there were such great variations in various sections of the country. As I understand, up to the present time the Administrator has studied carefully the needs, and it was rather left to the Administrator as to the loaning of the money.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of anyone who can pass upon that question other than the Administrator of the REA. The funds are made available to him. He is responsible for making loans, and certainly it would be within his jurisdiction to determine the facts and reasons.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator from Georgia for his statement.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I also desire to thank the Senator from Georgia for his statement, because I agree with him 100 percent that it is the Administrator who has the jurisdiction and the full authority for determining what rates are reasonable. As the Senator knows, in States which have public utility commissions all existing rates, presumably, are reasonable from the standpoint of the utility companies, because they have been found so by the State commissions.

Utility rates may be reasonable in the light of a company's accumulation of investments, including uneconomical and obsolete ones, and still be completely unreasonable from the standpoint of the cooperative's need for lower cost power to extend electric service to farmers and its ability to obtain such low-cost power by constructing its own generating facilities.

So, as the Senator knows, under the basic law and under the intent of the committee, these are facts within the jurisdiction and the authority of the Administrator of the REA to determine.

Mr. RUSSELL. I never had any other thought with reference to it.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator that as a member of the subcommittee, I did not, either.

Furthermore, even though the rates themselves may be reasonable, other terms and conditions demanded by the power companies may impose intolerable burdens on the cooperatives. Such burdens, appearing in many existing contracts, include restrictions on resale of power, refusal to deliver power to the co-ops' load centers, necessitating costly construction by the co-ops; insistence on ratchet clauses requiring the co-ops to pay for more power than they get; and requirements that the co-ops pay higher rates for power used by consumers in larger amounts.

Of course, the Administrator, in considering whether loans should be made on generating plants or transmission lines, has it fully within his jurisdiction to consider, and he should consider, these questions; is that not correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. They all go to the reasonableness of the rates.

Mr. HILL. For instance, a power company in the State of Alabama, in submitting a proposed contract had in the contract a provision permitting the company to stop serving the cooperatives by reason of war. We know, of course, that in time of war it is very important that farmers have power. We know that during the last war farmers, with less manpower, with less fertilizer, fewer insecticides, and other things which they had in the past, stepped up their crops. One important reason why they were able to do it was because so many of our farms had electricity and the farmers were able to use the electricity to step up war production. So, of course, in determining whether rates are reasonable, the Administrator has it in its jurisdiction and should consider all these questions to which I have adverted.

As the Senator knows, the REA has made loans for generation and transmission facilities only where no adequate source of power was available or where a saving in the cost of wholesale power to the cooperatives could be achieved. The matter is in the discretion and in the judgment and determination of the Administrator, just as the distinguished Senator from Georgia has so well said. The policy of the Administrator as to loans for generating plants and transmission lines is clear. It stands today just as it has in the past.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The able Senator from Alabama has well stated the present policy of the REA, as related in its administrative bulletin which was placed in the hearings. The question I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia is this: Was it the intention of the committee to rewrite the REA law through this paragraph in the report?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not in the slightest degree. We did not undertake to rewrite

the REA law, and we did not propose to do anything which would interfere with getting electric current into farm homes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And there is nothing in either the bill or the report which would overthrow the present policy of the REA?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that I am completely familiar with all the details of the present policy, but there is nothing in the committee report which, in my judgment, disturbs the power or the discretion which the Administrator has under the present law. There has been a feeling in some quarters—but, speaking for myself, I did not concur—with reference to putting anything at all in the report dealing with the subject. There has been a feeling that the proportion of loans being made for generating and transmitting facilities by the REA was increasing at too great a rate, perhaps to the detriment of the cause of getting power into farm homes. Hearings were had for four or five days in conjunction with the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

I was not sufficiently well qualified in the science of electricity and its distribution to be able to pass upon each and every one of the cases presented to the committee. They were presented, on the one hand, by those who were very much in favor of transmission and generating lines, and they were opposed, on the other hand, by those who were very much opposed to them. I could not pass upon the question. It was necessary for someone in the administrative end of the Government to pass on it. The Rural Electrification Administration has its Administrator, and it is his duty to pass upon these applications. That is his obligation under the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In the Senator's judgment, there is nothing in this provision, is there, which would take away from the Administrator his authority or discretion?

Mr. RUSSELL. For my own part, I take this to be an admonition to the Administrator to exercise great care in the making of these loans. As I see it, there is nothing in the bill which changes the law. There is nothing in the report of the committee which could be construed as changing the law.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I believe the committee was justified in stating that no loans should be made for the erection of generating plants unless private power companies cannot or will not furnish adequate electric current at reasonable rates and within a reasonable time. The Subcommittee on Interior was presented with evidence to show that REA loans were being considered on the guaranty of SPA agreeing to purchase all the current produced so as to make possible the discharge of the proposed loan. In other words, one Government agency guaranteeing the loans of another Government agency. Such should not be permitted for obvious reasons.

Mr. President, I should like to read the following language from page 95 of the committee's report as indicative of the fact that the committee realizes that it was not within the province of the Appropriations Committee to change the law on the subject of REA:

> In view of the importance of this matter, the committee respectfully suggests that the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry review this entire subject to determine whether legislation is necessary.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I agree with that. That is where legislation ought to come from. It cannot come from the subcommittee.

Mr. HILL. If there is to be a change in policy, it ought to come from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the standing legislative committee of this body.

Mr. RUSSELL. I took that position in the subcommittee. I also took it in the full committee, but was not sustained. However, that is my position.

Mr. YOUNG. Would the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee interpret the paragraph to mean that REA has been making loans in the past which were not justified, and that this was a word of admonition to the REA to curtail some of its present loans?

Mr. RUSSELL. I made no such statement, Mr. President. I said that for my own part I was not sufficiently expert nor would I undertake to go into the merits or demerits of these loans. I think it is a matter for the Administrator of the REA and for the standing committees of Congress.

Mr. YOUNG. I had the same idea. I felt that there was nothing in the language of the bill which would change the present program or do injury to it. My understanding is that if they are not able to get current from existing companies at reasonable rates they may build generating plants as they have done in the past. Does the Senator have the same understanding?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes. There is no question that in compliance with the spirit and letter of the original REA Act the Administrator would have that authority when it is necessary to get current to the farmers.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to say that what the Senator from Georgia has stated is also my understanding of the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] received a telegram which deals with the subject under discussion. He had to leave before he was able to present the telegram for insertion in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the telegram be printed in the RECORD, at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> RUTLAND, N. DAK., *July 15, 1950.*
> United States Senator WILLIAM LANGER:
>
> Have been informed restrictive language in pending Senate report on Interior and Agriculture appropriations could have bad effects on future administration of generation and transmission loans. Urge your cooperation in bringing about deletion of any language or items that could be construed or interpreted as restricting administration of Rural Electric Administration in any way. The great value of unrestricted policy is in its competitive strength. The good common sense of our cooperatives and Administrator will avoid unreasonable or excessive investment in generation or transmission. But if REA ever loses its power to build facilities whenever or wherever found necessary expedient or desirable—then our co-ops and the people they serve will be at the mercy of the commercial private-owned utilities. On the other hand the threat of real competition will make them willing to coordinate and cooperate for the common and public good. We have achieved a considerable degree of coordination and cooperation with the private-owned public utilities here in North Dakota. We could never have done this with a restricted Rural Electric Administration. Strongly urge your complete vigilance in maintaining a strong unfettered REA and a public power policy that puts the good of the people above any special privilege group.
>
> OBED A. WYUM,
> *President, North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives.*

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I inquire which committee amendment is now under consideration?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment on page 216, line 1.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to discuss this amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I inquire what was the Chair's statement? I could not hear it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announced that the amendment under consideration is on page 216, line 1.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to point out that last year this organization spent for administration $26,149,000. The House increased the figure to $27,700,000, or an increase of more than a million and a half dollars. The Senate committee has raised this figure still further by $1,300,000. I am very glad to see that everyone seems to approve of the substantive work of the Farmers Home Administration. I think it is doing a very excellent type of work. However, these appropriations would not help the tenant farmers. These appropriations are intended for the officials in the Farmers Home Administration. I hope very much that the Senate will reconsider the action by which it approved the amendment, and I move such reconsideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment has not been approved. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 216, lines 1 and 2.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope very much that the committee amendment will be rejected and that we may save $1,300,000. Its rejection would reduce the amount of money to be spent by the officials in the Department of Agriculture. Otherwise they would get a million and a half dollars more than they received for the fiscal year just ended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that last year we passed a housing bill. The provision for farm housing, when compared with what was provided for urban areas, is somewhat pathetic. We have insured billions of dollars' worth of urban housing. However, when we get $40,000,000 for farm housing all over the Nation, objection is raised to that small amount. Of the billions which we have provided for housing the farmers would get the so-called magnificent sum of $40,000,000 under the

provisions of this bill. These are not self-executing loans. Someone must execute them and administer them. The item is $1,000,000 less than the Budget Bureau allowed. We tried to go just as slowly as we could. I think the amendment should be approved.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is my understanding that the House of Representatives included $739,385 to take care of the projects which the Senator from Georgia has described.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therefore even if we reject the Senate amendment of $29,000,000 and accept the House figure of $27,700,000, that amount would be available to take care of the project which the Senator has described.

Mr. RUSSELL. But that is not for housing alone. Water facilities are involved also. They are considered to be very important.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It does include housing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That was included at the time the House determined the figure of $27,700,000. It will be found that the House figure was $26,960,615. They decided to make it the round figure of $27,700,000, and included in that item are all the expenses which the Senator from Georgia has described. The Senate Appropriation Committee has increased that item by an additional $1,300,000. As one who voted for the reorganization plans, with the thought that if we would support the President in the reorganization of the Government we would get a lower cost of administration, I now find that under this appropriation bill practically every administrative branch of the Government is calling for an average increase of 8 to 10 percent over and above what was allowed to them last year. I do not understand it. I am beginning to wonder if, as one who supported the Hoover Commission reorganization plans on the basis it would provide greater efficiency, I was not being fooled. Instead of saving 3 or 4 billion dollars a year as was promised if we would accept these reorganization plans, we now find the reorganized departments costing more than the old agencies. I wish the Senator from Georgia would point out why this department should cost the taxpayers approximately 10 percent more than it cost last year, and unless good reasons are given I shall vote against the committee amendment, which increases the amount by $1,300,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall undertake to explain the matter. The amount which was available last year, as I recall, was $26,960,615, if the appropriation for the full year reflected the increase in salaries that was allowed by the Congress.

In the 1950 estimate, the Budget Bureau approved the sum of $618,000 for the expense of making additional farm ownership and water facilities loans to homestead entrymen and others on reclamation projects. I am not altogether familiar with the details of those loans, but members of the committee who are familiar with them, who live in the areas where these projects are now being developed and opened up, stated that that was most important.

Then for costs of making the additional farm housing loans and grants in 1951, and servicing farm housing loans made in 1950, the budget allowed an increase of $2,059,300.

For servicing in 1951 insured mortgages made in prior years and the additional production and subsistence loans to be made in 1950, the budget allowed $362,060.

Then there were the pay adjustment costs, which grew out of the increases in pay given under the Accelerated Pay Increase Act, the Ramspeck Act, and any other acts of Congress, which amounted to $811,615, which made a total of $30,000,000 for the 1951 Budget estimates.

Of that amount, the Senate committee has allowed a total of $29,000,000, which is $1,000,000 below the Budget estimate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I point out to the Senator that it may be $1,000,000 below the Budget estimate, but it is still $2,000,000 more than the amount under which the same agency operated during the past 12 months.

Mr. RUSSELL. I just undertook to explain that there is $2,059,300, for the housing loans in the rural areas.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That law was in effect at the time the House gave consideration to the bill, and the House decided that $26,700,000 was enough.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, the House decided that, but I do not agree with the House. I do not think these loans will be self-executing. There is no way the provisions of this act can be carried out other than that we have provided.

Time and again I have seen members of the Committee on Appropriations sitting on the floor when there came before the Senate bills to increase the pay of Federal employees and Senators receiving telegrams from one source and another and would come in and vote "aye" to raise the salaries of employees. Then they would go out and telegraph someone, "I voted for your pay increase," and would telegraph another one, "I voted for your pay increase." They received the plaudits of those whose salaries were increased, but later when the Committee on Appropriations received a budget estimate which raised the appropriation a million dollars more than the agency had had the previous year the Senators would come forward and say, "What do they mean by increasing this estimate a million dollars?" The Budget Bureau did not do it; Congress did it by voting for the increases in pay.

The same thought applies when we pass an act such as the Housing Act. We said we were going to let the farmers get just a little housing. Of course, it was hardly enough for them to smell, $40,000,000 over the entire United States, as compared with a billion dollars poured out for housing in the cities. But when we passed that bill and some official came in and asked for a little money to administer the Farm Housing Act, he was told, "You are going away up in your appropriation." We cannot add to the duties of a bureau of Government on such an extensive scale, to deal with farm housing in 3,000 counties in the United States, without allowing for some increase in the appropriation to administer the program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am very glad to hear the Senator from Georgia point that fact out, because it is one of the facts that need to be brought out. I remind him that I emphasized the same thought in 1949 at the time the Congress passed the pay-increase bills. I was one of the few Senators who voted against these increases, and, if I remember correctly, the Senator from Georgia voted for them. If I am in error, the Senator can correct me. I agree with him fully that it is inconsistent for those who vote for every salary increase and every authorization bill to then attack the appropriations bills and try to convince the public that they are great economizers.

The best way to cut Government expenditures is to stop voting for the authorizations.

Perhaps I am in error in thinking the Senator from Georgia voted for the pay bills.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's memory is completely in error on that point. It so happened that the Senator from Georgia, the Senator from Arizona, and the Senator from Colorado, who sit in the same row of seats, got together and framed an amendment to reduce every salary increase that was brought out by the Senator's committee, and we got the amendments approved on the floor of the Senate. Then I voted against the bill, after it was amended. As I recall, it was a viva voce vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I stand corrected in my statement then. I do know that there were very few Senators who voted against the salary increases. At that time I took the position Congress should not increase the salaries until we had a balanced budget, and I agree with the Senator from Georgia that it is poor taste for those who have consistently voted for the authorizations to attack the appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope the Senator did not understand me to be making a personal statement with respect to him when I was discussing the pay-increase bills, because I will say that the Senator from Delaware has saved the Government millions of dollars by his constant objection to such bills on the calendar and otherwise.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the committee has approved $27,700,000 for administrative expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, which is an increase of $1,551,000 over 1950 appropriations. The House committee stated, on page 141 of its report, as follows:

> This increase will permit the Department to put the farm-housing program authorized on a part-year basis in 1950 on a full-year basis in 1951, and will cover increased pay costs. In addition, it will provide approximately $300,000 for servicing insured mortgages made in prior years and for handling the additional farm-tenant and water-facilities loans authorized for 1951.

We are not proposing that we should go back to the appropriation for the year 1949 and 1950. We are perfectly willing to have the appropriation go forward by a million and a half beyond that. The House says that is sufficient to provide for the extra work. We simply do not want to go up $2,800,000.

I point out that if we approve a $29,000,000 appropriation for administration, that will represent administrative costs of 18 percent of the moneys disbursed and loaned by the Farmers Home Administration. They are disbursing and lending something over $166,000,000, and here there is recommended $29,000,000 for administration, which represents an administrative cost of 18 percent. I submit that is a rather high administrative ratio, particularly when, as the Senator from Georgia has correctly pointed out, at least half of the outlays are for loans, not direct appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 216, line 2.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Extension Service—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 217, line 25, after the word "and," to strike out "section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343c), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, $10,000" and insert "the act approved October 27, 1949 (Public Law 417), extending to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act and sections 21 and 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act, $42,150; Puerto Rico, section 3 of the act of March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386f), authorizing extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to Puerto Rico, $31,348"; in line 12, after the figures "$408,000," to insert "and the act approved October 26, 1949 (Public Law 406), extending the benefits of section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, $40,000"; and in line 17, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "$27,000,000" and insert "$27,103,498."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 218, line 24, after the word "possessions," to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$915,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Secretary," on page 219, line 11, after the word "Agriculture", to strike out "$2,143,300" and insert "$2,179,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Office of the Solicitor," on page 220, line 6, after the word "service", to strike out "$2,450,000" and insert "$2,675,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses which several amounts not exceeding a total of $207,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation."

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is not an appropriation for persons giving direct service to agriculture. It is an appropriation for lawyers in the Department of Agriculture. In 1950 the appropriations for legal services in the Office of the Solicitor were $2,364,000. The House upped that to $2,450,000, an increase of $86,000. The Senate committee is now proposing an appropriation of $2,675,000, which is an increase of over $300,000 compared with the appropriation for the current year. There is the further provision that there shall be added to this sum for legal services other appropriations or authorizations provided for in various other items in the bill.

The legal profession is a very valuable profession, but it seems to me that economy can be made on the legal staffs in virtually every governmental bureau in Washington. Washington is well known for being top heavy with lawyers, and the departments are top heavy with lawyers. This is one place where we can effect a reduction without impairing service in the slightest.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Has the Senator from Illinois made investigation to determine how much of this additional $250,000 or $300,000 increase is for the use of law libraries? It is inconceivable to me that a request of that kind should be made, because in every section of the United States, in every city of any consequence or in every country of any consequence there are public law libraries.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not know. I cannot believe, however, that that is an item which is of any significance in the total. I believe the principal amount must be for the payment of lawyers.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Illinois understands, does he not, that it takes a great many lawyers to find the proper interpretation for acts of the Congress which will be entirely satisfactory to the head of the Department that employs the lawyers. Being sure of that on my own part, I will gladly support the proposal of the Senator from Illinois to kill this amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Vermont has again and again, I think very properly, called the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that increasingly the heads of departments, instead of asking for legal opinions from the Attorney General, ask for legal opinions from their own legal departments, and then these legal departments solemnly give opinions satisfactory to their chiefs.

The Senator from Vermont has pointed that out again and again, and I quite agree with him in that respect. I am delighted that he reinforces my proposal.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think I pointed out that for the year 1948 the Attorney General's office, which is supposed to intepret laws which are not clear to the agencies which are concerned, gave only 33 formal opinions on laws to all the agencies of the Government. The other interpretations, or "misinterpretations" perhaps would be a better word, for some of them anyway, were made by solicitors in the offices of the various agencies, and, of course, the solicitors and their staffs, being responsible to the heads of the agencies for their jobs, do the best they can to bring forth interpretations which will be satisfactory to the heads of the agencies which employ them.

One of the greatest weaknesses of our Government today is the great amount of employment and money expended on these solicitors' offices, which spend so much time in finding ways of getting around the intent of the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I realize it is always very popular to jump on the lawyers in the Government.

Mr. AIKEN. No, no, Mr. President; I was not jumping on the lawyers. I was jumping on the heads of the departments who insist that the lawyers bring in the interpretations they want.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am impressed by the fact that in every revolution the first persons who are in danger are the lawyers. When Jack Cade delivered his famous address to his men at Cheapside, he told them how he was going to bring it about so that they could buy a 3-penny glass of ale for half a penny, and a 4-penny loaf of bread for 1 penny, and one of his men said, in referring to the revolution, that "the first thing we will do is to kill off all the lawyers." Much of that same spirit seems to have come down from the days of Jack Cade's rebellion.

It is not a question of securing lawyers for the Department of Agriculture. The increase was not put in the bill arbitrarily and capriciously to give Mr. Brannan some high-powered gentleman who could twist the laws around to his liking. It was put in the bill in the hope that we would be able to have a sane lending program in connection with the telephone legislation which was passed last year and the housing legislation which was passed last year, which greatly adds to the legal duties of the Department of Agriculture.

The Department is going to lend a great deal of money under those two bills. It is going to lend $40,000,000 for housing, and $30,000,000 is contained in the act dealing with the rural telephone program.

In addition innumerable cases are arising by virtue of the imposition of acreage allotments and marketing quotas in the case of some commodities, and the plans we have been compelled to make for adjustments on other crops next year. Of course, if this war continues I imagine all acreage allotments and marketing quotas will go out the window, because the farmers will be requested to produce a great deal more.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Georgia realizes, does he not, that if

acreage allotments and quotas go out the window probably twice as many lawyers will be required to enforce the price ceilings on farm commodities.

Mr. RUSSELL. That will not be a matter which will be dealt with in the Department of Agriculture. If that must be dealt with we will have a Mr. Henderson or someone else to handle it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The subcommittee took proof as to all these matters, did it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. The subcommittee did, yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The bill was reported after the most careful investigation and after extensive proof, and after careful consultation both in the subcommittee and in the full committee. Is it not reasonable to suppose that what was done in the subcommittee and in the full committee is a better way of legislating than simply to take the offhand opinion of one of our own Members on the floor?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that the committee reported this item $395,000 below the budget. Some Senators have been talking about a 10-percent cut. Here is a case where more than a 10-percent reduction was applied to the budget estimate. I believe it would be a short-sighted policy to defeat this amendment, involving as it does about $207,000, when the money is absolutely necessary to any sane and sensible administration of the telephone loan program and of the farm-housing program. Senators can strike it out of the bill if they will, but I unhesitatingly predict that in the long run such action will mean much greater losses to the National Treasury in connection with these two important lending programs which were authorized last year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The side slip does not state the number of lawyers that should be hired. Does the Senator know, from the evidence, the number of lawyers proposed to be employed?

Mr. RUSSELL. I can find how many the Department wanted to employ. I do not know how many the Department will hire with this money, because we applied a rule of thumb and hoped this modest increase would be sufficient to enable the Department to avoid great loss in connection with the telephone loan program and the housing program. We have the figures requested by the Department, but it is impossible for me to carry them all in my mind. They requested 125 lawyers. That is the number they would employ if they were allowed the entire six-hundred-thousand-odd dollars requested. I imagine the amount the committee allowed would, on the original basis, probably mean the employment of 35 or 40 lawyers.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Senator feel that such a number of lawyers is altogether too many simply to interpret the provisions of three or four statutes? Could not such interpretation be made in the local office?

Mr. RUSSELL. This appropriation is for the local office.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is what I understood. Does not the Senator feel that 40 lawyers are too many to be employed simply to interpret three or four laws?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think if they can get by with respect to the Telephone Loan Act with 40 lawyers it will be an achievement to be hailed throughout the country. If a private enterprise were to embark on a program of that kind, which is supposed to expand from year to year and will involve the lending of probably $2,000,000,000 of Government funds, they would undoubtedly employ more than 40 lawyers, and each lawyer would be paid three times the salary scale provided for the Government lawyers. If some gigantic organization were getting ready to embark on a program of the same kind it would certainly need more lawyers than are proposed to be hired by the Government.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree that they would be paid more money, but I do not think any firm would hire 40 lawyers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Many a firm would have more than 40 lawyers.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I, too, was of the impression a few years ago that the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture did not work very much. However, last year and the year before I had many occasions to deal with the Department in connection with the REA program. I then found that the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture are among the hardest-working employees of the Government. I have known them to work Saturdays and Sundays, in order to develop programs for my own State.

Mr. FERGUSON. Were they working on programs or on propaganda?

Mr. YOUNG. They were working on the strictly legal aspects of the REA in my own State. I had a lawyer friend from North Dakota working with them, so I know whereof I speak.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to hear that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERR in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 220, in line 6. [Putting the question.]

The "ayes" appear to have it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Information," on page 221, line 19, after the figures "$611,128", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this amendment? I understand that it provides for an additional $300,000 for sound pictures which will set forth and propagandize the programs of the various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. I, for one, would like to have an explanation of this amendment, and I should like to know its source.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the language to which the Senator adverts, which I believe is to be found on page 221, beginning in line 19——

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. That language has previously appeared in the appropriation bill. It was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget this year. It was then approved by the House Committee on Appropriations, but was stricken from the bill when the bill was being dealt with on the floor of the House of Representatives. That action was taken on a point of order.

The amendment was voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee to be restored to the bill, in view of the statement to the committee by the Department of Agriculture, which I shall read:

> The purpose of this language is to facilitate financing the production and distribution of motion pictures for bureaus in the Department by the existing and authorized facilities in the Office of Information. The authority of the Department to produce motion pictures, in furtherance of the purposes of the Organic Act of 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511) has long been recognized and the Department has provided them since 1912. They are used mainly by the Extension Service as education and demonstrational aids.
>
> The authority to transfer contained in this language was inserted in the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1943. While essentially the same result can be accomplished under the reimbursement authority of section 601 of the Economy Act, the above provision permits a merger of transferred funds, in the interests of simpler accounting.

Mr. AIKEN. But has the amount been used in other years?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on this point?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Let me say that one of the best of all sound motion pictures developed by the Department of Agriculture is one which deals with the preservation of agricultural products in canning work and in the preservation of fruits. I am sure the Senator from Vermont is familiar with some of those motion pictures. Their great advantage is that instead of requiring a home demonstration agent to go from house to house and to set up the demonstration in each house, films are now available to show how these facilities can be used in the deep-freeze units—an extremely fine demonstration of what to do in the home canning of fruits and vegetables.

I think the sound film developed on the canning of fruits and vegetables alone is worth all the money which has been used for this purpose.

Mr. AIKEN. But if there already is a provision of $1,265,800 for this purpose, is the Secretary of Agriculture to be given authority to exercise his own judgment in the spending of an additional $300,000 for the production of motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department? Why do we have the appropriation in two places? Why do we provide that the $300,000 can be taken from some other fund if the Secretary of Agriculture desires to use it in the production of motion and sound pictures which will set forth the work of any agency of the Department which he may choose to have set forth?

The amendment almost gives the Secretary of Agriculture unlimited authority to produce the kind of motion picture or sound picture he wishes o have produced, so long as it has some relationship to the work of one of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at this point?

Mr. AIKEN. Certainly; but first let me say that I am particularly concerned with this amendment, and perhaps the Senator from New Mexico knows why.

Mr. ANDERSON. I can only say to my good friend, the Senator from Vermont, that I do not know why the matter is handled in this fashion. I was only attempting to reply to the question as to whether or not sound films and motion pictures demonstrating the work of the Department have heretofore been used.

I say that in my opinion the expenditure of money for films heretofore prepared has been a very good expenditure.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from New Mexico is entirely correct. If properly used, a reasonable amount of money well spent would return good dividends on the investment.

However, I see no restriction on the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the use of this $300,000 to produce the kind of film he may wish to have produced, so long as it relates to some phase of the work of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Can the Senator say whether any division of the Department of Agriculture which under the agricultural appropriation has any money to spend in relation to authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department, could transfer all that money to this particular agency and have it do all the work and handle all the program?

Mr. AIKEN. I would rather have the Senator from Georgia answer that question. As I read the law, it seems to me that $300,000 would be taken out of the $1,265,800. Or could it come from any unused funds of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the $300,000 is very similar to the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary. As the Senator is aware, there go into the Office of the Secretary various allotments from various bureaus and agencies within the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of supervision of the work within that agency. I think the $300,000 is in addition to the appropriation referred to by the Senator, and I think it can be transferred from funds which are appropriated for the various branches of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. FERGUSON. But not necessarily under the Office of Information? That is the idea, is it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. It has to be spent under the Office of Information.

Mr. FERGUSON. But it can come from any other agency of the Department of Agriculture; can it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; there is no question about that.

So, as I understand this $300,000, it comes by transfer from any agency of the Department. For example, I think the Commodity Credit Corporation, if it has any funds available for this purpose, can transfer them so as to have a film made to show farmers how to store corn in home storage; and the money could also be used for the distribution of that film.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Could the money also be used to show the advantages or disadvantages of the Brannan plan? It could be used for that purpose, could it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont will permit me to reply, let me say that I do not think the money could be used for that purpose at all. If I thought it could be used for that purpose, I certainly would not approve of this amendment. However, I do not think the money could be used for such a purpose, because the amendment states that the funds may be used for "authorized programs."

Up to this good moment, the Congress of the United States has not authorized the Brannan plan.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Michigan that I think I agree with the Senator from Georgia that the money could not legally be used to promote a new program. But the money could be used for the production of a sound or motion picture to show how the American farmer in recent years has attained salvation under the programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Marketing is a part of the Brannan plan, is it not? Distribution is a part of the Brannan plan, and both are recognized in other sections relating to the marketing of farm products. Does not the Senator think that the funds could be used for that purpose, and, therefore, to demonstrate the values of the Brannan plan?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Michigan believes, as I do, that certain funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture have already been used—or misused—for the promotion of the Brannan plan.

There is no guaranty that, if Commodity Credit or PMA funds have been used for that purpose, this $300,000 movie or sound film could not also be used at least promote enthusiasm, to show that while we are doing pretty well under the present programs, we might do even better.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is familiar with the recent program in Minnesota, under which some $34,000 or perhaps as much as $50,000 was used in behalf of the Brannan plan, even though not authorized. The Senator has no doubt as to that fact, has he?

Mr. AIKEN. I also pointed out recently, when the Senator from Michigan was absent from the Senate Chamber, that the Comptroller General never ruled on the point raised by the Senator from Michigan, namely, that the Secretary of Agriculture, at the meeting in Minnesota, violated the law by making a speech in favor of the Brannan plan. The Comptroller General held that it was a matter which would properly come before the Department of Justice, not before the Comptroller General.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the Senator from Vermont familiar with the statement I made previously on the floor of the Senate, in which I showed that the Secretary of Agriculture had pointed out to his top PMA men that in his opinion it was more important that they work toward the enactment of his legislative program than that they work to make the existing law function?

Mr. AIKEN. I believe the Senator from Delaware made some such statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I quoted a portion of a letter which the Secretary had written to his top officials, in which he had made that statement.

Mr. AIKEN. There is some indication that at least a few of them have borne that admonition in mind. It appears to me that this is definitely legislation on an appropriation bill, and I ask the Chair to rule on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair correctly understand that the Senator from Vermont is making the point of order?

Mr. AIKEN. I am making the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that I am highly suspicious of this item of $300,000, which is to be used for the production of a sound or motion picture, as proposed. I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is a legislative matter, but it is an amendment to a legislative matter, because the language which precedes it, writing out all the numbers of the yearbooks which can be printed, is itself legislative. So

it is an amendment to a legislative provision which comes to us in the House bill. We certainly have a right to amend a House legislative provision which comes to the Senate. When the House undertakes to write out and prescribe how many of the Yearbooks of Agriculture shall be printed for the use of the House and Senate, and to write in a great deal of legislation in connection with the Office of Information, the Senate has a right to amend it to the extent proposed, because when the House legislates, then the Senate has a right to legislate. The House provision, prescribing the number of yearbooks which can be printed, is purely legislative. That is one form of information. We come forward with another.

While I am about it, the distinguished Senator has talked about a sound film. This provision is not only for a sound film, but for preparing an agricultural exhibit to be taken around to State fairs and gatherings of that kind. It was not placed in the bill with any idea of promoting the Brannan plan—perish the thought, so far as our committee is concerned.

I do not know how the Members feel about it. I did not poll them. But this is a provision which has been in the bills since 1943. It is not a new idea to assist by means of the dissemination of information by way of agricultural exhibits, moving pictures, and otherwise. It has been in progress since 1943, and it is certainly not put in this bill with any idea of propagandizing for the Brannan plan. The Brannan plan was in existence before 1943. It was not called the Brannan plan. It bore the name then of a gentleman from Iowa or Illinois, some doctor from one of the agricultural college experiment stations in that area, who headed the movement as an emergency or a depression measure.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, later pinned his name to the program evolved by this professor. But there is nothing about the Brannan plan in this amendment. I hope the Senator will not assail it on those grounds, because it does not relate to the Brannan plan.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that the Senator from Vermont did not bring up the idea that this might be used for promoting the Brannan Plan. However, the Senator from Vermont is not satisfied with this provision. I should prefer, Mr. President, to make the point of order that the provision is not germane to the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not a fact that this identical language was stricken from the bill in the House, that a point of order was made against it, and that it was removed from the bill for that reason?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is exactly correct. But the House has an entirely different system from that of the Senate when it comes to dealing with points of order.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that. But, unless there is something else about this amendment which is absolutely germane——

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it is germane.

Mr. WHERRY. Unless it amends the provision which came to the Senate from the House, it seems to me that it is not germane.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is a proposal to amend what the House sent to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. What the House sent to the Senate was a provision for information, and this amendment relates to information. It provides for exhibits explaining new agricultural developments of major interest to farmers and is supplied to some 35 large State and interstate fairs which request this material each year. Technical assistance and production facilities are also extended to department agencies for the preparation of small exhibits, for limited use. In addition, the Office of Information provides motion picture, radio, and projection service for the Department and supervises the distribution of films from 72 cooperative State film libraries for the use of extension agencies.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. This amendment goes far beyond the provisions sent to the Senate by the House. In fact, it authorizes the Secretary to use his own judgment as to whether or not $300,000 worth of sound or motion-picture film would promote the work of the Department.

Mr. RUSSELL. Upon whose judgment are we going to have to depend for information?

Mr. AIKEN. I ask for the judgment of the Senate upon the point of order.

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. LUCAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from New Mexico, after which I shall yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The language sought to be employed is that which has to do with information.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It happens that what the House did was to provide for information in the form of yearbooks. The yearbook contains possibly a thousand items of information beneficial to the farmer. Am I correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Besides the items outlined in the yearbook, giving sound information to the farmer, the Senate amendment provides only for additional information, but, nevertheless, information. Is that not correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. There can be no question about the germaneness of the amendment. The item is as follows:

> For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department.

It goes on to provide for the publication of 230,850 copies of the yearbook for the use of the House and the Senate, which is certainly legislation. Then comes the amendment which provides for additional information dealing with agriculture, to be furnished by the transfer of $300,000 from other appropriations. Then follows this legislation:

> That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of $10,000 to be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944—

And so forth. That is legislation. The whole section is legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Georgia has just read into the RECORD what I had intended to read, under the general caption of "Office of Information." Everything which he has read, it seems to me, is right in line with what the proviso does. It deals with the same subject matter, and it seems to me it is all absolutely germane.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The point on which the House sustained the point of order, however, was that the $300,000 was to be transferred from other bureaus within the Department of Agriculture, in addition to the amount of money allocated for the purposes which the Senator just mentioned. It seems to me it is new legislation, and that the House was correct in striking it out.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not intend to pass on the rules of the House, because from what little experience I have had I know that they are widely different from the rules of the Senate. Limitations are not out of order in the House. In the Senate it has been held that all limitations are out of order. There is no similarity of rules as between the House and the Senate in dealing with appropriation bills. I claim, and shall continue to insist so long as I am a Member of the Senate, that when the House legislates one line, as it does when it spells out the number of yearbooks to be printed, it has opened the door, and the Senate can legislate on the subject even in an appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree with the distinguished Senator in that respect, but I make the point that that was not the issue in the House. It was not on the question of whether it was germane to the Office of Information; it was that the $300,000 was to be transferred within the Department for the purposes outlined. It was on that question that the point of order was made. I submit that if the Senate attempts to write it into the bill under the theory that it is amending what the House did, a point of order can properly be made.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not agree at all with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment provides that—

> Not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein.

The amendment could not be more germane.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is a point of order debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not debatable.

Mr. McFARLAND. I insist on the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has raised the question of germaneness of the Senate amendment, which has just been discussed, to the bill as passed by the House.

Under rule XVI, paragraph 4, the Chair will submit the question of germaneness to the Senate, which, under the rule, is not debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senate is anxious to have a vote on this question tonight, the junior Senator from Nebraska will suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Anderson	Hill	Morse
Brewster	Holland	Murray
Bridges	Humphrey	Myers
Butler	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Jenner	Pepper
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Connally	Kem	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Langer	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Lehman	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Lodge	Stennis
Ecton	Lucas	Taft
Ellender	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	McKellar	Thye
Fulbright	Magnuson	Watkins
George	Malone	Wherry
Graham	Martin	Williams
Hayden	Maybank	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is, Is the committee amendment before the Senate germane to the House provision? The question is submitted to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. The rule provides that no further point of order can be made and that the question of germaneness must be settled by a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Two questions are involved. One is the question of new legislation. Where new legislation is proposed by a committee, the Senate may decide that it is germane to the provision in a House bill. In that case the point of order on the ground that it is new legislation no longer lies.

Mr. WHERRY. In other words, if the Senate decides that the language is germane, the point of order is actually settled by the vote on the question of germaneness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senate decides it is germane, of course it can vote on the question of agreeing to the amendment separately. However, the point of order that it is new legislation is then disposed of.

Mr. TAFT. A point of inquiry, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Germane to what? Germane to the bill? Germane to the provision of the House bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Germane to the House language, to which it is an amendment.

The Senator from Georgia, in charge of the bill in reply to the point of order that it was new legislation, contended that it was germane to the provision of the bill to which it is an amendment, which is the House language.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Was the point of order raised to the question of germaneness or on the ground of new legislation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order was made against the amendment on the ground that it was new legislation, and the Senator from Georgia, to counter that point of order, said that it was germane to the legislative provision in the House text.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not hear the Senator from Georgia raise the question of germaneness, and the point of order was not debatable, so how was it raised?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair was temporarily called out at the time the point was raised, but the Chair understands that when the point of order was raised against the language on the ground that it was new legislation, the Senator from Georgia contended that it was germane to the House provision, and that raised the question, and the occupant of the chair at that time submitted the question to the Senate, and the point of no quorum was made. That is the present situation.

The question is, Is the amendment germane to the House language?

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Those who take the position that the language of the committee amendment is germane to the House language will vote "yea." Those who take the contrary position will vote "nay."

The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON and Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are detained on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are detained on official business.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 35, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—35

Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Chapman	Holland	Morse
Chavez	Humphrey	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Donnell	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Douglas	Kilgore	Pepper
Eastland	Langer	Robertson
Ellender	Lehman	Russell
Fulbright	Lucas	Stennis
George	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Graham	McKellar	Young
Hayden	Magnuson	

NAYS—25

Aiken	Ives	Smith, Maine
Brewster	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Bridges	Kem	Taft
Butler	Lodge	Thye
Cordon	Malone	Watkins
Dworshak	Martin	Wherry
Ecton	Millikin	Williams
Ferguson	Saltonstall	
Hickenlooper	Schoeppel	

NOT VOTING—36

Benton	Cain	Downey
Bricker	Capehart	Flanders
Byrd	Darby	Frear

Gillette	Knowland	O'Conor
Green	Leahy	Sparkman
Gurney	Long	Taylor
Hendrickson	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Hoey	McCarthy	Tobey
Hunt	McClellan	Tydings
Johnson, Tex.	McMahon	Vandenberg
Johnston, S. C.	Mundt	Wiley
Kefauver	Neely	Withers

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote the yeas are 35, the nays are 25, the Senate holds the amendment germane, and that settles the point of order on the ground that it is new legislation.

COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE—REPORT OF MAJORITY MEMBERS OF SUBCOMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr LODGE. Mr. President, the report of the majority members of the Tydings subcommittee which is just out, not having gone through the Foreign Relations Committee, asserts that I was absent for 9 of the 31 sessions of the meetings of the subcommittee, that for this reason the subcommittee was "burdened in its work" and that there was significance in most of these absences coming during consideration of the Amerasia case.

The truth is that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], who is one of the majority signers of the report, missed five meetings—five of the nine—as I did, because we were members of the subcommittee of two which was taking testimony in New York and abroad on the day-to-day policing of the loyalty program pursuant to a unanimous vote of the full subcommittee. This was between the date of May 26 and June 5 when most of the consideration of the Amerasia case occurred. I missed the other four meetings because a young man who was a close friend of my son's, of myself, and of my whole family, was drowned near my home in Massachusetts and I was preoccupied for several days with many things pertaining to the tragedy. This occurred in March just as the subcommittee was beginning its hearings and could have had no possible effect, burdensome or otherwise, on the work of the subcommittee.

It is a pity—and it is foreign to all the usual courtesies between Senators—that I should be criticized by name for being absent on official committee work and, secondly, for being absent because of the death of a close and beloved friend.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. HICKENLOOPER addressed the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. I shall be glad to yield in a moment when I have completed my statement.

It is this type of petty sniping—this attempt to hit below the belt—which has made the work of the subcommittee so difficult. If the other statements in the majority's report are no more accurate than these statements about myself, the report will be chiefly valuable as fiction and as special pleading, rather than as fact. Indeed this makes the whole document suspect.

The majority report also attacks me by name for reading 12 of the 81 loyalty files. Twelve files taken at random and requiring five whole days to read, are a representative cross-section and convinced me that the files were in such an unfinished, undeveloped state as not to provide a sound basis for reaching conclusions. It is noteworthy that, while the majority criticizes me for refusing to accept these files blindly at their face value, nowhere in the majority report are these files discussed as individual cases, one by one the way I do. There is merely a blanket endorsement, and there is no way of knowing whether the majority read 81 files or none at all. My report goes into specific details.

Mr. President, in my minority views, I purposely made no personal attacks on any members of the subcommittee and, at this serious moment in history, I shall not do so, but it is necessary that I clarify the flagrant misstatements which the majority have seen fit to make about my part personally in this investigation. They must be indeed desperate men to use these personal methods to divert attention from the main issue which, of course, is the total inadequacy of their investigation.

I now yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. As I recall the history of this investigation, the resolution adopted by the Senate authorized the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the matter and to report to the Senate. Am I to understand that the subcommittee, which was designated to investigate and report to the full Foreign Relations Committee, has released a report to the press purporting to be the report of the full committee?

Mr. LODGE. Yes. It is an unusual proceeding, though, since the subcommittee should have reported to the full Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I must utter a vigorous protest against that procedure. I have never heard of it before. The subcommittee was appointed to report to the full committee, and the full committee was to consider it before any public report was made.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is correct. I think it is a most unusual procedure. I know of no reason for taking this unusual procedure and ignoring in rather cavalier fashion all the other members of the committee.

I now yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Massachusetts would tell me when he managed to obtain a copy of this report of the subcommittee, that is of the majority members of the subcommittee of which I happen to be a minority member. I am curious about that.

Mr. LODGE. I got it this afternoon at about 4 o'clock. I went down into the sort of battle station they have down in the cellar. I went in and asked a young lady there to give me a copy of the report, which she did. Maybe she was not supposed to do so. Maybe I am not supposed to see it until it comes out in the newspapers tomorrow.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. For a considerable period of time, I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts, I have been obtaining my information about the subcommittee from the newspapers. I have been totally unable to secure a copy, galley proof, or otherwise, of this so-called report of the majority party membership on this subcommittee. I understand it was freely handed out to the newspapers this morning, and perhaps yesterday, and on last Friday at least one or two newspapermen, I am told, had access to the galley proof; and yet, as a member of the subcommittee, I was not provided with any such report. I understand that after some considerable inquiry on the part of my office this afternoon two copies were sent over late, after they had been pretty generally scattered around to the public.

I think it is a rather fantastic procedure, and I expect to have something to say about it when I can find out what the majority has said. One or two little things that have been quoted to me by the press certainly will lend themselves to a considerable amount of interesting comment.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to the Senator from Iowa that we have a well-established procedure in the Senate, which has developed over the years as the result of experience; and whenever a little handful of Senators undertake to violate that procedure and bypass it, naturally and obviously it makes anything they do suspect.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Was it the understanding of the Senator from Massachusetts that this subcommittee, to which he and I both, at least on paper, belong, was to report to the Foreign Relations Committee as a creature of the Foreign Relations Committee, or was the subcommittee to broadcast its own specialized and very difficult-to-understand findings to the world before they were reported to the Foreign Relations Committee?

Mr. LODGE. My understanding is that the usual procedure is for the subcommittee to report to the full committee, and in this case that has been completely violated.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts further understand that assistant counsel for the subcommittee, Mr. Morris, who had no part in the preparation of it, not only was refused a copy of this report, but that at least until this morning, so far as I know, there has been a complete refusal on the part of the majority to pay Mr. Morris' expenses or anything else for the very vigorous investigative work he has done for a considerable time, from, as I recall, March or about that time?

Mr. LODGE. I did not know that. If the Senator from Iowa says it is so, of course I believe it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am informed that it is true; that his investigations were becoming a little bit too detailed and were producing too many

possible witnesses for the subcommittee; that his activities gave offense to the majority, and they therefore decided to cut him off the expense account and refuse to pay his hotel bills and his travel expenses. So in connection with what investigation he did after that, up until now at least, I think he has advanced his own money: I wondered if the Senator from Massachusetts knew that.

Mr. LODGE. I did not happen to know that, but it does not surprise me, I will say.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator has indicated, in what he has had to say to the Senate, that a majority report has been issued.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Was that report submitted to all the members of the subcommittee so that a vote could be taken on the issue of that particular report?

Mr. LODGE. No. I am glad the Senator from Michigan asked me that question. I never saw the majority report until this afternoon when I went downstairs and asked a young lady to give it to me, and she did. So my statement of individual views, which is contained in the back part of the subcommittee report, was written completely without knowledge of what the majority were going to say, and I never had any chance to see what the majority were going to say until the thing was in print, and I only got it by the back door, it might be said.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not customary when a subcommittee is going to make a report, and call it a majority report, that the subcommittee report is shown to all the members; that a meeting is called, and a vote is had on the report, and then if a majority of the votes are cast in favor of the report, it will be called a majority report? As I understand, that was not done.

Mr. LODGE. That was not done. No; that was never done at all.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. IVES addressed the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan and then I shall yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. FERGUSON. How, under any system of procedure followed in the Senate, can this so-called report be called a majority report of a subcommittee, no voting having ever been taken on the particular document?

Mr. LODGE. No vote was taken in the subcommittee, but three of the five members of the subcommittee have put their names to the report, and I imagine it will be called the majority report. But, of course, there never has been a vote in the subcommittee on this report, because the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] has never seen it at all, and I saw it just this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in order to clear the record, let me say that I saw it in the hands of a newspaperman in the President's room for a moment, about 30 minutes ago; but otherwise I have not seen it.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from New York has a copy of it, but I shall not ask him how he got it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator know by what authority the report has been printed at public expense as a majority report of the subcommittee, if it has never been voted upon?

Mr. LODGE. I am at a loss about that; I am puzzled to know how it happened.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask my distinguished friend the Senator from Massachusetts whether he feels that the report, by any construction which might be placed upon it, is a direct violation of the resolution by which the investigation is taking place.

I should like to read the resolution again, so the Senate can see just what has happened.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation as to whether persons who are disloyal to the United States are or have been employed by the Department of State. The committee—

It refers only to the full Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, not to the subcommittee—

shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable, and if said recommendations are to include formal charges of disloyalty against any individual, then the committee, before making said recommendations, shall give said individual open hearings for the purpose of taking evidence or testimony on said charges. In the conduct of this study and investigation, the committee is directed to procure, by subpena, and examine the complete loyalty and employment files and records of all the Government employees in the Department of State and such other agencies against whom charges have been heard.

That is the end of the resolution; but again I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts whether he feels that the intent and purpose of the direction contained in that resolution have been carried out in this instance.

Mr. LODGE. I make it a big point in my statement of individual views; I categorically demonstrate that the subcommittee has not done the job the Senate assigned to it.

Of course I agree wholeheartedly with those who contend that the subcommittee should come first to the full committee, as the prime figure in this whole matter.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to speak in my own time, Mr. President.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that is all I care to say about this matter. I wish to set the RECORD straight in regard to the point about me.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to say that of course I was not a member of the subcommittee, and I took no part in its deliberations.

The Committee on Foreign Relations meets tomorrow at 10 o'clock to hear the subcommittee as to this report. The chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] does not happen to be on the floor of the Senate at the moment; but he has stated to me that tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock—and I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will be there; he is a member of the subcommittee—the subcommittee will submit its report to the full committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator aware of the fact that this report has been released to the press or to a newspaper to be issued tomorrow morning?

Mr. CONNALLY. I have been informed of that. I did not release it to the press.

Mr. LODGE. No; I did not suppose the Senator from Texas had done so.

Mr. CONNALLY. But I have been informed that the release has been made.

Of course, Mr. President, we know that oftentimes releases are made several days ahead of time in order to get news coverage about a matter.

However, I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts had anything to do with releasing the report. I think he is entirely opposed to such practice.

Regardless of all that, let me say that tomorrow the full committee is to meet at 10 o'clock. As I construe the resolution, it means that the full committee will report to the Senate, and that is what the full committee intends to do.

Mr. President, that is a statement of the facts, without any denial of mine in regard to anything that has been said in this connection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I never heard of this report until an hour or two ago; and then I asked about it, and a copy of the report was sent to my office, as I am informed.

Let me inquire how the subcommittee can make a report until the full committee has met.

Mr. CONNALLY. The full committee has met.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But the subcommittee has not met——

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes; it has.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am told that not the entire subcommittee has met.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, yes; it did meet.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But I have never seen the report until now.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from New Jersey says he has a copy of the report now.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No. I say that I am told that a copy of the report is in my office. I asked for it about 2 hours ago. I insisted upon having it before it went to the press.

Mr. CONNALLY. The clerk of the committee states that copies have been sent to all the members——

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Because I requested that it be done, 2 hours ago, because I knew it would have to come to the full committee, for the committee to pass on it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from New Jersey has a copy of the report now; does he not?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes—in my office.

Mr. CONNALLY. Then I hope the Senator will be at ease about it, for he has it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I have not read it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have not either.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But I do not understand how the report could be made, unless the full subcommittee acted on it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The subcommittee must have knowledge of it, because the Senator from Massachusetts has individual views of his own which are printed in this pamphlet.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I never saw the report——

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Massachusetts saw the one he signed; did he not?

Mr. LODGE. Of course I did; that almost goes without saying.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. LODGE. But until this afternoon I did not see the report signed by the three majority subcommittee members. That is the point the Senator from New Jersey is trying to make, and I think it is a very good point. I do not see why we are trying to debate it.

Mr. CONNALLY. According to my mathematics, three constitute a majority of five. That is my understanding of arithmetic. The Senator from New Jersey, who is a professor, certainly should know that three is more than two.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I agree with the Senator as to that; but I wish to say that when I am on a committee which is to receive a report from a subcommittee of five, all five of the members of the subcommittee should be present at the meeting with the full subcommittee to make the report. I point out that the two other members of the subcommittee were not consulted. Furthermore, I have been advised that the press was informed of this report before I had seen it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from New Jersey says he is a member of the full committee. I am not complaining of that; we are glad to have him on the committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. However, my point is that as a member of the committee, I should have seen the report before it was given to the press.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, at any rate, I have stated the facts. Senators can draw their own conclusions.

I have stated that the committee will meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock. I hope the Senator from New Jersey will be there, with his usual perceptive ability and with a smile on his face.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will be there.

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope so.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts has said that he filed a separate report, in the nature of individual views. I wonder whether he submitted it to the other members of the full committee, before it was issued, so that the members of the full committee had a chance to see it first.

Mr. LODGE. The other members of the subcommittee had a chance to see it.

Mr. LUCAS. However, my point is that the Senator from New Jersey is complaining because the report of the majority of the subcommittee was not submitted to the full committee before it was issued to the press. I wonder whether the Senator from Massachusetts submitted his individual views to the full committee or to the subcommittee. I am wondering whether the Senator from Massachusetts, in filing his individual report, submitted it to a committee of five, in a special session called for that purpose?

Mr. LODGE. We never have had a vote in the subcommittee on either the report which is signed by the three Senators or on the views which I submitted. Neither of those documents was ever presented for a vote. The three Senators said, "We are going to make our report." I said, "I will make my report." I then turned in my report. I have been wondering for a long time whether the Members of the majority had a chance to see my report before they finished their report; I do not know. I never had a chance to see their report; that, I can assure the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand.

Mr. LODGE. Whether their report has been altered in the light of my report is something I do not know.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not talking about that. But, in view of the questions propounded by the Senator from New Jersey, who seems to be very much wrought up about the fact that the report was not submitted to the full committee, I was trying to ascertain whether the Senator's report was submitted to the full committee for action, or whether the report made by the Senator from Iowa was submitted to the full committee—or has he made a report?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. If I may say to the Senator from Illinois, the subcommittee did not come to a head, the way most subcommittees do, by having a meeting at which a document is presented, which is voted up or voted down. Of course, three is a larger number than two; I agree with the Senator from Texas about that.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad the Senator agrees with that.

Mr. LODGE. But it is impossible to have a vote larger than two, unless there is a vote. The proceeding, in a way, began to peter out, to disintegrate. That is where we are now. All I could do was to make my own statement, and my statement is in the document, away in the back; but it is there. I wish the Senator from Illinois would agree with it. I think he would agree with a large part of it.

Mr. LUCAS. I am going to read it. I want to say the proceeding did not disintegrate, so far as the Senator from Massachusetts is concerned.

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. LUCAS. Because he filed a separate report. He apparently never asked the full committee to consider his own report, submitted for the purpose of overturning the action of the full committee.

Mr. LODGE. I argued my views for 5 months, every time there was a chance of doing so. I submitted my report early to the Senator from Maryland and the other members of the committee had plenty of time to see it if they wanted to, and could very well have signed their names to it had they wanted to. They did not want to. When the Senator from Illinois reads it he will see why they did not want to.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand. The Senator does not altogether disagree with a number of things which are in the majority report. It is my understanding that the Senator definitely found, for instance, that Lattimore was not a Communist. He also found that Service was not a Communist.

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. LUCAS. I think that is in the report.

Mr. LODGE. No. I think the Senator had better read what I had to say about those cases. It is not quite so simple as that.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator agrees with the majority of the subcommittee as to two of the alleged chief Communists does he not?

Mr. LODGE. No; that is not correct. If the Senator from Illinois wants to undertake to discuss what I think about this whole case, though it is a bit late, I shall be delighted to do so.

Mr. LUCAS. Please do not do that now.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator should certainly let me comment on what he said my views were. I know he is fair.

Mr. LUCAS. The report speaks for itself. I have merely been told that by someone. Perhaps I should not even have mentioned it. If it misinterprets in any way the Senator's attitude, I will simply withdraw it, to keep him from entering upon a long discussion, because the three majority members of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], are not present. Frankly, perhaps, I should not have said that.

Mr. LODGE. I wonder where they are. [Laughter.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment on page 221, beginning in line 19.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this amendment had not been called to my attention until now. It is a quarter of seven. I should like further opportunity to examine it and study it. I wonder whether the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia, would be willing to postpone the vote until tomorrow. The amendment reads:

Provided, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared * * * by the Office of Information, * * * additional funds not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein:

The distinguished Senator from Georgia says that that is not an increase in the funds available for information, and that the amount can be used by the different departments. He has other arguments, including the argument that this amendment has been in the bill before. Nevertheless, Mr. President, the way it is framed, it seems to me that it can be used very well for a program like the Brannan plan. I have seen Department of Agriculture bulletins which are distinctly propaganda for the Brannan plan, and whether "authorized programs of the various agencies" includes programs simply authorized by Mr. Brannan and not authorized by Congress, I have no particular means of checking, without further investigation.

If the Senator is willing to defer action on the amendment, if after I examine all the Senator's arguments I find them sound I shall make no further request for delay tomorrow morning, and shall say nothing on the subject. But I should like the opportunity, if the Senator is willing, to go over the evidence until the first thing tomorrow morning.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am always agreeable to any reasonable request, and it may be there is nothing unreasonable about the request of the Senator from Ohio. I am a little amazed that my distinguished friend from Ohio should have been 7 years discovering this horrible bugaboo under the bed. This language has been in agricultural appropriation bills for 7 years. It has been renewed. It has been before the Senate time and time again. It is not merely getting read now to jump forth, seize the Senate, and force the Brannan plan through. It has been in the bill for all these many years. I do not believe there is any reason for delaying action on the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Possibly it is the language under which the Brannan plan has been printed and issued in booklet form by the Secretary of Agriculture. If so, then I want it to come out of the bill. That may not be true. I can only say to the Senator that it is now 10 minutes of 7. I should like, if he will grant me the privilege, to have the opportunity of looking into it somewhat further. It may be that I shall find that I am wrong. If so, I will yield fully to the Senator's views, the first thing in the morning.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should be willing to agree to any language which would protect us from an avalanche of propaganda for the Brannan plan. I should be perfectly willing to include a provision that the programs must be authorized by Congress. I think that that is the only logical construction that could be placed on the language. But if the Senator from Ohio wishes to study the matter through, tonight, and peruse it, I shall not object to letting it go over until tomorrow.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope his good, sound judgment will bring him to the conclusion that he should vote for the amendment, and that he was in error in thinking the amendment was not germane.

Mr. TAFT. That was based on the fact that I had not thoroughly examined it. But it seemed to me that in the way the authorization was framed, it permitted the use of money for particular agricultural programs not primarily informational, but to be used as informational programs. The Senator assures me that that is not so; so possibly my thought as to its germaneness was wrong. But it seems to me that if the amendment does what has been indicated, then I shall not think it germane to a general appropriation of money for programs of information.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in view of the fact that this amendment is going over until tomorrow, I think I should read this further paragraph from the testimony before the committee:

The authority to transfer, contained in this language, was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1943, and while essentially the same result can be accomplished under the reimbursement authority of section 601 of the Economy Act, the economy measure permits the transfer of funds in the interest of simplified accounting.

Really, there is authority under other laws for the transfer of these funds. This provision makes it simply a matter of bookkeeping. But I am perfectly willing to let the vote go over until tomorrow morning. I should like to have action on the other amendments completed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will go over until tomorrow.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library," on page 222, after line 19, to strike out:

Not to exceed $12,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available for travel expenses. Amounts available from appropriations contained in this title are hereby reduced by the total sum of $645,496, such amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this chapter.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Corporations," on page 223, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$16,000,000" and insert "$16,350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 224, line 3, after the word "discharge", to strike out "$170,515,131" and insert "$66,698,457."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that amendment? It seems to me to revert to the old method of keeping the Commodity Credit Corporation funds intact by canceling notes which the Corporation has given the Treasury. I recall that the General Accounting Office protested very vigorously against that kind of bookkeeping, because the losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation never appeared as a Government expenditure under such a method. While I realize that the Senate committee has cut the amount which the House had canceled from approximately $170,000,000, to approximately $66,000,000, and for that I am very grateful, I wonder if the Senator——

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator will rejoice and be exceedingly glad when he hears the explanation. The reason the sum was cut from $170,515,131 to $66,698,457 was because upon a reaudit it was found that the losses were that much less than the figure of $170,515,131. Therefore, the Government is really $103,816,674 better off than we thought it was as a result of the transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it the plan to wipe out losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation simply by canceling notes given to the Treasury?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the only way in which we have ever handled it.

Mr. AIKEN. I know. As I pointed out, the General Accounting Office vigorously protested such methods. I shall not oppose the amendment tonight. I think I shall concentrate on the other amendment which has been under discussion and which is much more vulnerable.

Mr. RUSSELL. It has been found that approximately $103,000,000 worth of notes will be paid to the Treasury which we did not think would be paid, and the Government is $103,000,000 better off than appeared by the figures submitted.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont is very happy to learn that. He is almost ready to think the Commodity Credit Corporation did not need the $2,000,000,000 which we appropriated a while ago.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not a fact that at the price at which cotton was selling it looked as if there might be losses on the 1948 crop, but with the increase in the price of cotton all the losses were wiped out by the realization that the Commodity Credit Corporation could sell its stocks at more than they cost, and if they closed the pool and took in some cotton they would actually sustain a profit instead of a loss? That applies to corn, wheat, and many other commodities. These stocks are not nearly so extensive as some people calculated. I think some of the money recently appropriated will not be used. I made a calculation and figured that probably the

Corporation will not need all of the $2,000,000,000. But the wise thing was to appropriate it, but the desire would be that it would never require that amount of money.

Mr. AIKEN. If we find the Commodity Credit Corporation does not require the $2,000,000,000, the impression made on the public with regard to the farm program would be much better if we rescinded that authorization.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Georgia that from the standpoint of the taxpayers it makes no difference whether we pay for this program through cancellation of notes or through appropriations, but I think the Senator will agree with me that this cancellation of notes in appropriation bills does have the effect of hiding from the American people the true cost of the program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I cannot see that it does. An appropriation would be more widely publicized than would the cancellation, but I do not think it hides the facts from anyone who wishes to get the facts.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree that it does not exactly hide them, but it does not give the publicity to the cost of the program that would be given through a direct appropriation by Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think the use of the word "hide" was fortunate. If the appropriation were made for that purpose it probably would be a little more evident to the reader of a newspaper, but any person who went into the subject would find that on the cancellation theory it would be more widely recognized.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The reason I raised the point is because in one of the recent reports of the Secretary of Agriculture he pointed out the amount of money which Congress had appropriated for the Corporation since its inception in 1933. While he emphasized the amount of money which the Corporation had paid back into the Treasury, he failed to mention the $1,500,000,000 of note cancellations, nor did he mention the $2,000,000,000 which had automatically accrued to this Corporation under section 32 during the past 15 years, both of which were taxpayers' money. The inclusion of these items would make quite a difference in the ultimate answer as to the results of the program.

Mr. RUSSELL. That would make a difference, of course.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The so-called surpluses about which the Secretary of Agriculture has been boasting have been false and misleading. The Commodity Credit Corporation was never established with the thought of making money. No one thought it would make money. But the taxpayers have a right to know what losses are involved and that information has not been given them. I think the Senate should abandon this note-cancellation procedure and make direct appropriations. In that way the cost of the program would be evident to everyone.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator to say "several billions of dollars"?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not think it is a false profit. When the ECA has to buy cotton and buys it from the Commodity Credit Corporation at the market price, it does not cost the Treasury of the United States a penny more than it would if it went on the open market and bought the cotton. That transaction resulted in a profit of more than $200,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not questioning the merits or demerits of the individual transaction. I directed a letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and asked him if he would review the operations of the Corporation for the past 13 years and give me the net result, from the standpoint of the taxpayer, of the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation since its inception. In his reply, which I have here, he said:

> In answer to your letter of February 1, 1949, the net loss sustained by the Commodity Credit Corporation from its organization on October 17, 1933, through December 31, 1948, was $2,145,930,367 plus the around $2,000,000,000 which it had received under section 32.

He went on to point out——

Mr. ANDERSON. A portion of that is for the subsidization of food, and has nothing to do with the farm program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not breaking it down, but I am saying that the Corporation has not shown a profit. On the contrary, its loss is nearly $4,000,000,000 total.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think it is as wrong as it can be to say that the Corporation has lost several billions of dollars, when we realize that the Congress of the United States voted that, instead of paying the full price of something, it could be taken, for convenience, from the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation——

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not questioning here the merits or the demerits of the program authorized by Congress, nor am I questioning the program. But I do question the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture in a bulletin, from which I quote, when he said:

> Incidentally, Commodity Credit Corporation shows a lifetime profit rather than a loss.

That statement is not true. There is no use of our trying to conceal the fact that these support programs do cost money, and I think the true facts should be made known to the American taxpayers.

I shall not oppose the amendment, because it is immaterial whether we cancel the notes or whether we authorize an appropriation, but I do think the true picture should be presented in the report by the Secretary of Agriculture, and I think legislation should be enacted to correct this unsound procedure.

Mr. ANDERSON. I subscribe to that statement fully. I think one of the tragedies of the whole system of reporting is that the Comptroller General can issue a report and say the loss has been $2,000,000,000 on this program. If that is saddled on the farmer, it is a serious thing. I agree with the Senator from Delaware that if we could segregate those things which were subsidy programs in furtherance of the decision of the Congress itself to handle it that way we would be better off.

A great deal of money was used in the campaign against the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. The Government could have done that by direct appropriation by Congress, or it could have done it by the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds. The amounts which were used from Commodity Credit Corporation funds should not be charged to the farm program.

I agree with the Senator that it would be desirable to have a complete and well-rounded picture of the Commodity Credit Corporation. I think it would show that the cost of the farm program has been extremely low. I think that a great many things which have been charged against the Commodity Credit Corporation make it look as though the farm program has been extremely costly. Whatever the figure is, we ought to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I merely say that the Commodity Credit Corporation as a corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture has cost the taxpayers around $4,000,000,000, according to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Perhaps that should not all be charged against the agricultural program. However, we do not have a breakdown of these items in view of the fact that we have never been able to get the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Without the books we do not know how we should assess these charges. The point I am raising is that the true cost of these programs would be clearer if Congress would get around to making a direct appropriation. The Secretary of Agriculture should come in and justify appropriations on the basis of the merits or demerits of the question involved. Then there would be no question in the mind of the committee, Congress, or the country as to what it is costing. Furthermore, I say that when the Secretary of Agriculture puts out a bulletin in which he says this Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, has shown a lifetime profit, rather than a loss, that statement is not true.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 224, line 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 229, after line 5, to insert a new section as follows:

> SEC. 411. Of the funds appropriated in this chapter for travel expenses, $791,888 shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury on or before August 1, 1950; but such amount shall be credited toward any other reduction in amounts available for such travel expenses resulting from decreases in appropriations made by this act below the budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have heretofore sent an amendment to the desk relating to the Meat Inspection Service. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment has not been offered. The Senator does not need to request unanimous consent to withdraw it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that motion so that I may ask a question of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. LUCAS. Very well.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not have an opportunity to read the Senator's amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I submitted an amendment which would have provided $2,500 for a part-time veterinarian to inspect meat at the Seattle stockyards. I have the assurance of those who are familiar with this program that out of the three-thousand-two-hundred-some-odd inspectors we ought to be entitled to at least one inspector at the union stockyards in Seattle.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am not sure that the Senator should withdraw his amendment. I am of the opinion that if his amendment is a good amendment it should be carried to conference. The Seattle Union Stockyards deal primarily, so far as the inspection of cattle is concerned, with cattle on the hoof. It is not a question of meat grading. The city of Seattle takes care of that by ordinance. It has to do with this cattle which come into the country from Canada. Shipments from Canada into the United States are not covered by the interstate commerce provisions. It is upon that basis that the Department of Agriculture has refused to place an inspector in the union stockyards at Seattle. I do not think it would be wholly out of order for the Senator from Washington to press his amendment and, if successful, to have the Senate conferees carry it to conference. If that is desirable to the Senator from Washington, I think the provision for $2,500 should be voted on by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is not in order at this time. The amendment was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not want to embarrass the subcommittee, because the chairman assured me that there would be sufficient meat inspectors to provide one for Seattle. I make the point that this involves an international program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that there will be a sufficient number of meat inspectors to take care of all demands from all over the country. Certainly if there is a slaughtering proposition involved, or if it involves a packing house, the Senator from Washington is entitled to an inspector. It would not make any difference whether the cow came from Canada or from the moon. The Government would be responsible, of course. If it is a question of inspecting cattle on the hoof, it is an entirely different proposition. Certainly we are inspecting cattle which comes into the country from Mexico, and certainly the rule which applies to the border of Mexico should apply to the border at Canada.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Would the Senator be willing to take the amendment to conference?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would have no objection to taking it to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington cannot offer his amendment now. It is not in order until all committee amendments have been disposed of.

UNJUSTIFIED INCREASES IN THE PRICE LEVEL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to take 3 or 4 minutes on an extraneous subject matter. I ask unanimous consent to have the remarks I shall now make printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of the debate today on the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a cartoon which appeared in this morning's Washington Post. The cartoon is by Herblock; and in a very real sense I think it constitutes the finest, most penetrating "speech" I have observed thus far on the entire economic problem which confronts the country. Even though the "speech" is in cartoon form, it says a great deal; it says something to which the American people and, particularly, the administration, should give heed.

I understand from newspaper reports that the President of the United States perhaps will make a statement later this week in regard to our economic problems. If the President does, I am sure the speech he makes will demonstrate very careful study and thought in regard to what in my opinion is a current economic crisis.

The cartoon to which I have referred shows Uncle Sam in the process of being fitted to a new pair of shoes. The salesman, however, has gotten his boxes mixed, obviously, because he is presenting to Uncle Sam one shoe which is marked "War footing"—and that is shown as a high shoe—and another shoe marked "Partial mobilization"—and that shoe is shown in the cartoon as an oxford, whereas the shoe that Uncle Sam is shown to have taken off is marked "Business as usual."

Mr. President, I wish to present very briefly to the Senate a price problem which is becoming a great emergency in the United States as the hours go by. Over the week end and during most of today I have been gathering information in regard to what is happening to the price structure in the United States. Certainly there is no scarcity of foodstuffs. For that matter, there is no scarcity of a large quantity of the items which the fear of a spreading war have caused to rise to a price level which can honestly be characterized as a profiteering price level.

I happen to be one who thinks it too bad that in a period of hysteria which is sweeping our country, caused by fears which apparently many consumers entertain as to the possible scarcity of goods, once again great economic forces are collecting blood money from the American people; yet that is what they are doing because of the great inflationary changes in the price level which are occurring in the United States.

For instance, Mr. President, let us consider meat. There is no scarcity of meat. There is ample meat in the storage houses of the United States today. Let the great meat packers justify if they can—but they cannot—the increases in meat prices which the meat packers are guilty of imposing upon the American people in the last few days. Mr. President, its is profiteering. It is the collection of blood money. It is a tariff imposed upon the American consumers because the fear of a spreading war is creeping into the minds of many American consumers.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was going to ask the Senator whether in his judgment there is any scarcity of eggs, either. Yet only recently the price of eggs has been raised 3 cents a dozen.

Mr. MORSE. There is no scarcity, so far as I can determine from such research as I have been able to conduct; and I intend to continue it on a personal basis until the Congress does what I think it should do.

So far as I can determine, there is no scarcity in the case of any of the foodstuffs which have been subjected to the unconscionable price increases which have occurred in the past few days.

Again, Mr. President, the explanation is simply that certain economic forces are taking advantage of the American consumers. In my judgment it is time we took action to stop the profiteering which already is characterizing the price structure.

I think the meat packers have something to answer for in connection with the increases in meat prices which are occurring in the United States. I hope the President will have something to say about that, if it is true—as I judge from the ticker—that he is going to make a statement on the over-all policy of the administration in regard to economic controls during this period of time.

Mr. President, in my judgment we have no right to sit here as a Congress and see the American consumers suffer the losses that this inflationary spiral, represented by the unconscionable increases in food prices during the last few days, is causing them at the present time. I think it is already a little late for the administration to be talking about imposing some reasonable checks which will have some power of restraint over the sources of supply of food. I think it is a little late for the administration to be taking such steps, but perhaps it is better to have it done late rather than not at all.

Mr. President, I do not like controls; but let us face the fact that we had better do some checking with respect to some of the basic commodities which determine the standard of living of our people. Let us realize that we must put in the stop now on the basic commodities—such as meat, for example. I think it is simply outrageous that the average housewife has been subjected to such price increases. For instance,

this morning I received from my own State a report in regard to meat prices in Oregon. If we go into the matter, I think we shall find that there is a uniform national pattern, a jiggling up of the price structure on some of the basic food commodities. I think we must face the fact that we should establish some checks on a few of the basic commodities in the field of food.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, in a moment. After I yield to the Senator from South Carolina, I wish to say something about some other commodities, commodities outside the field of food.

I simply wish to say that it is no answer to talk about voluntary controls in the case of the basic commodities, Mr. President. Voluntary controls constitute a nice theory; but where are the voluntary controls? The meat packers certainly have it within their power to put some voluntary controls into operation. However, they have not done so. Perhaps after they get the prices up to an even more unconscionable level than the present price level, the meat packers may wish to try to stop us from doing what we should do in the interest of the people; at that time the meat packers may try to prevent such action by suggesting some voluntary controls. However, by that time we shall have to deal with a roll-back on prices, rather than a stabilization of the prices then existing—prices which, for example, the meat packers already will have gotten up.

Now I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has said he does not like controls. Let me say that I do not like controls, either. Certainly I hope it will not be necessary to have a system of rationing.

I wish to say that I expect the Banking and Currency Committee to begin an investigation of price increases. As the Senator from Oregon knows, that committee is charged with the duty of making studies of all matters relating to prices. I have asked the committee to meet on Thursday, following the President's address on Wednesday to the Congress, and following his address on Wednesday night to the people. So our committee will be studying the price increases which have occurred in the last few days.

I hope it will not be necessary to have rationing. I have always been opposed to rationing.

However, I hope the American people will keep their heads clear and their feet on the ground, and will not be stampeded into hoarding sugar or other commodities—as has been reported recently in the newspapers—and I hope the producers of the various commodities will not attempt because of the tragedy occurring in Korea, to take advantage in the way the Senator from Oregon has discussed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have great confidence in the Senator from South Carolina and in the Banking and Currency Committee, and I am sure they will do what is desirable to be done on the basis of the facts presented to the committee. It is good news to hear that the Senator from South Carolina intends in his committee to proceed to investigate this matter, beginning next Thursday. However, I think it is time that a few of us on the floor of the Senate issued some warnings to the business forces in the United States which are taking advantage of the war situation by jacking up to unconscionable levels the prices of commodities which are not even scarce.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. MORSE. Certain business forces are attempting to take that step because they have control over the distribution of such commodities. For instance, this morning I talked to three butchers in Washington, D. C. They informed me that they cannot tell what their meat will cost them next week. One of them told me of the increases in the wholesale price of hams cited to him by his wholesaler since last week. Yet, as the Senator from South Carolina knows, there has been nothing to produce any scarcity in hams, nothing which would justify an increase in the price of hams in less than a week. There is only one word by which to describe that action, and it is a nasty word: It is the word "profiteering."

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. MORSE. It is profiteering at the expense of the fears of American mothers and fathers, and it is profiteering at the expense of the blood which is being shed by American boys in Korea.

Believe me, Mr. President, I am going to make my voice heard for a few minutes today on the floor of the Senate in opposition to that kind of unconscionable economic conduct on the part of any group within our citizenry—whether it be the meat packers or any others.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me point out that even the price of bread has been raised 1 cent.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. It is good news to me that the increase in prices is not charged to the price-support program. In fact, if we had had a price-support program in regard to meat, I think we would not be faced with the situation confronting us today as far as meat is concerned.

There is not a surplus of meat today. In fact, the reason we have a scarcity of meat now is that there has been no assurance to the producers that they would be protected against extreme losses. As a result, many livestock producers, and particularly feeders, have either cut down their operations or gone out of business, fearing there would be an extreme price collapse. So we now have many who are out of business who ought to be in business. I think this is a case where lack of a support-price program is more responsible for this price increase than if we have had one.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to say, to my good friend from North Dakota that there is no scarcity in meat, as between last week and this week, which would justify the tremendous increase in the price of meat. That is, the over-all supply of meat to which the Senator from North Dakota has directed attention in no way justifies the increase in the price of meat on the part of wholesalers as compared with the prices last week and the prices being quoted this week. That cannot be justified, and it can be explained only by the fact that those who have control over the channels of distribution of meat are taking a profiteering advantage of the Korean war. I do not like it. I am glad to hear the Senator from South Carolina point out that as chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, he does not like it, and that he proposes to find out the causes for it.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the question of unreasonable price rises is quite as objectionable to the producer, to the farmer, and to the feeder as it is to consumers. I think it is uncalled for and very objectionable from a long-range farmer viewpoint. Producers are always hurt by extreme price fluctuations.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from North Dakota is absolutely right. If a poll were taken of the cattlemen, sheepmen, hog raisers, and other producers of livestock, they would express the same sort of resentment which the Senators from North Dakota, South Carolina, and Oregon are expressing this afternoon on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself very strongly and sincerely with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Oregon. I can see no justification whatever for the increase which has taken place in the price of meat and of certain other commodities. There certainly has been no substantial increase in the number of men and women in Armed Forces, or in the number of men and women in the consuming public who are interested in the purchase of meat. To me is is a clear case of a desire to take advantage of a situation, which should be the last thing to commend itself to patriotic Americans at this time.

Last Saturday, in two radio programs over many of the stations in New York I gave warning of the situation to which the distinguished Senator from Oregon has so clearly and appropriately referred, and I intend to continue to raise my voice until some remedy is found.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. MORSE. I will yield in a moment. I appreciate the supporting remarks of the Senator from New York. They do not surprise me at all, because his record of placing the interests of the average families of America uppermost

speaks for itself, and what we are pleading for here this afternoon is deserved protection for the great consuming public of America.

I now yield to the senior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, to some extent I wish to agree with the remarks which have been made by the distinguished Senator from Oregon. But I am wondering whether he has taken into consideration the psychology which has a great influence on the market, especially regarding such commodities as meat, which are so essential to our livelihood. In my State there are, of course, a great many farmers who buy cattle, who raise hogs, sheep, and so forth, for the market, from which we get our daily supplies. When those animals are ready for market, they must go to market; they cannot be held because the price does not suit the man who has prepared them for market. He must take what the market offers. The market has been rather high, not only lately, but all along, going back to a period during the war. For a long time we have not seen a low-price meat year. The continual flow which takes care of the markets in New York City, Chicago, and other great centers must come from the feed lots of America. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether he can give the farmers or feeders of my State any assurance that if they should sell the supply which is prepared for the market today, they could replace their stock at a price which would enable them to operate at a profit, when they sell it.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that the economic principles for which the junior Senator from Oregon is pleading, if adopted, could not possibly hurt the cattle producers, because, when I am simply asking for a check on profiteering prices, I am certainly not hurting the cattle producers but really proposing an economic principle which must be put into operation if they are going to be able even to stay in business. If profiteering prices are allowed to continue to soar, I know of nothing that can give greater assurance to depleting the plains of America of cattle on foot.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. In a moment. I desire to make clear that the first principle I have laid down—and I have three I wish to lay down, Mr. President—the first principle I have laid down is that in the field of foodstuffs there is no scarcity which would justify the great increases in prices of the past few days. The reason of the increases, in my judgment, must be attributed to the selfishness and greed of those who are responsible for that type of profiteering.

Before I lay down the second proposition, I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, we have here what I believe to be a perfect example of not having the Brannan law in effect. If we had had it, prices would be down. If we had it, the farmer would get at least the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. It is all right to stand here and complain, as some Senators are doing today, but when the Department of Agriculture tried to solve the problem, all we heard was scorn and ridicule. Today, the country is simply reaping the whirlwind of that situation.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I desire to apologize to the Senator from Oregon by reason of the fact that I was called from the Senate Chamber and did not hear the beginning of his speech. But I am wondering whether the Senator is now limiting his discussion solely to profiteering and the advance in prices of foodstuffs?

Mr. MORSE. No. That was merely my first proposition.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Then I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon a question. I am sure he is aware of what has been taking place in the cotton market and the finished goods market, including sheets and pillow cases and children's clothing. Will the Senator have something to say about the advance of prices in that field?

Mr. MORSE. Very briefly; but I shall surely have something to say about it.

The second proposition I desire to lay down, Mr. President, is that free competition will not operate to solve this price problem in a period of such national emergency as is now upon us, when such large sums of money are going to be spent necessarily for the purpose of diverting from the normal economic stream a large portion of our economic goods for war uses. Let me put it in this way: The moment a national emergency, such as this arises, it is impossible to have the ordinary economic laws of competition, supply, and demand operate successfully, because the conduct of the Government itself in purchasing for war purposes vast stores of economic goods for the prosecution of war places certain business interests in a position where, if they are not subjected to reasonable checks, they can profiteer and the consumer has to pay the bill. That goes to the type of goods, particularly, to which the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] has referred, such as cotton goods, but more particularly housing goods, steel goods. Already we find, so I have been told by four contractors within the past few hours, that certain house fixtures and most steel products are already in the gray market, and many of them are in the black market. Already, in order to purchase some of these goods to complete housing projects, there must be a little bonus paid to get delivery, because the holders of those goods are already saying to contractors, "Well, we think all this is going to be needed by the Government, and we can make no promises on delivery." The conversation then indicates that if the contractor has a little "do-re-mi" to pay by way of a bonus—and it constitutes nothing more nor less than an economic bribe—he can get his steel products.

Again, Mr. President, let me say I am glad to know that the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency will go into this subject, because if it does it will find, I am satisfied, that what I have said is true, that in the clearly scare goods there is already a gray-market situation, and, in some places, a black-market situation.

The last premise I desire to lay down, Mr. President, is that the Congress itself has a great public duty to perform to proceed with speed in protecting our economic system from the type of damage that is being done by those who want to profiteer as the result of the Korean war situation. Their conduct is the best ammunition that could be supplied to the Communist forces the world around. I think one of the best evidences we could give as to the strength of self-government, as to the strength of our democratic processes, is for the Congress to proceed without delay to determine the minimum steps we need to take in order to check the rising spiral of inflation, and to eliminate the abuses of profiteering, as our answer to the Commuist forces in the world, to show that democracy can protect, as we all know it can if we do our job, the free-enterprise system from the type of unconscionable license to exploit that is being made use of by forces which at the present time are seeking to gain greedy, selfish advantage from the Korean war.

In closing, Mr. President, let me say that I realize that these remarks will be misinterpreted by some persons who will say "MORSE is for a return of all the wartime controls." That is not correct. I believe we should profit from the lessons of World War II in regard to controls. I believe we should recognize the fact that, while we do not need to go so far as we went in World War II, yet, if we are to check the profiteers, half a dozen or 8 or 10, at the least, of the basic products which are vital to maintaining a stabilized economy will have to be put under some reasonable Government regulation until this crisis is over. If we do not do that, Mr. President—and I am not one given to predictions—if we let this inflationary spiral climb higher, it will be a matter of only a few weeks at the most until the workers of the United States will demand a Nation-wide wage increase. A Nation-wide wage increase will cheapen further the American dollar and leave the workers not with more real money in their pockets, but with less real value. That is why I think we have a job to do on the home front to support the boys on the war front.

It was a great thing for General Cates to say, when bidding good-by to the shipload of marines which left San Francisco a few days ago, "You have a job to do"—I am not quoting his exact words, but his meaning—"and I am sending you over there to do that job as quickly as possible." We have a job here at home to do, Mr. President, to support those boys by seeing to it, in the first place, that they get the war matériel needed so that there may be saved lives which are being unnecessarily lost in Korea because of a lack of equipment. We have a job to do to keep our economy a sound free-enterprise economy. We shall have no sound free-enterprise

economy if we cheapen the dollar further by unnecessary inflation and if we permit greedy and selfish interests to profiteer out of the Korean war.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The whole Executive Calendar has been gone over heretofore.

Mr. LUCAS. With respect to the nomination of the United States marshal for the northern district of California, I inquire what Senator is objecting to that?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from California asked that that nomination go over until he returned from California, and the Senator well knows why he is absent.

NOMINATIONS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. LUCAS. Very well. With respect to the Export-Import Bank nominations. there are four members, and the members of the Board of Directors are now serving, I understand, without pay. When can we get to the consideration of those nominations?

Mr. WHERRY. I have been asking unanimous consent that those nominations go over for the convenience of the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. I have already talked with him, and have informed him that the nominations have been on the calendar since June 27 and that other Senators on this side of the aisle have come to me and said they would like to have the nominations considered and voted either up or down.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, from now on the junior Senator from Oregon will protect all his rights on the floor of the Senate, and he wants to make a statement in regard to the pending matter, so that there can be no misunderstanding as to his position.

Mr. LUCAS. Before the Senator starts, may I inquire as to how long he wishes to discuss the question?

Mr. MORSE. If I can have the Senator's attention 5 minutes——

Mr. LUCAS. I shall be glad to listen to the Senator longer than that.

Mr. MORSE. That is a great compliment.

Mr. LUCAS. I hope the Senator will limit himself to 5 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. I shall do my very best.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to state my position on the parliamentary situation, because when I get to the substance of the matter——

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may we have order? I am very much interested in these nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is attempting to get order. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. When I reach the discussion of the merits and demerits of the nominations, that will take quite a while, but for tonight I wish to say that these names have gone over, not for the accommodation of the junior Senator from Oregon, but for the accommodation of the committee. He thought that was the only fair thing to do for the committee, and he is very glad that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is on the floor, so that the record can be made perfectly straight in regard to this matter. I shall tell my side of the story, and then the Senator from South Carolina can correct me if he thinks correction is needed, or supplement my statement if he desires to give more information.

Mr. President, I did not know that these names were before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. I take full responsibility for that lack of knowledge, because I think it must be presumed, although we know it is a physical impossibility, that each Member of the Senate is always on notice as to any nominations before any committee of the Senate. I did not know that these nominations were before the Committee on Banking and Currency until the day the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] reported them to the Senate.

It so happened, as coincidences will, that it was not until the morning of the day when the Senator from South Carolina reported the nominations to the Senate as having the approval of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency that the Senator from Oregon received what he considers to be sufficient information about the Export-Import Bank to raise in his mind a serious question as to whether these nominations should be confirmed. Therefore the very day the Senator from South Carolina reported the nominations the Senator from Oregon went to the Senator from South Carolina, who was then getting ready to leave that evening, as I recall, for South Carolina, and told him that he would like to have a hearing before his committee on these nominations, and he would prefer to have it in executive session because he thought that until he had completed his investigation of what he considered to be some very questionable practices on the part of the Export-Import Bank discussion should be held in executive session.

The Senator from South Carolina was exceedingly kind and gracious to the Senator from Oregon, as he always is, and said, "Wayne, it is pretty much out of my hands. I am leaving for South Carolina tonight. If I had known about this, you may be certain you would have had a hearing before the committee. But when I get back from South Carolina I shall be glad to talk to you about it further in regard to any question you want to raise concerning these men, or the Export-Import Bank, but so far as their nominations being reported to the Senate is concerned, I do not see that there is anything improper about that at the present time."

I think the Senator will recall that my reply was to the effect that "I am not going to let these nominations go through the Senate without presenting what I believe to be the facts concerning them, and I would like to have the matter discussed in committee."

I then thought of the matter further, and prepared a resolution, which that day I submitted in the Senate in order to put the full committee on notice as to my intentions about this matter. That resolution I understand has been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It calls for an investigation on the part of the committee in regard to these nominations, and the practices and policies of the Export-Import Bank. I think the time to lock the stable door is before the horse gets out. I think the time for investigation is in advance of the confirmation of the nominations.

I have been exceedingly busy, the Senator from South Carolina has been busy, and the majority leader has been busy. I think I have been derelict in not immediately, on the return of the Senator from South Carolina, pressing him then for further inquiry into the matter. I did not until today. I went to the Senator from South Carolina today and told him that I would like to have these men brought before the Senate committee in executive session because I had some questions I wanted to ask them before I thought I would be in a position to vote for their confirmation.

There is one other fact, to make the record complete. While the Senator from South Carolina was away, the Senator from Illinois and I had a conversation in which I expressed my desire not to have these nominations come for consideration until the Senator from South Carolina could return and a hearing could be held. We had a little misunderstanding about it, which was completely the fault of the Senator from Oregon.

I received information on one occasion from clerks on this side of the Senate that the Senator from Illinois had brought the nominations up. I was advised by the Chair that I was mistaken about that, that they had come up in a routine manner. The Senator from Illinois will recall that at that time I told him I was in error, and apologized to him for it, but I still wanted a hearing on these nominations before they were presented to the Senate for confirmation.

Today the Senator from South Carolina told me—and I am sure he will not object to my recalling the conversation—that last Saturday the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Snyder, called him and urged upon him early action on these nominations, because these men had not been paid, as he said, for the past few weeks. I think that is right. I do not think they should be paid for any time at least until this matter is cleared up. I do not think they should be confirmed, on the basis of my present information.

This afternoon the minority leader, in a conversation with me, exactly as he has reported to the Senate, said that one of these nominations involved a man from Nebraska, and that he had accommodated me in regard to the matter, that henceforth however, on this matter, he would call for a quorum, that I

would have to be here to protect my own interests, because he thought he was in a position where he might find it necessary to make a motion to consider the nominations. I told him that was perfectly all right, though I had hoped to carry on the discussion first in executive session in the committee.

The Senator from South Carolina advises me today that he must press for action on the nominations, I assume by motion, because it will not be done by unanimous consent unless I am caught napping off the floor. If they are brought up on motion, of course I shall vote against the motion, but if the motion is agreed to, I shall proceed to discuss the nominations in some detail.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield, or I will yield the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely want the record to show that when these nominations were reported on June 27, the Senator from Oregon spoke about the matter, and did make a statement. Insofar as Secretary Snyder is concerned, he called me last week and asked me about the nominations. I told him the Committee on Banking and Currency had reported them, that their consideration was a question for the majority leader to take up.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that these nominations were sent here on June 16, and I gave notice that Mr. Gaston's name had been sent to the Senate. I wrote to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and he talked to me, and I wrote to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and I talked to him, and they spoke most highly of Mr. Gaston.

The next name was that of Mr. Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are present. They spoke highly of Mr. Arey, and they were satisfied with his nomination.

The next name was that of Mr. Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota. The senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] approved the nomination as being that of an excellent man.

The next name was that of Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut. I conferred with the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] and the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], and they spoke highly of Mr. Gauss.

From the 16th of June to the 27th not one letter, the clerk of the committee reported to me, was received against any of the nominees, nor was a hearing asked, or any protest made.

I am not here to defend these gentlemen, except as chairman of the committee to say that I took the nominations up with the Senators from the States from which they came, and there was not one unkind word said by the Senators from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. WHERRY] or the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. The junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] told me he expected to make a speech on the Gaston nomination, and the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] said he was impressed with Mr. Gaston. So I reported the nominations. I told the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] that we had received no protests against the nominations. I did go home for a few days.

I did not have any right to promise anything, but when I came back my attention was called to the fact that there was a great deal of business waiting in the Export-Import Bank which could not be attended to. My attention was called to the fact that the members had not been paid, but I do not think the question of pay makes much difference. I told Secretary Snyder that the nominations had been reported, and that there was no objection before the committee when we had them before us. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] said he would object, and he stated so on the Senate floor.

Mr. President, that is the status in which I find myself, I have been trying only to aid the business of the bank. It is up to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the majority leader, as to what he wants done. I have carried out my part. I would have held the hearings, but no one wanted to protest.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, 2 minutes will be sufficient for me to state my position. I thought I made it clear in the first place. It is merely the mechanics of this matter in which I am interested. I know that on more than one occasion I asked that the nominations go over, because I had been informed that the junior Senator from Oregon wanted them to go over until his resolution was acted on.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency I may say that if an investigation of the Export-Import Bank is desired, since everything else is being investigated, I am willing that the investigation be held. I think, however, that the holding up of consideration of these nominations is a serious matter for the reason that the bank cannot, while the nominations are held up, transact business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from Oregon would like to have the nominations sent back to the committee, and he can work out an arrangement in that respect with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, that is perfectly agreeable to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Nebraska knows that I cannot very well ask that the four nominations be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I am simply commenting on some observations which were made. I am not at all averse if the Senate wants to take any further action with respect to these men. I simply went to the distinguished Senator from Oregon and told him I could no longer ask unanimous consent that the nominations be passed over; that I felt the issue ought to be reached, and that if no other Senator would make the motion, I would do so myself.

I know Mr. Arey. He is a very fine gentleman. If it is believed that an investigation will reveal anything pertinent I would be the first Senator to agree to such an investigation. If there is anything wrong about any of his activities it is all right with me to have an investigation, if Senators want it. But the nominations of these four gentlemen are on the Executive Calendar. The nominations should either be returned to the committee or there ought to be some action taken on them on the floor of the Senate.

The nominations have been before us since June 27. The time has come when we should either confirm them or reject them. I only hope the junior Senator from Oregon and the majority leader can agree on a date on which the question can be raised and the matter can be ironed out on the floor of the Senate. I hope action can be taken at an early date. By that I do not mean today or tomorrow, but I hope the two Senators can get together and arrange for a date soon when some action can be taken by the Senate with respect to the nominations.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am interested in the nomination of Mr. Lynn U. Stambaugh, because he comes from North Dakota. I wish to say to my distinguished friend from Oregon that Mr. Stambaugh would, in my opinion, want an investigation with respect to any kind or character of charge that might be made against him. I think he would ask for an investigation if a charge were made against him. If there were the slightest doubt raised as to his capacity, his honesty or his integrity I do not think he would want to be confirmed. I have known Mr. Stambaugh for 30 years. I endorsed him. I endorse him now. I do not believe any evidence of any derogatory kind or character can be produced against Mr. Stambaugh. I will say in Mr. Stambaugh's behalf that I am sure he would want an investigation if any charges against him were presented. He is just that sort of a man.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that one of the nominees comes from Nebraska I wish to join with my colleague in the remarks he has made with respect to Hawthorne Arey. He has an excellent reputation in the State of Nebraska. I think he has a splendid record as a member of the Board of the Export-Import Bank. I hope that those who want to have something in the RECORD in connection with the confirmation of these gentlemen can make an arrangement so that it can be handled at an early date without any undue delay.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that biographical sketches of the four nominees may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The biographical sketches are as follows:

NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTORS OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Nominations of the four Directors of the Export-Import Bank were reported by Chairman MAYBANK, of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, on June 27, with the statement that a quorum of the committee

was not present at its meeting on that date, but that the members had been polled and a majority approved the nominations. The chairman further stated that both Senators from the respective States of the nominees approved the nominations (p. 9236, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 27, 1950).

Biographical sketches of the nominees are attached.

(Submitted June 16)

NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report favorably the nominations of four members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank. I may say, Mr. President, that we did not have a quorum present at the committee meeting this morning, but I have had the clerk of the committee poll the members of the committee and find that a majority of them have approved of the nominations of the four members of the Board of Directors.

I conferred with the Senators from the States from which each of the nominees comes. Mr. Arey's nomination was approved by the Senators from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER and Mr. WHERRY], Mr. Gaston's nomination was approved by the Senators from New York [Mr. IVES and Mr. LEHMAN], the nomination of Mr. Gauss was approved by the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON and Mr. BENTON], and the nomination of Mr. Stambaugh was approved by the Senators from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER and Mr. YOUNG].

The reason I am reporting the nominations today is that the terms of these gentlemen expire on the 30th day of June. If these nominations are not approved before that date, the bank will have no Directors. Furthermore, under the rules of the Senate the names of nominees must lie over until the following day. I merely wished to make that explanation at this time. I regret that the committee could not have a quorum present this morning. Some members had to attend a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations. As I said, the Senators representing the States from which these men come have approved the nominations, and I trust that when the nominations are reached on the calendar the Senate will confirm them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

The nominations ordered to be placed on the Executive Calendar are as follows: Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska; Herbert E. Gaston, of New York; Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut; and Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, to be members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for terms of 5 years each, expiring June 30, 1955.

HERBERT E. GASTON

Herbert E. Gaston, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, was born in Oregon. He was educated at the University of Washington and the University of Chicago. He has had extensive experience in newspaper work and served in an editorial capacity on various western and New York papers, including the Spokane Chronicle, Fargo Courier News, Minneapolis Star, and New York World. He became secretary of the New York State Conservation Department in March 1931 and was later deputy commissioner. In March 1933 he became Secretary of the Federal Farm Board and later was Deputy Governor of the United States Farm Credit Administration. He was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury from 1934 to 1939 and became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1939, to continue through the war years until his association with the Export-Import Bank. During his time in the Treasury, Mr. Gaston participated as an adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury in conferences involving international financial problems, as well as problems concerning the domestic economy. He was the Treasury representative on the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with American Republics and was a member and Secretary of the Board of War Communications. He was the United States representative at the first conference of Finance Ministers of the American Republics at Guatemala City in 1939. In November 1945 he was appointed by President Truman to the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank where he served as Vice Chairman. In November 1946 he attended discussions with the British in London as the Secretary of the Treasury's alternate on the President's Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems. On February 8, 1949, he was disignated by President Truman as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

HAWTHORNE AREY

Born in Omaha, Nebr., October 31, 1905; attended Grinnell College, 1924–26; University of Nebraska, 1926–27; L. L. B. cum laude, Creighton University, 1930. Married Ruth Gordon August 21, 1929; has one daughter and one son.

Mr. Arey was engaged in the general practice of law in Omaha from 1930 to November 1933. From 1933 to December 1934 he was on the legal staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. From December 1934 to July 1938, he was a member of the legal staff of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, regional office in Omaha and subsequently, the Washington office. He joined the staff of the Export-Import Bank of Washington in July 1938 as secretary and counsel. In 1943 he was promoted to the position of vice president and assistant general counsel in which capacity he served until 1945. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from 1943 to 1945 and vice president and general counsel from 1945 to November 1947. From November 1947 to April 1949 he served as executive vice president of the Export-Import Bank. He was nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate in April 1949 to be a member of the board of directors of the Bank to fill an unexpired term. He is vice chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Arey also served as technical adviser to United States delegation, United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, N. H., in 1944.

He is a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association and the University Club in Washington, D. C. He is a Presbyterian and presently lives at 112 Franklin Street, Kensington, Md.

LYNN U. STAMBAUGH

Lynn U. Stambaugh was born in Abilene, Kans., July 4, 1890; has lived in Fargo, N. Dak., since 1898; attended public schools, Fargo College, and the University of North Dakota; graduation from the University of North Dakota in 1913 with degree of bachelor of laws, and admitted to North Dakota Bar the same year. Served as deputy clerk of the district court in Fargo, N. Dak., 1913–15. Practiced law at Hazen, N. Dak., 1915–17. Served with the Field Artillery in World War I, 1917–19. Returned to Fargo in 1919. From 1919 to 1945 practiced law in Fargo, N. Dak., as a member of the firm of Cupler, Stambaugh & Tenneson, engaged in general civil practice. In 1941 and 1942 served as national commander of the American Legion. Mr. Stambaugh is a Republican, Episcopalian, and Mason. Fraternities: Order of the Coif, Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Phi. He is a member of the American Bar Association, North Dakota Bar Association, and the District of Columbia Bar Association. He was appointed by President Truman as a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington on December 15, 1945, and has served in that capacity continuously since that date.

CLARENCE E. GAUSS

Clarence E. Gauss, a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, was born January 12, 1887, in Washington, D. C. He was educated in public and private schools of Washington and by private tutors. On August 2, 1906, he entered the Department of State and served in that Department and in the Foreign Service of the United States until May 31, 1945. Over these years Mr. Gauss held various career, consular, and diplomatic posts, principally in China, serving in Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden, Tsinan, Amoy, Peking, Nanking, and Chungking as vice consul, consul, consul general, counselor of the Embassy, and chargé d'affaires. He served as consul general and counselor of the Embassy in Paris during 1935 and as the first American Minister to Australia in 1940. In February 1941 he was appointed Ambassador to China and served in that post until December 1944. During his period of service at consular posts in China he was elected by his colleagues to several international positions, including Chairman, Hai Ho Conservancy Commission, and member, Hai Ho Improvement Commission at Tientsin, and at Shanghai as a member, and later President, of the Court of Consuls (having jurisdiction in actions against the International Municipal Council). Mr. Gauss was appointed by President Truman as a Republican member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank on December 20, 1945.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, after we have debated the appropriation bill, I am going to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and at that time we are going to discuss these nominations to the Export-Import Bank with a view to having them confirmed or rejected. We shall try to stay in session long enough to give every Senator who is interested an opportunity to discuss the nominations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the majority leader and I should exchange views as to the procedure tomorrow afternoon, so that he will have advance notice of what I propose to do at that time. I shall move at that time that the nominations be recommitted to the committee for an investigation of the policies the nominees have initiated and carried out as members of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank. I may say to Members of the Senate who are very much interested in the investigation of the State Department, that there is a very direct relationship between the policies of the Export-Import Bank and certain policies of the State Department, which I do not think are in the public interest.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter I sent to the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank on June 8, a copy of his reply of June 14, another letter from him to me under date of June 28, and a copy of my reply on the same date, June 28.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I see those letters?

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad to hand them to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have examined the letters and I have no objection.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 8, 1950.

Hon. HERBERT E. GASTON,
Office of the Chairman,
Export-Import Bank of Washington,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GASTON: There is a great deal of interest among some of us in the Senate in regard to the recently announced loan to Argentina.

As far as I am concerned, before I pass final judgment on the policy involved in the loan, I wish to find out certain facts. Therefore, I shall appreciate it very much if you will have prepared and submitted to me a memorandum on that loan answering the following questions:

3. What were the terms and conditions of
2. For what purposes was the loan made?
3. What were the terms and conditions of the loan?
4. Who were the direct beneficiaries of the loan?
5. Who were the lawyers or representatives who represented the beneficiaries in any of the negotiations connected with the loan?

I shall appreciate the earliest possible reply to this request because I am very much interested in certain questions of public policy as they affect our country's international program, particularly in respect to the future of our four-point program.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senator.

JUNE 14, 1950.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My delay in answering your letter of June 8 was due to my absence from Washington for several days.

Following a settlement by Argentina of several controversial commercial policy matters involving United States firms, Argentina approached the Export-Import Bank with a request for financial aid. The Argentine request, at least informally, was for credit of upward of $300,000,000, which would be available for purchase of new machinery, equipment, and supplies for importation into Argentina. After extended and thorough analyses of the economic and financial situation of Argentina, the Board of Directors of the bank authorized a commitment to the following effect:

1. A credit of $125,000,000 would be established in favor of a consortium of Argentine commercial banks having adequate resources in the opinion of the Export-Import Bank. The credit would be unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Bank of Argentina.

2. The credit would be available solely to aid Argentina to liquidate its past-due dollar obligations on private and governmental account.

3. The principal of the credit would be repayable in 20 semiannual installments beginning in June 1954, and would bear interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum payable semiannually. The two principal conditions of the credit would be: (1) In the event the credit should be insufficient to pay in full all past-due dollar obligations on private and governmental account, the Argentine banks would furnish sufficient dollars to liquidate the obligations in excess of the amount of the credit, and (2) the Government of Argentina would agree with the bank to use its best efforts to work out within its financial possibilities a settlement of arrearages on financial account mutually satisfactory to Argentina and the creditors.

4. The direct beneficiaries of the loan would be those United States firms which have shipped goods to Argentina and have not been paid therefor and those commercial banks, principally United States banks, which have discounted commercial dollar drafts for their customers and have not been reimbursed therefor by the drawee banks in Argentina. We do not have at this time a list of the names of the firms and banks nor the respective amounts due such creditors. This information, of course, would be furnished us prior to the time we were to make disbursement of the credit. Indeed, we have in mind disbursement directly by this bank in dollars in New York to the various creditors upon application and certification to us by Argentina of the names and amounts due the various creditors.

5. The negotiations were carried on with this bank by Ramon A. Cereijo, Minister of Treasury of Argentina, and several technical advisers of the Government and the Central Bank of Argentina who accompanied Mr. Cereijo to this country. No United States nationals were involved in conducting the negotiations on behalf of Argentina.

The decision of the Board of Directors of the bank to extend a credit on the terms and conditions indicated above was conveyed by letter dated May 19, 1950, which I addressed to Mr. Cereijo. In that letter I stated to Mr. Cereijo that the Bank was prepared to receive a duly authorized representative or representatives of the commercial banks and of the Central Bank of Argentina to work out the provisions of the necessary agreement for the establishment of the credit, the form of the promissory notes which will be given to evidence the credit, and other details of the operation of the credit. We have not as yet been advised by Argentina as to when representatives of the Argentine banks will come to the United States to work out the details for the establishment of the credit.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Chairman.

JUNE 28, 1940.

Hon. HERBERT E. GASTON,
Chairman, Export-Import Bank
of Washington, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GASTON: Thank you very much for your letter of June 28. I think my letter of June 8 was perfectly clear and that your relpy to it was unsatisfactory. I shall be glad to discuss the matter further with you before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee when the hearing I have requested is held.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senator.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1950.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You addressed to me, on June 8, certain inquiries with respect to the recently announced loan to Argentina. On June 14, I replied answering your questions as I understood them.

I now learn, by reading the report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday of a speech by you on the Senate floor, that the question to which you desired answer from me is quite different from any you addressed to me in your letter of June 8. In your letter of June 8 you asked "Who were the lawyers or representatives who represented the beneficiaries in any of the negotiations connected with the loan?" My answer was "The negotiations were carried on with this bank by Ramon A. Cereijo, Minister of Treasury of Argentina, and several technical advisers of the Government and the Central Bank of Argentina who accompanied Mr. Cereijo to this country. No United States nationals were involved in conducting the negotiations on behalf of Argentina."

This I believe to be an explicit answer to your question listed as No. 5 in your letter of June 8.

The question which you propounded on the floor of the Senate yesterday as was follows: "If Mr. Gaston did not understand my meaning when he read my letter, let me tell him from this desk today what I meant when I asked him some of the questions contained in my letter to him. I want to learn from him, as Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, the extent to which some of the powerful United States corporations with certain economic interests in Latin America bring strong representations to bear upon the Export-Import Bank in connection with the determination of the loaning policy of that bank."

After rereading your letter of June 8 I think you will agree with me that no such question was either asked or intimated in your letter. The answer to it is, however, quite simple. I know of no representations by powerful United States corporations with economic interests in Latin America which have been brought to bear upon the Export-Import Bank in connection with the determination of the lending policy of this Bank. Certainly no such representations were brought to bear upon this bank in connection with the Argentine credit.

Our discussions were solely with representatives of the Argentine Government and I know of no attempt by any corporation or individual having interests in Latin America to exercise any influence whatever upon this Bank in connection with the credit.

I would not want this answer to be broadened to include attempts to influence legislation before the Congress since I know that representatives of some corporations having important interests in Latin America have been very actively in opposition to the proposal now pending before the Senate to empower the Export-Import Bank to guarantee productive investments in foreign countries against the risks of inconvertibility and expropriation without prompt compensation. Nor would I want to imply that United States manufacturing corporations desiring to sell their products in Latin-American countries have not been active in attempting to obtain loans for financing goods purchased from them. They have; but this is, of course, a mere matter of salesmanship. One of the major activities of the bank has been the making of exporter credits benefiting American manufacturers and exporters.

The Argentine credit, like other foreign credits, was of course discussed with various representatives of the State Department as well as with other agencies of this Government. The Secretary of State is a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the bank is required by law to submit all its proposals for lending to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems for advice and coordination. This organization consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

I regret that you did not ask me the question or questions you had in mind in your letter of June 8 so that I could have replied to them. If there are other questions with respect to the policies or activities of the bank to which you would like to have answers I should be glad to have you write to me freely or to talk to you about them at any time.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Chairman.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 18, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 17 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics for a term of 4 years, expiring August 20, 1954. (Reappointment.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. S. M. Yancey, Methodist minister, Fayetteville, Ark., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, father of us all, we stand today with bowed heads and heavy hearts, facing an upset world situation that can be settled only with Thy help and guidance. Thou hast been good to this country and its people; may we show our worthiness by helping others to see and know the Christ who has done so much for us.

We pray today for our President and our Congress, whose duty it is to govern this land. Give them, Father, the strength, wisdom, and moral courage that these trying times demand. Grant them the faith to safely lead this Nation and the world to an enduring peace, for the benefit of man and the glory of God.

These things we humbly ask in the name of Almighty God. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 13, 1950, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8568) entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 441. An act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements;

S. 2046. An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities of the National Bureau of Standards, and for other purposes;

S. 2201. An act amending section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Bureau of Standards, and for other purposes; and

S. 2507. An act to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipe line in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7477) entitled "An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 51–1.

SENDING OF TROOPS TO KOREA BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Why are we fighting in Korea? To test the United Nations, in my judgment, as to whether they are a unit in determining world brotherhood. If they are, then they should all join forces to defend brotherhood. Are they sincere? If so, at once send troops to Korea to defend the United Nations in proportion to their manpower. This means Great Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Norway, and all the other United Nations member countries.

I request the President of the United States give Congress a weekly accounting of the help we get from the United Nations, singly and jointly. If they do not send men immediately, I ask, Why should we send over to the Orient our men to be murdered for their protection? This is serious. It means all-out war. It means drafting; it means rationing; it means men, money and munitions. It means much for other countries, and ruination to us if we go it alone. David Lawrence says, "What we see today is a need for world-wide conscription."

Mr. President, this is not a one-man war. Why not take Congress into your confidence, before you do the wrong thing and before it is too late to save ourselves from our leaders in government? Mr. President, you say we are not at war. Well, it does not look that way to me.

The following little poem by Edgar Guest, We Haven't Learned, seems to me particularly appropriate at this time:

JUST FOLKS

(By Edgar A. Guest)

WE HAVEN'T LEARNED

With all the wisdom taught in schools
There shouldn't be so many fools,
So many, stupid, blundering men
Who want to go to war again.
By now 'tis strange we haven't learned
That peace from war is never earned;
That never long are cannons still
Since war breeds war and always will.
We must be fools to think that we
Must battle when we disagree
And give to fearful weapons new
The problems sense would better do.
Oh, sorry men so much to know
And yet to learn one truth so slow:
That reason, if we dared to try,
Would save the boys war calls to die!

GUNS OR BUTTER?

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture Department has 1 pound of butter in cold storage for every person in the United States. I wonder how many tanks that butter would buy? We have $90,000,000 worth of butter and no 60-ton tanks in or out of cold storage.

Maybe we had better stop living so high up on the hog while our good soldiers are dying down in the Korean mud.

It is time for business to forego big profits, labor to pledge a wage freeze in return, the farmer to accept sacrifices in his support program, and the taxpayer to support a pay-as-you-go war to avoid further inflation.

This is no mere police action. It is everybody's war. It is time to stop this milling around.

This great country can, through voluntary cooperation, strengthen our economy. It depends upon the vision and capacity of our national leaders.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5866) to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Pisgah-Nantahala-Cherokee" and insert "Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EKLUTNA PROJECT, ALASKA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 940) to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant, and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That in order to encourage and promote the economic development of the Territory of Alaska, to foster the establishment of essential industries in said Territory, and to further the self-sufficiency of national defense installations located therein, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Eklutna project in the vicinity of Anchorage, Alaska, consisting of a low dam at Lake Eklutna, a diversion tunnel and penstock a power plant with an installed capacity of 30,000 kilowatts, transmission lines to Anchorage and other load centers, and related works (except recreational facilities) substantially in accordance with the plans and recommendations in the report adopted by the Secretary of the Interior on January 18, 1949, on file with the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate at an estimated cost of $20,365,400. The capital investment properly allocable to each unit of said project, as determined by the Federal Power Commission, shall be amortized over a reasonable period of years, and interest shall be charged on the unamortized balance of the full capital investment in said project at a rate of 2½ percent per annum and shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. All minerals discovered in the course of constructing the Eklutna project are hereby reserved to the United States and may be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary, if he finds and so reports to the Congress in writing that the only economically practicable method of recovering the ore so reserved is to provide for the salvage of any minerals that may be contained in the excavated materials removed from the tunnel during the normal process of construction. The net proceeds from any such sale or other disposition shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The waters of Eklutna Lake and its tributaries which are required for the operation of the Eklutna project are hereby reserved for that purpose.

"SEC. 2. Electric power and energy generated at the Eklutna project, except that portion required in the operation of such project, shall be disposed of in such a manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles and the maintenance of adequate electric service, the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission. Such rate schedules shall be drawn having regard to the recovery (upon the basis of the application of such rate schedules to the capacity of the electric facilities of the project) of the cost of producing and transmitting the power and energy, including the amortization of the capital investment as provided in section 1 hereof. Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to all public bodies and cooperatives on the same terms, and to Federal agencies. It shall be a condition of every contract made under this act for the sale of power and energy that the purchaser, if it be a purchaser for resale, will deliver power and energy to Federal agencies or facilities thereof within its transmission area at a reasonable charge for the use of its transmission facilities. All receipts from the transmission and sale of electric power and energy generated at said project shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, save and except that the Treasury shall set up and maintain from the receipts for said project a continuing fund of $200,000 to the credit of the Secretary and subject to expenditure by him, to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and enter into such agreements as may be appropriate for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect, including the acquisition of rights and property, and the Secretary, when an appropriation shall have been made for the commencement of construction or for operation and maintenance of said project, may, in connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of such project, enter into contracts for miscellaneous services for materials and supplies, as well as for construction, which may cover such periods of time as the Secretary may consider necessary but in which the liability of the United States shall be contingent upon appropriations being made therefor.

"SEC. 4. Upon completion of amortization of the capital investment allocated to power, the Secretary is authorized and directed to report to the Congress upon the feasibility and desirability of transferring the Eklutna project to public ownership and control in Alaska.

"SEC. 5. Wherever in this act authority is vested in, or functions are to be performed by, the Secretary, such authority may be exercised, and functions performed, through such agencies of the Department of the Interior as he may designate.

"SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated the sum of $20,365,400 for the construction of the Eklutna project, and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of such project."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLOCATION OF STEEL BY VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

Mr. MACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD an explanation of a bill that I am introducing relating to the allocation of steel by voluntary agreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACY. As you all know, a thriving gray market in steel is with us again. In many areas, sheet steel is bringing two to three times the regular mill price. Steel scrap prices have skyrocketed and the so-called conversion deals which help inflate our economy are on the increase. It now appears that the present Korean situation will serve to worsen this condition.

I fear that all these factors will shortly be used as arguments for the imposition of governmental controls and regulations on business. This is something which I feel can and should be avoided, except when absolutely necessary in case a national emergency is such as to compel.

As you recall, there was a severe steel shortage following World War II and in some quarters consideration was given to the reimposition of wartime controls. As chairman of the Committee to Investigate Questionable Trade Practices, I found that a serious condition did exist, but I also reached the conclusion that this problem could be better handled by industry itself, with governmental cooperation rather than arbitrary regulation. This confidence does not appear to have been misplaced, for the record of the Office of Industry Cooperation under the guidance of Secretary Sawyer is a fine example of the way in which industry can solve its own problem of supply and distribution. I am, therefore, preparing a bill which will authorize the President or the Secretary of Commerce to again call upon industry for the formation of such a group so that voluntary allocation may obviate the necessity for mandatory controls.

BRITISH OIL SALES TO CHINA

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, under the heading "British oil sales to China boom," the New York Times of July 14 reports that the British Asiatic Petroleum Co., a member of the giant Shell family, is moving into the gap left in the supply of oil to Communist China.

What caused the gap? It was the wholly commendable action of the Sacony and Caltex companies, of United States origin, which have stopped supplying the petroleum market on the China mainland. The report says that the two companies which with the British Asiatic formed the "Big three" of the Far East oil business, shut down on supply to China at the request of the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, no amount of explaining can make the conduct of the British Asiatic add up to anything except a deliberate obstruction to our Korean campaign. The air is filled with speculation that Chinese Communists will soon be fighting as part of the North Korean Army and there have been reports that they already are. Now that the two American companies have stopped supplying the China mainland, the only visible source of supply, in any important quantity, is the British Asiatic.

The Shell interests have long enjoyed our hospitality. They were admitted on

equal terms with our own citizens to do business in the United States. The assets of the Shell companies in this country amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. I know many of their employees—fine, upstanding men whose anger at the action of the British Asiatic must be equal to my own.

Mr. Speaker, Government action here cannot reach the British Asiatic company but a protest should be made. Probably of greater importance is the fact that we have ways of making our individual protests.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDING NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DISABILITY BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6560) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I must object to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Three objections are necessary.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 602 (v) (1) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(v) (1) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed, upon application by the insured and proof of good health satisfactory to the Administrator and payment of such extra premium as the Administrator shall prescribe, to include in any national service life insurance policy on the life of the insured provisions whereby an insured who is shown to have become totally disabled for a period of six consecutive months or more commencing after the date of such application and before attaining the age of 60 and while the payment of any premium is not in default, shall be paid monthly disability benefits from the first day of the seventh consecutive month of and during the continuance of such total disability of not less than $5 nor more than $10 (in multiples of $1) for each $1,000 of such insurance in effect when such benefits become payable:".

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1950.

Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RANKIN: This is in reply to your letter dated January 7, 1950, requesting a report on H. R. 6560, Eighty-first Congress, a bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life-insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits.

The purpose of the bill is to amend section 602 (v) (1) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to increase the amount of total disability income benefits which may be underwritten from $5 to $10 per month (in multiples of $1) for each $1,000 of insurance.

Up to about 18 years ago commercial companies underwrote disability income benefits which generally provided for a monthly income of $10 for each $1,000 of the face amount of life insurance in force, limiting the coverage to age 55, 60, or 65. The experience under this type of coverage turned out to be quite unfavorable, and the companies either stopped underwriting such coverage entirely or restricted the coverage in various ways so as to eliminate as much as possible the elements responsible for this unfavorable experience. At the present time there are 37 companies which are writing disability income insurance in this country. Of the 37, there are 20 which limit the monthly income to $5 per $1,000, and 4 which issue policies providing for $10 per $1,000. The other 13 companies provide for modifications such as the choice in amount of monthly income as $5 or $10, or with benefits commencing at $10 upon disablement and reducing to $5 after a specified period or specified age, or with total termination of payments at maturity or at some specified age. Thus, the companies as a whole have taken a conservative rather than a liberal attitude with respect to the issuing of this type of coverage.

Unlike private insurance companies, there are no restrictions in the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, authorizing the Veterans' Administration to make a selection of applicants for the total disability income provision because of occupational hazards, moral or other elements which might unduly affect the disability experience. Also, a uniform premium is charged for the disability provision without any increase in premiums being made in individual cases. It is appreciated that some individuals would very much desire to carry a disability provision paying them $10 for each $1,000 of insurance as a benefit payment in the event of total disability. This is especially true of veterans engaged in a hazardous occupation. To double the amount of income available from this provision would increase its attractiveness to persons whose duties or occupations are of a hazardous nature. Such an increase in these cases may result in adverse selection against the national service life insurance fund.

The present disability income rate of $5 per $1,000 of insurance is in line with the limitation placed on disability income provision by private insurance companies and with the total disability provision available on United States Government life insurance. It should be remembered that the increased disability income provision, if authorized, will continue over a long period of time. In times of unemployment or depression, experience has shown that such provisions for income become particularly attractive and that some individuals are inclined to continue as long as possible a disability status providing benefits. The present limitations on the amount of income to be paid in the event of total disability appear to be reasonable.

Under the provisions of the bill, individuals suffering identical disabilities would receive varying amounts of income with the least favored economically receiving a smaller share due to their inability to carry the maximum amount of insurance and the maximum amount of total disability income protection. Thus, the bill would benefit most those individuals who are able to purchase the maximum amount of insurance and coverage under the total disability income provision.

Under the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, the Government pays all administrative costs and assumes the liability for payment of the total disability income benefit for all disabilities resulting from the extra hazard of military or naval service. The provisions of the bill would increase the liability to be borne by the appropriation of public funds. It is important to consider the probability that the proposed benefit may prove so attractive, especially in periods of economic stress, as to greatly increase the cost of such benefits to the national service life insurance fund which would adversely affect the interests of other policyholders. As indicated above, the experience of private insurers, who underwrote disability income provision of $10 per month for each $1,000 of insurance, forced them to reduce the benefit provision so as to lessen any economic inducement to continued idleness. The likelihood of similar unfavorable experience under our system seems unavoidable because of the rather generous payments already provided under the pension and compensation laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

From the Government's standpoint, the bill would also involve a cost because claims determined to be due to the extra hazard of military or naval service would be borne by the national service life insurance appropriation. Should the United States become involved in a future war, the cost of the increased total disability provision may be tremendous. The provisions of the bill might tend to increase administrative costs, but such increase cannot be estimated.

Because of the adverse effect which the provisions of the bill might have upon the national service life insurance fund, it is my belief that enactment of the bill would not serve the best interests of the policyholders for whom such fund is maintained.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

CARL R. GRAY, Jr.,
Administrator.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREMIUMS ON NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8236) to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That until and unless the Veterans' Administration has received from the insured a request in writing for payment in cash, any dividend accumulations and unpaid dividends shall be applied in payment of premiums becoming due on insurance subsequent to the date the dividend is payable after January 1, 1951."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8235) to amend further the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5863) for refund of customs duties to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding this bill is scheduled to be called up under suspension of the rules today. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

GRANTING OF LAND TO CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8678) granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have been informed by people in New Mexico, following the discussion we had at last week's session, that this land is not to be used for college dormitory buildings, and the chances are it will be sold at a profit by some speculators who may reap the benefits and for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I do not think the gentleman is fully informed about the matter. This land was purchased by the State of New Mexico in 1906. There were originally 640 acres purchased. Half of it has been lying idle and not used for any purpose whatever. The State paid for it, and has had its money invested in it for all these years. After 44 years they have decided that it ought to be sold and the money used, not for dormitories but to build an auditorium. I do not think the gentleman should object to the bill.

Mr. RICH. Here is what this letter says:

You are doing well to look into this deal. No auditorium is contemplated for the remaining 320 acres. In fact, the city has a dog pound there. The area is good speculative land.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Yes. It can be sold for the people to use; instead of a dog pound it should be put to beneficial use.

Mr. RICH. He says further:

But the area is good speculative land. Someone will get it for a "song" and make a good profit. By continuing to object you might not be saving the people anything but you will prevent a local deal which will probably "smell." Check on it closely.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The city of Albuquerque is not going to sell it for a "song." It will sell it for the best price it can get so that the funds may be used for an auditorium. I do not think the gentleman should object to it. The land is owned by the city and it cannot be used by the Federal Government. To object to it is to take a dog-in-the-manger attitude. The Federal Government cannot use it, and we ought not to keep the city from selling it and having it developed.

Mr. RICH. If this property was sold by the Government to the city for $1.50 an acre and now you are going to dispose of it and make a large profit out of it, why do you not give that money back to the United States Treasury, the people of the United States, and let everybody benefit accordingly? And then the city can do what they please with the land. That is what I want you to do with it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Would the gentleman say that we should figure the interest on the money that we have invested on that land ever since 1906?

Mr. RICH. It never cost you much of anything. You only paid a dollar and a half an acre for it. I am willing that you get interest on your money. However, you had the use of this land for these years.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is all it was worth at that time. It was more than it was worth. Does the gentleman mean if he buys a piece of property and, after 40 years if he can sell it for more, he should turn the difference back to the seller? His attitude is picayunish.

Mr. RICH. If you got something for nothing, to be used for public use, and you are not going to use it, then it is your duty to turn it back to the Treasury of the United States, the place you received it and where it belongs, if you have no use for it.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

PURCHASE OF BONDS TO COVER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8706) to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is also on the calendar to be called up under suspension of the rules. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8619) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, to provide for the appointment of dental specialists, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 8, 10 (a), and 12 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. (a) Within the restrictions herein imposed, the Chief Medical Director may rate any doctor appointed under subsection (a) of section 4 of this act as a medical or surgical specialist, and, upon the recommendation of the Assistant Chief Medical Director for the Dental Services, may rate any doctor of dental surgery or dental medicine, appointed under subsection (a) of section 4 of this act, as a dental specialist: *Provided*, That no person shall at any one time hold more than one such rating.

"(b) No person may be rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist unless he is certified as a specialist by an American specialty board, recognized by the Administrator where such boards exist; or if no such boards exist, he has been examined and found qualified by a board appointed by the Chief Medical Director from specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery holding ratings in the specialty to which the candidate aspires: *Provided*, That whenever there are insufficient specialists, rated in the proper specialty, who are readily available to constitute such a board, the Chief Medical Director may substitute consultants with comparable qualifications employed under section 14 of this act.

"(c) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provisions of this section shall retain such rating until it shall be withdrawn by the Chief Medical Director: *Provided*, That the Chief Medical Director shall not withdraw any such rating until it shall have been determined by a board of specialists that the person holding such rating is no longer qualified in his specialty.

"(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provision of this section, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 25 percent of such pay: *Provided*, That in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed $12,000 per annum."

SEC. 2. Section 10 (a) of said act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. (a) The Chief Medical Director, under such regulations as the Administrator shall prescribe, shall from time to time appoint boards to be known as disciplinary boards, each such board to consist of not less than three nor more than five employees, senior in grade, or the Department of Medicine and Surgery, to determine, upon notice

and fair hearing, charges of inaptitude, inefficiency, or misconduct of any person employed in a position provided in subsection (a) of section 4 of this act: *Provided*, That when such charges concern a dentist, the majority of employees on the disciplinary board shall be dentists."

SEC. 3. Section 12 of said act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The Administrator shall establish a special medical advisory group composed of members of the medical, dental, and allied scientific professions, nominated by the Chief Medical Director, whose duties shall be to advise the Administrator, through the Chief Medical Director, and the Chief Medical Director direct, relative to the care and treatment of disabled veterans, and other matters pertinent to the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The special advisory group shall conduct regular calendar quarterly meetings. The number, terms of service, compensation, and allowances to members of such advisory group shall be in accord with existing law and regulations."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECEIPT OF COMMISSIONS OR GIFTS FOR PROCURING LOANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4192) to amend title 18, United States Code, section 220, relating to receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION AND LEAVE BENEFITS FOR POST OFFICE CUSTODIAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8711) relating to the compensation and leave benefits of officers and employees in the custodial service of the Post Office Department transferred to the General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDING TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 603) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota and Mr. PATTEN objected.

DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND ENGINEERING INFORMATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 868) to provide for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to American business and industry, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CREATING A NATIONAL CEMETERY COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7059) to create a National Cemetery Commission for the consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PLUMLEY, Mr. MASON, and Mr. GAVIN objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

BOISE BARRACKS, BOISE, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7667) directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Services Administration shall transfer to the Department of the Interior, without reimbursement or exchange of funds, that portion of Boise Barracks at Boise, Idaho, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary of the cemetery access road, which point bears north four degrees thirty-two minutes east six hundred and twenty-seven feet from the intersection of the north line of Reserve Street and the west line of said cemetery access road; thence along the line of lands proposed to be conveyed to the city of Boise the following courses and distances: South eighty-seven degrees eight minutes west six hundred ninety-six and five-tenths feet; thence north twenty-one degrees two minutes west five hundred and thirty-two feet; thence south sixty-nine degrees four minutes west twenty-one and nine-tenths feet, to a corner of the land proposed to be conveyed to the Boise Independent School District; thence along said school district land north twenty-two degrees forty minutes west eighty-six and three-tenths feet, to a corner of the lands of the Veterans' Administration; thence along said Veterans' Administration land north eighty-four degrees fifty minutes east nine hundred ninety-three and six-tenths feet to the westerly line of the cemetery access road; thence south four degrees thirty-two minutes west, along the westerly line of the said cemetery access road, six hundred twenty-four and ninety-five one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning; containing eleven and fifty-three one-hundredths acres, more or less; together with the improvements and buildings thereon located, and such of the furnishings, equipment, and other personal property situated at Boise Barracks and under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration which has been declared as surplus, and which the Secretary of the Interior may designate as needed for the maintenance, operation, and protection of the area described and improvements thereon, and for purposes incidental to the use of such property by the Department of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTITIONERS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8201) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FOREST-FIRE CONTROL HEADQUARTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7257) to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire control operations of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont., and for other purposes.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, and/or condemnation such tract or tracts of land, at or near Missoula, Mont., as in his judgment may be suitable for the construction thereon of fire-control smoke jumper headquarters, air cargo supply base, a storage garage and other facilities, and said land upon acceptance of title to be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to lands acquired under the act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 515, 516).

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, by contract or otherwise, to cause to be planned, designed, and constructed on said land, such buildings as in his judgment may be suitable as fire-control smoke jumper headquarters, air cargo supply base, storage garage, and other facilities, and including the purchase and installation of necessary equipment, the making of sewer, water, gas, electrical and other connections, and the construction of such roadways, sidewalks, landscaping, and approaches as may be required.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,160,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, prior to July 1, 1951, enter into contracts for the acquisition of the land and for the construction of the buildings and other installations herein authorized, to an amount not in excess of $500,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out beginning with line 7 on page 1, down through line 3 on page 3, and insert the following:

"SEC. 2. Section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5967) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BURIAL BENEFITS FOR PHILIPPINE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8576) to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the information on this bill is that it will cost approximately $26,000,000, which is $25,000,000 more than we are supposed to allow to pass by unanimous consent. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I call his attention to the fact that the cost of the bill does not exceed $1,000,000 a year. The $26,000,000 is the average for the life of the bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It is still a total of $26,000,000. The gentleman could get it up under suspension. It should never have been placed on the Consent Calendar in the first place.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE HOLDING OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7260) to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division of Illinois.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of section 93 (b) (1) of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows: "Court for the northern division shall be held at Peoria and Rock Island."

SEC. 2. That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 142, title 28, United States Code, quarters and accommodations for holding court for the United States district court for the southern district, northern division of Illinois, may be furnished in Rock Island, Ill., in any proposed Federal building construction project.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FORT RUCKMAN MILITARY RESERVATION, NAHANT, MASS.

Mr. BONNER submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR METHOD OF ELECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That an amendment is hereby proposed to the Constitution of the United States which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States. Said amendment shall be as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of 4 years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as provided in this Constitution.

"The electoral college system of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is hereby abolished. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the people of the several States. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Congress shall determine the time of such election, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Until otherwise determined by the Congress, such election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the regular term of the President is to begin. Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress.

"Within 45 days after such election, or at such time as the Congress shall direct, the official custodian of the election returns of each State shall make distinct lists of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and the number of votes for each, and the total vote of the electors of the State for all persons for President, which lists he shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. On the 6th day of January following the election, unless the Congress by law appoints a different day not earlier than the 4th day of January and not later than the 10th day of January, the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatitves open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted. Each person for whom votes were cast for President in each State shall be credited with such proportion of the electoral votes thereof as he received of the total vote of the electors therein for President. In making the computations fractional numbers less than one one-thousandth shall be disregarded. The person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President shall be President if such number be at least 40 percent of the whole number of such electoral votes. If no person have at least 40 percent of the whole number of electoral votes, then from the persons having the two highest numbers of electoral votes for President the Senate and the House of Representatives sitting in joint session shall choose immediately by ballot the President. A majority of the votes of the combined authorized membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be necessary for a choice.

"The Vice President shall be likewise elected at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as the President, but no person constitutionally ineligible for the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

"The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate and the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate and the House of Representatives may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

"SEC. 2. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of section 1, article II, of the Constitution, the twelfth article of amendment to the Constitution, and section 4 of the twentieth article of amendment to the Constitution, are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 3. This article shall take effect on the 10th day of February following its ratification.

"SEC. 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 203]

Allen, Ill.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Murray, Tenn.
Allen, La.	Hare	Nelson
Andrews	Harris	Norton
Angell	Hébert	Pace
Barrett, Wyo.	Hedrick	Passman
Biemiller	Hill	Patman
Blackney	Hinshaw	Perkins
Boggs, La.	Hobbs	Pfeiffer, William L.
Breen	Hoffman, Ill.	Phillips, Tenn.
Brooks	Irving	Pickett
Bulwinkle	Jackson, Calif.	Powell
Carroll	Jennings	Quinn
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson	Regan
Cavalcante	Jonas	Rivers
Chatham	Kearns	Sabath
Christopher	Keefe	Sadowski
Chudoff	Kennedy	Sasscer
Cole, Kans.	Kilday	Scott, Hardie
Cole, N. Y.	Kirwan	Shelley
Combs	Lichtenwalter	Sims
Cooper	Lovre	Smathers
Cox	Lyle	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Tenn.	McCarthy	Smith, Va.
Dawson	McConnell	Spence
Dingell	McMillen, Ill.	Thompson
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Md.	Towe
Frazier	Mitchell	Welch
Gillette	Monroney	White, Idaho
Gilmer	Morrison	Willis
Gregory		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 329 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate be extended for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use, not to exceed 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we have under consideration Senate Joint Resolution No. 2. I regret exceedingly that the limited time will permit only a general outline of the resolution and a somewhat dogmatic statement of the propositions in support thereof, without adequate time for documentation or elucidation.

Senate Joint Resolution 2 passed the Senate on February 1 by a vote of 64 to 23. Briefly, it does this. It abolishes the electoral college; it abolishes electors; it provides for direct voting for President and Vice President. It retains the electoral vote in each State, but provides that the electoral vote of each State shall be divided in exact ratio with the popular vote.

In Senate Joint Resolution 2 is the Lucas amendment. Under the Lucas amendment, unless one of the candidates gets as much as 40 percent of the total electoral vote, the election is thrown into the Congress, where the Senate and the House, sitting jointly, select a President from the two high candidates. I wish I had time to explain the many advantages of this method of congressional action over the old method.

Some evils of the present system are—

First. Existing provisions as to the choosing of electors, the manner in which their votes are cast and counted, and the deciding of elections in the Congress is an open invitation to fraud and chicanery and unless changed will some day result in disaster.

Second. The electoral college confines and largely restricts national campaigns to a half dozen pivotal States. The national campaign committees and the political strategists of both parties sit down with a map of the Nation and decide where to do their work and where to spend their money.

Third. The electoral college greatly restricts the field of presidential possibilities.

Fourth. The electoral college permits and invites irresponsible control and domination by small organized minority groups within the large pivotal States. It aggravates and accentuates the building up and solidification within these States of religious, economic, and racial blocs.

Fifth. The electoral college deprives great masses of our citizens of the educational benefits of national campaigns and lessens their concern in national affairs.

Sixth. The electoral college places unconscionable burdens and temptations upon a President elected by it.

Some benefits of the proposed reform are—

First. We will have absolutely democratic elections; everybody's vote counts for the person for whom cast.

Second. There will be little opportunity for fraud or pressure-group action.

Third. There will be no tie votes; the high man wins.

Fourth. Sectionalism will be largely abated.

The Government of the United States is by all odds the biggest and most important business in the world. When a young Nation, we could muddle through more easily and make mistakes with less injury than we can today. We have now come of age. Our domestic and foreign responsibilities are staggering. Unless we make democracy work at home, we have little chance of teaching it abroad. There is an old facetious and vulgar saying that, "God looks after sailors, drunks, and the United States of America." God has been good to us, indeed, but He may not always smile upon us. In the matter of reform, we are often like the Irishman who refused to repair his roof when the sun was shining. There is at least one major repair job that should be made before our structure of government is seriously impaired—before some storm blows our house down. This job is to abolish electors and the electoral college and to substitute an honest and democratic method of electing Presidents.

This subject is by no means new. In fact, it is as old as the Government itself. Many resolutions to this effect have been introduced in the Congress from time to time. In the Seventy-second and Seventy-third Congresses, House committees unanimously reported such resolutions, of which Congressman Lea, of California, was the author. In 1934, the Senate twice voted on a proposal by Senator Norris to do away with electors. The first vote was 42 yeas to 24 nays, and the next vote was 52 yeas to 29 nays. In both cases the necessary two-thirds vote was lacking. In the Eightieth Congress this resolution was reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House without a dissenting vote, and by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate with but one dissenting vote.

Under the existing system, as you know, no citizen has ever been permitted to vote directly for a President. In fact, under our present system the votes of millions of our citizens do not count in the final tally. We elect the most important officer of our Government through a hocus-pocus method called the electoral college. We vote for electors, who in turn through a dubious, confused, and technical procedure vote for one of the candidates for President. The candidate who receives the greatest number of popular votes in a particular State gets all of the electoral votes of that particular State, each State having a number of electoral votes equal to the number of its members in the Congress. If no candidate gets a majority of the electoral votes of the Nation the issue is then thrown into the Congress to be decided among the high three candidates.

Several resolutions now pending before our Judiciary Committee would do simply this: Abolish electors and the electoral college and provide that one vote directly for the candidate of his choice for President and Vice President. We retain the electoral vote, however. Under the proposed reform New York wouul still have 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania 35, Texas 23, and so forth. We would not tamper with or change the relative voting strength of the States, or the States' absolute control of the franchise and of elections. These matters would be left to local State sovereignty and responsibility. However, a candidate would get a proportion of the electoral vote of each State in the exact ratio with his popular vote. In other words, if the Republican candidate received 33⅓ percent of the popular vote in Texas, he would get 33⅓ percent of our 23 electoral votes. You would have a direct vote on the President in terms of electoral votes. The count becomes a matter of exact mathematics. The high man wins.

Let us examine a little history of the electoral-college system and see how badly it has worked. The men who wrote the Constitution, while being good and great men as a rule, and men of wisdom, were by no means commoners. There were no farmers or small artisans among them. They were the aristocracy of the day. They distrusted, and some even despised the popular will. How to select a President was perhaps the most confusing issue to be decided by them. A dozen different plans were proposed and several plans agreed upon at one time or another, then changed. In the Virginia plan, the Pinckney plan, and the New Jersey plan, provision was made for the election of a President by the national legislature. No one seriously suggested a direct vote for President. George Mason even said that such a thing would be "as unnatural as it would be to refer a trial of colors to a blind man." Some suggestions were made that the Chief Executive be elected by the governors of the States. Finally, it was Hamilton's compromise plan that was written into the finished document. Our eighteenth century elders envisioned electors as men of great wisdom and intelligence who would meet together and select the best fitted individuals in the country to be the President and the Vice President; the man receiving the greatest number of electoral votes was to be President, the one running second high to be Vice President. They did not anticipate the creation and growth of political parties nor did they foresee any of the procedures to which resort was subsequently made.

Almost immediately the idea backfired. In the Presidential contest in 1800, Jefferson, the man intended for President, and Burr, the man intended for Vice President, turned up with a tie vote in the electoral college. The matter was then thrown into the House of Representatives for a decision. Bickering and bitterness resulted, and had Burr exerted himself in the premises he doubtless would have been selected President. Almost immediately the Congress submitted to the States, and the States ratified, the twelfth amendment to the Constitution which provided that electors should vote for a President and a Vice President. This

cured one fatal defect in the original scheme but it left all of the others.

Three Presidents have been seated who had a lesser vote than did their leading opponents, that is, Adams in 1824, Hayes in 1876, and Harrison in 1888. In 1824, Andrew Jackson led his nearest opponent, John Quincy Adams, by a substantial popular vote and by a substantial electoral vote. However, lacking a majority over his three opponents, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. As a result of the manipulations of Mr. Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, the minority choice, was selected over Andrew Jackson for President. In 1876, Mr. Tilden had a plurality of over 250,000 and a natural majority of more than 78,000 over Mr. Hayes. Again the selection was left up to Congress and again through political manipulation, if not fraud, the popular will was defeated and the minority choice, Mr. Hayes, became President. In 1888, Grover Cleveland with a plurality of more than 100,000 votes and with an actual majority over Mr. Harrison was defeated. The entire career of Mr. Cleveland illustrates the foibles of the electoral college. In 1884, in the State of New York, Cleveland got 563,084 popular votes while Blaine got 562,001; with barely more than 1,000 popular votes Mr. Cleveland got all of the electoral votes of the State of New York. A change of 600 votes in New York would have elected Blaine President. In 1892 in the State of Ohio more than 1,000 voters cast their ballots for Mr. Cleveland's elector No. 1, while not voting for the remaining Cleveland electors as they intended. The result was the success of one Cleveland elector, the Republicans winning the rest. Had the 1,000 Democratic voters registered their choice correctly Mr. Cleveland instead of Mr. Harrison would have carried the State of Ohio. Every election illustrates the incongruity of the electoral college. In the 1944 campaign Governor Dewey received 2,663,484 votes in 10 States from which he received 62 electoral votes. In New York, however, he received 2,997,586 votes, considerably more than in the aforesaid 10 States combined, yet for these he received no electoral votes. In effect, nearly 3,000,000 New York Republicans had their votes counted for Mr. Roosevelt. Out of 47,000,000 popular votes, President Roosevelt received 3,000,000 more than did Governor Dewey, yet received 432 electoral votes to the Governor's 99. With 54 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Roosevelt received 81 percent of the electoral vote. In the last election Mr. Truman with 49.5 percent of the popular vote received 57 percent of the electoral vote.

Back in the first Lincoln campaign, Douglas, while receiving 74 percent of Lincoln's popular vote, received only 6⅔ percent of his electoral vote. Douglas also received three times as many votes as did Bell, yet got only one-third as many electoral votes. In the 1912 campaign, Woodrow Wilson received only 42 percent of the popular vote of the Nation, yet received 82 percent of the electoral vote. Mr. Wilson received one electoral vote for each 14,500 popular votes; while for each electoral vote received Mr. Taft got 435,000 popular votes—31 times as many popular votes per electoral vote as in the case of Mr. Wilson. In 1924, Mr. John W. Davis received 6,000,000 popular votes for which no electoral votes were received.

Now let us make some specific charges against our present system of electing Presidents, all of which would be removed under our proposed amendment.

First, existing provisions as to the choosing of electors, the manner in which their votes are cast and counted, and the deciding of elections in the Congress is an open invitation to fraud and chicanery and unless changed will some day result in disaster: While electors are morally bound to vote for certain nominees they are not legally so bound. In the very first contested election in the Nation's history, in 1796, electors who were supposed to vote for Thomas Jefferson voted instead for John Adams. As a result, Adams received 71 electoral votes to 68 for Jefferson. Jefferson might have been elected except for this abuse of discretion by said three electors. There are other instances where electors have not followed the instructions of their electorate. In the last Presidential campaign serious difficulties arose in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas over the selection and duties of electors. If and when a Presidential election is hotly contested and is close between leading candidates we are likely to have serious upheavals and defections within and between parties. Congress itself may even throw out legal votes or count illegal ones.

Some of the record on this point is of interest. In 1857, the Wisconsin electors were prevented by a violent snowstorm from meeting at the State capitol on the appointed day to cast their votes. Had these votes been decisive in the election the majority in Congress might have counted or have thrown them out as suited political expediency. In 1837, 6 persons who lacked the constitutional qualifications for electors had their votes counted on the grounds that they were de facto officials. In 1818, the votes of Indiana, in 1821, the votes of Missouri, in 1837, the votes of Wisconsin, were thrown out on technical grounds, involving the electoral college. In 1869, and again in 1881, Georgia's electors voted on the wrong day and their votes were not permitted to be counted. In 1873 only half of the electors of Texas ever reached the State capitol. In 1873 also, the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas was rejected by the Congress and the State disfranchised because the return certificate bore the seal of the secretary of state instead of the great seal—an article which the State did not possess at that time.

In recent campaigns we have witnessed near civil strife in several States over the manner in which electors were chosen. In some instances we have seen electors cast their votes contrary to the wishes of those selecting them. We have been lucky that no electors have died, or gone insane, or that an election was not changed by one or more electors switching their votes arbitrarily.

Thus from the bottom to the top this archaic vehicle is fraught with peril. Under the proposed method all these controversies would be avoided, because the States would have no electors to choose, and the Congress would have no election contests to decide.

Second. The electoral college confines and largely restricts national campaigns to a half dozen pivotal States: The national campaign committee and the political strategists of both parties sit down with a map of the Nation and decide where to do their work and where to spend their money. Their job is to elect Presidents. If modern scientific techniques of sampling public opinion are handled properly and with the history of past campaigns to go by, their problem is relatively simple. The seven largest States in the Union, with their electoral vote, are as follows: New York, 47; Pennsylvania, 35; Illinois, 28; Ohio, 25; California, 25; Texas, 23; and Michigan, 19. Texas, being in the solid South, counts for little. Neither party would spend any money or make any effort of consequence there, so Texas is checked off. The same is true of other States of the so-called solid South. These States are solid largely because of the electoral college. California sometimes becomes a battleground. However, by and large, it is safe to say that 75 percent of all the political efforts by both parties is concentrated in five big pivotal States, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. Any party carrying all of these States has a cinch to elect a President; any party carrying a majority of them has almost a cinch. We do not say that any election has been bought, but the present system has great possibilities along those lines.

Third. The electoral college greatly restricts the field of Presidential possibilities: Certainly so important an office should have the whole Nation as a field from which to select potential Presidents. The electoral college, however, narrows the field of Presidential hopefuls almost exclusively to the aforesaid pivotal States. Since the Civil War, no President has come from the South. With the exception of Herbert Hoover, none has ever come from the West. In the last 60 years, we have had three Presidents from Ohio and three from New York. In fact, to be a governor or an ex-governor of the great State of New York, gives one the inside track of the Presidential derby. Why? The answer is obvious. The change of a comparatively few votes in the State of New York will ordinarily give to a candidate 47 electoral votes and usually the election. Only twice in the last 75 years has anyone been elected President without carrying the great State of New York. No one can dispute these facts and no one can defend the result on democratic principles.

Fourth. The electoral college permits and invites irresponsible control and domination by small organized minority groups, within the large pivotal States. It aggravates and accentuates the building up and solidification within these States of religious, economic, and racial blocs: Small, definable, minority groups,

organized along religious or economic or racial lines, by voting together, can and do hold a balance of power within these pivotal States. As a result, the political strategists in both parties make special appeals to these various groups as such. These groups have become more and more politically conscious. They know their power. In many instances, they have no political alinements or philosophy as such, but are simply up for sale to the highest bidder. To encourage economic, racial, and religious group consciousness and group action, is a dangerously undemocratic practice, aside from its other evil consequences.

At the danger of stepping on some toes, let us get down to specific cases. Let us take a look at the political platforms of both major parties in the Presidential campaigns of 1944 and 1948 and see how they were built and designed to appeal to minority groups and blocs in the large pivotal States. First, both parties wrote the FEPC into their platforms. The platform makers of both parties will tell you frankly, off the record of course, that this was done as a bid for the Negro vote. There are enough Negroes in New York City, when voting en bloc, to determine often how the entire electoral vote of the State of New York is cast; enough in Philadelphia if cast in bloc to probably determine the result of an election in the State of Pennsylvania; enough in Detroit to perhaps decide the vote of the State of Michigan; enough in Chicago to carry the State of Illinois. Hence, a dangerous and radical proposal in which a majority of neither party believes was written into both platforms as political bait for a minority vote within the large pivotal States.

A second minority group that was wooed by the platform makers of both parties was the radical wing of organized labor. In the large pivotal States above mentioned, the votes controlled by the political action committee of the CIO was a tremendous, potential, political threat. The votes allegedly controlled by this organization in the large pivotal States, if cast in bloc, would be sufficient to swing the votes of such States and perhaps elect a President. Hence, both parties generally speaking wrote platitudinous provisions into their platforms concerning industrial-management relations. Both parties pussyfooted on the labor question because of organized labor's power through the electoral college.

Now, with all due deference to our many fine Jewish citizens, they constitute a third group, to whom a specific overt appeal was made in the platforms of both major parties. There are 2,500,000 Jews in the city of New York alone. When they vote even substantially en bloc, it means the balance of power in our largest State. The candidate for whom they vote carries New York State and probably the Presidency. What did the platform makers of 1944 do? Both of them wrote into their platforms specifically and without equivocation the so-called Palestine resolution, calling upon Great Britain to immediately open Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration. Regardless of the merits of the Zionists' cause in Palestine, this was political demagoguery and dangerous meddling with British foreign policy in the Holy Land. As a result of platform endorsements by both major parties, we passed a resolution though the Seventy-ninth Congress calling upon England to open up Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration. Within a few weeks after this resolution was passed, England asked us if we were ready and willing to back up our request with the Army and the Navy if she got into war. We stuck our noses into British foreign policy for purely political reasons and to the detriment of all of our citizens, Jewish and otherwise.

Then there are numerous other minorities pressure groups within these large pivotal States to whom continuous political overtures are made by the strategists of both parties. There are more than 1,000,000 Italians in New York City. There are 2,000,000 Irish, many of whom are still politically conscious where Ireland is concerned. There are 500,000 Poles and other large racial groups. Because of the electoral college, the American Labor Party and the Communist Party in the State of New York have power and trading position out of all proportion to their numbers, to say nothing of their merit. It is entirely possible that because of this political strait-jacket, the electoral college system, that said American Labor Party or the Communist Party will determine some day soon who will be the President of the United States. Of late, we have become rightly alarmed over the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. Strange to say, this party has its greatest following and influence in the aforesaid large pivotal States. This party and its fellow travelers are shrewd political manipulators. What grim irony it would be if they should swing the balance of power and be responsible for the election of a President of the United States. Again, mention might be made of the undue power and influence given to the big city political machines through the electoral college. Through, and because of the electoral college, a few big cities have elected and will probably continue to elect Presidents of the United States. It is largely within these big cities that the racial, religious, and economic blocs are found and in which they operate.

Now, please understand, I have no objection to the Negro in Harlem voting and to his vote being counted, but I do resent the fact that both parties will spend a hundred times as much money to get his vote, and that his vote is worth a hundred times as much in the scale of national politics as is the vote of a white man in Texas. I have no objection to a million folks who cannot speak English, voting, or to their votes being counted, but I do resent the fact that because they happen to live in Chicago, or Detroit, or New York, that their vote is worth a hundred times as much as mine because I happen to live in Texas. Is it fair, is it honest, is it democratic, is it to the best interest of anyone in fact, to place such a premium on a few thousand labor votes, or Italian votes, or Irish votes, or Negro votes, or Jewish votes, or Polish votes, or Communist votes, or big-city-machine votes, simply because they happen to be located in two or three large, industrial pivotal States? Can anything but evil come from placing such temptation and such power in the hands of political parties and political bosses? They, of course, will never resist the temptation of making undue appeals to these minority groups whose votes mean the balance of power and the election of Presidents. Thus, both said groups and said politicians are corrupted and the Nation suffers.

Fifth. The electoral college deprives great masses of our citizens of the educational benefits of national campaigns and lessens their concern in national affairs: Most of our citizens outside of the great pivotal States never see a Presidential candidate or a campaign speaker, and never hear a campaign speech except by radio. Neither the platforms nor the speeches are designed to appeal to them. Furthermore, millions in these areas refrain from voting in general elections, knowing that to do so is futile, since their votes will have no bearing on results.

Sixth. The electoral college places unconscionable burdens and temptations upon a President elected by it. A President starts out heavily obligated to the organized minority pressure groups in the great pivotal States and to the political machines, often the big-city machines, that were most responsible for his election. Again, there are those who, with great logic, contend that by keeping the political machines and the minority pressure groups of the large pivotal States in line, a President can easily reelect himself if not actually perpetuate himself in office. Further, the political satellites and those who benefit from his tenure of office are constantly urging him to do this very thing. Certainly, a President is constantly under great temptation to devote undue attention to, and to confer undue favors upon, these strategic political areas at the expense of and to the detriment of the rest of the country. I certainly would not accuse any President of playing cheap politics but no President should be subjected to the harassment of groups which under the electoral-college system hold such disproportionate political influence and power.

Now, let me discuss briefly some of the main arguments against our proposed amendment. While a vast majority of our political scientists, legal scholars, and serious students of government agree that our present system is dangerously defective, they do not agree upon proposed remedies. Some favor electing Presidents by a direct vote of the people. A direct-vote method raises all of the issues between the large States and the small States, and such an amendment could never be ratified. Again, it would destroy State sovereignty in the matter of national elections. It would aggravate rather than alleviate sectional differences. It would reduce all States to the lowest common denominator. For example, all States would have to lower their voting age to 18 to be on a parity with Georgia. Again, in a sectional controvery, New York might vote their

dogs, cats, and dead grandmothers, and Texas would retaliate by doing the same thing. Each State would be accusing the other of fraud in piling up big votes and each would probably be correct in such charges. Under our proposal, it is of no concern to Texas how many vote in New York and of no concern to New York how many vote in Texas. New York would still have 47 electoral votes, divided, however, in the exact ratio in which they were cast. Texas would still have 23 electoral votes, divided, however, in the exact ratio in which they were cast.

Another argument against doing away with the electoral college is that it would destroy the two-party system. Our reply is that it would have the reverse effect and that our major parties under the proposed amendment would succeed or fail on real merit and not upon their success in juggling or manipulating the archaic, undemocratic vehicle known as the electoral college system. Again, some submit statistics trying to show that the proposed amendment would favor one or the other of the major parties. We submit that no truthful statistics on such a score can possibly be offered. For example, under our proposed amendment, had it been in effect during the last campaign, Governor Dewey might possibly have been passed over by the Republican party for some other nominee. Furthermore, the Republican ticket doubtless would have polled at least a million more popular votes in the so-called solid South. Nothing could be more nonpartisan than the proposed amendment. It would be absolutely fair to all political parties. It would give our two great major parties new life and vigor. It would free them of the leeches and parasites that now cling to the backs of each. It would make them in truth and fact national parties, not sectional parties appealing to prejudice, passion, and bias. Each party would then write its platform and make its appeal on national rather than sectional bases.

To summarize and generalize the affirmative arguments for the proposed amendment: We are convinced that the safety and welfare of this Nation demand the abolition of the electoral college system of electing Presidents. This system now denies a majority of our people any effective voice in the election of Presidents. The proposed amendment would remove the overpowering incentive in the present system to coddle and corrupt organized minority groups in the pivotal States, since under the proposed amendment, there would be no pivotal States. The proposed change would remove the incentive to buy those who may be for sale to the highest bidder, because their votes would not mean a balance of power and the election of a President. Under the proposed change, there would be little or no compulsion or incentive for fraud and chicanery in national campaigns. Such campaigns would no longer be sectional. The general welfare would then become a party's paramount concern. Principles would then inevitably rise above politics, and statesmanship would then count for more than mere political expediency.

Let us act before it is too late.

In conclusion, and I have merely hit the high spots, the polls throughout this country show that more than two-thirds of the people want this reform; the people want the right to vote directly for President in order to have their political philosophies transferred into direct action. They are deprived of any such rights under existing procedures.

Let me suggest to my friends here that such doubts as they may have as to the merits of this resolution should be resolved in favor of the resolution. You do not amend the Constitution; the States do that if they wish. You merely give the States the right to debate and decide the issue. Three-fourths of the State legislatures must hereafter ratify and approve this proposal if it is submitted. We ought to submit it to them for their consideration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman yield himself a little more time to explain just exactly how this method would work if the resolution and the amendment proposed by the resolution should be adopted?

Mr. GOSSETT. I appreciate my friend's request, but all time has been allotted. Subsequent speakers will do that. I thank you very much.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, obviously 40 minutes is not enough to deal adequately with a constitutional amendment of as far-reaching importance as the one with which we are forced to deal in that short time today. The fault for that does not lie with those who oppose it.

Many of the arguments made in favor of this amendment I agree with. I agree with many of the objectives sought to be achieved. Those objectives which are desirable could very easily be accomplished.

We can abolish the electoral college, we can give individual citizens a constitutional right to vote in Presidential elections, we can abolish the unit vote in the House of Representatives when an election is thrown into the House, all without endangering our political system.

We cannot, however, make the major change which this amendment would make without disastrous results, in my opinion. That change is to divide the electoral votes of each State in proportion to the division of the popular vote for President in that State. In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, the effect of that change would be, first, to reduce the Republican Party to impotence; second, to change the Democratic Party entirely in character and to deliver it permanently into the control of the conservative southern wing of that party, with the resulting destruction of any chance for a program of civil rights on a Federal level, with impairment of the rights of minorities generally, and with a definite set-back to the legitimate interests of organized labor.

In addition to those effects, which would, in themselves, be very bad for our two-party system, the two-party system, in my judgment, would further be deeply harmed by removing two of the most important pillars which now support it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] will develop more fully the effect of this change on the Republican Party. Suffice it for me to say that it is quite clear in my mind, and competent statisticians and experts in this field have given it as their judgment, that if this change were adopted, under present voting practices and habits, the Republicans would have to get between 52 and 54 percent of the popular vote in order to elect a President, a handicap it would be practically impossible to overcome.

It is said, of course, that this would open up the South to the two-party system, that the Republicans would have a chance to get votes there which they now do not have a chance to get. I suggest to you that is just an idle dream. It would take more than a little personal campaigning by a Republican candidate for President in the South to change existing voting habits in that area.

And if the Republicans did begin to make headway in the South I confidently predict they would not do so for long. Do you recall what happened when the Populist movement raised its head in the South? Restrictive legislation was promptly enacted, restrictions of all sorts were placed around the franchise and the Populist movement was kept out of the South. Mr. Speaker, so it would be here. Additional restrictions would be put on the franchise and the Republicans would be kept out of the South.

There is no chance to get a substantial Republican vote in the South for many, many years to come. Where would southern Republican votes come from? We cannot get votes by appealing to the Negroes and other disfranchised groups. They are not and will not be allowed to vote.

And the Republicans, traditionally the party of civil liberties, cannot appeal to the conservatives in the South. If, God forbid, they should attempt it, they would lose the support of the minority groups in the great States of the North, and the people who have the vote in the South would not vote Republican in any event. Why should they change?

It is not just the Republicans who would be hurt. The Democratic Party itself would be badly hurt, and all liberal movements would be badly hurt if this change should be adopted. The forces which now control the Democratic Party in the South would then control the entire Democratic Party. The balance of power in this country would be swung from the northern pivotal States to the conservative South.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, if this provision had been in effect in the last election, the electoral margin given by the State of Georgia alone would have been larger than the combined electoral margin given by either party by the 11 most populous States in this country outside the Solid South. Can anyone doubt that with power like that the South would regain

control of the Democratic Party, dominate its conventions, dictate its platforms, choose its candidates.

Under these conditions, civil rights would have no chance whatever. That is not my view only. In the committee record, in my minority report, you will find evidence from the southern press substantiating my views. And Charles M. LaFollette, a former Member of this House, and a great liberal, has asserted that this was the most cleverly concealed weapon American reaction has yet used in its fight for control of American politics. If a single liberal voted for this change, he would commit one of the greatest errors in his experience and one which he would always regret.

The Republicans, the minority groups, and the liberals have been chided for being selfish about this thing. It has been said that their selfish interest ought to be yielded to the larger good. But where is the larger good? It does not exist.

Mr. Speaker, the considerations I have mentioned would in themselves work great, perhaps, irreparable, harm to our two-party system. There are other important respects in which the proposed change would harm that system. I have only time to mention two.

The first is this. At the present time, minority groups are politically important in pivotal States. Accordingly, both major parties must recognize and protect the legitimate interests of such groups. Since this is so, such groups have no need to form special interest blocks or parties for their own protection. Their radical elements are forced to moderate their more extreme demands and the inclusion of the members of such groups into the life of the Nation has been successfully accomplished.

Of course, undue consideration should not be given to such groups. But I submit that neither major party could indulge in that practice without losing the broad base of its support throughout the country as a whole.

The second point is this. Under our Constitution as it now stands, neither party can profit by getting more than 51 percent of the popular vote in any State. This requires both parties to appeal broadly to the people of many States and many interests. It is an important factor in making both parties representative of the country as a whole, as opposed to representing merely sectional, group, or limited class interests. The late Prof. Carl Becker, of Cornell, counts this as one of the important reasons for the continued existence of our two-party system in its present form. I agree that it is. It would be eliminated by the proposed proportional division of electoral votes.

Mr. Speaker, the procedure under which this measure is being considered simply does not permit the Members of this body to give it the consideration which its importance demands. That fact alone should impel the House to reject it. I am confident the House will follow that course; that it will not lightly recommend a constitutional change which would, in my judgment, cut deeply and dangerously into the fabric of our institutions.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today an important proposal to amend the Federal Constitution is before the House for consideration—consideration limited to 40 minutes.

It is indeed regrettable that ample time under a rule was not made available for discussion, pro and con, of a matter as important as is this. The passage today of this resolution will result in the submission to the several States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution that will abolish the present method of electing our President and Vice President through the medium of an electoral college and will substitute in lieu thereof, an orderly procedure whereby the electoral vote of each State will be retained and tabulated for all candidates in proportion to the number of popular votes they receive in the general election. It will replace an archaic, unjust, and inequitable method of choosing our President for one that will more accurately reflect the popular will. It will result in the selection of better candidates by both parties because the whole 48 States will be the field from which candidates will be chosen, rather than merely the populous States having the large electoral vote. It will have a tendency to make two-party States out of those that are now one-party States because adherents of other national parties in those States will have an incentive to vote, knowing that their votes will be credited to and increase the percentage of the total vote of the candidates of their respective parties. It will minimize fraud in Presidential elections, because the reward of fraud—the entire electoral vote of a State—will no longer be available. It will result in an intelligent discussion of campaign issues in all States of the Union because no State can then be ignored by any of the political parties on the ground that "its vote is in the bag." It is fair to the Republican, to the Democratic, and to the minority parties.

Now let me address my remarks particularly to those who sit on my left. I am informed that some Republicans insist that this amendment will injure our party's chances. The figures for every election since the Democratic Party gained control 18 years ago, prove otherwise.

In all five of those elections there were 531 electoral votes, of which the winning candidate was required to receive 266 to obtain a majority. In 1932 Herbert Hoover, who received 39.7 percent of the popular vote, won only 59 electoral votes. This amendment would have credited him with 189.6.

In 1936 Alf Landon, who received 36½ percent of the popular vote, was given only 8 electoral votes. He would have had 175.6, under this amendment.

In 1940 Wendell Willkie received 44.8 percent of the popular vote, but it netted him but 82 electoral votes. He should have had 214.6.

In 1944 Thomas E. Dewey, who polled 46 percent of the popular vote, received 99 electoral votes. He merited 223.5.

In 1948 Mr. Dewey polled 45 percent of the popular vote, received 189 electoral votes. He was entitled to 221.4.

If any Republican opponents of this resolution can defend these figures, and the system which makes them possible, as reflecting an honest expression of the views of individual voters, I would be delighted to hear him.

In fact, the Republican National Convention of 1948 adopted a plank in its platform which reads as follows:

> We favor a revision of the procedure for the election of the President and Vice President which will more exactly reflect the popular vote.

That is exactly what this resolution does. It is our platform pledge and as one Republican I shall adhere to it.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, I regret the necessity of arising at this time to differ with my very good friend, the able gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT]. He and I are wholly in accord on our objectives. In view of the circumstances, however, under which this resolution is coming before the House, I feel it incumbent upon me to rise to call the attention of the Members to the fact that this is not the only alternative before this House for the system which the gentleman from Texas so soundly criticizes.

Some time ago House Joint Resolution 414 was introduced by me as an alternative method for amending the Constitution with respect to the election of Presidents. House Joint Resolution 414 has the support of very respectable authority. It was supported by Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Story, and all of the founding fathers and the men that immediately followed them, and it is supported as late as today in the newspapers by such distinguished commentators as Messrs. Krock, Lippmann, and a host of university experts such as Professor Corwin, who edits our own constitutional volume which is gotten up by the Library of Congress. The resolution very simply would provide for the election of electors in precisely the same fashion as we now elect Members of Congress, to wit, one elector for each congressional district and two at large to represent the Senators.

Briefly, my resolution encompasses all of the objectives sought by the Lodge-Gossett resolution—every single one of them—without falling into the pitfalls that the Lodge-Gossett resolution would lead us into, to wit, unlimited growth of splinter parties and ultimately the election of minority Presidents.

If the Gossett resolution should fail, I shall press for action upon House Joint Resolution 414.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe any Member of the House can defend the present system. We are not choosing between the alternative offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] and the present system, but between the present system and this

constructive plan advanced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. It is not presented by the Committee on the Judiciary as a perfect plan. It will be a long time before we work out the kind of machinery for democratic government which can be regarded as perfect.

The present plan permits so many acts of irregularity, as has been pointed out, and there are so many weaknesses in it, including the experience of the last election which enabled one elector to cast his vote contrary to the results of the Presidential election in his State that we must make a change. But it is not the individual electors, nor the individual voters, who lack integrity, it is the system itself.

I am convinced, with the study that I have given to this plan, that it will be a tremendous improvement. I concede that I am influenced partly by my observations as a resident of the South and of the State of Arkansas in reaching this conclusion. I am sure I have never made a statement which was freer from partisan feeling than this. Mr. Harding received 60,000 votes in Arkansas out of 150,000 votes cast in 1920. Mr. Hoover received a little larger percentage than that in 1928.

I suppose it is fair to say that out of nine electoral votes the Republicans would likely receive three votes in my State. So it is not a partisan point of view. Neither should this ever be regarded as a fight between the large States and the small States, nor between the economic interests of the Nation. This is not designed to take from the large States any advantage held by them. Only five States have a larger population than that of Texas, Mr. GOSSETT'S home, and only eight States are larger than Massachusetts, Mr. LODGE'S home. The wide support for this amendment, including the endorsement by the Committee on Political Parties of the American Political Science Association—a group of disinterested and competent students of the current problems of government—is proof that the issues cannot be defined in terms of the large States against the small, the Democratic Party against the Republican, or of the North against the South.

If I might use the remaining moments I have to make a point on the positive side, I would say that over a period of years it will lessen the influence of bloc voting, that is often a menace to democracy. I have no complex against any of the new blocs. I have welcomed their participation sometimes even as a small minority. I have never knowingly said anything to prejudice their rights. But the time has come for us to regard the damage that grows out of the use of highly organized minority influences in pivotal States, and the damage done to our election machinery and to our system of government.

There is no threat to voting rights of organized blocs in this amendment.

We could remove the damage done the system, however, by refusing to give the entire vote of the State in which they acquire great power to the candidate they favor, but confer, rather, upon the favored candidate of the organized minority only that weight in the voting which their total vote represents. The bloc vote would still be a factor. Various groups—the farmers, the industrialists, the labor unions—all would still feel that their point of view would have political weight. The candidates for President and Vice President, and the parties sponsoring them, would still consider the points of view of these groups, but they would not be accorded greater weight in the voting than their proportionate share of the total vote justified. The more populous States would not lose their advantage; they would still be battlegrounds; they would retain their proportionate share of the electoral college total. But the minorities of the larger States would, under the Gossett plan, be given their recognition and would not be disfranchised, as under the present procedures.

If adopted, this amendment would exalt the individual voter, and exalt him wherever he lives, in relation to the national group of which he is a part; first in his party—giving him a greater influence in the Republican or Democratic Party, and then as a member of the national community.

I am afraid that my good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], is lacking full faith in popular government. If the conservative wing of the Democratic Party in the South would gain in party counsels, then perhaps the conservatives ought to have greater weight, if our idea is correct, that this is a Government by the consent of the governed. That this is desirable or not, from the standpoint of the soundness of conservative views, is not the question. Let the people make mistakes. We can survive errors in their choice; we cannot survive mishandling of the machinery by which the choice is recorded.

John Locke, thoughtful student of government, produced an epigram worthy of our contemplation, when he said, "There can be no government of and for the people unless there be government by the people."

Democratic institutions are on trial. The Republic, a federation of States, is being tested. Concessions are made in this amendment to the States—the two-vote allotment to each—but at the base of the plan is the idea that the majority must rule and that majorities are constituted of men and women, not artificial blocs.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I regret extremely that a matter of such importance as a constitutional amendment should come before the House under a request for suspension of the rules which allows for only 20 minutes of debate on either side. This amendment, which bears the distinguished name of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, as well as the name of the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] does not come before this House as a new matter. Four times in the last 15 years it has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee. It was approved unanimously by that committee in the Eightieth Congress when the Republicans had control of the House. However, for the first time it was voted upon the Senate this year and received a two-thirds vote of that body with 19 Republican Senators voting for it.

Today it is being objected to in this body for a number of reasons which are entirely divergent. Some Members are objecting to it because they believe that in practice it would work out in a manner harmful to the Republican Party. Others are opposed to it because they feel that it would work out in a manner to strengthen anti-civil-rights Democrats in the South. Still others object to it because they feel that some other method of reforming our electoral procedure would be better than the present method.

Undoubtedly all these arguments have a certain degree of validity. However, as against these arguments, there must be weighed the excellent report of the Judiciary Committee on this amendment, prepared by the distinguished gentleman and Republican from Pennsylvania, Judge GRAHAM. In addition, the amendment has the support of many careful students of our governmental processes, who are convinced that the reforms which this amendment would institute are essential if the will of the American people is to be more nearly reflected in our presidential elections.

I personally have heard lengthy testimony given before the Rules Committee on the subject, and am convinced that the very able arguments presented by Senator LODGE on behalf of this bill override the objections. Only through an amendment of this kind can the Republican Party hope to become a truly national party, rather than a sectional party. Only through this amendment can the overwhelming influence of a few votes in the big States of the Union—an influence leading to the successive nominations of residents of those big States—be offset so that all men properly qualified may have an equal opportunity to be considered for the Presidency regardless of their domicile within the United States.

I realize that there is little chance of securing a two-thirds vote in this body, but I am convinced that even though the amendment may fail at this time, it or one very like it will be adopted before many years, and that we will then have a much more equitable method of selecting a President than the antiquated and often distorted method now employed.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this is a dangerous bill, and the method of discussing it for only 40 minutes is ridiculous. When we debate a matter of the importance of such a measure, which will change a deep-seated principle of our constitutional Government, for only 40 minutes, it is simply ridiculous.

I want to answer in the brief time I have some of the arguments that have been made. The argument has been made that this is an advance forward in obtaining the effect of the popular vote. Let me say to you that it is such a negligible increase and it brings so many attendant evils with it that I think you should know it does not change the present disparity between the electoral and the popular vote.

One electoral vote in California represents 168,862 voters. In South Carolina it represents 17,821, or about a 10-to-1 difference. That is not changed by the Lodge-Gossett bill.

One electoral vote in California represents 395,000 people. In Nevada it represents 46,000 people, an 8-to-1 disparity. That is not changed.

So this is not a step forward in obtaining the effect of the popular vote, and let us not have anyone fool us on that.

Now, let us see what it does. Under the present electoral system the winning party has averaged, since 1932, 436 electoral votes. Under the Lodge-Gossett formula the same winning party would have averaged 306. That is from 436 down to 306. What does that mean from a practical, political standpoint? First, it means that any strong but minority bloc within either party could dictate at the party convention both the planks and the candidates. It could do this because its percentage strength would be stronger in the 306 average than in the 436 average. In other words, the minority block representing 40 or more votes, which would be the difference between 266 and 306, 266 being now the requisite majority number, could force convention concessions from the majority of the party on the threat of withdrawal of support.

Now, if the Lodge-Lucas amendment which is in the bill and which we will vote for if we vote for the bill, is accepted, it reduces the elective requirements from a majority of 50 percent or more of the electors to 40 percent. That is a 20-percent reduction in the total required. In other words, that allows a minority of the electors to elect the President. Why did they put that provision in the bill? They did it because they knew this bill would foment splinter parties. Why would it do that? Because any minority bloc within either of the major parties, if it were not appeased by a damaging concession, would step out and form its own party. What would happen? Let us take the recent election. With approximately the same number of votes cast in the South for the States' Rights Party, they would have had 38.5 electoral votes. With the same number cast in New York, Mr. Wallace's party would have had 4 electoral votes. Do you see the difference? Under the Lodge-Gossett formula, they would have had a total of a little over 40 electoral votes, which is almost 10 percent of the electoral votes.

With a little encouragement like this it would be very easy to get 10 percent of the electoral votes for a third, or for several parties, a third, a fourth, a fifth, a sixth party, and so forth. Therefore they put in the 40-percent requirement in the Lucas amendment to try to compensate for the formation of splinter parties.

The great question for us to decide is whether we want two major parties or do we want to foment small minority parties, splinter parties such as they have in France, and we know that the multiple-party situation in France has created an impotent government. France's Government can only work through party coalition agreements based on damaging compromise between the coalition parties.

I therefore, believing in a strong two-party system and fearing the effect of splinter parties upon responsible democratic procedures, urge that a "no" vote be cast against the Lodge-Gossett resolution.

REASONS WHY THE LODGE-GOSSETT PROPOSAL SHOULD BE DEFEATED

First. It is not necessary to argue that the present system of electing the President and Vice President is perfect. There are more democratic methods that can be devised. However, the Lodge-Gossett proposal is only seemingly a democratic reform. The cure it proposes is worse than the evil it seeks to remedy.

Second. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the present electoral college system, with all its defects, has evolved in a far different way from what the founding fathers intended. In the course of more than 150 years of political experience, we as a nation have made adjustments to this constitutional requirement which are more democratic and more in keeping with the spirit and temper of American political and social institutions.

Third. The Lodge-Gossett proposal has two classes of supporters: (a) those who have been misled by its stated altruistic aims or its apparent step toward a more democratic procedure; (b) those who hope to gain some political advantage for themselves or their political group.

Fourth. Among the latter are the southern conservatives who hope to gain control of the Democratic Party and various Republicans who hope to capture the Republican Party, in spite of overwhelming Republican sentiment for the Taft-type leadership.

Fifth. Conservative control of the Democratic Party means that that party would lose its hold on the people and lose elections. Minority groups that now work within the two-party system to accomplish their objectives, in the absence of a Democratic Party under liberal control, would seek alternatives to political impotence and frustration by forming their own political parties. Such parties would tend to follow along sectional, class, and race lines. Examples, Dixiecrat, Wallace Progressive, or a potential Labor Party movement.

Sixth. The major indictment, therefore, of the Lodge-Gossett proposal is that it would encourage a multiplicity of political parties and intensify sectional, economic, and class conflicts. It poses the real possibility of drastic changes in the American political system, and I am persuaded to believe that in the guise of a political reform the Lodge-Gossett proposal would sound the death-knell of the two-party system.

Seventh. Consider that under the Lodge-Gossett proposal the Dixiecrat and Wallace Parties, during the 1948 elections, would have gained almost 10 percent of the electoral votes. With the incentive that this measure would provide for the formation of splinter parties, a total of more than 20 percent of the electoral votes going to such parties would likely throw the election into the Congress.

Eighth. It is not far-fetched to say that under the Lodge-Gossett proposal, congressional election of Presidents would become the ordinary procedure, certainly a long step backward. Under the present electoral system, no election has been thrown into the House for more than 120 years.

Ninth. Incentive is given to the formation of splinter parties by the Lodge-Gossett proposal because it results in the serious upward distortion of the electoral influence of such parties. The Dixiecrat Party, for instance, would have gained 38.5 electoral votes under the Lodge-Gossett formula.

Tenth. A multiplicity of parties leads to coalition government with all the attendant evils and inherent instability of such governments, as exemplified by France.

Eleventh. The Lodge-Gossett proposal would bring the two major parties into closer electoral balance. Under majority rule there is no inherent virtue in a closely balanced election. Look at Britain, where uncertainty and paralysis are the results of a failure to have a decisive majority. The surplusage of electoral votes that goes to the winning party under the present American system helps to give punch and decisiveness to a party victory and compensate for the narrow margin of winning popular votes. Party responsibility is actually enhanced by the compensation of added electoral votes.

Twelfth. Our Federal Government has many constitutional departures from popular democracy in the strict sense. If the proponents of the Lodge-Gossett amendment are serious about achieving more democratic government, they should be willing to do many things that they are not doing. Many who favor this amendment do not favor poll-tax repeal; they do not favor ways and means of increasing the political participation of Negroes in the South; they are not interested in redressing the discrimination suffered by the large States in the ratio of electors to voters.

Thirteenth. Standing by itself, the Lodge-Gossett amendment not only fails to remedy the defects alleged, but it opens the door to undesirable political consequences which threaten to disrupt our two-party system of government and to introduce all the ills of multiple party division and irresponsible coalition government.

Lodge-Gossett argument: Lodge-Gossett formula is more representative of the popular vote.

Rebuttal: While theoretically this may be partially sustained, the improvement is negligible and does not attack the basic cause of present disparity between

the electoral method and a true popular-vote method. For example:

Present system:	*Voters*
1 electoral vote, California 1948---	160,862
1 electoral vote, South Carolina 1948	17,821
	People
1 electoral vote, California 1948--	395,040
1 electoral vote, Nevada 1948-----	46,667
Lodge-Gossett system----------The same	

Conclusion: Argument that Lodge-Gossett formula is a more accurate reflection of popular vote is fallacious, because the basic method of electoral representation remains unchanged.

INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF SECTIONAL OR CLASS GROUPS WITHIN MAJOR PARTIES AND AS SEPARATE SPLINTER PARTIES

Under the present electoral system the winning party has averaged since 1932, 436 electoral votes. Under the Lodge-Gossett formula the same winning party would have averaged 306.

As 266 is the required winning majority, we see that the margin of victory would have been reduced from 170 to 40 votes.

What does this mean from a practical political standpoint? First, it means that any strong but minority bloc within either party could dictate at the party conventions both planks and candidates. It could do this because its percentage strength would be stronger in a 306 average than in a 436 average. In other words, a minority bloc representing 40 or more votes could force convention concessions from a majority on the threat of withdrawal of support.

If the Lodge-Lucas amendment which is in the bill is accepted which reduces the elective requirement from 50 percent to 40 percent of the electoral votes, a minority bloc within a party becomes even more powerful.

Second, if minority blocs within a major party are not appeased, they will be likely to withdraw, form splinter parties, and wield their new-born effectiveness in the national elections. The Lodge-Lucas amendment reducing the elective requirement 20 percent is proof positive that splinter parties will flourish and election by 51 percent of the electoral votes will be unlikely if not impossible.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States is a venerable and honored instrument. Every man and woman who is a Member of Congress swears to uphold it. But it was not a perfect instrument when it was drafted, and with all due respect I suppose we can say today that it is not a perfect instrument. As evidence of the fact that it was not a perfect instrument there have been more than a score of amendments attached to the Constitution; and, as rather conclusive evidence that it is still not thought perfect by everyone, we are considering today a constitutional amendment.

One of the most controversial subjects in the Constitutional Convention was that of the method of selecting the President of the United States. It was hoped by the idealists who were members of the Convention that partisan politics could be eliminated from the selection of the Chief Executive, and great and elaborate precautions were set up in the Constitution to avoid partisanship in the election of the Chief Executive through the electoral college. That plan worked pretty well until about 1820 when the last of the members of the Constitutional Convention was elected President, James Monroe. Immediately after that the electoral college became the instrument of partisan politics, and it is so today.

Mr. Speaker, the most persuasive argument to me, in favor of the proposed amendment, is that it will eliminate, or will tend to eliminate from our Presidential campaigns the undue emphasis which is placed upon the great centers of population. Always the prize of the compaigns, always the prize is the great electoral vote in the heavily populated States like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California. Because there is such a great and glowing prize of a large number of electoral votes held before the campaign committees, most of the energy of the campaigns is concentrated in those great centers of population.

This amendment would tend, it seems to me, to transfer some of that campaigning energy from the States with the larger electoral votes to some of the States with fewer votes and lesser population.

Because of the fact that at the present so much energy is used in the larger States, because of the larger prizes of electoral votes, those States have become the battlegrounds for the Presidential campaigns. And it has followed that the various minority groups who may swing elections, have become the object of those campaigns thus distorting the real issues into those affecting those minorities only. Always the battleground and the battle issues are planned to capture the larger States and to please the minorities who hold the balance of voting power in those States.

There are scores of arguments both for and against this proposal. Obviously there is not time under a suspension of the rules to discuss, or even mention all of them. But electoral-college reform has been a subject of discussion and debate for many years; and the Members of this body and the public at large is well familiar with the arguments.

Let us remind ourselves that what we are voting on is to permit the people of the States through their various legislatures, to determine whether this change in the selection of the President is to be made. By our affirmative vote today we only give them that right. The ultimate determination is to be made by three-fourths of the States. We only give them today the right to make that decision.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States takes no cognizance of parties and it is because of this that the present method of electing the President is not altogether satisfactory. The Constitution provides that the President shall be chosen by electors who are chosen by the various States. It was the intention of the founding fathers that these electors should use their own discretion in picking a man. However, the electors are nominated on a straight party ticket and always vote for their party's candidate—Dixiecrat electors sometimes do not follow this custom. It happens, therefore, that the Presidential candidate in any State who gets more than one-half of the popular vote or a plurality of the popular vote gets all of the electoral votes. As a consequence, it is possible for a man to become President even though he has less than a majority of the popular votes and even though he has less popular votes than his unsuccessful competitors.

In order to make this proposition clear, let us assume there are three States each with 100,000 popular votes and each with 10 electoral votes. Let us further assume that there are just two candidates for the President, whom we will call candidates A and B. Candidate A wins the first State by 50,001 votes and wins 10 electoral votes. Candidate B loses the first State, receiving 49,999 popular votes, but no electoral votes. In the second State, candidate A wins in the same fashion and candidate B loses in the same fashion. In the third State, candidate B wins the entire State by a clean 100,000 popular votes and acquires 10 electoral votes. It is clear that candidate A wins the election with 100,002 popular votes and 20 electoral votes, and candidate B loses the election with 199,998 popular votes and only 10 electoral votes. In the history of the United States only two Presidents, Hayes and Harrison, have won elections with less popular votes than their defeated opponents. In all other elections the winning candidate has had a majority or a respectable plurality.

The Lodge proposal aims to do away with the possibility of the President being elected by the minority or a small plurality of the popular votes by allotting electoral votes in each State in proportion to the popular votes. Thus in the State of Pennsylvania, the Republicans in the last election would have received approximately 19 electoral votes, the Democrats approximately 16, and the Progressives approximately 1. As you know, what happened in the last election was that the Republicans got all of the electoral votes in Pennsylvania.

The Lodge proposal provides that in case no candidate gets at least 40 percent of the electoral votes, the election shall be determined by the House and Senate seated together and voting as individuals, not as States. This is certainly a more democratic method than the present arrangement which provides that if no candidate gets a majority of the electoral college, the House of Representatives shall decide the issue by a majority vote with each State delegation having one vote.

The Lodge proposal will effectively draw the political eye-teeth of all independent voters, including the Negro voter, as far as presidential elections are concerned. The political importance of independent voters exists in presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial elections. In these elections independent voters can swing the doubtful States into either one party column or the other. In New York in the last presidential election, the Progressive Party seceded from the Democratic Party and took enough votes to drop the State in the Republican ranks.

Since 1909, in ever-increasing numbers, the Negro has been migrating out of the South to the large industrial States of the North where he has gone largely into heavy industry. He has migrated to those States with a heavy industrial population and consequently large electoral votes. It also happens that most of these States are doubtful States and pivotal States in presidential elections. A shift of from 2 to 4 percent of the votes in any one of these States will carry it for the Democratic or Republican candidate. It is possible to win a presidential election by carrying these large doubtful States. It is for this reason that Mr. Truman has been willing to stand up to the Dixiecrats. If the Lodge proposal goes through, the Negro vote and the vote of other minority, national, and religious groups will no longer be important in the great pivotal States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, California, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Instead of being able to throw these great States to one column or the other, the Negro will be effective in only approximately 15 electoral votes—rough guess. Of course, the same is true of most independent voters and voters of religious and national groups who are for the most part liberal and espouse the Negro cause.

First, it would appear that the Lodge proposal has been brought forward because his following is convinced that the Republican Party is going to be a large minority party in the great pivotal industrial States. Mr. LODGE therefore hopes to pick up a proportionate share of the electoral votes in the big pivotal industrial States and to win by adding to these votes the electoral votes of the traditionally Republican States in the North and the West.

Secondly, the Democratic Party is expected to be plagued by a large number of splinter groups such as the Dixiecrat Party, the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and so forth. It is for this reason that this proposal requires only 40 percent of the electoral college for election. The Republican Party can get 40 percent of the popular vote.

Thirdly, the Gossett proposal undoubtedly seeks to destroy the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party has become a liberal party because of the influence of the big pivotal industrial States which have been falling into the Democratic column. As a result of this occurrence, Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 was able to get rid of the two-thirds rule for Presidential nomination in the Democratic Party, a purely southern requirement. Under the Gossett proposal the electoral vote of the great Northern States would be split but the solid South would continue to deliver a solid Democratic vote. It must follow that the southern Democrats would again reestablish their power over the Democratic Party, driving liberal and independent groups out of it. No more fortuitous happening could be envisaged by conservative Republicans.

The Gossett proposal will result in a reduction of political influence for the North as a whole. Political representatives have had to pay attention to the needs of Northern States and northern political, economic, religious, and national groups because of the decisive effect of these groups in causing the blocks of electoral votes in the large Northern States to fall to one party or the other. Under the Gossett proposal each party would get its proportionate share of northern votes; consequently, the competition for the Northern States as a whole will be reduced. But it should be remembered that the political influence of the South will still remain great since it will continue to vote solidly Democratic. The importance of the South will grow in the councils of the Democratic Party and in the Nation as a whole.

For a long time persons concerned with politics have realized the essential danger of minority election inherent in the electoral-college system, but they have thought that the present system of electing the President is the only possible political counterbalance to the solid South.

A great many persons have admitted that the Gossett amendment would have a bad effect on independent, liberal, and Negro groups in the North as a whole and on the Democratic Party. But these persons have felt that one cannot logically oppose more democracy in America. It is assumed that the Lodge proposal means more democracy.

First. The Senate of the United States represents each State equally. The people of New York, 13,000,000, have only 2 Senators. The people of Delaware, 230,000, have 2 Senators. Under the present system of electing the President, the influence of the people of New York and of its dependent groups is felt. Under the Gossett proposal the influence of the people of New York would be reduced and there would be no counterbalance to the equal representation of the small States in the Senate.

Secondly, we have a Federal system of government and the Gossett proposal fails to represent States in the election of the President. While the electoral votes are to be apportioned in accordance with the popular vote in each State, the real effect of the Lodge proposal, except for the loss of fractional popular votes in each State, is to cast the United States as one great electoral district.

Thirdly, the Gossett amendment provides that a man may be elected President with only 40 percent of the popular vote. We consistently do much better than this under our present system. It is hardly a democratic proposal.

Lastly, the only offset the Negro has had to disfranchisement in the South and the southern filibuster has been his political influence in the northern pivotal States. The Gossett proposal will rob him of this political influence without enfranchising him in the South and without proposing to stop the unconstitutional filibuster.

The Gossett proposal would have a bad effect in a cumulative fashion. First of all, it will kill directly the political influence of the Negro and minority-group votes in pivotal States. Secondly, it will reduce the importance of the Northern States as a whole and the great industrial States specifically. Undoubtedly, it is in the North where the Negro and minority groups find most interest in their problems. Thirdly, it will destroy the liberal Democratic Party, for it will once again establish the power of the solid South over the Democratic Party. In the last 20 years most of the advancement of the Negro and other minority groups has come as a result of the interest of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. Fourthly, many independent groups, liberal groups, and even labor groups will begin to take less interest in the problems of the Negro and other minorities. As far as national politics are concerned, political groups in America are formed by accretion. The Gossett proposal will have a disintegrative effect on the political groups with which the Negro and other minorities have been allied. Fifthly, the Gossett proposal will kill the influence of the great urban pivotal States. These States have had for the most part the most aggressive labor forces and have been the most powerful ones in presidential elections. They have been the doubtful States, where a swerve from 2 to 4 percent of the vote on the average has been enough to carry the State for one presidential candidate or another.

It is difficult to understand why the opposition to the Gossett amendment in the Senate came only from Mr. TAFT and his followers and from a few Democrats. There are several possible explanations. First, it is possible that White House political leadership missed the significance of the whole move. Secondly, it is possible that Mr. Truman has been seriously hurt by splinter groups—Wallaceites in the north and Dixiecrats in the South. There is no question that Mr. Truman is torn between Dixiecrats on one side and Negroes on the other. It might be that he is willing to get rid of these "splinters in his side" even at the cost of a less liberal Democratic Party. Lastly, there is evidently some feeling among labor groups that the Gossett proposal will allow labor for the first time to lump together all of its votes in the North in presidential elections. It is true that the Gossett proposal is beneficial to all large minorities, such as labor or the Republican Party. However, it seems to me that an immediate frontal political attack by labor will result in a general public reaction unfavorable to labor. Furthermore, I doubt if labor's influence under the Gossett system will be any greater than its influence under the present system. The indecisive na-

ture of our Federal, separation of powers, check, and balance system of Government would be increased by a multiparty system.

Should the Gossett amendment get past the House of Representatives, it has an excellent chance of being adopted by the States. The southern Democrats will vote for it as a block. Solid Republican or near solid Republican States will vote for it. Generally the rural States in America will vote for it since the effect of the proposal is to decrease the influence of the great urban States. It is also obvious that a great deal of conflict exists now between urban and rural population over the question of the cost of food and the farm price support program. The large urban States constitute only 12 of the Nation's 48 States. Of these, 3 are normally Republican. Constitutional ratification requires the adoption of three-fourths of the States. The House of Representatives alone represents population and largely urban population. It is the best place, then, to fight the Gossett amendment which must be adopted by the House by a two-thirds vote.

I am not impressed with the traditional arguments that the Dixiecrats are going to try to steal the presidency in 1952, by splitting up the electoral vote and throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

The Constitution requires that the President must be chosen by a clear majority of the electoral votes. If no candidates gets this majority, the matter is decided by the House of Representatives with each State delegation having one vote. If the Dixiecrats bolt the Democratic Party in 1952, they can perhaps prevent any candidate from getting a majority of the electoral vote. The election would then be thrown into the House of Representatives. Voting as States, the Southern States would undoubtedly have more influence than if they had to rely on their electoral votes but they cannot elect a President in the House of Representatives without the support of conservative Republicans. The Constitution requires a majority vote in the House of Representatives. If the conservative Republicans and the Dixiecrats should agree on a President, it would be the last election they would win for a long time. Exactly this kind of thing happened when the Clay and John Quincy Adams forces ganged up to take the election away from Jackson. The popular reaction was tremendous. The people took the attitude that the election had been stolen. At the next election Jackson was voted in overwhelmingly. The American people cannot be tricked except now and then.

It seems to me that at most the Dixiecrats can take only nine States in an election carried out in the House of Representatives. They will probably be able to take only three or four States. What they really would like to have is the Gossett proposal, as they have shown by their vote in the Senate. Their threat in a House election of the President, I think, is insignificant.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, the electoral college is outmoded. I would like to see the electoral college abolished and that we elect the President and Vice President of the United States by direct popular vote. Pending the time this is accomplished, I consider that to vote up this resolution is to take a step toward the abolition of the electoral college.

I support this resolution and regret that in all probability it will be overwhelmingly defeated today.

This resolution accomplishes the abolition of presidential electors and its enactment into law would permit the people of our country to vote directly for the election of a President. I favor this change in the method of counting votes. I consider that by voting up this resolution we take a step toward eliminating the always present possibility of Presidential elections being thrown into the House of Representatives.

One by one old ties have been severed—the stagecoach, tallow dips, flintlock muskets and mustache cups have gone. The electoral college should be the next to go. The makers of our Constitution did well under the circumstances to provide the electoral college, but we are now living in a different world. Were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to arise from their graves, they would not know this Nation, nor would they recognize the world we are living in, yet we are wearing the same torn and patched old political cloak of the electoral college.

Although this resolution will be defeateed today, a good has been accomplished in that more and more people are thinking of the outmoded electoral college and of the advisability of modernizing our national system of electing our President and Vice President by doing away with the electoral college and by electing the President and Vice President by direct popular vote.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will overwhelmingly support this resolution.

In this day and age, abolition of the electoral college ought not present a seriously controversial issue. The electoral college has long since become an anachronism for which reason and justification has disappeared.

The present system of electing the President of the United States was evolved as one of the many compromises of the Constitutional Convention. Our founding fathers of the eighteenth century envisioned presidential electors as men of unusual intelligent wisdom and judgment who would meet face to face and select the individuals best fitted to be President and Vice President; the man who received the most votes would be President; the second highest, Vice President. They obviously could not and did not foresee the vast physical growth of our Nation and did not anticipate the development of Nation-wide political parties.

It is not necessary to recite the cases of inadequacy of the existing electoral system. In three instances at least—1828, 1876, and 1888—Presidents were elected who had lesser popular vote than their leading opponents. In every election we witness the disenfranchisement of the minority voters in each of the 48 States. We see lack of interest in the majority of the States with the presidential campaigns centered in a few States of large population. We see open, and often compromising, invitations for support of small organized minority groups in pivotal States with aggravation of balance of power, political blocs.

Our Nation is deprived of outstanding candidates for President because they come from the Solid South, from rock-ribbed Republican States, or from States of small population that are "in the bag" for one party or another. Surely New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have no monopoly on presidential talent and yet both parties have favored candidates from those and other large States in order to assure the entire electoral vote of these large pivotal States. The major campaign efforts have been confined to a few such States. The majority of our voting population thus has no direct contact with presidential contests.

These weaknesses constitute a rather severe indictment of our present electoral system. The vast majority of students of political science are agreed on the need for change. There is, however, substantial difference of opinion as to what that change shall be.

There is a comparatively small but active group who advocate direct popular election of the President and Vice President, completely disregarding State lines for election purposes. There are many practical objections to this proposal. The resolution before us today is, in my opinion, a practical solution to the problem. It would make four important changes in the existing electoral system.

First. The electoral college and the selection of persons as electors would be abolished, but the assignment of electoral votes to the State on the present basis would be retained.

Second. The people would be given by constitutional right a direct vote for presidential and vice presidential candidates. The individual States, however, would retain their present right to fix the qualifications of voters.

Third. The electoral votes of each State would be credited to the respective candidates in proportion to their popular votes within the States.

Fourth. The President and Vice President would be chosen by a simple plurality of electoral votes in place of the present majority requirement and the present necessity for election by either branch of Congress in the absence of an electoral majority would be eliminated. In event of tie, the presidential or vice presidential candidate receiving the largest number of popular votes will be chosen.

It can be stated that the plan is also a compromise just as the establishment of the existing electoral college was accomplished through compromise. Such give-and-take measures do have their virtues as the formation and continuation of the American Republic will strongly testify. One significant virtue of compromise is that it does provide a vehicle for making substantial and practical progress.

In the discussion of the instant question this consideration is important. There is widespread recognition of the

practical difficulty of the adoption of a constitutional amendment to provide for the popular election of President and Vice President. It should be kept in mind that any constitutional amendment requires ratification by three-fourths of the States. It is not necessary here for us to discuss the merit or demerit of the present existence of two presidential electoral votes for each of the States to correspond to the two United States Senators from the State. Practically, it must be recognized that this provision does give a weighted advantage in electoral votes to the States of smaller population. It is a natural consequence of the compromise which provided for a bicameral national legislature, one body of which gives equal representation to all States regardless of population. It simply is unrealistic to expect the States of smaller population to vote, either through State legislatures or State conventions, to lessen their relative influence in the selection of the President. The Lodge-Gossett resolution gives the closest approximation to direct vote for President by dividing the electoral vote, as it now exists, on the basis of the popular vote within the States. It provides this advantage without reviving the historical contest between the States of larger or smaller populations.

There is a second important advantage of the proposed resolution. It preserves the right of the States to continue to fix the qualifications for their constituent voters as recognized in article I, section 2, of the Constitution. This is in keeping with the accepted concept of a Federal as contrasted to a National Government.

It is a safe assumption that each State will fix the qualifications of its voters for the best welfare of that State. Federal officials then now are, and would continue to be, elected by voters qualified under State law to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Direct popular vote is inconceivable unless there is to be uniform qualifications for voting throughout the Nation. Unless these qualifications were made uniform by Federal enactment, we could expect a contest among the State legislatures to lower voting qualifications. This would permit the inflation of the voting populace so as to outvote other States, where another party is presumably stronger, in national elections. Amplification of the unhealthy situation thus encouraged is unnecessary.

On the other hand, if there were to be Federal enactments to provide uniform qualifications there would exist the confusing situation of voters, on the same date and at the same polling place, being qualified to vote for some officials—State—but not others—Federal, or vice versa. Uniform Federal legislation would also involve policing of the polling places by the Federal Government.

There would be charges and countercharges of voting ineligible voters with an unhealthy increase in the moral risk of permitting fraudulent vote practices.

Under existing law and as proposed in the pending resolution, it is no concern of one State how many people are permitted to vote in another. The moral hazard of chicanery in national elections is thereby kept to a minimum.

The nationalization of our Government with centralization and concentration of power in Washington is one of the alarming trends of the last two decades. The Lodge-Gossett resolution would give the major advantages of popular election of President and Vice President but would protect the important Federal principle.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, it is extremely unfortunate that this measure comes before us under a procedure which does not permit any amendments and allows only 40 minutes for debate. A subject as important as the manner of electing the President and Vice President of our great country should not receive that kind of cursory treatment.

The present method of selecting the Chief Executive is certainly open to improvement. But the difficulty with this resolution is that it is put up to us on a take it or leave it basis without any opportunity to improve its provisions or debate them adequately. The only method of expressing opposition to this high-handed manner of handling important legislation is by voting against the measure.

In its present form, I entertain serious doubt that the passage of the resolution would strengthen the two-party system in this country as its proponents claim. Rather, in my judgment, it would weaken that system. The award of electoral votes to every candidate would tend to encourage the formation of splinter parties to represent every form of pressure group. Under our present system, all of these groups can and very properly do exert their influence in molding the policies of the two major political parties. The division, disunity, and weakness which result from the creation and encouragement of many different parties has had tragic repercussions in many foreign countries. Much of the strength and stability of our Nation and its rise to its present position of world eminence may be attributed to its firm adherence throughout the years to the two-party system. I am not convinced that this measure in its present form would be helpful in strengthening our two-party system or even continuing its effectiveness.

I also am seriously concerned over the fact that the effect of the adoption of the resolution would be to give to a few southern States a veto power over all Federal legislation out of all proportion to that which they can justly claim by virtue of population or any other factor. An incidental effect of such action would, of course, be to sound the death knell of any civil rights program.

Therefore, while I concede the necessity for an improvement in the present unsatisfactory system and am not dogmatically and stubbornly opposed to a change, I cannot support the resolution before us for the reasons I have stated.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this resolution. I do so because I cannot possibly justify a procedure under which we are asked to cast our votes for as far-reaching a piece of legislation, involving an amendment to the Constitution, with only 40 minutes of debate and without the possibility of even considering, to say nothing of voting upon, amendments which surely would be introduced if this matter had come to us with a rule.

There is real merit in the argument that existing situation under which the President and Vice President are elected should definitely be remedied and I hope that as soon as possible arrangements will be made which will insure the sort of consideration of such legislation which is justified and absolutely essential.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be on record as favoring this Senate Joint Resolution 2, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for altering the present antiquated method of electing the President and Vice President.

We are today firm in our belief that every citizen has the inalienable right of a voice in his Government, yet with unreasonable adherence to outmoded precedent we illogically maintain a system that deprives hundreds of thousands of voters from having their votes count in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

We all know that the electoral college method of election makes it possible for one candidate to receive a majority of the popular vote yet lose the election. We even know that history has seen such a possibility become a reality. In a democracy why refuse to count a man's ballot? What excuse can be offered for perpetuating the virtual disfranchisement of voters?

This Gossett-Lodge resolution would only send this proposed amendment to the States to ratify or reject. It would give the 48 States the opportunity to express an opinion on the electoral-college system.

I hope that this measure passes for I believe it would be speedily approved by the various States. It would then mean that henceforth every individual vote would count. It would eliminate the ridiculous possibility of one man being elected President when another had received a majority of the votes cast. It would prevent organized pressure groups from exerting unfair and disproportionate influences on national elections. It would, in short, strengthen our democratic processes. I heartily commend this proposal.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I believe in all my long experience in Congress I have never had more pressure put upon me to support a bill than this one, but I cannot bring myself to support it. I do not believe the proposal will achieve the objectives we seek. Certainly this is a most astounding proposal; it apparently is supposed to make everybody happy. If it works out the way we have been promised the southern Democrats would be happy because they are led to believe that it would give them greater control over the Democratic Party and it might

reestablish the two-thirds rule that the Democratic Party eliminated some years ago. In other words, they can have the veto power over the Democratic candidate.

The northern Democrats are supposed to be happy with the innovation because it would mean, of course, that the smaller States in the South, voting overwhelmingly for one party, would more than counterbalance in influence the northern States, with the result there would be no Republican elected President for a good many years to come.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It works out, based on the last two elections, that as far as Ohio is concerned it would have about four-tenths of one electoral vote while Mississippi would have 90 times as much influence in the electoral college as Ohio, and Mississippi alone would offset the votes of six large northern States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Jersey.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. After all that confusion, I would like to correct the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not yield.

The liberals will profit by this resolution, so it is claimed, because it would encourage the development of so-called splinter parties with the result that we might have an election where no one would have a majority of the votes. This would destroy the two-party system of Government. It would be the first step toward proportional representation and easier to drift into state socialism.

The Republicans are told that they will win more Presidential elections in the future because by some slight of hand, some legerdemain, numerous Republican votes will appear overnight in the South and will be counted proportionately under the proposed electoral system.

Verily, this is a political Pandora's box—if you can believe all that is claimed for it. Just how all these righly contradictory things can happen by adopting this amendment I fail to see.

Laying aside the merits or demerits of this proposed amendment for a moment, I would like to discuss the method by which we are considering this measure.

For years this great legislative body of which we are Members has been under constant fire for alleged lack of thoroughness in its operations, alleged lack of statesmanship in its deliberation, and alleged lack of knowledge of what it was doing. The critics of Congress have laid down their barrage of criticism in the hope of destroying legislative government in this country.

Now what are we doing today? Under suspension of the rule with only 20 minutes of debate on each side, with only a total of 40 minutes in all, we are attempting to amend the greatest political instrument in the world—the Constitution of the United States, a document that has only been amended 21 times in the 163 years of its existence and then only after the most serious deliberations, extensive debate, and years of public discussion.

And why do we propose to amend it? The answer is that we are going to change, to completely revamp, to drastically alter the entire election machinery by which we have successfully filled the highest office in this land for 163 years.

And this House has been asked to do this in 40 minutes.

I say to you that if we take this far-reaching step today, with only 2 or 3 days' notice and with the outrageous limit of 40 minutes on deliberations and debate, we will have done more to undermine the integrity and respect of this Congress than anything that has ever been said, uttered, or written by the Socialists, Communists, and other enemies of representative government.

My pride in the House and loyalty to representative government cannot permit me to believe we will act so hastily.

I would vote against this suspension if for no other reason than the contemptuous fashion in which it has been brought before the House. In my 26 years of service I never saw the right of suspension used to amend the Constitution of the United States.

In my remaining few minutes I want to discuss this proposed amendment itself.

I want to address my remarks to Republicans, to northern Democrats, and to southern Democrats alike. I want you to weigh the effect of what you are doing to this country if you adopt this amendment.

This amendment proposes that we abolish the existing electoral college system and substitute for it a proportional counting of the votes cast for the President.

First. By the very wording of this proposed amendment it would not only be possible but highly probable that in the near future we would have Presidents occupying the White House who had been elected by a minority of the total popular vote. This amendment, by virtue of a provision which requires the winning candidate to receive at least 45 percent of the popular vote, is implicit in its implications that majority elections will eventually almost disappear.

As this proposed system is constituted the electoral votes now cast by the great States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and others with comparable populations, and with the two-party system fully in effect, would be virtually neutralized. For example, the great State of Ohio, which would retain its 25 electoral votes under this proposal, would in reality actually lose approximately half of them.

Let us see how it would work. A plurality of 100,000 or 150,000 votes is considered large in Ohio where the Republican and Democratic Parties are almost equally balanced. Now let us suppose that the Republicans carried Ohio by 125,000 votes. Under the amendment the Republicans would get approximately 13 of Ohio's electoral votes and the Democrats 12, and Ohio would cast one electoral vote for the President.

In the South where the two-party system is all but nonexistent, the effect would be exactly the opposite. A State like Alabama would in all probability cast all 11 of its electorial votes for one candidate, or at the best 10 of them.

Thus Ohio with a population of 8,000,000 would cast one electoral vote, while Alabama with a population of about 2,800,000 would cast 10 or 11 electoral votes.

This example can be carried out almost across the entire North. It has been calculated that had this system been in effect President McKinley, although he had a majority of the popular vote, would actually have lost to William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee, because the southern vote under the amendment would have far outweighed, few as they were, the heavy pluralities piled up by McKinley in the North.

The truth is that under this proposed amendment the election of our Presidents in the future, at least until there is a vigorous two-party system in the South, will be decided in the South and solely in the South.

I would like to ask the Members of this House, and particularly those from the Northern States, how they can go home and say that with only 40 minutes of deliberation, they changed the method of electing the President of the United States.

To the southern Members of this House I want to say this:

If there is merit in this proposed amendment, its merit is completely destroyed by the existence of the one-party system in the South. If the South really is sincere in its support of this amendment, it must realize that it has the cart before the horse. It must realize that the proposal could have a place only in a two-party political structure. We must just organize a two-party system in the South to maintain equal representation.

I do not hold to any fetish and belief that the existing electoral college cannot be improved. In fact, I will welcome the day, and I hope it comes soon, when by virtue of the operation of the two-party system in every one of our 48 States, we shall be able to consider a more enlightened and a more workable method of electing the President of the United States.

But do not today in a 40-minute session without the opportunity of any real debate cast the die that could lead to the loss of our two-party system of government. Our two-party system has preserved the essential balance in our representative form of government so necessary to the freedom, dignity and happiness of every single American. It must be preserved. You can help preserve it by voting against the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this amendment would make it impossible for the election of a Republican President for a good many years. I want to say to those who claim this is a part of the Republican platform that I had the privilege of being permanent chairman of the last Republican National Convention. I know what was in that platform. We never

said we favored this particular bill. We said we would amend the electoral college in order to make it more responsive to the popular vote of the Nation. That was the Republican pledge, and we who believe in keeping our party pledge can vote against this resolution today in good faith. If its purpose is to amend the electoral college system, I say bring in the legislation in the right way and not under suspension of the rules where we cannot dot an "i" or cross a "t."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts who has just addressed the House that the Committee on the Judiciary tried to get a rule from the Committee on Rules. We have been struggling with that committee for months in order to persuade them to grant a rule, but they were adamant and refused to give us a rule so that we could debate this most momentous question leisurely, unhurriedly, and adequately.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, now you are going to ask the House to do it when you could not get a rule.

Mr. CELLER. What choice was left to us?

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. There were about five other choices, including the 21-day rule.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, in fairness to the Committee on Rules, I think it ought to be said that the understanding within the committee has been to the effect that whenever the supporters of this proposal reached the conclusion that it would be felt safe to submit this question to the House for action, that the committee would grant a rule on the bill.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, of course, I am opposed to this resolution.

The country is not suffering because of the Constitution; that is not what is wrong with it. It is suffering more from the lack of applying the Constitution.

I wish I had time to comment on the statements that have been made in this debate; but my time is very limited. I believe the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] arrived at the right conclusion, but he gave more wrong reasons for it than any other man I ever heard speak the same length of time on this floor; and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] went far afield in his reference to Mississippi.

The South would not profit by the passage of this resolution; and I doubt if it would be approved by the legislature of a single Southern State when they understood it. It would only tend to bring about confusion; and would probably result in such political chaos and demoralization as the South went through during the dark days of Reconstruction.

As I said, we are getting along very well so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned. Let us try to get back to the Constitution, and not get any further away from it, or try to change it every time some fellow imagines he has a bright idea, and wants to try something new.

This provision of the Constitution, relative to the electoral college, was worked out and adopted by the wisest group of statesmen the world has ever known. It has been accepted by our predecessors for more than 160 years. To change it now by the adoption of this amendment might result in chaos and confusion, the lack of which we have not seen during your lifetime and mine.

I hope the resolution is voted down.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON].

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, after thorough study, I find myself in accord with Senate Joint Resolution 2 as presented to the Senate by the Republican Senator LODGE, of Massachusetts, and House Resolution 2 as now pending before the House, having been introduced by my colleague, Representative ED GOSSETT, Democrat from Texas. I sincerely hope that the House will soon pass on this all-important question so as to give the States the opportunity to indicate their wishes.

One of the most interesting institutions of American Government is our much-discussed electoral college. Even though there are many citizens who are not sufficiently dissatisfied with its operation to support its abolition or even the fundamental reform of its structure and functions, yet there is today a strong belief, both in and out of the Congress, that this extraordinary method of choosing our Chief Executive is far from satisfactory. The strongest evidence of the attitude of the Congress and the public has been offered during this session by the passage by the Senate of the proposed constitutional amendment—Senate Joint Resolution 2—and by the strong popular approval of this action. We now have this resolution before us, and it is my firm belief that we will be strengthening our form of government and carrying out the wishes of the people of the country if we act favorably upon it before we adjourn.

Too much of the discussion concerning the resolution has gotten away from the one real question which we must answer: Does the proposal offer assurance that a better method of electing a President and a Vice President will be instituted? All other questions—even though some of them raise important issues—are secondary. The effects on the two major parties, the effects on potential candidates in the 1952 election, the shifts in power between the various sections of the country, the changes in influence of conservative and liberal elements within each of the major parties, the potential creation of splinter parties holding balances of power which they do not possess under the present electoral college system, these, and other questions, are being discussed at great length. In fact, they are distracting our attention from the main issue and I wish to draw debate in the Congress back to it. We need to consider only the one point: does the proposed amendment promise a better method of electing a President than our present unsatisfactory process?

The American Presidency is an office with peculiar characteristics. It is an interesting coincidence that the two most powerful single officers in the two great democracies, the United States and England, are chosen indirectly. In both cases, however, the direct influence of the voter is closer in fact than it appears to be in the constitutional provisions for the choice of the Chief Executive.

A short time ago England held an election. Atlee and Churchill ran as candidates for seats in the Parliament representing single member districts, as you and I do. Yet, it was no secret to any voter in any constituency that he was actually choosing between two parties, headed respectively by Atlee and Churchill, even though he expressed that choice only by voting for a member of one of the two parties running for the seat in Parliament representing the voter's own constituency. Thus a vote for a Labor Party candidate in any district was potentially influential in making Atlee the Prime Minister; a vote for a Conservative candidate worked in the direction of giving that office to Churchill.

The American system of choosing a President is also indirect in theory. We vote for lists of electors nominated by the political parties in the several States, but we do this to express a choice between party candidates for the Presidency. How many voters there may be who understand their own action, no one knows. How many times have you heard a campaign speaker plead with voters to cast their ballots for Republican or Democratic electors? All the speeches I ever heard asked for votes for Roosevelt or Truman or Dewey or Landon or some other candidate. I know that voters believe that they are voting for these persons as, in fact, they are.

This very extraordinary process, referred to as "the myth of the electoral college," has no place in the American system of government. You know the story of its origin in the fears of the authors of the Constitution that the people could not be trusted to act directly in their choice of a national chief executive. That those fears were groundless has been demonstrated by our history. If we were to draft a new constitution for a Twentieth Century United States there is no doubt in my mind that we would provide for some form of direct election for president. Why would we continue the use of a process which is so difficult for citizens to understand? Why confuse voters unnecessarily when it is already far too much for most of them to understand the operations of our complex government, the policies of our several political parties, and numerous candidates for office? The burden of proof falls upon the advocates of a formality such as the present constitutional provision for election of the President. Unless they can demonstrate that

it is not a mere formality, but that it has life and is effective in operation, we should not continue to complicate the situation to no purpose.

But the present electoral college method of electing the President is not merely obsolete and confusing to voters. In my thinking on this problem, there is a far more important reason for adopting the proposed amendment now before us. The Democratic philosophy has no place in it for the winners-take-all method of determining the electoral college of a State. We claim to believe that minority parties and groups, although they may be outvoted on a particular measure, have the right to recognition. Yet not a single Democratic vote in Maine and not a single Republican vote in Mississippi is counted for the Demrocratic or the Republican presidential candidate at the present time. Even worse is the loss of the great minorities—sometimes Republican, sometimes Democratic—in such "close" States as New York and Ohio and California.

It is very easy to correct this fault and the new amendment does it by the well-established method of giving proportional weight to the majority and minority voters. If we really believe in what we repeat so emphatically and so frequently—that the two-party system is an essential part of our form of government—we cannot logically support any practice which tends to weaken that system. Both of our great parties claim to be "national" parties, not urban or rural, not northern or southern. Yet this persistent discouragement of the minority party in the several States operates powerfully toward the establishment of regional parties, and we have known this for a long time.

An important byproduct of this situation is lack of voter interest and participation in States which have been completely controlled by one party over a considerable period of time. Why should a Maine Democrat bother to vote? Is it surprising that in most Southern States relatively few members of either party vote in the general election? After the southern Democrat has helped to nominate the presidential candidate of his party through his selection of delegates to the Democratic nominating convention, he knows that the majority of voters in his State will vote for the Democratic candidate and that its entire electoral vote will be cast for that candidate. The Republican Party member in a Southern State has little incentive to participate in a presidential election. We have all witnessed the tremendous interest of voters of both parties in States where party strength is closely balanced, and the presidential campaigns are addressed almost entirely to voters in those States. There can be no defense of this situation and the certainty that it would be improved under the new amendment is one of the strongest arguments in its favor.

The Senate, through a bipartisan vote, has expressed approval of Senate Joint Resolution 2. Comment throughout the country is running strongly in its favor. If the House also takes affirmative action, the proposal will go to the people of the several States as they are represented in their legislatures. Whether or not acceptance by the necessary three-fourths of the State legislatures can be obtained to make the amendment effective in 1952 is uncertain, but we are not concerned with a single election. Our vote now in the House should be based on the wider considerations which I have stated as being my own reasons for urging its adoption. Each of us must weigh the measure to determine whether or not it is more democratic in fact and in theory than our present method, and whether it will strengthen our two-party political system. If we conclude that these desirable ends will be furthered—and I do not see how any other conclusion can be reached—then it follows without doubt that we will have greatly improved our process of choosing a President. In the long run such a contribution to our institutions of Government must inevitably benefit not only the individual voter, but also the parties themselves, and the entire Government. The American Presidency is of such fundamental importance that to strengthen and improve it can only produce beneficial results of a widespread character.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McSWEENEY].

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I truthfully can say that my voting record of the five terms which I have served in the Congress of the United States would show that I have not been sectional in my attitude toward national problems. However, I must oppose the Lodge-Gossett bill which proposes an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would change the method by which the President of the United States is to be elected.

I do so for a few—to me—basic reasons. In the first place I am for a direct election of the President. I want every voting citizen to have his or her vote properly recorded directly for the person whom each citizen may choose. This would abolish the electoral college which was set up in our Constitution by that wise, patient, patriotic, and forward-looking group of men who drafted our Constitution. However, the Lodge-Gossett bill does not really abolish the electoral college, we still stand in the shadow of it. We still have the ghost of it. In other words this bill provides for each person to be able to vote for the President but his State vote is still reported on a proportional basis.

Here is where I temporarily become sectional. I want to protect the basic interest of my own State of Ohio. We of Ohio have been generous. We have helped with national highway programs; we support reclamation programs for other States, and a really unfair share of the burden of such programs fall upon a State like Ohio which pays a tremendous tax through its corporations and personal incomes, but we should not be asked to give up our rights on a basis of population. May I illustrate.

Let us take the election of 1948. If the Lodge-Gossett plan were in operation during that election Ohio would have just a fraction of one electoral vote.

Let us assume that President Truman had carried Ohio by 10,000 votes, and that the total vote had been 3,000,000. These figures minimize rather than exaggerate the actual situation. The result can be shown by the following equation: 3,000,000—the total vote—is to 10,000, the President's majority, as 25—the number of Ohio's electoral college—is to x; 3,000,000x will equal 250,000, thus x will equal one-twelfth. So Ohio would in reality have one-twelfth of 1 electoral vote. Since the vote cannot be divided it would mean that Ohio had 1 electoral vote. In the 1948 election it figures the same for New York State, Illinois, California, and other large States. I can pick five large States whose total electoral vote would have been 6, while Mississippi alone would have 9 votes. Is this representative democracy?

Our Constitution provides the finest balance of power among its component geographical divisions which we call States of any other confederation or federation which has ever existed. We give to our States proportional representation on the basis of population in our lower house of our bicameral legislature, and equal representation, or two senators each, in the upper house or senate. What could be more fair. The Lodge-Gossett proposal would upset this time-honored balance.

No matter as important as a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution should be considered lightly. It is too serious. However, for this very important matter only 40 minutes was permitted for discussion. I hope that the people of our Sixteenth District and of the State of Ohio generally will feel as I do on this important matter and will approve my voting against it.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion, in submitting this to the States it takes the votes of three-fourths of them before it can become a part of the Constitution. We simply give them the right to pass on this matter. I wish I had time to refer to the many eminent persons who have written in support of this resolution. The House should follow the example of the Senate and vote to submit this fundamentally important reform to the States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULTON. Under a motion to suspend the rules it is not possible to amend the resolution in any way, is it?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GOSSETT) there were—ayes 79, noes 141.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 210, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—134

Abernethy	Aspinall	Beckworth
Albert	Barden	Bennett, Fla.
Anderson, Calif.	Battle	Bennett, Mich.

Bentsen	Herlong	Potter
Bishop	Herter	Poulson
Boggs, Del.	Hobbs	Preston
Bonner	Hoeven	Priest
Bramblett	Hoffman, Mich.	Rains
Brown, Ga.	Hope	Ramsay
Bryson	Horan	Redden
Burdick	Hull	Reed, Ill.
Burleson	Jacobs	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	Jensen	Richards
Camp	Jones, Ala.	Robeson
Carlyle	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Jones, N. C.	Scrivner
Chelf	Judd	Scudder
Colmer	Kerr	Sikes
Cooley	Kruse	Smathers
Cotton	Lanham	Smith, Kans.
Cox	Larcade	Smith, Va.
Cunningham	LeCompte	Smith, Wis.
Curtis	Lodge	Steed
Davis, Ga.	Lucas	Stefan
Deane	McCormack	Talle
DeGraffenried	McMillan, S. C.	Teague
Dolliver	Mahon	Thomas
Doughton	Marsalis	Thornberry
Durham	Marshall	Underwood
Elliott	Martin, Iowa	Velde
Engle, Calif.	Merrow	Walter
Evins	Michener	Wheeler
Fernandez	Miles	White, Calif.
Fisher	Miller, Nebr.	Whittington
Ford	Morris	Wickersham
Gary	Morton	Williams
Gathings	Moulder	Wilson, Okla.
Gossett	Murdock	Wilson, Tex.
Graham	Murray, Wis.	Winstead
Grant	Nixon	Withrow
Gross	Norblad	Wolverton
Guill	Pace	Wood
Gwinn	Patten	Young
Hagen	Peterson	Zablocki
Hays, Ark.	Poage	

NAYS—210

Abbitt	Flood	McGregor
Addonizio	Fogarty	McGuire
Allen, Calif.	Forand	McKinnon
Andersen, H. Carl	Fugate	McSweeney
	Fulton	Mack, Ill.
Andresen, August H.	Furcolo	Mack, Wash.
	Gamble	Macy
Arends	Garmatz	Madden
Auchincloss	Gavin	Magee
Baring	Golden	Mansfield
Barrett, Pa.	Goodwin	Marcantonio
Bates, Ky.	Gorski	Martin, Mass.
Bates, Mass.	Granahan	Mason
Beall	Granger	Meyer
Blatnik	Green	Miller, Calif.
Bolling	Hale	Mills
Bolton, Md.	Hall,	Multer
Bolton, Ohio	Leonard W.	Murphy
Bosone	Halleck	Nicholson
Brehm	Hand	Noland
Brown, Ohio	Harden	Norrell
Buchanan	Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.
Buckley, Ill.	Harrison	O'Brien, Mich.
Buckley, N. Y.	Hart	O'Hara, Minn.
Burke	Harvey	O'Konski
Burnside	Havenner	O'Neill
Burton	Hays, Ohio	O'Sullivan
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	O'Toole
Canfield	Heller	Patterson
Cannon	Heselton	Pfeifer,
Carnahan	Holifield	Joseph L.
Case, N. J.	Holmes	Philbin
Chesney	Howell	Phillips, Calif.
Chiperfield	Huber	Plumley
Chudoff	Jackson, Wash.	Polk
Clemente	James	Powell
Clevenger	Javits	Price
Corbett	Jenison	Rabaut
Coudert	Jenkins	Rankin
Crawford	Karst	Reed, N. Y.
Crook	Karsten	Rhodes
Crosser	Kean	Ribicoff
Dague	Kearney	Rich
Davenport	Keating	Riehlman
Davies, N. Y.	Kee	Rodino
Delaney	Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Mass.
Denton	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
D'Ewart	Keogh	Roosevelt
Dollinger	Kilburn	Sadlak
Dondero	King	St. George
Donohue	Klein	Sanborn
Douglas	Kunkel	Saylor
Doyle	Lane	Scott, Hardie
Eaton	Latham	Scott,
Eberharter	LeFevre	Hugh D., Jr.
Ellsworth	Lind	Secrest
Elston	Linehan	Shafer
Fallon	Lynch	Shelley
Feighan	McCulloch	Sheppard
Fellows	McDonough	Short
Fenton	McGrath	Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.	Tollefson	Whitaker
Smith, Ohio	Trimble	Whitten
Staggers	Van Zandt	Widnall
Stanley	Vinson	Wier
Stigler	Vorys	Wigglesworth
Stockman	Vursell	Wilson, Ind.
Sullivan	Wadsworth	Wolcott
Sutton	Wagner	Woodhouse
Taber	Walsh	Woodruff
Tauriello	Weichel	Yates
Taylor	Werdel	

NOT VOTING—86

Allen, Ill.	Gordon	Monroney
Allen, La.	Gore	Morgan
Andrews	Gregory	Morrison
Angell	Hall,	Murray, Tenn.
Bailey	Edwin Arthur	Nelson
Barrett, Wyo.	Hare	Norton
Biemiller	Harris	O'Hara, Ill.
Blackney	Hébert	Passman
Boggs, La.	Hedrick	Patman
Boykin	Hill	Perkins
Breen	Hinshaw	Pfeiffer,
Brooks	Hoffman, Ill.	William L.
Bulwinkle	Irving	Phillips, Tenn.
Carroll	Jackson, Calif.	Pickett
Case, S. Dak.	Jennings	Quinn
Cavalcante	Johnson	Regan
Chatham	Jonas	Rivers
Christopher	Kearns	Sabath
Cole, Kans.	Keefe	Sadowski
Cole, N. Y.	Kennedy	Sasscer
Combs	Kilday	Sims
Cooper	Kirwan	Spence
Davis, Tenn.	Lichtenwalter	Tackett
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Thompson
Dawson	Lyle	Towe
Dingell	McCarthy	Welch
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	White, Idaho
Frazier	McMillen, Ill.	Willis
Gillette	Miller, Md.	
Gilmer	Mitchell	

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Mitchell with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Biemiller with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Breen with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Sasscer with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Tackett with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Andrews with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Cooper with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. GROSS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial which appeared in the Daily Republican of Phoenixville, Pa.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper story from the Washington Evening Star.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. Alan C. McIntosh, of Luverne, Minn., at the rededication ceremony at Plymouth Rock, Mass.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. Charles A. Collier, vice president of the Georgia Power Co., before the National Citizens Conference on Planning for City, State, and Nation, recently held in the city of Washington.

Mr. WHITAKER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution of a tobacco association in his district.

Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by R. W. Frazier, professor of government and history of the Southeastern State College, Durant, Okla.

Mr. SECREST asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Cambridge (Ohio) Daily Jeffersonian.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter in each:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article by Paul Kennedy appearing in the Boston Herald of yesterday.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances and include in each an article by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and in-

clude a statement made by him before the Committee on Appropriations, together with some additional statistics.

Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some newspaper comments on civilian defense.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2591) to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the amendments of the House and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PRIEST, BIEMILLER, WILSON of Oklahoma, WOLVERTON, and HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.

COPPER IMPORT-TAX SUSPENSION

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. J. Res. 502) to suspend certain import taxes on copper.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the import tax imposed under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply with respect to articles (other than copper sulfate and other than composition metal provided for in paragraph 1657 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which is suitable both in its composition and shape, without further refining or alloying, for processing into castings, not including as castings ingots or similar cast forms) entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning July 1, 1950, and ending with the close of June 30, 1951.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 502 would extend for another year, or until June 30, 1951, the import tax on copper. The import tax of 4 cents per pound on copper was passed in 1932, and then under a reciprocal trade agreement was reduced 50 percent, to 2 cents per pound. Our committee held two full days of hearings on this bill.

We heard representatives of five departments of Government: The Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Treasury Department, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Commerce. They all recommended the extension of this exemption of the import tax on copper for 2 years, but this bill provides for an extension of only 1 year, from June 30 of this year until June 30, 1951.

The testimony before our committee, in my opinion, proved conclusively not only the importance, but the necessity, for the extension of the suspension of this tax for another year. According to the testimony, which I believe was not disputed, the domestic supply of copper is only about 74 percent of the domestic demand.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard, as I said, not only the heads of these Departments, but we heard the domestic producers, we heard Members of Congress, and those engaged or interested in the industrial use of copper. The testimony, I repeat, indicated clearly that the domestic supply is not equal to the domestic demand, and even with what imports are coming in now, still the supply is hardly equal to or adequate to meet the demand. There is nothing in the evidence to indicate that the price of copper would be seriously affected or that the supply would exceed the demand, if the suspension of the import tax is continued. The testimony showed that the price of copper has gone up during the time this import tax has been suspended, until it is now, with one exception, the highest it has ever been. The price has increased from 16 cents a pound in 1949 to the present price of 22½ cents per pound. This shows that the price of copper has not been seriously or adversely affected by the suspension of this import tax.

I know of no reason why, and, in fact, no reason was assigned which satisfied our committee, this extension should not be granted. The domestic supply for the present year is estimated to be 300,000 tons short of the domestic demand. You can all readily understand that, owing to the foreign situation, with which you are all familiar, the demand for copper is going to increase rather than decrease. Not only will there be a demand by the commercial consumers of copper, which is constantly on the increase, but the Government itself will be in the market for increased amounts of copper to meet the foreign situation.

Nevertheless, our committee wanted to go slow on the matter. We did not want to extend this act for 2 years, as was first proposed, and in order to be careful and not do anything seriously to affect or lower the price of the domestic copper or interfere with full production of domestic copper, in which we are all interested, we agreed that it should be extended only 1 year. Copper mining is now at a high level of production. The price is high. When the price of any commodity is high, that of course stimulates production. If the price is low, it has the effect of decreasing production.

Taking everything into consideration, as our committee did, we felt that the extension of the suspension of this tax for 1 year, or until June 30, 1951, is essential, if the domestic consumers are to have an adequate supply. Of course, the Government needs must be supplied. At the same time, we feel certain there is nothing in the situation to cause any alarm or uneasiness on the part of domestic consumers as to the price of copper, because the supply is so much less than the demand for copper. It is reasonable to assume that the price will not be seriously affected by a reduction in demand in the near future.

We must remember that the import tax on copper was suspended in the Eightieth Congress on account of the supply not filling the demand, and this suspension was continued during the first session of this Congress until June 30, 1950. There is greater reason now why this suspension should be extended another year than there was either when Congress suspended it in the Eightieth Congress, or continued the suspension in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

For these reasons among others, Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will vote overwhelmingly to approve this House joint resolution.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this is quite a serious issue in the matter of our national defense. I am opposed to the suspension of these import taxes because of the adverse effect it will have on the health of our mining industry in this country. I cannot subscribe to the argument just made that the price of copper has recently increased from 16 cents to 22½ cents, and that that should take care of the situation, when from April 1, 1949, to July 1, 1949, the price of copper was pushed down from 23½ cents to 16 cents and then back up again during the past 13 months. Therefore, it has not been a matter of the lifting up of the price of copper from 16 cents, but it was a temporary and manipulated depression in the price.

It is my contention that the suspension of this excise tax will have a devastating effect on the production of copper by those mines that are marginal mines which cannot produce copper advantageously on a depressed market and in competition with foreign imports.

My only hope is that I can be of some help in building a healthy, vigorous domestic mining industry because no proponent of this suspension has yet been able to assure me that any part of the larger imports will be stockpiled by industry for use in an emergency. The present price of copper, the present situation, the demand for finished industrial products is such that it is little wonder that the industrial reserves of copper in this country at the present time is at the lowest level that it has ever been since 1944. That is a terrible thing to contemplate. That is the effect of this suspension, which has been in operation during the last 2 or 3 years, and with the wave of hysteria and war buying which is now going on, a further depression of our copper reserves will be even more devastating. There is not one proponent of this suspension of the copper tariff who can assure you that one pound of copper can be delivered to us from foreign mines after the shooting starts in any future war.

I say, if you have got your mind on national defense at all, you will do one of two things: Either build up an adequate stockpile industrially, or provide for a healthy local mine production of copper, because you cannot promise us that you can import foreign copper in wartime,

not against the snorkle submarine. That is my position on this matter, and I am very much opposed to the suspension of the copper tariff.

The proponents of this legislation are of three general classes.

One class is made up of industrialists who need copper for their industrial production. Obviously they want cheap raw materials for their factories.

A second class is made up of large domestic producers of copper who have foreign mines also. These mine interests want the tariff removed on their foreign production in order to help them as much as possible in their competition with other domestic producers.

The third class of proponents of this legislation is the State Department of our National Government. Their interest is the promotion of maximum foreign trade, and they obviously look to free trade as a means to build up the volume of our foreign trade. They have evidenced no concern over the effect of their free trade policy on our domestic production of strategic and critical materials.

Just after the end of World War II our American industrialists who use copper and our American mining interests who have foreign copper mines, appealed to Congress for help in the rehabilitation of our peacetime economy and they asked specifically for a temporary suspension of the tariff on copper to help them attain that end. Congress enacted legislation to suspend the copper tariff temporarily in the hope that such suspension might be helpful in increasing our supplies of copper to meet our peacetime demands. The demands for peacetime production have exceeded the supplies of copper available. Consequently, notwithstanding the suspension of the tariff on copper the past 3 years, our stocks of refined copper have shrunk to the smallest supply held since October 1944. At the end of June of this year the stock of refined copper held by domestic producers was only 50,327 tons and was equal to only a little more than a week's supply based on the tonnages of metal shipped during June. Stocks of copper held by foreign producers totaled 136,483 tons at the end of June. Total domestic production was 96,334 tons in June, and total foreign copper production during June was 107,920 tons. Obviously the suspension of the copper tariff during the past 3 years has not enabled industry to create industrial stockpiles of copper to meet any war emergency. I submit that the industrial users of copper and the American owners of foreign copper mines requested the suspension of the tariff on copper mainly for the acceleration of peacetime industrial production and not as an insurance of our wartime self-sufficiency. The reduction of our stocks of refined copper indicates that the price of copper products in the peacetime economy and the margin of profit on that trade have been prime incentives to the owners of foreign copper mines and the industrial users of copper. If preparedness for war had been one of their prime objectives they would have made some effort to avoid reducing their copper reserves to the low level at which those reserves stand today.

It is a strange turn indeed that the proponents of this legislation now come before Congress to urge the continued suspension of the copper tariff in order to secure a larger supply of copper from foreign sources as a national defense measure when the total stocks of available copper have been and will continue to be swallowed up in the production of peacetime products even to the extent of diminishing our reserve stocks of copper. So long as the stocks of copper on hand domestically and in foreign lands remain at present levels and the demand for peacetime products stays at present levels or moves higher with the wave of hysterical buying that has already manifested itself, I predict that not 1 ounce of increased imports of foreign copper will be used for national defense unless the Federal Government steps in with rules and regulations channeling such materials to national defense industry. I predict further that the present low level of copper reserves in this country will not under present conditions be increased to meet our defense needs without specific direction by our Federal Government.

Even during this period of frenzied anticipation of possible war and while our sea lanes are still open, I am not impressed very strongly by the tactics of our industrial users of copper and the American owners and producers of foreign copper when the suspension of this tariff is requested as a national defense measure. Furthermore, most certainly no American industrialist or owner of foreign copper mines has been able to assure me that an adequate supply of foreign produced copper can be shipped into our ports after any shooting war with a major power should get under way.

My own great interest is in building the self-sufficiency of this Nation to withstand the impact of war with a major power. I have guarded and protected with all the ability at my command the productive capacity of our American mines. I have also taken long and active interest in the building by our Federal Government of adequate stockpiles of strategic and critical materials. There is a practical limit to the size of our stockpiles and at the time of writing Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress we set in motion a 5-year program to attain stockpiles of the size deemed advisable. In the past 4 years the stockpile on hand has grown to only 38.4 percent as of June 30, 1950. That fact together with the low ebb of our industrial stockpiles of copper emphasizes our need to rely upon a healthy and vigorous mining industry within our own borders if we are to approach self-sufficiency for our Nation's defense in war. Even though we had 100 percent of our stockpile reserves, I would still place great emphasis on our own domestic mine health for adequate national defense, but with a Government's stockpile of 38.4 percent and with our copper industrial stocks at the low level they are today we should do everything within our power to build maximum production of all strategic and critical materials within our own land.

From that point of view the question here in this legislation resolves itself to whether the suspension of the tariff on copper will encourage domestic production of copper or whether it may discourage or even reduce such production. It is my firm opinion that the continued suspension of the tariff on copper cannot possibly encourage American domestic production of copper.

We should defeat this measure and continue the duty of 2 cents per pound on imports of copper. If that encouragement to our own domestic mines is not adequate, I ask for the appropriation of funds to increase our Government stockpiles and for the enactment of legislation to extend governmental help for research, development, and exploration, and even to subsidize the production of critical materials such as copper before it is too late.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH].

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN], my distinguished colleague on the committee, he has pointed out that there is a deficit of copper production. If there is a deficit of domestic copper production, how can we ever stock-pile it? According to the estimate of the Bureau of Mines, 1,200,000 tons of copper will be consumed in the United States during 1950. The estimated production in the United States is 850,000 tons, or a deficit of 350,000 tons during this year, and without looking forward to any possible military needs that we may require within the next 6 months, and if the situation gets worse our position insofar as copper is concerned will also be worse.

There is only one consideration that we should have at this time, and that is whether or not we have sufficient copper in this country to take care of our domestic situation as is, and the possible war situation that may arise. I believe it to have been the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee that they would not, under ordinary circumstances, have extended this bill. As you have been told, the original bill called for an extension of 2 years. We thought that an extension of 1 year at this time would give us a better chance to take a look at the whole situation, so that if the Korean situation became worse we would not put ourselves in the position of cutting down the supply of copper.

Let me point out that this will not bring down the supply of domestic copper.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The testimony before the Ways and Means Committee was undisputed, I think, that suspending the tariff would not bring any more copper into this country.

Mr. LYNCH. I think it is fair to say that we did not have any testimony be-

fore our committee to indicate that the suspension of the tariff would bring more copper into the country. But the important thing is that, under the present situation with which we are confronted, domestic copper has risen in price 25 percent—from 16 cents to 22½ cents, which is the second highest price for copper on record in recent years. When that increase came about we had a suspension of the tax. Under those circumstances, I cannot see where the suspension of the tax has in any wise curtailed domestic production.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. PATTERSON. In answer to the gentleman's question, the reimposition of this tax on copper will act as a deterrent in providing an adequate supply to meet our domestic demand.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. That is the gentleman's conclusion, but there was no evidence presented before the Ways and Means Committee—and I listened to all of those hearings—to show that the imports in copper would be affected one iota by the lifting of this tax.

Mr. LYNCH. It would seem to me if the position taken by the gentleman from Iowa is correct that the continuance of this tax would cause a decrease in production. I think that has been clearly refuted by the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, for the reason that the price has risen for domestic production in 1949 and 1950 by 25 percent. That in itself, according to the testimony, was sufficient to keep the marginal mines in operation. The price reached 22½ cents when we had the suspension of the tax. That being so, it seems to me under those circumstances quite clear that if we continue the exemption of the tax it will not bring about adverse conditions to the copper industry.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I will ask the gentleman what the price was on April 1, 1949.

Mr. LYNCH. I do not know. I know that from the gentleman's experience he would probably be able to tell me.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. It was about 23½ cents, and it was depressed from that to 16 cents in the period of about 2 months' time. So let us start from April 1, 1949, and try to do better.

Mr. LYNCH. I am not starting from April 1, 1949; I am starting from the time when it started to rise while we had this exemption. Why do you go back to April 1949 when what we are concerned with now is what is happening during the last year, that since June 1949 the price has gone up 25 percent?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not odd that this committee and this Congress is so anxious to allow the importation of copper and at the very same time refuses to do anything to help the high-cost domestic producer of copper and other metals?

Mr. LYNCH. Let me say that our committee has handled every bit of the copper legislation that has come before it. We feel that by doing this we are certainly aiding the industry in our country. We believe that this is not the time under any circumstance for Congress to take action that will bring about a possible deficit, because we know that under the estimates of the Bureau of Mines that we can expect only 850,000 tons during 1950, and the lowest conservative estimate of need is 1,200,000 tons.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield.

Mr. PATTERSON. I think the gentleman should show at this point that the amount of copper imported is insufficient for stockpiling and meeting our domestic demand.

Mr. LYNCH. They say that we are stockpiling at the rate of some 20,000 tons a year. I cannot under any circumstances see how we are going to stockpile with the situation as it is; and I honestly would ask any of the gentlemen who have been interrogating me: Do you or do you not wish our country to have sufficient copper on hand in case of a military necessity? If any gentleman will take the floor and say, "I do not care about the military; I do not care whether our troops have what is necessary in the line of copper; I do not care anything about anything else except that these mine owners out West are going to try to keep this tax exemption on for their own selfish interests; I am absolutely opposed to this bill"——

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. Will the gentleman say that he is in favor of the reimposition of the tax even if it is shown that we have not got enough copper for military needs?

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I will be glad to answer that. The gentleman knows I want all the copper we can get and I want it held for military needs. But you are not doing that in the industrial field today. Your reserves are lower today than they have been since 1944 and at the same time your domestic mine production last year was reduced down to 741,000 tons. I hope I have answered your question.

Mr. LYNCH. The gentleman from Iowa is the strongest advocate for stockpiling of strategic material. However, the gentleman knows that under the estimate for the first 5 months of this year the average has been, I think, 84,305 short tons per month and it is estimated we will have 850,000 tons this year. Under that situation and with the possible need for military purposes, does the gentleman ask that copper controls be placed upon the industry in the United States?

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. In any war emergency the present low reserves of copper and the inadequate domestic production will undoubtedly call for controls. I believe we are in agreement on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the suspension of the import tax on copper last year had a very disastrous effect on a large segment of the copper mining industry. There is no necessity for any further lifting of the tax and it is time we looked to our own sources of supply of this critical metal in order to have it available during any protracted national emergency.

Last year when the import tax on copper was suspended, and the bottom dropped out of the market, the Michigan copper mines were forced to close down for more than 4 months. During that same period nearly 300,000,000 pounds of copper came to the United States from foreign countries.

While a whole community of more than 50,000 people in northern Michigan suffered, with thousands of copper miners unemployed, the Chilean and African miners continued in their employment. Jobs of the copper miners in Chile were secure at a time when our own miners were walking the streets without work. Is it not time that we took action to prevent the recurrence of a similar tragedy?

The testimony before the Ways and Means Committee on this resolution was undisputed that putting the import tax back on copper would not affect the importation of copper into this country one way or the other. That is a very significant fact.

The people who are advocating this suspension are arguing all around the bush, evading the realities of the situation. The truth is that lifting the tax on copper is not going to bring one more pound of copper from Chile or elsewhere abroad, than we are getting today.

Here is what happened 15 months ago: When the tax was suspended at that time the price of copper was approximately 23½ cents per pound. The proponents of this legislation said then that the demand for copper in this country exceeded the supply; that we could not get along without foreign copper. They said, "Let us take the tax off for another year." We took the tax off. What happened to the price of copper? It immediately declined in a short space of 2 months from 23½ cents to 16 cents per pound.

What did that show? It showed that the copper fabricators who are advocating this legislation did not need all the copper they were talking about, so the demand sloughed off and the price sloughed with it. Exactly that same thing can happen again.

We all realize that we need copper to fight wars, but let us not use this suspension of the tax on copper as a subterfuge. We have a tax on lead. We use that to fight wars. We have a tax on zinc. We use that to fight wars. Nobody is talking about taking the tariff off of those minerals, or many other

strategic ores which now have protection.

If we get into an all-out war where are you going to get the copper? Are you going to get it from Chile or Africa or are we going to get it from the mines in the western part of the United States and from the copper mines in the State of Michigan? You know what the answer is. The Government will take over domestic production and supply. That is what we did in World War II. We are not relying on these imports from Chile or from Africa or elsewhere to fight our wars. The argument that the suspension of the copper tax is necessary in the interest of the national defense is nothing but unadulterated sophistry.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I am opposed to this legislation because I believe it is against the best interests of our national defense. The healthy condition of the mines of our country is absolutely essential to the defense of this country. This tax is sought to be removed because the people importing copper want to be relieved of the obligation and nothing else. The failure of this legislation will not stop copper from coming into this country.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. That is right.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is said by the State Department that we ought to suspend this tax on copper because of our friendly relation with Chile. I want to disabuse your mind on that. It is undisputed that 96 percent of the copper produced in Chile is owned by two monopoly copper mines in the United States, namely, the Anaconda Copper Co. and the Kennecott Copper Co. So, this suspension of tax has nothing to do with the Government of Chile at all. It simply would require the Anaconda Mining Co. and the Kennecott Mining Co. to pay 2 cents per pound to import the copper which they have produced down in South America with slave labor. This tax is necessary to equalize the differential in wages that are paid to the American miners and the wages that are paid in those slave-wage labor camps in Chile.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman hit the nail on the head when he said that if you take the tariff off of goods coming into this country that you take jobs away from the American workingman.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Just this other one thing, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you what is the matter with the people that are advocating the further suspension of this tax. We have an import tax on lead, but we are getting all the lead we need. We have an import tax on zinc, but we are getting all the zinc we need, and we can leave this import tax on copper and we will get all the foreign copper we are getting now. If we put a provision in this bill to suspend the tax on lead and zinc and watches and textiles and shoes and on hats, et cetera, I will say to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. PATTERSON], I do not think he or many other Members would support this bill, and the reason they would not support it is because they would say that the wages paid by the foreign producers of those commodities did not justify the free importation of their products. There is no basis for protecting other commodities and singling out copper for free trade. It is an outrageous discrimination.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. PATTERSON. Is the gentleman advocating that the consumer is to absorb these taxes?

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The consumer usually absorbs taxes placed on a manufacturer in the price he pays for the product. But the copper fabricator could very well absorb this tax.

Mr. PATTERSON. And we also certainly must import this very vital metal at this time, during this tremendous crisis.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The gentleman knows that this legislation will not increase copper imports from foreign countries. The tax would probably increase the price of copper by 2 cents a pound and thus protect the American copper miner from unfair competition from abroad. The increased price in the cost of products manufactured with copper will be small indeed compared to the benefits to be derived by thousands of American workingmen. For example: It takes about 80 pounds of copper in the manufacture of an automobile. At 2 cent per pound that might cost the purchaser of an automobile the tremendous sum of $1.60.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may require to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE].

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my strong support for continuing the duty-free importation of copper into the United States for the next year.

There is at the present time a world shortage of copper. I am advised that our domestic production is able to meet only about two-thirds of the domestic demand. The price of copper has risen from 18½ cents per pound in April of this year to 22½ cents per pound in June. Restoration of the duty would bring an additional 2 cents per pound increase. The critical international situation demands that we stockpile as rapidly as possible every strategic material. Accordingly, it seems particularly unwise to allow a 10 percent increase in the price of so important a material as copper.

The United States, perhaps as never before, is vitally concerned in the economic welfare and stability of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The principal exporters of copper to the United States are Chile, Peru, Mexico, and Canada. Chile is particularly dependent on the sale of copper to this country and on taxes paid by American interests there. She is already hard pressed by a dollar shortage. Restoration of the copper duty would add an estimated $5,000,000 burden.

Manufacturers throughout the State of Connecticut are vitally concerned with this problem. Producers of sheet metal, wire rods, tubes, rolls, pipes, brass, bronze, cable, electrical products and appliances, engineering, heating and refrigeration equipment, hardware, and buttons are all substantial buyers of refined copper or copper products for use in the manufacture of their finished articles.

In my own district, the textile-finishing companies are large buyers of copper in the form of rollers for printing and finishing all types of textiles.

The general economic condition of the entire New England area has been one of serious unemployment in many localities. In Connecticut the industrial pattern is generally that of one industry being the only enterprise in a small community. Any factor which increases the cost of production for these small producers makes imminent the possibility of cut-backs in their labor force. Such an increase in textile manufacture costs particularly would have an extremely serious effect, since unemployment has been especially acute in that industry.

Many industries in Connecticut that are large buyers of copper are also immediately faced with the correspondingly serious problem of proposed tariff reductions on imported goods that compete with their products. Any further increase in their production costs would have a doubly deleterious effect.

In view of these facts, I strongly urge favorable consideration of the continuation of existing laws which allow the importation of copper, duty-free, into the United States.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARING].

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in accord with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT]. This is bad legislation. We should not pass it. I appeal to you Members here today, and especially to you Members from west of the Mississippi, not to support this measure, for it is the wrong type of legislation. It has been said that six of the Departments, from the Department of the Secretary of State on down, are in favor of this bill. It may be the popular thing to vote with the bureaucrats downtown, but it is not always right. Much United States capital has moved to Chile for the development of the copper mines, because of low wages and other low costs in foreign countries. There is no reason why we should destroy an essential domestic industry, for the purpose of providing greater profits for those who migrate their investment funds. No program of stockpiling can replace a going and healthy domestic mining industry in the event of war, and

there is nothing more important to warfare than copper and other strategic metals.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARING. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. As I understand, the purpose of this legislation is to aid the national defense effort by getting copper into the country. If that is the case, why cannot the Federal Government go out and buy copper now without this authority?

Mr. BARING. The Federal Government will not pay this 2 cents tariff. If the Munitions Board were to purchase copper for stockpiling, to whom would it pay the tax? To the Treasury Department. It would be a matter of taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The Government is not subject to this 2 cents tariff. Therefore, the argument presented by the opposition is groundless.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. In other words, without this legislation the Federal Government can go out and buy all the copper they want.

Mr. BARING. They certainly can.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Without paying a tax.

Mr. BARING. That is absolutely correct. The opposition has challenged our patriotism on the floor here today. They have insinuated that we are against the war effort, and that we are guilty of selfishness and greed. This is not true. We are merely trying to protect our own mining interests. I am in favor of a stockpiling program but we should be in a position to supply our needs from our own domestic sources. What would we do, in the case of war, if our sea lanes were cut? Then, what good would the foreign copper do us, if it were unobtainable? That, gentlemen, is the point that we are trying to make understood. So far as patriotism is concerned, I will challenge anyone who would dare to accuse me of being unpatriotic. I am a veteran of World War II, having given 3 years of service to my country. My American heritage is a matter of tremendous importance to me, and I am as patriotic as any man on this floor. It is because I am a good American that I want to have an adequate supply of copper on hand, so that our boys will be adequately protected. However, the point that I am trying to bring out is that the reimposition of the tariff on copper will not prevent foreign copper from coming into this country. It will protect our domestic mining industry. The only ones who do want a protective tariff are the big industrialists and fabricators in this country, who buy their copper elsewhere.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. The gentleman knows that the fabricators who are talking about this suspension of tax by raw copper. They sell the manufactured produce with copper in it. They want a tariff, and they have a tariff on manufactured copper, but they want to take it off the copper that they purchase.

Mr. BARING. The gentleman is correct. I earnestly hope that this legislation is defeated.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. PATTERSON].

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, the resolution being considered by the House today is a compromise of a measure introduced by me to continue the suspension of the import tax on copper. I am not thoroughly satisfied with the terms of the resolution, feeling that it would be more appropriate for Congress to enact a 2-year suspension as envisioned by H. R. 7151, but I am willing to accept the terms of the resolution as being better than no action at all. I can foresee no material change before 1952 in the present short supply of domestic copper which would justify imposing the 2 cents per pound tax again; and the 1-year limitation in this resolution simply means that the first session of the Eighty-second Congress will again have to expend a goodly amount of time on hearings and debate which could be overcome if H. R. 7151 had been accepted by the committee.

It might be well to trace the history of this legislation so that all Members who are not completely familiar with the background may be informed as to the necessity for the continued suspension of the import tax on copper. An import tax of 4 cents per pound was imposed in 1932 as the domestic supply of copper, at that time, was sufficient to meet the needs of domestic consumption. This remained in effect and in force until our entrance into World War II. Under the war powers granted to the President, Government purchases of foreign materials were automatically exempt from taxes which had been imposed by Congress. Thus, all during World War II the Government purchased such supplies of foreign copper as were available without payment of any tax. In 1947 it became evident that this Nation had changed from a copper surplus producer to a copper scarcity situation.

The supply of American copper was insufficient to meet the needs of the postwar period. I introduced legislation suspending for 2 years the 4 cents per pound tax. The bill was acted upon and was one of the first major pieces of business of the Eightieth Congress. In the interim, negotiations were undertaken under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act whereby the import tax was lowered the maximum amount of 50 percent—making the tax 2 cents per pound. With the expiration of the 1947 act I introduced again legislation extending this suspension in 1949. A compromise measure was reported out, extending for only 1 year the tax suspension and this became Public Law 33. The expiration date was June 30 of this year. I again introduced legislation suspending the tax for a further 2-year period. The resolution before us now is a result of the House Ways and Means Committee's authorization to its chairman to introduce a 1-year suspension measure.

The reasons for favorable action by the Congress are manifold and deserving. It must be noted that basically the copper mines of the United States cannot produce sufficient tonnage to care for peacetime consumption. This is entirely without regard to the stockpiling program of this country, and without regard to any further military needs which may have been thrust upon us in the past few weeks. Domestic production from 1947 to the end of May 1950 has averaged in the neighborhood of 80,000 tons monthly, while the need is demonstrated to have been approximately 105,000 tons during this same period—making a deficit of 25,000 tons per month. With stepped-up production since May the deficit is even greater. Stockpile figures are not a matter of public record, but it is safe to presume that the needs will average 20,000 tons per month for this purpose alone.

It can be seen, therefore, that there is no justification for excluding from our markets the copper which can be made available from other sources.

Perhaps the greatest beneficiary of our imports is the nation of Chile. It will be remembered that Chile was a stalwart ally during World War II, and the Chilean Government has, since that time, alined itself very closely with the policies of America in the war against Communist expansion.

Domestic production, at the present time, approximates very closely its peak at any time during World War II, when drastic measures were taken to assure that every ounce of this most necessary metal was made available for our war needs. Any argument to the effect that continued suspension of the tax penalizes the American miner is therefore without merit. Employment in our domestic mines continues at a high level and profits to the owners have been substantial—even with the tax suspension in force.

Perhaps the greatest beneficiary of the tax suspension has been the individual citizen. Many times he is lost sight of in the struggle between one group and another in the pros and cons of legislative debate. If the tax is to be levied on copper imports it simply means that the higher price will be paid by the consumer for the goods he buys in our retail outlets. Copper is a basic material in practically everything we use in our daily life. The industries which produce automobiles, refrigerators, electrical appliances, houses, home furnishings, and many other such necessary goods would all have to impose an additional burden upon the consumer by raising prices which are already, in many cases, beyond the purse of the individual. The onerous burden of price increases would overbalance the small amount which would be gained by the Treasury by continuance of the tax.

The unprovoked attack on South Korea and the subsequent action of this country in supplying men and materials to prevent Communist domination of the Far East indicates that on this basis alone cutting off imports of copper cannot be justified. We all realize the gravity of the Korean situation and can understand the anxiety of our defense

planners in making certain that a sufficient supply of copper is readily available for our needs. Stockpiling must be increased rather than held at a minimum, and even greater supplies of foreign copper will be necessary to carry out this program. Practically every instrument of war contains copper or copper alloy, and full production must be maintained if we are to keep faith with those who are so valiantly struggling against tremendous odds to stem the rush of communism in the Far East.

It is essential that the House act with dispatch in adopting this legislation so that the normal trade in copper, which has been disrupted since the end of June, may be resumed without further delay.

I ask that every Member of this body, in considering the legislation before us, think only in terms of the national interest rather than regional interest.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I am opposed to House Joint Resolution 502. This bill would suspend for a period of 1 year from June 30, 1950, the tariff on imports of copper.

I recognize the serious shortage of copper at the present time. Testimony before the committee indicated clearly that the sum total of our domestic production and our imports will do no more than approximate the amount of copper necessary for current industrial consumption. At the current rate of consumption this will not permit stockpiling for wartime needs. I therefore approach this bill from the angle of determining whether it will tend to increase the total available new copper for our industrial, national defense, and stockpiling neds. Testimony was definite before the committee that further suspension of tariff would not mean an increase in the importation of copper.

Copper imports would continue about the same as at present. Accepting this fact then, there is no possible way of increasing our aggregate source of copper other than to increase our domestic production.

The real question then is whether continuance of the present tax of 2 cents per pound will tend to increase the present domestic copper production.

On this there can be no substantial question. Domestic production of copper is closely associated with the price of copper in the market. To the extent the duty will help keep the domestic price at or near the present level of 23 cents per pound, domestic production will increase. Marginal mines, those that can only be operated when the price is in excess of 20 cents per pound, will reopen and all domestic producers will expand their operations as the management realizes that the Government is determined to protect this major source of copper. I believe that domestic production can and will be increased if the industry is given this protection. I am sure that it is the only possible way we can get more copper, for the importers state definitely that imports will not be increased. Domestic production is a flexible factor with regard to copper and we should give every encouragement to the domestic producers.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Can the gentleman tell the House, in view of the question of military necessity which has been raised, how much of the imported copper is going into the national-defense stockpile?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I cannot, other than to say that the testimony indicated very little, if any.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If we permit this copper to come in without a duty, do the manufacturers of this country who want to manufacture products in which copper is used want the manufactured articles to come in without a duty?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No, they want protection.

Mr. RICH. Certainly they do.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. PATTERSON. Does not the gentleman realize that if we do not have an edequate supply of copper to meet the domestic demand up in the State of Connecticut and all New England we are going to have a tremendous amount of unemployment, and in case of a real national emergency we are going to be stuck?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. It is the over-all picture we must consider. If there is insufficient copper for national defense needs, copper will properly be taken for these needs and private industry will have what is left. The solution is to increase the sum total of domestic production and imports to meet all needs, industrial and defense.

A study of the subject discloses the imports of copper are substantially the same regardless of the price of copper in the market. Thus when copper was sold for 16 cents per pound in the American market, imports were about the same as now with the price at 23 cents per pound.

On the other hand, domestic production took all the loss in production when the price dropped to 16 cents per pound.

As the price increases, new American sources expand. It is this flexible factor we should encourage and which will be encouraged by the retention of the 2 cents per pound tax. In the interests of our national economy and our national defense, I hope this bill will be defeated.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I appeared with other Western Congressmen before the Committee on Ways and Means on July 10 and 11 giving the best opposition we knew how to offer to this legislation. I do want to express my deep appreciation to Chairman DOUGHTON and the whole committee for the kindly consideration afforded the opposition.

But before I begin what I had in mind to say, I want to nail one fallacy which I have heard expressed here today. It has been said in favor of this legislation that this is in the interest of national defense. That is a fallacy. We did not have this legislation suspending the excise duty during all the years of the Second World War and the foreign copper the Government got did not cost more because of the tax. Did we get copper during the Second World War? We did. We supplemented home wartime production with foreign copper without incurring the extra burden of an excise tax then on the statute books. We should retain this tax on foreign copper for industrial use while bringing in without that extra cost necessary foreign copper for stockpiling purposes and for military needs.

During the recent war we were not able to produce all needed copper within our own country, but it came in and the Government of the United States did not pay any 2 cents or 4 cents per pound on that copper. As several of my colleagues pointed out here, we can get this copper now as we did then, from Chile or from any place else and stockpile it or use it for military purposes, without paying the additional 2 cents. I am in favor of doing that.

For 14 years I have struggled on the floor of the House and in my committee to see that we wisely and energetically stockpile strategic and critical material such as copper. That is why I love my friend from Iowa, because he has led that fight, too. The wise policy is to stockpile what we must from abroad and concurrently produce what we can at home.

We must see to it that we keep an active mining industry functioning in this country. Anything that tends to hurt that mining industry, as the suspension of this excise duty will certainly do, is bad for the country. I am like Patrick Henry. I have no light to guide my feet, except the light of the lamp of experience. Our experience of 18 months ago warns against it. Eighteen months ago you did suspend the duty. What happened? Exactly what the gentleman from Michigan said. Two months after it was suspended the price of copper dropped from 23½ cents down to 16 cents. What assurance have we or have you that it will not happen again right now?

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Last summer when many of our mines closed down because the price of copper went from 23 cents down to 16 cents a pound, what happened in Chile? Every Chilean miner was working. Every Chilean miner employed by the American capitalists that own the mines down there were working while 50,000 people in my community up in Michigan were distressed with about 5,000 men out of work while the Chilean miners were working. That is exactly what the proponents of this legislation are asking the Congress to do at this moment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Exactly so. Mines all over the West closed down and those that did not close down curtailed their operations to 5 days a week and some to 3 days a week. That is what I fear you are looking forward to by the passage of this proposed legislation.

The mass of my people regard this tax as vital for about one-third of Arizona's economy is built on the copper-mining industry, and I remember only too well a period after World War I when those mines were closed. I do not want to see another such period for domestic copper mining in our country, for such a situation is detrimental not only to the States involved, and to their people, but also to the best interests of national defense itself.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for House Joint Resolution 502 to suspend certain import taxes on copper for 1 year. Ordinarily I would oppose this resolution as not being in the best interest of my State or our country. However, these are not ordinary times. An editorial in today's Washington Daily News begins with these words:

Prepare. America stands today in deadly danger.

Three weeks of the crisis that took violent form in Korea have made our country's peril starkly plain.

The committee report on House Joint Resolution 502 states:

Your committee held two full days of hearings on the subject of suspension of the import tax on copper in order to afford representatives of the Government departments, domestic producers of copper, and industrial consumers of copper, as well as other interested parties, an opportunity to present their views.

According to statistics supplied by the Department of Commerce on copper supply and domestic consumption, domestic production of copper is now only 74 percent of domestic consumption. For the first 5 months of 1950, domestic copper production on a smelter basis averaged 84,705 short tons per month, while imports of copper averaged 49,876 short tons per month. For the same period, the domestic production of primary copper, according to the Bureau of Mines, has averaged less than 75,000 tons a month. If that rate is continued for the remainder of 1950, the annual reduction of refined copper will be about 850,000 tons. For the same period, the Bureau of Mines estimates that the total requirement of primary refined copper for commercial purposes only will be at least 1,200,000 tons, indicating a deficit of supply of at least 300,000 tons to be filled from imports. Moreover, the Munitions Board advised that steps have recently been taken to accelerate the procurement program for stockpile to the greatest extent possible consistent with available supplies and funds. This action tends to increase the market pressure, and creates a situation which minimizes the possibility of any surplus copper becoming available for the rebuilding of industry stocks for some time to come.

Since June 1949 the United States price of copper, then 16 cents, has progressively increased until it is now 22⅛ cents, within 1 cent of the postwar peak of August 1948 when copper reached 23½ cents per pound.

Review of the testimony of witnesses at the committee hearings indicates that the available supply of copper is currently, and for the near future is likely to be, less than demand. Taking into account the present price of copper, it appears that suspension of the import tax on copper until the close of June 30, 1951, would not impair domestic production of copper, which is now close to the highest level in history (except the 1940-44 period). In view of the foregoing considerations and of the probable heavy volume of domestic civilian and military requirements of copper over the next several months, it is the opinion of the committee that the suspension of the import tax on copper should be continued at least through June 30, 1951.

Under these conditions I am compelled to vote for the resolution. If these were in any way normal times I would vote against this resolution. In view of the war situation and our country's need for copper which cannot possibly be supplied by our domestic mines, I shall vote for this 1-year extension of the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the suspension of the tariff on copper, as proposed by this bill. I never voted for it when it was suspended the last time. I think it is a bad bill. I think it is unfortunate that they should drag the war emergency into this, when 2 months ago, before they ever knew of the Korean situation, they intended to try to reduce the tariff even in peacetime.

If we need any copper for any war purpose, the Government can obtain all it needs without this bill and do so without paying any tariff whatsoever.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, due to either inadvertence or design, both equally culpable, an import tax of 2 cents a pound or $40 a ton on copper went into effect July 1. This is not only contrary to the interests of the consumers of copper products and the thousands engaged in their manufacture in this country but, even more important, is injurious to our national security and well-being.

Once again, we are forced by pressure from an organized bloc of special interests—this time the Mountain States copper interests who want to advance the price on their product another 2 cents per pound. This 2 cents increase will have to be paid by our citizens twice, once as consumers when they buy finished products made of copper, and again as taxpayers when the Government is forced to buy this higher-priced copper for the Nation's stockpile of strategic materials.

The United States consumes over a million tons of copper a year, which is 300,000 tons more than we produce domestically. This extra cost of $12,000,000 will, of course, be passed on to the consumers, in addition to the higher cost of domestic copper, making a total of over $40,000,000 increased cost of copper each year to the users. Already the speculators are having a heyday. As the power of the Mountain States contingent became evident this spring, the price of copper began to rise, adding even more to the hardships of homebuilders and other innocent bystanders.

The increased cost of copper ore will undoubtedly hit hard those industries which manufacture copper products in competition with other metalwares. This, in turn, will cause unemployment all over the country. It will be acutely felt, I am told, in my congressional district where a large number of plants are located which fabricate products consuming large quantities of copper.

There is no possible excuse for reimposition of this import duty which was originally designed to rescue our copper industry during the depths of the depression when copper was a drug on the market and miners were unable to obtain work. Now, the situation is entirely different. Domestic mines are unable to meet our requirements, and the industry is operating at top production. There is no immediate prospect for any diminution in this peak demand. Indeed, both industry and Government need all the copper they can get, and more.

Furthermore, this short-sighted attitude is endangering our relations with copper-producing countries, particularly Chile, whose entire economy is so definitely geared to copper and which vitally needs American dollars for internal stability. Nothing could be more foolish than to impose this import duty at the present time when we need all the friends we can muster and when the welfare of our domestic copper industry is in no way in jeopardy.

There undoubtedly are situations where a tariff is needed on goods entering this country in order to protect domestic industries and prevent unemployment among our own people. But certainly there can be no excuse for imposing these tariffs simply for the purpose of enhancing the profits of a few mining companies which are able now to sell their entire output at prices to yield handsome returns.

This bill to continue for 1 year the duty-free status of copper ore should be passed at once as a matter of the highest urgency, both industrial and strategic.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time, one-half minute, to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I simply hold up a paper for you to view. We are in war. I have been a protectionist all my life, but when I see what is happening to our boys in Korea, and know that we must have copper to go into every shell, and when I know that we are 300,000 tons short, an amount that cannot be produced by our mines, the time has come for us to be realistic and measure that against the lives of our men.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I think the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] probably the best known protectionist in the House, has in his tersely cogent remarks emphasized the necessity of the bill's immediate passage. National defense demands it. Our boys are dying in Korea as they fight against terrific odds and no one can prophesy their needs a week or month from now. I led the House fight last year against yielding to the other body's cut of $375,000,000 from stockpiling funds and I am glad that the final compromise involved only a

loss of $100,000,000. It was a great mistake and, as I insisted at that time, we cannot afford to gamble with American security now. The stockpiling of this metal is being accelerated. Industrial consumers are upping their requirements and the Bureau of Mines sees a large deficit of supply unless we act promptly.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 502, from the Committee on Ways and Means, actually is the proposal of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. PATTERSON] with the exception that extension of the copper import-tax suspension is recommended for only 1 year.

Copper is the most vital of raw materials used in the industries of the State of Connecticut. These industries, if the present Korean conflict or ramifications continue, will once again be called upon to produce the materials and matériel which they provided for the arsenal of democracy. The proposed action to be taken today under suspension of the rules will, I am convinced, tend to provide a continuous supply of copper and may possibly obtain even more copper than is presently available.

Actually, this resolution is an extension of the first proposal made by Mr. PATTERSON in regard to the import of copper which passed the House on March 12, 1947. Earlier on that day the President addressed a joint session of the House and Senate on the menace that threatened Greece, Turkey, and the Middle East—the gravity of the outlined situation pointed up the need to take every action that would increase our supply of copper. Today there is an analogous combination of circumstances as we consider this resolution; impelling reasons why the action we shall take in passing this legislation are patently clear—after the message that will be delivered by the same President to the House on Wednesday with reference to the Korean War, these reasons will be more compelling in the light of its contents and recommendations.

Many industries in Connecticut, large and small; many fabricators throughout the United States cannot keep their workers at their jobs unless copper is available to them. I heartily endorse the legislation, commend the earnest application of the gentleman from the Fifth Connecticut District to get an extension passed by the House and urge the Members to vote, as I will, for its passage.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, It would appear that it should not be necessary for me and my colleagues in the West, and others interested in the mining industry, to find it necessary to again plead with the Congress of the United States concerning the excise tax on copper. However, to protect the citizens of Arizona and others who are affected by this proposal, we find it necessary to make every effort in bringing before the Congress the grave economic condition that will be brought about if further suspension of the excise tax is allowed. We need only to look back some 15 months to see a like condition which was brought about by those who urged and proposed the further suspension of this tax, using as their arguments the inability of the domestic miners to supply the amount the market required and further discoloring the picture by using the argument of diminishing surplus stocks and the great need for foreign material. All of these matters were proposed for the purpose of a further suspension.

It is interesting to note that the proponents of this line of thinking are the fabricators who desire competition among those who sell them low-priced materials and yet at the same time these same fabricators demand and get ample tariff protection on the goods they manufacture. He wishes that there be no protection on what he buys but he insists on their being protection on what he sells. We also have a second group to be considered and that is those mining companies who own large copper mines abroad. They are able to use cheap labor where the standard of living is low and yet they desire unrestrained limit as compared with our domestic producers who have a high-cost production. A high-cost production is imperative if we are to maintain our standard of living as our workers know it today and certainly there is no one in this group that would desire that these standards be lowered, especially in favoring workers in foreign countries so that they may dispose of their produce on our markets. Yet this is exactly what happened some 15 months ago, and I am sure that it will and can happen again.

Fifteen months ago the copper price f. o. b. Connecticut Valley dropped from 23½ cents per pound to 16 cents per pound. This latter price was certainly far out of line with what the domestic producers must have in order to maintain the present standard of living in the western copper camps. A glowing picture has been painted of how we make every effort to keep our standard of living and give to our laboring class a livable wage. Yet, following the last suspension the workers total weekly wage dropped from $72.83 to $58.34 and that included only those who were working full time, since the mines had to curtail by cutting down the number of days the miners were employed during the week, and in addition to this many were on half-time basis and many were unemployed.

It is significant to note that in January 1949, when it was being considered whether or not to further suspend the excise tax on foreign copper, there were 298 unemployment checks totaling $5,774 issued to the unemployed copper miners in Arizona. However, in the month of August of the same year, when foreign copper was coming in freely, many of our mines were forced to curtail, and in some instances shut down, and in that month there were issued 3,055 benefit checks to unemployed copper miners totaling $59,558. This gives you briefly a picture of what is happening to the State of Arizona and the economy of our State when we extend the suspension on the excise tax on foreign copper.

The 1949 slump in copper cost the State of Arizona an estimate of over $2,250,000 in income tax. This figure is minor as to what it cost the employees and the owners of the mines.

At the present time there are some 400 small mines which were closed down due to the slump in April 1949. These same mines were the first to respond to the call issued when metals were needed during World War II. These same mines at this time need the protection and assurance of the Congress that should they go back into operation they will be able to continue such operation by not having further suspension of the excise tax on foreign copper. This group of miners have not received favorable consideration in their request for previous legislation in the Eighty-first Congress. And certainly it is little enough for them to receive the just consideration which they are entitled to through this request. The small mining industry in Arizona has been curtailed to the point that unless action is taken to encourage their continued operation our national security is endangered.

Those supporting the measure to further suspend the tax are disregarding what should be uppermost in their minds, since it directly affects the American people. We saw a great show here in Washington recently when the President of Chile came to our country on a visit and I am sure all of you read and received propaganda to the effect that Chile must maintain its market of export copper to the United States if it is to survive. And the picture painted by its President was indeed a doleful one. Yet, I do not recall of anyone raising his voice for the people of Arizona and the other Western States, and yet the same thing can be said if we do not take action and protect our domestic copper-producing States.

I appeal to you, my colleagues in the Congress, to give serious consideration to this problem and have uppermost in your mind the effect your action will have on the citizens of the copper-producing States. We certainly do not want it said, nor do we want any action on the part of our Congress to indicate, that there are those who are more interested in what will happen to the people in the foreign producing countries as against what will happen to the people of Arizona and other States. It is therefore imperative that no further extension be granted on the suspension of the excise tax on foreign copper and I trust that this group will give favorable consideration to my request.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time, 1 minute, to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, carrying out the statement made by the distinguished minority leader on the Ways and Means Committee, I read as a part of my remarks an editorial appearing in the Cleveland Press and other Scripps-Howard newspapers:

SUSPEND THIS CRAZY TAX ON COPPER IN A HURRY

A tax of $40 a ton on imported copper, suspended at the beginning of World War II, has been back in effect since July 1.

Permitting this tax to remain in effect would be economic lunacy.

Even before the Korean crisis, this country's industries were using far more copper than its domestic mines produced.

Now the need for copper is tremendously increased. Weapons for Americans who are

fighting in Korea will take a lot of copper. Our inadequate stockpiles of this and other metals should be built up fast against the menacing possibility of a bigger war.

And the foolish tax endangers relations with our South American neighbors, especially friendly Chile, main source of our copper imports.

The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill to suspend that tax for a year. The House should pass this bill in a hurry, and the Senate should follow suit.

So this bill is of the utmost importance, and should be passed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLS) there were—ayes 83, noes 39.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors. The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 283, nays 58, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

YEAS—283

Abbitt	Crook	Harvey
Abernethy	Crosser	Havenner
Addonizio	Cunningham	Hays, Ark.
Allen, Calif.	Dague	Heffernan
Andersen, H. Carl	Davenport	Heller
Anderson, Calif.	Davies, N. Y.	Herlong
Andresen, August H.	Davis, Ga.	Herter
Arends	Deane	Heselton
Auchincloss	DeGraffenried	Hobbs
Bailey	Delaney	Hoeven
Barden	Denton	Hoffman, Mich.
Barrett, Pa.	D'Ewart	Holmes
Bates, Ky.	Dollinger	Hope
Bates, Mass.	Donohue	Howell
Battle	Doughton	Hull
Beall	Doyle	Jacobs
Beckworth	Durham	James
Bennett, Fla.	Eaton	Javits
Bentsen	Eberharter	Jenison
Blatnik	Elliott	Jenkins
Boggs, Del.	Ellsworth	Jones, Ala.
Bolling	Elston	Jones, N. C.
Bolton, Md.	Evins	Judd
Bolton, Ohio	Fallon	Karst
Bonner	Feighan	Karsten
Boykin	Fellows	Kean
Brehm	Fenton	Kearney
Brown, Ga.	Flood	Keating
Bryson	Fogarty	Kee
Buchanan	Forand	Kelley, Pa.
Buckley, Ill.	Ford	Kelly, N. Y.
Buckley, N. Y.	Fugate	Kennedy
Burke	Fulton	Kerr
Burleson	Furcolo	Kilburn
Burnside	Gamble	King
Burton	Garmatz	Klein
Byrnes, Wis.	Gary	Kruse
Camp	Gathings	Kunkel
Canfield	Gavin	Lane
Cannon	Golden	Lanham
Carlyle	Goodwin	Latham
Case, N. J.	Gorski	LeCompte
Celler	Graham	LeFevre
Chelf	Granahan	Lichtenwalter
Chesney	Grant	Lind
Chudoff	Green	Linehan
Clemente	Guill	Lodge
Colmer	Gwinn	Lucas
Cooley	Hagen	Lynch
Corbett	Hale	McCormack
Cotton	Halleck	McCulloch
Coudert	Hand	McDonough
Cox	Harden	McGrath
Crawford	Hardy	McGregor
	Harrison	McGuire
	Hart	McMillan, S. C.
McSweeney	Price	Sutton
Mack, Ill.	Priest	Taber
Mack, Wash.	Rabaut	Tackett
Macy	Rains	Tauriello
Madden	Rankin	Taylor
Magee	Redden	Teague
Mahon	Reed, Ill.	Thomas
Marshall	Reed, N. Y.	Thornberry
Martin, Mass.	Rees	Tollefson
Mason	Rhodes	Trimble
Merrow	Ribicoff	Underwood
Meyer	Richards	Van Zandt
Michener	Riehlman	Velde
Miller, Nebr.	Robeson	Vinson
Mills	Rodino	Vorys
Morton	Rogers, Fla.	Vursell
Moulder	Rogers, Mass.	Wadsworth
Multer	Rooney	Wagner
Murphy	Roosevelt	Walsh
Murray, Wis.	Sadlak	Walter
Nicholson	St. George	Weichel
Nixon	Saylor	Wheeler
Noland	Scott, Hardie	White, Calif.
Norblad	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.	Whitten
Norrell	Scrivner	Whittington
O'Brien, Ill.	Shelley	Wickersham
O'Brien, Mich.	Short	Wier
O'Neill	Sikes	Wigglesworth
O'Sullivan	Simpson, Ill.	Williams
O'Toole	Smathers	Wilson, Ind.
Pace	Smith, Kans.	Wilson, Okla.
Patterson	Smith, Va.	Wilson, Tex.
Pfeifer, Joseph L.	Smith, Wis.	Winstead
Philbin	Spence	Wolverton
Phillips, Calif.	Stanley	Wood
Poage	Stefan	Woodhouse
Polk	Stigler	Yates
Powell	Stockman	Young
Preston	Sullivan	Zablocki

NAYS—58

Albert	Gross	Potter
Aspinall	Hays, Ohio	Poulson
Baring	Holifield	Ramsay
Bennett, Mich.	Horan	Rich
Bishop	Huber	Sanborn
Bosone	Jackson, Wash.	Scudder
Bramblett	Jensen	Secrest
Brown, Ohio	McKinnon	Shafer
Byrne, N. Y.	Mansfield	Sheppard
Carnahan	Marcantonio	Simpson, Pa
Clevenger	Marsalis	Staggers
Curtis	Martin, Iowa	Steed
Dolliver	Miles	Talle
Dondero	Miller, Calif.	Werdel
Douglas	Morris	Whitaker
Engle, Calif.	Murdock	Withrow
Fernandez	O'Hara, Minn.	Wolcott
Fisher	O'Konski	Woodruff
Gossett	Patten	
Granger	Plumley	

NOT VOTING—89

Allen, Ill.	Gore	Mitchell
Allen, La.	Gregory	Monroney
Andrews	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Morgan
Angell	Hall, Leonard W.	Morrison
Barrett, Wyo.	Hare	Murray, Tenn.
Biemiller	Harris	Nelson
Blackney	Hébert	Norton
Boggs, La.	Hedrick	O'Hara, Ill.
Breen	Hill	Passman
Brooks	Hinshaw	Patman
Bulwinkle	Hoffman, Ill.	Perkins
Burdick	Irving	Peterson
Carroll	Jackson, Calif.	Pfeiffer, William L.
Case, S. Dak.	Jennings	Phillips, Tenn.
Cavalcante	Johnson	Pickett
Chatham	Jonas	Quinn
Chiperfield	Jones, Mo.	Regan
Christopher	Kearns	Rivers
Cole, Kans.	Keefe	Sabath
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Sadowski
Combs	Kilday	Sasscer
Cooper	Kirwan	Sims
Davis, Tenn.	Larcade	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Thompson
Dawson	Lyle	Towe
Dingell	McCarthy	Welch
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	White, Idaho
Frazier	McMillen, Ill.	Widnall
Gillette	Miller, Md.	Willis
Gilmer		
Gordon		

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Angell.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Biemiller with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Breen with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Gore with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Pickett with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Andrews with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Cooper with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Sasscer with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Hinshaw.

Messrs. ELLIOTT, BECKWORTH, and CUNNINGHAM changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE CLAYTON ACT

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 8763) to amend the Clayton Act with respect to the recovery of triple damages under the antitrust laws, and for other purposes, with a committee amendment.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 4 and 5 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 731; 15 U. S. C. 15), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (a) Any person heretofore or hereafter injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue therefor in the United States district court for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

"(b) Whenever the United States is hereafter injured in its business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws it may sue therefor in the United States district court for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover actual damages by it sustained.

"(c) Any action (including an action brought by or on behalf of the United States) to enforce any cause of action under

this section shall be forever barred unless commenced within 6 years after the cause of action accrued.

"SEC. 5. (a) A final judgment or decree hereafter rendered in any civil or criminal proceeding, but not including a suit or proceeding under section 4 (b), brought by or on behalf of the United States under the antitrust laws to the effect that a defendant has violated said laws shall be prima facie evidence against such defendant in any proceeding brought pursuant to subsections 4 (a) and 4 (b) against such defendant under said laws as to all matters respecting which said judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the parties thereto: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees entered before any testimony has been taken.

"(b) Whenever any civil or criminal proceeding is instituted by the United States to prevent, restrain, or punish violations of any of the antitrust laws, or to recover damages under section 4 (b) of this act, the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action arising under section 4 (a) and based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in said proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency thereof."

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, the term "antitrust laws" has the meaning assigned to it by the first section of the Clayton Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

I am not opposed to the bill, but if no one is opposed, I would demand a second.

The SPEAKER. If no one else is opposed, the gentleman qualifies if he desires.

Mr. MICHENER. I demand a second, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CELLER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the second be considered as ordered.

Without objection, the second was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill amends the antitrust laws in two particulars. It seeks to make the Clayton Act current with present realities.

First, it permits the United States Government to bring action for actual damages sustained where there are violations of the antitrust laws, and the United States Government is directly affected and damaged.

Secondly, it provides for a uniform statute of limitations with reference to the bringing of triple damage suits under the Sherman Act by private persons aggrieved by the antitrust law violation—that is, for example, through price fixing, allocation, abuse of patents, and the like.

It is rather anomalous that the courts have held that suits may be brought for damages for violations of the antitrust laws by a city, by a municipality. A suit may be brought by a State government for damages involved in violations of the antitrust laws. Yet the United States Government, by a decision of the Supreme Court, is precluded from bringing such an action.

Well, if we accord such action to a State, if we accord such action to a municipality, it seems woefully in error not to accord the same right to the United States Government, particularly when we keep in mind that the United States Government is the largest purchaser of supplies. For example, the Department of Defense alone purchased, in the 9 months ending March 1950, over $2,500,000,000 worth of supplies. That does not take into account civilian supplies. Therefore, the United States Government, being the largest purchaser, becomes the greatest sufferer from monopolistic exactions.

The American taxpayer is entitled to the full value of his tax dollar, and he should be protected against its going into the pockets of wrongdoers in the form of excessive prices and profits resulting from violations of the antitrust laws.

The report on this bill, which you probably have before you, calls attention to the fact that for the first half year ending March 31, 1937, 18 companies submitted to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department bids identical to the penny on 82 different sizes of tires and tubes. The same thing happened again during the next half year period with even higher prices; the bids were exactly alike. And when identical bids were again submitted for the third half year period which covered October 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, the Procurement Division, upon the advice of the Attorney General, rejected the bids and invited new ones, but the new bids were again identical to those rejected. As a result of those identical bids it was discovered that the United States had been injured to the extent of $351,000 but was deprived of the right to bring action against those companies because of the collusion.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 206]

Allen, Calif.	Chatham	Gossett
Allen, Ill.	Chiperfield	Gregory
Allen, La.	Christopher	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Anderson, Calif.	Cole, Kans.	Hall, Leonard W.
Andrews	Cole, N. Y.	Hare
Angell	Combs	Harris
Barden	Cooper	Hart
Barrett, Wyo.	Davis, Tenn.	Havenner
Biemiller	Davis, Wis.	Hébert
Blackney	Dawson	Hedrick
Boggs, La.	Dingell	Hill
Bramblett	Douglas	Hinshaw
Breen	Doyle	Hoffman, Ill.
Brooks	Durham	Holifield
Bulwinkle	Engel, Mich.	Irving
Burdick	Frazier	Jackson, Calif.
Camp	Gillette	Jennings
Carroll	Gilmer	Johnson
Case, S. Dak.	Gordon	Jonas
Cavalcante	Gore	Kearney
Morgan	Ramsay	
Morrison	Regan	
Morton	Rivers	
Murray, Tenn.	Sabath	
Nelson	Sadowski	
Norton	Sasscer	
O'Hara, Ill.	Shelley	
Pace	Sims	
Passman	Smith, Ohio	
Patman	Thomas	
Perkins	Thompson	
Pfeiffer, William L.	Towe	
Phillips, Tenn.	Vinson	
Pickett	Welch	
Plumley	White, Idaho	
Quinn	Willis	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING THE CLAYTON ACT

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, in addition to providing the Government of the United States a judicial forum where it can sue for damages for breaches of the antitrust laws, where for example bids are collusive or where markets have been divided and prices have been fixed, this bill also provides for a uniform statute of limitations within which actions for damages must be brought by private litigants.

There is great confusion with reference to the bringing of triple-damage actions on the part of private litigants against those who have offended against the antitrust laws. In some States the statute of limitations has been deemed to be 1 year, which is woefully insufficient a time within which to bring a very difficult triple-damage suit. In other States there is a statute of 2 years. In Georgia, for example, the statute of limitations is 20 years. So that you have States having a period as low as 1 year and another State having a period as high as 20 years.

Sixteen States—Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin—have 6-year statutes.

The bill before you provides for a uniform statute of limitations of 6 years. Indiana has a 15-year statute; Tennessee has 10 years; Wyoming 8 years.

What is the result of that vast number of States over the length and breadth of the land, each having a different period within which a private suit for triple damages must be brought? Confusion results. A litigant and counsel for litigants does not know whether he has a right or whether he has not any right. The Clayton Act presently provides for no specific statute of limitations. The Supreme Court has held that the State law must be applicable. If you have so many different kinds of statutes in the various States, what is your right, if, perchance, a violation occurs in a number of States? If it occurs in a State where the statute is 1 year, and, in addition, occurs in a State where the statute it 10 years, you are given a choice. You very likely would bring action in the State which has the longer statute of

limitations. But what of the fellow who is domiciled in a given State where the statute is only 3 or 4 years and the wrong does not cover other States? He is put at a serious disadvantage, and if he waits 3 or 4 years before bringing his action, he is deprived of the benefits of the triple damage provisions of the Sherman Act.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman tell us how long it will be before we vote on the bill?

Mr. CELLER. I hope to secure a vote as quickly as possible.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That was not my point. I am just inquiring because some of the Members were asking.

Mr. CELLER. I should think we would vote momentarily.

So, in order to dispel confusion, we provide for this uniform statute of limitations. Frequently we hear of the uncertainties of the antitrust laws. Well, here is an eminent case where we are endeavoring to remove grave uncertainty as to statutes of limitations in the various States and to give certainty to the number of years that should be involved in a general statute of limitations.

I repeat that there was no vital opposition to this bill. Although numerous organizations were invited to attend, there was practically no vital opposition to it. There is no minority report. The Judiciary Committee voted the bill unanimously, although I believe two Members reserved their right to express themselves concerning one or two of the provisions of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. What is the limitation which is proposed in this bill?

Mr. CELLER. That the statute of limitations shall be uniform and shall be for a period of 6 years.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. It applies the same to the Government as to private individuals?

Mr. CELLER. Yes. Section 4, subdivision (c) provides that any action, including one brought by United States, shall be barred unless brought within 6 years.

Private parties are given the right to sue for triple damages. That is by way of an incentive to encourage people to bring such suits, so as to more readily go after the violators of the antitrust laws, but I do not think there is any need for the Government to have any incentive. Hence, the Government is limited to actual damage. If the Government gets its actual damages, I think that should be sufficient. The purpose of the triple damages was by way of an incentive or inducement that need not be present when the Government sues.

At the inception last year of the program of the Monopoly Subcommittee I promised an inquiry that would result in positive legislative action to bring order into the antitrust laws so as to make them more effective instruments in the preservation of free competitive enterprise. The purposeful nature of that program thus far can be judged from the record of the two bills which have been passed by this Congress with little or no opposition. You have passed overwhelmingly a bill to amend the Clayton Act to prevent monopolistic asset mergers, and this bill is now on the Calendar of the Senate after securing the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee. You have also passed, with no opposition, a bill to increase the antitrust penalties to $50,000, and this is now awaiting action in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The business community of the country has long been complaining of confusion in the antitrust laws. Confusion certainly exists in determining the particular statute of limitations governing triple-damage actions under the antitrust laws for, unlike virtually all Federal statutes creating rights to sue for torts, the triple-damage section of the Clayton Act is completely silent. Thus the determination is left up to the separate laws of the 48 States.

No one really objects to the idea of having some form of a statute of limitations. The question is as to the extent of the period of limitations. In 1914 the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the Clayton Act with a 6-year statute of limitations, but the provision was lost in the shuffle of compromises.

We have surveyed the State laws to determine the type of limitation statutes applicable to such actions and the length of the statutory period in the various States. This has been a difficult, and, in many cases, an uncertain task, for in only isolated cases do States have such laws bearing solely on triple-damage suits under the Federal antitrust laws. But in many States the Federal courts have had occasion to determine which of the State statutes applies to and governs the bringing of such actions, and in those instances there is relative certainty. These decisions indicate that the State statutes applied take a wide variety of forms. Included are the limitations governing the following types of actions:

(a) Action for a statutory penalty or forfeiture;

(b) Action on the case;

(c) Action for damages caused by offenses or quasi offenses;

(d) Action on tort;

(e) Action on conspiracy;

(f) Action on liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture;

(g) Action on liability created by a Federal statute;

(h) Residuary actions—those not specified in other limitation provisions.

In the case of the States involved in these decisions, our survey has relied upon the statutes applied by the courts. With the remaining States, an attempt has been made to choose the statute most likely applicable to triple-damage actions. Thus, in those States where a specific limitation governed actions on liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture, this provision was chosen. Such a provision appears directly applicable and whenever available was applied by the Federal courts. The Supreme Court held in the Chattanooga Foundry case—*Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works* v. *Atlanta* (203 U. S. 390)—that a triple-damage action is not a suit for a statutory penalty or forfeiture. In the States having no such provision, a statute similar to one applied by a Federal court was chosen, if available. In many States the residuary statute had to be chosen.

The following table which I shall put in the RECORD at this point shows the length of the statutory period in each State, the statutory description of the type of action which it is thought includes triple-damage suits, the citation to the statute, and citations to cases which have either held the statute applicable to triple-damage actions under the Federal antitrust laws or have refered to it as being applicable:

LIST OF STATE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

The following information is listed for each State:

1. The statutory description of the type of action thought to include treble-damage suits;

2. The citation to the statute;

3. The cases, if any, which have applied or referred to the particular statute of limitation.

ALABAMA, 1 YEAR

1. Noncontractual injury.

2. Alabama Code (1940), title 7, section 26.

ARIZONA, 1 YEAR

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.

2. Arizona Code Annotated, section 29, page 201.

ARKANSAS, 3 YEARS

1. On the case.

2. Arkansas Statutes Annotated, section 37, page 206.

3. *Russelville Canning Co.* v. *American Can Co.* (87 F. Supp. 484 (W. D. Ark. 1949)).

CALIFORNIA, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.

2. California Code Civil Proceedings, section 338 (1).

3. *Burnham Chemical Co.* v. *Borax Consolidated, Ltd.* (170 F. 2d 569 (9th Cir., 1948), cert. den. 336 U. S. 924); *Foster & Kleiser Co.* v. *Special Site Sign Co.* (85 F. 2d 742 (9th Cir., 1936), cert. den. 299 U. S. 613); *Suckow Borax Mines Consolidated, Inc.* v. *Borax Consolidated, Ltd.* (81 F. Supp. 301 (N. D. Cal. 1948)); *United West Coast Theatres Corp.* v. *South Side Theatres, Inc.* (86 F. Supp. 109 (S. D. Cal. 1949)).

COLORADO, 2 YEARS

1. Liability created by Federal statute.

2. Colorado Statutes Annotated, section 102–109 (1).

3. *Greve* v. *Gibraltar Enterprises, Inc.* (85 F. Supp. 410 (D. N. Mex. 1949)).

CONNECTICUT, 3 YEARS

1. Tort.

2. Connecticut General Statutes (revised 1949), section 8316.

DELAWARE, 3 YEARS

1. On the case.

2. Delaware Revised Code (1935), section 5129.

3. *Williamson* v. *Columbia Gas & Elec. Corp.* (110 F. 2d 15 (3d Cir., 1939) cert. den. 310 U. S. 639).

FLORIDA, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Florida Statutes Annotated, section 95.11 (5).

GEORGIA, 20 YEARS

1. To enforce right accruing to individual under statute.
2. Georgia Code Annotated, section 3-704.

IDAHO, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Idaho Code, section 5-218.

ILLINOIS, 5 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Illinois Statutes, annotated, section 102-275.
3. *Tiffin Bldg. Corp.* v. *Balaban & Katz Corp.* (87 F. Supp. 121 (N. D., Ill., 1949)).

INDIANA, 5 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Burns Indiana Statutes, annotated, section 2-603.

IOWA, 3 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Iowa Code (1950), section 614.1 (5).

KANSAS, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Kansas General Statutes, annotated, section 60-306, second.

KENTUCKY, 1 YEAR OR 5 YEARS

1. Conspiracy, 1 year: Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture, 5 years (see note).
2. Kentucky Revised Statutes, sections 413.130, 413.140 (c).
3. *Northern Kentucky Telephone Co.* v. *Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.* (73 F., 2d 333 (6th Cir., 1934), cert. denied, 294 U. S. 719); *Fifth and Walnut, Inc.*, v. *Loew's, Inc.* (76 F. Supp. 64 (S. D., N. Y., 1948)).

NOTE.—In the case of *Northern Kentucky Telephone Co.* v. *Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.* the court held the 1-year statute governing actions for conspiracy applicable rather than the 5-year statute governing actions upon liability created by statute. The latter statute would probably apply to actions not involving conspiracy.

LOUISIANA, 1 YEAR

1. For damages caused by offenses or quasi offenses.
2. Louisiana Civil Code, article 3536.
3. *American Tobacco Co.* v. *People's Tobacco Co.* (204 Fed. 58 (1913)).

MAINE, 6 YEARS

1. On the case.
2. Maine Revised Statutes (1944), chapter 99, section 90.

MARYLAND, 3 YEARS

1. On the case.
2. Flack's Maryland Code (1939), article 57, section 1.
3. *Seaboard Terminals Corp.* v. *Standard Oil Co. of N. J.* (24 F. Supp. 1018 (S. D. N. Y. 1938), affirmed, 104 F. 2d 659 (2d Cir., 1939)).

MASSACHUSETTS, 2 YEARS

1. On tort.
2. Massachusetts Laws, 1948, chapter 274.
3. *Strout* v. *United Shoe Machinery Co.* (208 Fed. 646 (D. Mass. 1913), affirmed 225 Fed. 1022 (1st Cir. 1915)); *Momand* v. *Universal Film Exchange* (43 F. Supp. 996 (D. Mass. 1942), affirmed, 172 F. 2d 37 (1st Cir., 1948)).

MICHIGAN, 6 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Michigan Statutes, annotated, section 27.605.

MINNESOTA, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Minnesota Statutes Annotated, section 541.05.

MISSISSIPPI, 6 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Mississippi Code (1942), section 722.

MISSOURI, 5 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Missouri Revised Statutes Annotated, section 1014.

MONTANA, 2 YEARS

1. Liability created by statue other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Montana Revised Code, section 93-2607.
3. *Hansen Packing Co.* v. *Swift & Co.* (27 F. Supp. 364 (S. D. N. Y. 1939)).

NEBRASKA, 5 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Nebraska Revised Statutes (1943), section 25-206.

NEVADA, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Nevada Compiled Laws (1929), section 8524.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 6 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. New Hampshire Revised Laws (1942), chapter 385, section 3.

NEW JERSEY, 6 YEARS

1. On the case.
2. New Jersey Revised Statutes (1937), title 2, chapter 24, section 1.
3. *Jaeger Research Laboratories* v. *R. C. A.* (90 F. 2d 826 (3d Cir., 1937); *Shelton Electric Co.* v. *Victor Talking Machine Co.* (277 Fed. 433 (D. N. J. 1922)).

NEW MEXICO, 4 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. New Mexico Statutes Annotated, section 27—104.
3. *Greve* v. *Gibraltar Enterprises, Inc.* (85 F. Supp. 410 (D. N. M. 1949)).

NEW YORK, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. New York Civil Practice Act, section 48.
3. *Seaboard Terminals Corp.* v. *Standard Oil Co. of N. J.* (24 F. Supp. 1018 (S. D. N. Y. 1938), aff'd, 104 F. 2d 659 (2d Cir., 1939)); *Pastor* v. *American Telephone & Telegraph Co.* (76 F. Supp. 781 (S. D. N. Y. 1940)); *Dyson Theatres* v. *Buffalo Theatres* (8 F. R. D. 86 (W. D. N. Y. 1948)).

NORTH CAROLINA, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. North Carolina General Statutes (1943), section 1-52 (2).

NORTH DAKOTA, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. North Dakota Revised Code (1943), section 28-0116 (2).

OHIO, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Pages' Ohio General Code Annotated, section 11222.

OKLAHOMA, 3 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, title 12, section 95.
3. *Oklahoma* v. *American Book Co.* (144 F. 2d 585 (10th Cir. 1944)); *Momand* v. *Universal Film Exchange* (43 F. Supp. 996 D. Mass. 1942), aff'd., 172 F. 2d 37 (1st Cir., 1948)).

OREGON, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. Oregon Composite Laws Annotated, section 1-204 (2).

PENNSYLVANIA, 6 YEARS

1. On the case.
2. Purdon's Pennylvania Statutes Annotated, title 12, section 31.
3. *Bluefield S. S. Co.* v. *United Fruit Co.* (243 Fed. 1 3d Cir. 1917), appeal dismissed 248 U. S. 595).

RHODE ISLAND, 6 YEARS

1. On the case.
2. Rhode Island General Laws (1938), chapter 510, section 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. South Carolina Code (1942), section 388.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.
2. South Dakota Laws, 1947, chapter 153, section 2.

TENNESSEE, 10 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Tennessee Code (1932), section 8601.
3. *Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works* v. *Atlanta* (203 U. S. 390 (1906)).

TEXAS, 4 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Texas Statutes Annotated, article 5529.
3. *Jones & Co.* v. *West Publishing Co.*, (270 Fed 563 (5th Cir. 1921), appeal dismissed, 270 U. S. 665).

UTAH, 4 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Utah Code Annotated, section 104-2-30.

NOTE.—The Utah limitation of 1 year for actions on liability created by statutes of foreign States (Utah Code Annotated, section 104-2-30) was rejected as not applicable to Federal statutes.

VERMONT, 6 YEARS

1. On tort.
2. Vermont Statutes (Rev. 1947), section 1689.

VIRGINIA, 5 YEARS

1. Personal actions that survive.
2. Virginia Code (1942), section 5818.
3. *Barnes Coal Corp.* v. *Retail Coal Merchants Association* (128 F. 2d 645 (4th Cir., 1942)).

WASHINGTON, 2 YEARS

1. Residuary.
2. Rem. Revised Statutes, Washington, section 165.
3. *Harvey* v. *Booth Fisheries Co.* (228 Fed. 782 (W. D. Wash. 1915)).

NOTE.—The court in *Harvey* v. *Booth Fisheries Co.* held the Washington 3-year provision for actions on statutory penalties applicable. Since the Supreme Court in the Chattanooga Foundry case (203 U. S 390) held treble damage actions were not suits for a statutory penalty, the Harvey decision seems erroneous and the residuary statute probably should apply.

WEST VIRGINIA, 2 YEARS

1. Personal actions that survive (see note).
2. West Virginia Code (1949), section 5404.
3. *Glenn Coal Co.* v. *Dickinson Fuel Co.* (72 F 2d 885 (4th Cir., 1934)).

NOTE.—*Barnes Coal Corp.* v. *Retail Coal Merchants Association* (128 F. 2d 645 (4th Cir., 1942)) held in applying a similar Virginia statute that treble damage actions are tort actions that do survive, a question which the court in the Glenn Coal Co. case did not reach.

WISCONSIN, 6 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute.
2. Wisconsin Statutes (1947), section 330.19 (4).

WYOMING, 8 YEARS

1. Liability created by statute other than a penalty or forfeiture.

2. Wyoming Composite Statutes Annotated, section 3–505.

The very fact of the variety in the periods of limitation in the laws of the several States and the recurring difficulty in determining the period which is precisely applicable demonstrates the need for this amendment.

The 6-year period in the amendment under discussion is not chosen at random, as will be seen from an examination of the schedule which I have just inserted into the RECORD. I do not personally favor Federal statutes of repose of such an extreme duration as some States like Tennessee, 10 years; Indiana, 15 years; and Georgia, 20 years, for in the elapse of years witnesses die, facts grow stale, and evidence disappears. But a 6-year period, representing a happy medium drawn from the experience and judgment of the various States, is eminently sound for Federal purposes.

The present lack of a uniform period of limitations has created confusion, with the choice of forum affecting the result in many cases. In applying State limitation statutes, it must first be determined whether the law of the forum or the place of injury will govern. The ramifications of many large Nation-wide conspiracies present the case of injury occurring in a multiple of States. If the limitation statute of the State where the injury took place governs, a plaintiff who has been injured in several States may choose the forum most advantageous to him in this respect. Conversely, a plaintiff injured in a State with a short statute of limitations may find himself barred from recovery, while another plaintiff, more advantageously situated in a State with a longer limitation period may recover for the identical injury. The proposed amendment would prevent the occurrence of these unjust situations.

This bill is not to be regarded in any sense as a drastic shift in the antitrust laws. It is merely a little step in the right direction. I hope you will pass it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the few remarks which I expect to make will be devoted to section 4 (b) of this bill, which is perhaps the most important provision in it.

Section 4 (b) of this bill permits the United States Government to sue for actual, rather than treble, damages sustained by it as a result of violation of the antitrust laws. I want to address myself briefly to that provision.

In 1941 the Supreme Court, in the case of *United States* v. *Cooper* (312 U. S. 600), held that the United States is not a "person" within the meaning of the triple-damage sections of the Sherman and Clayton Acts and cannot recover damages for losses suffered through antitrust violations. I recognize a strange inconsistency between such a denial to the United States Government, on the one hand, and the construction of the same statutes in *Chattanooga Foundry* v. *Atlanta* (203 U. S. 390) and *Georgia* v. *Evans* (316 U. S. 153) to the effect that a municipality and a State, respectively, may recover triple damages. We must, however, take the law as we find it following the Cooper decision.

The reasons persuading me to favor section 4 (b) are simple. The United States is the largest purchaser of goods in the country, spending billions of dollars each year. Much of the purchasing is done by competitive bidding through the medium of sealed bids. Effective, honest competition would naturally result in benefits to the Government in the form of lower prices. If, however, bidders were to conspire and knowingly submit identical bids—as appears to have been done in the Cooper case—the price advantage of competition would disappear.

During the 9-month period ending March 31, 1950, the Defense Department alone purchased $672,000,000 worth of goods through the medium of competitive bidding, plus another $2,304,000,000 in negotiated contracts. I am informed that an undisclosed but significant percentage of these procurement dollars were spent in purchases involving identical bids. This factor alone does not necessarily spell conspiratorial arrangements, but is merely one element to be taken into consideration. Indeed, the case could be that such schemes are present where the bids submitted are all variant according to plan. However, the fact may be, if antitrust violations occur, the Government is injured to the extent that it is deprived of lower prices and in such cases should be entitled to recover.

The normal remedies in civil and criminal proceedings fail to protect the proprietary interest of the Government or to compensate for its losses. The American taxpayer is entitled to full value for his tax dollar. If he were spending the money himself he could sue for triple damages. He is equally entitled to protection if the Government spends it for him.

Some have asked why the committee has seen fit to report a bill confining the Government to recovery of actual damages in these cases, rather than triple damages. The principal reason is that the Government, as contrasted to private suitors, needs no special inducement to bring actions to enforce the antitrust laws, since it is by law already charged with the duty of enforcement. The private suitor, faced with the heavy expenses involved in maintaining his case, the difficulty in securing evidence, and the delay in bringing a case to ultimate disposition, requires the additional incentive of triple recovery. Moreover, because the procurement contracts of the Government run into staggering sums, a loss for which the Government in the event of an antitrust violation might recover could be so enormous that, if tripled, it would completely bankrupt the offending seller, a punitive consequence which the committee felt would be altogether too severe.

The prospect of liability to the Government for damages resulting from antitrust violations will give pause to any concerns which would be inclined intentionally to seek to defraud the taxpayers by overcharging the Government in procurement matters. This knowledge will serve as a substantial deterrent, especially since the Government is not handicapped in the same way as private suitors who find the costs, delays and uncertainties entailed in a triple damage action such as to discourage its commencement. At the same time, there is no unfairness or discrimination in the proposal which would operate to the disadvantage of the honest, legitimate businessmen who comprise the great majority of the American business community.

From every point of view this provision improves and strengthens the Clayton Act.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, with the publicity, attention, and public clamor which frequently accompanies the institution of the Government antitrust suit, we frequently forget that antitrust law policy is enforced through a dual-edged sword. Not only is there the Government action which generally demands either fine or injunction, but there is also the suit by the private individual, injured by monopolistic practices, in which just retribution is sought. If in our zealous effort to enforce the antitrust laws more heed is given to the Government case, we must not overlook the private triple-damage suit as a vigorous and effective weapon of the free-enterprise system.

The roots of the triple-damage suit lie deep in Anglo-American jurisprudence. The medieval statute of monopolies, passed by Parliament in 1623, afforded the injured artisan his remedy in the King's courts where three times the damage suffered at the hands of the local monopolist was awarded him. Supposedly, the origins of this private type of action go back even further into history, for the Statute of Monopolies purported to be mere legislative enactment of the principles of the common law.

The framers of the Sherman Act were well aware of the ancient tradition of the triple-damage suit. There is evidence to indicate that they believed the private suitor would be the mainstay of an antimonopoly policy, and that Government suits would simply augment private suits. Such has not been the case. At times, indeed, the triple-damage action has almost fallen into complete desuetude. But in more recent days, the private litigant has had an increasing role in attaining the objectives of the Sherman Act. Triple-damage actions today on the part of the private individual injured by unfair economic practices or monopolistic abuses are a recurring and important phenomenon in the antitrust fabric of the economy viewed as a whole.

What I have said heretofore has been merely by way of preface to the pending legislation of which I am author. I am not attempting to make something complex which is essentially simple. This bill does two principal things.

First, it provides that whenever the United States Government as such is

injured in its business transactions or operations through monopolistic or unfair practices in violation of the antitrust laws, the Government may go to court and recover the actual damages sustained by it as a consequence of these violations. Necessity for this legislation arises out of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. Under present law, any person injured by violations of the antitrust laws may bring an action for triple damages in the courts of the United States against the corporation or individual which has acted in restraint of trade. The Supreme Court, in two rather anomalous decisions, has held that a State of the Union and a municipality can bring such an action as if they were private parties, but that the Government of the United States is not a "person" within the meaning of the statutes and consequently, remains without any relief, except that afforded by sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act to bring criminal, injunctive, or dissolution proceedings. The first purpose of this bill is to permit the United States to obtain civil relief and recover actual damages sustained as the result of economic practices which violate the antitrust laws.

The principal feature of the bill is to establish a uniform statute of limitations of 6 years for the triple damage suits of private persons to which I made reference in the opening portions of my remarks. At the present time, although the right to bring triple damage suits in the United States courts is accorded through Federal statute, the period of time during which such an action may be commenced is determined by State law. This has resulted in an incongruous antitrust law policy in force throughout the various States of the Union. Ranging from 1 year to 20 years in duration, these various State laws give the antitrust laws differing intonations in different areas of the Nation. The policy of our country against monopolies, restraints of trade, and unfair practices is a national one and should have uniform application throughout the breadth of the land.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power, I have heard businessmen tell us that the antitrust laws are in need of clarification. I believe legislation establishing a uniform time limitation is a long step toward clearing up ambiguities in the antitrust laws. I can think of no greater confusion in antitrust policy than that which arises out of a situation where, if a party is injured through monopoly just within the border of Alabama, he must hasten to bring his suit within 1 year; but if he resides 10 miles away in the State of Georgia, he may rest almost two decades while evidence grows stale, witnesses vanish, and defendants are lulled in false security.

I do not see how this measure can excite much controversy. The Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power and the House Judiciary Committee unanimously agreed that this bill should be reported to the floor. The two objects of the legislation I feel are laudable and unobjectionable. Certainly the United States Government should be allowed to recover the actual damages it sustains through the machinations of monopolies. Likewise, in view of the fact that the antitrust laws are basically national in scope and objective, the time limitation for private actions should not fortuitously depend upon the geographical boundaries of the States of the Union. I therefore strongly urge that the House give this bill its serious consideration and that it pass.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this legislation. I think that the Committee on the Judiciary is to be congratulated on bringing it out. The particular provision of the bill which interests me and on which I want to make a few observations, is section 4 (c) which provides that—

> Any action (including an action brought by or on behalf of the United States) to enforce any cause of action under this section shall be forever barred unless commenced within 6 years after the cause of action accrued.

I think it is altogether desirable that there should be a uniform period of limitations applicable throughout the Nation, and that we should not be remitted to the various limitation periods prescribed by the several State statutes. It seems to me regrettable, however, that there is no provision in the bill that the statutory period of limitation shall not commence to run until a conspiracy brought about by fraud or concealment shall become known to the plaintiff. I should like to inquire, if I may, of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], whether I am correct in apprehending that this bill would not affect any State statute concerning the effect of fraud or concealment on the period of limitation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, may I be permitted to read a note I made in reference thereto?—

> Several States by statute or judicial decree provide for the tolling of the limitation period during the time the defendant fraudulently conceals the cause of action from the plaintiff or is otherwise guilty of fraudulent conduct. I am informed that frequently the statutory period does not begin to run until the plaintiff has discovered the facts of his cause of action which have been fraudulently concealed by the defendant. This bill is not intended to change those rules of the various States insofar as they presently apply to triple-damage actions under the antitrust laws. The period of 6 years, under this bill, will be uniform throughout the United States but the State rules benefiting a plaintiff in a case where the defendant has been guilty of fraud or of some other proscribed conduct will remain in effect.

I would say that the answer to the inquiry would be that you need have no concern on that score.

Mr. HALE. I thank the gentleman for his answer. I am very pleased with the situation as he describes it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following the vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, during the roll call on the bill S. 2 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a compromise. I think it is a splendid compromise. I know of no one who is contesting this compromise. The bill is not in every way the bill that I would write. The bill has been explained. The committee staff has prepared a splendid statement which is embodied in the committee report and which covers every phase of this bill. I cannot state more concisely the purposes and accomplishment of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include excerpts from the committee report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. The excerpts from the committee report read:

STATEMENT

Section 1 of the bill would amend sections 4 and 5 of the Clayton Act by providing that (1) the United States may recover actual damages for injuries to it in its business or property hereafter resulting from violation of the antitrust laws, (2) a 6-year statute of limitations shall apply in all triple-damage antitrust cases, and (3) the provisions tolling the running of the statute of limitations applicable to triple-damage actions, in cases where the United States has brought a civil or criminal antitrust suit, are extended to apply where the United States has brought a suit for damages as well.

Section 2 of the act merely provides that the term "antitrust" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of the Clayton Act.

The crucial provisions are those in section 1 of the bill providing, respectively, (1) for extension to the United States of the right to sue for actual damages, a right which it does not now have, and (2) for a uniform 6-year statute of limitations for damage actions in lieu of the present rule which makes the limitation period dependent upon State law.

(1) Suit for damages by the United States: At the present time, as the result of a 1941 Supreme Court decision in *United States* v. *Cooper Corp.* (312 U. S. 600), the United States cannot recover, under section 7 of the Sherman Act or section 4 of the Clayton Act, for damages suffered in its business or property as a result of antitrust violations. That case held that the United States is not a person within the meaning of section 7 of the Sherman Act, which gives any person injured as a result of violation of the act the right to sue for triple damages. The present bill would change this rule by permitting the United States to sue for actual, although not for triple, damages.

A brief statement of the background of the Cooper case may be helpful. For the half-year ending March 31, 1937, 18 companies submitted to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department bids identical to the penny on 82 different sizes of tires and tubes. The same thing occurred

in the next half-year period, but with substantially higher prices than for the preceding period. When identical bids were again submitted for the third half-year period (October 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938), the Procurement Division, upon the advice of the Attorney General, rejected the bids and invited new ones. The new bids were identical to those rejected. Determining that a public exigency existed, the Treasury Department negotiated a contract with Sears, Roebuck & Co. In its next invitation to submit bids, the Government required bidders to warrant that the prices bid were not the result of agreement among bidders, with the result that the bids submitted were substantially lower than the previous collusive bids. By comparing these bids with the earlier noncompetitive bids, it was ascertained that the United States had been injured to the extent of $351,158.21 in the three 6-month periods during which it had been unable to buy on a competitive market. A triple-damage action was instituted, but was dismissed for the reason already stated.

The United States is by far the largest single purchaser of goods in this country. Its procurement bill amounts to billions of dollars each year. For the fiscal year 1947, for instance, it exceeded $6,000,000,000, according to the Hoover task force report on the Federal Supply System. In order to secure the advantages of competitive bidding, the Government is required by statute, with some exceptions, to advertise for proposals which are submitted in the form of sealed bids. If the bids are collusive the price advantages of competitive bidding which Congress intended the Government to have, when it enacted the competitive bidding statutes, are lost. According to TNEC Monograph 19, the dollar volume of purchases by the Government in a 12-month period in 1937 and 1938 amounted to $913,401,724.91, of which $87,326,426, or approximately 9.6 percent, was spent in purchases involving identical bids.

These figures do not necessarily indicate antitrust violations. On the other hand, they do not necessarily set an upper limit to the practice of submitting collusive and noncompetitive bids, since instances of collusion are not uncommon in which identity of amount is carefully avoided. In other words, members of an industry have been known to agree as to which one shall submit the lowest bid and at what figure. It would be unrealistic to assume that the same thing does not happen in bidding for Government orders.

The remedies of indictment and injunction cannot protect the Government's proprietary interests or compensate for damages inflicted upon it by collusive bidding—and collusive bidding is only one of the many ways in which the Government may be injured as a result of antitrust violations. Obviously a $5,000 fine is inadequate compensation for damages amounting to $351,158.21, the actual loss suffered by the Government in purchasing only one commodity in the short space of 18 months. Nor would an injunction restraining further collusive activities recompense the United States for damages already suffered.

The American taxpayer is entitled to full value for his tax dollar. He should be protected against its going into the pockets of wrongdoers in the form of excessive prices and profits gained in violation of the antitrust laws. If he were spending the money himself, he could sure for triple damages. He is equally entitled to protection where the Government spends it for him.

The question arises, Why should not the Government recover triple damages just as private persons do, instead of being limited to actual damages? It has been suggested that the wrongdoers might be ruined if the Government were permitted to sue for triple damages, in view of the size of the Government's purchases and the consequent magnitude of the damages that might be awarded. We do not find this argument controlling, however. If a wrongdoer imposes extensive injuries, he should be prepared to bear the burden of extensive damage awards.

A more persuasive justification for limiting recovery to actual damages is that no special inducement need be held out to the Government to institute suit against wrongdoers. The Government, already charged with enforcement of the antitrust laws, needs no incentive.

Liability for damages to the Government resulting from antitrust violations should cause one to think twice before engaging in such violations. The Government buys almost every known type of commodity and there are few businessmen today who do not have occasion to deal with it, often to a substantial extent. Knowledge that they will be liable for damages will serve as a substantial deterrent, especially since the Government does not labor under the handicap of many private victims of antitrust violations who, having suffered financial loss at the hands of the violators, find themselves hard put to obtain the necessary resources to support adequately an action for damages.

We strongly recommend this amendment, and urge its enactment by Congress without further delay—both as an act of fairness to the Government and the taxpayer and as a further deterrent to antitrust violations.

(2) A uniform 6-year statute of limitations: The bill would amend section 4 of the Clayton Act to provide for a 6-year statute of limitations, applicable to both private and United States damage suits resulting from violation of the antitrust laws. It provides that suit may be brought within 6 years after the cause of action accrued. As previously pointed out, it would also amend section 5 of the Clayton Act, which at present provides for tolling the statute covering triple-damage suits during pendency of a civil or criminal antitrust suit by the United States, by providing that the statute would also be tolled by the institution of a suit for damages brought by the United States. The toll could not, however, be invoked by the Government itself in a suit for damages.

At the present time triple-damage actions under the Sherman and Clayton Acts are governed by State statutes of limitations. *Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works* v. *Atlanta* (203 U. S. 390 (1906)). This situation has created confusion and lack of uniformity, with the choice of forum affecting the results in many cases. A threshold question in applying State limitation statutes is whether the law of the forum or the law of the place of injury will govern. In antitrust cases involving Nation-wide conspiracies, injuries may have occurred in many different States. If the limitation statute of the State where the injury took place governs, a plaintiff who has been injured in several States may choose the forum most advantageous to him in this respect. On the other hand, a plaintiff injured in a State with a short statute of limitations may find himself barred from recovery while another plaintiff, more advantageously situated in a State with a longer limitation period, may recover for the identical injury. Other factors causing adventitious results in these cases are the conflict-of-laws problem and the question whether State or Federal determination of when a cause of action accrues shall be controlling.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has previously in the current Congress held hearings on S. 1910, a bill similar in some respects to the limitations portion of the present bill, except that it contained an added provision for retroactivity and had a special application to suits based upon conspiracy violations. In those hearings the Department of Justice stated that in its opinion "a uniform statute of limitations would be highly desirable and would be consistent with the general policy of making the Federal laws uniform in matters of this character." The consensus of those testifying with reference to S. 1910 was that a uniform statute of limitations in damage suits arising from violations of the antitrust laws would be desirable.

A 6-year limitation appears to be entirely reasonable. Because antitrust violations usually have a complex background, 6 years may well be required to adequately prepare a triple-damage case. Six-year statutes of limitations govern other types of suits, often having less complicated fact structures, such as suits for infringement of patents and claims against the United States. A shorter period here would, in our opinion, be unwarrantedly prejudicial to the injured party. At present it is difficult, if not impossible, in most cases, to determine the applicable period of limitations in the statutes of the various States. Thus, the litigant is often placed at a considerable disadvantage in not being able to make a precise advance determination of whether his suit can be maintained.

To summarize, the provisions which would permit the United States to sue for damages and for a uniform statute of limitations are sound in principle and will undoubtedly have a salutary effect. Private parties in many instances are financially handicapped as a result of the injuries for which they seek redress. They should be given the assistance and encouragement which this bill will give them to move against violators of the antitrust laws. The bill as a whole represents a substantial step forward, both in providing greater protection for those who have been injured and in setting up additional deterrents to violation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets):

"SEC. 4. (*a*) That any person [who shall be] *heretofore or hereafter* injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue therefor in [any district court of] the United States *District Court for* [in] the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

"(*b*) *Whenever the United States is hereafter injured in its business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws it may sue therefor in the United States district court for the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover actual damages by it sustained.*

"(*c*) *Any action (including an action brought by or on behalf of the United States) to enforce any cause of action under this section shall be forever barred unless commenced within six years after the cause of action accrued.*

"SEC. 5. (*a*) [That a] *A* final judgment or decree hereafter rendered in any [criminal prosecution or in any suit or proceeding in equity] *civil or criminal proceeding, but not including a suit or proceeding under section 4* (*b*), brought by or on behalf of the United States under the antitrust laws to the effect that a defendant has violated said laws shall be prima facie evidence against such defendant in any [suit or] proceeding brought *pursuant to subsections 4* (*a*) *and 4* (*b*) [by any other party] against such defendant under said laws as to all matters respecting which

said judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the parties thereto: *Provided,* [This] *That this* section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees entered before any testimony has been taken. [: *Provided, further,* This section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees rendered in criminal proceedings or suits in quity, now pending, in which the taking of testimony has been commenced but has not been concluded, provided such judgments or decrees are rendered before any further testimony is taken.] (*b*) Whenever any [suit or proceeding in equity or criminal prosecution] *civil or criminal proceeding* is instituted by the United States to prevent, restrain, or punish violations of any of the antitrust laws, *or to recover damages under section 4 (b) of this Act,* the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action arising under [said laws] *section 4 (a)* and based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency thereof."

The SPEAKER. The question is will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed.

OUR FIRST JOB

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, among all the numerous unpleasant facts revealed to the American people by current events in South Korea, two stand out high above all the others; two facts which are so alarming in their implications that they should not be permitted to go unnoticed.

One is the fact that invasion of the South Korean Republic by the Communists of Russia's North Korean satellite marks the essential failure of what at first was called the Marshall plan, and which later became known as foreign aid through the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The other is the fact that national-defense funds appropriated by Congress in the 5 years since VJ-day have not been expended with the good judgment upon which the security of any nation ultimately depends.

Taken together, these two facts add up to a situation wherein this Nation has become involved in a war—and war it is, even though designated as a police action in behalf of the United Nations—relatively unprepared, and far less strong economically than should be the case.

Since 1945 nearly $50,000,000,000 have been appropriated for all forms of national defense, including economic and military assistance to other free nations, and expenditures for maintenance of our own armed services.

Of this amount, approximately $400,000,000—nearly half a billion—has been expended in economic aid by ECA to the Republic of South Korea. Considering the comparative smallness of South Korea in area and population, this is a tremendous sum.

At the same time, Senator ROBERT A. TAFT, who should be well informed, if anyone is, has stated that direct expenditures for military aid in South Korea have totaled only about $200. This, of course, in addition to 140,000 rifles, and little else, left behind when American occupation troops were withdrawn.

Just prior to the invasion from the north, we were told by the White House and the Defense Department that the American officers delegated to train the South Korean Army had done such a good job that the infant republic was well prepared to withstand any possible assault.

Within 24 hours after the invasion started, it became painfully manifest that the expenditure of $400,000,000 in economic aid had not instilled the spirit of freedom in the hearts of the South Koreans. They did not fight as our forefathers fought to create and preserve the American Republic.

The tremendous ECA expenditures in South Korea had made of that country nothing but a sitting duck—and a fat one, at that—to be knocked off at will by the Kremlin stooges from the north.

Undoubtedly the American officers who trained the South Korean Army did the best job possible with the equipment available. And perhaps the South Korean troops should not be blamed too much for running away, instead of standing to fight. Army rifles, of which nearly a third were obsolete, were poor equipment with which to combat 50-ton tanks, machine guns and long range artillery.

Then American troops were thrown into action by the impulsive and unconstitutional act of a President who apparently knew little of the situation. Seemingly he was ignorant of the facts, even though the Korean ambassador has said in a public statement that he warned the White House a month in advance.

Almost at once it became evident that General MacArthur never had been given the additional troops and equipment for meeting all emergencies in the areas for which he now has been made responsible—troops and equipment for which he had pleaded in vain. Troops and equipment which might have been available were scattered around the world, it may be in areas less vulnerable to Communist attack.

Now it appears likely that we shall have to endure a long and bitter fight; a fight which threatens to explode into a world-wide conflict. It may take all of the sacrifice, the loyalty, the utter devotion of which the American people are capable, before we attain ultimate victory. It may be that those for whose freedom we have spent our money, for whom our men are now dying, will fail adequately to assist us.

China was lost as a result of mistaken and well-nigh treasonable foreign policy followed in the Far East by the Fair Deal administration. Now we are fighting in Korea, without the millions of Chinese Nationalist troops we might have had, except for that mistaken policy; troops whose loyalty to us probably would have prevented the present situation entirely. But the Administration has committed us to fight, now at excessive cost in lives and treasure.

It is my own conviction that Congress now should put a stop even to talk about the socialistic proposals of the Fair Deal Administration for excessive expenditures in connection with its legislative program. This is not the time to increase domestic expenditures, whether for so-called social gains or for the political advantage of the party in power.

Let us cut our expenditures here at home to those essential for only the barest necessities. Let us spend the billions thus saved in further arming ourselves and those allies whom the present conflict may prove trustworthy.

Our first duty is to those who are sent to fight and win the war into which gullibility and incompetency have plunged us; and, in the meantime, let us get rid of the friends of "Good Old Joe," of the Achesons, of all of those who do not believe that the liberty of our people, the security of our Nation, is our first duty.

On a dark street, in a tough neighborhood, with men of doubtful purpose about, there is nothing that makes a man feel so safe and gives him so much courage as a club in one hand, a gun in the other.

PURCHASE OF BONDS TO COVER EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 8706) to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 14 of title 6 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"PURCHASE OF BONDS TO COVER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

"SEC. 14. Under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the heads of the departments, and independent establishments of the Government shall, and the appropriate officials of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government may, obtain blanket, position schedule, or other type of surety bonds covering their civilian officers and employees, and military personnel, required by law or administrative ruling to be bonded. Each bond shall be of the most economical type available for the number and type of personnel required to be bonded, and shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the persons so bonded, and the term 'faithful performance of the duties' shall be deemed to include the proper accounting for all moneys or property received by virtue of the bonded persons' positions or employment and all responsibilities and accountabilities imposed by statute or regulation issued pursuant thereto. The bond may cover a period not exceeding two years and the premium shall be paid from funds available for administrative expenses when the contract, or renewal thereof, is made. No bond shall be purchased at a premium rate per individual covered which is more than 35 per centum in excess of the rate of premium for coverage in a like penal sum for a person holding a similar position during the calendar year 1908. If the initial or renewal premium cost exceeds $500 for any bond procured under authority of this section, advertisement for bids shall be required therefor and procurement shall be made from the lowest responsible bidder and through the Administrator of the General Services Administration when so required by him."

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of section 3 of title 6 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "Every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds (expect those procured pursuant to section 14 of this title) shall cause all such bonds to be renewed every four years after their dates, but he may require such bonds

to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deems such action necessary."

(b) The last sentence of section 6 of title 6 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "Except with respect to bonds procured pursuant to section 14 of this title, no officer or person having the approval of any bond shall exact that it shall be furnished by a guaranty company or by any particular guaranty company."

SEC. 3. The analysis of title 6 of the United States Code, immediately preceding section 1 of such title, is amended by striking out the item "SEC. 14. Rate of premium on bond; premiums not to be paid by United States.", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "SEC. 14. Purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we have no requests for time on this side, if the gentleman will just explain the bill.

Mr. KARSTEN. I intend to make an explanation of the bill, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation had its origin in one of the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The Hoover Commission's Report on Budgeting and Accounting recommended the Congress study the whole problem of bonding Federal employees in order to provide a simplified and a less expensive procedure. This measure is based on that recommendation and it will provide the Government with a modern, efficient, and economical system for bonding Federal personnel.

Before the proposed bill was drafted, the Public Accounts Subcommittee, working in close collaboration with practically all of the departments and agencies of the Government, including the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office, made an exhaustive study of the existing cumbersome and expensive procedure for bonding employees of the Government.

It was found that there are 1,103,000 Federal officers and employees—including 515,000 temporary and seasonal employees of the Post Office Department—who are required to furnish surety bonds in connection with the performance of their official duties. The permiums paid for surety bonds by these employees for 1949 amounted to $1,685,779.90, while the recoveries from the surety companies for the same period amounted to $207,303.70. In other words, the surety companies received over eight times more money than they paid out in losses.

The Hoover Commission also made a thorough study of bonding procedures in the Government and their figures were substantially the same as those compiled by the committee.

This sizable income to the surety companies is at the expense of the Federal employees. It is contrary to the practices of private industry, and State and local governments, which absorb the costs of furnishing surety bonds for their employees who are required to be bonded.

The committee found further that the outmoded bonding procedures existing in the Federal Government today are the result of a 1909 statute, section 14, title 6 of the United States Code, which prohibits the United States from paying any cost of the premium for surety bonds covering Federal personnel. As a result of this old law, Government records of the 1,103,000 individual bonds must be written and maintained in the various Government departments and agencies. It is a tremendous task and very costly. Periodic examination of all these bonds is required from time to time to ascertain whether the Government is amply protected and the bonds are sufficient in penal sum, that they are in force and have not expired, and that the surety is reliable and is on the approved list of the Treasury Department.

All this administrative handling of over a million records is not only burdensome but also it is a very expensive operation for the Government. Although no figures for the actual cost of this function are available, the committee has informal advice from seven of the major departments that approximately $292,789 is spent each year in connection with the maintenance of records for bonded personnel. Considering all of the departments and independent offices concerned with this operation, it is not unreasonable to believe that the annual cost to Government is close to $350,000. This item is really a hidden administrative expense for the reason that it is never budgeted or otherwise indicated in the appropriation of any department or agency.

There are three possible approaches to the problem of bonding Federal employees. The first is to continue the present unsatisfactory system. The second would be to set up a revolving fund financed either by the Government or the employees to which shortages and losses could be charged. This, however, would practically amount to putting the Government into the bonding business. Moreover, it would destroy the desired and wholesome effect which naturally attaches to commercial surety bonds in protection against fraud, negligence, and other wrongful acts. The third course would be to establish a modern bonding program patterned after sound commercial practices, employing blanket and position schedule bonds. The committee chose the latter course.

In drafting legislation to provide a bonding procedure which is efficient and economical for the Government and in line with commercial practices, the committee found that section 14 of title 6 of the United States Code should be amended so as to permit the Government to bear the cost of bonding its employees. With this change of law in mind the subcommittee, while working with the Surety Association of America and the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, ascertained that the 1,103,000 individual bonds could be reduced to 20,628 by use of the blanket or position schedule bonds, and at the same time give the Government the same amount of coverage and protection for its fiscal and property operations. This enormous reduction in the number of bonds now required to be written will have two effects:

First. It will virtually eliminate the $350,000 hidden expense paid each year by the Government for maintenance of records and files on bonded personnel.

Second. It will create a sound and simplified bonding practice which will give the Government greater protection over its fiscal and property operations, and at the same time promote more efficiency and economy.

Provision is made in the proposed legislation for the payment of premiums 2 years in advance. This will permit the Government to take advantage of a 6⅔ percent discount which the surety companies grant if premiums are paid in this manner. There is also a provision in the bill which requires competitive bidding. In consideration of these two provisions, and also having in mind the virtual elimination of $350,000 hidden administrative expense which the Government now absorbs for maintaining records on bonded personnel, in addition to approximately $225,000 in recoveries that will be received from the surety companies on account of liability, it is believed that the net annual cost for this legislation should not exceed $275,000.

It is the view of the committee that a further reduction in bond premiums can be accomplished by the various departments and agencies. The information developed by the committee disclosed that there are many positions requiring bonds where the employees have no access to property or Government funds. On the other hand, there are positions in which there are employees who should be under bond but are not and there are still other cases where the present bonds are insufficient to adequately protect the Government. It is the belief of the committee, therefore, that the new bonding program proposed by H. R. 8706 should be carefully reviewed during the next 2 years for the purpose of ascertaining what further improvement, economy, and efficiency can be achieved. By doing this, the committee feels that additional savings can be realized not only through a further reduction in the proposed number of blanket and position schedule bonds, but also through a corresponding reduction in premium costs. Moreover, these savings can be accomplished without decreasing the bond protection which the Government must maintain to completely safeguard its fiscal and property transactions.

While it is expected the passage of the bill will result in a small initial cost, I believe this is a wise expenditure because in return the Federal Government will receive insurance against fraud, negligence and dereliction of duty of its employees. It will also receive the tremendous benefits of deterrence against mishandling of the Government's enormous fiscal and property operations which naturally flows from coverage by commercial bonds.

The bill has the approval of the Comptroller General as well as the Bureau of the Budget. It is supported by numerous

other departments and agencies of the Government and by various employee organizations. No opposition to the modernization of the Government's bonding program was voiced during the hearings.

Because of the great benefits and protection which will be afforded the Government under this measure for a very modest cost, and because it will provide an up-to-date bonding procedure, efficient and economical and in keeping with sound business practices, I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, the figures on bonded personnel of the Federal Government compiled by the Public Accounts Subcommittee, in collaboration with the various departments and agencies of the Government, indicate very clearly an urgent need for modernizing and improving the existing surety bonding procedure for employees and officers within the Federal service.

The House report on H. R. 8706 reveals that under the present law 1,103,036 individual surety bonds are written and maintained in Government records. Although the Federal Government does not now pay the premium cost for these bonds, undoubtedly administrative cost for handling all these records is an expensive operation for our Government when consideration is given to the fact that each of these bonds must be carefully reviewed from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bond is sufficient in penal sum, that it has not expired, and the surety company involved is on the approved list of the Treasury Department.

As further pointed out in the report on the proposed legislation, these 1,103,036 individual bonds can be reduced to 20,628 if blanket and position schedule bonds are employed. The use of blanket and position schedule bonds will modernize our present bonding system and bring it in line with the sound practices of private industry, State and local governments. Furthermore, by this enormous reduction in individual bonds, the administrative cost for handling the records of Federal bonded personnel will be virtually eliminated. The subcommittee has information from the departments indicating that the administrative expenses for this operation now costs the Government approximately $350,000 annually.

In comparing this cost alone, with the annual cost of premiums which the Government will absorb under H. R. 8706, sufficient savings will be realized by the Government to pay for the proposed Federal bonding procedure envisioned by this bill.

Because this measure is a great improvement over existing law and will in fact pay for its own operation through savings on our existing bonding system, I hope that the bill will be passed.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House with reference to the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] concerning H. R. 8706, a bill to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government.

The gentleman from Missouri has done an outstanding job in sponsoring this piece of legislation and I wish to compliment him. The measure is a progressive step in the field of suretyship and its relation to Federal employees, and it will provide a splendid means for improving our present bonding system. There is no doubt that it will promote more efficiency in our Federal service and undoubtedly in time the Government will realize a great saving in operating under this proposed system for modernizing surety bonding requirements with the Federal Government.

I hope that the whole program of surety bonds as it affects Federal personnel will be reviewed carefully under the provisions of H. R. 8706 with a view toward further improvement.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we have no requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

AMENDING MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1949

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 696, Rept. No. 2573), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, that immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, and all points of order against the said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 697, Rept. No. 2574), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

REFUNDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES TO PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5863) for refund of customs duties to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization the sum of $120,000, paid by the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization to the United States as duties on property brought into the United States for sale to provide funds for the rehabilitation and resettlement of victims of German action pursuant to the agreement entered into on June 14, 1946, by the Government of the United States with the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, it was neither the desire nor the intent of this Government to profit from sales of looted property, the proceeds of which were designated to promote the rehabilitation of the victims of Nazi persecution.

These exact words are quoted from a State Department letter to the Committee on the Judiciary, in recommending the enactment of H. R. 5863.

But customs duties to the amount of 120,000 have been taken from reparation goods sold in this country to provide funds for the resettlement of those victims of Nazi aggression who could not be repatriated.

This is not only a contradiction of our solemn commitments. If we do not return this money which has been taken to provide revenue when it should have been spared to provide relief, a number of victims will suffer, unjustly.

This may seem like a small matter in the march of great events.

At a time, however, when we are planning a global truth campaign to win the moral support of people everywhere it behooves us to practice what we preach.

The world will judge our words by our ability to back them up. Every time we cut corners on a definite obligation, we sacrifice that much of our credit and our prestige in the eyes of the world.

This is one of those situations where an international agreement that we made in good faith is compromised by one of our domestic laws. The purpose of this bill is to refund the sum collected as duties on reparations sold in this country for the relief of the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization.

These reparation sales are of a nonrecurring nature.

But first let us look at the background of this case.

World war is frightening, even in retrospect, as we recall the millions of its hapless victims who were subjected to methodical and scientific persecution by the Nazis.

When the survivors were finally liberated, large numbers of them were in desperate need of help to promote their rehabilitation and resettlement.

Many of them had no government to represent them and to receive the reparations that would partially satisfy their needs.

In 1945 and 1946, 18 nations—excluding the Soviet Union—met in Paris to divide reparations. They allocated the nonmonetary gold found in Germany by the allied armed forces for the relief of those victims of Nazi aggression who could not be repatriated.

The Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization is the agency of the United Nations entrusted with this task.

This commission was authorized to sell the retrieved goods at the highest possible value in order to secure funds for the relief of these homeless refugees.

The property classified as nonmonetary gold consisted of personal property such as jewelry, rugs, unmounted precious and semiprecious stones, silver, watches, china and glassware, cameras, and the like, which had been seized by the Nazis from their victims, of whom countless numbers later died in concentration camps. This property was unidentifiable both as to previous ownership and national origin.

The bulk of this property was brought to the United States by the commission in order to get the best price for it. It was sold in a manner that did not affect our domestic economy. At the same time there was every hope of securing maximum funds for the relief of refugees.

That is, until the rigid United States customs laws were invoked, requiring the Preparatory Commission to pay duties of $120,000 on the importation of this property, thereby curtailing the net funds available after final sale and reducing the numbers of victims who might otherwise be helped.

In other words, the Government of the United States promised to assist and then took a profit on its assistance.

If we are to extend charity, it is best that we do so cleanly, and without any kick-backs.

I prefer to think of the customs duties imposed on a special and limited type of property that is brought to this country for the sole purpose of raising relief funds, as the blind and thoughtless application of a rule which can be corrected in the proper way.

To pass this matter over lightly, is the way we would expect the Soviets to act in a similar situation, but not the United States. There is a moral issue here, which cannot be dismissed by a technicality.

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars represents the sole hope of salvation for more than 100 refugees, which we are taking from them, thoughtlessly up to this moment, but deliberately if we fail to refund this commission we have charged on a humanitarian endeavor.

At the Paris Conference on Reparation, to which we were a party, the sale of nonmonetary gold found by the Allied armed forces in Germany to provide relief funds was approved by the signors to that instrument.

A further sum, not to exceed $25,000,000, was allocated for the same purpose, said sum to be raised from a portion of the proceeds of German assets in neutral countries which are available for reparation.

Furthermore, the governments of neutral countries were requested to make available for rehabilitation and resettlement those assets in such countries belonging to victims of Nazi aggression who have since died and left no heirs.

In order to concentrate aid on the most needy and deserving refugees, it was decided to limit such aid to those who were vicitms of Nazi concentration camps, but not including those persons confined in prisoner-of-war camps.

In the Five-Power Agreement of June 14, 1946, it was decided that assets becoming available should be used not for the compensation of individual victims, but solely for rehabilitation and resettlement.

All available evidence indicates beyond any doubt that the overwhelming majority of eligible persons under the provisions of article 8 are Jewish, since they were the principal targets of Nazi hate and terror. Eligible non-Jewish victims of the Nazi extermination policy are refugees from Germany and Austria who can demonstrate that they were persecuted by the Nazis for religious, political, or racial reasons. This latter category also includes German and Austrian nationals, similarly persecured, whose only hope of mending their broken lives, is in emigration to new environments.

In all cases, loyalty to the United Nations is required, as a further test of eligibility.

The conclusion that 95 percent of the heirless funds made available should be set aside to take care of the Jewish victims, recognizes the fact that these funds are overwhelmingly Jewish in origin. The 5 percent made available for non-Jewish victims is based upon a liberal presumption of heirless funds non-Jewish in origin.

This is the broad picture of the common agreement under which the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization operates.

You and I are presently concerned with a part of that program and how it is being crippled by one of our own laws.

To resolve this conflict and to live up to our word, it is necessary to pass legislation that will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the $120,000 in customs duties that have been collected from the Preparatory Commission.

The Committee on the Judiciary and the State Department recommend such action.

The promptings of good faith and conscience tell us that this is the right and honorable thing for us to do.

I hope and trust that the Congress will not default on this obligation and permit a technicality to cheat us of full performance.

The enactment of H. R. 5863 means that we will carry out our pledge to the International Refugee Organization without short-changing the people it is trying to help.

The cost of this is small.

Its value is great.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, we have no requests for time on this side.

The SPEAKER. The question is, will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 207]

Allen, Ill.	Chatham	Fogarty
Allen, La.	Chiperfield	Frazier
Andrews	Christopher	Gillette
Angell	Cole, N. Y.	Gilmer
Barrett, Wyo.	Combs	Gordon
Biemiller	Cooper	Gore
Blackney	Cox	Gregory
Boggs, La.	Davis, Tenn.	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Breen	Davis, Wis.	Hare
Bulwinkle	Dawson	Harris
Burdick	Dingell	Hart
Carroll	Eaton	Havenner
Case, S. Dak.	Engel, Mich.	

Hébert	McMillen, Ill.	Ramsay
Hedrick	Miller, Calif.	Regan
Hill	Miller, Md.	Rivers
Hinshaw	Mitchell	Sabath
Hoffman, Ill.	Monroney	Sadowski
Holifield	Morgan	Scott, Hardie
Irving	Morrison	Shelley
Jackson, Calif.	Murray, Tenn.	Sims
Jennings	Nelson	Smathers
Johnson	Norton	Smith, Ohio
Jonas	O'Hara, Ill.	Thompson
Kearns	Passman	Towe
Keefe	Patman	Vinson
Keogh	Perkins	Welch
Kilday	Pfeiffer, William L.	White, Idaho
Kirwan	Phillips, Tenn.	Wickersham
Lovre	Pickett	Wigglesworth
Lyle	Powell	Willis
McCarthy	Quinn	
McConnell		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 334 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 10) to facilitate the deportation of aliens from the United States, to provide for the supervision and detention pending eventual deportation of aliens whose deportation cannot be readily effectuated because of reasons beyond the control of the United States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CELLER. Unless a second is demanded on the other side, I shall demand a second, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The motion that was made was to pass the bill as amended. The amendments are a part of the bill as reported by the committee, or what is the situation?

The SPEAKER. There are some additional amendments.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Not reported by the committee?

The SPEAKER. The Chair assumes that the gentleman from Pennsylvania who made the motion was authorized by the committee to make the amendments.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Is this bill called up under a straight suspension of the rules?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Was the motion that the bill be called up under suspension of the rules, together with amendments?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. How many amendments? Under the rules, they must designate the amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands there are committee amendments and amendments to the committee amendments.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CELLER. I think the House should know whether those amendments were approved by the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] will be able to answer that.

Mr. CELLER. I have no recollection, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that those amendments were approved by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman at least makes a motion to suspend all the rules and pass this bill with amendments, which the Chair thinks is a proper motion.

Mr. CELLER. Can that motion be made to suspend the rules and pass the bill with amendments, if those amendments are simply the amendments of the proposer of the bill who makes the motion and not amendments of the committee?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] made the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill with amendments. The Chair has recognized the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. I have never known a time when you could maintain a motion of that type. The number of amendments must be specified, not just the general statement "with amendments."

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman insists, the Clerk will report the bill as amended.

Mr. MICHENER. I do not insist, but I should like to know whether there is going to be at least definite amendment or whether it is to be left indefinite.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would assume that in the 20 minutes allotted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania he would discuss the amendments.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, is it in order for me to ask that the amendments be read?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 890; 57 Stat. 553; 8 U. S. C. 156), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 20. (a) That the deportation of aliens provided for in this act and all other immigration laws of the United States shall be directed by the Attorney General to the country specified by the alien, if it is willing to accept him into its territory; otherwise such deportation shall be directed by the Attorney General within his discretion and without priority of preference because of their order as herein set forth, either to the country from which such alien last entered the United States; or to the country in which is located the foreign port at which such alien embarked for the United States or for foreign contiguous territory; or to any country in which he resided prior to entering the country from which he entered the United States; or to the country which had sovereignty over the birthplace of the alien at the time of his birth; or to any country of which such an alien is a subject, national, or citizen; or to the country in which he was born; or to the country in which the place of his birth is situated at the time he is ordered deported; or, if deportation to any of the said foregoing places or countries is impracticable, inadvisable, or impossible, then to any country which is willing to accept such alien into its territory. If the United States is at war and the deportation, in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section, of any alien who is deportable under any law of the United States, shall be found by the Attorney General to be impracticable or inconvenient because of enemy occupation of the country whence such alien came or wherein is located the foreign port at which he embarked for the United States or because of other reasons connected with the war, such alien may, at the option of the Attorney General, be deported (1) if such alien is a citizen or subject of a country whose recognized government is in exile, to the country wherein is located that government in exile, if that country will permit him to enter its territory; or (2) if such alien is a citizen or subject of a country whose recognized government is not in exile, then, to a country or any political or territorial subdivision thereof which is approximate to the country of which the alien is a citizen or subject, or, with the consent of the country of which the alien is a citizen or subject, to any other country. If deportation proceedings are instituted at any time within 5 years after the entry of the alien, such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that cannot be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessels or transportation lines by which such aliens respectively came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act. If deportation proceedings are instituted later than 5 years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is made by reason of causes arising subsequent to entry, the cost thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act. A failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Attorney General to take on board, guard safely, and transport to the destination specified any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section 18 of this act: *Provided*, That when in the opinion of the Attorney General the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, the said Attorney General shall when necessary employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in the same manner as the expense of deporting the accompanied alien is defrayed. Pending final determination of the deportability of any alien taken into custody under warrant of the Attorney General, such alien may, in the discretion of the Attorney General (1) be continued in custody; or (2) be released under bond in the amount of not less than $500, with security approved by the Attorney Gen-

eral; or (3) be released on conditional parole. It shall be among the conditions of any such bond, or of the terms of release on parole, that the alien shall be produced, or will produce himself, when required to do so for the purpose of defending himself against the charge or charges under which he was taken into custody and any other charges which subsequently are lodged against him, and for deportation if an order for his deportation has been made. When such an order of deportation has been made against any alien, the Attorney General shall have a period of 6 months from the date of such order within which to effect the alien's departure from the United States, during which period, at the Attorney General's discretion, the alien may be detained, released on conditional parole, or upon bond in an amount and specifying such conditions for surrender of the alien to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as may be determined by the Attorney General. If deportation has not been practicable, advisable, or possible, or departure of the alien from the United States has not been effected, within 6 months from the date of the order of deportation the alien shall become subject to such further supervision and detention pending eventual deportation as is authorized hereinafter in this section.

"'(b) Any alien, against whom an order of deportation, heretofore or hereafter issued, has been outstanding for for than 6 months shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations precribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General. Such regulations shall require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information whether or not related to the foregoing as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in his case. Any alien who is found by the Attorney General to have willfully failed to comply with such regulations, or to have willfully failed to appear or to give information or submit to medical or psychiatric examination if required, or to have knowingly given false information in relation to the requirements of such regulations, or to have knowingly violated a reasonable restriction imposed upon his conduct or activity, shall be thereafter detained in accordance with subsection (c) until such time as the Attorney General orders other disposition of the alien's case. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Attorney General at any time from directing removal of any alien of the classes described in subsection (c) from supervision under this subsection to detention as prescribed in subsection (c).

"'(c) Any alien who is deportable under (1) the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 1008, 41 Stat. 1008, 54 Stat. 673, 8 U. S. C. 137); (2) the Act of February 9, 1909, as amended (35 Stat. 614, 42 Stat. 596, 21 U. S. C. 171, 174–175); the Act of February 18, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1171, 54 Stat. 673, 8 U. S. C. 156a); (3) so much of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (30 Stat. 889–890; 54 Stat. 671–673, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155) as relates to criminals, prostitutes, procurers or other immoral persons, anarchists, subversives and similar classes, may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, be denied the privilege of release as provided in subsection (a) and instead the alien may be taken into custody and transported to such place of detention as may be designated by the Attorney General and there, or at any such other place or places as may therafter be designated by the Attorney General, be detained, though not at hard labor, pending eventual deportation, or until departure from the United States otherwise shall have been arranged, or until the Attorney General, upon sufficient evidence of good cause, shall order supervision of the alien under subsection (b)." In determining whether good cause has been shown to justify releasing the alien and ordering his supervision under subsection (b), the Attorney General shall take into account such factors as (1) the age, health, and period of detention of the alien; (2) the effect upon the national security and public peace or safety; (3) the likelihood of the alien's following a course of conduct which made or would make him deportable; (4) the character of the efforts made by such alien himself and by representatives of the country or countries to which his deportation is directed to expedite the alien's departure from the United States; (5) the reason for the inabilitly of the Government of the United States to secure passports, other travel documents, or deportation facilities from the country or countries to which the alien has been ordered deported; and (6) the eligibility of the alien for discretionary relief under the immigration laws.

"'(d) Any alien subject to detention under subsections (b) or (c) of this section may be released, in the discretion of the Attorney General, from detention under subsection (c) and placed under supervision under subsection (b), on a showing which shall satisfy the Attorney General that the alien has obtained a travel document or made other approved arrangements to leave the United States, and, if considered necessary, upon giving a departure bond conditioned as prescribed by the Attorney General, with good and sufficient sureties approved by the Attorney General. Should any alien return to the United States after having departed pursuant to this subsection and be excluded and his deportation following such exclusion be impracticable, or if he enters the United States unlawfully, he shall again be taken into custody and, regardless of the charges upon which he was deportable, shall be thereafter subject to treatment in accordance wtih subsection (c). In any such case, the previous warrant of deportation against him shall be considered as reinstated from its original date of issuance. The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to arrange for appropriate places of detention for those aliens required by this section to be taken into custody and detained. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent any alien detained under subsection (c) of this section, from questioning, on petition for writ of habeas corpus filed in the district court of the United States of the district wherein he is detained, the validity of such detention.

"'(e) Before the Attorney General may order the release under supervision of any alien detained under subsection (c), he shall prepare and file with all the other papers relating to such case, a synopsis of the evidence upon which such order is to be made, and the reasons for such order.

"'(f) If any alien subject to supervision or detention under subsections (b) and (c) of this section is able to depart from the United States, except that he is financially unable to pay his passage, the expense of such passage to the country to which he is destined may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, unless such payment is otherwise provided for under this act.

"'(g) No court shall have jurisdiction to release on bond or otherwise any alien detained under any provision of law relating to the exclusion or expulsion of aliens at any time prior to a decision of court in his favor which is not subject to further judicial reviews.'"

Mr. EBERHARTER (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the time necessary to read the amended bill come out of the time for discussion?

The SPEAKER. It does not.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the House have an opportunity to vote separately on the amendments just read? Was that only one amendment that the Clerk read or was it several?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended, the amendment being to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert other matter.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. May any further amendments be offered now?

The SPEAKER. No. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] is recognized.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset I should like to state to the House that the detention provisions of this bill apply only to those cases where deportation orders have been issued for the deportation of prostitutes and procurers, of dealers in narcotics, of those criminals who have served over a year and a day in the penitentiary, and subversives.

It certainly seems to me that in protecting the sovereignty of this Nation the least we can do is to take out of circulation, pending such time as they can find a country that will accept them, the class of people that I have just mentioned. There are outstanding today nearly 3,000 orders for deportation of that type of person, and by the refusal of a foreign country to take them back or by their refusal to attempt to obtain the necessary travel documents they enjoy complete freedom of movement and action because they are released on bonds of $500. Furthermore, if it is represented to the court, and the court believes it, that they are unable to provide bonds, they are released on their own recognizance. The records are full of cases of people who have committed one crime upon another, after the order of deportation has been issued. As a matter of fact, the attention of the subcommittee of which I happen to be a member was called to the case of a man who was recently sent to the electric chair after he had twice been ordered deported because of armed robberies. No particular hardship is going to be worked on anyone because, bear this fact in mind, it is not mandatory on the Attorney General to hold people in detention. He is given discretionary power. If in his judgment

one of the class of people I have just mentioned ought to be held for paramount national reasons, he may detain him, but he is not obliged to hold anybody, although I trust that in every case of a subversive or a hardened criminal he will.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have asked the gentleman to yield to point out for the benefit of the House that this bill was reported on August 4 of last year and has been before the Rules Committee for nearly a year; that the gentleman's subcommittee and the Committee on the Judiciary did make a good case before the Rules Committee in favor of this bill; and that in my opinion the great majority of the Rules Committee favored reporting it, but somehow or other there was always delay, delay, delay, and there was never an opportunity for the Rules Committee to vote on this measure.

Mr. WALTER. That of course is true. Today on the floor we witnessed the charge, at least by innuendo, that amendments had been attached to this bill that were not considered by the committee. As a matter of fact, I was directed by the committee to seek the rule with these amendments included in the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. When the bill was presented to the Rules Committee, it was in the same amended form in which it has been presented to the House today. That is the bill upon which the hearings were held before the Rules Committee, the bill as amended.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LYNCH. Will the gentleman explain whether or not any appeal from a court could be had under the bill, or whether it would be possible for the Department to keep a person detained ad infinitum?

Mr. WALTER. No. The remedies available under existing law would in no wise be affected. More than that, the bill was amended by striking out section 2, which insures a hearing under the Administrative Procedures Act, which act was held to be applicable in deportation cases by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision.

No, it certainly seems to me that we have coddled this class of people far too long. I do not know of any other way to deal with the situation, but deal with them we must if we are going to protect the sovereignty of this great Nation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Do I correctly understand that this applies only to convicted aliens?

Mr. WALTER. The detention provisions of this bill apply only to aliens who have been convicted of the crimes I have mentioned and against whom a warrant of deportation has actually been issued.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to oppose a bill of this character. The main purposes of the bill are laudable, but the procedure that is enunciated in this bill to carry out a laudable purpose, to my mind, is palpably unconstitutional.

The amendments that you have just heard to this important bill are most serious in import. They are lengthy, intricate, involved, and certainly should be considered maturely and unhurriedly, and not with 20 minutes of opposition.

It is not easy for me to stand here and to point out even the unconstitutionality of this bill. But somebody has it to do, and, as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I am going to do it, regardless of the consequences or the opprobrium which may be heaped upon me for doing so. I speak undaunted, unafraid, because I know I am right.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides that the worst kind of people have no rights. Well, that is not so. Even a man guilty of treason has rights, and the dope peddler or murderer has a right to trial by jury before he be imprisoned. He has the rights enunciated in our Bill of Rights. But this bill cancels out all those rights, and in effect says certain classes of people, like narcotic-law violators and criminals and prostitutes and procurers and other immoral persons—I do not know what "other immoral persons" may mean—and "anarchists, subversives, and other similar classes"—I do not know what that means—shall be subject to the penalty of detention—indefinite detention, although "not at hard labor."

But the Attorney General is given the right to say that any one of those classes of persons can be detained for a limited period or for an unlimited period. He has the right to designate the place where they shall be detained. He may have them detained in this country or he may have them detained outside the country. He may induce Great Britain, for example, to set up a place of detention or a stockade on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. He may persuade the French Government, under penalty of having Marshall plan aid cut off—and that is, of course, an extreme case—to set up a Devil's Island off French Guinea, where these persons may be shipped. I wish to goodness we could ship them there. But we cannot and act according to constitutional safeguards. My purpose in appearing here is to warn you against running amuck as far as our Constitution is concerned.

The point is, can we do the things sanctioned by this bill under our Constitution? Shall we give that uninhibited and untrammeled power to the Attorney General to do those things? If you imprison a person, whether you imprison him at hard labor or not, the courts have held time and time again that this is punishment and it is punishment which cannot be inflicted unless there is trial by jury, confrontation of witnesses, indictment by a grand jury, and all the other safeguards which are involved in the judicial process.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. In response to the question asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], Mr. LYNCH inquired specifically whether or not a person who is picked up by the Attorney General and incarcerated or detained had any right to review—any kind of review?

Mr. CELLER. He has only the right of review by habeas corpus.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. And that is not either a trial or a hearing, is it?

Mr. CELLER. No, sir—that only means the court has a right to see whether or not the Government has followed the process laid down by the Congress.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. By law, that is.

Mr. CELLER. By law only. They cannot inquire beyond that.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. So that if this bill became law, the court would be compelled to dismiss the writ of habeas corpus and rule that the law has given the Attorney General the power to incarcerate or detain persons who may make application for the writ.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I only have a few minutes to explain my position. I hope the gentlemen will forgive me if I do not respond readily to their inquiries.

I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'TOOLE. These people that the gentleman has enumerated have already been convicted by a jury, have they not?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; and I am coming to that. Suppose a dope peddler is being detained. He has served his sentence after trial and conviction. The Attorney General seeks to deport him under our laws. It is within the sovereign right of the Government to deport any undesirable person to his country of origin, but his country of origin refuses to give him travel documents. This is all after he has served his sentence.

The country of the port of embarkation or the country through which he passed en route here, refuses to give him travel documents. Then what happens to this dope peddler who has served his sentence? Under this bill the Attorney General would have the power to put him on Ellis Island. That is additional punishment. He can put him under bond under the bill; put him under surveillance, interrogate him as to his activities, cancel the bond, renew the bond, and, in addition, clap him into some stockade or concentration camp and keep him there. Now, that is imprisonment. You cannot imprison under the Constitution without a jury trial. You can do all this short of imprisonment at Ellis Island as elsewhere.

I say, if you want to get rid of the Communists, if you want to get rid of those who are illegally here—and I want to

get rid of them—do it legally, constitutionally. Do not think for a moment I am standing here trying to obstruct the processes that would rid us of these undesirable aliens—but if you would do that, do it right; do it according to the Bill of Rights. Do not do it in disregard of the Constitution. You must provide, then, that mere presence in this country illegally is a crime. And that being a Communist is a crime, and the two put together would then entitle the illegal entrant to the right of a trial by jury. Give him rights to that extent.

But, unfortunately, our Judiciary Committee in its zeal, because of the shadow of Russia, has imperiled constitutional rights. Heaven knows what crimes we ourselves may commit in our haste because of this overwhelming shadow of Russia. We deprive ourselves of our rights because of this shadow. But I am going to stand here, regardless of the criticisms heaped upon me, as chairman of this great Judiciary Committee, and I am going to point out these transgressions to you.

Apparently this Russian shadow makes us lose all sense of proportion.

A great Nation made great of a great Constitution scuttles that great Constitution because of that shadow. In fighting the shadow we will have shorn ourselves of our locks.

I cannot fail to call attention to the following quotation in the famous *Wong Wing case* (163 U. S. 237), a case almost exactly on all fours with this, involving Chinese laborers. The case goes back to 1895. This Congress, in its unwisdom, passed a statute which said that Chinese laborers, whenever and wherever found, might be placed in a correctional institution, imprisoned by an administrative officer.

The Supreme Court said as follows:

> But to declare unlawful residence within the country to be an infamous crime, punishable by deprivation of liberty and property, would be to pass out of the sphere of constitutional legislation, unless provision were made that the fact of built should first be established by a judicial trial. It is not consistent with the theory of our Government that the legislature should, after having defined an offense as an infamous crime, find the fact of guilt and adjudge the punishment by one of its own agents.

More recently than that is the case of United States against Moreland, decided in 1922, where we find the following excerpt:

> Moreover, the commitment in the Wong Wing case was not under sentence of a court or after conviction by a jury. It was by direction of a commission of the United States.

Just as in this bill it shall be by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and his superior, the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes.

To continue, the excerpt reads:

> The punishment by imprisonment was thus imposed under an Executive order, and hence was clearly void under the Constitution, whatever its character or incidents, its duration, or the place of confinement.

The authors of this bill seek to avoid the taint or charge of imprisonment without trial by saying that the detention shall not be at hard labor. What kind of legal abracadabra is that? What kind of legal subtlety is it that states that you can change like magic something that is unconstitutional into something that is constitutional? Here we have the words in the case of United States against Moreland, supra, "regardless of the character of the imprisonment." Regardless of the incidents, regardless of its duration, regardless of the place of confinement, it is still imprisonment and cannot or should not be had unless there is a trial by jury.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman has mentioned the question of criticism or opprobrium. I would say to the gentleman that every Member of this House feels that the gentleman when he speaks of the Constitution and attacks it on that ground is making a conservative argument and is to be commended rather than sharply criticized for bringing these facts to the attention of the House.

Mr. CELLER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Illegal residence is no crime in the sense that it can be punished by imprisonment. If travel documents cannot be obtained then we must say that the illegality of the residence is a crime and punished in the same way as a crime like burglary, robbery, or anything else. But under these decisions which I have just read you cannot imprison unless you accord the offender the right of trial by jury, which is not done under this bill.

I dislike to oppose anything that is espoused by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS], one of the ranking members of my committee. I have the greatest respect for him, but I am sure that he will forgive me if I disagree with him and disagree mightily with him, because I think it would be wrong for this House to pass a bill of this character merely because we cannot constitutionally jail people without judicial process. Yes; we have the right, and the courts have so held, temporarily to detain aliens; we can hold them at Ellis Island for a day, or a week, or a month, pending the determination of their rights, but we cannot hold them indefinitely. Under this bill the Attorney General can hold them for 1 day, 1 year, or for life. We know that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. We give absolute power here.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. HUBER. How long ago would the alleged offense have to have occurred to escape the penalties of this bill?

Mr. CELLER. A person would be subject to the provisions of this bill if he committed one of the enumerated offenses within a period of 10 years prior to the issuance of the warrant of deportation.

Mr. HUBER. Then a young person could commit an offense but lead an exemplary life throughout the subsequent years and still be deported under this bill.

Mr. CELLER. The power is there to detain him for an indefinite period if he could not be deported.

Mr. HUBER. Detained, I mean.

Mr. CELLER. He could be detained and imprisoned.

I am sure the distinguished gentleman who occupies the office of Attorney General presently would not be guilty of any wrongdoing in that regard, but the power is there and we must be very vigilant as to the powers we grant.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The word "subversive" is in this bill. Subversives can be deported or detained. Is there any definition in the bill of the term "subversive"?

Mr. CELLER. There are a number of definitions in the decisions as to what "subversive" is; and the immigration statutes do contain criteria of subversion. I am not worried on that score, but I am worried in other respects.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed the additional 5 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I can see something of the gentleman's argument that there might be some question as to the legality of the bill because it grants discretion to someone. Could not the bill have been drawn to make it arbitrary and lock these people up right off the bat without letting them run around?

Mr. CELLER. I suppose the gentleman would wish to purge them, as Stalin does.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would lock them up. I would convict them and keep them locked up.

Mr. CELLER. And ape the activities of the Communist nations against which we inveigh?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not want any traitors running around our country.

Mr. CELLER. And you would do what Stalinites would do and what the Communists would do. I do not want that to happen. In endeavoring to kill communism I do not want to kill our own liberties.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman made reference to me. I say that is his talk.

Mr. CELLER. I decline to yield further.

I speak of the undue power that is lodged in the Attorney General. He may be a benevolent Attorney General, but the time may come when we may have a malevolent Attorney General. We do not pass these statutes for temporary purposes. We pass them to endure for years, not for a month or a year. I do not know who the successor of the present Attorney General may be. He may be an arbitrary person. Powers once

granted, however benevolent, have a habit of getting out of control.

Let me repeat what Judge Brandeis well said in that regard:

The greatest danger to liberty lurks in the insidious encroachment of men of zeal, well meaning but without understanding.

Let me also quote from the minority report of the committee:

In our opinion, this bill would, if enacted into law, introduce into the American system of jurisprudence the anomaly of providing prison terms which in some cases might amount to life imprisonment for persons who, through no fault of their own, are unable to obtain travel documents to foreign countries. It contemplates the creation of detention camps in this country, release from which becomes dependent entirely upon the whim of an administrative officer, since the bill provides no legislative standards for administration. It sets up a procedure for the arrest and in some cases permanent detention of persons in a way which contravenes well-established principles of the United States Constitution.

This legislation is at variance with American traditions of due process. It smacks too much of the lettres de cachet of the Bourbon monarchs or the concentration camps of totalitarian governments. Such provision for concentration camps or stockades should only be invoked when gravest danger threatens the sovereignty of the United States.

This committee, however, has not received evidence of the existence of any such menace.

What is the offense for which this bill proposes to subject an alien to indefinite "supervision and detention"? In many instances simply the failure or refusal of the country of the alien's nationality or last place of residence to issue passport of travel documents permitting the alien to journey from this country to a foreign land. The alien becomes subject to this bill, with all its hardships, even though he may make the most sincere efforts himself to obtain his passport or other authorization to return whence he came. * * *

Also deportation may be to a nonnative country where the language, customs, and mores may be strange or unknown to the deportee. Deportation is possible even to a country where one's life may be endangered. That is conceivably possible where a non-Communist or anti-Communist is forced to go back to Soviet Russia or a satellite country of Soviet Russia there to be purged or liquidated. That to my mind is "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the eighth amendment to the Constitution. As was indicated by the late lamented Mr. Justice Murphy in his concurring opinion in the *Bridges case* (326 U. S. 135, 163–164):

"It is no answer that a deportation proceeding is technically noncriminal in nature and that a deportable alien is not adjudged guilty of a crime. Those are oversubtle niceties that shed their significance when we are concerned with safeguarding the ideals of the Bill of Rights. The impact of deportation upon the life of an alien is often as great, if not greater, than the imposition of a criminal sentence. A deported alien may lose his family, his friends, and his livelihood forever. Return to his native land may result in poverty, persecution, and even death. There is thus no justifiable reason for discarding the democratic and humane tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, we all appreciate very much the technical position taken by our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. CELLER] in opposition to this bill. We all know that he is just as good an American as anyone else. But I am constrained strongly to disagree with him on the technical position that he takes.

It seems to me that this bill with the amendment that has been offered is a reasonable and justifiable bill under the conditions that exist in the world today. The gentleman from New York says that the bill was reported out of his committee under hysteria of the Soviet Union, I suppose; but in looking at the bill I notice it was introduced on January 3, 1949, and was reported out of committee on August 4, 1949. That is 8 months of consideration. I am sure that the members of the Committee on the Judiciary, all of whom we respect, addressed themselves very seriously to the consideration of this bill.

The gentleman talks about the rights of these people. They can thank God they are in America. But what about the rights of Americans who have been arbitrarily ordered out of countries abroad? Only a few weeks ago Archbishop O'Hara of the Savannah-Atlanta archdiocese in Georgia and an official diplomat of the Vatican, for example, was ordered out of one of the satellite controlled countries of the Soviet Union.

What about the man who has violated the law, a hardened criminal? The country in which he was born will not take him back. Here is another thing to think about: What about other Americans that he might later assault, attack, rape, or murder? What about the man who is a Communist?

They have all received the benefit that everyone of us is entitled to under the Constitution before this bill if it becomes law goes into operation. They are all entitled to a trial and they have received that, whether in the criminal courts, all that you and I can get, or in the civil courts if deportation proceedings are brought against them.

What I am thinking about is, What are the rights of the United States of America to protect itself against those who would destroy the institutions of government that we have? This bill only operates after they have obtained the benefit of every right the Constitution guarantees to a person.

Further, they are entitled to a hearing under the provisions of the administrative procedures law, and they are entitled to what you and I are entitled if we are arrested or apprehended, and we think our rights have been invaded, the right of a petition of habeas corpus. Those are the things that run through my mind and I think, under the circumstances, with the amendment confined to the classes that it is, it is an entirely justifiable and necessary law.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include excerpts from hearings before the Committee on State, Justice, and Commerce Departments.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. R. 10, known as the Hobbs bill, which has as its purpose the deportation of aliens from the United States and provides for the supervision and detention pending eventual deportation of aliens whose deportation cannot be readily effectuated because of reasons beyond the control of the United States. I feel that the passage of this bill is long overdue because of critical conditions that now exist. It is my understanding that the Department of Justice has been urging passage of this bill for a long time. I have read the minority report on this bill, but I feel that the conditions now are considerably changed from the time the report was written.

When the Director of Immigration appeared before our Appropriations Committee justifying appropriations for the present fiscal year, he indicated alarm over the fact that he was unable to cope with the alien criminal problem because these alien criminals were allowed to wander over our country at large. He indicated at that time that he needed legislation to cope with this very serious problem. He stated about 300 of these alien criminals had been sentenced by our various courts for deportation because of various crimes committed. Among them were over 100 alien criminals who come from countries behind the iron curtain and each one of these approximately 100 alien criminals was reported in the Department files as subversives or Communists. He expressed alarm over the fact that these alien-subversive-Communist criminals appeared to be well supplied with funds and were wandering over our country at will. He thought at that time it was absolutely necessary that a law be passed giving the Attorney General the power to incarcerate these dangerous alien criminals until such time they can be deported. Only a few days ago, I contacted the Department of Immigration again and asked for the status of these approximately 100 alien criminals from behind the iron-curtain countries, and I was informed that the situation was worse at this particular time than it was 6 months ago because the Department had lost track of at least 20 of them. The addresses of some other were not known.

In other words, we have at this time the names of 102 alien criminals recorded as subversives and Communists, well supplied with funds, who are wandering around the country at will, but we do not know where all of them are. It is high time that these Communists be rounded up and placed in jail to partially safeguard the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the committee of which I am a member has the duty to appropriate funds each year for the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Membership of our committee is well aware of the great danger to our country from the presence of thousands of subversives who are presently here and who represent a fifth column of potential saboteurs. As one member of this committee having studied this matter over a period of years, I feel that it is high time some action should be taken by way of passage of legislation similar to H. R. 10. The Communist Party in the United States has gone underground. We are officially informed that the party's membership as of Feb-

ruary 7 of this year was more than 54,000, that the fact remains that the party leaders themselves have been boasting openly that for every member there are 10 or more others who follow the Communist Party line and who are ready and willing and able to do the party's work. This means that there is a potential fifth column of 540,000 people dedicated to the Communist philosophy which all of us know has as its objective the overthrow of our Government by force and violence.

H. R. 10, if enacted into law, would help plug a wide breach in the internal security of this country—a breach through which the Communists, over the years, have poured traitor after traitor into the heart of America. The inability of the United States Government to deport undesirable aliens, men and women known to have pledged their allegiance to a foreign ideology, represents a tragic and inexcusable restriction upon the right of a free people to defend themselves against a deadly enemy. H. R. 10 should be passed promptly. To delay is to court disaster.

The present immigration laws, with reference to the detention and deportation of undesirable aliens, are grossly inadequate. The hands of American authorities are tied; the evil work of the Communists aided and abetted. The Communists, as might be expected, have played—and are still playing—this loophole in the internal security laws of the United States for all it is worth. They realize that once the foreign agent arrives in this country, nine-tenths of the battle is won. Even if he is identified and exposed, well, getting him out is a tedious, and in some instances, an unsuccessful fight. Even though he has been proven a menace to our country, under our present laws, he cannot be placed in detention quarters continuously until deportation, but may be released on bond. As long as he is in this country he is still available for use by the enemy. The continued presence of these undesirable aliens in this country represents an alarming danger to our national security.

Communist strength in the United States, both open and undercover, is drawn, to a certain extent, from aliens. Many of these individuals have been here for years—yet they have never become citizens. They do not want to become citizens—to do so might necessitate the revealing, in some form or other, their past Communist connections. Rather, they prefer to live as aliens, without the obligations of citizenship. In this capacity they can do their most effective work for the Kremlin masters.

Many of these undesirable aliens are undoubtedly trained espionage and sabotage agents. Some undoubtedly have attended special Communist schools where they have been taught the techniques of civil war and revolution. Many undoubtedly have served the Russian espionage apparatus in other areas of the world. These individuals, now living in the United States, are experienced, professional operators, directing the activities of local party members or lesser members of the espionage ring. They have been sent for a purpose—and they will utilize every available technique, legal or illegal, to remain until that mission is completed. The present immigration laws, which make most difficult their deportation, represent the cloak behind which they so obligingly hide.

Typical of the type of Communist agent who as an alien worked indefatigably against the interests of the United States is Gerhart Eisler. Eisler, as we all now well know, was a most important Communist, a faithful Soviet servant and a bitter foe of everything we hold dear. The roll call of undesirable aliens could be extended to include a number of individuals now occupying important positions in the Communist Party in the United States.

The world situation is tense—the enemy is working to destroy American democracy. To allow the Communists to snuggle, without fear of deportation, within the bosom of this Nation, is manifestly inexcusable. American authorities must have the tools to handle this grievous situation. To identify and expose these aliens is most vital, but it is not enough. America must have the power to expel these parasites who utilize our freedom as a cloak from which to slay free government.

ALIENS FROM IRON-CURTAIN COUNTRIES

Mr. STEFAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, as regards to deportation of aliens, those to be deported back to their place of origin, those originated in countries behind the iron curtain?

Mr. MILLER. We almost universally fail to get travel documents from their respective countries.

Mr. STEFAN. How many do you have in the United States you cannot deport because they cannot have any place to go?

Mr. KELLY. I think we have between 3,500 and 4,000 total.

Mr. STEFAN. What country are they sentenced to be deported to?

Mr. KELLY. Well, the iron-curtain countries, Poland. The majority of cases are Russian cases.

Mr. STEFAN. Russia, Poland.

Mr. KELLY. Czechoslovakia, the Baltic States, Hungary, Poland, and so forth.

Mr. STEFAN. And you do deport them because they cannot get a travel order to get into those countries; is that right?

Mr. KELLY. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. They are left here on bond?

Mr. KELLY. No.

Mr. STEFAN. Are they mixed up with our citizens?

Mr. KELLY. That are at large.

Mr. STEFAN. You do not know where they are, do you?

Mr. KELLY. Well, we do our best to keep them located.

Mr. STEFAN. What were they charged with?

Mr. KELLY. I think approximately a hundred cases were deportable under the act of 1918 as amended.

SUBVERSIVE ALIENS

Mr. STEFAN. What is that?

Mr. KELLY. Former membership in proscribed organizations, subversive activities.

Mr. STEFAN. Communists and people with subversive ideas who believe in overthrowing Government by force and violence, and you have no check on them, and they are scattered in society in the United States, is that true?

Mr. KELLY. We have them all under bond.

Mr. STEFAN. They are loose under bond?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. How many?

Mr. KELLY. Approximately 100 in the group, and I cannot give you the breakdown as to causes of deportation as to the remainder, but many of these are criminals.

Mr. STEFAN. Here we have 3,500 aliens who have been sentenced to be deported back to where they came from, 100 of whom are people with subversive ideas. Why can you not send them back to Russia?

Mr. KELLY. We have no way of getting them back without travel documents, no steamship company will accept them as passengers if they cannot land them.

Mr. STEFAN. So we are helpless here in the United States and they are running at large. They believe in overthrowing our Government by force and violence.

Mr. MILLER. There are other types, like those hundred or more Hungarians that seem to be well fixed with money and that sort of thing. There is no way that I know of of getting rid of them.

Mr. KELLY. There is legislation before the House that is designed to correct them.

Mr. STEFAN. What does that do?

Mr. KELLY. It would authorize us to keep them under surveillance or detain them.

Mr. STEFAN. You do not know where these 3,500 people are, do you?

Mr. KELLY. Not all of them.

Mr. STEFAN. They are scattered all over the United States; are they not?

Mr. KELLY. As to those who have complied with the alien registration law, we do have a record on them, and I suppose we have a record on a substantial number; as to the subversives, we have a record on each one of them.

Mr. STEFAN. These are not Mexicans. These people come from where communism was born.

Mr. KELLY. These are mostly Europeans; yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 10 would amend existing laws relating to the deportation of aliens in such a way as to permit the Attorney General to have an effective control over undersirable aliens who, at the present time, cannot be deported because of reasons beyond the control of the United States. There are nearly 3,000 of these undesirable aliens roaming the country, free to come and go as they please, either because their native country or they themselves will not cooperate to facilitate their departure from this country.

Of these 3,000, 1,293 deportation orders against these aliens are based on criminal charges, while another 112 were ordered deported because of subversive activities.

H. R. 10 would give the Attorney General power either to incarcerate these aliens in some place of detention which he would choose or to keep in constant touch with them through periodic personal reports.

This authority is necessary if the Attorney General is to have the proper means of dealing with these recalcitrant cases, since often when the aliens find that the United States is unable to deport them, because their native land is unwilling to take them back, then they themselves make no effort to obtain the necessary papers to permit them to be deported to other countries. However, if these undesirables were faced with the prospect of detention for an indefinite length of time, they might have a little greater incentive to find a country which would be willing to have them.

Certainly each sovereign State has the right to decide which aliens it shall

exclude. The privilege of residence here is not a right possessed by every alien who may come to our shores.

Another loophole which this bill closes is the one dealing with the granting of bond during judicial proceedings to determine the deportability of aliens. H. R. 10 provides that no court shall have the jurisdiction to release such an alien on bond or otherwise until the final judicial determination in his favor. If such a provision had been contained in existing statutes, the escape of Gerhart Eisler would not have taken place.

Certainly by this time the nature and character of the work in which subversive elements engage must be obvious to all. They are a menace to our way of life, and, indeed, to our national security. It is ridiculous to be fighting them in South Korea, and yet to be forced to allow them to roam at large here at home, enjoying the privileges of freedoms which they are actively attempting to overthrow.

Perhaps it is understandable that this bill should have failed of passage in previous Congresses, since then the nature of the Communist threat was not so clear, but now there should be no question that a bill of the nature of H. R. 10 is urgently needed.

We cannot afford to allow these Communist agitators and organizers to continue their work to disrupt our industrial plants, which may soon be mobilized for war production or to undermine civilian morale with their untruths and distortions. We would be betraying our pledge to the boys who are fighting on the Asiatic front if we allowed their efforts to be sabotaged on the home front. The sacrifices which they are daily making demand that we take steps here at home to ensure that the victories which they win will not be hollow ones. We must make certain that our country remains free from fifth-column activities so that our will to fight Communist aggression wherever necessary is not sapped by clever sabotage and Communist propaganda.

Passage of H. R. 10 must be an integral part of any effort to control these subversive activities.

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Maine, who is one of the minority members of this fine Subcommittee on Immigration that reported this bill.

Mr. FELLOWS. The gentleman from New York is a first-class lawyer. What does he think of the claim that this bill is not constitutional?

Mr. KEATING. In my judgment, the bill is constitutional. In the first place, it has been held time and again that proceedings under the immigration law are civil proceedings and not criminal proceedings. If they are civil proceedings, they are covered by the Administrative Procedure Act, and there is no right to trial by jury.

Secondly, any detention under this act is not imprisonment. It is temporary in character and can be terminated at any time when the detained alien is able to arrange with some country to accept him. Furthermore, his detention can be tested in court through the medium of a habeas corpus proceeding. It seems to me that it must be the law that detention is a necessary incident to the undisputed right of deportation which has been repeatedly held to be an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, we have had this bill before us for the past 10 years, and it has never become law. Even though it passed once in this House, the Senate refused to dignify it with any consideration and every other House since 1939 has followed the Senate's action. It has never become law because a reasoning Congress, not motivated by hysteria, has rejected and refused to consider this violent assault upon the Constitution of the United States. Now, of course, it is proposed to pass it, to project it upon us in hysteria, with the beating of war drums, and the Constitution will be again flagrantly violated. The action of this House today only proves again that defense of tyranny abroad only means reaction at home. We witnessed the destruction of the civil service rights of Government employees last week, the civil rights legislation was killed the other day for the remainder of this Congress. The week before the administration broke the railroad strike, tearing the rights of labor into shreds. Yes, this bill is proof of what happens to the civil liberties of the people in the midst of a war which is not in the interests of the American people. I propose to continue to resist every phase of this disastrous operation desperation as a duty to my fellow countrymen.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission, I include at this point the following memorandum on H. R. 10 prepared by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the National Lawyers Guild:

Ten years after the Hobbs bill first came up in Congress the present bill, H. R. 10, is before the Judiciary Committee. The present bill makes three proposals which are foreign to our traditions.

I

Deportable aliens are to be sent not alone to the country of their nativity, citizenship, or residence—in certain instances to the port whence they shipped to the United States—but "to any country which will agree to accept such aliens into its territory." (Sec. 20 (a), p. 9, P. G. 20.)

One of the issues raised in the Wickersham Report on The Enforcement of the Deportation Laws by Reuben Oppenheimer was the cruelty involved in sending alien Communists resident in the United States to countries where their lives were endangered even though they might be citizens of such countries (pp. 121–123). The report stops to say "the board of review insisted upon making deportation a death sentence." Under H. R. 10 not only can deportation be made a death sentence, but it may result in deportation to a country, the language and customs of which the alien knows nothing. This is in spirit at least "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. As was said by Mr. Justice Murphy in his concurring opinion in the Bridges case (326 U. S. 135, 163–164):

"It is no answer that a deportation proceeding is technically noncriminal in nature and that a deportable alien is not adjudged guilty of a 'crime.' Those are oversubtle niceties that shed their significance when we are concerned with safeguarding the ideals of the Bill of Rights. The impact of deportation upon the life of an alien is often as great, if not greater, than the imposition of a criminal sentence. A deported alien many lose his family, his friends, and his livelihood forever. Return to his native land may result in poverty, persecution, and even death. There is thus no justifiable reason for discarding the democratic and humane tenets of our legal system and descending to the practices of despotism in dealing with deportation."

II

The Attorney General is given power of detention over all aliens. Deportable aliens whose deportation cannot be effected within 6 months are, under H. R. 10, subject to the discretion of the Attorney General as to whether they are to be held in custody, paroled under supervision, or released on bond. During the first 6 months it is also put within the Attorney General's discretion whether they will be held in custody, conditionally paroled, or released on bond. Such provision is in violation of the eighth amendment to the United States Constitution providing against the imposition of "excessive bail." It also flouts the recent decision of the circuit court of appeals of the second circuit, which held that the Attorney General under the present law had in the first instance the right to determine whether to release an alien in deportation proceedings on bond but that his discretion was subject to review so as to establish that he was not abusing it (*U. S. ex rel Potash* v. *District Director* (169 F. (2d) 747)).

If deportation has not been effected within 6 months "pending eventual deportation" any alien against whom a warrant of deportation has issued shall be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General.

"Such regulations shall require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his circumstances, habits, associations, and activities; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in his case." [1]

[1] Sec. 20 (b), p. 13: In connection with the problem of whether incoming immigrants are persons of psychiatric inferiority, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has given some psychiatric examinations. The unsatisfactory character of these examinations is set forth in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 9, 1928 (unbound), pp. 1250 et. seq., especially the statement of Mr. CELLER, in which he says: "Psychiatrists tell me that infinite care and painstaking effort is required in these psychiatric tests. A proper examination takes hours, and sometimes days. The examining agents cannot and would not devote that length of time and care. They have not the time, in the first place. The best type of psychiatrist is the benign, cordial, affable specialist who can draw out his patient. He must act with finesse and never be heavy-handed. Consider the low wages paid in Government service, and I defy anyone to show a psychiatrist worthy of the name in the Public Health or Immigration Service. I do not say this in derogation of these services, but facts are facts, and we have none such" (p. 1251).

Violation of such regulations may result in detention at any place designated by the Attorney General until deported, which may be for life.

In the case of alien criminals or radicals, as well as all those whose arrival has been within the last 10 years, regardless of the reasons for deportation, the Attorney General is given power to transport him to such place of detention as may be designated by the Attorney General and there, or at any such other place or places as may thereafter be designated by the Attorney General, (the alien may) be detained, though not at hard labor, pending eventual deportation, or until departure from the United States otherwise shall have been arranged * * * (sec. 20C, p. 14).

The alien is given the right under H. R. 10 to question the validity of his detention by habeas corpus. This he would have, regardless of the law, and the law provides no grounds for holding the detention invalid, as everything is put wholly within the discretion of the Attorney General. Moreover, under section 20 (g) the courts are expressly denied jurisdiction to order bail unless a decision adverse to the Government has been made which is not subject to further review.

The detention and supervision features of the bill propose radical changes in the treatment of aliens in deportation proceedings. The purpose of these detention provisions—and it must be remembered that parole is in legal effect, imprisonment and "merely an extension of the prison walls" *Anderson* v. *Corall* (263 U. S. 193, 196)—is apparent. They present not only an important issue of public policy, but also grave constitutional questions.

What the bill, in its detention provisions, patently proposes to do is not to implement deportation but to establish a system of custody for aliens in deportation proceedings, from the inception of the proceedings until they are held indefinitely after the warrant of deportation issues but cannot be executed.

The indefinite detention provided in paragraph (c) of section 4 of the bill is manifestly criminal punishment quite as surely as it was in the case of *Wong Wing* v. *U. S.* (163 U. S. 237–238), even though here the provision for hard labor has been eliminated and indefinite detention (possibly in a concentration camp) is provided rather than imprisonment for not more than 1 year. The Wong Wing case was characterized as follows in a dissenting opinion by Judge Brandeis, which was not in conflict with or challenged by the majority opinion:

"Moreover, the commitment in the Wong Wing case was not under sentence of a court or after conviction by a jury. It was by direction of a commission of the United States. The punishment by imprisonment was thus imposed under an Executive order, and hence, was clearly void under the Constitution, whatever its character or incidents, its duration or the place of confinement" (*United States* v. *Moreland* (258 U. S. 433, 443)).

III

The bill seeks to exempt the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (sec. 2 p. 17). Leaving out of consideration the fact that the service has consistently insisted that it was not covered by that act or required to comply with it (8 Monthly Review 103), it is plain that procedural due process as embodied in the Administrative Procedure Act is more important where human liberty and not mere property rights are involved. "Probably more than any other Government agency the Immigration and Naturalization Service sets in bold relief the most difficult problems of interpreting the Administrative Procedure Act" (56 Yale Law Journal, Federal Administrative Procedure Act, 670, 697). The separation of functions has long been urged on the Service. Thus, in the Wickersham report, Mr. Oppenheimer writes (supra, p. 144):

"Members of the same local office make the investigations, conduct the preliminary examinations, decide whether an interpreter is needed, act as interpreter and as stenographer, conduct the warrant hearing, and make a recommendation to Washington as to whether or not the suspect should be deported. Often the same individual acts in a number of these capacities."

The Secretary of Labor's Committee on Administratitve Procedure in its 1940 report on the Immigration and Naturalization Service, pages 78-82, criticized the Combining of the functions of detection and decision, of prosecution and judging.

With a history like this the service, more than any other agency should welcome and abide by the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The Hobbs bill of 1949, nonetheless than the 1940 version, is a totalitarian measure.[2] Civil liberty is no less destroyed by indefinite imprisonment in jail by Executive order than by detention in a concentration camp. Under the Constitution all persons—aliens as well as citizens—are protected against the tyranny of government.[3] Until now the American people have fully subscribed to the principle that no person is to be punished on account of race or color or alienage. They have recognized that the freedom of all is threatened when the liberty of any group is abridged. If this tradition still persists—and if the Nation is made aware of the implications and the underlying philosophy of the Hobbs bill, it will never become a statute, albeit an unconstitutional statute.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD,
ROBERT J. SILBERSTEIN,
Executive Secretary.

MAY 25, 1949.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a memorandum on the constitutionality of the bill.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VELDE].

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, the present world crisis demands that Congress immediately put into law H. R. 10, a bill to facilitate the deportation of aliens from the United States and to provide for the supervision and detention, pending eventual deportation, of aliens whose deportation cannot be readily executed because of reasons beyond the control of the United States. I say that the present world crisis demands it, knowing full well that the bill will affect aliens who are not necessarily subversive or harmful to the security of the United States. The bill, if enacted into law and I assume that it will be, will prevent repetition of such infamous crimes as Gerhart Eisler skipping the country and conveying to a potential enemy information which he obtained while allowed to roam through our beloved country unhampered. The bill, of course, will be too late to remedy the injustice done to American people by his treacherous action. It will, however, assure Americans that such treacherous action on the part of enemy aliens or potential enemy aliens will not be repeated. Those few radical left-wingers who oppose this bill yell to the high heavens that we are depriving aliens of substantial rights and would attempt to put an alien living in this country in the same classification with loyal natural-born or naturalized citizens of America. It does not take much imagination or intelligence to see through the purpose of this little left-wing group. In the present crisis they are alining themselves with those undesirables and subversives in this country who would use the constitutional guaranties as a cloak for their attempts to overthrow our form of government by force and violence. It is preposterous and hard to understand why any person who has the opportunity to represent real Americans in this Congress would stoop to such behaviour.

The Department of Justice informs us that there are thousands of aliens in this country who have violated our laws or who are potential saboteurs and espionage agents who cannot be handled effectively under the present law. I believe that the Department of Justice is stating the true facts regarding this issue. Who in the United States would be better qualified to recommend this legislation than the Department of Justice? Having had to deal with aliens throughout the history of this country and especially during the wartime periods, the Department of Justice has gained first-hand knowledge of the situation which cannot be overlooked now. This bill is certainly not unconstitutional and I predict if the question of constitutionality is ever tried, the decision of the Supreme Court will be unanimous.

We have been extremely liberal with aliens who have come to this country and probably most rightly so. We have been, however, too unwary of the aliens who have been sent to this country for evil purposes and have classified them with millions of decent God-fearing immigrants who have in the past made America as great as it is today. While this bill gives the Attorney General powers to deal with that small group of aliens who are here for no good reason, they still have the guaranties of the writ of habeas corpus and other legal rights which naturalized or native-born citizens of this country have.

The left-wing group who are opposing this bill say that by passing it we are giving too much authority to the Attorney General, an administrative officer, to use judgment in the matter of imprisoning without bond or deporting undesirable aliens. At the same time this little left-wing group are constantly demanding that Congress sacrifice more and more and deliver over more and more of its rights, as granted by the Constitution, to the executive branch of Government. They think nothing of voting all kinds of power in other cases to the Members of the Cabinet and other independent administrative offices who rule, or are capable of ruling with an iron hand, our very lives and economy—but when we

[2] As observed by Mr. CELLER in his minority report of the year, H. Rept. No. 397, 76th Cong., 1st sess., the bill smacks too much of the lettres de cachet of the Bourbon monarchs or the concentration camps of totalitarian governments.

[3] *Wong Wing* v. *United States; United States* v. *Moreland,* both supra. See also *Yick Wo.* v. *Hopkins* (118 U. S. 356 (1886)); *Truax* v. *Raich,* (239 U. S. ss, 41 (1915)).

seek to control a group who are potentially able to destroy the very Constitution under which they seek protection, then they yell to the high heavens. I say it is time that we began thinking of America and the interests of the millions of American citizens who should be protected, and stop sympathizing with the disloyal people in our country who would destroy our American way of life.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time, 4½ minutes, to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I wish it were possible in the limited time at my disposal to yield to all who might wish. I see the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], rising. I am happy to yield to him, but, I beg pardon, I will have to confine my yielding solely to the gentleman from Arizona because I only have 4½ minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact the gentleman has yielded. Before I ask the one question I have in mind, I want to say I have the highest regard for the legal learning and great admiration, as well as appreciation, for the gentleman's fine patriotism. This is the question: I remember in the spring of 1939 a bill of this sort was before the House. I believe it was the gentleman's own bill. I remember I thought highly of that bill and voted for it; my only regret has always been that it failed to become enacted into law then, as I hope it will be now. What is the relationship between the bill at that time and the present bill?

Mr. HOBBS. I must thank the gentleman, both for his graciousness in his complimentary references to me, and for his vote for the 1939 version of the pending bill. This is the sixth or eighth time substantially this same bill has been offered by me. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] is right. It has been before the House for more than 10 years. However, the intimation of the distinguished chairman of our committee [Mr. CELLER] is in error in his minority report on this bill when he says: "This bill was first offered in the Seventy-sixth Congress and died there. This is the fifth edition of the same bill." The insinuation seems clear that this bill died when first offered, and had had no better luck since, when, as a matter of fact, it was passed by a vote of 288 to 61 by the same Seventy-sixth Congress, May 5, 1939, as this House is going to do today. There is nothing in the contention of unconstitutionality of this bill, as I will prove as we go along. Not only was it true as gospel, but as our distinguished majority leader so well said, how short is the shrift given Americans, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, or churchmen behind the iron curtain. Yet we seem impotent in such cases. But when our guests come here, break their oath of entry, abuse our hospitality, violate our laws, and seek to aid in the overthrow of our Government, it seems to be impossible to get them to go home. So it is, as the then Attorney General, Hon. Tom C. Clark, said in his testimony before our committee, that if this bill had been law the Gerhart Eisler case could never have happened. He also refreshed his recollection from the then head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Hon. Ugo Carusi, and asked him how many foreigners who had been finally ordered deported but cannot be deported were then in our country. The reply was: "Five thousand of all countries." Attorney General Clark filed a written statement with Chairman EMANUEL CELLER on May 20, 1949, which the chairman, of course, filed with the committee. From that statement I quote:

> I am informed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that as of April 15, 1949, there were 3,278 warrants of deportation that were not enforceable. Of the aliens covered by these warrants, 2,147 were so-called iron curtain nationals, and of that number 1,180 were Russians. Of the 3,278 deportation orders, 1,293 were based on criminal or immoral charges and 112 were issued under the act of October 16, 1918, as amended, which relates to subversive classes.

Now that is the case. Not only Gerhart Eiser but every other alien who has committed a crime. As, for instance, Harry Bridges; not because of any hatred of Harry Bridges, but because he was convicted, by due process of law, of the crime of perjury in his application for his naturalization. His application was granted, but having been granted on perjury, his naturalization has since been canceled by proper court decree. Now his nation, Australia, says it will not take him back.

Whether there be 5,000, 3,278, 500 criminal aliens free in this land of ours, who have been ordered deported, but who are thumbing their noses at Uncle Sam, and paying no attention to those orders, we should not longer fail to do our duty.

I say that this bill should be passed. It is constitutional. There can be no question about it. I will cite in my remarks the cases that prove it.

Mr. Speaker, the pending measure, H. R. 10, when it becomes law, will effectuate one single purpose: the restoration of the sovereign power of our Government to deport criminal aliens who have been finally ordered deported but who have never obeyed that order, the vast majority of whom are here enjoying just as much freedom as any law-abiding citizen, although they have been adjudged unfit to remain here after having been given their day in court and every right guaranteed by statute, Constitution, or known to American justice!

Please let me emphasize at the very beginning of our consideration that deportation is not a criminal procedure. It is purely civil. No alien has ever been forced to come here. He agrees in his contract of entry that if we allow him to enter he will observe our laws and will not do anything inimical to our Government. If he abuses our hospitality and violates our laws or seeks to overthrow our government, it ought not to be considered too great a hardship for us to require that he go back home. Like Br'er Rabbit in the Uncle Remus story, he may protest, but the chances are he would be happy to be turned loose in his home briar patch.

Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, when he was Attorney General, appeared before our Committee on the Judiciary, pleading for the enactment of H. R. 10. I hope every Member of the House will read his letter and testimony. But I wish to invite your attention to one statement which I quote from that letter. Referring to H. R. 10, he said: "Had the legislation here proposed been in effect, such incidents as occurred recently in the Gerhart Eisler case might have been avoided."

The Supreme Court has repeatedly and uniformly held that the right to exclude or to expel aliens, or any class of aliens, absolutely or upon certain conditions, in war or in peace, is an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation.

The exercise of that sovereign power by the United States of America should not be hampered, limited, nor thwarted by any other nation. If it be, by just so much has our Nation lost its sovereignty and independence. The right to detain an alien subject to deportation is but a necessary incident of the right to exclude or deport. Such detention or temporary confinement is not imprisonment nor punishment, so of course there can be no question of double jeopardy.

The decisions of the Supreme Court which established these principles will be cited during the course of these remarks, giving the book and page.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Warren A. Candler, then the distinguished senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was holding a conference upon one occasion and he preached upon a text from that portion of the Scriptures containing the story of Ananias and Sapphira. "God did not strike Ananias and Sapphira dead for lying," that great preacher said. "God does not strike people dead for lying. If He did, where would I be?" A titter which grew into laughter swept that vast audience; that this distinguished prelate should thus involve himself. But immediately he continued. "I will tell you where I would be. I would be standing here preaching to a bunch of corpses."

I am glad that God does not strike people dead for lying, but if He did, it would certainly relieve us of some of the responsibility we are trying to discharge by passage of this bill, for the Red press has been reeking with falsehood concerning this needed reform.

One of the leading opponents of this bill, Mr. Lee Pressman, wrote a letter to every Member of Congress back in 1939 expressing a most reiterated point of opposition, which would be rather serious if it were true:

> This bill would authorize the detention of any alien who has been ordered deported, but who, through no fault of his own, is unable to secure a passport from the government of his native country.

Mr. Pressman continued:

> The result would be that such individuals would be placed in concentration camps for the rest of their lives.

The first one of these quotations is not what men of long experience in the Immigration Service tell me. They say that 9 out of 10 of the aliens who would be affected by this bill remain here as a result of slipping a bribe to one of their local consular agents, or by collusion with their home governments. They re-

main here, mark you, in spite of a solemn warrant of deportation duly made in conformity with our law, after full and fair hearing in which they had the right to be represented by counsel of their own choosing, and to disprove by any evidence they could adduce, the charges against them. The important ones, who have qualified as efficient propagandists for the overthrow, by force and violence, of our Government and for the establishment of some communistic or anarchistic heaven on earth, have made themselves so valuable to Red Russia, for instance, that Russia will not receive them back, but wishes to keep them here on the job as a part of the fifth column. The unimportant ones—the small fry—have to go down and slip a hundred-dollar bill to some local agent of their foreign government and say: "Now remember, this is not a bribe. I have been trying ever since Christmas to think of something nice to buy for you. Here is something I want you to take and use just as you see fit. There is just one thing I want you to remember, and that is I do not want to go back to Italy"—or to whatever may be his homeland. That is why most of them are still here, so the experts tell me. Occasionally there may be one who, through no fault of his own, is unable to secure a passport from the government of his native country. I grant that. But may I inquire how Uncle Sam is to blame for that? Are the people of the United States to continue being compelled to suffer merely because some criminal alien is so rotten, or so good a propagandist for rottenness, that his home folk refuse to take him back?

And note this well: There is nothing in this bill which requires a detention of any alien until a passport for him can be secured.

There are three other ways by which any alien covered by this bill may be released from the detention required: First, by shipping as a seaman on some vessel bound for a foreign shore, without passport or other authority; second, by obtaining from some foreign government a visitor's visa; third, by obtaining from some foreign government any other form of travel document when passport is not forthcoming. It is inconceivable that many aliens will find it impossible to arrange for their departure from the United States in one of these four ways. By making departure arrangements of any kind, any alien detained under this bill can escape further detention.

Thousands of aliens are coming into our country every month. They know how to get in. Is it conceivable that they could not find a way to get out?

Some of you may not agree with me, or with the law of this land, or with the determination of our duly constituted authorities that such deportable aliens should not be permitted to live here in freedom, merely because of the pretense that they cannot make departure arrangements of some kind. But I say to you that men like Cesare Valenti have never made a valuable contribution to the life of America. They have frequently taken lives which would. And if the deportation proceedings now pending against him result in a final order of deportation, and if arrangements cannot be made for him to return somehow to his native Italy, then I reiterate and insist that some such measure as the pending one should require that he be separated from the free life of America, even though it means detention for life. Keep them here, if you wish, but I do not.

The next question which naturally arises is: Why are they here? The obvious answer is that our laws have been set at naught. Our sovereign powers have failed. In some instances that failure has been due to the whim of caprice of foreign governments; but in the main, they act with solemn assurance in vetoing our right of deportation. They seem to know what they want, and how to get it. Collusion and bribery undoubtedly play their part in forcing us to retain these undesirables. But if none of these things be true, then the only alternative answer is that they are so bad nobody wants them, but the opponents of this bill.

The next question is, What would this bill do? It would simply detain until the aliens themselves or their families or friends see fit to arrange for them to go home.

The effect of this bill is, merely, to extend section 20 of the act of February 5, 1917, to cover cases, not then anticipated, in which the deportees are so bad that no country will suffer their reentrance.

In such cases the beneficent provision of the pending bill is, that they are to be made parlor boarders of Uncle Sam until they can persuade their homefolk to let them come back home. Thereupon they get a free trip back home, at our expense, and are as free as they ever were.

This may be subject to the criticism that it would place an unwarranted burden on Uncle Sam and be too kindly treatment of the worst alien enemies who have outraged our hospitality and bitten the generous hand that fed them; but it cannot be justly said to be harsh, much less cruel.

This detention is in no sense penal. No punishment whatever is inflicted or provided. Hard labor is expressly inhibited. Many a good citizen would welcome an exchange of lots with one of these alien enemy hand biters who will get three good square meals a day and a kindly, comfortable home as long as he wishes.

The "sob sisters," who have joined the Reds in fighting this bill, simply fail to appreciate the meaning of our sovereign right of deportation. Deportation means more than the making of an ineffectual order. It means banishment—the removal of the deportee from the free life of America. Until we banish and remove these poisonous alien elements from circulation in the bloodstream of our body politic we are but a laughing stock—our national sovereignty, in this regard, but a joke.

As long as we acquiesce in the shameful thwarting of our right of deportation, while every Nation that may wish thumbs her nose at us, and, by refusing to take back her poisonous dregs, converts them into free residents of our homeland, our laws are set at naught—our solemn adjudications are as vain as the hand-washing of Pontius Pilate.

What does the word "deportation" mean? Of course, it comes from the Latin "deportare." De—from; portare—to carry or transport. The New Century Dictionary defines it in these terms:

> To carry away, transport, banish, to carry off, remove, especially: transportation from a country by way of banishment or expulsion.

It means nothing less than banishment, and we must see to it that our Nation's deportation orders resume that outmoded connotation. Every free and independent nation has the right of deportation, indisputably. Yet in many cases in past years other nations prevented us from exercising that sovereign right. What are we going to do about it? This bill is an honest attempt to answer that question. Let us pass it.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that the right to exclude or to expel aliens is an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation. As a sovereign and independent nation, the United States of America has that right, indisputably.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, writing for the majority of the Supreme Court in the case of *Turner* v. *Williams* (194 U. S. 279, 289) says:

> Repeated decisions of this Court have determined that Congress has the power to exclude aliens from the United States; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which they may come in, to establish regulations for sending out of the country such aliens as have entered in violation of law, and to commit the enforcement of such conditions and regulations to executive officers; that the deportation of an alien who is found to be here in violation of law is not a deprivation of liberty without due process of law, and that the provisions of the Constitution securing the right of trial by jury have no application.

Citing a number of supporting cases: *Chae Chan Ping* v. *United States* (130 U. S. 581); *Nishimura Ekiu* v. *United States* (142 U. S. 651); *Fong Yue Ting* v. *United States* (149 U. S. 698); *Lem Moon Sing* v. *United States* (158 U. S. 538); *Wong Wing* v. *United States* (163 U. S. 228; *Fok Yung Yo* v. *United States* (185 U. S. 296); *Japanese Immigrant case* (189 U. S. 86); *Chin Bak Kan* v. *United States* (186 U. S. 193); *United States* v. *Sing Tuck* (194 U. S. 161).

Further quoting from the same opinion:

> Detention or temporary confinement as part of the means necessary to give effect to the exclusion or expulsion was held valid, but so much of the act of 1892 as provided for imprisonment at hard labor without a judicial trial was held to be unconstitutional (idem, p. 291).

The following quotation from the opinion of the Court in the case of *Fong Yue Ting* v. *United States* (149 U. S. 698, 705) further establishes the general proposition:

> In the recent case of *Nishimura Ekiu* v. *United States* (142 U. S. 651, 659), the Court, in sustaining the action of the executive department, putting in force an act of Congress

for the exclusion of aliens, said: "It is an accepted maximum of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe." In the United States this power is vested in the National Government, to which the Constitution has committed the entire control of international relations, in peace as well as in war.

Quoting from the Chae Chan Ping case, the opinion in the Fong Yue Ting case proceeds:

Those laborers are not citizens of the United States; they are aliens. That the Government of the United States, through the action of the legislative department, can exclude aliens from its territory is a proposition which we do not think open to controversy. Jurisdiction over its own territory to that extent is an incident of every independent nation. It is a part of its independence. If it could not exclude aliens, it would be to that extent subject to the control of another power. The United States, in their relation to foreign countries and their subjects or citizens, are one nation, invested with powers which belong to independent nations, the exercise of which can be invoked for the maintenance of its absolute independence and security throughout its entire territory.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Justice Brewer, in his dissenting opinion in the Fong Yue Ting case, sets out substantially and clearly the very arguments which the opponents of by bill are now making. I quote from his dissenting opinion, page 733:

I rest my dissent on three propositions: First, that the persons against whom the penalties of section 6 of the act of 1892 are directed are persons lawfully residing within the United States; secondly, that as such they are within the protection of the Constitution and secured by its guaranties against oppression and wrong; and, third, that section 6 deprives them of liberty and imposes punishment without due process of law and in disregard of constitutional guaranties, especially those found in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth articles of the amendments.

But the majority of the Court did not agree with Mr. Justice Brewer. They held the act constitutional.

In the case of *Colyer* v. *Skeffington* (265 Fed. 17, 23) the following significant language is used:

There is no constitutional limit to the power of Congress to exclude or expel aliens. He has no vested right to remain.

Mark this well, from the same opinion:

While deportation proceedings are not criminal proceedings, aliens who are thereby deprived of their liberty may have their legal rights to liberty tested on habeas corpus proceedings.

Reverting to the Fong Yue Ting decision, this part, quoted with approval in the Colyer case, is illuminating:

An order of deportation is not a punishment for crime. * * * It is but a method of enforcing the return to his own country of an alien who has not complied with the conditions upon the performance of which the Government of the Nation, acting within its constitutional authority and through the proper department, has determined that his continuing to reside here shall depend.

There are three cases which have been argued strenuously by the opposition, which, when casually read, may be considered as authorities militating against the constitutionality of the pending bill. They are *Wong Wing* v. *United States* (163 U. S. 228); *United States* v. *Wallis* (279 Fed. 401); and *Petition of Brooks* (5 F. (2d) 338).

From the Wong Wing case I quote as follows:

We regard it as settled by our previous decisions that the United States can, as a matter of public policy, by congressional enactment, forbid aliens or classes of aliens from coming within their borders, and expel aliens or classes of aliens from their territory, and can, in order to make effectual such decree of exclusion or expulsion, devolve the power and duty of identifying and arresting the persons included in such decree, and causing their deportation, upon executive or subordinate officials.

But when Congress sees fit to further promote such a policy by subjecting persons of such aliens to infamous punishment at hard labor or by confiscating their property, we think such legislation, to be valid, must provide for a judicial trial to establish the guilt of the accused.

No limits can be put by the courts upon the power of Congress to protect, by summary methods, the country from the advent of aliens whose race or habits render them undesirable as citizens or to expel such if they have already found their way into our land and unlawfully remain therein. But to declare unlawful residence within the country to be an infamous crime punishable by deprivation of liberty and property would be to pass out of the sphere of constitutional legislation, unless provision were made that the fact of guilt should first be established by a judicial trial. It is not consistent with the theory of our Government that the legislature should, after having defined an offense as an infamous crime, find the fact of guilt and adjuge the punishment by one of its own agents.

In *Ex parte Wilson* (114 U. S. 428) this Court declared that for more than a century imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison or penitentiary or other similar institution has been considered an infamous punishment in England and America, and that imprisonment at hard labor, compulsory and unpaid, is, in the strongest sense of the words, "involuntary servitude for crime," spoken of in the provision of the ordinance of 1787, and of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution, by which all other slavery was abolished, and which declares that such slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Applying this reasoning to the fifth and sixth amendments, it must be concluded that all persons within the territory of the United States are entitled to the protection guaranteed by those amendments, and that even aliens shall not be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Our conclusion is that the commissioner, in sentencing the appellants to imprisonment at hard labor at and in the Detroit house of correction, acted without jurisdiction, and that the circuit court erred in not discharging the prisoners from such imprisonment without prejudice to their detention according to law for deportation.

From the Wallis case I quote as follows:

The right to deport does not include any right of indefinite imprisonment under the guise of awaiting an opportunity for deportation.

In the Wallis case the immigration authorities used as an excuse for their procrastination and failure to deport that alien that they could not get transportation back to England. The court said in effect, and very properly, "The war is over; your excuse will not hold water; your alleged inability to secure transportation is a sham; and 4 months is unreasonably long to detain this alien under the pretense that you cannot get transportation for him." But no such case could be presented under this bill. Transportation is no longer a problem. It is landing permits that we lack. Foreign governments are denying landing permits for their own nationals, and by thus refusing are thwarting our Nation's sovereign right to deport those who have been adjudged by our constituted authorities unfit to live here. We cannot run other countries, but we should be able to run our own. So, if we cannot send these, the worst aliens, who have been ordered deported, back home, we can at least keep them out of circulation until they arrange to leave.

From the third case, I quote as follows:

The right to arrest and hold or imprison an alien is nothing but a necessary incident of the right to exclude or deport. There is no power in this court or in any other tribunal in this country to hold indefinitely any sane citizen or alien in imprisonment, except as a punishment for crime. Slavery was abolished by the thirteenth amendment. It is elementary that deportation or exclusion proceedings are not punishment for crime.

It will, of course, be noted at a glance that this decision in petition of Brooks is predicated and built upon the words "in imprisonment." Therefore, we have no quarrel with this decision, since the Supreme Court of the United States has held in the Wong Wing case that detention of an alien pending deportation is not imprisonment. This is necessarily true, for everyone knows that imprisonment is one of the well-recognized punishments for crime and usually includes hard labor. The Brooks case itself says:

It is elementary that deportation or exclusion proceedings are not punishment for crime.

And again:

The right to arrest and hold or imprison an alien is nothing but the necessary incident of the right to exclude or deport.

But even if all three of these supposedly adverse cases said and meant that the detention prescribed by this bill would be prima facie unconstitutional, because not specifically limited, this bill could not be declared unconstitutional. The present bill has made absurd any such contentions by appropriate changes made to meet such hypercriticisms.

These provisions not only eliminate all possibility of the requirement of hard labor of any detained alien but they also strictly limit the period of detention so that it could not possibly extend 1 minute beyond the conclusion of departure arrangements. No one could be held in detention under the provisions of this bill longer than absolutely necessary to effectuate the deportation order against

him. And, in the second place, in order to make sure that there would never be any unreasonable detention, it is provided that the Attorney General may at any moment, with or with rescinding the warrant of deportation, release any alien in detention. If there should develop sufficient evidence that the detention of any alien was being prolonged unreasonably, so as to satisfy the Attorney General that this unreasonable duration of detention had become good cause for release, the Attorney General could so order.

But I submit that none of these three cases is subject to the interpretation put upon it by the opposition. I am convinced that the Congress did not pass this Nation's deportation statute in order to place a plaything in the hands of the immigration authorities. Deportation is not a game of tag, just for fun. It is not a trivial matter. It is a solemn duty. When, after full hearings, fairly conducted, in pursuance of the law we have laid down, our duly constituted authorities decree the banishment of an alien, that decree ought to mean something. And that something should be no less than the complete separation from the free life of our Nation.

It is well said by the Supreme Court in the Wong Wing case:

> Proceedings to exclude or expel would be vain if those accused could not be held in custody pending the inquiry into their true character, and while arrangements were being made for their deportation. There is no authority contra.

It is also well said in the case of *Becharias* v. *United States* (208 Fed. 143):

> Until the man was actually deported, * * * the proceedings was "pending" within the meaning of the law.

It is thus supported both by authority and reason that Congress has the constitutional right to require detention of an alien ordered to be deported, while arrangements are being made for his deportation, during the whole pendency of negotiation for some kind of departure authority and until deportation shall have become an accomplished fact.

DETENTION IS NOT IMPRISONMENT

> We think it clear that detention, or temporary confinement, as part of the means necessary to give effect to the provision for the exclusion or expulsion of aliens would be valid. Proceedings to exclude or expel would be vain if those accused could not be held in custody pending the inquiry into their true character, and while arrangements were being made for their deportation. Detention is a usual feature of every case of arrest on a criminal charge, even when an innocent person is wrongfully accused; but it is not imprisonment in a legal sense (*Wong Wing* v. *United States* (163 U. S. 228, 238)).

DETENTION IS NOT PUNISHMENT

> The right to arrest and hold or imprison an alien is nothing but a necessary incident of the right to exclude or deport. * * * It is elementary the deportation or exclusion proceedings are not punishment for crime (*Petition of Brooks*, 5 F. (2d) 238, 239).

DETENTION IS NEITHER DOUBLE JEOPARDY NOR DOUBLE PUNISHMENT

Since we have seen clearly that detention is but a part of the necessary proceeding to effectuate deportation, and that it is in no legal sense imprisonment, and not by any stretch of the imagination can it be said to be punishment, it is manifestly absurd to prate of double jeopardy or double punishment by reason of the detention prescribed in this bill in aid of deportation.

CONSTITUTION PRIMARILY FOR CITIZENS, NOT ALIENS

Please let me conclude this discussion of the constitutionality of the pending bill by inviting your attention to that which probably should have been the first point emphasized. Our Constitution and all its amendments were written primarily for citizens of the United States. It is true that in criminal cases, aliens being persons, they are protected by the same guaranties as are citizens. Of course, the courts have held many times that aliens are not entitled to trial by jury nor the ordinary rules of evidence nor procedure in deportation proceedings. They are entitled to due process of law, both in criminal cases and in this strictly civil proceeding for deportation, but they have due process of law shown them in every case, and if the immigration authorities have not given the alien a fair hearing, or if for any other reason he feels himself aggrieved, he may sue out the writ of habeas corpus at any time. But in a number of cases it has been held that no alien has a primary or inherent right to bail, and whatever right in this regard may accrue to him must be granted to him by Congress (*United States* v. *Commissioner* (297 F. 946); *United States* v. *Sing Tuck* (194 U. S. 161); *Wong Wing* v. *United States* (163 U. S. 228)).

And in *Li To Hong* v. *Ebey* (25 F. (2d) 714) we read:

> An alien remaining unlawfully in this country, having no right to a hearing unless such a hearing is accorded him by Congress.

So, from a consideration of the decisions from the highest court of our land and many other courts of the most respectable authority, it is as clear as the noonday sun that even the best of our alien population are not entitled to the same rights under our Constitution as is a citizen. Aliens who are not the best, but the worst, are entitled under our law to a great many more rights than they are willing to accord us. Every one of these rights is safeguarded and assured to every alien within the purview of this bill. Fairly construed, it cannot be held unconstitutional.

Let us strain out and remove from the stream of our national life the polluting and poisonous elements.

Aliens because they are alien? No—a thousand times no. Good immigrants have built our Nation. But not the four classes—white slavers, dope peddlers, criminals, and anarchists—which this bill, in kindly way, would urge to go back whence they came. These who have outraged our hospitality, broken our laws, debauched our youth, or plotted to overthrow our Government are not builders. They are wreckers. Their lives stain our flag. Like termites, they undermine and destroy.

Good aliens, who come here as our laws provide they may, and who try to build—not destroy, pollute, or poison—are welcome and appreciated. Millions of such are here. Who of us in this House is not an immigrant per stirpes?

We all pay tribute of grateful homage to those millions of good aliens who have helped make America great. Few may be named, but all in mind.

From Lafayette, Rochambeau, Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, Commodore John Barry, Count d'Estaing, Count de Grasse, Maj. Pierre L'Enfant, General von Kalb, Baron Von Steuben, Gen. Richard Montgomery, Haym Salomon, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Gen. William Alexander, Dr. James Craik, Robert Erskine, Gen. Alexander McDougal, Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, Gen. Hugh Mercer, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, James Wilson, John Witherspoon, Robert Morris, and Albert Gallatin, down through the years to Dr. Sizoo, Dr. Peter Marshall, Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, Albert Einstein, and Eduard Benes, aliens have here wrought mightily for good.

Alexander Agassiz, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Leopold Damrosch, Walter Damrosch, Pierre du Pont de Nemours, Mayor William R. Grace, Franklin K. Lane, Mr. Justice Sutherland, Peter Henderson, Ales Hrdlicka, Ludwig Lewisohn, Jacques Loeb, James McCosh, John Edward McCullough, Henry Morgenthau, Hugo Munsterberg, Thomas Nast, John Boyle O'Reilly, Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, Anton Seidl, Pierre Soulé, Karl Spreckles, Matthew Vassar, Henry Villard, Alexander Wilson, William B. Wilson, James Wilson, Karl Bitter, Gustav Lindenthal, James J. Hill, Jacob A. Riis, Edward D. Baker, Samuel Gompers, Anna Howard Shaw, Eleuthere Irénée du Pont, Stephen Girard, Felix Adler, John Jacob Astor, Emile Berliner, Oscar Hammerstein, Otto Kahn, Franz Lieber, Ottmar Mergenthaler, Albert Abraham Michelson, Johann August Roebling, Jacob Henry Schiff, Carl Schurz, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, Nathan Straus, Theodore Thomas, Michael Anagnos, Joseph Pulitzer, John Philip Holland, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Alexander Turney Stewart, Edward W. Bok, Knute Kenneth Rockne, Michael Heilprin, Judah Peter Benjamin, James Burnie Beck, Alexander Graham Bell, James Gordon Bennett, Andrew Carnegie, John S. Kennedy, James Pugh Kirkwood, James Laurie, Walter Lowrie, John Muir, Archibald Russell, Michael Pupin, John Ericsson, Louis Agassiz, Dr. Henry Detweiller, Meyer Guggenheim, Henry Rosenberg.

We honor ourselves by honoring such men—American patriots.

Do opponents cry against this bill, "undemocratic"?

If it be undemocratic for us, the duly elected representatives of a sovereign people, to stop a loophole in our deportation law through which hundreds of aliens have escaped their decreed banishment, then we should be just that undemocratic.

Do some say "un-American"?

If it be un-American to restore the last sovereignty of our Nation over deportation, we ought to glory in being just that un-American.

Make no mistake, that flag there—Old Glory—was not the product of silkworms and a dye vat.

Our flag—the most significant in all the world—is a living symbol of America's soul. We 150,000,000 people are in truth the flag.

The purity of common purpose for peace and freedom, plus the morals of the many, put that white honor stripe in our living flag. Our lives besmirch it or keep it white.

The red is not a stripe of shame, nor wrath, but of virility; of flaming youth; of new, aspiring, conquering blood which flows in us and to us from the ends of the earth.

That field against which the stars shine is put into our living flag by the loyalty and devotion of those of us who are "true blue."

Those stars are kept bright by the fervor of the love of those who "star" in our national life.

More than a hundred million souls, by the quiet might of righteous living, keep this symbolic silken flag waving proudly over the real living flag their lives compose. Are we impotent to root out contaminating influences which stain our flag? Do we lack the courage?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, the issue is not whether this be a good bill or a bad one. Rather the choice is whether we will be fair to America at the expense of the subversive aliens covered in this bill or whether we will be fair to the subversive aliens at the expense of America.

We must give full and complete protection either to the few hundred people hurt by this bill or to the more than 150,000,000 this bill seeks to protect. We must vote in the full realization that we risk either the liberty of a few noncitizens or the life of this action.

Whatever choice there might be in peacetime, there certainly can be no choice in these days.

If any person covered by this bill has cause to complain, it is not against America. His grievance is against the nation of which he is a citizen, to which he owes allegiance, and to which he is entitled to look for protection and justice. That nation can immediately restore to him every right and privilege that he may lose under this bill. America will quickly cooperate to achieve that end.

Under the circumstances, gladly or reluctantly, we must vote for this bill.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the passage of this measure is a step toward either dictatorship or fascism. It would deny constitutional guaranties to certain accused persons, and give absolute power to one person to detain those accused of their freedom of movement for life. I shall vote against its passage.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 326, nays 15, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

YEAS—326

Abbitt	Fenton	McGregor
Abernethy	Fernandez	McGuire
Addonizio	Fisher	McKinnon
Albert	Flood	McMillan, S. C.
Allen, Calif.	Fogarty	McSweeney
Andersen, H. Carl	Forand	Mack, Ill.
	Ford	Mack, Wash.
Anderson, Calif.	Fugate	Macy
Andresen, August H.	Fulton	Madden
	Furcolo	Magee
Arends	Gamble	Mahon
Aspinall	Garmatz	Mansfield
Auchincloss	Gary	Marsalis
Bailey	Gathings	Marshall
Barden	Gavin	Martin, Iowa
Baring	Golden	Martin, Mass.
Barrett, Pa.	Goodwin	Mason
Bates, Ky.	Gorski	Merrow
Bates, Mass.	Gossett	Meyer
Battle	Graham	Michener
Beall	Granahan	Miles
Beckworth	Granger	Miller, Nebr.
Bennett, Fla.	Grant	Mills
Bennett, Mich.	Green	Morris
Bentsen	Gross	Morton
Bishop	Guill	Moulder
Boggs, Del.	Gwinn	Murdock
Bolling	Hagen	Murphy
Bolton, Md.	Hale	Murray, Wis.
Bolton, Ohio	Hall, Leonard W.	Nicholson
		Nixon
Bonner	Halleck	Noland
Bosone	Hand	Norblad
Boykin	Harden	Norrell
Bramblett	Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.
Brehm	Harrison	O'Hara, Minn.
Brown, Ga.	Hart	O'Konski
Brown, Ohio	Harvey	O'Neill
Bryson	Havenner	O'Sullivan
Buchanan	Hays, Ark.	O'Toole
Buckley, Ill.	Hays, Ohio	Pace
Buckley, N. Y.	Heffernan	Patten
Burdick	Heller	Patterson
Burke	Herlong	Peterson
Burleson	Herter	Philbin
Burnside	Heselton	Phillips, Calif.
Burton	Hobbs	Poage
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoeven	Polk
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman, Mich.	Potter
Camp	Holmes	Poulson
Canfield	Hope	Preston
Cannon	Horan	Price
Carlyle	Howell	Priest
Carnahan	Hull	Rabaut
Case, N. J.	Jackson, Wash.	Rains
Cavalcante	Jacobs	Rankin
Chelf	James	Redden
Chesney	Jenison	Reed, Ill.
Clemente	Jenkins	Reed, N. Y.
Clevenger	Jensen	Rees
Cole, Kans.	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes
Colmer	Jones, Mo.	Ribicoff
Cooley	Jones, N. C.	Richards
Corbett	Judd	Riehlman
Cotton	Karst	Robeson
Coudert	Karsten	Rodino
Cox	Kean	Rogers, Fla.
Crawford	Kearney	Rogers, Mass.
Crook	Keating	Rooney
Crosser	Kee	Sadlak
Cunningham	Kelley, Pa.	St. George
Curtis	Kelly, N. Y.	Sanborn
Dague	Kennedy	Sasscer
Davenport	Kerr	Saylor
Davies, N. Y.	Kilburn	Scott, Hardie
Davis, Ga.	King	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Deane	Kruse	
DeGraffenried	Kunkel	Scrivner
Delaney	Lane	Scudder
Denton	Lanham	Secrest
D'Ewart	Larcade	Shafer
Dolliver	Latham	Shelley
Dondero	LeCompte	Sheppard
Donohue	LeFevre	Short
Doughton	Lichtenwalter	Sikes
Douglas	Lind	Simpson, Ill.
Doyle	Linehan	Simpson, Pa.
Durham	Lodge	Smathers
Elliott	Lucas	Smith, Kans.
Elston	Lynch	Smith, Va.
Engle, Calif.	McCormack	Smith, Wis.
Evins	McCulloch	Spence
Fallon	McDonough	Staggers
Feighan	McGrath	Stanley
Fellows	Steed	Underwood
Stefan	Van Zandt	Widnall
Stigler	Velde	Wigglesworth
Stockman	Vorys	Williams
Sullivan	Vursell	Wilson, Ind.
Sutton	Wadsworth	Wilson, Okla.
Taber	Wagner	Wilson, Tex.
Tackett	Walsh	Winstead
Talle	Walter	Withrow
Tauriello	Weichel	Wolcott
Taylor	Werdel	Wolverton
Teague	Wheeler	Wood
Thomas	Whitaker	Woodhouse
Thornberry	White, Calif.	Woodruff
Tollefson	Whitten	Young
Trimble	Whittington	Zablocki

NAYS—15

Blatnik	Holifield	Multer
Celler	Huber	O'Brien, Mich.
Chudoff	Javits	Powell
Dollinger	Klein	Roosevelt
Eberharter	Marcantonio	Yates

NOT VOTING—89

Allen, Ill.	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Allen, La.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Nelson
Andrews		Norton
Angell	Hare	O'Hara, Ill.
Barrett, Wyo.	Harris	Passman
Biemiller	Hébert	Patman
Blackney	Hedrick	Perkins
Boggs, La.	Hill	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Breen	Hinshaw	
Brooks	Hoffman, Ill.	Pfeiffer, William L.
Bulwinkle	Irving	
Carroll	Jackson, Calif.	Phillips, Tenn.
Case, S. Dak.	Jennings	Pickett
Chatham	Johnson	Plumley
Chiperfield	Jonas	Quinn
Christopher	Kearns	Ramsay
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Regan
Combs	Keogh	Rich
Cooper	Kilday	Rivers
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Sabath
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Sadowski
Dawson	Lyle	Sims
Dingell	McCarthy	Smith, Ohio
Eaton	McConnell	Thompson
Ellsworth	McMillen, Ill.	Towe
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Vinson
Frazier	Miller, Md.	Welch
Gillette	Mitchell	White, Idaho
Gilmer	Monroney	Wier
Gordon	Morgan	Willis
Gore	Morrison	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Andrews with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Biemiller with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Irving with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. Gore with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Cooper with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Wier with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania and Mr. DAVENPORT changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OUR LEFT HAND VERSUS OUR RIGHT HAND

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, today is the fifth anniversary of the Potsdam Conference. It was at that conference that President Truman sat down with "Pal Joey" to determine the future of the world. It was at that conference that President Truman became convinced that "Pal Joey" was not a bad sort of a fellow at all, but that he was "a man to ride the river with" as they say out West. As late as July 11, 1948, President Truman told an Oregon audience: "I like old Joe. He is a decent fellow, but he is a prisoner of the Politburo." Because this is the fifth anniversary of the Potsdam Conference, and because of the situation we face today in Korea and Asia, and because the crisis in Asia today stems from the Potsdam and Yalta Conferences, this is an opportune time to take stock, to look over the past, and to wonder about the future. I propose to do that today—very briefly but very frankly—because I feel the American people should be given the salient facts that are involved in the present crisis.

Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam's left hand does not know what his right hand does. Uncle Sam's hands lack coordination, are inconsistent; they work against each other. The result is costly and disastrous. The following are a few examples of the inconsistency that prevails in the activities of Uncle Sam's two hands:

First. Uncle Sam's left hand, being close to his big heart, has decided through President Truman's point 4 program to hand out billions to industry and business in all the backward nations of the world, guaranteeing the loans made for this purpose; but Uncle Sam's right hand is proposing to strangle American industry and American business with new wartime controls and heavier taxes. Are Uncle Sam's leaders in following this program either sensible or consistent?

Second. Uncle Sam's left hand at Yalta, at Potsdam, and elsewhere, handed to "Pal Joey" without hesitation and without strings (a) all of eastern Europe to incorporate behind the iron curtain, (b) $11,000,000,000 worth of war supplies to keep "Pal Joey" on his feet, and (c) all of Manchuria, the Kurile Islands, the half of Sakhalin Island—which paved the way for the present mess in Asia. As a result of this blind generosity, Uncle Sam's right hand has had to spend some thirty-five billions through the Marshall plan for Europe, the Berlin airlift, and aid for China, Greece, and Turkey; but in spite of our spending "Pal Joey" has been able to spread his control, by means of the cold war, over an additional 600,000,000 people since World War II has ended. Should not Uncle Sam's left hand and his right hand get together and work together on the things involving our so-called foreign policy?

Third. Uncle Sam's left hand—the hand nearest the heart—has been coddling, supporting, and protecting Communists and Communist sympathizers in our own Government in Washington ever since F. D. R. recognized "Pal Joey" back in the early thirties, thus enabling these rats to gnaw away at our Government vitals and steal our precious war secrets; while Uncle Sam's right hand has been carrying on a losing fight—the cold war—to contain and limit the spread of Communist influence and control over other parts of the globe. Does it make good sense to spend billions to try to control and contain communism elsewhere in the world, and at the same time coddle, and protect Communists at home?

Mr. Speaker, why does Uncle Sam's left hand work contrary to his right hand? The answer, of course, is that our leaders are confused, shortsighted, and poorly fitted by background and experience to handle either our foreign affairs or our domestic affairs—and they have made just as great blunders at home as they have abroad.

Why cannot we Americans insist upon better team work between our left hand and our right hand? Uncle Sam's hands are our hands. We condone, overlook, and excuse the mistakes our leaders make, and hand out unnecessary billions in taxes to pay for these mistakes. Then we blindly reelect the same leaders or similar ones to repeat the same mistakes over and over again.

We fought World War I "to make the world safe for democracy"—"a war to end all wars." Then our leaders, through the peace treaties they signed, created or made possible a Mussolini, a Hitler, a Stalin, and thus forced the world to go through hell again—World War II—in order to correct the mistakes made by our leaders in settling the problems of World War I.

Mr. Speaker, are we facing world war III as a result of the mistakes our leaders made at Yalta, Potsdam, Cairo, and Tehran? If so, do we want these same leaders to carry on world war III, and do we want these same leaders to make the peace arrangements for us after world war III is over?

These are serious questions that should be given serious consideration by all Americans. Is it not about time that we take it upon ourselves to make Uncle Sam's left hand cooperate with and work with Uncle Sam's right hand? They are our hands, and we are responsible for their actions and activities.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program for tomorrow will be general debate on the military assistance bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Do I understand from that the reading of the bill will go over until Wednesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. The first section of the bill will be read tomorrow, and on Wednesday the bill will be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. I am glad my friend asked the question so that I could advise the Members of the House that tomorrow will be confined to general debate.

Mr. HALLECK. I have had a number of inquiries on this side, so it is well that the Members may know definitely.

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY ON THE JOB

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there obpection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the American people today are becoming increasingly fearful that the terrible events in Korea are leading up to a third world war and the possible destruction of the world as we know it.

I do not propose to outline in detail the mistakes, the bungling, and, at times, the treachery which brought about the tragedy which confronts the Christian world today. Rather, I wish to voice the plea that this Congress rise to its responsibility, forego all plans for adjournment, and agree to stay on the job continuously until both victory and lasting peace are in our grasp.

American boys are dying in Korea, faced with tremendous odds and a brutal, Godless enemy. Our immediate task is to reverse those odds, to render every possible aid to those heroic few who man the defense lines of decency and righteousness in far-off Asia. Then, we must seek with all the means at our command to make certain that there will be no more Koreas, no more bloodletting, no more war.

I, for one, do not wish to entrust this job entirely to the executive branch of our Government. Rather, I believe that we, as the elected Representatives of our people, must stay on the job to make sure that everything which must be done is done.

It will involve personal sacrifice on our part. Some of us may lose our seats in this body because of our inability to return home to campaign for reelection. But the life of a single American soldier is far, far more important than dozens of seats in Congress, and I propose that we cast personal comfort and ambition aside and stay on the job here in Washington.

KOREAN ACTION EMPHASIZES THAT ALL BRANCHES OF OUR ARMED FORCES ARE INDISPENSABLE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, as a Naval Reserve captain and a veteran of World War I and World War II, I have always been in favor of any organization, agency, or department that adds strength to our national defense.

While my career in the United States Navy is one of which I am proud, my efforts as a legislator have not been confined to that branch of the service. I have maintained a deep interest in the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Civil Air Patrol.

The best way to examine a legislator's position with respect to national defense is to examine his record. My legislative record is based upon 9 years of congressional service. Four of these years have been served since World War II.

As you know, I am a member of the House Committee on Armed Services. This committee has jurisdiction in general, over legislation affecting all of the armed forces. We deal with Navy, Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps problems, and in time of war the Coast Guard as part of the Navy. We do not deal with appropriations, as such.

It is of interest to review what our committee did during the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses. I am particularly gratified that our activities bore no trace of favoritism toward any particular branch of the service, and that at no time did we deviate from our solemn resolve to assist in maintaining an adequate national defense.

In view of the Nation-wide interest in building superior air power as a vital arm of national defense, I should like to discuss the efforts of the House Committee on the Armed Services in behalf of the Air Force.

The National Security Act of 1947, which unified the armed services, was not considered by the House Committee on Armed Services. Because of the complex jurisdictional situations which exist in Congress, the House Committee on Expenditures handled the Unification Act. That is the law that made the Air Force a separate department. But it was the Committee on Armed Services, in 1949, that reported the legislation that made the Department of Defense a single department and made the Departments of the Navy, Army, and Air Force parts of the Department of Defense.

During the Eightieth Congress, we passed a law which, for the first time in the history of the Nation, provided inactive duty training pay for Army and Air Force Reservists on the same basis as that heretofore received by Navy and Marine Corps Reservists and members of the National Guard. I might add that I was a member of the subcommittee that originally reported that bill to the full committee and the House.

We passed an act during the Eightieth Congress, known as Public Law 810, which provided retirement benefits for Reservists in all branches of the service. This law applies to the Air Force as well as the Army and Navy, and, in my opinion, has done a great deal to stimulate interest in our Reserve program. This legislation was perfected by a subcommittee of which I was a member.

We enacted legislation during the Eightieth Congress which authorized the Secretary of the Air Force to proceed with construction at military installations of many items needed for the further development of air power.

For example, that law authorized the appropriation of $410,000 for the completion of a supersonic wind tunnel at the California Institute of Technology. It authorized the appropriation of $152,000 for helicopter engine testing facilities at Kelly Field, Tex. It permitted the expenditure of $2,746,000 for the construction of rocket static testing facilities, a control tower and an all-altitude speed course at Muroc Air Field, Calif. It authorized millions of dollars for the construction of quarters, control towers, utilities, crash truck stations, jet engine testing facilities, gunnery ranges, ammunition storage facilities, rotor wing testing facilities, armament laboratory testing facilities, low-approach instrument landing systems, high frequency direction-finding systems and radio range stations, just to name a few projects at various places through the United States.

It also authorized the expenditure of millions of dollars for facilities in air fields outside the United States such as Ladd Field and Elmendorf Field, in Alaska, Adak Air Field in the Aleutian Islands, and other Air Force bases on the Marianas, the Canal Zone, Iceland, Bermuda, and so forth.

We passed other legislation during the Eightieth Congress which affected the Air Force favorably just as it did the other services. We passed a bill permitting women to become members of the armed services. We passed the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and we made Air Force General Spaatz a permanent 4-star general.

So far during the Eighty-first Congress we have passed considerable legislation directly affecting the Air Force. We authorized the construction of a guided missiles proving range at Banana River, Fla. This proving range is an Air Force installation, although its facilities can be used by other services. It is the longest guided missile proving range known in the world today, and I wholeheartedly supported this measure. I was a member of the subcommittee that originally considered the bill.

We authorized the construction of a radar fence around the United States. This law permits the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a land-based air warning system and control installations which will enable us to detect the approach of enemy aircraft at long distances. It is now under construction. The United States Air Force is charged with the responsibility for the defense of the United States against air attack, as a result of the so-called Key West conference of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I completely supported the legislation which authorized the Secretary of the Air Force to proceed with this highly significant defense project. I was also a member of the subcommittee that reported that measure.

We authorized a public works bill for all of the armed services during the Eighty-first Congress. Approximately $238,000,000 of the $596,000,000 authorized in that law will go into Air Force projects in various parts of the world.

We passed a new pay bill for all the armed services which equalizes the pay for all members of the armed services. This was the first complete review of the pay scales of the armed services in 40 years, and I might add that a very determined effort was made on the floor of the House to eliminate flight pay. I objected to the elimination of flight pay. Had this special inducement pay been eliminated, it would have very seriously affected the United States Air Force.

The unitary wind-tunnel bill, which was approved by our committee and the Congress, authorized the construction of nine transonic and supersonic wind tunnels. Six of these tunnels were allotted to the NACA, two to the Air Force, and one to the Navy. It is significant to note that the Navy tunnel was 2 feet by 2 feet at a cost of $6,500,000; whereas the two Air Force tunnels were 8 feet by 8 feet tunnels at a total cost of approximately $70,000,000. While the Navy's contribution in the field of supersonic speeds has been outstanding, I supported the Air Force position in this legislation because of their primary interest in this field. I might also mention that this same law authorized the establishment of an Air Engineering Development Center, which will be operated by the Air Force. It will be devoted to research and development and evaluation studies in connection with every conceivable aspect of the operation of aircraft, guided missiles, and their components in supersonic flight. The ultimate plans for this installation envisage a supersonic center comparable in magnitude to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in the subsonic field and patterned after similar centers for supersonic experimental work in Germany. Eventually it should be one of the foremost air development centers in the world. I was a member of the subcommittee that reported this extremely important measure.

At this point I should like to discuss the question of the 70-group air force about which we have heard so much. A bill was signed by President Truman on July 10, 1950, which for the first time would authorize by statute in peacetime an Air Force of not to exceed 70 groups. This does not mean that we are going to get it. The bill signed by the President is merely an authorization.

We have heard a lot of talk about the 70-group air force. I would like to call attention to the fact that on April 7, 1948, or over 2 years ago, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services approved a resolution, which was forwarded to the President of the United States, to the effect that this Nation should have an Air Force with a minimum strength of 70 combat groups, supplemented by the necessary special squadrons, Air National Guard and Air Reserve groups.

The committee further resolved that the funds necessary for a 70-group air force should be appropriated. I was a member of the full committee that unanimously approved that resolution. It was the outgrowth of the findings of the Air Policy Commission, headed by the present Secretary of the Air Force,

Thomas Finletter, the Joint Aviation Policy Board, the then Secretary of the Air Force, Stuart Symington, the then Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, Gen. Carl Spaatz, and many other officials charged with the responsibility for our national defense. And now, 2 years later, we are finally authorizing the statutory existence of a 70-group air force.

Prior to that time, we fought for larger appropriations for the Air Force. My record in this matter is clear. I advocated the 70-group Air Force in 1948. I voted for additional appropriations for the Air Force in 1948, 1949, and 1950, and I have consistently championed the cause of a large, hard-hitting-highly effective Air Force, just as I have championed the cause of the Navy and the Army and all the other services.

In other words, I have been concerned about air power as deeply as any veteran who has experienced air attacks. No one has to sell the Air Force to me. I worked with the Fifth Air Force in the South Pacific during World War II, and I admired their ability, courage, and efficiency.

I was sufficiently concerned, however, as a result of disturbing reports and ugly rumors in newspapers and magazines, to join Chairman CARL VINSON of the House Armed Services Committee in requesting a complete investigation of all matters surrounding the B–36. The B–36 investigation, that followed, and which resulted in what is officially known as the Report of the Investigation on Unification and Strategy, in the opinion of unbiased observers has done more to bolster the theory of unification than any single project since 1947. It cleared the air of ugly rumors and disturbing reports. It brought the issues out in the open, and our committee gave praise and criticism wherever we felt it was justified. I trust that those who desire to study the B–36 investigation with fairness and objectivity will read the committee report again, in the light of current events.

In this discussion I wish to briefly comment on my attitude with respect to the Navy. I favored a big flush-deck carrier, and I still do. In addition, I favor task forces, and the further development of the art of submarine warfare. I strongly advocate a well-trained, fully equipped, freely operating Marine Corps. I take the position that air power alone, despite its mighty contribution to our national defense, cannot win a war. We are using Infantry, we have called in the Marines, and we have ordered additional fleet units to join the task forces now in the North Pacific. In other words, we are operating in Korea as we must always operate in any kind of a conflict—on a team basis. No single department, no single branch of the service, no single weapon of war ever won a war or ever will win a war. In the words of the poet—

> It's not the individual,
> Nor the Army as a whole,
> But the everlasting teamwork
> Of every bloomin' soul.

During my terms in Congress I have steadfastly maintained that all branches of the service must be given equal consideration. I do not mean that all branches of the service must receive the same amount of money, but I do mean that we cannot weaken one branch of the service to strengthen the other.

In short, our national defense to be adequate depends upon all branches of our Armed Forces coordinating the overall effort to protect this Nation. In such a common endeavor, each branch is indispensable, for together they are our only bulwark against the forces of aggression that if permitted will run hogwild in this turbulent world without a moment's notice.

ADJOURNMENT RUMORS

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] may extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this Congress will agree that we are facing a serious crisis. The extent and magnitude of the crisis is unknown. We do know, however, that there is the threat of total war. Under these circumstances who among us will contend that the Congress of the United States should close its eyes and proceed on a "business as usual" basis? Unfortunately there are some, because that is just what we are doing now. Under these circumstances who among us will contend that Congress should close its eyes, hide its head in the sand, and go home? Unfortunately there are some, because the rumors of a recess or an adjournment rise from every corner of this Capitol. That we should even talk about going home, under these circumstances, is, in my judgment, foolhardy.

Mr. Speaker, there is work to be done. There are plans to be drawn.

The job of planning for the mobilization of wealth, of industry, of manpower is primarily the job of the Congress. It should not be left entirely to the President.

These plans require careful study. The Congress should be at work on them now.

I am not contending that such mobilization plans should be put into effect at this time. I do contend that these plans should be ready. They should be on the statute books for the time when they may be needed.

LOBBYING ACT OF 1946

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since the Lobbying Act was passed, you will find in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, July 14, which was placed upon the Members' desks this morning, the most complete compilation ever assembled of the information filed by Congress in any calendar year under the Registration Act of 1946. It contains reports from 333 lobbying organizations, which is more than was ever filed for any previous quarter. It contains 961 quarterly reports from paid lobbyists or legislative agents, which was also more than were ever filed in any previous quarter in the history of the act.

Third, both the organizational and individual lobbying reports filed this time are more complete and more candid and give infinitely more information, generally speaking, than those filed for any quarter before this.

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY ON THE JOB

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, in the past several weeks, there has been a great deal of talk about probable adjournment time for the Eighty-first Congress. That such talk could emanate from any Member of this body at the very time that our Nation is undergoing its most dangerous crisis since the close of World War II is shameful indeed. As long as our boys are combating the totalitarian enemy, as long as our Nation stands unprepared for the horrendous eventualities that are within the realm of possibilities, we have no right to pause in our legislative duties. Every member of this House must stand for reelection this November. Some face long drawn out campaign battles. But these are secondary to the national interest today. Our national requirements demand daily, attentive work for their solution, and we must prepare ourselves sufficiently so that the peoples of this earth will have a secure opportunity for a democratic and peaceful life. To do otherwise would lead only to national suicide.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, in an official broadcast from India the other day, Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Indian Government, stated that India as one of the nations which had given de jure recognition to what he called the Chinese People's Republic, had been working through diplomatic channels to secure that country's admission to the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, communism in Asia is such a threat to the United States that we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars and sending American boys to die in fighting it. It cannot be right for our Government to be passive in the face of efforts to build the Communist conspiracy up by giving Communist China the recognition, respectability, prestige, and power that admission to the United Nations would give it. Therefore, I hope and

trust that our State Department is properly protecting the interests of the United States by working diligently through diplomatic and all other channels to make sure that the Chinese Communist regime will not be admitted to the United Nations, where it could only make trouble for the organization and for all peoples who want to work together to prevent further Communist aggression.

SUPPORT FOR MILITARY FORCES IN KOREA

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I urge the United States Government to send full aid, men, and materials, to Korea to make sure that our men there have the fullest support.

I believe that "business as usual" must be out as long as the Korean question is unsolved and that the United States Government agencies and the Congress should proceed upon this basis. Government agencies must act quickly and give the Korean supply problem the highest priority.

We must give our fighting men at the front the full reassurance we are all 100 percent behind them with needed and overdue equipment, and the best we have. Let us really put our shoulders to the task and meet the challenge of the situation now.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. BUCHANAN. I commend my colleague from Pennsylvania and join with him in his request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks and include a chart with figures.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, may it please the House: Back in January of 1949 I called the attention of the Congress to a plan I was proposing that, for convenience, I had termed the "Federal scholarship plan." Although this session of Congress is drawing to a close, I still hope that legislation putting the Federal scholarship plan into effect may be passed by the Eighty-first Congress.

I wish to again call it to the attention of all the Members in the hope that they will give my suggestion their consideration.

The bill I have introduced to carry out the terms of my suggested Federal scholarship plan is H. R. 5852.

The aim of the Federal scholarship plan is to enable at least 5,000 high-school students a year to complete a college education when in the absence of the Federal scholarship plan they would be unable to do so. The plan also serves the same purpose for at least 500 college students a year to continue through postgraduate work.

For the sake of brevity, I will refer only to college and postgraduate higher education, although actually the plan is intended to include students who will continue their education after high school, whether it be in a college or some other institution of learning. The figures used in the appended chart are based on a college period of 4 years or a postgraduate period of 4 years. Since many courses would not take that length of time, it is probable that the Federal scholarship plan would benefit 7,000 or 8,000 students a year, rather than the figure of 5,500 on which the plan is based. And, of course, there would necessarily be some corresponding minor adjustments to be made in the financial figures.

The benefits of the Federal scholarship plan are intended to be furnished at no actual cost to the Federal Government. The Federal Government does provide money in the initial period of operation of the plan, but this money is not provided in the form of the usual appropriation. It is with this understanding that I say that the benefits are made possible by the Federal Government, but still at no actual cost to the Federal Government.

The Federal scholarship plan is based on two major premises: First, no qualified high school or college student should be deprived of a higher education because of financial inability to pay for it; and, second, in its present financial condition, the country is unable to provide that education free of charge.

I hope that eventually the time will come when this country can offer higher education to scholastically qualified students at absolutely no expense to the student. Post-high-school education should be free to those of our students who want and are qualified to continue higher education.

The country has not yet reached the stage where it feels able to provide higher education free of charge. Until that time comes, I advocate the expedient of what I am terming "the Federal scholarship plan."

We must not lose sight of the fact that the country suffers in losing the potential qualities that have not been brought to fruition simply because thousands of individuals have been deprived of educations to fit their individual abilities. It is a public problem directly affecting the welfare of the community, State, Nation, and world. It is for that reason that I am introducing legislation to inaugurate what I have termed "the Federal scholarship plan."

The Federal scholarship plan provides for a method of advancing money to a limited number of qualified students by appropriation of Federal funds for that purpose. The money so advanced is to be repaid by the students at stated intervals over a period of 10 years, beginning after the educational period.

The plan calls for the cooperation of the States in two ways: First, some financial assistance; and, second, selection of students.

The total yearly number of high-school students who will receive money for higher education is set at 5,000. The number of college students who are eligible for Federal assistance to continue postgraduate studies is set at 500. Incidentally, the ratio of these figures can be adjusted to meet the educational needs of the country if a survey shows that the greater need is for postgraduate students.

The amount of money to be advanced to those students continuing on from high school to college studies is fixed at a maximum of $1,000 per year. College students who are going on to postgraduate schools will receive a maximum of $1,500 a year.

The maximum time period for either group is 4 years of college studies for high-school students; or 4 years of postgraduate work for college students.

On the basis of a 4-year term, those granted aid for college or post-high-school studies will repay the Government at the rate of $250 a year for the first 4 years and $500 a year for the next 6 years. Postgraduate students will repay the Government at the rate of $250 a year for the first 2 years, $500 a year for the next 2 years, and $750 a year for the next 6 years. Repayments do not begin until the first year after the study period is completed.

In the year after such payments have been completed so that the entire loan has been repaid to the Federal Government the student will make a "gratuity payment" equal to 10 percent of the total amount advanced to him by the Federal Government. For students who have accepted aid for less than the 4-year basis, the amount of repayment is determined proportionately so as to be fully repaid at the expiration of 10 years from the time of completing their institutional studies.

On the above basis, the Federal Government would "appropriate" about $167,000,000 over a period of 14 years or a little less than $12,000,000 a year for the Federal scholarship plan. Fourteen years after the commencement of the Federal scholarship plan it is unnecessary for the Federal Government to make further "appropriations" because the plan has then become a self-sustaining revolving fund that finances itself. The Federal Government does not get back its "appropriations" for the initial 14-year period until 10 years after the Federal scholarship plan is ended, whenever that may be. The necessary "appropriations" for the first 14 years for the Federal scholarship plan are shown chonologically in the appended chart under "Appropriations."

In addition to the above Federal appropriations, those States that accept the terms of the Federal scholarship plan will contribute at the ratio of $100 for every $1,000 advanced by the Federal Government. The total yearly contribution of all the States is shown

on the appended chart under "States." After the first 14 years of operation of the Federal scholarship plan the total expense to the States is figured at $1,150,000 a year or $50 for every $1,000 loaned to the student. The amount per State of course depends upon the population of the State—the students being apportioned among the States by population. The yearly contribution of an average State would be about $48,000 for the first 14 years and about $24,000 thereafter.

The contribution of the States differs from that of the Federal Government in that the Federal Government's contribution is simply a loan, where as that of the States is an outright gift.

The money advanced by the Federal Government to the students is repaid by the students over a 10-year period in the amounts indicated on the chart under "Student repayments." The amounts in that column of the chart are figured after deducting an estimated 10-percent loss on loans not repaid by students because of death, poor risks, and so forth. By the fourteenth year, the yearly repayments of students come to $20,700,000. In addition to that amount, the student also makes a gratuity payment to the Federal Government of 10 percent of the total amount of aid received by him. The total amount of this gratuity payment is $2,300,000, or, again deducting the estimated 10-percent loss, $2,070,000. That gratuity payment is made the year after the student has repaid his entire loan. That amount is shown on the chart under the column headed "10-percent gratuity."

The estimated expenses of administration of the Federal scholarship plan are shown on the chart under "Administration." Beginning with the fifteenth year, and continuing at that yearly figure after that time, the yearly administration expenses are estimated at a maximum of $500,000.

A summary of the plan, as shown on the chart, indicates that when the plan gets under way a total of $23,000,000 a year is being given to approximately 20,000 college students and 2,000 postgraduate students. During the first 14 years the Federal Government has appropriated an average of $12,000,000 a year to make the plan possible. Beginning with the fifteenth year, the Federal scholarship plan is self-sustaining in that the yearly expenses of aid to students and administrative costs run to $23,500,000 a year and the Federal Government is taking in approximately $23,920,000 a year, which consists of student repayments in the amount of $20,700,000 a year—after 10-percent bad-debt reduction—and $2,070,000 a year gratuity repayment—after 10-percent bad-debt reduction—and $1,150,000 per year from the States. That leaves a balance of approximately $420,000 a year which would be available to the Federal Government either to reduce the amount of the States' contribution or to cover an error in the estimated administrative expenses or bad-debt losses.

The Federal scholarship plan must be considered beginning with the fifteenth year after its inauguration, which is when it becomes a revolving, self-sustaining fund. Beginning that year, the Federal Government makes no further appropriation but simply carries the total $167,000,000 appropriation during the initial 14-year period as an accounts receivable, which will be repaid in full 10 years after the completion of the Federal scholarship plan, whenever that may be.

The Federal scholarship plan is not financed by one single appropriation in the true sense of the word. The money advanced by the Federal Government is not an appropriation, but is simply a loan, a continuing loan.

If this continuing loan be interpreted as an appropriation, it is important to note that the appropriations by the Federal Government are simply made for the initial period of the Federal scholarship plan. After the first 14 years the Federal scholarship plan is self-financed and the Federal Government makes no further appropriations.

I will not at this time outline in detail the method of selection of students or the type of administration necessary. Briefly, the number of students allotted to each State would be in proportion to the population of the State. As far as possible, the selection of students would be a function of the individual State, subject only to the restriction that there be no discrimination based on race, creed, or color. As far as possible, the student himself would select the institution in which he wished to continue his higher education. The Federal Government's administrative duties and expenses would simply be in connection with supervising the entire Federal scholarship plan to see that all students were given a fair opportunity to compete within the State and that there was no discrimination based on race, creed, or color. I have felt that the students should be apportioned on a State rather than a National basis, so that students of those States on a lower educational level would not be foreclosed from the plan. If students are not apportioned among the States, the result of national competition might see students from the more highly educated States being the only beneficiaries of the Federal scholarship plan.

The Federal scholarship plan does not interfere in any way with the curriculum of any institution of learning. It does not put the Federal Government into the field of education. Using the same educational system that we now have, it simply enables worthy students to continue their education, where, in the absence of the Federal scholarship plan, they would be financially unable tc do so.

The Federal scholarship plan is intended to help only those students who meet two qualifications: (1) Their high-school work established beyond question that they are good material for post-high-school study; and (2) they are unable financially to pay for higher ducation. The Federal scholarship plan has suitable safeguards to see that those two requirements are not evaded.

Let me emphasize that the Federal scholarship plan is in no way associated with and is not intended in any way to interfere with any Federal-aid-to-education program. Whatever is done to put the Federal scholarship plan into effect is not to be at the expense of Federal aid to education. Any Federal Government money used in the Federal scholarship plan is not to come from any Federal-aid-to-education appropriation.

There may be some who will feel that the Federal scholarship plan will not function because the students will not repay the loan. That is a possibility. I, for one, am willing to risk that possibility. I will have some statistics to present when the legislation comes up that I believe will warrant my stand.

The Federal scholarship plan may perhaps be an answer to that part of the President's budget message—page 146, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 10, 1949—that read as follows:

> It has become increasingly obvious that the national welfare demands that higher education be made available to more of our talented young people. We should now determine the soundest and most practical means of providing additional opportunities for capable young people who could not otherwise afford a college or university education.

I respectfully submit my proposed Federal scholarship plan for the consideration of Members of the Congress.

Federal scholarship plan

[Basis of 5,000 college and 500 postgraduate students a year; college students $1,000 a year, postgraduates $1,500 a year. Repayments over 10-year period beginning after education completed]

Year	Expenditures			Total expenses	Receipts			Total receipts [1]	Appropriation
	To college	To postgraduate	Administration		From States	Student repayments [1]	10 percent gratuity [2]		
1	$5,000,000	$750,000	$150,000	$5,900,000	$575,000	0	0	$575,000	$5,325,000
2	10,000,000	1,500,000	175,000	11,675,000	1,150,000	0	0	1,150,000	10,525,000
3	15,000,000	2,250,000	200,000	17,450,000	1,725,000	0	0	1,725,000	15,725,000
4	20,000,000	3,000,000	225,000	23,225,000	2,300,000	0	0	2,300,000	20,925,000
5	20,000,000	3,000,000	250,000	23,250,000	2,300,000	$1,237,500	0	3,537,500	20,712,500
6	20,000,000	3,000,000	275,000	23,275,000	2,300,000	2,475,000	0	4,775,000	18,500,000
7	20,000,000	3,000,000	300,000	23,300,000	2,300,000	3,825,000	0	6,125,000	17,175,000
8	20,000,000	3,000,000	325,000	23,325,000	2,300,000	5,175,000	0	7,475,000	15,850,000
9	20,000,000	3,000,000	350,000	23,350,000	2,300,000	7,762,500	0	10,062,500	13,287,500
10	20,000,000	3,000,000	375,000	23,375,000	2,300,000	10,575,000	0	12,875,000	10,500,000
11	20,000,000	3,000,000	400,000	23,400,000	2,300,000	12,037,500	0	14,337,500	9,062,500
12	20,000,000	3,000,000	425,000	23,425,000	2,300,000	15,525,000	0	17,825,000	5,600,000
13	20,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	23,450,000	2,300,000	18,112,500	0	20,412,500	3,037,500
14	20,000,000	3,000,000	475,000	23,475,000	2,300,000	20,700,000	0	23,000,000	475,000
15	20,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	[3] 23,500,000	1,150,000	20,700,000	$2,070,000	[3] 23,920,000	[3] 0

[1] After 10-percent deduction for "bad debts." [2] After fourteenth year, figures are constant. [3] Surplus $420,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, this is a time for calm and quiet determination at home—not a time for panic. Obviously, things are not going well in Korea. But we are not through there.

Do not forget we were spread thin. Our defenses have to cover three-fourths of the world. We have to depend upon ourselves alone for most of the job. There is not enough at any one point to enable us to fight a war—only enough for a delaying action in a case of full-scale aggression.

But we are rapidly getting in position to do the job in Korea, and we will do the job. We will not be thrown out. These are the things to remember.

We are not in any trouble that we are unable to handle. It will take some time and require the tightening of belts. It will be necessary that we realize that the Communists are playing for keeps; that trouble may break out elsewhere and probably will. We shall need to accept partial mobilization; the substitution of tanks for automobiles on the assembly lines; some curtailment of profits as usual.

Now just why are we in trouble in Korea. Wisely or unwisely, the South Koreans were not trained or equipped for war. It has been our purpose to build for peace.

The American military advisory mission in Korea had for its task the training of Korean security forces to deal with internal security. The armament for such a mission, consequently, consisted of small weapons, a few coastal vessels, and no combat aircraft.

Our troops were withdrawn last June in conformity with arrangements setting up the Republic of Korea. Several hundred persons, comprising the American military mission, remained behind to train the Korean constabulary.

The situation along the thirty-eighth parallel was only one of six in which the Russians maintained military build-ups. Those six Soviet-backed military build-ups were threats against the following countries: Iran, Indochina, Formosa, Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece—the whole Macedonian area.

Because of its military power in being along the borders of these countries, the Soviet camp can move against any particular target or groups of targets, just as they did against South Korea.

Obviously, the United States, with its ever-mounting responsibilities, could not maintain military forces of equal strength in being at all those particular areas, in addition to meeting the other requirements we have.

For the past 18 months, northern Korean forces have been massed in strength on the north side of the thirty-eighth parallel. There were frequent border incidents involving as many as several thousand troops. In the face of this knowledge on our part, it was still possible for the aggressor to achieve tactical surprise, and this is understandable. The Korean situation constituted a calculated risk weighed against the over-all global military-political situation.

Once the North Korean forces moved against the Republic of Korea, the aggressor had a great advantage. He had superiority of numbers, equipment, fire power, and was aided and abetted by saboteurs, fifth columnists, and his cause was served by confusion and disorganization.

The history of aggressors in our day attests to the strong advantage which accrues to the ruthless international criminal when he violates all rules of international law, justice, and decency and resorts to naked force as a policy of aggrandizement.

The decision of President Truman to join the fight was a recognition on his part of the moral issue at stake, as well as the political-ideological issues involved, above and beyond the actual military factors; when we moved into the battle as a result of his order as Commander in Chief we were in effect reversing purely military policy. The public expression of opinion which attended the Chief Executive's decison was confirmation of the fact that the rank and file of Americans agreed with him that the time had come to call a halt to Communist aggression, and that, with other members of the United Nations, we were prepared to meet force with force to rid the world of this threat and restore peace.

The task of getting adequate forces into Korea, once we had joined the fight against aggression, was a most formidable one. Railroad facilities left much to be desired, roads are a far cry from what we understand in America as modern highways; the logistics problems incident to a build-up operation, under such circumstances, are enormous.

We not only have the job of endeavoring to get troops there from Japan in as short a time as possible and rush them into the interior, but we also have to rush equipment and supplies in such volume as to enable them to fight an effective delaying action. In addition, and at the same time, we must get on with the task of bringing in the men, equipment, and supplies which would enable us to make a really firm stand at a selected line and in turn, when the situation allows, mount a counterattack.

Our military efforts in Korea were, in the early stages, handicapped by poor weather, which worked against continuous air attacks. The break in the air attacks allowed the North Koreans to make hasty but adequate repairs to bridges and roads in the interval when poor flying weather militated against the effectiveness of our air arm. The Air Force was also handicapped because the several more important airports fell into enemy hands almost at the outset.

The North Koreans, in contrast to the Republic of Korea's internal security forces, massed and trained and heavily equipped purely military forces. These included units which saw former service in conjunction with the Chinese Communist forces. They were veterans, seasoned in tactics, and trained to a specific, aggressive purpose. Their combat efficiency has weighed heavily against our limited forces.

Everything considered, and despite the actual reverses suffered by our forces to date, an outstanding performance has been given by those United States forces who have been committed to action. Of necessity, we were outnumbered, outfired in equipment, and harassed by fifth columnists turned snipers. Our forces were pressed into duty on unfamiliar terrain, with many natural hazards; in the face of strong, well-mounted, highly-trained and disciplined enemy forces. They have made the enemy pay a stiff price for his advances.

Now, as the symbol of the free world's determination to halt Communist aggression Korea is a testing ground of the will to freedom and survival—free of unprovoked international assault.

Then what is next?

To support more intensive action in Korea—and meet the threat of trouble elsewhere—it is becoming apparent that limited industrial mobilization will be necessary. Selective industrial mobilization probably could be carried out without great disruption; for example, television set manufacture could be diverted in favor of radar, and automobile production curtailed to furnish more tanks. The National Guard and the Reserves should be utilized in the conduct of the war.

It is even more important to take seriously the Korean lessons as they apply to defense planning. In addition to continued contribution to the defense of western Europe we must be prepared for other prompt police actions. For the Russians, unless they are stopped in Korea, can tie us down all over the world in a series of incidents without ever committing their own troops. To counter this we need not only the military support of other countries in the United Nations, but also a change in the composition of our forces. In other words, we need to have both better intelligence and the trained men, supplies, and transportation necessary to get into action quickly. To do these things we at home must accept the fact that we are in the struggle too—the men on the Korean front cannot do the job alone.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

GORE FARM BILL

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the floor of the United States Congress to refute a falsification of the record—a falsification of the contents of the so-called Gore farm bill. Untrue statements have been widely published in paid advertisements in the course of a senatorial Democratic primary campaign in the State of Oklahoma. I arise to state the facts in order to protect my own record and the record of a great majority of this body, who, along with our able, distinguished, and beloved colleague, the Honorable MIKE MONRONEY, voted for passage of this farm bill which bore my name as author.

When the publication of these grossly unfair and untrue statements came to my attention, I wired the senior Member

of the other legislative body at the other side of the Capitol, from the State of Oklahoma, advising him that these falsified advertisements had been published in support of his candidacy and that his own photograph had been used in these advertisements clearly implying his affirmation of the statements. I requested that the gentleman make correction of the misstatements by telling the truth about the bill or publicly disassociate his name therefrom. I also told the gentleman in my wire that unless he did so I would be compelled to set the record straight on the floor of Congress in order to protect my own record from being severely prejudiced. Thus far the gentleman has taken no such action. The canards have been left to stand; therefore, as I said a moment ago, I now rise on the floor of Congress to refute them.

In a bold and bald-faced manner, the advertisements describe the so-called Gore bill as providing price supports for farm commodities at only 60 percent of parity. Now that is utterly, completely, wholly, and deliberately untrue. These false advertisements have appeared in nearly all, if not all newspapers in the State of Oklahoma. It is apparent that this is done for the purpose of unjustly besmirching the record of one of the ablest and finest men ever to serve in the United States Congress, the Honorable MIKE MONRONEY. I say this is the purpose, because, in the advertisements, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Congressman MONRONEY, is charged with the heinous crime of supporting the Gore bill because, as the ads erroneously say, this was a 60 percent of parity bill. What is the truth? Well, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] did support the Gore bill, but it was not a 60 percent of parity bill. As a matter of fact, he made the ablest and most influential speech made for the bill. Of course, many of my colleagues here today remember that fine, eloquent argument he made. But, Mr. Speaker, he made no argument in favor of a 60 percent of parity price-support program. Not at all. It was in favor of continuing the existing 90 percent of parity price-support program that Representative MONRONEY spoke. In fact, MIKE MONRONEY never favored 60 percent of parity price support upon any commodity, except potatoes. I say this unreservedly because I know MIKE MONRONEY'S record. He and I took the oath of office together in the United States Congress. We soon became fast friends and we have been together in the thick of many, many legislative battles. I have followed him on many, many important decisions, and I will tell you now that I hold his judgment in highest esteem. I teamed with MIKE MONRONEY in the early days of World War II to increase the price-support program from 52 to 90 percent of parity on basic commodities. Our amendment was accepted. Moreover, our amendment provided price support for a large number of nonbasic commodities which had never before had the benefit of price support. MIKE MONRONEY thought this was right, and we know what a hard fighter MIKE MONRONEY is for what he thinks is right.

Yes; MIKE MONRONEY played a very important part in establishing the 90 percent of parity price-support program in the first instance; and, then last year, he made the strongest, the ablest, and the most effective speech in support of the Gore bill, which continued this 90-percent-of-parity price-support program. Why, then, should he, of all people, be charged with favoring a 60 percent of parity price-support program? Well, of course, it could be nothing but politics and the cheapest sort of politics at that. I call that hitting below the belt.

Of course, I do not have to speak for MIKE MONRONEY. He has already demonstrated that he can quite adequately take care of himself. But, I do feel the need to refute this falsification of the Gore bill, lest, by allowing these publicized falsehoods to go unanswered, other Members who voted for this bill, as well as myself, would be similarly attacked, and that is why I have risen today on the floor of Congress to set the record straight.

Now, I have said that MIKE MONRONEY made the most effective speech in favor of the Gore bill. He also made the most influential argument against the Brannan plan, and, mind you, Mr. Speaker, we offered the so-called Gore bill as a substitute for the so-called Pace-Brannan bill, which, as you know, embodied the principles and a large part of the objectionable features of the familiarly known Brannan plan. Yes, MIKE MONRONEY was not only in favor of continuing the 90 percent of parity price-support program, but he was very much against the regimentation and impracticability of the Brannan plan. I, too, was against the Brannan plan. Now, who was it who voted for the so-called Gore bill along with MIKE MONRONEY and myself? At least three-fourths of all Congressmen from the real farm districts, whether Democrat or Republican, voted for the Gore bill. That brings up another falsification in these ads. It is plainly said that my bill was supported by the big-city Congressmen. Well, I have looked up the record on that and I find that very, very few Members from any large city in the entire United States voted for the so-called Gore bill as a substitute for the Pace-Brannan bill. The facts are quite to the contrary and quite the reverse of these ads appearing in Oklahoma for the purpose of defaming and besmirching the record of a colleague of ours who is so loved and respected by the membership of this body.

Now, as I said a moment ago, I do not feel that MIKE MONRONEY needs me to rise on the floor of Congress to defend him. That, I am not doing. The results of the Oklahoma primary July 4 showed that MIKE MONRONEY can take care of himself in Oklahoma. But what about the rest of us who supported this sound farm program? Our records are prejudiced, too. I have a right and you have a right to have the record set straight. That is what I intend to do today.

Now, it just so happens that the same gentleman in whose behalf these false advertisements were published has within the last few days introduced a farm bill himself. What kind of bill is it? What is that farm bill? Is it the Brannan plan? Oh, no. He introduced that last year. Is he still for the Brannan plan? Well, that is not for me to answer. That is beside the point. What about the last bill that this gentleman introduced? It provides for an extension of the 90 percent of parity price support program. Now, that is exactly what MIKE MONRONEY and I did last year. If it was so wrong last year, why is it so right now? It is said that unless this is done now, the flexible price support program will go into effect next year. These flexible provisions of the law were not in the Gore bill which MIKE MONRONEY and I supported. Those provisions were added by the Agriculture Committee of another body which this same gentleman supposedly presided over as chairman prior to his departure for Sweden. If those provisions are so wrong now, why did the Agriculture Committee of the other body put them into the bill last year? If the provisions which MIKE MONRONEY and I supported in the Gore bill last year were so wrong then, why are they so right now? If the Brannan plan was right last year, why is it that the same gentleman who introduced the Brannan plan last year would now introduce a bill entirely unlike the Brannan plan? Well, the answer to these questions is obvious. The people who supported the so-called Gore bill last year are faring pretty well with the electorate, while many supporters of the Brannan plan are dodging the issue in every conceivable way.

What did the Gore bill provide? Here is what it provided. Here is the truth which I state in order that no one else will attempt such deception and falsification. Here are the facts. The Gore bill that passed the House last year provided for two things: First, the extension of the existing 90 percent of parity price support program; second, repeal of the Hope-Aiken law of sliding scale supports. It is under the provision of this so-called Gore bill, later becoming law, that prices of basic commodities and some others are today being supported at 90 percent of parity. It is not a perfect program but it is the product of years of experience and farmer cooperation and is basically sound.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'HARA of Illinois (at the request of Mr. MCKINNON) for an indefinite period on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MCCORMACK (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in one to include an editorial.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. HALLECK (at the request of Mr. CORBETT) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial on the Korean situation.

Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include newspaper clippings in each.

Mr. McSWEENEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the ceremonies at the awarding of an honorary degree by Trinity College upon the American Ambassador to Ireland.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the first quarter lobbying report of 1950.

Mr. THORNBERRY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mrs. KELLY of New York asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $191.34.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 8568. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 441. An act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements;

S. 2046. An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 2201. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. 2507. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipe line in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had this day presented to the President for his approval a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 8568. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 18, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXVI, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1558. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of $10,000 for the legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 643); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1559. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter requesting that the case of Irene Psaros nee Irene Evangelos Pagonia, file No. [redacted] CR 27225 be withdrawn from those cases involving suspension of deportation now before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1560. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1561. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the semiannual report, pursuant to the provisions of section 603, Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 502. Joint resolution to suspend certain import taxes on copper; without amendment (Rept. No. 2563). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2822. An act to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264); with amendment (Rept. No. 2564). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 3105. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2565). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 9109. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2566). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee of conference. H. R. 7477. A bill providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 2567). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 544. A bill to provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida; with amendment (Rept. No. 2568). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5810. A bill relating to the furnishing of accommodations at Klamath Falls, Oreg., for the United States District Court for the District of Oregon; without amendment (Rept. No. 2569). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7869. A bill to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Newnan, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2570). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KEE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 8944. A bill authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2571). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6807. A bill to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries; with amendment (Rept. No. 2572). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 696. Resolution for consideration of and waiving points of order against S. 3809, an act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 2573). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 697. Resolution for consideration of S. 2822, an act to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264); without amendment (Rept. No. 2574). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7303. A bill to amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 9128. A bill to establish the Southern Medical College, to assist in the establishment of mental health clinics, to facilitate the provision of medical care to areas insufficiently provided therewith, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 9129. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

By Mr. McGUIRE:

H. R. 9130. A bill to create the War Damage Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 9131. A bill to promote the national defense, and to insure against shortages of petroleum and petroleum products in the United States by promoting the production and stockpiling of synthetic liquid fuels; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. R. 9132. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prospect for manganese and other resources in certain lands in West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 9133. A bill to revise and codify the laws relating to patents and the Patent Office, and to enact into law title 35 of the United States Code entitled "Patents"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 9134. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 9135. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that certain service rendered by disabled retired officers be computed as double time for retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9136. A bill to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the national defense reserve fleet; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 9137. A bill to authorize the erection of an addition to the existing Veterans' Administration facility, San Fernando, Calif.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 9138. A bill to amend certain provisions of Public Law 378, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 9139. A bill to amend section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 9140. A bill to authorize payment of endowment policies of national service life insurance in the form of annuities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 9141. A bill to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. J. Res. 503. Joint resolution to restore to the President all powers of the Price Control Act of 1942, including those of rationing or allocation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. J. Res. 504. Joint resolution to provide that the housing developments known as Westview and Southview in the town of Springfield, Vt., shall for the purposes of the Seventeenth Decennial Census be treated as a part of the village of Springfield, Vt.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MACY:

H. J. Res. 505. Joint resolution to provide for voluntary agreements with respect to priority allocation and inventory control of steel and steel products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. Con. Res. 243. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. Res. 694. Resolution to authorize an investigation of profiteering and the cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. Res. 695. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript relative to accelerated mapping and water resources basic-data programs to be printed as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 9142. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosie Lu Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 9143. A bill for the relief of Humi Nagano and her child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 9144. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Olga Kowalik and Czeslawa Kowalik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 9145. A bill for the relief of Tomoko Yamaya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FURCOLO:

H. R. 9146. A bill for the relief of George M. Sanger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 9147. A bill for the relief of Jan Krizik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 9148. A bill for the relief of Josef Stuchal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 9149. A bill for the relief of Dr. Coloman S. Perjessy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGUIRE:

H. R. 9150. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of Margarita Funakura"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'TOOLE (by request):

H. R. 9151. A bill for the relief of Giulio Biengino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 9152. A bill for the relief of Arthur B. Kline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 9153. A bill for the relief of Janina Wojciechowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 9154. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hana Bolton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 9155. A bill for the relief of Masaka Tsutsumi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2259. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Resolutions of Chelsea Grange; Essex Center Grange, No. 155; Lakeview Grange, Danville; Mirror Lake Grange, No. 393, Berlin; Prospect Grange, No. 331, Lincoln; Sutton Grange, No. 252, Sutton; Vermont and Lyndon Unit, No. 30, American Legion Auxiliary, opposing any form of compulsory health insurance or any system of political medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2260. By Mr. RABAUT: Resolution unanimously passed by the Common Council of the City of Detroit at its regular formal session on July 5, 1950, relative to the Korean situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2261. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of Janesville Conservation Club, Janesville, Wis., opposing passage of H. R. 3843, a bill providing for the transfer of some 13,000 acres of submarginal land which contain some of the finest trout streams and some of the best hunting land in the entire United States to the Stockbridge Indians, because the land is unfit for agriculture and incapable of supporting either red or white men and because the land is part of Wisconsin playground and summer-resort attraction and the gift of said land to the said Stockbridge Indians would close the area for hunting and fishing by the sportsmen of Wisconsin and work a hardship on both the sportsmen and the resort and property owners who depend on the sportsmen for their business, and the State of Wisconsin has spent and is spending huge sums of money to protect the wildlife and plant trout and protect such property from forest fires; to the Committee on Public Lands.

2262. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Dr. John M. Chang, Ambassador, Korean Embassy, Washington, D. C., transmitting an appeal from the Korean Government relative to the Korean situation and requesting increasing aid during their national crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2263. Also, petition of A. Borelli, secretary, Interparliamentary Travel Association, Genes, France, relative to an invitation to send a delegation from Congress to attend the Interparliamentary Travel Congress to be held in Paris toward the end of next November; to to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thy name, O Thou Almighty and Everlasting God, for the inspiring struggle which is the story of Thy people to find the way to truth and light. For those who have held high the torch of truth in perilous times and have brought it through to triumph at great costs, we give Thee thanks. Now at the crossroads of history where decisions of mountainous proportions must be made, we pray for that stamina to stand in this hour. When the odds are high let us turn to Thee knowing that truth is rooted and grounded in Thy holy will. Thus, may we not falter, but, with great faith, go forward knowing that—

"Though the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong:
Though her portion be the scaffold,
And upon the throne be wrong;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch over His own."

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 17, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced

that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 15, 1950:

S. 3582. An act to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration.

On July 18, 1950:

S. 2086. An act transferring management of certain public lands from the Agriculture Department to the Fort Sill Indian School in Oklahoma for agriculture uses;

S. 2227. An act to amend the act approved July 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 766; 24 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 196b), entitled "An act relating to the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons resident or domiciled in the Virgin Islands of the United States," by enlarging the classes of persons admissible into St. Elizabeths Hospital and in other respects;

S. 2658. An act to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky; and

S. 3635. An act to enable the governments of Alaska, of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to authorize public bodies or agencies to undertake slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and low-rent housing activities including the issuance of bonds and other obligations, to amend the low-rent housing enabling statutes for Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 10. A bill to facilitate the deportation of aliens from the United States, to provide for the supervision and detention pending eventual deportation of aliens whose deportation cannot be readily effectuated because of reasons beyond the control of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5863. A bill for refund of customs duties to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization;

H. R. 6560. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life-insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits;

H. R. 7257. A bill to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire-control operations of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont., and for other purposes;

H. R. 7260. A bill to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division of Illinois;

H. R. 7667. A bill directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho;

H. R. 8236. A bill to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash;

H. R. 8619. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, to provide for the appointment of dental specialists, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8763. A bill to amend the Clayton Act with respect to the recovery of triple damages under the antitrust laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8706. A bill to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government; and

H. J. Res. 502. Joint resolution to suspend certain import taxes on copper.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Martin
Anderson	Hayden	Maybank
Benton	Hendrickson	Millikin
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Bridges	Hoey	Murray
Butler	Holland	Myers
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Capehart	Hunt	O'Conor
Chapman	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Jenner	Pepper
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Darby	Kem	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kerr	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Stennis
Ecton	Lehman	Taft
Ellender	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Frear	McCarthy	Tydings
Fulbright	McClellan	Watkins
George	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McKellar	Wiley
Graham	Magnuson	Williams
Green	Malone	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] is absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permited to present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AUDIT REPORT OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, INC.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, Inc., for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORT OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

A letter from the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the bank for the period January–June, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of letters which have been addressed to the President and to the chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, which the Commission on Information desires to have serve as its semiannual report to the Congress (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—CABLEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF ARGENTINE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following cablegram from the President and Secretary of the Argentine Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

JULY 4, 1950.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ALBEN W. BARKLEY:

This new anniversary of your independence finds a great nation true as ever to the ideals of liberty which characterize all the peoples of America. In witness whereof I beg Your Excellency in the name of the Argentine Senate and for myself to convey to your honorable body the sentiments of indestructible solidarity which bind our two countries, as well as our warmest hopes for the definite triumphs of justice and right.

J. H. QUIJANO,
President,
H. REALES,
Secretary, the Senate of Argentina.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FROM MEMBERS OF JAPANESE DIET

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication from members of the Japanese Diet delegation to the United States, Tokyo, Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

[Translation]

TOKYO, JAPAN, *May 31, 1950.*

DEAR SIR: When we, 14 Members of the Japanese Diet delegation, went over to the United States some time ago, through the good will of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and your Government, in order to study democracy in action through the congressional system and State legislatures, a hearty welcome and every facility possible were extended to us, for which we are deeply obliged to you, sir.

As we have achieved our desired aims satisfactorily by obtaining minute knowledge on your Congress and State legislatures through your kind guidance and assistance, we are determined to use that precious knowledge for the further democratization of Japan, and eventually to contribute to the peace of the world.

We have the honor to express hereby our deepfelt respect and our profound gratitude to you, sir, for all the troubles you have

taken for us and the hospitality and guidance you have so generously extended to us at the time.

Yours sincerely,

Takeshi Yamazaki, Chairman; Nobuyuki Iwamoto; Tatsuo Sakurauchi; Saburo Shiikuma; Hidejiro Onogi; Kanae Hatano; Inejiro Asanuma; Hiroshi Takada; Chusuke Imamura; Takizo Matsumoto; Makoto Oike; Hideaki Kondo; Seiichi Shima; Tokujiro Kanamori; Members of the Japanese Diet Delegation to the United States.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Joe W. Looney, and sundry other members of the Cohobus Club of the Christ Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich., relating to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, and so forth; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

A resolution adopted by the Fifth Congressional Townsend Club Council of the State of Florida, at Orlando, Fla., relating to action by the conference committee on House bill 6000, to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Harvey W. Budd, of Balboa, C. Z., praying for the enactment of legislation imposing an income tax on employees of the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted by the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, at Baltimore, Md., protesting against the attack on South Korea by Communist North Korea, and favoring the immediate mobilization of the merchant marine; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Detroit Citizens Council for a Democratic Germany, of Detroit, Mich., signed by Bill Kemsley, chairman pro tempore, relating to the appropriation of sufficient funds for reorientation work in occupied Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Pacific Southwest District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, at Santa Monica, Calif., favoring the restoration to the Senate-amended joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) the provisions extending equality in naturalization to all resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A petition signed by Harry A. Vandt, and sundry other citizens of the State of Kentucky, relating to the establishment of a Dedication Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Maui County Chamber of Commerce, Wailuku, Maui, T. H., signed by Victor L. Schaefer, Jr., president, praying for the enactment of legislation providing statehood for Hawaii; ordered to lie on the table.

FORCIBLE DETENTION OF CERTAIN GREEK CHILDREN—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have just received from the Secretary of the New York State Senate a copy of a concurrent resolution approved by both houses of the New York State Legislature calling attention to the kidnaping of 28,000 Greek children by Communist forces and labeling such kidnaping as genocide. I ask that the concurrent resolution be appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See text of concurrent resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on July 17, 1950, p. 10356, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

FEDERAL AID TO FISH RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT, RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS, MOSINEE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter and a resolution received from the chairman of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress on the subject of support of H. R. 6533, the Dingell bill for Fishery Aid and Management. I absolutely agree with the sentiments expressed in the resolution and I am delighted to note that the Senate Commerce Committee has reported the bill to the Senate. The bill has already been approved by the House of Representatives.

H. R. 6533 is now pending on the Senate Calendar where I trust it will be coming up very promptly and passed by unanimous consent, to be thereafter submitted to the White House and this time I trust that the President will not veto it. I have every reason to feel that it will be enacted into public law at long last.

I believe that Mr. Hemp's letter explaining the background of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress will be of interest to my colleagues, and so I ask unanimous consent that the text of his message as well as the text of the resolution adopted by the executive council be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CONSERVATION COUNCIL
OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS,
Mosinee, Wis., July 14, 1950.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Attached you will find a copy of a resolution concerning the Dingell bill which was passed by the executive conservation council of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress at its meeting held in Madison, Wis., on July 6 and 7, 1950.

For your information I wish to point out that the Wisconsin Conservation Congress consists of 3 delegates from each of the 71 counties of the State of Wisconsin. These delegates are elected at public meetings held in each county, and at the same time hearings are held on game and fish regulations. The regulations are considered at the county meetings as they pertain to each particular county. The delegates elected are instructed to attend the State-wide session, known as the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, so that the regulations may be fitted to the State as a whole, thus making for uniformity and simplicity.

As chairman of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, I respectfully submit this resolution for your information and consideration.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD A. HEMP,
Chairman, Wisconsin Conservation Congress.

Resolution

Whereas the passage of H. R. 6533 known as the Dingell bill is a matter of great concern to the conservationists of Wisconsin; and

Whereas H. R. 6533 has the unanimous approval of the conservationists of the State of Wisconsin; and

Whereas the failure to place this bill on the calendar of the Congress to date is viewed with grave concern and apprehension by the conservationists of Wisconsin: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Executive Council of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, That the Wisconsin delegation in the House of Representatives and the Senate be urged to put forth every effort to bring this bill on the floor of the Congress during the current session and to diligently work for its enactment; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to every Wisconsin Member of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

LARRY C. WHIFFINS,
Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Executive Council of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress July 7, 1950.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES—LETTER FROM WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, one of the most vital pieces of legislation which we have enacted was the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 under which Uncle Sam, in cooperation with the States, performs this vital service for the benefit of farmers and ultimately the consumers of our Nation. It has been my pleasure to act to safeguard the adequate handling of this act by various appropriation bills since then. I yield to no man in my desire for Federal economy, but as I have often pointed out, economy is not a matter to be performed with a meat ax which will wipe out essential as well as nonessential services.

I have in my hand a letter received from a dear friend and distinguished expert, Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperative.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Swanton's appeal for sufficient funds for marketing services be printed at this point in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE,
Madison, Wis., July 13, 1950.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We have been informed that the House has reduced the funds to the Department of Agriculture for the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. This 10-percent reduction would jeopardize the research in marketing activities.

We have always felt that a man's judgment is no better than his information and research information is of vital importance and concern to the farmers in Wisconsin.

Our State department of agriculture has been using these funds and a duplicating amount from the State to carry on market information service activities.

Because of the importance of these funds to Wisconsin agriculture, we urge you to do

all in your power to restore the full amount. Your support in this matter is solicited by the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperative.

Sincerely yours,

MILO K. SWANTON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 2753. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries; without amendment (Rept. No. 2092).

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 3129. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitford, heirs of Anna Louise Whitford, deceased; with amendments (Rept. No. 2093).

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 2633. A bill to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2094).

By Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 8055. A bill relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2096).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 1292. A bill to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2097);

S. 2707. A bill to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois; without amendment (Rept. No. 2098);

S. 3800. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter; without amendment (Rept. No. 2099), and

S. 3921. A bill to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2100).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 3585. A bill for the relief of Dodge County, Wis., without amendment (Rept. No. 2101).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 410. A bill for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation; with amendments (Rept. No. 2102).

UNITED STATES-MEXICAN BOUNDARY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report an original bill to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary, and I submit a report (No. 2095) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 3934) to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary, was read twice by its title, and placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 3928. A bill for the relief of Fred Hess; and

S. 3929. A bill for the relief of Conrad Xavier Charles Mauerer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 3930. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city of Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 3931. A bill for the relief of Frank A. Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 3932. A bill for the relief of Matei Chica-Cantacuzino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 3933. A bill for the relief of Sister Bertha Pfeiffer and Sister Elzbieta Zabinska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported Senate bill 3934, to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118) as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary, which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3935. A bill to amend the act approved August 4, 1919, as amended, providing additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind: to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—AMENDMENT

Mr. FERGUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3905) to amend section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XI, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 448, line 7, after the word "specified" insert the following: "*: Provided further*, That of this appropriation, $100,000,000 shall be used only for assistance to Spain, to be extended upon credit terms as provided in section 111 (c) (2) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 10. A bill to facilitate the deportation of aliens from the United States, to provide for the supervision and detention pending eventual deportation of aliens whose deportation cannot be readily effectuated because of reasons beyond the control of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5863. A bill for refund of customs duties to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization;

H. R. 7260. A bill to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States district court for the southern district, northern division, of Illinois; and

H. R. 8763. A bill to amend the Clayton Act with respect to the recovery of triple damages under the antitrust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6560. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life-insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits;

H. R. 8236. A bill to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash; and

H. J. Res. 502. Joint resolution to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 7257. A bill to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest fire control operations of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at or near Missoula, Mont., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 7667. A bill directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. R. 8619. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration," approved January 3, 1946, to provide for the appointment of dental specialists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 8706. A bill to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

THE WAR IN KOREA—STATEMENT BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "All-Out Effort To Back Boys in Korea Urged by SALTONSTALL," written by him and published in the Boston Sunday Herald of July 16, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR LEHMAN BEFORE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator LEHMAN before the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 29, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ILLINOIS EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SENATOR LUCAS

[Mr. DOUGLAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two editorials, one entitled "Republicans for LUCAS," pub-

lished in the Illinois State Register of July 15, 1950, and the other, entitled "Washington's Toughest Spot," published in the Quincy (Ill.) Herald Whig of July 9, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

CUT IN FEDERAL SPENDING—EDITORIAL FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN

[Mr. WHERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Why a $600,000,000 Slash in Non-war Spending Would Be Good," published in the Baltimore Sun on July 16, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SPENDING BY FARM FAMILIES—SURVEY BY FARM JOURNAL MAGAZINE

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a survey by Farm Journal Magazine, regarding spending by farm families, which appears in the Appendix.]

NONVOTERS AND CRIME—EDITORIAL FROM THE SOMERSET (PA.) AMERICAN

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Nonvoters and Crime," published in the Somerset (Pa.) American of July 5, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WE ARE STILL ARMING RUSSIA—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "We Are Still Arming Russia," published in the Washington Times-Herald of July 18, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF THOMAS H. ROBERTS TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, July 25, 1950, at 10:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Thomas H. Roberts, of Rhode Island, to be United States district judge for the district of Puerto Rico, vice Hon. David Chavez, Jr., resigned. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF EDWARD WEINFELD TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, July 25, 1950, at 10:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Edward Weinfeld, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York, vice Hon. Simon H. Rifkind, resigned. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOOVER COMMISSION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCLELLAN

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement released by me to the press yesterday as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments announcing that the committee expected to complete action on all proposals effectuating recommendations of the Hoover Commission referred to the committee.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCLELLAN

Senator JOHN L. McCLELLAN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, announced today that the committee expected to complete action on all proposals effectuating recommendations of the Hoover Commission referred to the committee, in order to permit action to be taken before adjournment of the Congress.

An executive session of the committee has been set for Thursday, July 20, at which time it is expected action will be taken with reference to reporting out bills dealing with records management improvement in the General Services Administration (S. 3842), and with the bonding of Federal employees (H. R. 8706), the only remaining legislation carrying out Hoover Commission recommendations pending before the committee.

The original bill establishing the General Services Administration was approved by the committee in June 1949 (Public Law No. 152). The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, in recognition of the first anniversary of its enactment, recently stated that: "The new General Services Administration, created from scattered agencies previously existing, already has developed great efficiency in what the Hoover Commission called the 'housekeeping' functions of the Government. Substantial savings are assured as a result of the integration and reorganization of various activities in line with the Hoover Commission recommendations." The pending bill would extend the records and buildings management authority of the Administrator of GSA, and includes amendments which Senator McCLELLAN stated would, in his opinion, permit the Administrator to place the GSA on the most efficient administrative level of any agency in the entire Federal Government.

S. 3842 is endorsed by the General Accounting Office, the Budget Director, and the General Services Administrator. Mr. Emmett J. Leahy, Executive Director of the National Records Management Council, New York, who was Director of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Records Management and author of its report, wrote the chairman of the committee on July 14, as follows:

"I have carefully reviewed S. 3842 and compared it with the letter and spirit of our recommendations for the Hoover Commission. It is gratifying to find that your bill is wholly consistent with our recommendations.

"You and your colleagues on the committee are to be commended by all records management specialists, your constituents, and the general public for the excellent progress you have made toward slashing red tape and clerical costs in the Federal Government. At the same time, you are insuring greater effectiveness of records as tools of Federal management and service.

"It is significant that your action promises to forge the Federal Government far ahead of both private business and State and local governments in the improvement and reduction of clerical operations including record making and record keeping.

"We trust that you and your colleagues will not relent in your efforts to achieve these excellent objectives during the present session of Congress."

When final disposition has been made of this bill and measures relating to the improvement of the fidelity bonding system of Government employees presently being studied by a subcommittee headed by Senator HOEY, the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will have completed action on all matters pertaining to Hoover Commission recommendations which have been referred to it.

In addition to these measures on which Senate action will be sought, the committee has reported favorably S. 3850, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, and S. 3653, a bill providing for reorganization of the financing operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, setting up a business-type budget and revolving fund method of financing for the operations of the Bureau, implementing Hoover Commission recommendations in its report on Budgeting and Accounting; and S. 3147, establishing a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, recommended by the Commission in its report on Federal-State Relations, which are now pending on the Senate Calendar.

During the Eighty-first Congress, 34 reorganization plans were referred to the committee. A thirty-fifth plan (No. 8 of 1949, for the reorganization of the National Military Establishment), was incorporated in Public Law 216. Two of the 34 plans referred to the committee were duplicating in overall purposes, No. 1 of 1949, and No. 27 of 1950, elevating the Federal Security Agency to Cabinet status; and No. 1 of 1950, and No. 26 of 1950, effecting reorganizations within the Department of the Treasury. The first two of these plans were rejected; and one (No. 26) will become effective on July 31, objections to the original plan (No. 1) having been removed.

The other five plans rejected (in addition to No. 1 of 1949, No. 27 of 1950, and No. 1 of 1950) were reorganizations in the Department of Agriculture (No. 4 of 1950), Interstate Commerce Commission (No. 7 of 1950), and Federal Communications Commission (No. 11 of 1950), the abolition of the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board (No. 12 of 1950), and the transfer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Commerce (No. 24 of 1950). The net result is that in all, six of the total of 34 specific reorganization proposals, involving eight actions, were rejected by the Congress.

The committee will release, soon after the end of the session, a complete résumé of actions taken by the Eighty-first Congress in the implementation of recommendations of the Hoover Commission to supplement previous reports prepared by the committee (S. Rept. No. 1158 and No. 1774), including administrative actions.

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND—STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, recently I had the pleasure of participating in the International Labor Conference held at Geneva. The report of the United States delegates has been filed for the information of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me covering the report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HERBERT R. O'CONOR COVERING REPORT TO UNITED STATES SENATE ON THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 7–JULY 1, 1950

It is a welcome pleasure again to report to the Senate on the accomplishments of a session of the International Labor Conference. At the 1950 ILO Conference I had the honor of representing the United States as one of its two Government delegates. The other Government delegate was the Honorable Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor. The United States employers' delegate was Mr. C. P. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore Md., and the workers' delegate, Mr. Philip Delaney, of the American Federation of Labor. Congressman AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Arnold Zempel, of the Department of Labor, were alternate Government delegates. In addition, there were advisers to each of the Government, employer, and worker delegates.

All members of the United States delegation took an active part in the session of the Conference which took place in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 7 through July 1. Mr. McCormick was highly honored by election as one of the three vice presidents of the Conference. The successful work of the entire delegation reflected credit upon the United States.

The International Labor Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and is unique among international organizations because of its tripartite membership, its delegations being composed of representatives of governments, employers, and workers. Its function is to study and to undertake action on the international level to elevate labor standards and improve living conditions of workers throughout the world, through measures developed in cooperation by all three groups.

Fifty-two countries were represented at the recent session of the Conference, including two newly elected members—the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and Viet-Nam. In addition, there were a number of observers—for the Allied High Commission for Germany and the supreme commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, as well as for the Western German Federal Republic and for Japan. The Conference was particularly happy to welcome the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, General Secretary Oldenbroek, of the Netherlands, and Mr. Alfred Braunthal, of the United States, the chief of its economic and social department. This is the first general Conference of the ILO which it has been possible for representatives of the ICFTU to attend since its organization in London last November. This new free trade-union organization is launching an aggressive constructive world-wide anti-Communist program. It is significant that all segments of American labor are affiliated with this international democratic federation.

In view of the troubled state of the world at this time, it was inevitable that this session of the International Labor Conference should have been disturbed by matters having to do with international politics which are outside its scope. Just after the nomination of Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Labor for India, as president of this session, the government delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary challenged the seating of representatives from the Chinese Republic, insisting that the Conference should immediately decide that the representatives of the Communist government should be seated instead.

The temporary president of the Conference, Mr. Troclet, of Belgium, ruled that this protest should be referred to the credentials committee. The delegations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary thereupon promptly withdrew from the Conference. Mr. Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor in the United States Department of Labor, rose immediately thereafter to second the nomination of Mr. Ram as president of the Conference and pointed out very forcefully that the withdrawal of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Polish Governments "obviously contradicts the claim of these governments that they are interested in solving the grave economic and social problems, of primary concern to working men and women, which beset the world today."

The credentials committee recommended that the Conference should take note that under the circumstances, with two governments continuing to contend for authority in China, the only possible solution for the difficulties which had arisen was to recognize that the government of the Chinese Republic had validly nominated representatives of that country to the present session of the Conference. The report of the credentials committee on this subject was accepted by the Conference without discussion.

Toward the end of the session we were all shocked by the news of the invasion of South Korea by armies from the Communist North. There was, of course, no reason for the International Labor Organization to take formal action on this violation of international peace, but I believe the whole United States delegation was very much heartened by the enthusiastic spontaneous reaction of the delegates toward President Truman's prompt support of the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations to preserve the peace by providing military assistance to South Korea.

The program of the Conference proceeded efficiently and a great deal was accomplished. Much credit is due to the excellent work of the staff of the International Labor Office. Prominent on the agenda were discussions of methods of increasing productivity and of maintaining full employment. These two subjects had been stressed in the comprehensive annual report of Mr. David A. Morse, formerly Under Secretary of Labor in our own country, and now the Director General of the International Labor Office.

In my formal statement on the Director General's report I was happy to inform the Conference of the improvement of the employment situation in the United States since June 1949 and of the extent to which increases in productivity in the United States have been associated with increases in the goods and wages actually available to working men and women and their families in this country. We have found in discussions with many of the delegates and their advisers from other countries that they still fear that increases in productivity per man-hour would not result in any gains to the workers in terms of higher wages and lower prices, and that one outgrowth would be increases in unemployment.

It was possible to demonstrate that our experience has been that real wages have risen as output per man-hour has gone up, that the work week has become shorter, and that the worker's job has become less burdensome and safer because the newer types of machinery are not only more productive but safer to use. In expressing the hope that the ILO may play an important part in raising labor productivity in countries where its assistance is needed, I suggested assistance from governments to develop vocational training programs, efficient organization of the labor market, and studies of job standardization and simplification.

Later in the Conference, our Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, gave the delegates an account of the measures which were used in our country during 1949 and early 1950 to counteract the recession in employment which came about as a result of postwar inventory adjustments. Secretary Tobin also stressed the desire of the people of the United States for peace throughout the world, and our willingness as demonstrated by the Marshall plan and the point 4 program to make sacrifices to maintain peace. Secretary Tobin's visit strengthened immeasurably the position and influence of the United States in the ILO.

The discussion of unemployment problems in reply to the questions raised in the report of the Director General of the International Labor Office was followed by the adoption of a resolution on the subject by the Conference. This resolution draws the attention of the United Nations, the specialized agencies governments, and employers and workers' organizations to the types of action which the Conference considers should be vigorously pursued for the purpose of eliminating the evil of unemployment. It urges governments to maintain, or to establish as rapidly as national conditions allow, unemployment benefits and allowances; to take action to produce economic and social conditions conducive to full employment through employment services, as well as measures to promote mobility of labor, to train and retrain workers, to improve recruitment policies, and to encourage investments in depressed areas from which it might be undesirable to move workers.

Another new labor standard adopted in final form in this session was a recommendation concerning vocational training of adults, including disabled persons. Mr. Ansel Cleary of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor acted as chairman of the committee which developed the final draft of this recommendation. The expansion of vocational training programs is of enormous importance in many countries of the world where the consumption level of the workers is low not only because of lack of capital equipment, but also because of shortage of skilled workers. Uneducated and inefficient workers are very frequently dissatisfied workers, and I am sure that this new standard will be of great aid to persons working on technical assistance programs in cooperation with governments wishing to aid their workers to reach higher levels of skill.

In addition there were also discussions of a proposed Convention and recommendation concerning minimum-wage fixing in agriculture; a proposed recommendation concerning collective agreements, and a Convention and/or recommendation regarding equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value.

When adopted, the Convention and recommendation concerning minimum-wage fixing in agriculture will set standards concerning minimum-wage-fixing machinery in agriculture for governments wishing to set up such machinery.

The proposed recommendation concerning collective agreements covers types of machinery to be established by governments wishing to set up such machinery on collective bargaining, voluntary conciliation, and voluntary arbitration.

The committee on international standards in regard to equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, of which Miss Frieda Miller, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, acted as reported, held for further decision the question of whether the international standard should take the form of a convention or a recommendation until the final discussion of the standards at the 1951 session.

The conclusions reached will be forwarded to governments for comment and new drafts will be prepared on the basis of these com-

ments for consideration by the 1951 session where final agreement will be reached.

There was considerable discussion at this conference of the Fact-Finding Commission on Freedom of Association. The governing body, the ILO Conference, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations may refer to the Commission for impartial examination, allegations of infringement of trade-union rights. No complaint will be referred to the Commission without the consent of the government concerned. The Commission will report to the governing body on the results of its work and it will be for the governing body to consider in the first instance what action should be taken on the basis of the report.

I want to assure the members of the Senate of my renewed conviction of the value of the work of the International Labor Organization. In bringing together workers, employers, and governments from so many nations, it provides an opportunity for cooperative effort regarding one of the world's most important problems—that of finding democratic solutions for ignorance, inefficiency, and poverty as they affect workers in industry and agriculture. It is my firm belief that we cannot relax for one moment our efforts on this front. I undertook to give positive assurance to the members of the conference in Geneva that in seeking through the ILO to bring about major improvements in working and living conditions of millions and millions of workers throughout the world, we are advancing along the surest course to world peace.

Russia is seizing every opportunity to thwart the efforts of liberty-loving nations to advance toward the goal of world peace. Further, the Kremlin is deliberately selecting certain groups of human beings for their propaganda of false promises in furthering Communist expansion.

This was plainly evident at the recent General Conference (of International Labor Organization). All of the delegates with whom I conferred at the conference were well aware of the fact that workers are a prime target for Communist infiltration. More than this, the majority of the representatives attending seemed to understand that Communist tactics call for the exploitation of legitimate as well as unfounded worker grievances for their own nefarious political objectives. In view of this, everyone at the conference recognized the tremendous significance of the activities of the International Labor Organization.

As the satellite delegates were staging their walkout in protest against the participation of Nationalist China at Geneva, the United States delegation, together with the representatives from the other democratic nations, threw their wholehearted support behind the activities of the ILO. They recognize that its activities, designed as they are to raise the working and living standards of men and women throughout the world, can make and actually are making a tremendous contribution toward eliminating the causes of unrest and despair which, as we all know, are fertile breeding grounds for communism. It is no surprise that the Soviet Union is continually attacking the ILO.

The Senate will be interested to know that the entire United States delegation—employer, worker, and Government representatives—to this thirty-third International Labor Conference, was 100 percent united in matters of basic principles such as these. There were disagreements as to details, but we presented a united front on our fundamental objectives to the other nations of the world. We used the opportunity afforded by this conference of the Government, employer, and worker representatives of the world to demonstrate by word and deed that the underlying basis of American success is in the ever-expanding area of cooperation between government, management, and labor for solution of the human problems of twentieth century industrial living.

For this reason, if for no other, the International Labor Organization (except for the United Nations itself), is in my opinion probably the most significant international organization in which we hold membership. I consider it a rare privilege to have been nominated by the President to serve on the United States delegation.

DIVISION OF WATERS OF WATERTON AND BELLY RIVERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the international Joint Commission recently concluded field hearings at Shelby and Havre, Mont., on the proper division, between the people of the United States and Canada, of the waters of the Waterton and Belly Rivers, which originate in Glacier National Park, in Montana, and flow across the international border into Canada.

The Honorable R. V. Bottomly, associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, has written letters to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and to me which contain factual information bearing on this important question, and which constitute a real contribution to an equitable solution of the problem.

I ask unanimous consent that Justice Bottomly's communications on this vitally important subject be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the communications from Justice Bottomly were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF MONTANA,
SUPREME COURT,
Helena, June 1, 1950.

Re Waterton-Belly Rivers.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JIM: As you know, I have been working for over 2 years on the matter of getting a reference before the International Commission, American-Canadian Border, for a division and settlement of the waters of the Waterton-Belly Rivers.

These two rivers originate in Glacier National Park, in Montana, flow north between two ranges across the international border into Canada. The approximate flow is 400,000 acre-feet. If all this flow could be put on land for irrigation it would mean that it would cover 400,000 acres 1 foot deep. About 1 to 2 inches is all that is needed for irrigation for row crops, but three to five applications are needed during the growing season.

Now the Canadians started some 3 years ago to get going on putting this water on their land. They are now engaged in building a dam on the Belly. They have a canal surveyed to bring the water of the Waterton into the Belly above said dam. Then they will divert the water as far east through Alberta into Saskatchewan. Their Canadian Government has entered into the picture and has authorized expenditures for the whole project.

Our Reclamation Bureau has made some surveys—the idea is to make a treaty with Canada. Then the Bureau, if authorized, would build a high dam on the Belly with Canada and store all this water, then divert our equitable share through a natural sag or draw, a gravity flow canal into Montana about where Sweet Grass is, then take the water both east and west from there onto the land. Mr. Sloan has said this is the most feasible program.

I do not need to elaborate to you what an asset 200,000 acres of irrigated land would mean to Montana and the Nation in raising food and livestock. I am enclosing a copy of an editorial and news articles on that feature.

Either Canada gets this forever and our acres parch forever or we get an equitable share and we have a producing asset forever.

This matter has been before the International Commission for over a year. It has been charged by some that the Canadians are arbitrary in this matter; that they are dragging their feet and won't agree to anything, hoping to delay the matter without action until they get this water on their land—then it would be practically impossible for the United States to ever get a drop.

I don't think, at least I hope, that this is not the attitude of the Canadians. We have always had the most friendly relations with the Canadians, and I am confident that when we make this matter clear to them they will be fair to us, and the good-neighbor relations between our State and the Canadians across the border will continue as they have in the past.

The Commission is holding two meetings in Montana in June, at Shelby June 12, then at Havre June 17, and two meetings at Canadian points. It is to be hoped that we may be able to work out this problem with our Canadian friends in a spirit of justice and fair play.

The other alternative for us to get this water is to drill an all-American tunnel through the mountains and also build a dam across Waterton Lake along the boundary line and bring the water to our parched land, but this is a very expensive proposition. Nevertheless, it is well known that we do not stop at expense when we recognize that a program is indispensable to the protection of our rights. A bill has been introduced in Congress to drill this tunnel, but I think we should delay action on that measure while we undertake to convince the Canadians of the justice of our position. If the Canadians act fairly in this matter, it will avoid a heavy expense on us which we would have to bear in order to protect our interests.

As you can see, Jim, time is of the essence, and a determination should be made soon if we expect any water. You know Mr. Valance, an attorney in the State Department who handles these matters, is here now gathering information and arranging for the meetings. He is keen and alert to the situation. I hope you can contact him upon his return to Washington after these hearings. I told him that the time had come to act firmly in this matter and let our neighbors across the border understand that we intend to insist on a fair division of this water, and that unless they acquiesce we will be compelled to take such action as is necessary to protect our interests.

I think some speeches should be made in both the House and Senate, explaining this situation in detail so that the public may understand the problem. I have written Senator LANGER as his State is interested in controlling the Red River, another border stream. All these questions clear across the country along the border should be handled together as one problem, not piecemeal. Am enclosing copy of my letter to him.

Thank you to give attention to this, Jim, as it appears to me to be not only an international question but one of the biggest matters for the good of Montana in particular and for the country as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

R. V. BOTTOMLY.

MAY 27, 1950.

Re Tidelands and Waterton and Belly Rivers.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I am writing to you as I know you always recognize the equities in a case. You may not know but I was one of three attorneys general of the States who fought in every way I could the so-called tidelands steal, which you had a lot to do with in helping to defeat and in sustaining the President's veto. I notice you will again have the matter before you.

Two years ago while I was attorney general I prepared a brief on the subject and, thinking it might be of some use to you, I am enclosing a copy. I have just recently had a letter from Harold Ickes, to whom I had submitted a copy and asked him, if, as an administrator, he thought that my analysis was valid and correct as to the bill now in Congress. He answered, stating that it was as valid today as when written, in his opinion. I would like your reaction to my brief at your convenience.

Now as to the Belly-Waterton Rivers: These rivers arise in Glacier National Park, Mont., flow north into Canada between two ranges, and fed by the perpetual snows, glaciers, and rains, they flow into Canada at the crossing of the international boundary. There is a flow of approximately 400,000 acre-feet.

Montana has hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land, superior soils, just east of the Rocky Mountain range, which with this water would be converted into a perpetual, highly productive garden, producing row crops, fibers, alfalfa, and feed crops for livestock for all time to come.

The Bureau of Reclamation has reported that by building a high dam on the Waterton near Lethbridge, Alberta, diverting the Belly into the Waterton by short canal, the equitable share flowing from the United States could be diverted back into the United States by gravity through a natural depression at a very economical figure.

The other alternative is to drive a tunnel through the mountains and bring the water onto the lands, but at a very high cost. This matter is now before the International Commission for adjustment but the Canadians are arbitrary and are working feverishly to perfect an irrigation works, construct dams, and divert and put all this water on their lands before a decision can be reached through the Commission. The Commissioners are holding two hearings on this matter in Montana, one at Shelby, June 12, and one at Havre, June 17, and two in Canada.

Mr. Valance, attorney for the United States Department in Charge of United States-Canada Border Problems, is now here. I have known him for years. He is keen and knows the works.

I have been working for over 2 years on this matter. The magnitude of this problem is set forth in an enclosed editorial and article.

The reason I am writing is that time is of the essence herein. We don't want to lose this water which is a great national asset as well as a great benefit to Montana, as the editorial sets forth.

Now the Red River in Canada and your State needs controlling. From this side of the international line there isn't much that this country can do, but our Government could participate with Canada in building dams or other works to arrest the flood menace and as a part of the consideration Canada should consent to an equitable division of our Waterton-Belly waters. In other words, it is my theory that all waters of the international border should be considered as one problem clear across the board by the International Commission, instead of piecemeal and dealing with each matter separately.

The Canadians have been very arbitrary in this matter, bluntly telling the United States that if we think we can get this water go ahead and take it. They know the only way we can take it is by tunneling through the mountains. The cost would be terrific unless figured on a hundred-year basis. But with their consent we could, if the Senate approved by treaty, assist in building the high dam near Lethbridge and divert the water to our lands with very moderate expense.

Mr. Valance will return to Washington after these hearings, and I hope you can get together and go over this matter, as both projects are of utmost importance to the States concerned and to the United States also. This has been written hurriedly; hope you get my idea. I am also writing our Senator, JAMES E. MURRAY.

Sincerely yours,

R. V. BOTTOMLY.

JOHN J. MUCCIO, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO KOREA

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD a release which the Secretary of State has authorized of a telegram sent by him, by direction of the President, to the Honorable John J. Muccio, United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea. It gives me a special pleasure to ask for this insertion in the RECORD because of the fact that Ambassador Muccio is a personal friend of mine and a fellow Rhode Islander.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 13, 1950.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson has sent the following message to the Honorable John J. Muccio, United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea:

"The President has asked me to extend to you and to your staff his appreciation and commendation for your courageous and effective performance of duty since the onset of the present emergency in Korea.

"Your prompt and accurate reporting of the situation, the dispatch and efficiency with which you carried out the evacuation of the many American citizens for whom you were responsible, and the confidence which you have inspired in the face of the unprovoked aggression against Korea are in the finest tradition of the Foreign Service."

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate finishes its business today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SUGGESTED 10-PERCENT ADDITION TO TAXES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes to make a suggestion concerning the war effort.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the threat of becoming involved in a world war is now greater than the threat that confronted us in 1940. In that year the Congress authorized an expansion of our Military Establishment, provided for a draft of manpower, and passed a special tax bill to help finance that preparedness program.

That tax bill, which I helped frame, provided that commencing the first of the following calendar year and continuing for a period of 5 years all taxpayers should add 10 percent to their tax bills and that the funds so created should be placed in a special trust fund to be used exclusively for military purposes.

In this emergency I suggest reenactment of that law to become effective January 1, 1951, but exempting this time all excise taxes since they are still at the full war rate. Such a tax, applied only to personal and corporate income would raise in special defense money approximately $2,000,000,000 a year at the current rate of national income. It would not be retroactive on anyone because provision could be made for those reporting on a fiscal year basis to apply the increase only to that portion earned in calendar 1951.

At the present time the top effective personal income rate is 82 percent, but the 10-percent increase would not fall as heavily on those in the top brackets as might appear at first glance because of the law passed several years ago to permit husband and wife to divide the family income. That provision gave substantial tax relief to married persons with joint incomes up to $400,000. For those in that category the present top effective rate of 82 percent applies only to that portion of income above $200,000 and the additional 10 percent would not be a 10-percent addition to the rate, but merely 10 percent of the computed tax liability.

I have received letters and have read editorials in the Virginia newspapers indicating that Congress should act promptly to put the Nation on a full war footing. In my opinion, such a step is not now required, and would be calculated to do more harm than good. It was difficult enough to make OPA work during World War II. It was impossible to make it work a year after the war ended. There is an abundance of food, of clothing, and of many other consumer items, and no occasion to ration their distribution. It might be wise to give the President stand-by powers to allocate steel, which is so essential to the war effort, although I am confident that it can be accomplished by a voluntary agreement. It might be advisable to give the Federal Reserve Board stand-by powers to control consumer credit, which now is at an all-time high; but that likewise, to a large extent, could be accomplished by voluntary cooperation between banks and the merchants whose commercial paper they handle.

Undoubtedly, the best and safest way to control the issuance of too much new money through deficit financing and the inflationary pressure of that new money is to absorb at least a part of it through taxation. Aside from that desirable result, it will be inviting ultimate financial disaster if we run the national debt to such large proportions that confidence will be lost in Government bonds. In the budget now pending, there is a potential deficit of four or five billion dollars; and that budget carries no appropriation for more than $5,000,000,000 of E bonds or savings bonds which will mature next year, the assumption being that those

now holding those bonds will buy new ones. Should that assumption not materialize, a terrific strain would be placed upon the commercial bond market in refinancing that obligation.

Although the time may come when we shall be forced to put our entire economy on a war footing, the first step in that direction undoubtedly is taxes; and many patriotic citizens will gladly pay additional taxes if the law imposing them provides that they shall be sequestered for military purposes only, and not made available for unnecessary domestic spending.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment, which was passed over yesterday, in the Department of Agriculture section of the appropriation bill, on page 221, beginning in line 19.

ENDING THE COLD WAR—IV

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, for many weeks past I have addressed the Senate on the subject of winning and ending the cold war. The cold war has now become a hot one, which is the way in which we had every reason to believe the cold war would end, in view of the fact that we never fought it with intelligence and energy. Had we done so, the Politburo would have been weaker at home than it is now, and the free world would have been stronger in this emergency than it now shows itself to be.

We have ahead of us the long, grinding months of making up, by the expenditure of billions of dollars and how many lives we cannot estimate, for the lack of engaging the enemy on the field where he was deployed—the field of the minds and loyalties of men.

In concluding this series of observations I wish to refer briefly to two recent opportunities for successful engagement with the enemy from which some advantage may yet be salvaged, although the full advantage of the opportunity has been lost.

Let me first call attention to the semihumorous but deadly serious charge of strewing potato bugs over the farms of eastern Germany, which charge, being practically uncontested, was later enlarged to include Czechoslovakia as well. I referred to this in a hearing on Senate Resolution 243 before the Foreign Relations Committee. I said:

> Why should not this accusation bring from us an offer to donate free of charge X tons of DDT to the potato growers of East Prussia? This chemical not only killed the bugs in Aroostook County, Maine, but it likewise destroyed other parasites and hindered the spread of most diseases the potato plant is afflicted with.
>
> We have nothing but good wishes and good will for the people of east Germany. Why not express it in this light-hearted and practical way. Undertakings of this sort should be part and parcel of the measures to be undertaken under Senate Resolution 243.

The serious and dangerous undertone to this silly accusation should be clear to all. Potato bugs and disease germs are too closely parallel to be ignored. To have let the accusation go with a simple denial, and without taking advantage of the possibilities for human appeal in the thing, leads us one step further toward new savageries in modern warfare. But there is still another lost battle of even greater significance.

Mr. President, I refer to a serious and effective offensive on the battlefield of ideas which was launched at the so-called World Peace Congress in Stockholm on March 15–19, 1950, held under the chairmanship of Frederic Joliot-Curie, the French Nobel prize winner. For the record, the American attendance at this so-called Peace Congress should be noted. The delegates were Mr. J. Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and a vice chairman of the conference; the artist Rockwell Kent; the writer Albert Kahn; and Mr. Johannes Steel, vice president of the Progressive Party.

The ingeniousness of the work done by this Peace Congress is to be found in the wording of the manifesto which they produced. I quote:

> We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of people.
>
> We demand the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this decision.
>
> We consider that the government which first uses the atomic weapon against any other country will commit a crime against humanity and shall be regarded as a war criminal.
>
> We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this appeal.

Why should not such a manifesto appeal to people all over the world, and why should not millions and millions of people attach their signatures to it?

Mr. President, it was calculated some little time ago that something over 130,000,000 signatures have been attached to this manifesto. Since that time other millions have signed. A news item shortly before the invasion of South Korea indicated that one and one-half million had signed north of the thirty-eighth parallel. The Russians know how to devise a good idea, spread it, broadcast, and make it effective. We do not. As a result, millions of people behind the iron curtain and in the missionary areas where Communist propaganda is at work are led to class Russia as being a peace-loving country, and the United States becomes more firmly settled than ever in the popular mind as being the world's warmonger.

But now let us see where we can get hold of this Russian declaration whose possibilities we could turn to the advantage of the free world. The second paragraph of the manifesto reads:

> We demand the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this decision.

Is not this an acceptance of the United Nations plan?

Mr. President, let us take them up. Let us take them up. Let us take them up. Is not that exactly what we have been asking for? Talk about folly—how can we have the folly to allow these millions of signatures to be attached to a petition for doing what we have been trying to pursuade the Russians to do from the very start of our negotiations over the use of the atomic bomb? What is the matter with us? Are we thinking about something else than war or peace? Have we gone into senile decay?

It is not too late now for the State Department, by world-wide broadcast and direct diplomatic action, to take Russia up on her new and our old proposal for the control of the A-bomb.

Mr. President, we wait to see whether that Department remains a dangerous liability or charts for us a new course of effective service to our national interest and to the safety of the free nations of the globe.

So much for opportunities whose full possibilities have been missed but from which some advantage to the free world may still be drawn. In concluding, Mr. President, I wish to refer to earlier proposals of mine which become more timely, more necessary, now that the cold war has reached the boiling point.

Let me first refer to a highly significant piece of information. A friend of mine has in his employ on his farm, a family of Latvian DP's. Their history is incredible. The family itself escaped to Western Germany some little time ago. The father, months before, had been seized and taken to a work camp in far Siberia. From that work camp he escaped and made his way mostly on foot over the thousands of miles of Russia, Poland, and eastern Germany until he crossed the border into Western Germany and rejoined his family. In all those thousands of miles he sought and obtained nightly food and shelter wherever he might chance to find himself. In province after province of Russia itself as well as in Poland and eastern Germany he found everywhere families and farm folk who were willing to give shelter and aid to a fugitive.

What a story this is. It means that all along these weary miles there was no one so convinced of the virtues of the Politburo that it was felt to be a duty to give up a fugitive to the authorities. Only a strong sense of hostility to the existing Russian Government could have persuaded these hundreds of citizens to have risked reprisals and punishment in giving that shelter. Is not this one story, this single incident, and eye-opener as to the mental and spiritual background of the people against which the Russian Government has to operate within its own territories?

Another evidence is to be found in the great numbers of political prisoners which that government has found it necessary to put away from normal living. Reliable estimates have put these numbers at 9,000,000, excluding women and criminals. When we consider that the total adult male population—between the ages of 18 and 55—is somewhere around 90,000,000, we come up with the astonishing figure that about 15 percent of those adult males are in prison camps. Does that indicate that the Russian people are solidly behind the Russian Government?

If it was advisable to get in touch with the Russian people by the Voice of America and by other means while the cold

war was still on, it is a thousand times more advisable now, when our only hope of getting out of this thing without great loss of treasure, lives, and liberties lies in giving the Politburo so much trouble at home as to seriously limit their ability to foment trouble abroad.

From now on the Voice of America must direct itself narrowly and sharply to the present emergency. It must go on the spiritual offensive. It must tell the Russian people that whereas the Western World has been giving freedom to its colonies and conquered peoples, we see their Government rolling over nation after nation, never daring to trust its cause to the choice of the people, but always capturing territory by subversive minorities and force of arms. Against this, in its latest and most flagrant form, the invasion of South Korea, the free world has had to rise in defense of free men everywhere.

The second point which must be hammered home is that there does not exist in the free world, any group anywhere which has anything but friendly feeling for the Russian people. Nowhere is there to be found a nation or a political party or any important individuals who want anything which the Russian people have. What we want for them is the blessings of freedom which we have been enjoying and of which their Government has deprived them and of which it now seeks to deprive the whole world.

We are friends of the Russian people. The insane lust for conquest which possesses their Government is going to impose on the Russian people new hardships, new dangers, new deprivation of the good things of life and of spiritual freedom. Their only enemy is their own Government.

Hitler knew and the Politburo knows how to affect the minds and hearts of men. They did it by the simple telling of simple lies over and over and over again. We can do as much. Rather, we can do more by adopting their technique but with a different message. We can tell the truth in simple, understandable, and straightforward terms over and over and over and over again. The time has come for that.

On this floor in the months past I have from time to time suggested the use of such unconventional means of reaching the Russian people as the employment of free balloons dropping messages of good will over the thousands of square miles of Russian territory. These messages will not lie rotting in the fields and streets. They will be passed from hand to hand. They likewise should be simple, primarily pictorial, and reiterate in varying form but with unvarying persistence the fact that we of the Western World have a common cause with the people of Russia. We are not against them. We are for them. Their hope for the future lies in our success. Our failure condemns them to permanent slavery.

Mr. President, when I have made this suggestion in times past it has been intimated to me strongly that this is not a proper diplomatic procedure—that a Nation which undertakes this is violating the sovereignty of the holy preserves of the Politburo. We have passed the period of striped-pantie etiquette. When the North Korean armies and armament swept south over the thirty-eighth parallel, these rules of formal procedure went into the ash can. Does the State Department know that yet? If not, someone should tell them.

There is one final and tremendously powerful means of reaching the people of Russia, and of the satellite countries behind the curtain, which remains to be described. There are many thousands of liberty-loving patriots gathered on our side of the curtain. They are biting their nails and eating their hearts out. They will not serve for pay as employees of our Government. They will, with sufficient support and with missions to perform, risk their lives and the lives of their wives and children on missions into the heart of the Politburo country. These men must be put to work.

Mr. President, by means such as I have just described and by other means yet to be devised in the light of developments as they appear, we can shorten the hot war. We can save billions in treasure, and an unknown number of lives of men in our own country and abroad who know what freedom is and who have found its taste so sweet that they are willing to die for it.

Mr. STENNIS and Mr. TAFT addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

THE KOREAN CRISIS AND MEASURES TO AVOID WORLD WAR III

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, we are being rapidly pushed toward a general war that will threaten our national existence. Neither diplomacy, negotiation, nor wishful thinking will avoid it. Our only hope is to show our utmost in strength, and a grim and unfaltering determination to see things through.

In my opinion there are two definite steps that can be taken that will greatly lessen the chances for a general world-wide war, and win it, should that war come anyway. Without these steps being taken, a general war of almost unbearable length and suffering is certain. The first step is all-out support in men and materials in the Korean war by every member of the United Nations who opposes Soviet aggression. The second step is to go on a wartime production basis in the United States. These two moves are dependent one on the other and will present a force in the world never before known.

The United States failed properly to support the League of Nations and we were thus charged with its failure, and the resulting debacle of World War II. Realizing our mistake, and also appreciating new world conditions, we launched forth in an entirely new and strong position in world affairs, and helped formulate the United Nations, and from its beginnings we have supported this great world movement without stint and without trying to play a dominating role. For this we do not deserve, nor do we claim any special credit.

Further, in recognition of the war-depleted conditions of many of our fellow members in the United Nations, we have sponsored for several years, and still sponsor an economic recovery program that covers most of western Europe. This has been at a cost of billions of dollars to us. Also, a like program has been extended to other areas of the world. For this we do not deserve, nor do we claim any special credit.

Further still, in recognition of their present need for assistance, and in reliance on their honor and integrity, we have sponsored and financed a huge military assistance program to all the Atlantic Pact nations and to other extended areas, including Korea. For all of this we do not deserve, nor do we claim any special credit.

At the call of the United Nations we immediately rushed men, planes, goods, and guns to far-distant Korea, to stop the brutal attacks of the communistic hordes. Our money is being spent, our material is being consumed, and more, our men are dying by the day, by the week.

This is the test. Where is the actual support from our United Nations allies? Where is the ground support? Where are even the firm promises of something tangible and definite that can be counted on? Week has followed week, but little definitely has been done, and little has been furnished. The call has gone forth to the United Nations members by Secretary General Lie. What is the response?

I know that over-all plans have to be made and then men and materials available have to be fitted into this plan in the most effective manner and places. This requires time. But firm pledges can be forthcoming immediately. I am not unmindful of the absolute necessity of having strong forces available at other strategic and in highly important areas of the world. As to other members of the United Nations, the impossible is not expected; the unreasonable is not demanded.

However, in this world crisis, no member nation of the United Nations should be the final judge of the extent of their obligations, nor of their ability to perform these obligations.

Each member nation can at least submit all the pertinent facts as to their ability and as to their surrounding situation to the over-all governing authorities of the United Nations, and let this over-all group decide what is reasonable support for each nation to furnish. Regardless of danger spots elsewhere, there would be a tremendous world-wide psychological power behind an all-out, all-flag, united effort in Korea. Let the other member-nation flags be unfurled and take their places alongside the Stars and Stripes, with the blue and white flag of the United Nations.

This is the test. We have met the call. Shall the United Nations continue as a reality, as an active force to be felt, or shall it continue only as a plan on paper? We, the people of the United States, are entitled to know. If we do not have an effective United Nations, then we are entitled to know that also. Then we shall make other plans. In the realm of practical affairs, we shall have little or no choice, except to abandon the United Nations, withdraw our own commitments, and travel along the road, the hard road of mere self-preservation.

But even granting the most hopeful results from the developments from other members of the United Nations, it is still a painful fact that we must go largely on a war economy. Time saved now in doing so will mean blood and misery and lives saved in months and years to come.

We hate controls, we hate regimentation. They hazard our freedom. I appreciate the fact that if we go into controls, it is possible we shall never come out from under controls. But if we do not go in, we may never come through as a nation. I appreciate the fact that in a long war, we could lose our form of government, even if we did not lose the war; and we could well lose the capitalistic system even if we did not lose the war. However, it seems clear to me that in order to preserve this very personal freedom, this capitalistic system, and this, our cherished form of government, it is absolutely necessary to have these hated controls, and the sooner, the better. By controls, I mean the effective control of wages, of prices, of materials, of manpower, and of production, and with an excess-profits tax that actually chokes off excessive war profits.

The industrial production of the United States is the most powerful war factor in the world today. It turned the tide in World War II; to put it in motion will perhaps prevent an all-out world war III. Our failure to meet the obligation of effectively using this production as our most powerful war weapon will be nothing less than criminal negligence.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 221, line 22, it is proposed to strike out the word "authorize" and to insert in line 23 the words "authorized by Congress."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, last night I raised the question with the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] as to whether the committee amendment would permit the preparation of motion-picture films and other propaganda in behalf of the Brannan plan. I was somewhat concerned about the words "relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department." They might refer to a propaganda program authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. It seemed to me that we should make it perfectly clear that what we propose to do is with reference to programs authorized by Congress.

I may say that I have checked the statements made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia. It is true that this proviso has been in every appropriation bill for the past 4 or 5 years. In my opinion, if the committee amendment were not adopted, the power to make such motion pictures would exist in the Commodity Credit Corporation, anyway, in all probability, so that even if we strike out the amendment I doubt that we would change substantially the powers. But if the Senator from Georgia will be willing, by accepting my amendment, to make it clear, which I understand is his own position, that it is not intended in any way to authorize Brannan-plan propaganda, I myself should have no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I stated on yesterday that it was my construction of the language that it permitted only the dissemination of information authorized by Congress. That is still my construction of the language. I have no objection to the amendment to the committee amendment. I find that films which have been made are those which deal principally with the farm program, such as the dissemination of information through the Extension Service. I think the distinguished Senator from Ohio is unduly suspicious, but I am perfectly willing to accept his amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The point which the Senator from Georgia made last is that to which I was going to refer. As I understand, all these moving-picture films have been with respect to programs which have been authorized directly by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to read a list of the motion pictures which have been produced up to this time:

Brucellosis, which portrays methods for eradicating the disease on the farms.

Outbreak, a historical documentary film recording how previous outbreaks of this dread plague have been eradicated and suggesting vigilence against the disease at all times.

Today's Chicks, a film to show the farmer how healthy baby chicks are produced by cooperating hatcherymen under the national poultry improvement plan.

Forest Fire Behavior, a film to convey knowledge of fire behavior and action which may be taken toward control.

Black Stem Rust, a film to explain the nature of stem rust, how it damages small grain, and how it may be controlled through elimination of barberry bushes.

It's No Picnic, dealing with the nature and damage by forest fires, the various causes thereof, and specific ways in which forest fires can be prevented.

Dead Out, a two-reel film on forest burning in the Southeast, showing how to burn brush and grass safely.

Blister Rust Control, a series of six pictures on this disease attacking the pine forests of the country, one picture dealing with the life history of the disease and its control in a general way, and one picture for each of five regions in the country on the value of the pine and the specific problems in each region.

I may say further, Mr. President, that I have an extract from the House report on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943 which was passed in the calendar year 1942. It states that the consolidation was a part of the economies to be effected in order to help the war effort, and that it was provided in the bill as an economy measure and not to propagandize the Brannan plan or any other controversial question. However, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia if these moving pictures are made solely in the Office of Information. I should like to know whether or not any other moving pictures have been made by any other division besides the Office of Information. Does the Senator have the record on that point?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I understand, up to now all the pictures have been made by the Office of Information.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator positively state that as a fact?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. That was my understanding. I do not know it to be a fact.

Mr. WHERRY. I am very much interested in this amendment. The House must have stricken out this provision for some reason. I agree it has been in the appropriation bill since 1943. However, this year the House deleted it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The House did not strike it out. It went out on a point of order. One Member of the House made a point of order against a number of provisions of the bill, and under the peculiar rules of the House of Representatives they were all subject to the point of order, and they all went out. We restored most of them. This is the only one as to which there has been any controversy up to now.

Mr. WHERRY. At page 267 of the House hearings justification is given for these programs. The Department of Agriculture makes this statement:

The primary functions of the Office of Information are (1) over-all coordination of all information work in the Department and (2) final editing and clearance of all publications and releases of information to the public. The Office provides a service to the Department and its constituent agencies designed to assist farmers, organizations, and institutions interested in agriculture, and the public at large, by providing factual information on results of agricultural research work, trends in agricultural production, prices, and consumption, the scope of agricultural programs and policies, and similar information which will assist farmers and the public to obtain useful knowledge pertaining to the Nation's agriculture.

It goes on to recount the work involved and emphasizes in detail some of it. It seems to me that the language is sufficiently broad to encompass not only the presentation of the Brannan plan, but any other plan which might be hatched by the Department of Agriculture, and it could be publicized not only by the Office of Information but material could be gathered and publicized by other divisions or bureaus, even though the Office of Information did not do so. What does the Senator think about that?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not see anything dangerous in the language to which the Senator has referred. When the Department of Agriculture was established it was designed to be an agency for the purpose of disseminating information pertaining to agriculture. That was its

primary purpose. All that has been added to it since then, by way of farm-action programs, has been merely supplemental, because the primary purpose of the Department of Agriculture is to disseminate information pertaining to agriculture.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will permit me to say so, I agree with him thoroughly in that statement. So far as research is concerned, I want to go as far as we possibly can. In fact, I should like to go even farther than we have gone. I think research results should be publicized throughout the country for the benefit of farmers.

Mr. RUSSELL. They certainly are not worth anything if they are not publicized.

Mr. WHERRY. This provision, however, raises an entirely different question. From the language read, which is the justification by the Department, not only the Brannan plan but any other policy which might be advocated by the Department of Agriculture, though not authorized by Congress, could be publicized to the public generally.

I should like to ask the Senator one more question. On page 358 of the House hearings appears a statement to which I should like to call attention. Has the Senator a copy of the House hearings?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry to say that I have not. My assistant is endeavoring to get a copy of them.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall quote from page 358: "RMA project No. 205. General Economics of Marketing." In 1949 the appropriation was $13,000. In 1950 the appropriation was $134,850. I do not have the budget estimate or the amount allocated to 1951. This may be a perfectly legitimate appropriation. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator the reason for the expansion. What is the justification for an increase from $13,000 in 1949 to $134,850 in 1950. Does it have anything to do with the information we have been talking about?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not believe it has the slightest thing to do with it. All research which is carried on by the Research and Marketing Administration must be approved by an outside committee, which is appointed for the purpose of studying the whole research question. It has nothing to do with the Brannan plan, if that is what the Senator has in mind. All research projects which are being carried on in the Department of Agriculture are submitted to the committee. I did not read them to the last detail, but I did scan through the general objectives of the research projects. None of them related to the Brannan plan.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I think this is very important. Are these moving pictures brought up to date? Have any of them been made since those mentioned in the list the Senator read?

Mr. RUSSELL. The motion pictures set forth in the list constitute the entire number which have been produced since the information appropriations for the various bureaus of the Department were consolidated, as they were in 1942. I may say to the Senator that if we adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], which I have agreed to accept so far as I could as chairman of the subcommittee handling the appropriation, there would be a restriction on all these items which would definitely prevent the publication of any propaganda for the Brannan plan. I have been suspicious that that was the purpose of my friend from Ohio.

Secretary Brannan has defended his plan with great vigor and industry all over the Nation. He has made any number of speeches for it, and there has been some question as to the manner in which some of the audiences were assembled. But I have never yet heard any specific charge that any of the films which have been made were in anywise connected with the Brannan plan. If they had been, when we consider how controversial the Brannan plan is, undoubtedly someone would have written to the Senator from Nebraska or to the Senator from Georgia or someother Senator and said, "I saw a moving picture that is put out to publicize and to support the Brannan plan."

I am not a supporter of the Brannan plan. I am opposed to the philosophy of that plan sponsored by the Secretary of Agriculture, but I concede to him the right to go anywhere he pleases in the United States and make a speech any time he chooses in support of his plan. It may build up some support for the plan in my own State, and it may heap coals on my back in an endeavor to drive me to support the plan. But that is one of the things we will have to face when we come to it. I am not apprehensive that these films will support the Brannan plan, because I do not think the Secretary of Agriculture would adopt that policy, in view of the amendment, and I believe that if he did it would backfire on him.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not contending that Secretary Brannan does not have a right to support any plan he desires to, on his own, and to go to the four corners of the United States and speak on it to the public. I am in total agreement with the Senator in that respect. But I do not want the Secretary to use the taxpayers' money in any informational service to publicize a plan he sponsors, unless it is authorized by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Neither do I.

Mr. WHERRY. That is my only apprehension in this matter. I certainly have a right, I believe, to try to make it as clear as I can that we do not want him to do that.

Mr. RUSSELL. No one challenges the Senator's right. I have merely pointed out that the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio limits this expenditure to programs approved by the Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. That leads to the next question. Does it limit it? It limits it, I think, only to the transfers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, that is all it limits it to.

Mr. WHERRY. How about limiting it to the full amount. It seems to me that if we put a limit of $300,000 on the amount which might be transferred from the small agencies to the office of Information, it is just as important to limit the $1,265,800 which the Office of Information can use for the same purpose.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. My amendment deals only with the particular $300,000 of the committee amendment. I was dealing with the committee amendment only. If the Senator wants a general limitation, I think it should be offered in an amendment to the bill itself.

Mr. WHERRY. I was going to ask the Senator from Georgia another question. I understand the Senator is not worried about these funds, and I have a wholesome respect for his judgment, as he knows, so that I am inclined to go along with the Senator's statement. But we are writing in an amendment to limit the authorization for these purposes to $300,000. If that is wise is it not equally wise that possibly an amendment to the general provision should be inserted, affecting programs authorized by the Congress? Would there be any objection to that?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think that would be splitting hairs to the *n*th degree. If it would afford any great solace to the Senator from Nebraska, I would not oppose it, but I think it is utterly unnecessary. No instances have been brought forward where the Secretary has used these particular funds for the purpose of propagandizing for the Brannan plan.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator answer my question? If it is necessary for the $300,000, is it splitting any more hairs to apply it to the general provision?

Mr. RUSSELL. I accepted the amendment in order to allay the fears of the distinguished Senator from Ohio and others.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator allay my fears by inserting——

Mr. RUSSELL. No; am not willing to say before we reach the point where an amendment would be in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator reflect on it?

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly will.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator feel there is any difference, so far as the funds are concerned?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; and to be perfectly frank, my reason for accepting the amendment of the Senator from Ohio was to expedite the business of the Senate. I do not think the amendment makes a particle of difference one way or the other, but I thought it would be better to accept a harmless amendment than to spend 3 or 4 hours on the floor of the Senate discussing this proposition, and having ghosts raised, and the statement made that all this money was going to be used to propagandize the Brannan plan. I am not for the Brannan plan. I have been opposed to it from the day it was announced, but I am not going around with my lance all set to joust with windmills or to attempt to slay dragons which do not exist.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is building up a pretty big bogeyman for me to slay. I ask, Is there any difference

between limiting the $300,000 and the $1,265,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. Technically, I do not see that there is.

Mr. WHERRY. Then the dragon has already been slain, and I ask the distinguished Senator if he will accept an amendment, when the proper time comes, to offer such an amendment to the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be disposed to, if it would be any gratification to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I appreciate his statement.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not want to be committed to it now, until I have an opportunity to read all the language, to see where it is to be in the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator, and I hope he will look with favor upon it, because my opinion is that if we are to try to limit the $300,000 which may be transferred, it is just as important to apply it to the $1,265,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it is necessary in either case.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the Senator, but if it is necessary in one case and the Senator permits the amendment there, I ask the distinguished Senator to accept it in the other case.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to look into it, but the amendment will not be in order until we complete action on the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he remembers whether there is a limitation on the amount the Commodity Credit Corporation may spend for publicity purposes, and, if so, what the amount is.

Mr. RUSSELL. Answering off the cuff, without guaranteeing the correctness of the statement, I think the Commodity Credit Corporation is included within the $300,000 limit, and I think that funds could be transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation up to that amount.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator say that if this amendment were voted down and the sound pictures were not permitted to be made in the Secretary's office, he could direct them to be made through the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. RUSSELL. They say as much. They say they have ample authority under the law. These funds are concentrated into the $300,000 for the purpose of simplifying the bookkeeping. This is a limitation. If we vote this provision out of the bill, they could spend any funds that were available for informational purposes. This amendment tends to achieve the result the Senator from Vermont seeks, in that it puts a limitation on the $300,000, on the funds which can be spent.

Mr. AIKEN. I hope the Senator from Georgia will be proved to be correct in that view, and that the officials will not exceed the authority.

I should like to call the attention of the Senator to just one other matter which I think he can clear up. It is in connection with the provision on page 204, line 21, where the language reads:

Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order No. 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers.

As I understand, the prohibition which was inserted in the law in 1944 prohibits this information for such services at the levels down through the county and the community levels. In last year's appropriation bill, the references to the community and county were omitted. Does the Senator from Georgia understand that the proviso I have just read means that the community and county levels of the PMA are restricted to the answering of inquiries and the supplying of information which properly comes within the scope of their own work?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that is correct. The Senator from Vermont knows well that that language has been in the appropriation bills for some 5 or 6 years. I do not recall exactly when it was first inserted.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it was slightly changed last year.

Mr. RUSSELL. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it was changed last year, as I recall.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Senate undertook to change it, but the House refused to yield, and I think it finally went out of the bill. I do not recall the year, but 5 or 6 years ago the PMA was setting up a great many so-called information centers in its regional and State offices, and a violent controversy arose as between two of the major farm organizations as to the propriety of those offices and the information they were furnishing, one of the farm organizations taking the position that some of the information was designed to aid the other farm organizations. The general complaint was made that it was entirely too expensive. So that limitation was put in originally, as I recall, in the Senate, and it has been in the bill ever since then.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Georgia is chairman of the Subcommitee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee. It is not intended, is it, that this proviso should authorize the employment of county information specialists or propagandists, as they are commonly called?

Mr. RUSSELL. It certainly is not intended to employ any propagandists of any kind. It is intended to limit it to actual information as to farming information for the counties. Where they have the clear crop system in counties thousands of questions arise that are necessary to be answered, answers are compelled to be made, and we do not want to shut the farmer off if he will incur a penalty by overplanting by as little as 1 acre.

Mr. AIKEN. I was sure that is what the Senator from Georgia intended. I am happy he has made that point plain. I also want to assure the Senator from Georgia that no one is more concerned in making the PMA and other good agricultural programs work than is the Senator from Vermont. But we all know of instances of efforts being made to use local committees for political purposes, and I for one want to stop that practice so far as possible, regardless of in whose interests they may be used.

Mr. RUSSELL. If any program should be kept on a nonpartisan and nonpolitical basis it is the farm program. In my judgment the use of any county committee or the use of any farm program for partisan political purposes would be highly reprehensible, whether it was done to help a Republican, or Democrat, or Progressive, or States Righter, I might add.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understand that concludes the committee amendments to this chapter of the bill. There are some three amendments which have been printed. I have discussed them with their authors and I should like to receive unanimous consent that the printed amendments to this chapter be considered at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, would the Senator consider my amendment in that group?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to obtain some information on the Senator's amendment before accepting it.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not want to object to the Senator's request because I should like to help expedite action upon the bill. I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. All committee amendments must be acted upon first, unless unanimous consent is obtained to take up other amendments out of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the rule under which the Senate is now operating.

Mr. WHERRY. Inasmuch as we have proceeded in that manner with respect to the preceding chapters of the bill, it seems to me we should continue to follow that course unless the amendments in question are very slight. What is proposed to be done by the amendments in question?

Mr. RUSSELL. One of the amendments is to be proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has one, which has been the subject of discussion, and I have obtained information with respect to it. The other one is to be offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. That is a printed amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the amendment dealing with meat inspection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I have had an opportunity to investigate those three amendments. I have not had an opportunity to investigate the amendment which the Senator from Nebraska intends to propose.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not know why my amendment would require very much investigation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it will require much investigation, but I should like to read amendments before I accept them. I should like to read the Senator's amendment before accepting it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should be glad to have my amendment offered last, and the Senator can withhold his consent to my amendment until he has had an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Nebraska has a perfect right to object if he desires. What I just proposed was merely to accommodate Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the request of the Senator from Georgia that, by unanimous consent, the Senate proceed to take up the printed amendments which will be offered from the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, still reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I desire to be constructive about this matter. I am not acting in an arbitrary manner in order to have my amendment accepted. I should like to know, if I can be informed, what the first amendment would do. I know what the last amendment would do. I do not think it would be necessary to have a quorum call to let other Senators know what is to be taken up for consideration. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] what his amendment is.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will permit me, I will explain all three printed amendments. The first amendment, proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma, does not in any wise affect the amount of the appropriated funds. It does permit the Soil Conservation Service, in areas where work is now being carried on, to operate in connection with some lands which are not now eligible because they lie between private lands on which they are doing work and public lands in the area of a stream. The amendment would permit them to complete some phases of the projects which are essential to the operation of the whole. It involves no increase in expenditures. It merely clarifies the authority of the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. WHERRY. Where are the projects located?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think they are located in Texas and Oklahoma. That is my recollection.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, there are 11 States involved: the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, and California.

Mr. WHERRY. Would this be the beginning merely, and would completion of the work entail some appropriations next year?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if I may, I shall make a brief statement. In the 1946 flood control act, section 13 authorized certain work on, I believe, 11 different projects. That included the projects recommended by the Department of Agriculture. In some of those projects they did not go far enough to permit of treatment of ditches and gulleys. My amendment gives the Department the right to treat ditches and gulleys.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection to that amendment, Mr. President. What is the next amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has an amendment which will increase the appropriation for research by $35,000, so as to deal with an outbreak of a disease attacking the spruce and the beech trees in the White Mountains, as I understand. The Senator from New Hampshire does not have a budget estimate, but we have in the form of dead chestnut trees so many monuments to the delay in proceeding to attack these diseases at their source that I told the Senator from New Hampshire I was willing to accept his amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection, Mr. President, to the consideration of the three amendments which have been referred to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request for consideration of the three amendments? The Chair hears none, and unanimous consent is given.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I submit my amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he will not confer with the junior Senator from Nebraska? I should be glad to show him where in the bill I wish the language of my amendment to be inserted. I should like to do that so he may decide whether he will accept my amendment after the three others have been considered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, my differentiation between these three amendments and the Senator's amendment is not due to any desire to resist the Senator's amendment. It is due to the fact that these three amendments have been printed. If the Senator offers his amendment, other amendments will be offered from the floor, and if we are to accept any such floor amendments we should accept all of them at one time so as not to make fish of one and fowl of the other.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator did for the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] exactly what he is speaking of now.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment of the Senator from Ohio was not printed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The parliamentary situation in respect to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio was entirely different. His amendment was an amendment to a committee amendment which had to be passed upon. The Senator from Nebraska proposes to offer an amendment to the text of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. RUSSELL. Which is not in order; whereas the amendment of the Senator from Ohio was in order, and there was nothing the Senator from Georgia could have done to prevent the Senator from Ohio from offering his amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. But the Senator from Georgia has made a unanimous consent request for consideration of amendments which he will take to conference. I simply ask that my amendment also be taken to conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. I told the Senator from Nebraska I was disposed to accept his amendment, but I should like to look into such matters and at least reasonably understand what I am doing at the time I accept amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Georgia needs no advice with respect to what he is doing. He is one of our most able Senators.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suppose I should accept the Senator's amendment after that statement.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I can see no difference between the one and the others. I would deeply appreciate it if the Senator would accept my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first printed amendment coming under the unanimous-consent agreement will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The amendment submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma and Mr. JOHNSON of Texas is as follows:

On page 200, line 14, before the period insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That of the funds available herein, not in excess of $7,680,000 may be expended in watersheds heretofore authorized by section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, for necessary gulley control, floodwater detention, and floodway structures in areas other than those over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief statement explanatory of the amendment which has just been adopted.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. The amendment is recommended.

2. The Flood Control Act of 1936 provides that improvement of rivers and other waterways for flood control shall be under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Army Engineers and that measures for run-off and waterflow retention and soil erosion prevention on watersheds should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Obviously it was the intention of Congress at the time the Flood Control Act of 1936 was passed that work on main streams would be done by the Army Engineers and soil conservation and erosion work on the watersheds would be done by the Department of Agriculture. If this is true, the work authorized in the above amendment is already covered by general authorization.

3. In the Flood Control Act of 1944 11 watershed programs were specifically authorized for the Department of Agriculture and survey reports were adopted on each of them. Some of these reports such as the Little Sioux Watershed in Iowa, the Los Angeles watershed in California, and so forth, specificially called for authority for gully con-

trol, flood water detention, and floodway structures. Some of the other reports such as the Coosa River watershed in Georgia and the Trinity River watershed in Texas did not provide for gully control, flood water detention, and floodway structures specifically, and these measures are now found to be necessary. The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture has held that these survey reports have the force of law and since the authority for floodway structures, and so forth is omitted from them, the Department of Agriculture, even though it has general authority in the Flood Control Act of 1936 over the alluvial lands, does not have authority beyond that specifically written into the survey reports on the 11 programs set forth in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

4. Of the $9,880,000 included in the omnibus appropriation bill for flood-control work of the Department of Agriculture, the department intends to expend approximately $4,300,000 for gully control, flood water detention, and floodway structures in the alluvial lands. Some of the expenditures are already authorized in the survey reports covering the projects, but unless this amendment is adopted money for this purpose will not be available for such work in the Potomac River watershed, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; Coosa River watershed, Georgia and Tennessee, the Middle Colorado River watershed, Texas; the Trinity River watershed, Texas; and the Washita River watershed, Oklahoma and Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment coming under the unanimous-consent agreement.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The amendment submitted by Mr. BRIDGES is as follows:

On page 196, line 6, strike out "$2,995,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$3,030,000, of which $55,000 shall be available for such investigations and experiments at Bartlett Experimental Forest only."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, unless some member of the committee objects, I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment coming under the unanimous-consent agreement.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The amendment submitted by Mr. MAGNUSON is as follows:

On page 179, line 15, strike out "$7,950,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$7,952,500."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], formerly the Secretary of Agriculture, has stated that he thinks adoption of this amendment is necessary. I was of the opinion that it was not. In the absence of full information, I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, let me inquire what the amendment will do.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment will add $2,500 to the $12,800,000 provided for meat inspection, to allow a part-time inspector at Seattle, Wash., where there is no meat inspector at the present time, according to the Senator from Washington and the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. WHERRY. The amendment also relates to transfers of livestock.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; it relates to the transfer of cattle brought in from Canada; in other words, it relates to the international trade in cattle from Canada.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, it seems to me that the additional amount provided by the amendment is not sufficient. Furthermore, it seems to me the subject matter of the amendment should have been handled by the committee in the course of its consideration of the bill in the first place. If the necessary amounts are not studied and recommended by the committee in the course of its consideration of the bill in the first place, then we are mistaken in everything we do in connection with the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if I may make an observation at this point, let me say that it seems that under the amendment the inspection service relates to cattle in international shipment, for which it is claimed that sufficient authority is not available. Of course the amendment will not cure the difficulty if there is a lack of statutory authority.

Mr. CORDON. Of course not.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate would have to recede under the circumstances, when the amendment came before the conferees.

However, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] formerly the Secretary of Agriculture, has said that he thinks adoption of the amendment is necessary.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have no objection to the addition of $2,500 to the appropriation for meat inspection in order to make possible the employment of a meat inspector at Seattle, Wash., or at any other place, so far as that is concerned, where it is necessary. However, it is perfectly apparent to all Senators on the floor of the Senate, I think, that the addition of $2,500 for that purpose does not carry any statutory authority that is not available in the bill at the present time. The amendment would simply add $2,500 to the $12,800,000, as I recall, which already is available.

It seems to me that, if there is going to be any presumption in favor of any committee and its work in attempting to reach logical conclusions with respect to appropriations, the time to commence to do so is now. If the amendment was necessary, it should have been presented to the committee, and the committee should have been given an opportunity to consider it and to act upon it.

So I object to adoption of the amendment by unanimous consent.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection until I can make an explanation?

Mr. CORDON. I am glad to withhold the objection.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the shortage of inspectors for animals and also for plants imported into this country is not confined to the State of Washington alone. Trouble has been encountered in many sections of the country as well. It is due primarily, I would say, to the limitation on the number of hours during which an inspector can work. So, along the borders, instead of perhaps going out after supper and inspecting a truckload or a carload of cattle coming into the country, the inspectors are prohibited from doing so at the present time.

There has been a great deal of trouble along the Vermont border and along the coast of Florida in this respect. The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and I introduced a bill which would permit the Federal Government to allow the inspectors to work overtime, and, I suppose, to give them overtime pay, and then to recover the cost from the importers, who originally made this complaint, and who seemed willing to pay the additional cost incurred in that way. It was not a matter of cost, but a matter of accommodation, because sometimes the shipments would reach the border a few minutes after the inspector was required to stop work, according to the law; and the result would be that the cattle would have to be kept there all night until the inspector came on duty the next day.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry unanimously reported the bill favorably the other day, and it is now on the calendar. The bill was previously approved by the Department of Agriculture.

So far as I know, there is no opposition to this proposal. Its enactment would alleviate much of the trouble which has been referred to by the Senator from Washington, so far as the shipment of cattle across the border is concerned.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; if I now have the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I wish to correct a statement I made a few moments ago. The Senator from Washington in discussing his amendment referred to it as a meat-inspection amendment. I thought he was referring to meat inspection at a stockyard; and yesterday I stated that I could not possibly understand how it made any difference whether a cow came from the moon or from Canada or from elsewhere, once the cow was slaughtered.

However, apparently the Senator was speaking of part-time inspectors on the border, rather than meat inspectors at slaughtering houses, because I find that the amendment does not relate to the $12,800,000 which is available for meat inspection, but relates to the $7,950,000 for the control and eradication of animal diseases, which means the inspection of animals on the hoof as they come across the border, to see whether they are free from disease.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. No amount of appropriation would permit inspection after hours, so long as the inspectors cannot work after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Even if 20 inspectors

were available at a certain point, if they had to stop work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the difficulty would continue.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I indicated my objection to adoption of the amendment by unanimous consent. I was under a wrong impression, also, with reference to the identity of the portion of the bill proposed to be amended. Inasmuch as this amendment relates to the eradication and control of animal diseases, it is acceptable to me; I have no objection to it.

However, I should like to inquire of the distinguished Senator from Georgia as to how the legal authority to act in the way suggested, if that authority does not now exist, can be conferred by means of this amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think it can. In my own judgment, I doubt very seriously that it can. My doubt is increased by the fact that the committee clerk has handed me a statement from the Department of Agriculture, which I shall now read:

[U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry]

The amendment offered by Senator MAGNUSON increasing by $2,500 the item "Animal disease control and eradication" under the head "Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry," would provide for part-time service of an inspector at Seattle, Wash., for public stockyards inspection work. Under present import regulations, cattle imported from Canada for slaughter may be consigned to a public stockyard for sale, otherwise they must be consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment. Public stockyards are those yards covered by Federal inspection of livestock received at such yards. Seattle is not now a public stockyard.

If Seattle is not a public stockyard, I have very grave doubt that the Department could assign an inspector to it to enforce Federal regulations.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Can the Senator from Georgia advise the Senator from Oregon as to how a stockyard can become a public stockyard?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think a stockyard becomes a public stockyard when it is posted and brought under the operation of the inspection item.

Mr. CORDON. Is there a Federal law on the subject?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will yield, I might clear up the statement of the Department of Agriculture in regard to a public stockyard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to clear up that matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield, if I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is not a public stockyard in the sense that it is operated by a public body. It is operated by the slaughterhouse which is adjacent to the stockyard, though all other slaughtering houses in the area use the stockyard. It is operated technically and jointly by all of them, but it is under the management of the slaughterhouse which is adjacent to the yard, and it is called the Union Stockyards. Anyone may ship to it. It is a sort of cooperative undertaking, managed, however, by the one slaughterhouse which is adjacent to the yard, because it happens to be located on the railroad sidings.

Mr. AIKEN. Did I not understand the Senator from Washington to say there was a shortage of border inspection?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, this has nothing to do with border inspection.

Mr. AIKEN. It is not located on the border?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I desire to read a letter I have received from the persons affected. I placed it in the RECORD yesterday. The letter is very short, and if the Senator from Georgia will permit, I should like to read it. It poses a problem, similar to the question here. The letter was addressed to me under date of June 30, by the Seattle Packing Co., which operates the yard in question, and it reads as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR: Although the Department of Agriculture recognizes the need for restoring Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards, it is unable to do so because of a shortage of funds. The Department estimates, however, that only $2,500 is needed to restore the Federal inspection at Seattle as only the part-time services of one veterinarian is required. It is, therefore, suggested that you obtain an appropriation of $2,500 for this purpose. This is important to the Northwest for the following reasons:

Increased control of livestock diseases is a protection to the general public. With Federal inspection the Seattle Union Stockyards would be assured that a veterinarian would be in charge and that adequate inspection with regard to communicable diseases would be in effect.

Livestock producers will be better served under Federal inspection. At the present time the Northwest is served by only two federally inspected yards. These are located at Spokane and Portland. Under State law, health requirements are enforced by the brand division, which require that all female stock be tested and tagged when sold, except when sold to a packer for slaughter or for resale at a federally inspected yard.

Since a federally inspected yard has a veterinarian on duty, the additional expense and delay required by testing female cattle is avoided. Inasmuch as the Seattle Union Stockyards are not now inspected, livestock producers tend to make their shipments either to Spokane or to Portland.

Slaughter in the Northwest area would increase. Since reductions in the tariff on meat from Canada to the United States from 6 to 3 cents per pound, effective January 1, 1948, and the termination of shipments from Canada to the United Kingdom, meat importations to the United States have been greatly increased. Due to higher wage rates, expenses, etc., in the United States, most of this importation is now in the form of meat that is dressed. It would be desirable to have it come in the form of livestock so that the slaughter and processing could be performed here. Federal inspection at the Seattle Union Stockyards would therefore greatly facilitates the movement of livestock from Canada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will suspend a moment, the Chair observes that there is no opposition, apparently, to the pending amendment. The chairman of the subcommittee has accepted it. As the Chair understands, the Senator from Oregon has withdrawn his objection. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a judge once said to me, "When the court is with you, sit down." I shall now follow that very wise counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] on page 179, line 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes, for the time being, the amendments to chapter VI, and brings us to chapter VII, the Department of the Interior.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to chapter VI, the agricultural bill. I stepped off the floor of the Senate a moment, and while I was gone the chapter was evidently finished. My understanding from the distinguished Senator from Georgia had been that, if I requested unanimous consent, he would not object to the consideration of an amendment which I desired to offer, on page 220, in line 22, after the word "work", to insert "and programs authorized by Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not think the proposed amendment would add to or take from the provision. I have no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senate will temporarily return to the consideration of chapter VI, and will consider an amendment to be offered from the floor by the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I propose the following amendment: On page 220, line 22, after the word "work", to insert "and programs authorized by Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to thank the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now proceed to the consideration of chapter VII, and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is recognized.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I will want to impose upon the patience of the distinguished Senator from Arizona. We are now taking up the chapter on the Department of the Interior, are we not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Several Senators wanted me to notify them when this chapter was reached. If the distinguished Senator will permit me, and if he will yield for a quorum call, I think we at least ought to have a quorum call. Senators will then be on notice.

Mr. HAYDEN. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Martin
Anderson	Hayden	Maybank
Benton	Hendrickson	Millikin
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Bridges	Hoey	Murray
Butler	Holland	Myers
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Capehart	Hunt	O'Conor
Chapman	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Jenner	Pepper
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Darby	Kem	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kerr	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Stennis
Ecton	Lehman	Taft
Ellender	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Frear	McCarthy	Tydings
Fulbright	McClellan	Watkins
George	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McKellar	Wiley
Graham	Magnuson	Williams
Green	Malone	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have before me a scholarly study dealing with the Recognition of Governments, with special consideration of the current problem with regard to governments in China. The paper was written by Stanley K. Hornbeck and was presented at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, on April 29, 1950. The paper will be printed in the proceedings of the society, but its application to recent action in the United Nations Security Council on the Korean situation makes the study particularly timely now. To make it available to Congress now, I shall ask unanimous consent to have it printed at the close of my remarks.

Mr. Hornbeck is well known for his long service in the Department of State as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and as United States Ambassador to the Netherlands.

After presenting the main principles of recognition of governments as developed by authoritative scholars, Mr. Hornbeck makes a reasoned and valuable application of them to the specific question of how the United States ought to deal with the attempt of Communist China to have its government recognized in the place of the Nationalist Republic of China. In the course of his paper Mr. Hornbeck gives strong reasons and argument why the United States need not and should not recognize the Communist Government of China at this time.

Mr. Hornbeck developed this material before the recent outbreak in Korea. Proceedings in the Security Council on the Korean situation offer powerful support to the wisdom of Mr. Hornbeck's conclusions. If the United States had recognized Communist China when we were pressed to do so, and if Communist China was then seated in the Security Council as Russia has tried to bring about by a form of parliamentary blackmail, the Security Council would have been prevented from taking the prompt and decisive action it did take in the Korean situation.

As far back as January 17 of this year I developed this question of recognition in great detail. On this floor I stated:

> Recognition of Red China by any country which has been engaged in the fight to contain world communism is surrender on another front of the cold war. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. 17, 1950, p. 471.)

Had we recognized Red China at that time, the tragedy would have proved to be a double one. First, it would have been a spiritual blow to the hopes of all people of the world, particularly those in southeastern Asia, who look to us for leadership in the effort to resist the inroads of communism. Second, it would have made it possible for Red China to paralyze the Security Council by veto while the North Korean Communist invaders achieved another territorial outpost in the advance of communism.

All the reasons I advanced against recognition of Communist China are reinforced by Mr. Hornbeck's excellent paper and by the crucial events in recent world history. It is to make this record complete that I have asked to have Stanley Hornbeck's paper printed at this time.

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

For the purposes of this part of this morning's discussion we shall consider only one of the various situations in which the question of according recognition arises; namely, that in which declaration and claim are made that there has come to power in place of an old government a new government.

A particular case is presented currently with regard to China, and to that particular case we shall in due course give particular attention. From and by developments in China there has been and is presented the question: Shall or should the United States accord recognition to the government recently proclaimed at Peking as the Government of the People's Republic of China? (For convenience, as we proceed, that Government will be called China's Communist Government, and the Government which the United States recognized in 1928 and still recognizes will be called China's National Government.)

It is important that the phenomenon of taking cognizance of be clearly distinguished from and be not confused with that of according recognition. Recognition is a matter of affirmative official action, involving an exercise of judgment and affecting status and relationships.

Consensus of legal opinion runs to the effect that there exists no absolute legal obligation on the part of any government to accord recognition to another; and, conversely, no clearly defined legal right on the part of any government to receive recognition from another. There is some dissent, but none in which it is contended that there exists an unqualified duty or an unqualified right. In practice, decisions to accord or to withhold recognition are made by the Executive and are based largely on political (including economic) as distinguished from legal considerations.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1792: "It accords with our principles to acknowledge any government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation, substantially declared." (Moore: Digest, I, 120.) This sounds very simple. But think of its implications in practice. What is meant by the words "formed by"? What are the tests of the "will of the nation"? What constitutes "subsantial" declaration? In some cases, all very easy; in many cases, more than difficult.

Those words of Jefferson were written a long time ago. They were not Jefferson's only words regarding recognition. Jefferson spoke of "our principles," not of a duty or a right.

In practice, the seemingly simple test of origin by the substantially declared will of the people has seldom been deemed conclusive; there have been applied along with or even without it other tests. The tests most often mentioned relate to: (a) effectiveness of authority; (b) ability or capacity to fulfill international obligations; and (c) disposition or willingness to adhere to international obligations, both of treaty and of law.

Professor Lauterpacht, affirming existence of a duty, says:

"When [the new government] enjoys, with a reasonable prospect of permanency, the habitual, willing obedience of the bulk of the population, outside states are under a legal duty to recognize it in that capacity." (Lauterpacht: Recognition in International Law, 1947, pp. 87–88.)

There is a good deal of qualification in that statement.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in the course of a communication to Mr. Tinkham, Member of Congress, May 16, 1936, wrote: "It is the rule of the United States 'to defer recognition * * * [of a new government] until it shall appear that it is in possession of the machinery of the state, administering the government with the assent of the people thereof and without substantial resistance to its authority, and that it is in position to fulfill all the international obligations and responsibilities incumbent upon a sovereign state under treaties and international law.' You will appreciate that the length of time necessary for a new government to satisfy our government upon these points will vary to a great extent as cases vary." (Hackworth, Digest, I, 174, quoted in Hyde, 2d revised ed., 1947, pp. 159–160.)

Professor Hyde says:

"No difficulty presents itself when a change is wrought through normal processes and the result is accepted as a mere incident in the life or growth of the state concerned. The situation may be obscure, however, when a contest for governmental control is waged by force of arms or by other processes not contemplated by local laws; the completeness of the success of a contestant may be fairly open to doubt for a protracted period, and even after its adherents assume to exercise the functions of government. In such cases foreign states may, and oftentimes do, withhold recognition until they are themselves assured where the victory really lies. The sufficiency of such assurance depends obviously upon the circumstances of the particular case. * * * As international law imposes no obligation upon a state to accord recognition to a new government * * * at any particular time, the bare withholding of it [recognition] is a matter of policy." (Hyde, 2d ed., I, pp. 159–160.)

Where there exist, as in China today, two contending regimes, one long since recognized and for many years in good standing, the other merely and newly claimant, it stands to reason that the problem presented to other countries is more complicated than is that presented in cases where an older regime has been destroyed or has disappeared and a new regime exercises nation-wide and unchallenged authority in its place. Toward an old regime still extant, third parties have more of obligation than they have toward a new

regime not wholly and undisputedly established.

Lauterpacht says:

"So long as the lawful government offers resistance which is not ostensibly hopeless or purely nominal, the de jure recognition of the revolutionary party as a government constitutes premature recognition which the lawful government is entitled to regard as an act of intervention contrary to international law. * * * Premature recognition is a tortious act against the legal government; it is a breach of international law. * * * Such abuse of the power of recognition is vividly illustrated by the recognition by Germany and Italy of the Spanish insurgents in the early stages of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. * * * It is not for outside states to administer to the de jure government the coup de grâce by transferring full sovereignty to the victorious opponent." (Lauterpacht, 1947, 94–96.)

Judge John Bassett Moore stated in the Digest (vol. I, p. 73): "Premature recognition constitutes an act of intervention, committed in favor of insurgents or of a conqueror."

Recognition may or may not be, to use a British phrasing, "a mark of approbation," but an according of recognition to a new regime, with a corollary withdrawal of recognition from an old, certainly constitutes a choosing as between the two. It may not signify moral approval of the new, but it certainly signifies transfer of legal approval from the old to the new: it takes from the old and gives to the new the stamp of political acceptability and a certification of legal acceptance.

In the situation which now prevails in China, an according of recognition to the Communist regime involves withdrawal of recognition from the National Government. As the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain stated to the Foreign Office official who informed him of the British Government's intention to recognize the Communist regime, the according to that recognition amounted to a "burying-alive," in British-Chinese relations, of the National Government. Such action should under no circumstances be taken without a very thorough weighing of all available facts and all conceivable implications and possible consequences.

Recognition is not an essential for maintenance of contact and carrying on of business, nor does it, when given, ensure or insure either of these.

Merchants of many countries carried on business with the Chinese, and "foreign" missionaries worked in China long before there were effected between their Governments and the Government of China arrangements constituting or implying reciprocal recognition. Later, after formal diplomatic relations had been established, the existence of these relations and the agencies thereof by no means sufficed, in numerous instances, adequately to safeguard the rights, including even that of life, of "foreigners" in China or of Chinese nationals abroad.

When the United States of America came into existence, the Russian Government refrained for many years from recognizing this country. When the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics came into existence, we refrained for many years from recognizing its government. There was, however, in each case, contact and carrying on of business.

In 1920, Secretary of State Colby wrote:

"That the present rulers of Russia do not rule by the will or the consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people is an incontestable fact. * * *

"* * * the existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith, and every usage and convention, underlying the whole structure of international law; the negation, in short, of every principle upon which it is possible to base harmonious and trustful relations, whether of nations or of individuals.

"In the view of this Government, there cannot be any common ground upon which it can stand with a power whose conceptions of international relations are so entirely alien to its own, so utterly repugnant to its moral sense. * * * We cannot recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a Government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them." (Colby, letter to Italian Ambassador, May 10, 1920: Foreign Relations, 1920, III, 463ff.)

In 1923, Secretary of State Hughes wrote:

"When there is a question as to the will of the nation it has generally been regarded as a wise precaution to give sufficient time to enable a new regime to prove its stability and the apparent acquiescence of the people in the exercise of the authority it has assumed. * * *

"In the case of the existing regime in Russia, there has not only been * * * tyrannical procedure * * * which has caused the question of the submission or acquiescence of the Russian people to remain an open one, but also a repudiation of the obligations inherent in international intercourse and a defiance of the principles upon which it alone can be conducted.

"What is most serious is that there is conclusive evidence that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing governments throughout the world. * * *

"While this spirit of destruction * * * remains unaltered the question of recognition by our Government * * * cannot be determined by mere economic considerations * * * or simply by a consideration of the probable stability of the regime in question. There cannot be intercourse among nations any more than among individuals except upon assumption of good faith. * * * The sentiment of our people is not deemed to be favorable to the acceptance into political fellowship of this regime so long as it denies the essential basis of intercourse and cherishes, as an ultimate * * * aim, the destruction of the free institutions which we have laboriously built up, containing as they do the necessary assurances of the freedom of labor upon which our prosperity must depend. * * *

"We are unable * * * to find any reasons for separating (i. e., differentiating) the regime and its purpose from those who animate it and control it and direct it so as to further their aims." (Hughes letter to Samuel Gompers July 19, 1923. See Hyde, 2d edition, I, 170–1.)

The United States withheld recognition of the Soviet Government until a new administration here had become convinced that that government met most of the standard tests of what constitutes a recognizable government and that it would be reasonable and advantageous to accord it recognition. Then we laid down conditions; we asked and we were given pledges. And, even at that, we were deceived. The Russian Soviet Government has disregarded both its general legal obligations and its particular pledges, including those made then to us and those made before and since to us and to other countries.

There is little if any warrant for an expectation that, with or without recognition and with or without pledges, the performance of the Communist regime in China will differ very greatly from the performances of the Communist regimes in Russia and in other Communist countries. All Communists are committed to the destruction of persons and peoples, institutions and agencies which stand in the way of world domination by communism. The Chinese Communists, whether they are or are not controlled by the Kremlin, are allies of the Moscow regime. They imitate the Russian Soviet system, they use its methods and they follow the made-in-Moscow party line.

There is seldom need for hurrying to recognize. Occasionally, there may be an advantage or a fancied advantage to be gained by quick action. There was a chance of advantage in our prompt recognition of the Kerensky regime in Russia. Our resent recognition of the Bao Dai regime in Indochina may or may not prove to have served useful purposes. Generally speaking, however, the more hurried is recognition, the more speculative is that action.

There was pressure a few months ago, both in official and in unofficial quarters, for quick recognition of the Communist regime in China. When that regime declared itself a government, the Soviet Union gave it recognition at once and 10 other Communist countries promptly followed suit. There was pressure for early and concerted recognition by several non-Communist States. Burma, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon soon fell in line. After them, the United Kingdom. Of the 25 governments which have thus far (up to April 29, 1950) accorded recognition, 12 are Communist, 7 others are Asiatic, 6 others are European. The Government of the United Kingdom is the only one that represents an English-speaking people. Latest on the list, chronologically, are Viet Minh, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Conspicuously absent from the list are the United States, Canada, and all other countries of the Western Hemisphere, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of Indonesia, Ireland (Eire), France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Reasons publicly given by high officials of the United Kingdom for that government's action ran to the effect that by prompt recognition they expected to gain commercial, political, and cultural advantages. Thus far there do not seem to have accrued any such advantages.

Arguments advanced in the United States by advocates of early recognition have been similar to those which prevailed in the United Kingdom but with emphasis on points to the effect that the Communist government represents the people of China; that, toward befriending that people, we must recognize and assist that regime; and that, by so doing, we will drive a wedge between China and Russia. During recent months the Chinese Communist leaders have, by their own acts and utterances, substantially undermined these contentions.

* * * * *

There is little that the United States might with any warrant expect to gain by a precipitate recognition of a regime which, committed to the destruction of freedom, has declared the United States next in line after Chiang Kai-shek among the objects of its political enmity. There also is little that we need expect to lose by pursuing in this connection a policy of wait and see. Our financial investment in China is not large. Our trade with China is not vital. Our cultural investment is substantial and our influence has been of consequence. But, with or without recognition, the Communist regime may be expected to deal arbitrarily with all of these.

There exists, however, a situation which makes the question of what to do about the National Government and the Communist regime in China a lively and a thorny issue; controversy has developed regarding representation of China on the Security Council and elsewhere in the United Nations. The Chinese Communist regime demands that it be admitted and the representation of the National Government be expelled. The Soviet Union supports that twofold demand and is trying, with its walkout and boycott

tactics, to blackmail the United Nations into compliance with it. The United Nations, embarrassed first by the Chinese National Government's preferring of charges against the Soviet Union, and embarrassed further now by the Chinese Communist Government's demands and the pressure applied by the Soviet Government in support thereof, is greatly concerned about the menace to it of this Soviet pressure, more concerned, it would seem, than it has thus far shown itself to be about the menace to the world of Soviet pressures of the past 5 years in China and against a government there which the Soviet Government had expressly pledged itself, in special agreements, to support.

In and regarding this situation, the Government of the United States has taken an affirmative position toward sidetracking consideration of the Chinese Government's charges against the Soviet Union and has taken an essentially negative position toward the question of representation of China in the United Nations. Its spokesmen have declared that its delegation will vote against recognition by the United Nations of the Communist regime but will not resort to the veto and will accept such verdict as may be arrived at by the votes of the majority.

The Secretary General of the United Nations has formulated and has actively propagated a proposal that the United Nations pass upon the question of Chinese representation to and within it without reference to the policies or action of its member states individually in regard to recognition, and that the United Nations make its test that of exercise of "effective authority within the territory of the state" and "habitual obedience by the bulk of the population."

Adoption of that proposal by the United Nations would presumably lead to unseating the representation of the National Government and seating a representation of the Communist Government. Notwithstanding the fact that the National Government still has complete control over the whole of Formosa, which long was and presumably now is Chinese territory, with an area greater than that of Maryland and Delaware combined and a population almost equal in numbers to that of Australia, and that the Communist regime's authority is still disputed at various points on the mainland, it is mathematically true that the Communist regime does now exercise authority, extensively speaking, over most of the territory of China.

The principle of seating on the basis of mere possession of power would be consistent with policies of neutrality, nonintervention, and noninvolvement, but not with pursuit of the objective of maintaining peace with justice between and among nations.

The test of effective control is one part, but only one, of the three-part standard test of qualification for recognition. Were the United Nations to adopt the principle that effective control suffices for seating in the Security Council, and were it then to seat a representative of China's Communist regime, it would thereby be certifying to all concerned that in its view that regime has effective control and is ipso facto qualified for acceptance. It would set a precedent implying that it does not expect to concern itself, and the world need not, with questions of the origin or the character or the policies of regimes which, having acquired substantial control of a preponderance of territory, claim the right to speak exclusively for the whole of nations thus affected.

Decisions to those effects by the United Nations would put states which have not recognized China's Communist government, especially the United States, in an awkward position. It would compel them either to abandon their present positions vis-à-vis China's National Government or to develop within and for themselves split political personalities.

In brief, by adoption of Mr. Lie's proposal the United Nations might presumably effect a relaxation of the immediate Soviet pressure upon it; would, by establishing an ill-omened precedent, invite resort by successful aggressors to further such pressures at their convenience; would create for many of its members new perplexities; and would add to the bewilderment and apprehension of multitudes of men of good will who, observing the strength of the modern tendency toward solutions of fancied expediency, are being driven to wonder what faith can with warrant be placed in treaties, conventions, charters, and international law as instruments for the safeguarding of the rights and interests of nations and of peoples and of persons.

Yet, within the Lie proposal there is a germ of a possibly good idea. Might not the members of the family of nations to advantage delegate to the United Nations, by some orderly process, the function of recognition? Might not this be practicable if there first were formulated and adopted, to be followed by the United Nations in its performance of that function, a set of rules, including criteria, toward according or withholding of recognition? Might not some such steps tend to take questions of recognition out of politics, to relieve many governments of one category of embarrassing and time-consuming problems, and to reduce or eliminate one of the all too many causes of friction and contention between and among states, governments, and peoples?

The idea of a collective decision in regard to recognition is not new. It has been propounded from time to time and in various versions.

Left to themselves, individuals, governments, nations, and the United Nations see China in a great variety of lights and see in China and regarding China very different actualities and possibilities. And no wonder. To most people China, old China, has always been more or less a mystery. Today's Communist China is so different from anything with which the Occident has been really familiar that the more we see and hear of it, the more we feel like saying, with the countryman at the zoo, "There ain't no such animal."

For, as Professor Steiner, after an intensive study of its foreign policy, has recently concluded: "Communist China typifies a new kind of state, organized and motivated by a revolutionary ethic thoroughly incompatible with the existing structure of international law and relations. It struggles to attain unbridled freedom of action for the implementation of doctrines which can no longer be exposed to objective scrutiny and evaluation. If it accepts restraint, it does so from political and tactical considerations alone and not from any sense of legal obligation under international law. International law does not even receive its lip service." (Steiner, H. Arthur, American Journal of International Law, vol. 44, January 1950, p. 99.)

How can any responsible government, committed to the principles and policies which have been and which are those of the United States, seeking to act intelligently and reasonably, with the real long swing interests of its own and other peoples on its mind and in its heart and in its hands, expect or be expected to accord recognition to such a political prodigy without having first devoted ample time to study of its origin and to observation of its structure, its activities, its habits, its affiliations and its proclivities?

For the United States the question what to do about China's Communist regime is only one of many questions currently implicit in the problem of relations with China and China's neighbors. This question should, then, be considered in the light of other and larger questions, our over-all objectives in regard to China, our objectives in regard to the Far East as a whole, our objectives in regard to the world as a whole. A decision to recognize the Communist government in China, made and implemented independently of decisions with regard to those questions and problems, might easily add to, rather than reduce, the sum total of our difficulties in pursuit of and regarding our major and constant objectives of peace, justice, and security.

Getting down to fundamentals: We recognized the National Government of China 22 years ago. That government is still extant and we still recognize it. That government made resistance even as did we to Japanese totalitarian aggression. That government is making resistance, even as are we, to Communist totalitarian aggression. In the conflict between democracy and totalitarianism in which we are reluctantly but inescapably engaged, it can be no help to us to have that government disappear.

A decision on the part of the United States to recognize the Communist regime in China would require first a decision to terminate our recognition of the National Government. Implementing of such a decision would involve, constitute, and signify complete abandonment by the United States of the National Government and should imply and involve intention on the part of the United States to refrain from any encouragement of resistance to the authority in China of the government thereupon or thereafter recognized by us in place of the government thus "buried alive."

Such a taking and giving, such a transfer of legal approval, by the American Government, under now prevailing circumstances, would signify to the Chinese people, to many other peoples, and to more than a few of our own people, that in this critical case the United States prefers acceptance of a Communist domination achieved by force to a continuance of resistance thereto by a government which has declined or has been unable to comply with American advice or demands or both.

What may have been in mind when it was stated in the white book that we believe that ultimately the civilization and individualism of China will "reassert themselves and * * * throw off the foreign yoke" and that we "should encourage all developments in China which * * * work toward this end" is a fair subject for conjecture.

In the light of our traditional policies, especially of developments therein since 1928 and particularly of those since 1944, it would seem that we, the United States, should be among the last of the democracies to certify China's National Government legally defunct. And in the light of our current policies and of the recent utterances and acts of the Chinese Communist authorities we certainly should be among the last to certify China's Communist regime the government of China.

In that context and as matters stand, there persist a number of serious questions not lightly to be answered or to be brushed aside:

Can we afford to abandon a friendly government to the fashioning of whose predicament we have contributed, while that government still lives and still is resisting a common enemy?

Can we afford to add, by such an act, to the doubts regarding our standards and our reliability which already exist in the minds of various peoples whom we exhort to stand with us in a common effort to combat communism and produce conditions of national and international security?

Can we afford not only to withhold support but to withdraw recognition from a government which is actively and tenaciously resisting, with armed force, the advance of communism? Were we to follow such courses now, how could we reasonably

expect opportunity to develop wherein we would even up by encouraging and supporting revolt in that area at some future moment?

Can we afford, taking into account all known factors, to invest heavily in support of resistance to the menace of communism in western Europe and at some points in eastern Asia and elsewhere and at the same time to declare disqualified a government actively engaged in resistance to an armed subjugation by communism of the most vital area and the most durably influential nation in eastern Asia?

Can we afford to accept, by facilitating the completion of the Communist conquest of China and consolidation by the Communists of their position in that pivotal and crucial area, the increase which will inevitably result therefrom of Communist pressure upon and against other areas in the Far East in which we have interests and involvements, especially Japan, Korea, and the Philippines?

Can we afford to accept by default the loss of the advantage which it might be to us to have remain alive in China at least a nucleus of organized resistance, some element allied with us in the common cause of resistance by freemen and free peoples to the armed advance of communism?

With regard to China's Communist government, we owe to China as a state and, therefore, to any authorities functioning in or for any part of China, respect on our part for the international legal obligations that are ours toward China. That is all that we owe. There exists no law or rule which requires that we accord recognition. There do exist tests which we have been in the habit of applying of qualification for recognition. This Communist government does not pass these tests. There are conceivably some problematic advantages which we might lose by not recognizing it. There is much that we would almost surely lose by recognizing it now.

With or without recognition a new government displacing or claiming to have displaced an old owes to the world respect for the international legal obligations of the state which it governs or proposes to govern. Thus far this Communist government in China has shown itself little or not at all inclined to respect those obligations.

In our pursuing of the courses which we have followed in relations with and regarding China during the years since 1944 we have incurred enormous losses. Now, in attempting to answer the question what to do about this Communist government we have a choice between evils. Either way, we stand to incur further losses. Recognition of that government, if now accorded, would constitute an acknowledgment and confirmation of losses up to date, but it would not put an end to our losing. There is only one possible course, pursuit of which might possibly, on balance, do that.

Recognition can be accorded at any time, and easily. Recognition once given can only with difficulty be withdrawn.

In the light of all these many considerations, it seems the better part of wisdom to scrutinize very carefully and, therefore, with deliberation, any proposal for transfer of recognition from an old government still extant to any new government which has just begun to function. This, especially when the old government has long shown itself favorably disposed toward us and to the world at large and the new government has, in word and in deed, shown itself hostile to us—to our ideals and practices. It is believed, then, that in this China case, we should take no action toward withdrawal, transfer, or according of recognition unless and until it becomes crystal clear that we have less to lose by such action than by continuing to stand, look, and listen. Meanwhile, as the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, said 4 weeks ago (April 5), the United States continues to recognize the National Government, and it would be "premature" (that was Mr. Acheson's word) to consider now any shifting of that position. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing;

S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio;

S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian;

S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra;

S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers;

S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos);

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Cicerelli; and

S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina.

The message also announced that the House had agreed, without amendment, to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

A PROGRAM FOR AMERICA

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The Chair understands the Senator from Arizona to request that he may yield to the Senator from New Hampshire without his losing the floor. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, gallant American fighting men are dying in Korea. Vastly outnumbered by a foe which despises the value of human life, our forces are fighting a delaying action. Why do they fight, Mr. President? To restore the peace?

Mr. President, 5 years ago our fighting men laid down their arms. They had fought World War II. Their gallantry had won that war. The sacrifices of those who fought, the sacrifices of those who died, the sacrifices of those they left behind, had been made for one purpose: Peace.

America fought World War II to gain but one objective: Permanent Peace. Our fighting men had a right to expect that the cause they advanced would be carried forward, that the world would know the beginning of Permanent Peace.

Peace is worth fighting for, Mr. President. But there are reports from Korea of bitterness and frustration. Our fighting men know of the epic failure of our efforts to establish a lasting peace. It is small wonder if there are some who feel bitter.

The essence of government is to foresee the future. This administration, like the preceding administration, has failed. This Nation cannot afford further failure. We must know where we are going. We must chart a course. We must take heed of our failures and profit from our experience or disaster will overwhelm us.

I happen to be a United States Senator who can make this speech. For 14 years, as a Member of the United States Senate, I have consistently held the same course. Since 1937 I have urged, I have argued, I have pleaded. I have said, "Resist small aggression before it becomes large aggression." I have said, "Quench the bonfire before it becomes a major conflagration."

I voted against passage of the Neutrality Act, that law which prevented us from sending assistance to those who opposed Hitler and his fellow conspirators against the peace. I was one of six Senators to vote against this law in March 1937.

By my votes and by my speeches, which are in the RECORD, I supported Selective Service, Lend-Lease, and each and every program to maintain and extend our military strength, to build our Army, Navy, and Air Force. All these programs, and a multitude of others, had my support. Sometimes the number of Senators to agree with my position was pitifully small. But Hitler and Mussolini were on the march and the Japanese war lords were sounding the war drums.

After World War II, I joined with that group of Senators which enacted the ECA program, the North Atlantic Pact, and the arms-implementation program, and other legislation. This time the danger was Soviet expansion.

At times it has been an unpopular position. Individuals lobbying against preparedness have spat on me. My life was threatened as I prepared to speak on the afternoon of December 7, 1941, because I had been labeled a warmonger.

It was a hollow triumph to find that I was right before Pearl Harbor. It is equally hollow, now, to find that I have been right about Russia.

Even as a political opponent of this administration, I certainly can find no pleasure in reciting the foolishly optimistic words which administration leaders have uttered in the last year. It is hard to believe, in the light of what they have said, that they knew the truth. Yet it is impossible to believe they did not know the truth. I knew what was happening. Many other Senators have known what was happening. A substantial part of the general public has known what was happening.

It is only with regret that I review these statements; regret born of the despair I feel as our casualty lists mount in Korea—casualties which could so readily have been avoided.

It was less than 1 year ago that the State Department issued the infamous "China white paper," a product of the thinking of Philip C. Jessup—our Ambassador-at-Large—whose personal prejudices, and those of his associates in the State Department against the Republic of China, are too well known to require further comment. Incidentally, my colleagues will recall that Jessup's last trip to south Asia was delayed while he testified for Alger Hiss. This white paper, a monstrous excuse for losing the key to the Orient, was issued on August 5, 1949. The next day the senior Sena-

tor from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] had read enough of it to call for a new policy in China.

It was only last December 23 that the State Department issued the secret memorandum instructing our diplomats in the Far East to write off the island of Formosa as of no strategic importance. This moved the last Republican President, Herbert Hoover, to raise his statesman's voice in protest. He suggested, only last January 2, that the Navy should be used, if necessary, to defend Formosa. His suggestion was endorsed by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and others.

The secret memorandum of December 23, 1949, indicates how our foreign policy has shifted to suit the whims of Joseph Stalin. Formosa had no importance to the United States in December 1949. But on June 3, 1945, when the Communists had no designs on Formosa, our State Department issued an official bulletin which commented as follows, with regard to Formosa:

> With the exception of Singapore, no location in the Far East occupies such a controlling position. (State Department bulletin, dated June 3, 1945, vol. 12, No. 310, p. 1019.)

On January 12, Secretary Acheson warned against "foolish adventures" in the Far East. Dean Acheson's policy had other advocates. President Truman at a press conference on January 5 released State Department bulletin, volume 22, No. 550, dated January 16, 1950, which said on page 79:

> The United States Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China.
>
> Similarly, the United States Government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa.

Another Democratic spokesman got into the act on January 9. The senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on the Senate floor:

> No, Mr. President, I shall not favor sending a single American boy with a gun in his hand to Formosa to settle a civil war six or seven thousand miles away from his home, in order to appease the political ambitions and the oratorical frothings of Senators.

This was the line. Senators could not be appeased. Joe Stalin was the man to appease.

As the Chinese Communists move up to the Korean front in support of Korean Communists, how ridiculous these recent words from the lips and pens of our leaders.

But that is not all. So determined were these men to pursue this policy of appeasement that they have failed to provide our soldiers with the minimum equipment they now need to defend themselves. Not only did our leaders mislead us, they made statements about it. Again, it is certainly with no sense of pleasure that I quote.

In the March 3 edition of the New York Herald Tribune, President Truman is quoted as follows:

> The President added that never in the history of the United States had its defenses been in such good shape except when actually at war.

Secretary Johnson chimed in on March 13 when he testified before a Senate appriations subcommittee:

> The Army is stronger today than at any time since the end of the war. * * * And as for the Air Force, it is in the highest state of combat readiness since the war.

On May 5 it was President Truman again. His statement as published in the New York Herald Tribune of that date was:

> He (President Truman) is not alarmed over the possibility of a shooting war with Russia, and backed up his optimism with disclosure that next year's defense budget will be smaller than the one Congress is now working on. * * * He told his weekly news conference the cold war situation is better now that it was in 1946.

On June 2, just 23 days before the Korean outbreak, the Baltimore Sun quotes President Truman, at his weekly news conference, as saying that he does not expect war. "In fact," he is quoted as saying, "the world is closer now to permanent peace than at any time in the last 5 years."

The administration said these things. Whether the administration believed them or not, I do not know. I knew better, and I assume the President's sources of information are better than mine.

The fact is, we are not prepared for a showdown in Korea or anywhere else. Although we have been appropriating about $15,000,000,000 a year for our defense establishment, we find we have too little. The administration has set its sights too low insofar as our arms programs have been concerned. Each military appropriation of the last 3 years has been the subject of administrative economy cuts. They did not even spend the money the Congress voted for the arms programs. The only approach to economy made by our governmental planners has been in the field of preparedness.

While we made these false economies on our national defense budget, we have spent billions of dollars in the last 5 years to buy surplus commodities and to maintain artificially high food prices. We have accumulated an unbelievable food surplus, but no surplus of tanks or planes. Commodity surpluses are no good to the men in Korea. It is not possible to stop Communist tanks with surplus potatoes or surplus peanuts.

The theory of the hand-out state is now seen in its true perspective. We had a choice of providing adequate military security or providing hand-out billions. We chose to spend our money for handouts. We bought votes instead of bullets. Our leadership took the easy way. Now we must live the hard way and it will be that much harder.

I want to make the position of this Republican Senator crystal clear. I am for our men in Korea. They are facing overwhelming odds. They see our bazooka shells and our artillery making hits on Russian tanks. They see these hits bouncing off the Russian armor like marbles. They see the tanks plunge ahead. No wonder front-line reporters write of bitterness and despair in the hearts of some of our men.

I have no doubt this is the so-called German scientist program coming home to roost. At some future time I intend to tell the Senate how the program of President Truman and our military leaders, aimed at bringing over 1,000 German scientists to the United States after World War II, was scotched by one man in the State Department. The program was less than one-fourth effective. This man boasted that the scientist program might be approved by the President of the United States and the Cabinet, but it was not approved by him. He stopped it. The German brains went to Russia. Now, the Russian tanks have impenetrable armor. And that man is still employed in the State Department of the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Being a member of the Committee on Appropriations, with the senior Senator from New Hampshire, when the evidence about the stopping of these scientists was produced, I should like to ask him whether it was not true that the man who claimed to have the capacity to stop the bringing of these German scientists into this country was operating in the Security Division of the State Department.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is my understanding. I do not know that he is still in the Security Division of the State Department, but I understand he is still in the State Department.

Mr. FERGUSON. He is in the State Department at the present time?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is true, is it not, that evidence was given before the committee at that time, that there was delay in the examination of the loyalty files, and that changes had been made in different boards, because of which delay had resulted for months with respect to examination of the loyalty files?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is absolutely correct. Such evidence was given at that time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Was there not some evidence that the same man who boasted about his capacity to thwart the desires of the President of the United States had some responsibility for those delays?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; he certainly did.

Mr. President, I desire to make it perfectly clear that the military leaders wanted to have the German scientists brought here, the President wanted them brought here, but one man in the State Department, who is still in the State Department, according to my understanding, boasted that he would stop such a program regardless of what the President of the United States wanted or what any member of the Cabinet wanted.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he believes that the shipment of war materials from the countries of western

Europe to Russia and other countries behind the iron curtain has in any way contributed to the war armament our boys are now being required to meet in Korea?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think it undoubtedly has. If we were so careless as to allow our citizens or our allies to ship material of military significance to Russia or the satellite countries, we are certainly, to that extent, guilty of having contributed to the present military situation.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if it is not true that we learn from the reports from the front in Korea that the Russian tanks are superior to any tanks we have in the field?

Mr. BRIDGES. Such reports come to us.

Mr. KEM. In that connection is it not significant that the shipments of machine tools from the United Kingdom into Russia in the first 4 months of 1950 were 10 times the amount of the shipments of such machine tools in the corresponding period in 1949?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is my understanding.

Mr. KEM. Is it not true that those are official figures obtained from the Department of Commerce?

Mr. BRIDGES. I understand they are official figures obtained from the Department of Commerce.

Mr. KEM. What sort of business is it for us to be furnishing England steel and industrial equipment and having England in turn shipping it to Russia for sale?

Mr. BRIDGES. I cannot understand it. As the Senator knows, it was announced in the afternoon newspapers that Great Britain has finally stopped sending oil and gasoline to the Communists in Korea.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. After that question has been raised on the floor for the past several years by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, and especially by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, and also in some measure by the junior Senator from Nebraska, the question has been asked: What about it?

Yesterday the junior Senator from Nebraska, as the Senator from New Hampshire may remember, asked the question whether we should continue to give ECA aid to the various beneficiary countries and permit them to continue to sell strategic materials to Russian satellite countries, which strategic materials finally reach their destination in the hands of the Russian Government?

I have here an Associated Press article dated London, July 18, in which the following appears:

British services operating in the Far East decided to take over all stocks of oil there for their own uses.

I submit to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that if shipments of oil should be discontinued to Red China, we should stop allocating to ECA countries strategic materials which may find their way to Russian satellite countries and thus jeopardize our national defense, handicap us in fighting an all-out war, and hurt our chances not only of national defense but of winning a victory in such a war.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator say the same thing with respect to steel and rubber? We are supplying all kinds of articles to the ECA countries for their peacetime requirements at a time when there is no longer involved the question of the dollar gap. It is a question of whether we can allocate these materials to the ECA countries when it is necessary for us to use such materials properly to defend ourselves, and send war materials to the front lines, where they are so badly needed by the boys who are giving up their lives to defend us on foreign soil.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have in my hand today's afternoon newspaper in which there is an article headed "British Stop Sending Oil to Chinese Reds; Services Take It Over." Perhaps that is the article to which the Senator from Nebraska previously referred.

Mr. WHERRY. It is. I ask the Senator if he will place it in the RECORD at this point as a part of his remarks?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Washington Evening Star of today to which I have just referred may be printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRITISH STOP SENDING OIL TO CHINESE REDS; SERVICES TAKE IT OVER—ARMED FORCES TO USE SHELL CO. STOCKS FOR KOREA OPERATIONS

LONDON, July 18.—A Foreign Office spokesman announced today that Britain has stopped all oil shipments to Red China.

British services operating in the Far East decided to take over all stocks of oil there for their own uses. Their needs have increased because of operations undertaken in carrying out the United Nations Security Council resolution for bringing back peace to Korea, the spokesman said.

Britain earlier this month turned down an American suggestion that oil shipments to Red China be limited. The Foreign Office spokesman at that time said only oil for civilian consumption was going to Red China.

The spokesman said only one British company—Shell—has been selling out to the Chinese Communists. In the first 6 months of this year, he said, total supplies amounted to 26,000 tons—less than a tenth of China's civilian requirements.

The spokesman added:

"The question of the future supply of oil products to China has, however, became academic, since the British service departments (army, navy, air force), acting in terms of the United Nations Security Council resolution on Korea, have decided to take over all stocks of oil held by the Shell Co. in the theater."

The fuel in stock in the Far East will be used by the British fleet and, presumably, by British planes.

Mr. BRIDGES. The article says the British have stopped all oil shipments to Red China. But the Russian tanks, the Communist tanks used by the North Koreans, which have moved down into South Korea and which are causing us so much trouble, and are taking the lives of American boys, were running on the gasoline supplied by a supposed ally of ours. The situation being such as it is, such shipments of oil should have been stopped before this. The shipment of such oil was a terrible thing. I am very happy that finally the British, as of this afternoon, have announced that they have decided to stop such shipments of oil.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if the United Nations machinery, under which we apparently have gone into Korea, should not have been invoked immediately to prevent members of the United Nations from participating in or carrying out such an arrangement as the Senator is referring to, namely, permitting business as usual to continue with respect to strategic materials and war supplies, and certainly oils and gas and all such materials?

Mr. BRIDGES. Since we are now acting as a part of the United Nations police force, so to speak, in Korea, and so forth, and when the United Nations is calling upon other nations to cooperate in furnishing war material and armed forces, certainly, as the Senator from Kansas well knows, it is just as important that supplies and equipment shall go to the forces sent to Korea, as is the sending of the forces themselves. Therefore, in getting at the root of the trouble, certainly the United Nations should come into play in that respect. I think the Senator from Kansas is absolutely correct.

Mr. President, the matter of the German scientists was very important. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and many other Senators who were interested in that situation at the time it was being considered, remember what took place. We sat in commmittee and heard a man testify that this individual said he did not care what the program of the President of the United States or of the Cabinet was, that he was going to block the coming into the United States of German scientists. As the result of this attitude on the part of some of our civilians, against the advice of the President and the military authorities, the entry into the United States of a sufficient number of scientists was blocked, and Russia obtained the bulk of them. We obtained only a few.

Let us face the cold, grim, bloody facts. Americea is in a shooting war. The cold war is over. This may be the opening skirmish of World War III. Americans can honestly face these facts. Americans can be realistic.

Or we can continue to hide our heads in the sand, utter pious hopes for the success of the United Nations under Trygve Lie, who has played the Communist tune, and continue to soften our people with more handouts.

The clouds of World War II gathered on the distant horizon of Ethiopia. They appeared to be a far distant storm. The clouds rolled closer—enveloped Czechoslovakia. We took no extraordinary

precautions as the tempest approached nearer and nearer. Then when the storm broke at Pearl Harbor we spent agonizing months while American men struggled with too little too late. After a lag, while men died needlessly, we caught up with the military potential of our enemies and succeeded in defeating them.

It is the elementary precept of war that you must get there first with the most.

Let us have no more too little too late. Let us not be again lulled by the false hopes raised by false promises.

The Soviet Union has had every opportunity for 17 years to become an honorable member of the community of nations. The Soviet Union was accepted as a full partner of the Allied effort in World War II. The Soviet Union was a full partner in planning for the peace. At no time during the last 17 years, at no time during the course of a partnership which was wholly unwarranted and utterly unearned, in fact, at no time since the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917, has the Soviet Union deviated from the Marx-Lenin-Stalin preachment of unremitting war against the non-Communist world. Their bloody, godless, criminal conspiracy goes ever forward.

It must be clear to everyone that ultimately America has but two choices. We can fight communism and destroy it or we can surrender to communism and be enslaved. There is no middle course. There has been no middle course. There is no slight hope for a middle course.

There will be peace overtures. There will be deals. Tools of Soviet aggression will come forward with proposals to end the Korean war. Such gestures are intended only to further soften the United States. If we accept them, we merely give communism more time to revamp its schedule for conquest.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course, the Senator has heard of India's suggestion to Stalin that one of the peace moves be that we admit Red China into the United Nations as one of the members of the Security Council, in place of Nationalist China, and that thereafter there would be a negotiation for peace in Korea.

Does not the Senator realize that if that appeasement step were taken, it would be but the first of a series of big payoffs to the Kremlin for their blackmailing, following their withdrawal from the United Nations on the ground that they would not be in the United Nations if they could not have Red China sit beside them in the Security Council? Does not the Senator realize that once we paid that first blackmail, ever afterwards we would be at the absolute mercy of Red China, as a close ally and satellite of the Kremlin? Does not the Senator also realize that in that case, whenever Joe Stalin and his Kremlin decided to move out of the United Nations, he would always have Red China in the Security Council of the United Nations, to block any step which was not a procedural matter, and when Red China wanted to step out of the United Nations and again blackmail the United States and the other free nations of the world, Red China would have the Red Kremlin in the United Nations, where it could veto any step which was attempted to be taken in behalf of freedom and peace in the world?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan is absolutely correct in saying that if we yielded on that point, we would simply be paying the first installment of blackmail. The Senator has stated the case very well.

Mr. FERGUSON. And, of course, once a first installment of blackmail is paid, thereafter it is necessary to follow the first payment with more or less continuous payments of blackmail, extending endlessly into the future.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, there is no end to blackmail.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that the Kremlin was astounded by our resistance in Korea. Stalin certainly had no right to expect resistance. His stooges in the United States had reported this country would continue appeasement.

Stalin had only to look at our record. Each time communism has tested us we have retreated, we have equivocated, we have found excuses, we have made excuses. We have sacrificed possible allies to appease Stalin's unremitting appetite for conquest. From the record, how on earth could Stalin anticipate that we would send American men to fight his colonials in Korea? It seems clear that Korea is a most unlikely place to make a stand.

It is equally clear to me that Stalin will not start the final phase of world war III, the assault on North America, until he is ready. Stalin prefers to wait until his satellites have overwhelmed their neighbors. Stalin intends to fight this war with Koreans, Chinese, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgars, or any other colonials he can press into service. Stalin will furnish military supplies and military commanders for his puppets, but his own Russian divisions will be reserved for the final grand assault. Meanwhile he will attempt, by attrition, to wear away our resistance.

I propose that we face facts, Mr. President. This is real war. This is no police action. This is grim and bloody warfare.

We can start to fight this war now. We are 15 months behind Russia at this moment. We can begin to live hard and work hard, and we still have a fighting chance to win. I say let us get on with it.

Our choice is clear. We can continue the soft course of hand-outs to buy votes or we can take the hard choice of providing men to fight and funds to buy guns, instead of surpluses.

We require firm, consistent leadership. The responsibility for providing that leadership rests on the administration.

There must be an end to this quibbling and bickering. There can be no more glowing statements for political advantage. Now, if ever, our leadership must close ranks.

President Truman has now repudiated appeasement. His advisers must do likewise. If we can get the wise and positive leadership which we require we can establish a truly bipartisan effort in the perils which lie ahead. There can be no rubber stamp. There can be no headstrong, stubborn, or petty men in the councils of our leaders.

On March 24, 1948, I spoke on the floor of the Senate. I offered a 17-point program to stop Communist aggression. Most of those points are as valid today as they were over 2 years ago.

Today I offer an expanded program based on my original suggestions. I sincerely urge the President of the United States to adopt it as a program for saving the America we know.

Our first and foremost consideration is to arm the United States. Everything else, at this hour in our history, assumes secondary importance. Our men are making a valiant effort to hold a beachhead in Korea. They may fail. But if they succeed they will need reinforcements which will strip our home defenses. These things, in my judgment, Mr. President, we must do, and without delay.

First. Call the National Guard to the Federal service at once.

Second. Mobilize needed members of the active Reserve.

Third. Draft manpower to place our inactive paper Reserve on active-duty status.

Fourth. Establish an American radar network at once.

Fifth. Train and equip a home-defense Air Force.

Sixth. Mobilize full-speed, around-the-clock, industrial production to provide military equipment of the best type available. Weapons on paper or drawing boards are of no immediate use. The American people are ready to use steel for tanks instead of for automobiles.

Seventh. Establish and activate a civilian-defense program. It is almost criminal to have advanced 5 years into the atomic era without having such a program in full force and effect.

Eighth. Congress should at once prepare legislation to provide 100-percent mobilization of our people and our resources for enactment within hours when and if it is needed. This program should be aimed solely at achieving the safety and security of the United States. It is no place for dreamy planners to impose the controls which will lead this Nation to socialism. It cannot be a program for losing the freedom we seek to assure.

Ninth. Congress should make real and earnest efforts to balance our Federal budget. Hand-out programs should be ruthlessly abolished. Money saved should be applied to defense spending. The lower House should consider a wholly revised tax program.

Tenth. Register all Communists in the United States. President Truman should call for immediate enactment of the so-called Mundt-Ferguson bill. When Communists in Korea tie the hands and feet of American boys and shoot them in the face, we can no longer coddle the Communist fifth column in the United States.

Eleventh. Clean out the State Department. This is highly important. The small chance we have to postpone the full-scale encounter with Russia, until we are ready, depends on the skill of our diplomats. For many years our State Department has been infiltrated with men who either have unbelievably poor judgment or whose loyalty is open to serious question. It is not simply a matter of sweeping the front stoop by firing the top officials. It is a matter of a complete housecleaning. President Truman owes it to himself and his country to have the best possible advice on all levels.

The need for the housecleaning can no longer be ignored. In 1939 Stalin ruled 180,000,000 people. Today he rules 800,000,000 people. Our foreign policy of appeasement has resulted in stark disaster. The architects of failure must be swept out of office.

When an Army officer loses a battalion, he is relieved of command, in disgrace. When a naval officer loses his ship or runs it aground in the mud, he is court-martialed. But when foreign-policy advisers lose a whole continent, they are applauded or even promoted.

Mr. President, I have felt all along that there must be security risks in the State Department. I do not know the extent of these risks or of their disloyalty. Apparently, the Senate is not going to learn much about it as a result of any investigation by this Congress. But obviously, the great bulk of employees in the State Department are loyal Americans. These persons do not pose any security problem.

But I do not like the way the State Department, collectively, thinks. American thinking has never been defensive. American thinking has always been aggressive. Traditionally, our country never has sought merely to keep aggressors quietly appeased. Traditionally, our policy has been to do something about it.

We do not exercise world leadership by "waiting for the dust to settle." I believe it is essentially un-American to "wait for the situation to clarify." These phrases mean nothing, except that we do not know what we are doing or what we are trying to do. That is not the way Americans think. Americans are imaginative, forward looking. Americans have ideas. Americans get things done. America should embark on a diplomatic offensive to cut the ground out from under Communist diplomacy.

The State Department needs a real house cleaning. This is not a job of sweeping the dust under the rug with a whisk broom, or airing out the house by opening the front door and sweeping the front steps. This job calls for yellow soap, a scrubbing brush, and plenty of elbow grease, from the basement to the attic. It should be finished off with a first-class cyanide fumigating job.

We can do this for our fighting men in Korea without spending a cent. It could be accomplished long before effective reinforcements get to Korea. It would give our military morale a terrific boost. Let us clean house, Mr. President.

Twelfth. Improve and expand our intelligence operation. Foreign intelligence is almost new to Americans. We cannot expect results overnight. But it is time we called on patriots of the highest order to infiltrate Communist countries, lose their identity as Americans and, if necessary, live the rest of their lives as nameless and anonymous heroes of America's fight for freedom.

Thirteenth. Mobilize anti-Communists everywhere. This is another must. There is trained manpower immediately available. It is insanity to pick and choose our allies, when our American boys are desperately outnumbered on the battlefield. To implement this program, I urge the immediate mobilization of anti-Communist forces everywhere.

Fourteenth. Immediately deny Soviet and satellite ships access to American harbors, except under closest inspection; and establish a shore patrol to identify strange vessels which may bring atomic warfare to our coast.

Fifteenth. Make use of the Chinese Republican Army, which has several divisions of well-trained, tough, experienced troops, much closer to Korea than our forces in the United States. The Republic of China is a permanent charter member of the United Nations. The Chinese Nationalists' offer of 35,000 men should be accepted at once.

The theory that such acceptance might induce Chinese Communists to enter the Korean war is academic. The Chinese Communists already are in the front lines in Korea. Chiang is reported to have over 1,000,000 guerrillas on the mainland. We need their help, too.

Sixteenth. Immediately name top-flight anti-Communist diplomats to all trouble spots. I make particular reference to Formosa, where, as the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has pointed out, we are represented by a consul instead of an Ambassador. It is unthinkable that we should diplomatically insult our best friends.

Seventeenth. Make Spain a full partner in the fight against communism. Our first move should be to reestablish normal diplomatic relations. Our second move should be to establish air bases in Spain. Such bases are essential to the defense of western Europe.

Spain should be invited to join the Atlantic Pact. The Spanish infantry ranks with the finest in Europe. We should equip Spanish troops and use them in the fight, if their assistance is offered.

Parenthetically, I may add that in this show-down conflict there are only two sides—Communist and anti-Communist. I am no longer impressed with arguments as to the religious or political backgrounds of governments. We have Socialist governments as full partners in this venture. They are anti-Communist, so I accept them as allies.

Conversely, Russia has subdued democratic peoples and uses them. The artillery turned on our boys in Korea comes, in part, I am informed, from the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, a satellite which once made great strides toward democracy.

We must be practical. We are facing history's gravest threat to our freedoms. To me it seems completely reasonable that we should marshal as much help as possible. We should ask ourselves two questions: Does Spain oppose communism? Will the Spanish fight communism? The answer to both questions is "Yes."

Eighteenth. Serious consideration should be given the proposal endorsed by the American Federation of Labor to the effect that we arm and train persons in European displaced-persons camps. These stateless souls have a tremendous stake in freedom. They are the victims of communism as well as nazism. When the Russian sweep to the West comes, we should at least provide them a means of defending themselves.

Nineteenth. It has been suggested in some quarters that we should arm the Japanese people. I would accept General MacArthur's judgment on this phase of our total preparedness program. He should be asked for his opinion, and we should act on his advice. My latest information from an authoritative source was that he opposed arming and training Japanese divisions. That was some time ago, and his attitude may have changed. But we should make inquiry. I am sure my attitude has changed, but I am not in the position to speak with his authority on this subject.

Twentieth. Establish immediate quid pro quo relations with Russia and all satellite nations. This means that we allow Stalin and his associates the same diplomatic privileges which he extends to the United States, not a jot more. Unrestricted relations with Stalin and his slave states can only mean additional espionage cells in the United States.

Twenty-first. Stop all trade between the Soviet Union and its satellites, with the United States and its allies, which, directly or indirectly, has military significance. Obviously, the east-west trade, which the State Department has been promoting in Europe, has had a tendency to siphon off ECA aid and bolster the eastern European economy. Obviously, it should be stopped.

Twenty-second. Strengthen our overseas propaganda. This can be a powerful weapon in our total effort. We need a much better and more effective program of truth. We need more vigorous, resourceful, and effective personnel to carry it out. We must tell the 800,000,000 common people behind the iron curtain that we are their friends. We must tell them that the issue is joined, and that we shall render as much assistance as is possible to any attempt to throw off the yoke of Communist aggression.

Twenty-third. Advise nations outside the Communist orbit that our resources are not without limit; that they are definitely limited; that we will not assist countries which continue to pamper and coddle a fifth column; and that it is time to stand up and be counted. We must tell them this, and we must mean it.

Twenty-fourth. We must give realistic support to the United Nations. There is still hope that this organization may become the instrument for peace in which so many have placed their hopes.

Twenty-fifth. We must reestablish a sound bipartisan foreign policy. While the minority party must retain its right to be critical of the administration when

it deserves criticism, I believe in times such as this we should call the best men of both parties to our councils of state. This requires a sound and well-understood system of prior consultation before decisions are made or announced. By this means Americans can give wholehearted support to our all-out efforts for peace and freedom.

The American people are ready, President Truman. They are ready for a sound, consistent, realistic program. We ask you to give it to them.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON INVESTIGATION OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to submit a report, which I ask to have printed as a Senate document, and I also offer two resolutions for appropriate reference.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say to the Senator that I desire a quorum call, because I know there are several Senators who want to discuss it with him before he submits the report.

Mr. TYDINGS. To discuss what?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. To discuss the question before the Senator submits the report.

As I understand, the Senator has just asked to submit a report, to be printed as a Senate document. May I ask, is that the report from the so-called McCarthy committee?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senate committee has instructed me to submit a report, and I have submitted it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield. I do not quite get what the Senator's point is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Sitting temporarily in the chair of the minority leader, the Senator from Massachusetts has been asked to obtain a quorum call, in order to notify Senators, when the Senator from Maryland makes such a request. All I am asking of the Senator from Maryland is——

Mr. TYDINGS. I have the floor by courtesy of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding was, if the Senator from Massachusetts will yield, that when the Senator from Maryland inquired of me, he was merely going to submit a formal report to the Senate, and that he did not intend to discuss it.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. There would be no occasion for any discussion, because, when directed by a committee to submit a report, a Senator submits it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, sitting in the chair of the minority leader, I have been asked that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] be given an opportunity to be on floor if and when the Senator from Maryland made his report. I am trying to carry out my duty. All I ask is that I be permitted to suggest the absence of a quorum or that the Senator from Maryland delay until I can get the Senator from Wisconsin to the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to accommodate the Senator from Massachusetts, and, of course, also the Senator from Wisconsin. What I did, however, was simply to send the report forward. It will require action by the Committee on Printing before anything can be done with reference to it. I have simply filed it. I have been instructed by the committee to file it, and I can do that whether there is a quorum or whether there is not.

So far as the resolutions are concerned, they will be referred to the appropriate committees and will come back to the floor approved or disapproved, and then the whole controversy can break out.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have not in mind what the Senator from Wisconsin wishes to do, but he asked me to give him an opportunity to be on the floor, possibly to interrogate the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS].

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me ask the Senator from Arizona if he can give me some idea when I may have an opportunity to present the matter, because I have a great deal of work to do, and I do not want to remain here all day and then possibly not have an opportunity to present the report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that I have asked the Senator from Wisconsin to come to the floor at once.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I understand correctly, the report when made is automatically printed——

Mr. TYDINGS. It has already been printed.

Mr. WHERRY. That is for the benefit of the subcommittee. The report, I understand, does not have all the data in it which it had when the subcommittee presented it to the full committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. With the exception of two paragraphs.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that some remarks derogatory of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] were stricken from it.

Mr. TYDINGS. They were not stricken from it. I should like to set the Senator straight on that point.

Mr. WHERRY. We have to guess at these things when we do not know. I should like to ask the Senator this question: If there is anything in the report regarding any Senator—and there might be—is it only fair that in a report of this type the Senator from Maryland serve notice now that he is going to file it and let Senators have copies of it? I have not seen it myself. I saw the first page or two when we were busy considering appropriation items. Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent that the actual filing of the report be delayed until Senators can take a look at it? I want to be fair about it, and not unreasonable.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is perfectly within reason in making his request.

Let me make an inquiry of the Senator from Arizona. It is my understanding that what I have done will not bring about the printing of the report. I have simply filed it, and there will be no action as to printing it until the Committee on Printing presents a resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. If more than the usual number, which is approximately 1,500 copies, are to be printed.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not arguing about the number.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I want to accommodate the Senator from Nebraska. I ask the Senator from Arizona if this is not the situation: All I have done has been to file the report. The number of copies which can be printed without filing the report are already authorized, or can be. But when I file the report there can be no more copies printed until the Joint Committee on Printing reports a resolution favoring the printing of additional copies.

Mr. HAYDEN. Which is usually approximately 1,500 copies.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is what I do not like to see done. There might be something else stricken from the report voluntarily by the committee, if some Senator raised some point regarding the report. But before any copies are printed I ask if there cannot be a delay. The report is filed, so that automatically it comes on for printing. I should like to ask that no copies be printed for 24 hours or 48 hours, if that is not an unreasonable request, so that each Senator can take a look at the report; and if there is something in it which he feels should not be printed, he can go to the chairman of the committee and talk to him about it, and the committee might, by agreement, delete it. If 1,500 copies are printed, there might as well be 150,000 copies printed, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. TYDINGS. They have already been printed for the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. But this report has not been printed.

Mr. TYDINGS. It cannot be without a resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. I am a member of the committee, and I shall be called upon to pass on the question. But a few copies can be printed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning received the report from its subcommittee. It directed the subcommittee to file the report. There is no

stopping the subcommittee from filing the report——

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is not telling me anything that I do not already know.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me finish. If additional copies are desired, it will require a resolution of the Senate. The Senator from Maryland has said he would be glad to withhold filing the report until the Senator from Wisconsin can be present.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator make it, let us say, 24 or 48 hours, so that we can see a copy of the report?

Mr. TYDINGS. Let us get the situation straightened out, because I do not want to leave the Senate under any misapprehension or have any misunderstanding about it later.

I ask the Senator from Arizona, who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, if I am not correctly stating the situation when I say, first, that there is printed automatically a number of copies when a subcommittee makes a report to the full committee——

Mr. HAYDEN. That number is around 1,500.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have forgotten what the number is; but what I am doing is filing the report with resolutions to print additional copies. No additional copies, as I understand, can be printed until the committee meets and considers the resolutions and makes a recommendation. I want to accommodate the Senator from Nebraska, and I shall not press the committee or demand further action until the Senator from Nebraska and other Senators have had a chance to look at the report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is all I wanted. I am not quarreling about the copies which have already been printed for the subcommittee. I am simply asking, and the Senator from Maryland has agreed, to delay printing any copies of the report until we can take a look at the report, consult with the distinguished Senator from Maryland, and arrive at some date when the report will be printed.

Mr. TYDINGS. I again say to the Senator, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, that the only way by which additional copies can be printed would be by the adoption of a resolution to that effect.

Mr. WHERRY. But this report is different, in some respects, from the one which has already been printed.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. And this is the report which I am asking be held up.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Maryland has agreed to that.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland a question.

I noted in the statement of the Senator from Maryland, and I was very much gratified, because it had been a matter of discussion, that two or three of the passages referring to two members of the subcommittee had been deleted from the report with the advice of the chairman of the committee, but I have taken the position very firmly that, in my judgment, the Senator from Maryland was not cognizant of two sentences which were in the report when it was made and signed.

Mr. TYDINGS. I may have read it, but I have no recollection of it. The report was written and rewritten several times. Corrections were made in it. My recollection is that when I saw the report I did not see the two sentences referred to. However, I do not think the two sentences were inaccurate.

Mr. BREWSTER. I do not question that fact.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think they were derogatory. I think they stated the facts. However, I thought courtesy of a senatorial nature perhaps would best dictate their elimination. When they were called to my attention, I suggested that the two sentences be eliminated.

Mr. BREWSTER. That brings me to one further point. Since the Senator from Maryland says he was not conscious of the fact that those two passages were in the report, I wonder whether in a 200-page report there may not be similar passages with which the Senator from Maryland is not familiar and which may be called to his attention if the request of the minority leader is granted. In that event, the Senator from Maryland may wish to reconsider such passages as to the propriety or desirability of their inclusion in the report.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think there are any other such passages in the report. I believe I have read the reports 2 or 3 times. I have read it twice since it was printed. I have no recollection of seeing any passages of a nature which I thought advisable to remove. So far as I am concerned, the passages which were deleted were accurate. There was no reason why they should not have stayed in the report. However, we have a certain amount of comity in doing things, and I thought the sentences contained an inference which I did not believe to be in the best interests of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may ask another question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask this question in the light of the Senator's last observation. I thought I understood what had been done. However, I had no more than sat down when someone came over and said that I did not have a correct understanding of the situation. Therefore, I should like to ask one more question of the distinguished Senator from Maryland. It is my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Maryland is withholding the filing of the report of the committee and the resolution until we have had a chance to look over the subcommittee's report.

Mr. TYDINGS. No. I tried to make that plain so that we could avoid any misunderstanding on the subject. I shall go over it again. I have filed the report with the Senate. However, no extra copies of the report can be printed——

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. Just a minute. The Senator has asked me a question. No extra copies of the report can be printed until the Senator from Arizona calls his committee together, the committee approves a resolution, and the resolution is adopted by the Senate. I have no intention of pressing for the adoption of the resolution, or any other action on it, except to have the resolution lie on the desk.

Mr. HAYDEN. I misunderstood the Senator from Maryland. I understood the Senator from Maryland to say that he was temporarily withholding the filing of the report.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to withhold filing it in order to accommodate the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. That is all I am asking for.

Mr. HAYDEN. However, the Senator from Maryland has a perfect right to file it at any time.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am filing it, but I am not pressing it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood the Senator from Maryland to say that he would withhold filing the report. When a report is filed it must be printed as filed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask another question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. When a report is filed, how many copies are printed?

Mr. HAYDEN. Fifteen hundred.

Mr WHERRY. That is the point I am making.

Mr. TYDINGS. No other copies will be printed, however, so far as I know.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order. The appropriations bill is before the Senate, and is being interfered with. It is being interfered with at the wrong time. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order has been requested. The Senator from Arizona has the floor. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Can a Senator grant the floor to another Senator?

Mr. HAYDEN. I had the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. I should like to ask the Senator a question. I do not mind going back to the regular order. First, I should like to ask most respectfully for unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Maryland may withhold the filing of his report, because the filing of the report means the printing of 1,500 copies. I ask that he withhold the filing of the report until Senators have had an opportunity to study the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. TYDINGS. As I tried to tell the Senator, so far as I know, not a single copy can be printed in addition to the copies that have been printed unless the Committee on Rules and Administration acts on these resolutions.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is in error in that respect. The subcommittee report was printed for the information of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It was submitted to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They authorized the Senator from Maryland to file it as a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations. He can do that at his convenience. He can do it at any time. He has a perfect right to do it now. He has been directed to file it, but as to when he should do it is a matter which lies in his own judgment.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the Senator to say that he was temporarily withholding the filing of his report. I know he can file it at any time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Very well. I shall hold it up for 24 hours, until tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, may I ask one more question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. BREWSTER. What is the effect of any of this on the right of any minority subcommittee member to file individual views.

Mr. HAYDEN. That has been agreed to in the subcommittee. The minority views will be printed separately.

RADIO STATION KLZ, AT DENVER, COLO.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, it goes without saying that I have always championed those members of the broadcasting industry who have fulfilled the precept of "operating in the public interest, convenience, and necessity." Accordingly, I should like at this time to call the attention of the members of this body to the work of Station KLZ, at Denver, managed by a very able gentleman who enjoys the esteem of his fellow broadcasters throughout the country, Hugh B. Terry.

Hugh Terry was the sole American broadcasting representative at the UNESCO radio parley at Paris in May 1949. In addition, in 1948 he was named "layman of the year" by the Colorado State Medical Society, for his contributions in providing a better understanding of health problems. Variety magazine named him "Showmanager of the Year," in 1949. Mr. Terry has a long and useful record as a member of Denver's community life, including his service as president of the Denver Rotary Club, and his direction of the Community Chest drive and the State cancer drive. He is currently a member of Denver's board of health and hospitals.

Again, in 1950, Terry distinguishes his station by the inauguration of a new radio series called Let's Talk It Over, wherein he and members of his staff speak every week to the KLZ listening audience about problems of broadcasting. He invites listeners to address to him their comments, criticisms, and suggestions; and then he proceeds to answer them on the program. On his first program, for example, Terry discussed the reasons why the Denver market has no television. He did so in a simple, down-to-earth style, devoid of undue technical references—a program that was a public service at its best.

I feel his radio series, Let's Talk It Over, is a concrete example of a program in which a metropolitan station makes a positive effort to bring the listeners more closely and more fully into the operation of the station. It indicates a solid desire to have programs which are sincerely in the public interest. The history of Station KLZ, as evidenced by the numerous awards it has received in the past decade, is a record of splendid public service. The new series, Let's Talk It Over, represents a continuation of that high public-service consciousness. As evidence of that, let me call to the attention of the members of this body an article by Ken White, a member of the Denver Post staff, which appeared on June 6, 1950. Because Mr. White so forcibly explains the high purpose of this series, I ask that his article of that date be inserted as a part of this RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Denver Post of June 6, 1950]

KEN WHITE ON THE AIR—HOWS AND WHEREFORES

Hugh Terry, the boss wrangler over at KLZ, has started himself a radio program which can do a lot to help people understand how a radio station—any radio station—operates, week in and week out; why it can and does put certain things on the air; why it makes schedule changes which frequently are confusing to the listener.

Terry calls his program Let's Talk It Over. The first broadcast was heard last Saturday at 12:15 p. m. The KLZ veep and general manager says he wants to make it a talk-it-over feature in the true sense of the word. He wants listeners to ask anything they please about radio, and particularly about KLZ. He'll answer, with the help of his department heads.

Terry is a pretty straight talker, and I believe he'll answer criticism, if any, of KLZ's operations about as objectively as any station manager could be expected to. Nothing he might say would merit respect, otherwise.

He also, by the way, is an accomplished mike performer. Knowing his subject, he didn't bother with a script on the first program—dealing with television prospects—and the colloquy with Matt McEniry, the announcer, profited from the resulting naturalness.

No matter the point of control, radio is a pretty remote business.

Stations traditionally take their punishment and praise in silence. They profit from some of both; actually try, most of them, to be guided by what they hear from listeners.

Individual performers reach listeners, but at management level there's traditionally an aloofness that makes it difficult for listeners to feel anything for a station's call letters.

Often stations get criticism anonymous and otherwise; that is unfair—not unfair intentionally but because listeners lack information on which to base criticism. To them many a change that can be defended as necessary—if a station tells them about it—seems merely high-handed affront. Programs go in, programs go out, favorites disappear. Not always is the originating or relaying station to blame, as Terry will try to make clear.

He will, of course, take a realistic approach—a radio station makes its money by programming programs that bring in money.

If it has a conscience, it tries to program some programs of limited appeal which it believes are in the public interest.

If its manager is crazy, he believes he can please everybody at the same time. Hugh Terry is not crazy.

He feels he's programming the way he should; will explain on Let's Talk It Over why things are done the way they are, up there in the Shirley-Savoy.

Not that he'll be talking defensively all the time. Doubtless many letters merely will ask for clarification of various procedures.

By contributing to a better understanding of radio, via this program, Terry will win friends for the station—friends who will feel closer to it—and to other stations, as well, perhaps.

UNITED STATES SUFFERING DEFEAT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FRONT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled "United States Suffering Defeat Throughout World on Psychological Front; Bold Action Held Needed by Truman To Organize Peace Information Office." The article is by David Lawrence, and is of such importance that I think it should be printed in the RECORD, so that all Members of Congress may read it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SUFFERING DEFEAT THROUGHOUT WORLD ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FRONT—BOLD ACTION HELD NEEDED BY TRUMAN TO ORGANIZE PEACE INFORMATION OFFICE

(By David Lawrence)

Much worse than the set-backs on the Korean front are the defeats being suffered throughout the world on the psychological front both by the United States and the United Nations.

Never, it might be said, in so grave an international situation has there been such a conspicuous lack of imagination and such timidity as is being exhibited by the United States Government in fighting the psychological war.

The Soviet Union has grasped the initiative and has made flank attacks around the United States in the propaganda battles in Asia as well as in Europe.

The lazy answer to this is that the United States hasn't provided the funds—the Marshall plan of ideas, as Senator BENTON, of Connecticut, calls it. But the truth is that even if $100,000,000 is appropriated, it would be ineffective if our Government fails to express itself forthrightly in the propaganda field.

THREE WEEKS OF INACTIVITY

More than 3 weeks have passed since the Kremlin put the North Korean government up to an aggression that has startled the world. The United States and the United Nations responded with military effort, as yet unsuccessful, but at the same time the Soviet triumphantly grasped the initiative on the propaganda side. The Russians accuse the United Nations along with the United States of sanctioning aggression. Peace petitions are being circulated with tens of thousands of signatures by the Communists in a publicity stunt which is not being combated effectively by the western democracies.

In the face of the plain aggression in Korea, nobody in our Government or in the UN has officially, formally, and loudly called Moscow the aggressor. The United Nations, moreover, has invited American boys to be killed but politely hesitates to warn the nations helping to kill American boys that those nations are aggressors, too. While it is obvious that no nation can be asked to supply military help against its will, it is traitorous for any member of the United Nations at the same time to be supplying arms and military power to the country which is fighting the United Nations forces.

Senator HOMER FERGUSON of Michigan has pointed this up in a speech in the Senate in

which he demands that the Washington Government request the UN to adopt a resolution warning any nation helping the North Koreans that it will be regarded as a partner in the aggression.

The UN got considerable prestige by adopting a resolution calling for military forces to resist aggression in Korea, but it will rapidly lose that prestige if it stands idly by and lets the Kremlin supply munitions to the North Koreans in an obvious attempt to defeat the United Nations forces, including the United States.

POLICY MAKERS FLOUNDER

The propaganda war is being poorly handled not because there are not enough technicians to do the job or because there are inadequate transmission facilities. It is falling down because nobody in the Truman administration with authority to act has vision enough to realize what a propaganda war means. It doesn't mean just a battery of mimeograph machines and a $7,000,000 building in New York. It means that the men who make policy—men with the courage of their convictions—must call a spade a spade in public. The policy makers are floundering. Three weeks of valuable time have been lost while the American Government cravenly refrains from denouncing the Kremlin leaders as the true aggressors. The answer usually heard is that this might offend the Kremlin—as if "appeasement" is the way out of Korea.

What is needed is a new executive board or commission of three eminent men to give full time to the work and be responsible directly to the President and not to any Cabinet officer. The head of the Office of War Information was responsible in World War II directly to the President. He must be free again to tell the President what any member of the Cabinet is doing or failing to do that is hurting on the psychological side of warfare. He must be free to speak out in the meetings of the National Security Council, of which he should be a member. The task canont be performed by a subordinate unit in the State Department. The top level officers of that institution are too busy writing legal notes in the field of diplomacy and too much steeped in traditions and forms to use the vocabulary of propaganda war.

America is losing on the military side in Korea but not for long. America is losing, however, on the psychological front and there is no sign of any turn in the tide. It will take bold action by the President to organize an Office of Peace Information and to give it the proper instructions to engage in a world-wide crusade of truth.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 940. An act to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5866. An act to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests and for other purposes.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of the committee amendments to chapter VII, making appropriations for the Interior Department, I wish to make a brief statement respecting this chapter as reported to the Senate.

The House considered budget estimates totaling $669,251,505, approving appropriations in the amount of $522,134,130. After the bill passed the House, supplemental estimates in the amount of $5,720,000 were received by the Senate, increasing the total 1951 budget estimates to $674,971,505.

Although the Senate committee approved $5,698,000 of the $5,720,000 in supplemental estimates, the total of chapter VII as reported to the Senate is $617,006,030, or $5,128,100 less than chapter VII as passed by the House and $57,965,475 less than the 1951 estimates. Percentagewise, the total approved by the Senate committee is eight-tenths of 1 percent under the House total and eight and fifty-nine hundredths percent below the 1951 estimates.

Of the $617,006,030 in cash appropriations approved by the committee, approximately $65,000,000 is for the liquidation of prior contract authority.

The total new contract authority for the Interior Department as reported by the Appropriations Committee is in the amount of $37,830,000, which amount is $420,000 less than the amount allowed by the House, $6,920,000 less than the 1951 budget estimates, and which is $27,421,700 less than contract authority granted for the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. President, I may say that some of the reductions were larger than I personally felt should have been made. On the other hand, some of the reductions were not so large as some members of the subcommittee felt should have been made. In this respect, the bill is a compromise and represents a very honest and earnest effort on the part of the subcommittee to make the reductions in the amounts and in the specific appropriations where it was felt reductions could best be made. As I have stated, the final result is a bill which in cash is $5,128,100 under the House bill, despite the inclusion of $5,698,000 in supplementals not considered by the House, and $57,965,475 under the 1951 budget estimates, and in contract authority chapter VII is $420,000 under the House bill and $6,920,000 under the 1951 budget estimates.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Of the $617,006,030 recommended by the committee, $324,104,000 is for the Bureau of Reclamation, and this amount includes $5,445,000 in supplemental estimates not considered by the House.

There are no new projects included in the 1951 budget estimates or in the committee's recommendations. The amount of $324,104,000 recommended by the committee, although it includes $5,445,000 in supplemental estimates, is $1,004,000 under the House bill, $35,214,500 under the 1951 estimates, and is $32,650,510 less than was appropriated to the Reclamation Bureau in the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. President, I may mention, in this connection, because the larger reductions of the bill come out of the Bureau of Reclamation appropriations, that it is a result of an effort on the part of the subcommittee, and the committee having the bill in charge, to take into consideration the effect in dollars of the Taber-Thomas amendment as adopted by the House of Representatives.

The bill as it passed the House was sent to the Department of the Interior with the request that they examine it to determine how much money they would lose if the Taber-Thomas amendment were put into effect, and having determined that amount, to see if a similar sum approximately as great could be taken from the bill where it would hurt, but would not hurt so much; and that is what we have accomplished.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. It is, however, a fact, is it not, that the Interior Department, in carrying out the request of the chairman of the subcommittee, did so by reducing construction items, and not by reducing other activities included in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is not entirely correct, but largely so.

Mr. CORDON. To what extent is it in error?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is in error in that there are some reductions made that are not in construction items, but the primary effect is upon the construction items, and it was possible for the reason that upon examination of the carry-over of unexpended balances on some of the projects it was felt it would be safe to make the reductions in those places.

Mr. CORDON. Will the chairman of the subcommittee at the appropriate time advise the Senate as to the reductions voluntarily made by the Interior Department in items other than construction?

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall be very glad to do so, because I have a tabulation which covers the entire amount.

Mr. CORDON. Is the tabulation in shape so that it might be placed in the RECORD today for the benefit of the Senate tomorrow? It would be helpful in studying the effects of the bill, particularly with respect to activities other than the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, which, as I recall, has taken all the cuts. The Senator advises there are other matters. I was not aware of them.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will ask the clerk to make a search through the table and advise the Senator later in that regard.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the committee recommends appropriations in the amount of $80,746,055, which amount is $3,953,055 in excess of the House allowance but which is $5,250,320 less than the 1951 budget estimates.

The larger increases recommended by the committee are for restoring funds for California Indians, all of which had been deleted by the House, additional funds to meet deficiencies in State educational contracts for the education of Indian children, additional funds for In-

dian school construction, and improvement of roads on Indian reservations.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Would it not be well to advise the Senate with respect to the necessity of restoring the amounts in connection with the activities having to do with the Indians in California, where a cut was made by the House which eliminated all funds for those Indians, and the cut was made under a misapprehension both as to the fact and the law?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it appears from the record that three gentlemen appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations asserting that they represented the Indians in California, and that the Indians in California wanted no assistance whatever from the United States. Taking them at their word, the House committee struck out, anywhere in the bill under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, any item affecting the Indians in California. It was stated in the report that the House eliminated $2,554,975 from the budget estimates. When the matter came before our committee the Representatives in Congress from California appeared, the Senators from California appeared, the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs appeared, and it was determined definitely that the gentlemen who assumed to speak for the Indians of California had no authority whatsoever to speak for them. For that reason we have restored proportionately the money recommended in the budget estimate for the Indians of California. Where a reduction was made a proportionate reduction was made in the California Indian appropriation..

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Another large item in the bill is for the Bonneville Power Administration, for which the committee recommends appropriations totaling $44,000,000 and contract authority in the amount of $20,000,000.

The amount recommended by the committee for construction, $39,500,000, is $2,000,000 less than the amount approved by the House and $2,500,000 less than the 1951 estimate.

For operation and maintenance the committee approved $4,500,000, which amount is $500,000 less than the House allowance and $750,000 less than the budget estimate.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Of the $617,006,030 total appropriation proposed by the committee, a total of $53,588,285 is for government in the Territories, including the administration of Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and Guam, construction of roads in Alaska, and the continued rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad.

The total of $53,588,285 recommended by the committee is $3,741,215 less than the total of $57,329,500 approved by the House, and is $5,189,315 less than the 1951 budget estimates of $58,777,600.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In making his statement the Senator referred to the expenditures by the Government for the Territories, and he mentioned Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam, but did not mention Puerto Rico. Was there any particular significance to that?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. In the case of Puerto Rico all of the internal-revenue collections go to the Territory, and that amount is sufficient to support the government of the Territory, and an appropriation is not required from the Treasury of the United States. It is different in the case of the Virgin Islands. Since I have mentioned the Virgin Islands, I should say they have been paid for two or three times over by the internal-revenue collections on the rum produced there, all of which revenue goes into the Treasury of the United States. On the other hand, it appears each year as though we are making a donation or gift to the island. If the same rule applied to the Virgin Islands as is applied to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands would have a magnificent surplus in the Treasury.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think it should be pointed out, so that the public may know, because of the importance of Alaska as a strategic outpost of this country, that what the Senator is discussing is the internal appropriations, and that it has nothing to do with the millions which have been appropriated for military expenditures, which also includes the improvement of roads.

Mr. HAYDEN. What we include in the pending bill is for continuing the improvement and operation of the Alaskan Railroad and many highway items, but it does not apply to military construction in any sense.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But in some cases the military construction and the money appropriated in the pending bill almost overlap.

Mr. HAYDEN. The military authorities strongly recommended placing the railroad in good operating condition. But we do it in this bill rather than in some other bill.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

With respect to the Southwestern Power Administration, I am glad to report to the Senate that the Secretary of the Interior, the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration, and the private power companies in Oklahoma have agreed upon a means of integrating the hydroelectric power produced at Government dams with steam power produced by the private utilities in a manner which will provide for servicing public bodies with Government power as contemplated by section 5 of the 1944 Flood Control Act and which will serve as a pattern for similar contracts with public utilities in the southwest power area.

Senators will remember that last year there was considerable controversy in this body as to what should be done with respect to appropriations for the Southwestern Power Administration. The Senate decided in that respect, as it did with respect to the Reclamation Service, that in order to negotiate upon an equal footing with the private utilities, the Southwestern Power Administration should be supplied with sufficient funds so if satisfactory wheeling or integrating contracts could not be made, that the necessary transmission lines would be constructed by the Southwestern Power Administration. I expressed the opinion at that time that if the money were granted and placed in the hands of the Southwestern Power Administration, it would be possible to work out such an agreement with the private power companies there that the money would not actually have to be expended.

I felt that the tendency was growing, particularly in the southern area of the United States, for all private power companies and the public power development to live and to let live. I illustrated that by the fact that the Alabama Power Co., the Mississippi Power Co., and the Georgia Power Co. refused to join in the fight on the Tennessee Valley Authority steam plant, showing that they were getting along very well in that area in the matter of power, and that they would not participate in a fight of that kind. I believed that if we gave the Southwestern Power Administration ample money to carry on a program if necessary, it would prove not to be necessary, and that is exactly what has happened in that area. They have come to an agreement.

I think perhaps the best way to describe that agreement is to quote from the words of Mr. Douglas G. Wright, the Southwestern Power Administrator, in an address delivered at Muskogee, Okla., dedicating the SPA building there on July 15, 1950. Mr. Wright said:

> There isn't any point in rehashing all of the things which have gone before us. But this is probably one of the greatest weeks in the history of Oklahoma. Oklahoma has found the way, through a perfectly freely arrived at bargain. The American way of bargaining, where we fought like the very devil. Where we pushed and shoved—where we used every kind of a force known.
>
> Pushing one way, and then another, we finally arrived at an agreement. An agreement with the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. and the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma which placed Oklahoma in the No. 1 spot in the Nation, in my judgment, in power potential. Oklahoma today has available the resources of the $130,000,000 Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., the $100,000,000 Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, and at least a $250,000,000 Government development program, to utilize for any power need she can think of.
>
> Her consumers have achieved what I have been pleased to call the No. 1 freedom of power. This is, namely, your right to decide where you will get your electric power, what you will do with it as you use it, and whether or not you will own any part of the facilities which serve you.

He further said:

> Under that contract, the utility companies have agreed with the Government that the consumer does have the No. 1 liberty—the right to decide where he buys his electric power, and what he does with it after he buys it. We have agreed to that.
>
> Secondly, the companies and the Government have agreed that the Government has the right to sell its power to whomever it desires, on whatever terms it desires.
>
> And, third, we have agreed that the companies have the right to sell their power to

whomever they desire, on whatever terms they desire.

Then he adds:

We had a perfect marriage. It was love at first sight. The only trouble was nobody could figure out who should provide the dowry. Both sides wanted the dowry in this case. Well, we finally settled it in the American way. Each side gets part of the dowry. And you people who use power are going to get the benefit from all of this integration.

I think Mr. Wright is to be congratulated upon the conclusion of this very fine contract.

In that connection I desire to say that I have observed this matter very closely from time to time, and I found that the power companies in Oklahoma at all times were actually engaged in a serious effort to come together and to arrive at an agreement. There was no backing or filling and no dodging. I was convinced all along, although there were some who were not so convinced, that where there was the spirit to come to an accord an accord would be reached.

I particularly want to state that R. K. Lane, of the Oklahoma Public Service Co., impressed me as being a man who, standing stoutly for the interests of the people who invested their money in his company, yet realized that cooperating with the Government in an effort of this kind gained profit to them, and that it could be done in a way that was entirely in keeping with the present public-power policies announced by the Congress.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KERR. To clarify a point in my own mind I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question about the committee report which discusses briefly the SPA continuing fund. I refer to the language of the committee report found at page 130 of the report to accompany House bill 7786, as follows:

The subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations conducted joint hearings with the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, which handles the appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration, on the use of the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of aiding in the construction and operation of facilities for producing and transmitting power for the use of public bodies and cooperatives. This program involves the expenditure of loans of considerable amounts by the REA to a combination of local cooperatives and the lease of the facilities by the Southwestern Power Administration. The continuing fund is being used for this purpose to an extend not contemplated at the time SPA was created. The committee feels that the utmost care should be exercised by those administering this fund to avoid its use in any instance where it is not absolutely necessary to enable public bodies and cooperatives to secure sufficient power to supply customers. It is not the intent of the committee that the continuing fund be used directly or indirectly in the construction or operation of power-producing facilities and transmission lines to compete with private enterprise in areas where adequate power is available or will be made available within a reasonable time at reasonable rates to the cooperatives and public bodies.

It is my understanding that one of the purposes of the continuing fund was to facilitate the interchange of power between SPA and other suppliers in our area, and the marketing of power by SPA.

If I remember rightly, the fund was first set up at the time SPA entered into the Texas contract with the power company down there. The interchange of power is, as I understand, an important part of that arrangement and it is good deal both for SPA and the power company.

Now that the Southwestern Power Administration and the Oklahoma Utilities have signed an operating contract, to which the chairman of the subcommittee has so eloquently and forcefully referred, the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration must be used to make that contract operative. It is my understanding that because of the assurance that this contract would be signed, the Appropriations Committee was able to reduce the request of SPA for funds, actual and contractual, by approximately $6,000,000. This saving results because the lines and facilities of the Oklahoma utility companies will be available for transmission of power to SPA customers, but the continuing fund is necessary for such an arrangement.

Mr. President, I assume that the language relating to the SPA continuing fund in the report was not intended to interfere in any way with the type of arrangement contained in the contracts which have been entered into by SPA and the utilities on the one hand, and on the other hand by SPA and the rural electric cooperatives in Oklahoma and nearby States, and which were described before the committee during the hearings.

I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if I am correct in that assumption.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. The Oklahoma situation is this: All the representatives of the REA's in Oklahoma who talked to me said that they were hopeful and anxious that an integrating contract might be made between the private power companies and the Southwestern Power Administration. They felt that was to their advantage in the area. On the other hand, I have heard no complaint from any private power company in Oklahoma as to the arrangement made by the Southwestern Power Administration with the REA development in that area.

The Senator is perfectly correct. It is just as important, so far as a revolving fund is concerned, that money be made available to meet balances of payments from time to time, either with the private power companies or with the Rural Electrification Administration. That is the purpose.

What we criticized in the report were developments above and beyond that, in other sections of the country. However, so far as Oklahoma is concerned, no one has complained about what has been done by the REA in that area, either publicly or privately. I understand that the arrangement is entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. KERR. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee very much.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator from Arizona will remember, I am sure, that this controversy has been before the Congress, and especially before the Senate subcommittee, for some 3 or 4 years.

I think the Senator also will remember that recently the Southwestern Power Administration made a contract with the Texas Power & Light Co. So far as I am aware—and I think the Senator from Arizona knows more about this matter than I do—that contract is working satisfactorily.

Is it not a fact that the contract which has recently been made is a replica of the Texas Power & Light Co. contract, but is adapted especially to conditions in Oklahoma?

Mr. HAYDEN. The difference between the Texas Power & Light contract and the Oklahoma contract is that in the Texas agreement nothing was said or done and no arrangements were made in regard to supplying power to municipalities, whereas in the case of the Oklahoma contract a municipality or the Rural Electrification Administration or the Government itself—any or all of them—get the combined service of the company's power and of the Government's development of power, by means of the integration.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Am I correct in saying that the present Oklahoma contract is more favorable both to the Government and to consumers, the consumers being, first, the REA and preferred customers under the Flood Control Act of 1944?

Mr. HAYDEN. That was the real difficulty, namely, to see that there was no distinction as between preferred customers, as set forth under the water power act—that is to say, regardless of whether it was a municipality or a Rural Electrification cooperative or the Government itself or any public agency. It was necessary to see that all were treated alike. That was not the case under the Texas contract, because, as a matter of fact, there were no municipalities there that wanted any power, and that question did not arise as an issue. However, it was bound to arise in Oklahoma. It has been solved to the satisfaction both of the Southwestern Power Administration and to the private power companies.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is it not a fact that under the Oklahoma contract the Government is able to sell to the existing utilities all the power it can produce, both firm power, secondary power, and even dump power?

Mr. HAYDEN. The situation in that area, so far as hydroelectric power is concerned, is somewhat different from the situation elsewhere, where the Government is producing large quantities of firm power. If my recollection is correct, there are approximately eight rivers which are to have flood-control dams built on them. Those rivers vary in flow a great deal. For that reason, as the dry season comes on, the volume of water in the reservoir lowers, and the amount of firm power which can be developed lessens. If ideally situated, it is possible

to fit that fluctuating power into a steam-plant system, whereas if the fluctuating hydro-electric power were not available, the steam plant system would have to have stand-by steam plants, and large amounts of money would have to be invested for that purpose.

So this arrangement—utilizing the Government power, which is mainly unifirm—integrates that power into the system of the private power companies. Then when the Government takes out power to supply to its preferred customers, it is firm power, available 24 hours a day and every day the year 'round.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. As a matter of fact, the State of Oklahoma has a great many rivers which are fed by flash floods coming from northwest Arkansas, southwest Missouri, southern Kansas, southeast Colorado, northeast New Mexico, and western Texas. Those floods flow into the rivers which carry the water across my State, and eventually the water goes either into the Arkansas River, which flows through Arkansas, or into the Red River, which flows through Louisiana.

In our State there are no rivers which are constant in flow. So the only water we have, as a rule, is the water coming from the so-called flash floods.

Therefore, in order to provide power, we must catch the water in reservoirs, and must hold it there. By doing so, we serve flood control, and later on we run the water through turbines and create electricity.

My point is that under the Oklahoma contract the Government is able to sell all the power it can create, both firm power, secondary power, and dump power, because the utilities can take the power when it is available, and at such times they can close down their steam plants to some extent and can depend on the use of the floodwaters. Then when the floods have abated and are over, the private power companies can fire up their steam plants and can begin to operate again on the basis of steam power.

So this system enables us to get the greatest possible amount of revenue; and at the same time, according to the Southwestern Power Administration's announcement, the rate will be 5.6 mills per kilowatt-hour, which is the second cheapest rate in the entire country, so I am advised.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that the rate to public bodies in Oklahoma will be among the very lowest in the United States, and that it is advantageous to pursue this course, as demonstrated by the testimony of Mr. Wright, who justified our action in recommending that, under this bill, $6,000,000 be taken from the cash and contract authority. His testimony further is that it means a saving of at least $850,000 a year during the years to come; and as he so aptly pointed out in his remarks, that saving inures to the benefit of the consumers of power in the Oklahoma area.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is a fact, I believe—and I think the Senator from Arizona will confirm what I say—that by virtue of this contract, the Government will be able to avoid the appropriation of vast sums of money for the building of transmission lines; but, instead, the Government will be able to use the existing transmission lines for transmitting the power, and thus will make the saving. There will be a saving to the Government, and also, as I think the Senator will agree, all money invested in transmission lines eventually must be repaid by the consumers of electricity.

Mr. HAYDEN. Wherever a transmission line is built, either by a private utility or by the Government, the rate for electricity must be fixed at such a point as to make it possible in the course of time, to amortize the payments for the transmission line.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I think time will demonstrate the wisdom of the Oklahoma contract, in that both parties will be benefited—a somewhat unusual situation under a contract. The Government will be benefited, and also the consumers will be benefited, because both will have the advantage of the second cheapest power rate in the entire country.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Government had unfirm, fluctuating power, which by itself could not bring a very good price. The private power companies had steam plants which they would have to maintain in excess capacity for stand-by service, but which they are not now required to build or to maintain, because they can obtain the Government power. So one hand washed the other.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. For some time the Members of the Senate who handle the Interior Department appropriation bill in the Appropriations Committee have been very anxious to hold hearings to develop a Federal public power policy. Does not the Senator from Arizona believe that the Oklahoma contract, together with the Texas Power and Light contract, go a long way toward developing a national policy?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think they will be highly valuable in that respect.

I may add that the same policy which we adopted, as applied to the United States Reclamation Service, has borne good fruit. First we provided in the bill money with which to construct transmission lines from the Hungry Horse Dam in Montana. That area is divided between the Reclamation Service, on the eastern slope, and the Bonneville Power Administration, on the western slope. The power company violently opposed the construction of any transmission line into Anaconda, but we provided for it.

As a result, they got together with the Bonneville Power Administration, and made a contract which is entirely satisfactory both to the Government and to the company.

In Colorado there has been considerable difficulty. My information from the Reclamation Service is that there has been agreement in principle upon a wheeling arrangement which is entirely satisfactory. There remains in Montana one difficulty, which I shall discuss a little later, with respect to a transmission line.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will permit a further observation, let me say that I wish to pay my respects to the administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration, who has been working on this matter for all these years. I think it is to him that we must give credit for doing the detailed headwork in the preparation of both the Texas Power and Light Co. contract and the so-called Oklahoma contract. I believe he has rendered a signal service to the public, and especially to the electric industry, by the development of those two contracts.

I also wish to pay my compliments and respects to the chairman of the Interior Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], because he has been intently interested all these years in trying to work out something which will relieve his committee and the Congress of the necessity of guessing as to appropriations for these purposes.

With these contracts in existence, so far as these two States and the Southwest are concerned, we have a pattern, and if the private companies are unwilling or for any reason refuse to build the lines which are necessary, I think it is understood that the Congress will be called upon to build them. As one member of the committee, so long as I am here, I shall be very glad to go along and help build such lines. So I pay that compliment to the chairman of the subcommittee, because I give him credit for working out this matter to a very high degree.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, at this point I should like to offer for the RECORD a brief statement. It is a part of a speech I made at the dedication of the Dennison Dam, which took place on July 1, 1944. That was before section 5 of the Flood Control Act was enacted. I ask permission to incorporate that very brief statement at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

How will this power be distributed?

Public power, as a rule, is produced as a by-product of flood-control, reclamation, and navigation developments.

The Government should not, in my judgment, enter the field of power development in such a manner as to destroy the value of existing power facilities which have served and are serving the wants and needs of the people.

It seems to me that a cooperative plan of power development and distribution may be worked out whereby the people in the cities and on the farms may receive the benefits of such power at reasonable rates.

Such a plan should embrace a program wherein the Government may create the electrical energy and the existing distributing systems may take the current at the point of manufacture and thereby both the Government and the existing systems may profit by such cooperative plan of operation.

Former Senator James P. Pope, now a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has just made the following statement:

"There is no doubt but that this cooperative effort, which makes for efficiency, economy, and better service, is here to stay and will play an increasingly important part in the future development of the public and private power industry."

Unless this policy is adopted the Government will be forced to build stand-by steam plants and in addition will have to build transmission and distributing lines in order to deliver the electricity to the consumers.

The Government is interested in making a success of its flood control, reclamation, and navigation power developments.

The public is interested in securing electricity at a reasonable price.

These two interests can be harmonized and adjusted to the benefit of both the Government and the consumers.

This is one of the problems that must be solved and when it is solved it must take into consideration the injury done by removing property from taxation and then it must give credit to the values which may be created as the direct result of the making available of an abundance of cheap power.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEHMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. As I understand the statement of the Senator from Arizona, in describing the Hungry Horse project, the point which the Senator was trying to make was that if this appropriation had not been made, the chances of getting private power companies and others together on a power contract would not have been so good as they were when the Southwestern Power Administration or the Government had the authority to do it if the others did not.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was the policy we adopted last year, and I am going to say it has proved to be practical and sound. In each case, when the private power company learned that if it did not make a contract satisfactory to the Government, the Government would build transmission lines to serve its own customers, they then arrived at a settlement which was mutually satisfactory.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I was very much interested in a question which the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] asked the Senator from Arizona with reference to the language on page 130 of the committee report dealing with the Southwestern Power Administration. I was very much pleased, I may say, with the answer of the Senator from Arizona. I was not at all surprised, but I was pleased that he made the answer he did, because, as he indicated in his answer to single out REA co-ops and deny them the advantages of arrangements involving the use of the SPA continuing fund, while permitting its use to make payments to private power companies under the Texas and Oklahoma contracts, would be rank discrimination against the REA co-ops.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Wright made it perfectly clear in his testimony that this revolving fund was just as necessary in order to do business with the private power companies as it was to do business with the REA's or for the REA's to do business with the private companies.

Mr. HILL. Certainly the committee had no intention whatever of saying anything or doing anything that would discriminate against the REA cooperatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; they were to be treated alike.

Mr. HILL. Exactly alike.

SUMMARY TABLES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I desire now to conclude my remarks by saying that I have covered the larger items included in the bill, and without taking the time of the Senate to discuss the committee's recommendations on appropriations for all of the bureaus and services in the Interior Department, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks certain summary data and tables included in the committee's report, which set forth the over-all action of the committee on chapter VII and its recommendations with respect to each bureau and service.

There being no objection, the following summary, data, and tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

Budget estimates, House action, and Senate committee recommendations

CASH APPROPRIATIONS

Amount of bill as passed by House	$622,134,130
Amount of decrease by Senate (net) after including $5,698,000 of supplemental estimates sent to Senate after bill passed House	5,128,100
Total of bill as reported to Senate	617,006,030
Amount of 1951 budget estimates:	
Regular estimates	669,251,505
Supplemental estimates (S. Docs. 154, 157, and 186)	5,720,000
Total regular and supplemental estimates	674,971,505
Amount of 1950 appropriations	590,203,947
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the regular and supplemental estimates for 1951	$57,965,475
Exceeds appropriations for 1950	26,802,083

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Amount of contract authorizations included in bill as passed by House	$38,250,000
Amount of reduction in contract authorizations by Senate (net)	420,000
Total of contract authorizations as reported to Senate	37,830,000
Amount of 1951 budget estimates for contract authorizations	44,750,000
Amount of contract authorizations, 1950	65,251,700
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the 1951 budget estimates for contract authorizations	6,920,000
Under the 1950 contract authorizations	27,421,700

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table following shows the over-all action on chapter VII of the bill setting forth the 1951 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee:

Cash appropriations

Office or bureau	1950 appropriation	1951 budget estimate	Recommended in House bill, 1951	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+), decrease (−), House bill compared with estimates		Increase (+), decrease (−), Senate committee bill compared with 1950 appropriations		Increase (+), decrease (−), Senate committee bill compared with estimates		Increase (+), decrease (−), Senate committee bill compared with House bill	
					Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Office of the Secretary	$6,178,075	$14,251,800	$14,075,000	$11,974,000	−$176,800	0.12	+$5,795,925	93.81	−$2,277,800	15.98	−$2,101,000	14.92
Commission of Fine Arts	12,000	12,530	12,530	12,530			+530	4.41				
Bonneville Power Administration	30,284,500	47,250,000	46,500,000	44,000,000	−750,000	1.58	+13,715,500	29.02	−3,250,000	6.87	−2,500,000	5.37
Bureau of Land Management	6,580,200	9,650,000	7,356,800	7,927,810	−2,293,200	23.76	+1,347,610	13.96	−1,722,190	17.84	+571,010	7.76
Bureau of Indian Affairs	59,605,246	85,996,375	76,793,000	80,746,055	−9,203,375	10.70	+21,140,809	35.46	−5,250,320	6.10	+3,953,055	5.14
Bureau of Reclamation	356,754,510	359,318,500	325,108,000	324,104,000	−34,210,500	9.52	−32,650,510	9.15	−35,214,500	9.80	−1,004,000	.30
Geological Survey	16,044,400	20,275,000	19,129,000	19,382,000	−1,146,000	5.65	+3,337,600	20.80	−893,000	4.40	+253,000	1.32
Bureau of Mines	24,046,500	25,208,700	24,235,600	24,131,100	−973,100	3.86	+84,600	.35	−1,077,600	4.48	−104,500	.43
National Park Service	29,749,950	39,406,500	36,745,200	36,118,300	−2,661,300	6.75	+6,368,350	21.40	−3,288,200	8.34	−626,900	1.70
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,936,500	14,350,500	14,375,500	14,547,950	+25,000	.17	+1,611,450	12.45	+197,450	1.37	+172,450	1.19
Government in the Territories	45,736,066	58,777,600	57,329,500	53,588,285	−1,448,100	2.46	+7,852,219	17.16	−5,189,315	8.82	−3,741,215	6.52
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	587,927,947	674,497,505	621,660,130	616,532,030	−52,837,375	7.83	+28,604,083	4.86	−57,965,475	8.59	−5,128,100	.82
Virgin Islands Corporation	2,276,000	474,000	474,000	474,000			−1,802,000	79.17				
Grand total, ch. VII, Department of the Interior	590,203,947	674,971,505	622,134,130	617,006,030	−52,837,375	7.82	+26,802,083	4.54	−57,965,475	8.58	−5,128,100	.82
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS												
Total	$65,251,700	$44,750,000	$38,250,000	$37,830,000	−$6,500,000	14.52	−$27,421,700	42.0	−$6,920,000	15.46	−$420,000	1.09

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion at this point?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. With respect to the Columbia Basin appropriation, the House committee allowed the full amount requested by the Budget Bureau. The Senate committee cut $3,700,000, as I recall, or $4,000,000 from the amount. I was wondering whether, for the purpose of the record, the Senator could give us a brief explanation of the reduction.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reason the Senate committees reduced that amount under the Budget Bureau's estimate, and under the amount appropriated by the House, was that we were trying to recover as much money as we could in different places in the bill, to equal the cut that would be made if the Taber-Thomas amendment were adopted. In doing that, we found that, so far as the Columbia Basin was concerned, as in other instances, there was a carry-over of an unexpended balance, which, in the estimate of the engineers of whom we inquired, made it safe to make a reduction at this time. In other words, we wanted to be sure there was sufficient money in the bill to meet all contractual payments for construction projects which were going on during the year, but, where there was more than that, we preferred to let it go over to another year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In regard to this particular instance——

Mr. HAYDEN. We are quite confident that this would in no manner interfere with the orderly progress of construction on the project.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Adequate planning for next year will be taken care of, because of the overlays and the amount that was given. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona a question: In his judgment, and in the judgment of the committee, are there sufficient funds to make it unnecessary to curtail any of the developments of the REA programs which have been brought before the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. The REA money, I may say to the Senator, is carried in the agricultural chapter of this bill, and I am sure the amount allowed is ample for that purpose. The only purpose of this section of the bill, chapter VII, with respect to REA, is to provide for cases in which some service is rendered by the Southwestern Power Administration in the Senator's area.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. That is what I am getting at.

Mr. HAYDEN. The way I understand the situation, so far as southeastern Kansas is concerned, and so far as southwestern Missouri and Arkansas are concerned, is that the Oklahoma contracts as they have been developed, are to serve as a model or basis for similar contracts elsewhere within the area, and, where suitable integrating or wheeling arrangements can be made with private companies in the Kansas or Missouri area, or elsewhere, it then will not be necessary for the Southwestern Power Administration to construct transmission lines to serve preferred customers; just as it happened in Oklahoma. If, however, suitable arrangements cannot be made, there is then authority to see that the preferred customers of the Government are served, customers such as the municipalities and REA.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment in chapter VII. The clerk will state the amendment.

The first amendment, under the heading "Chapter VII—Department of the Interior—Title I—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses," was on page 230, line 12, after the word "service", to strike out "$2,315,000" and insert "$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 230, after line 12, to insert:

STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of July 25, 1947 (43 U. S. C. 364), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, $14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act," on page 231, line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance, southeastern power marketing area," on page 232, line 7, after the word "binding", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction, Southwestern Power Administration," on page 232, line 14, after the word "expended", to strike out "$10,350,000" and insert "$8,620,000", and in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$6,000,000" and insert "$1,730,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration," on page 233, line 7, after the word "area", to strike out "$760,000" and insert "$660,000."

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, for and on behalf of the senior Senator from Oklahoma, we desire to ask the chairman of the committee to eliminate that amendment and to let the figure stand as passed by the House, at $760,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. I may say to the Senator that the sole and only reason the committee had for making that reduction was the assumption that, having reduced the amount of appropriation and authorization by some $6,000,000—the appropriation part of it by a little more than $1,000,000—we thought that perhaps there would not be as much operation and maintenance to be undertaken, and so we made this cut with the idea of taking it to conference and then determining what it actually should be. In other words, we had no testimony of any kind from anyone upon which to base the cut or to justify the cut. We simply acted on general principles.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator that his assumption that the costs of operation with reference to construction have decreased is accurate and well founded. However, as he is probably as well aware as is any other Member of this body, upon the completion of the contract between the Southwestern Power Administration, the utility companies, and the REA, we have now advanced many years in the scope of area served and the extent of operation carried on, and where we will have some saving with reference to the operation and maintenance of construction projects which will not be built there will be a corresponding increase in the operation and maintenance with reference to the over-all picture of the operation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nebraska is a member of the subcommittee, and my understanding is that the appropriation does carry a percentage increase over the figure for last year. The figure last year was $525,000. I may be in error, but my understanding is that we increased the figure to $660,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount carried last year was $525,000. The budget estimate this year was $785,000, of which the House allowed $760,000, and we took off another $100,000. We took it off by guess, without any particular reason.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not a fact that the budget estimate was increased to take care of the very situation which the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has mentioned, and that when the facilities were reduced about $1,000,000 out of $6,000,000 the administration cost was reduced in that amount?

Getting back to my original question, is it not a fact that the increase this year is $660,000 to continue the improvements which the distinguished Senator is talking about?

Mr. HAYDEN. The justification reads as follows:

It is anticipated that approximately 340 miles of additional transmission lines and related facilities will be completed and ready for operation and maintenance in the fiscal year 1951. These additional facilities, together with the 500 miles of transmission lines already being operated and maintained, will entail an estimated cost of $575,000 in the fiscal year 1951 as compared with $375,000 in the fiscal year 1950. The costs for fiscal year 1950 did not represent a full year's operation and maintenance cost, as the program was initiated in that year, and the necessary staff to operate and maintain the 500 miles of transmission lines was not required until the latter part of that fiscal year.

Mr. WHERRY. This justification was made prior to the time the contract was negotiated which permitted a cut in the appropriations for construction.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. There is no connection, if the Senator will bear with me,

between the reduction in the amount of money and the appropriation of this amount of money for operation and maintenance except that in the future, according to the testimony, there will be more lines brought into operation this year than were brought in last year.

Mr. WHERRY. Perhaps I did not state it correctly, but there is the connection that, if lines are not brought in, the increase allowed will take care of the costs this year.

Mr. HAYDEN. If we appropriate money this year to construct a line, until the line is built we do not operate and maintain it.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bonneville Power Administration—Construction," on page 234, line 9, after the word "expended", to strike out "$41,500,000" and insert "$39,500,000", and in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$21,750,000" and insert "$20,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance," on page 234, line 22, after the word "energy", to strike out "$5,000,000" and insert "$4,500,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to discuss this amendment very briefly. I am not objecting to the reduction in construction, but there is a very serious matter involved in the operation-and-maintenance figure, and I wish to point it out in the hope that when the bill goes to conference the conferees will be able to provide a better figure than that which is suggested by the committee.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended $5,250,000 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville power transmission system in fiscal 1951. The House approved $5,000,000, a reduction of $250,000. The Senate committee cut this an additional $500,000, leaving the Administrator only $4,500,000 to carry out all of the vital functions required to operate and maintain a transmission system relied upon by almost every community in the entire Pacific Northwest.

I urge the Senate to reject the committee amendment. By so doing we will insure that the $5,000,000 allowed by the House is available to BPA in the coming year.

The potential adverse effect of the $500,000 Senate committee cut is out of all proportion to the dollars involved. Let me give the Senate just one example of how serious could be our failure to provide adequate operation and maintenance funds.

Everyone here by this time has become aware of the importance of aluminum production both to a peacetime and to a preparedness economy.

The most essential ingredient in the manufacture of aluminum is large quantities of low-cost electric power available 24 hours a day without interruption. I repeat, without interruption.

Aluminum metal is made in factories called potlines.

The term is descriptive.

Each potline is a building with 128 large cauldrons placed in a row.

Heavy electric fixtures are affixed to each pot so that strong, continuous electric current can be poured through it.

The pots are filled with a sugarlike crystal known as aluminum oxide. The current is turned on and other mineral is added.

It is a continuous process. I repeat, it is continuous.

As the metal is drained off the pots new raw material is added.

If the current should fail to supply one of these potlines for as much as three consecutive hours, it would take 2 weeks to get back into production again. The metal and other mineral would freeze in the pots. The electrodes might be damaged. The frozen minerals would be painstakingly chipped out. The 128 pots would be slowly brought back into production, one at a time.

The average aluminum potline produces about 100,000 pounds per day. Thus a 2-weeks' delay, due to a single 3-hour electric-power failure, would mean a production loss of 1,400,000 pounds of aluminum.

The Bonneville Power Administration serves electricity to 19 aluminum potlines in the Pacific Northwest. This represents half the aluminum production of the entire country.

The power system of the Bonneville Administration has been consistently overloaded since the last war. There is so little reserve capacity left in it, due to growth of power use, that any little disturbance can cause a power failure throughout the entire region.

The Bonneville transmission system is like a rubber band that has been stretched around a parcel too big for it. There is no spare stretch left. If any little thing goes wrong, the whole assembly flies apart.

Constant vigilance is required by the Bonneville substation operators to detect and forecast the possibility of trouble.

Constant alertness is required to cut repair time to a minimum after trouble develops. A little money goes a long way here.

A few hundred thousand dollars can mean maintenance crews stationed every 50 or 100 miles instead of every 200 miles.

And a single hour's travel time can mean the difference between 2-hour power failure for 19 aluminum potlines and a 3½-hour power failure.

A single hour's travel could mean a difference of 26,600,000 pounds of aluminum production for the Nation's needs.

The proposed reduction in the operation and maintenance funds of the Bonneville Administration strikes directly at the reliability of service to plants which supply half the Nation's aluminum.

No utility can guarantee against occasional power failure. But inadequate funds for the operation and maintenance of the system can guarantee that there will be a considerable number of power failures.

Lack of a relatively few thousand dollars can mean too few men, too many miles apart to adequately service a 3,000-mile transmission system.

Too few men will inevitably mean overtime. Overtime will mean fatigue. Fatigue will mean human error and delay.

We must not speculate on our aluminum supply now. These Northwest aluminum plants must be kept in continuous production at all costs.

This means continuous power supply.

It is hoped that in view of the serious situation confronting us, which may grow even more serious due to events in the past few weeks, the conference committee will give very serious consideration to this matter, because it involves one of the most vital matters which exists today in our country, namely, the production of aluminum. The conferees may wish to reevaluate the operation-and-maintenance figure.

I urge full restoration of this cut in operation-and-maintenance funds for the Bonneville Power Administration.

This agency is paying a profit to the Federal Treasury each year.

From the standpoint of economics, from the standpoint of ordinary good business, and, above all, from the standpoint of national security, these funds should be restored.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure that Dr. Raver will make the necessary recommendations to the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. In view of the comments of the Senator from Washington with respect to potlines, it should be noted that the amount originally requested for 1951 for maintenance and operation of transmission lines was $3,400,000. The amount for the over-all administration is $4,500,000. I come from the Pacific Northwest, and I am interested in the proper operation of Bonneville. However, like every other activity of Government, it must have money appropriated for its operation, and in view of present conditions I hope the committee's action will be sustained.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator to say that the amount requested was $3,500,000?

Mr. CORDON. For transmission maintenance and operation it was $3,400,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understood it was $5,250,000, and that the Budget Bureau approved that figure.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is in error in his understanding of the make-up of the appropriation item. Three million, four hundred thousand dollars was estimated for the operation and maintenance of the transmission system, $600,000 for power marketing, and $1,165,000 for general administrative activities. The point I make is that so far as the transmission system is concerned it is more than $1,000,000 within the figure the committee reached. I join with the Senator from Washington in his suggestion that a careful check be made when the matter reaches conference. I am satisfied that the system can be operated within the figure which the committee has recommended.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, representing in part the State of Montana I am naturally interested in the Bonneville power program. I wish to record myself as being in accord with the distinguished Senator from Washington in this matter.

There seems little point in appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars over a period of years for the construction of vital electric power facilities and then permitting these facilities slowly to deteriorate for lack of adequate maintenance.

Yet the proposed reduction in the operation and maintenance funds of the Bonneville Power Administration will bring about this circumstance.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I can assure the Senator from Montana that the Government has no intention of allowing that to happen. It does not intend that the plants should deteriorate. It has conducted a good job in the past, and it will conduct a good job in the future. The subcommittee in this case is one of the best subcommittees in the Senate. They went into the matter very thoroughly. They heard much testimony. They have pursued the matter with the greatest of care and deliberation. They will see to it that what the Senator fears will not happen.

Mr. MURRAY. I am sure of the intention of the committee.

During the past several years I have noticed a recurring pattern in the debates and action on this item.

The Bonneville and Department of Interior officials, in their contacts with Members of the Senate each year, have been uniformly reasonable and complaisant on most appropriation adjustments proposed by this body.

But for the past 3 or 4 years, they have told us a consistent story on operations and maintenance money.

In brief, they have pointed out that, while we have been adding to the size and value of their plant each year, we have not been making commensurate increases in allowances for maintenance and operation of that plant.

Furthermore, I am told, the Bonneville operations records reflect this situation. Each year, there is a little more news in the Pacific Northwest newspapers about severe power failures than in the previous year.

The amount of funds involved in this item is not large. The committee has cut the House figure by $500,000. Without this $500,000 much maintenance work on the Bonneville-Grand Coulee system will be left undone.

Now perhaps this would not matter if such work were delayed for a year; but I am reliably informed that much of this work has already been delayed for several years and that, due to rising costs and inadequate funds in past years, the backlog of incomplete maintenance work is slowly piling up and bringing nearer and nearer the evil day when failures in equipment will bring tremendous and serious losses.

This House should reflect carefully on the consequences of power failure in the Pacific Northwest. Half the Nation's aluminum production is in that region and is served directly by the lines for which this budget item is designed to keep operating.

Three-fourths of the weight of every military plane is aluminum and our national aluminum capacity right now is insufficient for civilian needs—let alone military requirements.

This half million dollars will buy a great deal.

Failure to spend it will inevitably cost us a great deal.

I urge that the House figure be restored.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I merely wish to say that not only is the subcommittee one of the best subcommittees of the Senate, but it is a sympathetic subcommittee. This subcommittee is philosophically favorable to the project.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Both the Senator from Montana and I appreciate the fine work which the subcommittee has done. Our only suggestion was that the importance of keeping the aluminum potlines in operation may give rise to the advisability of perhaps reviewing the matter in conference.

Mr. MURRAY. I sincerely feel that the members of the subcommittee have done a splendid job. I know it is not their intention to permit any deterioration of these great works on the Columbia River. At the same time through accident or inadvertence appropriations may not be forthcoming to carry out the programs as they should be carried out. I do not think it is necessary to dwell on the matter any further. I merely wish to record myself as agreeing with the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 234, line 22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Land Management—Management of lands and resources," on page 235, line 22, after the word "Management", to strike out "$6,756,800" and insert "$7,127,810."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year there was appropriated $6,215,000. The House bill increased this sum by nearly a half million dollars more, to a total of $6,757,000. The Senate committee now proposes to raise this sum by $371,000 more, to a total of $7,128,000. I am rounding off the figures to the last thousand. This would represent an increase over 1950 of $913,000.

Mr. President, the House figures are already $541,000 above the 1950 expenditure. In view of the stringent economic conditions of our country, and in view of the fact that the increases provided by the committee are for somewhat doubtful purposes, as I shall show in a minute, I hope very much the committee amendment will be rejected, or, better still, that the chairman of the committee, out of the kindness of his heart, will withdraw the committee amendment.

Mr. President, I should like to point out that in this increase of $371,000 above the House figure, $100,000 is for range reseeding. It seems to me the Grazing Administration would do much better to prevent overgrazing from occurring than to permit it to occur in the lands it leases, and then spend tax money to reseed the land which has been overgrazed.

There is a second item of $75,000 for weed control in the California and Oregon forests. I do not know what particular weeds are flourishing there, but apparently they are seeking an appropriation to put down Scotch broom or similar weeds. At any rate if this program is necessary, expenditures for it should be taken from the increase already granted by the House.

There is an increase in the item for general administration, although the House had already allowed $903,000, making the total virtually $1,000,000 for administration, which seems to me to be a very high figure.

Finally the committee provided an increase for what are called "cadastral surveys" of $100,000. I was somewhat puzzled by this elaborate phrase "cadastral survey," and I looked it up in the dictionary and found that it means "an official register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate, used in apportioning taxes." In view of the fact that the House had already allowed $743,000, and this is another $100,000, this seems to me a rather expensive "cadaster."

I take it that another term for the "cadastral survey" is the "Domesday Book" which William the Conqueror imposed on England. Let us beware of making this appropriation bill another Domesday Book for the American taxpayer and for the resources and manpower of the country at a time when we need them for defense.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Bureau of Land Management produces revenue for the Government. The amount of increase allowed by the subcommittee was not so much as I personally would have liked to see allowed. When we have an agency which handles income-producing property of the United States, which, if it has proper supervision, can bring greater revenue into the Treasury than the cost of the service, it is highly desirable to make adequate appropriations for it, just as it is to employ additional internal-revenue collectors when they can bring in more money than their salaries cost.

Mr. President, that is the situation with respect to this Bureau. I believe that if the Senator were as familiar with the facts as the subcommittee is, he would heartily agree with us that when it comes to supervising properly leases for oil and gas on the public domain, and for the handling of the grazing land to get a better income, and so on, that, from the standpoint of business enterprise the Bureau of Land Management has not been adequately supplied in the past.

For that reason, the Bureau of the Budget, realizing that this is a revenue-producing agency, increased the amount

recommended to Congress over the appropriation of last year to $8,650,000. The committee did not allow that much, although I would have liked to see it allowed. I believe it would be a good investment for the Government of the United States to appropriate the full budget estimate. We would make money by doing that. But we compromised in the committee, and the figure in the bill is the amount the committee stands on. I hope the recommendation made by the Senator from Illinois will be rejected.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have worked on this subcommittee for some 3 years, and I believe that the recommendation of the subcommittee in the matter of the appropriation for the Bureau of Land Management is founded in sound logic, based upon testimony which wholly warrants these several increases.

In the instance of the Grazing Administration, the Government is faced with a condition and not a theory in the vast Columbia Plateau grazing areas. These areas were overgrazed many, many years ago, some of them to the point where there was hardly any grass growing year by year.

The reseeding will give an opportunity to bring into forage production vast areas where there is no value at the present time. In addition to that, the necessities in the grazing areas are well known to the people of the West, not, of course, so well known to those who have not lived there.

We in the West realize that there are uncounted thousands of acres of privately owned land which today have value because they can be used in connection with supplemental land that is now administered under the Taylor Grazing Act. Without that supplemental range those privately owned lands would be substantially worthless, in many instances.

With respect to the item of $75,000 for forest management, the Senator from Oregon has a particular and personal interest in that item in the bill, due to the fact that it represents a necessity in western Oregon, where the revested railroad grant lands are situated. The lands represent every other section, or every odd section, for some 200 miles north and south in western Oregon, and in an area that will run from 20 to 40 miles east and west.

The intermingled lands are privately owned. A noxious weed poisonous to livestock is now growing in that area. The State and local governments, counties and the like, have set up weed-control districts. They are fighting to save the range in that area from this noxious and poisonous weed. What they do on their lands will be of no value if they do not have cooperative effort from the United States. Hence the appropriation of $75,000.

In the cadastral survey item, the committee was particularly interested in the necessity for early survey of the public domain in certain parts of Alaska. If I remember correctly, of the vast area of Alaska something like 3 percent has been surveyed. The greater portion of even those parts of Alaska which now are being settled is unsurveyed. There is little hope that there can be development in Alaska, as a Territory or as a State, until there can be a survey of the lands so that they may be alienated if, as, and when that is proper to the development of the Territory.

As to the general administration item, the subcommittee over a period of years past, in cooperation, I may say, with the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has urged the Interior Department to get its house in order with reference to its records in the public lands field. The reorganization of the Interior Department in the past 3 or 4 years has resulted in a great lessening in the number of applications for leases on the public lands. Due to this reorganization, at the present time we are hoping that the Bureau of Land Management may go forward with its perpetuation of land title records, something vitally important, as of course every lawyer immediately understands.

The base of title to land, of course, rests in the patent from the Government. We found that those records were in a deplorable condition. A very considerable portion of the money proposed to be added for general administration is going into the work of bringing the records up to date in the Land Department, and perpetuating those which are vital to land titles.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to supplement what has been said by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this chapter of the bill and by the Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Arizona has covered these particular items in some detail. I have sent for the record of the receipts of the Bureau of Land Management, and I think the receipts are of such striking importance that they deserve a mention in the RECORD.

As the Senator from Arizona has said, the Bureau of Land Management produces revenue for the Federal Government. Several years ago Congress passed the so-called Taylor Grazing Act for the purpose of preventing overgrazing and of repairing the damage which had been wrought by overgrazing in the past. So that an appropriation for reseeding these lands is merely a part of the program of overcoming the results of overgrazing in many, many years past.

The total actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management during the fiscal year 1949 amounted to $37,149,433.89.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the able Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sure the very able Senator from Wyoming does not mean to contend that it has been the Bureau of Land Management which is producing this $37,000,000. It has been the public lands that has produced it. The Bureau of Land Management has merely been a real estate agent managing the property and collecting the fees.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, yes, the Bureau of Land Management has a great deal to do with the production of the revenue by the management of the leases and of the various holdings upon the public domain. For example, it would be utterly impossible to procure the revenue derived by the Government from the production of oil and gas and coal upon the public domain if we did not have an efficient Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The question is whether we are not paying too much for the whistle.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No. I am sure if the Senator had the opportunity to examine the testimony adduced before this committee he would agree that we are not "paying too much for the whistle."

Mr. President, I was pointing out that the income in 1949 amounted to $37,149,000. In 1950 it was increased to $38,850,000. The best estimate submitted to us by the Bureau of Land Management—and these figures have not been questioned anywhere—indicate that in the fiscal year 1951 the revenue will be more than $44,000,000.

With respect to the appropriation dealing with forest management, that includes expenditures of various kinds to make available for the commercial activities of the country and the sale of public timber the forests which are on the area administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The O. and C. timber sales in 1949 amounted to $3,532,000. It is estimated that in 1951 they will amount to approximately $4,000,000, or an increase of almost half a million dollars over 1949.

It seems to me that an appropriation of $75,000 for the management of these revested timberlands which are likely to produce a revenue of $4,000,000, or in excess of that, during the year in which the expenditure is to be made, is not at all out of line.

Other timber sales have increased from $331,000 in 1949 to almost $500,000 in 1950, and it is estimated that next year we shall have an increase of $600,000.

I assure the Senator from Illinois that if he had searched for a place in which his argument for a reduction was less likely to apply than in any other place in the bill, he has found it when he has tackled the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I can appreciate the Senator's argument but feel that the increase of $541,000 over last year already allowed by the House should be sufficient. I therefore hope the committee increase will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 235, line 22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was on page 236, line 1, after the word "Management", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That of the appropriations herein made in connection with the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, expenditures may be made for weed control on such lands, including those under cooperative weed-control agreements with the State and counties.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 236, line 14, after the word "expended", to strike out "$600,000" and insert "$800,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the fiscal year 1949–50 no direct appropriation was made for this purpose, but a contract authorization of $200,000 was approved. The House bill provided for an appropriation for the coming year of $600,000, of which $200,000 was for the liquidation of the prior contract authority, leaving $400,000 in new money. The House appropriation therefore doubled the volume of last year's operation. The Senate ups this figure by $200,000, thus nearly trebling last year's figures.

In view of the fact that the House figure already doubled last year's figure, I think the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the access roads enable the Government to secure a higher price for its stumpage. If we do not build access roads into the forests, then the large lumber companies that can afford to build roads make a low bid for the timber in the area, and that figure is all the Government gets from the stumpage. Whereas with construction of access roads, the increased price for the timber as a result of competition between the different buyers, enables the Government to make money out of the transaction. If there is in this bill a money-making provision, designed to put more money into the Treasury, it is in this item. I should like to remind the Senator from Illinois that there are two ways of balancing the budget. One is to cut expenditures and the other is to bring more money into the Treasury.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that there seems to be no way of solving this question; there are not two ways, there seems to be no way of doing it.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, with respect to this particular item I should like to say to the Senate that here and there over the United States the Government is in business, as distinguished from its primary duty and obligation of governing. This is a case where the Government stands in the shoes of private ownership. It is managing, operating, and selling timber on a vast area of approximately 2,400,000 acres. This is a large area of timber land, much of it still untouched, so far as cutting is concerned. It is in a very mountainous area, which is inaccessible except as roads are built, and they are very expensive to build because of the mountainous terrain. Unless access roads can be built much of the timber will not be sold. We will not get money for it, but we will lose it, because it will go the way of all over-mature timber, through rot, insect pest, windfalls, and the like. The building of access roads into these areas is a sound business approach to the management problem. The private owners who have vast holdings build access roads; they build many more miles of such roads per section than the Government has ever dreamed of building. The private owners do so because it is sound business and a good investment.

The Government seeks each year to add a few miles to its access roads program. It loses no money by doing so, for it is repaid by means of the increased stumpage value of the timber which is brought out, which, by the way, Mr. President, returns an annual profit to the United States Treasury. Furthermore, the access roads permit of management looking toward the regrowth of the forests, so that timber can be harvested again, and so that finally a complete reproduction stand of timber will be developed, and will be there for our children and their children. So it is a sound investment and is good business.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CORDON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it not also a fact that the building of the access roads enables the smaller, independent producers of timber to bid on the Government stumpage; and, therefore such roads are an aid to small business?

Mr. CORDON. There can be no question at all about that. Although there are not many what we would call big-business lumber enterprises in that particular area, there are many which are very small, many which have no privately owned timber, but which depend for their operations upon Government timber. This type of access road will aid them and will increase the number of bids; and when the number of bids is increased, the price on the bids goes up.

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to ask one other question. I think the Senator is well aware of this matter. Is it not a fact that timber which has passed maturity is not the best timber? In other words, when timber reaches maturity, that is the time to cut it, and if it is not cut then, we run the risk of losing the timber. Is that not true?

Mr. CORDON. There can be no question about that. Mature timber is not subject to deterioration for a considerable number of years after it reaches maturity, but it is more susceptible than is thrifty, growing stock. Once it starts going downhill, it deteriorates rapidly, and every dead tree is a menace to thousands of live trees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 236, in line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 237, line 4, after the word "title", to strike out the following provisos:

Provided, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 percent referred to in section c title II, of the act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations shall be available for expenditure in connection with such lands in excess of such reimbursements during the current fiscal year.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management, expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for payment of current expenses in connection with the management of such lands of a type paid from the separate appropriation heretofore made in connection with such lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 percent referred to in section c, title II, of the act approved August 28, 1937, of the special funds designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further,* That no part of such appropriations for such current expenses shall be available in excess of such reimbursements for the current fiscal year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Range improvements," on page 238, line 11, after the word "received", to insert "(not to exceed $350,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Payments to States (proceeds of sales)," on page 238, line 19, after the word "lands", to insert "and materials"; and in line 22, after the word "receipts", to insert "(not to exceed $20,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Payment to Oklahoma," on page 239, line 8, after the word "received", to insert "(not to exceed $4,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Leasing of grazing lands," on page 239, line 16, after the word "receipts", to insert "(not to exceed $6,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Payments to States (grazing fees)," on page 239, line 22, after the word "received", to insert "(not to exceed $300)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—health, education, and welfare services," on page 240, line 14, after the word "lands", to insert "research among mixed Indians and non-Indian groups including cooperation in medical research of benefit to Indians."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 240, in line 19, after the word "festivals", to strike out "$37,929,000" and insert "$40,252,328."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I can appreciate the desire of both the House committee and the Senate committee to improve the welfare of the Indians. I think we all owe a debt to the Indians, and I commend the House committee and the Senate committee for their desire to help them.

However, I should like to point out that in the current fiscal year the appropriation for the health and welfare of the Indians is $32,535,000.

The amount carried in the House version of the bill, therefore, is an increase of approximately $5,400,000 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

The proposal of the Senate committee is to make a further increase of approximately $2,325,000.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we are making proper progress in our care of the Indians.

In view of the present international situation, despite my natural sympathies for this program, I believe we should slow down the rate of increase in the provision of such funds. Probably it hurts me more to propose this amendment than it hurts anyone else in the Senate. It pains me exceedingly. However, I submit that an increase of $5,400,000 over last year's appropriation is sufficient.

Therefore, Mr. President, much as it distresses me to make this request, nevertheless in the interest of economy and of conserving our resources for the difficult international situation, I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will be filled with compassion and will withdraw the committee amendment, and will accept the munificent amount proposed by the House, namely, $37,929,000.

I await the generosity of the chairman of the subcommittee in this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am sorry, but I cannot follow the Senator's reasoning.

In the first place, we were compelled to restore the amount for the California Indians, which everyone agrees should be done. We restored funds for California Indians on the same basis as funds were allowed for Indians in other States. The House had deleted $1,286,883 for California Indians.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the item for the California Indians over $1,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator then compromise on a figure to be made up of the amount of the appropriation as voted by the House of Representatives plus the amount required to care for the California Indians? I should be very happy to agree to that, even though I should think that the five million four hundred thousand already granted by the House should be enough to cover this situation.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was another item which was not properly accounted for by the House of Representatives, in the judgment of our committee.

The Senator, as an educator, will agree with me, I am sure, that the best way to teach the Indian children the English language and to become participating American citizens is to enable them to associate with other children on the playgrounds of public schools. I am sure the Senator from Illinois will agree as to that, namely, that if an Indian child can be sent to a public school, where he can play on the playground with white children, he will learn more than he will learn in any other way the lessons which will teach him to become an American. That has been demonstrated over and over again by the failure of day schools on the Indian reservations and the failure of boarding schools to bring the Indian children into accord with American ideas so that they can become a part of our civilization.

In order to meet the requirements of the States with respect to providing for the need in the case of Indian children attending public schools, it is necessary to increase this appropriation above the amount voted by the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives did not allow sufficient to meet the pending contracts with the States for payments for Indian children in the public schools. That item accounts for $326,000 of this increase.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then would the Senator settle for the increased cost for the California Indians plus the increased cost of taking care of the boarding-school Indians? I still think that a $5,400,000 increase should be enough, but I shall not be unreasonable.

Mr. HAYDEN. When I state the third reason for making the increase, I think the Senator will agree that the increase should be made. The committee included $400,000 for public-assistance payments to other than Navajo and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, which is the same as the amount appropriated for 1950 for this purpose. In the absence of this item in this bill, there is no other provision for these Indians who are in need of public assistance.

Furthermore, the Congress passed an act increasing the amounts of money to be made available to Navajo and Hopi Indians for their education, their welfare, and rehabilitation generally.

In this appropriation bill, however, the Senate committee has not voted to allow the full amount of money requested for 1951 to start carrying out the Navajo-Hopi authorization of last year; but the committee did increase the amount above that allowed by the House of Representatives in order to meet that new authorization passed by Congress last year.

Those are the three reasons why the increase should be made. All those reasons are sound and proper, and they should meet with the approval of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only is the policy sound, and not only is the item sound, but the committee was most conservative in approving the item as it appears in the bill as reported by the committee.

I wish the Senator from Illinois would understand what is behind this particular item. I am sure he would if he would only investigate the situation and would study the evidence adduced before the committee.

If there is one item that is worthy of consideration in connection with this particular bill, it is this item. The Indians can not take care of themselves in the way that the Senator from Illinois can take care of himself.

Of course, the Indian is called upon to go to work, and he is drafted, and of course he can raise the flag on Iwo Jima; but then we complain because he is helped by a small amount of money.

I think that if the Senator from Illinois would investigate the situation which exists among the Indians he would be as enthusiastically in favor of the pending amendment as is any member of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 240, line 19.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Resources management," on page 241, line 6, after the word "exhibits", to strike out "$10,542,000" and insert "$10,814,576."

The amendment was agreed to.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.'S RELATIONS WITH SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I am rather reluctant to take a few minutes of the time of the Senate when the general appropriation bill for 1951 is under consideration, but I have a few words I should like to have the Members of this distinguished body hear.

As the Senate well knows, Mr. President, I have always been opposed to outright monopoly which tends to stifle competition among small enterprises. As a small businessman myself, I am well aware of how much these modest-sized organizations have contributed to the growth and development of our great free enterprise system. The continued existence of American business is the economic lifeblood of the United States. Surely we all recognize that fact, and, as part of our responsibilities here, the Congress has from time to time taken steps to assist small business through the extension of loans and other services.

The terms "small business" and "large business" are somewhat relative. Arbitrarily, we may say a business is small if its assets do not exceed, say, $25,000. It is a large business, perhaps, if its holdings total a million dollars. No doubt some would use other figures in making this comparison.

In my State of Delaware, we have businesses of all sizes—hundreds of them—stretching from one end of the State to the other. In the city of Wilmington, which some choose to call the chemical capital of the world, there are located the main offices of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. This organization, which started many years ago from a very modest and humble beginning on the banks of the Brandywine River, has grown to be one of the largest chemical companies in the Nation. Its assistance, incidentally, to the United States Government, particularly in times of emergency, has been especially notable. This was clearly shown in the field of atomic energy. The du Pont Co. played a tremendous part in the successful development of the atomic bomb. Since then, I believe, it has withdrawn from endeavors along that line because of the fact that its work is primarily in the field of chemistry.

In the present emergency, I am sure the company's facilities and its personnel stand ready at any time for a call by the Government.

However, Mr. President, I am not making these brief remarks to cite the du Pont Co.'s war record or to heap praise on its many contributions to better living. What I do want the Senate to know about is an incident concerning the operations of the du Pont Co. and its relation to small-business organizations

which came to my attention within the past week.

As everyone knows, cellophane, developed and manufactured by du Pont, is one of the greatest single contributions for the preservation and sanitary safekeeping of foods and dozens of other commodities that has ever been developed. Cellophane is a byword among American housewives, many of whom would not think of purchasing food products, particularly, which are without its protection. The development of cellophane was hailed as an accomplishment of tremendous proportions when it was first successfully produced. Manufacturers throughout the country who make and market scores of products leaped at the opportunity to enhance the appearance and to insure the protection of their goods by packaging them in cellophane. As a result, the sales of cellophane increased, and its demand became more and more widespread.

A few years ago, the du Pont Co., which had foreseen this increased demand, proposed to increase its cellophane producing capacity in order to take care of the expanding market. It went ahead with preliminary plans, estimates, and the investigation of plant sites. All this was well under way when the Department of Justice, in December 1947, brought suit against the company, charging that its position in the cellophane business constituted a monopoly. As a result, the company considered it unwise to proceed with its expansion program.

I want it clearly understood, Mr. President, that I am taking no position with respect to either the charges of the Department of Justice or the countercharges of the du Pont Co. in this case. I feel that since this matter is now before the courts, it would be improper for me to take a stand, even if I were inclined to do so.

In any event, the situation in which the du Pont Co. found itself with respect to the production of cellophane, as a result of this suit, was quickly reflected throughout the country as the demand for cellophane continued and the supply became short.

I now cite the incident to which I referred in my remarks a few moments ago.

There is a business in Gloucester, Mass., known as the Davis Fisheries. This company, I understand, puts out fish products and proposes to wrap them in cellophane. In order to obtain the various cellophane sheets that it required, the company endeavored to purchase for its needs through the du Pont Co. I learned through the office of the distinguished majority leader of the United States House of Representatives that a company representative was desirous of contacting a person of authority in the du Pont Co. with whom to discuss the buying of cellophane. I was pleased to suggest to the majority leader, for the information of his constituent, that I would contact the du Pont Co. and ask that one of its salesmen call on the Gloucester businessman to discuss the matter. When I did, however, the du Pont Co. informed me that though it would be glad to send a representative to talk over the Davis Fisheries' needs, I was advised that the current situation with respect to the availability of cellophane was not hopeful, and when I asked why, the company explained the situation, which I have just recited.

Mr. President, as I have said, I deplore the existence of monopolies of any kind when their operation stifles competitive enterprise. But I ask the Senate if it is fair to penalize the operations of this New England company and scores of others by making it so difficult for them to buy a product which is almost essential for the profitable operation of their business.

It may appear that the Government did not force the du Pont Co. to suspend its plans for enlarging cellophane facilities, but certainly the threat of the Justice Department's lawsuit has amounted to virtually the same thing.

Cellophane is now in short supply. Demands cannot be met, and prospective buyers of this product are forced to make out as best they can without it.

I might say further that the du Pont Co. has endeavored equitably to allocate the supply of cellophane which is currently being produced. In addition, the company has actively sought to interest others in the manufacture of cellophane in order that additional supplies will be available to the trade as soon as possible. However, it required more than a year and a half to find a company willing and able to invest the large amount of capital—approximately $20,000,000—which was necessary to enter the field on an economically efficient basis. At the present time, construction is under way on a new cellophane plant, designed and being built by du Pont for Olin Industries, Inc., in North Carolina. It is to have an initial capacity of approximately 33,000,000 pounds annually. All du Pont cellophane patents and know-how are being made available to this company. It is hoped that this plant will be in production by the middle of next year. I am sure Senators will agree with me that these are rather extreme steps for the company to take in increasing the available supply of cellophane.

It therefore seems to me, Mr. President, that at a time when our capitalistic system and the democratic way of life is being so ruthlessly challenged, we should encourage rather than restrict the continued activities of American business, both small and large.

A company is not good or bad merely because of its size. Its right to exist, and to manufacture and sell its products can most properly be determined by the American people themselves. The developments in the field of chemistry by the du Pont Co. and others have resulted in the creation of goods which have found world-wide acceptance. Cellophane is just one. In adidtion, there are nylon, orlon, and countless others. In my opinion, if the du Pont Co., or any other company, manufactures a product which is needed and accepted so universally as is cellophane, I feel it should be allowed to do so without being charged with monopolistic practices. American consumers and American business want chemical products and they want them now.

I should like to say that the cost of cellophane has been reduced in price several times since its first appearance on the market. It is my opinion that this does not seem to substantiate the charges of fixing prices at higher and higher levels which is usually attributed to monopolies.

I ask, therefore, Mr. President, why this company, or any other, should not be allowed to fulfill the desires of its potential customers?

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'MAHONEY in the chair). The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 241, line 13, after the word "expended", to strike out "$22,422,000" and insert "$23,635,151"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$2,500,000" and insert "$5,000,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following provisos:

Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General administrative expenses," on page 242, line 14, after the word "offices", to strike out "$3,500,000" and insert "$3,644,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 242, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two hundred and twenty-seven" and insert "two hundred and fifty."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a further commitment for additional Government automobiles. Two hundred and twenty are for replacements, and thirty are a net increase in the total number. My general observation is that if there is any product of which the Government has an excess supply, it is automobiles. I have noticed that wherever there is a Government bureau there is a large number of automobiles. I do not always object to replacing automobiles that are truly worn out; I am even willing to add seven to the total, so that the hard-worked Indian agents as they go about their ministering tasks may have additional transportation. But why they should have 30 more automobiles I do not know. I shall probably be informed that this is the most meritorious item in the bill, and that to take away these automobiles will be striking a blow

at the heart of "lo, the poor Indian"; but, personally, I hope we can hold to the House figure of 227.

Mr. HAYDEN. The budget estimate was not 227 but was 327. The Bureau of the Budget, after canvassing all of the recommendations made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as to its needs throughout the United States, recommended 327 automobiles.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Arizona that we have, naturally, a high opinion of the Bureau of the Budget, but members of that Bureau are human beings, like the rest of us; they breathe and move, eat, and drink. They are not superhuman. They are also Government employees. If there is one thing that makes a Government employee slightly lose his balance, it is the prospect of riding around in a big automobile. They seem to have an instinctive bias in favor of having more and bigger automobiles and more costly automobiles. Therefore the committee has done well to cut the number down to 250, but we should not make our standard the ideas of the Bureau of the Budget. I am willing to provide 7 automobiles, but I do not want to provide 30.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are 110 Indian jurisdictions scattered throughout the United States. They cover a vast area. We must realize that many of the automobiles which are now in operation have been in operation a very long time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am willing to provide for replacements in this instance. That is not the issue between us. The question is the rate of growth of the governmental automobile family. I think we should place a certain restriction on the degree to which the family should be allowed to extend. Incidentally, I think it would be better if we had less expensive operation.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a strict limit on the cost of automobiles. They are all of medium price. The only automobiles costing any amount above the medium price are those for Cabinet officers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did the committee hear testimony and determine the number, after going into the facts, and did it determine what was the right and proper number the agency should have?

Mr. HAYDEN. We took neither the number recommended by the Bureau of the Budget nor the number recommended by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

These automobiles are necessary in the performance of the service, and are primarily for additional personnel provided for in the Navajo-Hopi long-range program of educational and health activities.

This item does not carry any sum for the purchase of vehicles, but stipulates the number that may be purchased from funds elsewhere provided in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am not a member of this subcommittee and I have taken no part in its deliberations, except in a very general way; but I should like to say to the Senator from Illinois that he has a very wrong idea about the duties of an Appropriations Committee, and especially this particular subcommittee. A committee does not go off half-cocked. It takes proof from witnesses who appear before the members of the committee. The members of the committee go into the facts very carefully. They do not merely jump at conclusions. They do not guess, as perhaps the Senator from Illinois is guessing when he talks of what ought to be done and what ought not to be done. They hear proof. That has been done for 20 or 30 years. Upon the proof before them they exercise their best judgment.

I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will not undertake to compromise with the Senator from Illinois unless the Senator from Illinois brings some facts before him, rather than merely entertaining an idea that we might trim the budget on this small matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it the contention of the very able senior Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the Senate should accept without question every item as it is proposed by subcommittees and committees?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; not at all. However, I do say that the subcommittee ought not to be guided by the Senator from Illinois, who during this day has not suggested a single fact upon which the position that he takes can be sustained. The Senator has not heard the facts. I doubt if the Senator has examined into the question of how many automobiles ought to be given to this activity. In order that I may be certain about it I shall ask the Senator from Illinois if he has examined into this matter and has heard witnesses testify?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was not present when witnesses testified.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator know anything about it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. What does he know about it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think there is a general presumption——

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; we do not go on presumptions. We go on proof.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that what we know as men we cannot pretend to be ignorant of as Senators.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me point out that the House of Representatives has provided for additional doctors, additional nurses, and additional school teachers on the Indian reservations. If the Senator will tell us how the additional doctors, the additional nurses, and the additional school teachers can go about their business with the same old number of decrepit automobiles, I wish he would do so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the first place, we are providing 220 cars as replacements. I am willing to provide something toward growth. However, it is a question of whether we should go overboard on this large additional number of vehicles.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did not go overboard on it. We allowed a reasonable number for the increased number of doctors, nurses, and school teachers. Is it consistent to provide new positions and not means of transportation for those thus employed?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. How many automobiles does the Indian Department have now?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not have the figure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to put the figures in the RECORD. I have them here. I wish to support the position of the Senator from Illinois in opposing the committee amendment with regard to the number of automobiles to be provided for this agency. The Department of the Interior in 1933 operated with 1,481 automobiles. At the present time it has 4,433 automobiles. I do not have a breakdown for this particular agency. However, another increase is proposed. Therefore, I wish to join with the Senator from Illinois in protesting this continuous increase in the number of automobiles which are made available to Government agencies. I see no sense to it whatever.

We have, according to the Bureau of the Budget, 20,119 automobiles in use in the executive branch of the Government, not counting the military authorities. I think that is entirely too many cars. Each year the appropriations call for an increase. I think it is time we put a stop to it. According to the number of automobiles and replacements which have been authorized in recent years it would seem to me that these cars are relatively new and should be in good condition.

Mr. LANGER. As I recall, there are only 233,000 Indians. According to the report, at page 405, the Bureau of Indian Affairs already has 1,531 passenger vehicles. Some of them are 7, 8, or 10 years old, and it is claimed that they are no longer economical to operate. Does not the Senator think, however, that 1,531 cars are sufficient for that agency?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; they are not. We must remember that the cars must be distributed among 110 jurisdictions. Then we must remember that we have Indian boarding schools, as the Senator knows, and Indian hospitals. When we take them altogether, the total number is not too high, in my judgment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is there any reason why some of the people in the agencies in Washington should not furnish their own automobiles? Why should we furnish cars for them to drive back and forth between their office and homes?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is an entirely different situation. When an agent is out on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which is larger than the State of West Virginia, he must travel about to see the Indians. An agent may be out in the Sioux country, where we have large reservations. The Senator may make his argument with respect to the city of Washington, and it may be true that certain employees should not be provided with cars. However, that is not true out in the field.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In view of the fact that the Department of the Interior has

approximately 3,000 cars more than it had a few years ago, why do they not move some of the cars from Washington into the field?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 242, line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Tribal funds," on page 244, line 3, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "$2,430,965" and insert "$2,437,965."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 245, line 1, after the word "laws", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary. Any tribal funds advanced under this authority shall be reported to the Congress in the annual budget for the next succeeding fiscal year.

And in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment. On page 245, line 10, I move the following amendment:

After the word "Oregon", strike out the word "and"; after the word "Washington", insert the words "and Wyoming" and a comma. If the distinguished chairman of the committee will accept my amendment, I shall not discuss it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall be very glad to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, several years ago a similar provision was inserted in an appropriation bill. It provided for the acquisition of land. I recall that it involved Arizona, New Mexico, and some other States. Does this amendment refer to that particular subject?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will look at page 241, he will find the provision which relates to the acquisition of land outside of reservations in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and other States. This provision relates to the acquisition of land within reservations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General investigations," on page 246, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "$5,150,000" and insert "$6,500,000", and in line 6, after the word "which", to strike out "$4,400,000" and insert "$5,791,000."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood that at 5 o'clock, by unanimous consent, the Senate was supposed to proceed to the consideration of the nominations to the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There was no unanimous-consent agreement. The senior Senator from Illinois announced that he would make a motion.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely desired to find out what the situation was.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, last evening I did advise the Senate that at 5 o'clock today I would move that the Senate go into executive session for the purpose of the consideration of the Export-Import Bank nominations.

I dislike very much to disrupt the consideration of the pending bill, which seems to be moving along very well. But these nominations are exceedingly important. The members of the Board of Directors of the Bank are serving without salary, and not much business is being done by the bank or can be done until these nominations are confirmed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have no desire to disrupt the consideration of the Interior Department chapter of the appropriation bill, but I wondered if the Senator from Illinois intended to bring the nominations up after that chapter of the bill had been completed.

Mr. LUCAS. If I could have some assurance that it would not take too long, perhaps that chapter could be completed. I hope we may get through with the nominations in a couple of hours.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely desire to ascertain what the situation is. I want the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Arizona distinctly to understand that I do not intend to hold up the pending bill, but I have a few remarks to make about the directors of the bank, against whom no one appeared in the committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'MAHONEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

NOMINATIONS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for a term of 5 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for a term of 5 years.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized. The question before the Senate is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the nomination.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield that I may suggest the absence of a quorum? I had an understanding with the minority leader that I would call for a quorum when these nominations were taken up.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator makes the request in behalf of the minority leader, I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder if the Senator from North Dakota will withhold his suggestion until I may ask a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota withhold the suggestion?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Just for a moment. Is it the intention that we proceed with the Interior Department appropriations when we are through with the executive calendar, or does the majority leader intend to move a recess?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in charge of the bill, has stepped out of the Chamber.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think we can finish with the Interior Department section of the bill in an hour.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it is speculative as to how long it will take to finish this particular phase of the appropriation bill. The nominations before the Senate are important, and I served notice yesterday that we would proceed to consider them today. If the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator

from Oregon, and the Senator from South Carolina do not take too long in the debate, we might get through with the nominations and finish with the Interior Department appropriations.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should very much like to proceed until that section of the appropriation bill is complete. If it is agreeable to the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from North Dakota, we could then take up the nominations. I merely wanted to ascertain what we were going to do.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am sure that if we give the chairman of the subcommittee, who has charge of the appropriation bill, a bare chance, and do not bring in something else for discussion, we can get through with the Interior Department portion of the bill in 30 minutes.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I do not think that would be possible, because there are several matters in the bill which will take considerable time.

Mr. LUCAS. I demand the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is the calling of the roll. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Martin
Anderson	Hayden	Maybank
Benton	Hendrickson	Millikin
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Bridges	Hoey	Murray
Butler	Holland	Myers
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Capehart	Hunt	O'Conor
Chapman	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Jenner	Pepper
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Darby	Kem	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kerr	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Leahy	Stennis
Ecton	Lehman	Taft
Ellender	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Frear	McCarthy	Tydings
Fulbright	McClellan	Watkins
George	McFarland	Wherry
Gillette	McKellar	Wiley
Graham	Magnuson	Williams
Green	Malone	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I am sorry that the question of confirmation of the nominations of the members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank is brought up at this late hour in the day.

As the distinguished Senator from Oregon mentioned yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the Export-Import Bank has more or less discontinued operations because its directors have not been confirmed, and their terms expired on July 1.

I think the Members of the Senate know the nominees to those positions. They come from various States, and all of them have been endorsed by the Banking and Currency Committee.

So I trust that the nominations will be confirmed by the Senate very promptly, so that the directors of the Export-Import Bank can resume their work.

On the other hand, the Senator from Oregon has submitted a resolution calling for an investigation of the Export-Import Bank. I assure him that I shall welcome an investigation by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Export-Import Bank and any of its operations. Similarly, I shall welcome the appearance of the Senator from Oregon before the Banking and Currency Committee.

However, Mr. President, I do not think action on the nominations should be held up any longer, because the Secretary of the Treasury has advised us that no business can now be transacted by the Bank, in view of the failure to confirm the nominations of the directors.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, is a quorum present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. I believe that the record will show that I yielded to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct, Mr. President.

Will the distinguished Senator from Oregon yield further to me for a moment?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say that I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Oregon in yielding to me. I wish to stress the fact that unless the nominations of the directors of the Export-Import Bank are confirmed, the operations of that bank are stopped.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I seldom differ with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, on matters of principle; but in this instance I differ with him on a question of procedure.

I shall discuss the recommendation I have made as to how this question can be resolved. Depending on how that recommendation is handled, I shall or shall not discuss further phases of these nominations tonight.

Mr. President, I propose to continue my remarks uninterrupted for a time, in the interest of continuity and clarity.

I wish to assure the Senate that I do not enjoy being in the position in which I find myself this afternooon, because I have no desire to do an unkindness or an injury to a single member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank. I think there is danger that an injury may be done them even by raising certain questions which it may become necessary to raise here this afternoon. I preferred to raise these questions in executive session of the committee. That is where these questions should be raised. That is where the information which the junior Senator from Oregon seeks to obtain from the Export-Import Bank should be obtained. I want to keep the RECORD perfectly straight as to the procedure which the junior Senator from Oregon has followed on this matter.

Insofar as I have any personal acquaintance with any of the members of the Export-Import Bank, I like them personally. I may have some fundamental differences with them in regard to certain of their loaning policies and practices, if I am correctly informed as to what those policies and practices are. I have certain serious differences with them in regard to some procedure which I am advised they follow in reaching their decisions as to what loans should be made. But, so that the RECORD will be perfectly clear, let me enumerate now the steps which have brought us to the point at which the Senator from Oregon presently finds himself on the floor of the Senate.

These nominations were sent to the Senate on Friday, June 16, 1950. They were then referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. The committee held hearings on small business, previously scheduled, on June 22, 23, 27, and 28.

A committee hearing, scheduled to consider the Export-Import Bank nominations on Monday, June 26, was canceled because of a Senate Republican conference held on that day—at least, I am advised by a staff member of the committee that that was the reason for the cancellation of the hearing. I think it is too bad that the hearing was canceled; it is too bad that the hearing at least was not postponed.

On June 27 the members of the committee were polled regarding the nominations, and thereafter the nominations were favorably reported to the Senate, the same day, by my good friend the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. However, no formal committee meeting was held on the nominations.

Since the nominations were not formally considered by the committee, there are no committee minutes covering any committee action on the nominations.

The RECORD shows that on June 27 the junior Senator from Oregon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the loan policy pursued by the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the loans made by such bank, with special emphasis on the loan policy pursued by such bank with respect to, and the loans made by such bank to, the countries of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and private borrowers in such countries.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1951.

On June 27, when I offered that resolution, I commented at some little length as to the reasons why the junior Senator from Oregon felt that such a resolution should be adopted. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show that on that date the junior Senator from Oregon suggested that these nominations not be pressed for confirmation until there could be a meeting of the committee and the Senator from Oregon could be heard in executive session. I think that was a fair request. It was a request so fair that its granting should have been automatic. That is the first major point I want to state, Mr. President, because when any Member of this body, on a matter as im-

portant as this, respectfully requests, as I did on the floor of the Senate, on June 27, that he be heard in executive session by a committee, in order to discuss certain phases of the policy of the Export-Import Bank which he believes have a direct bearing on the nominations themselves, the request of the junior Senator from Oregon should have been automatically granted by the committee.

I want to be fair to the committee. It is true that at that time the Senator from South Carolina, the chairman of the committee, found it necessary—and I think for perfectly good cause and justification—to absent himself from Washington in order to go to South Carolina, I assume he left Washington in connection with the campaign which was then being waged in South Carolina. I have no objections to that. But, Mr. President, I think there were two alternatives available to the committee. It could have proceeded in the absence of the chairman, which I think the committee should have done in the interests of having hearings in executive session immediately. I have always had a feeling, and I still have that feeling, to a degree, that a great many of the problems which concern the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to the policies of the Export-Import Bank would probably be clarified in an executive session with the committee and the chairman of the bank, and that as a result of such executive session perhaps some determination could be reached as to whether certain policies of the bank, which I think cannot be justified, would be discontinued in the future.. But the committee, in spite of my resolution, in spite of the statement I made on the floor of the Senate, did not see fit to proceed with any committee hearing during the period of time when the chairman of the committee was absent from Washington.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I will finish my statement, first.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely want to correct a misstatement of the facts.

Mr. MORSE. I yield. If I have made a misstatement, I desire to be corrected.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was in Washington on June 16th, the day the nominations were sent to the Senate. I did not leave until June 27th.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator has just returned to the floor of the Senate and did not hear the previous remarks of the Senator from Oregon. Had he heard them, he would know that what the Senator from Oregon said was that on June 27th, when the Senator from Oregon offered his resolution and made his speech on the floor of the Senate, the Senator from South Carolina was here then, but it was necessary for him to absent himself for a few days immediately thereafter. The Senator from Oregon went on to explain that he thought the absence was entirely justified. He means no criticism of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will yield, I greatly appreciate what he has said about me, but I was called from the Senate Chamber by a newspaper correspondent, who wanted to ask me about something. I went out to discuss the matter with him. The only thing I wished to say was that it was on the 16th of June that these nominations were sent to the Senate. I called hearings. Nobody opposed the nominations. The nominees were endorsed by all the Senators from the States from which the nominees came. There were none from South Carolina. Among the Senators from those States was the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], who is in the Senate Chamber at this time. I wrote him a letter. He knows that. No one objected to the nominations. We held the hearings. No one came. No one appeared for 1 day. So I then asked the committee either to approve or disapprove the nominations. There was not a dissenting vote by any member of the committee. I merely want to keep my record straight.

Mr. MORSE. I want to do everything I can to see that the Senator's record is straight. Nothing has been said by the junior Senator from Oregon which in any way contains any error in regard to the record of the Senator from South Carolina.

I simply repeat, Mr. President, that there were two alternatives which faced the committee, neither one of which the committee followed. It should have followed one of the alternatives which would have given me a hearing on these nominations after I raised a question about them. I think that after the introduction of the resolution on June 27 by the Senator from Oregon and the statement he made on the floor of the Senate, the Banking and Currency Committee then and there should have proceeded or made arrangements to proceed in executive session to hear the junior Senator from Oregon before any vote on the confirmation of the nominations was asked for on the floor of the Senate. Not having done that, I say—and I mean no criticism of the Senator from South Carolina; I merely express a difference of opinion with him as to the procedure which should have been followed—that upon his return from South Carolina the committee then should have proceeded in executive session to hear the Senator from Oregon on these nominations before they were submitted to the Senate for a vote.

That is the position of the Senator from Oregon on this question. My good friend from South Carolina has advised us this afternoon that he can assure the Senator from Oregon that he will be heard in executive session of the committee. However, he insists that because Mr. Snyder, the Secretary of the Treasury, is urging that these nominations be confirmed now, for the reason that the Export-Import Bank cannot carry on its business until they are confirmed, and because they have been hanging fire since July 1, we should vote tonight on these nominations. He proposes that after confirmation the Senator from Oregon be given a hearing in executive session on the problems and points he wishes to raise. I cannot accept that offer, for the simple reason that I do not believe in locking the barn after the horse has been stolen. If the Senator from Oregon is to receive a hearing on this question, I think it should be a genuine hearing on the merits of the matter, in advance of confirmation of the nominations, because——

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. In a moment.

Because, Mr. President, if certain allegations which have been presented to the Senator from Oregon can be developed in committee by way of cross-examination of the Export-Import Bank nominees themselves, I want to say that we would have to have some assurance from those nominees that certain policies will not be followed in the future, before the junior Senator from Oregon could vote for their confirmation and before any other Member of the Senate should vote for their confirmation.

I now yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I did not insist that we vote tonight. The Senator knows that I believe in unlimited debate. I want to assure the Senator from Oregon of the fact that there was no request on my part to vote tonight. I have always been opposed to cloture. Some Senators have been in favor of it. I want the Senator from Oregon to know that I shall remain as long as he wants to stay here, but I would never vote to cut off debate.

I have deep affection for my very distinguished friend from Oregon, because we have served together on many committees and we have been together on investigations. Fortunately or unfortunately—fortunately, I think; the Senator from Oregon may think it was unfortunately—the committee reported these nominations to the Senate before the resolution was submitted by the Senator from Oregon and they were reported unanimously, after I had talked to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] and other Senators who represent the States from which the nominees come. We reported the nominations in all honesty and in the best interest, as we thought, of the Government.

The Senator from Oregon has stated that I said Secretary Snyder said certain things. The Secretary never talked to me about these nominees until a few days ago, when he said the Export-Import Bank's business was being held up.

I hope these nominations will be confirmed. If the Senator from Oregon wants any kind of a session held by the committee, I can assure him he shall have it. But I do not want to get my name tied up with limiting debate on the confirmation of anyone's nomination tonight.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I understand, as clearly as I can understand anything, that the Senator from South Carolina is opposed to limitation of debate.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have never been for it.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator missed my point. What I have tried to point out thus far in my remarks is that the hearings should have been held in advance of an insistence on voting on

confirmation. The record is perfectly clear that I asked for such a hearing.

It is true, as the Senator has pointed out, that my resolution was submitted after the nominations were reported to the Senate, but it was only a few minutes after. As I explained to the Senator from South Carolina and certain other members of the committee, I did not receive until that day certain serious allegations in regard to policies of the Export-Import Bank and methods of conducting the affairs of that bank, which caused me to ask for a hearing.

So I simply repeat the statement already made, and move to the next point. Under the circumstances of the case, Mr. President, there is no parliamentary procedure in the Senate that would estop the committee from then and there saying to the junior Senator from Oregon, "The committee will hear you in executive session in advance of asking for a vote on the confirmation of the nominations." The reporting of the nominations to the Senate in no way established any parliamentary right or created any parliamentary barrier which prevented the committee from hearing me within the next few days thereafter, in executive session, in regard to these nominations. That is the procedural point I made. I simply say that, in my opinion, the committee, unconsciously, unintentionally, and inadvertently, is guilty of an act of discourtesy to the Senator from Oregon, because under the circumstances I think any Senator, as a matter of parliamentary or senatorial courtesy, should have been heard in accordance with such a reasonable request as I made.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I want to say as chairman of the committee, and I think I speak for all the members of it, that if we were in any way discourteous to the Senator from Oregon, we apologize. We certainly did not mean to be discourteous to him.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, that is why I said that I know such a course of action would not have been followed intentionally by the committee. I may be completely in error and unjustified in feeling, as I do, Mr. President, that I was done an injustice, so far as ordinary procedural rights, which ought to be granted any Member of the Senate, are concerned. But I think the committee made a mistake in not taking up this matter in executive session in advance of the motion which is now before the Senate to proceed tonight to confirm the nominations. It is a matter that could have been discussed and cleared up within a few hours.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to assure the Senator from Oregon that the last thing the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency would do would be to show any discourtesy to Senators. We always welcome Senators to appear before the committee. I assure the distinguished Senator from Oregon who knows my feelings and affection for him, that we would never be discourteous to him.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator for his kind remarks. Mr. President, the second point I wish to make is that even though the motion places me in such a position that I must make a decision either to proceed with the discussion on the floor of the Senate of certain matters which I would prefer to discuss in executive session of the committee——

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I assure the Senator that if he desires to discuss the matters on the floor of the Senate I shall listen to him as long as he desires to discuss them, and I further assure him that, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I shall invite the directors of the bank, should their nominations be confirmed, to an executive meeting of the committee where the Senator from Oregon may discuss these matters, and I shall be there with him on any date he may suggest for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. I understand the position of the Senator from South Carolina, and I appreciate it, although I disagree with the wisdom of the procedure he outlines. I think this discussion should be held in advance of confirmation, in order to determine whether the information brought out in such a committee hearing with the members of the bank may not have a very definite relationship to the question of whether or not the nominations should be confirmed.

To finish what I was in the process of saying as to my second major point, the motion for confirmation tonight places the Senator from Oregon in the position where he must make a choice of whether he should discuss at this time on the floor of the Senate certain matters affecting the policies of the Export-Import Bank, and certain loans which have been granted and certain loans which have been denied by the Export-Import Bank, or to withhold that information and discussion at this time, awaiting an executive hearing before the committee, which could be described as a hearing after the fact. At least that kind of discussion might cause some change in the policies of the Export-Import Bank after the nominations of these men have been confirmed.

What the Senator from Oregon intends to do, Mr. President, is to raise certain questions tonight and refrain from a public discussion at this time of certain information which he will raise in the committee.

First, the Senator from Oregon will make a motion that these nominations be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency pending a hearing called by the Senator from South Carolina. The Senator from Oregon will keep himself available to attend the hearing whenever the Senator from South Carolina calls it. In my judgment, and in fairness to everyone concerned, I consider it to be in the public interest that the motion I make be adopted by the Senate. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that these nominations be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency pending a hearing, to be called by the committee for the purpose of hearing the Senator from Oregon and anyone else who may wish to appear on these nominations. I so move, Mr. President.

Mr. MAYBANK. I disagree with my good friend from Oregon, because on June 16 we had a hearing, and no one appeared in opposition to the nominees. I took the trouble to write to every Senator from the States from which the nominees came. I do not think it is fair to the nominees to have their names recommitted. I merely wish to make that statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from Oregon submitting a motion to recommit the nominations en bloc? There is only one name before the Senate at this time.

Mr. MORSE. I want to send them all back, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to a motion to recommit the nominations en bloc?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MORSE. I do not yield for that purpose.

Mr. MAYBANK. I withdraw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MORSE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on recommitting the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MORSE. The parliamentary question which the Senator from Oregon wished to ask is whether the nominations can be recommitted en bloc without a unanimous-consent agreement, or must he move separately that each nomination be recommitted as the name is called on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon would have the right to move to recommit the first one, because that is the one which is pending before the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. In view of the objection——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would require unanimous consent to recommit them en bloc.

Mr. MORSE. In view of the objection to the recommital of the first nomination until such time as we can have a hearing of the kind which the Senator from Oregon has discussed, I shall make the same motion in respect to each one of the nominations as they are brought up.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have no objection if the Senator from Oregon wishes to ask unanimous consent to recommit them all. I think that would be fair. If one is to be recommitted, all should be. I do not object to his asking unanimous consent to recommit them en bloc, al-

though I shall object to recommiting any of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to recommit the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hill	Millikin
Anderson	Hoey	Morse
Brewster	Holland	Mundt
Bricker	Humphrey	Pepper
Butler	Ives	Robertson
Chapman	Jenner	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Connally	Kem	Schoeppel
Darby	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Donnell	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Langer	Stennis
Dworshak	Lehman	Taft
Ecton	Lodge	Thye
Ellender	Lucas	Tydings
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Frear	McClellan	Wherry
Graham	McFarland	Wiley
Hayden	Magnuson	Williams
Hendrickson	Martin	Young
Hickenlooper	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to recommit the nominations to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MORSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Will a "yea" vote be a vote in favor of the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A vote of "yea" will be a vote in favor of the motion to recommit.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. LEAHY], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] is absent on public business, and if present would vote "nay."

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is detained on official business, and if present would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—8

Donnell	Graham	Morse
Dworshak	Langer	Wiley
Ecton	McCarthy	

NAYS—50

Aiken	Holland	Mundt
Anderson	Humphrey	Pepper
Brewster	Ives	Robertson
Bricker	Jenner	Russell
Butler	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chapman	Kem	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Darby	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thye
Frear	McClellan	Tydings
Hayden	McFarland	Watkins
Hendrickson	Magnuson	Wherry
Hickenlooper	Martin	Williams
Hill	Maybank	Young
Hoey	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—38

Benton	Green	Murray
Bridges	Gurney	Myers
Byrd	Hunt	Neely
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	O'Conor
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Kefauver	Sparkman
Cordon	Knowland	Taylor
Downey	Leahy	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Long	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McCarran	Tobey
Fulbright	McKellar	Vandenberg
George	McMahon	Withers
Gillette	Malone	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now before the Senate is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President——

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator how long he thinks he will take?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield for the purpose of permitting such a question?

Mr. MORSE. I am glad to answer that question. It will take me a minimum of 5 hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The answer is 5 hours.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I heard both the Senator from Oregon and the Presiding Officer. [Laughter.]

I should like to ask the able Senator from Oregon another question. It is my understanding that he is desirous of appearing before the Banking and Currency Committee in executive session to discuss these nominations with the various members of the committee. Am I correct as to that?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct. That has been my position since June 27, and was so announced from the floor of the Senate on June 27.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask a further question of the Senator. If he should be given a hearing before the committee, will it take him 5 hours on each one of the nominations after he gets the hearing?

Mr. MORSE. I should be willing to submit to the committee at a round-table conference certain exhibits which the members of the committee could scan with me. That would take less than 5 hours.

Of course I shall have to read those exhibits if I proceed with this matter tonight.

Mr. LUCAS. I simply desire to save time, if it is possible to do so. I am willing to help the Senator from Oregon, and I have conferred with the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. He is willing to listen to the Senator from Oregon tomorrow afternoon in executive session of the committee, provided some time can be saved. But if the chairman calls the members of the committee together tomorrow afternoon, and the Senator from Oregon proposes to take 5 hours upon each one of the nominations, there is not much point in having the executive session of the committee.

Mr. MORSE. My 5-hour discussion on the floor of the Senate will be in regard to all of them at the same time. I may have seemed facetious in my statement to the Senator from Illinois when I said it would take me 5 hours to discuss this matter in a Senate speech, but let me say most seriously to him that I appreciate the courtesy of his attempt to reach an understanding on this matter. I think it only fair to say to the Senate that before or while the roll call was in process, on my motion, I had a discussion with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from South Carolina, and it is my understanding—and if I am mistaken, they can correct me—that they are agreeable to a suggestion we made jointly in that conversation. As I recall the suggestion it was that the Senator from South Carolina call his committee together tomorrow for the purpose of discussing this matter with the Senator from Oregon, and that these nominations remain on the calendar and not be recommitted.

I mean it most sincerely when I say there are two things the Senate ought to do in this matter: In the first place, the record is perfectly clear that the junior Senator from Oregon asked for a conference with the committee on June 27. I think any Senator who asks for

that kind of conference, as a matter of parliamentary courtesy, should have it extended to him. In the second place, I desire to discuss certain phases of this matter in executive session because, in fairness to all concerned, that is where any problems connected with this matter which can be cleared up ought to be cleared up.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Would it be in order for the Senator from New Mexico to make a unanimous-consent request at this particular time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A unanimous-consent request is in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I desire to present a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Mexico for that purpose?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for that purpose, with the understanding that my rights are in no way jeopardized thereby.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. Inasmuch as the committee has reported the nominations to the Senate, and since it is the desire of the Senator from Oregon to discuss them for 5 hours, I ask unanimous consent that at 18 minutes to 12 o'clock tonight the Senate vote on the nominations, and that the Senator be allowed his 5 hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to say that I am one who has been very diligent in attempting to clear these nominations through the Senate. I was under the impression that the reason they were held on the calendar was that a certain resolution had not received attention by the committee. I want the RECORD to show that it is perfectly agreeable to the junior Senator from Nebraska that the suggestion made by the majority leader prior to the pending unanimous-consent request is agreeable to the junior Senator from Nebraska, namely, that the junior Senator from Oregon be permitted in executive session of the committee to question the nominees or to question any other witness he cares to question. I think that is only a reasonable request.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. If that cannot be done, then I should certainly be glad to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to vote at a certain time on the nominations. But I want the RECORD to show that, as far as I am concerned, I should be perfectly agreeable to complying with the suggestion made by the majority leader and the junior Senator from Oregon, that the latter have an opportunity to interrogate the nominees in executive session and that thereafter the committee report to the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I desire to ask the Senator this question: In the event the meeting of the committee is held tomorrow afternoon, could the Senate again take up the nominations at 5 o'clock, and vote at 7?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before answering the Senator from Illinois, may I first address a comment to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. I desire to do that so there may be removed any doubt in his mind as to where the Senator from Oregon stands on his unanimous-consent request. The Senator from Oregon will object to that request and he wishes to say to the Senator from New Mexico that he does not appreciate the implications of the discourtesy contained therein.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President——

Mr. MORSE. Now, answering the Senator from Illinois——

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Answering the Senator from Illinois, the Senator from Oregon wishes to say that he has tried, as the RECORD will show, to be exceedingly fair about a matter which has a great many delicate angles.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Oregon has asked, now for days, to have an opportunity to discuss this matter in executive session. But let him make very clear to the Senate and to the Democratic side of the aisle that if what they want is a full discussion of this question on the floor of the Senate, I shall give it to them for about 5 hours—tonight. But I prefer not to do it. I have tried to be reasonable and fair about this matter; but if Senators do not want to extend me the courtesy I have requested, we will stay here until I finish my discussion tonight.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, it is now about 12 minutes to 7, and in view of the fact that members of the Banking and Currency Committee have gone home, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate notify the members of the Banking and Currency Committee that we shall meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to hear the Senator from Oregon. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to that effect.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have a unanimous-consent request to make, myself.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I demand the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that the Senator from Oregon objected to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now a unanimous-consent request by the Senator from South Carolina, which is before the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico objects.

Mr. LUCAS and Mr. WHERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. MORSE. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I was under the impression that the Senator from Oregon and I were just about to have a meeting of the minds with respect to voting at 7 o'clock tomorrow or at any other time the Senator might suggest, in keeping with his position, with respect to the amount of time it will take to debate the matter.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is my judgment that after an executive session of the committee we could vote on these nominations within an hour after they are returned to the floor of the Senate. I do not think 7 o'clock tomorrow night should necessarily be the time at which to vote. I think we can vote on the nominations at 5 o'clock or we can vote at 6 o'clock.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. With that understanding, I am sure the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee will call his committee together tomorrow afternoon in order to hear the distinguished Senator from Oregon with respect to complaints. It does not require any unanimous-consent request. The Senator from South Carolina, I am sure, will advise the Senator from Oregon that the committee will hold a meeting, and we can make disposition of the matter without any unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MORSE. I have no objection to voting at 6, at 6:30, or at 7 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. LUCAS. With that understanding, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when we reach the hour of 5 o'clock tomorrow we proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations of the four men referred to to be members of the Export-Import Bank, that at 6 o'clock the Senate vote on the nominations, and that the time be divided equally between the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not think I shall object—this is a peculiar situation in the United States Senate. What is there so secret about any information a Senator may have as against nominations which have been favorably reported by the committee that the people of the United States should not know about it? Is it of such a grave nature that it is necessary to hold an executive session? What more is the committee going to find out that the people of this country should not know?

I did not rise in order to jeopardize the rights of the Senator from Oregon in any way, but I feel that if it takes 5 hours, if it is so serious that it takes that

long a time to inform the Senate as to how bad or how good these nominees are, it is about time the Senate and the people of the United States know about it. Why hold a secret session? Why not tell us about it?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In a moment.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senate is in executive session.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. The audience in the galleries listens to us. We are in open executive session, and if the information is so grave that it requires 5 hours to tell us about it, it is time we listened for 5 hours. I object.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am certain that the Senator from Oregon would not wish a secret session.

Mr. MORSE. I asked for an executive session of the committee in the first instance.

Mr. MAYBANK. Would the Senator from Oregon object to having an open session?

Mr. MORSE. I should prefer to meet with the committee in executive session and then let the committee decide after it heard me if it wishes an open hearing.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate what the Senator says, that the committee can decide afterward.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in view of the objection made by the Senator from New Mexico, I move that these nominations remain on the executive calendar so that the Committee on Banking and Currency may provide me with an opportunity to discuss the policies of the Export-Import Bank with the committee tomorrow afternoon, with the understanding that the Senate will vote on the nominations at any time starting from 6 o'clock p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not press that motion. We can have an understanding that the names will remain on the calendar and that the Senator from Oregon will have his day in court before the Committee on Banking and Currency tomorrow afternoon, say, at 2:30 o'clock, and he can appear before the committee and give the committee the information which he has. I am not aware of how serious the information may be. If it is as serious as the Senator from Oregon says it is, I do not want it to be understood that we are going to hold a hearing in executive session. I make that suggestion only because I do not want the Democratic Party to be put in a false light.

Mr. MORSE. I assure the Senator from Illinois that I shall summarize the position I take in the committee meeting tomorrow because I have no intention of putting the Democratic Party in a false light and there is nothing in what I have to say to the committee which will put the Democratic Party in a false light.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator can summarize the situation, but it still leaves an inference of embarrassment to the Democratic Party.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator is entitled to know the general line of inquiry which the junior Senator from Oregon intends to pursue in committee. I have already covered it in my speech of June 27 on the floor. It goes to the question of the criteria, the standards, and the policies which the Export-Import Bank applied in granting loans to various nations, including particularly the Argentine loan about which I think the committee ought to ask certain questions before a final vote is taken on these nominations.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I think we understand each other as a result of the colloquy which has taken place. I think it is in order to move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate is now in executive session.

Mr. LUCAS. I am aware of that. I have not yet moved a recess. I am exploring the situation a little bit.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President——

Mr. LUCAS. Please let me finish what I was trying to say.

At 2:30 tomorrow afternoon the Committee on Banking and Currency will meet in the hearing room of the Committee on the District of Columbia, adjacent to the Senate Chamber. Following that, at 5 o'clock or 5:30 o'clock, we can proceed with the nominations. The Senator from Oregon thinks it will not take more than an hour.

Before I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock, I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senate as a whole be informed as to what new evidence or new information was adduced at the committee meeting tomorrow?

Mr. LUCAS. That will be a matter for the committee to determine.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. We can hold a meeting of the committee in the committee room of the Committee on the District of Columbia at 2:30, with the understanding that any Senator who wants to attend may attend. Does the Senator from Oregon agree to that?

Mr. MORSE. I agree.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator from Oregon yield the floor?

Mr. MORSE. I yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I was going to ask regarding the other nominations, but so long as most of the Members have gone, it might be better to go through with the executive calendar tomorrow.

Mr. LUCAS. We shall go through with the executive calendar tomorrow.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the majority leader made a statement which I think should be clarified. Is it the intention of the majority leader to take up contested nominations?

Mr. LUCAS. Not the contested nominations. Nominations which are objected to will go over.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Very well.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 19, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 18 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the grade indicated below:

TO BE COMMISSIONED ENSIGN

Edward C. Maran
Julian W. Flint

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The officers named herein for appointment in the National Guard of the United States of the Army of the United States under the provisions of section 38 of the National Defense Act as amended:

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL OF THE LINE

Maj. Gen. William Ray Carroll, [redacted], Washington National Guard, to date from October 17, 1949.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE

Brig. Gen. William Watson Burgess, Jr., [redacted], California National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Carl Otha DeBard, [redacted], Indiana National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Frank Eino Heikkila, [redacted], New York National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Earle Marian Jones, [redacted], California National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Dwight Linn McReynolds, [redacted], Tennessee National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. John Bassett Moore, [redacted], Delaware National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. John Burl Webb, [redacted], Arkansas National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Brig. Gen. Timothy Joseph Regan, Jr., [redacted], Massachusetts National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Joseph John Scannell, [redacted], Delaware National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Lilburn Halsey Stevens, [redacted], Washington National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Thomas Wallace, [redacted], Tennessee National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named person for appointment as a chaplain of the Regular Army in the grade of first lieutenant under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

Gerard J. Gefell, [redacted].

The following-named persons for appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel

Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

Gilbert A. Frisbie, [redacted].
Thomas F. Meagher, Jr., [redacted].

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

John D. Bang, [redacted].
Alfred Barnes, [redacted].
Glen D. Belnap, [redacted].
Russell W. Bertholf, Jr., [redacted].
Thomas R. Biggs, [redacted].
Edward P. Billinghurst, [redacted].
William C. Boehm, [redacted].
Edmund G. Boy, [redacted].
David H. Brazil, [redacted].
Charles T. Burch, [redacted].
Bruce Burnett, [redacted].
Robert E. Burt, [redacted].
Roscoe C. Cartwright, [redacted].
Alphus R. Clark, [redacted].
Coleman C. Clement, Jr., [redacted].
Roland H. Collins, [redacted].
Clifton H. Conrad, [redacted].
William T. Cooper.
Frederick G. Dempsey, [redacted].
James E. Dempsey, [redacted].
Thomas R. Dolezal, [redacted].
Leo E. Eutsler, [redacted].
William G. Foreman, [redacted].
Walter C. Franzen, [redacted].
Peter P. Genero, [redacted].
Shirl L. Gerlach, [redacted].
Nicholas N. Gombos, [redacted].
Lorayne M. Griffin, [redacted].
Owen R. Grogan, Jr., [redacted].
Tom S. Groseclose, [redacted].
Conrad L. Hall, [redacted].
Leonard H. Harris.
Return C. Haynes, [redacted].
William H. Henry, Jr., [redacted].
Wilbur J. Hewitt, [redacted].
Clifton W. Holbrook, [redacted].
Needham C. Holden, Jr., [redacted].
John H. Hougen, [redacted].
Carol N. Johns, [redacted].
Carlton S. Johnson, [redacted].
Phillip Kaufman, [redacted].
Ernest J. Lansing, [redacted].
James R. Lay, [redacted].
Lloyd L. LeClair, [redacted].
Charles C. Leneten, Jr., [redacted].
Robert M. Lorenz, [redacted].
Roy W. Lundquist, [redacted].
Donald L. Lynes, [redacted].
John E. Maier, [redacted].
Robert J. Maier, [redacted].
John G. Mantalas, [redacted].
William Maughn, Jr., [redacted].
William F. McCormick, Jr., [redacted].
Eugene B. McCoy, [redacted].
Richard G. McSwain, [redacted].
John W. Meek, Jr., [redacted].
Frank A. Merigold, [redacted].
Francis S. Obradovich, [redacted].
Frank S. Plummer, Jr., [redacted].
Charles E. Pritchard, [redacted].
Jacob A. Randolph, Jr., [redacted].
Thompson L. Raney, [redacted].
Gerald W. Recktenwald, [redacted].
Tom Reid, [redacted].
Perry R. Rice.
Edwin T. Rios, [redacted].
Howard F. Robinson, [redacted].
James E. Rose, [redacted].
Harold Rounds.
Harold W. Runft, [redacted].
James W. Ryan, [redacted].
Eugene G. Sabota, [redacted].
Craig C. Scott, [redacted].
Dwain L. Scott, [redacted].
John A. Seddon, [redacted].
Orville D. Severson, [redacted].
Robert J. Sharpless, [redacted].
Fred C. Sheffey.
Earl S. Sleeper, [redacted].
Carl F. Smith, [redacted].
Robert W. Smithson, [redacted].
Felix S. Smolenski, [redacted].
Marvin H. Snow, [redacted].
Fred G. Swafford, Jr., [redacted].
Raymond V. Taibbi, [redacted].
Robert L. Teague.
Francis W. Turnbull, [redacted].
Charles M. Tyson, [redacted].
Edward S. Waddell, [redacted].
Vernon V. Wallis, [redacted].
Vernon J. Walters, [redacted].
Joseph F. White, [redacted].
Charles B. Wild, Jr., [redacted].
Vernon C. Williams, [redacted].
Calvin O. Wilson, [redacted].
Charles Q. Wright, Jr.
David R. Young, [redacted].

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, and subject to physical qualification:

Edd M. Carter.
Thomas J. Collins, Jr.
Raymond A. Cramer, Jr.
C. W. Dickerson, Jr., [redacted].
Stephen V. Hughes, Jr., [redacted].
Paul M. Jordan.
Frank S. Klein.
Roy T. Nakashima.
William H. Naylor, Jr.
Henry Sporer, Jr.
John J. Trzcinski.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1950

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the gracious benefactor of all mankind, we thank Thee for this day which has come to us as a sacred gift, bringing with it glorious opportunities for service and tasks which challenge the consecration of our noblest manhood and womanhood.

We pray that Thou wilt mediate unto us, through Thy spirit, that divine wisdom and power which will enable us to see our duties and responsibilities more clearly, understand and interpret them more wisely, and perform them more faithfully and courageously.

We are daily praying that Thy special blessing may rest upon our President, our Speaker, and all the leaders and Members of this legislative body. Grant unto them that spiritual guidance which transcends the fallibility of all human wisdom and that strength which never fails or grows weary in well-doing.

Hasten the time when sentiments and thoughts of good will shall permeate the mind of man and the righteousness of God shall flow everywhere as a mighty stream lifting the nations of the earth into the loftier altitudes of peace.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, during recent days since the Korean crisis arose, Members have frequently asked me about the necessity for additional funds for the Armed Forces. We have all been desirous of being of every possible service in this important matter.

Immediately after hostilities began in Korea, in my capacity as chairman of the Armed Forces Subcommittee on Appropriations and acting on the advice of the subcommittee, I communicated with the President and the Secretary of Defense stating that we were prepared to give immediate consideration to a request for additional funds to meet the emergency. I stated that we would promptly make all needed funds available, making this statement because I knew the attitude of the House. The President advised that the matter would have his attention and that we would be advised of any needed assistance. The Secretary of Defense made similar response.

I have no doubt that the House will approve the actions of the subcommittee.

It is against this background that the House will receive the President's message tomorrow and I have full confidence that all necessary funds will be promptly provided. I shall do all in my power to provide quick action. We have just been waiting to receive the recommendations of the Armed Forces in order that we might take action here.

A UNITED STATES MEDICAL ACADEMY

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, I recently had occasion to discuss with a friend of mine, Dr. Alexander Kaye, of New York City, a prominent surgeon, the problem of the shortage of doctors which exists in the country as a whole. In the course of our very interesting talk he called to my attention an article which appeared in the May 1950 issue of Medical Economics which proposed a Federal school for physicians; that is, a West Point of medicine, providing full training at no expense to carefully selected medical candidates to produce M. D.'s for Government service. I thought so well of this idea that I have this day introduced a bill to create a medical academy. I wish to call this bill to the attention and consideration of my colleagues.

Its purpose is to bring increased numbers of physicians and dentists into Government service, both in military and civilian capacities, thus gradually eliminating the shortage of doctors which exists in the Federal Government, and perhaps partially remedying the situation in the country.

Mr. Speaker, a United States Medical Academy may be the only way to insure enough doctors for Government service if civilian medicine continues to increase in amount and in its monetary rewards. Under the provisions of this bill, such an academy would insure a constant and regular flow of physicians and dentists into government after the graduation of the institution's first class. Even if it were unable to meet all the Government's needs, the academy's graduates could form the necessary core of a Government medical service.

The proposed legislation contains the following major provisions:

First. It creates the United States Medical Academy along lines similar to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy.

Second. Appointments to this academy would be made from all congressional districts, Territories, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone, 8 from each State at large, and 132 from the United States at large.

Third. Candidates for admission would be at least 20 years of age but less than 25, graduates of a college or university or the equivalent, citizens of the United States, and of good moral character.

Fourth. The course of study would include the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pathology, bacteriology, and diagnosis.

Fifth. Graduates from the academy would remain in Government service for 5 years.

Sixth. All employees of the academy would be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949 and would be subject to the provisions of the civil-service retirement laws.

Seventh. The academy would have a superintendent appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 10 years, and a Board of Visitors with prescribed pay and minimum duties.

Eighth. Certain other general sections are included to carry out the provisions of the act.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that this bill will receive the approval of the committee to which it will be referred and the subsequent approval of the House of Representatives.

CENSORING OF WAR INFORMATION

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, living in the greatest country on the face of the earth and knowing in these critical times that on the fringe we are confronted with ruthless groups of Communists with whom we are engaged in battle today, may I say that I am of the opinion we are entirely too free in divulging just what we are doing and propose to do in the arena of military activities in these critical times. Perusing the press and chronicles of the time and listening very carefully to radio reports, I am stimulated to believe that we are giving the enemies as much information or more than we are giving to our own people. Such practice is most detrimental.

Is it not about time to start censoring some of the information that is going out through the medium of the press and over the radio? It is something for us to think about, I want to assure the membership. North Korea and her supply forces certainly refrain from telling us and the world of their designed plans and movement of reinforcements.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts was given permission to address the House for 2 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

COORDINATION OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have been so much disturbed at what I believe to be a lack of coordination in civilian defense that I am today introducing a bill which would create an agency and a head thereof for Federal National Civilian Defense which would report directly to the President. There seems to be no head today. It is under the War Resources Board but there is no central office for leadership and guidance for control, although I do not like the word "control."

There should be a guiding and leading center created very much as the Red Cross operates. I have heard it stated that more has not been done about civilian control because of the war hysteria that might arise. The Red Cross takes care of disasters and is all geared and ready to go when we have a hurricane or great fire or other disaster. We ought to do the same thing for civilian defense today. It should be a continuing agency just as is American Red Cross. This should be done and done at once. There is no time to lose. Soviet Russia has civilian control. England and Norway and other countries all have national civilian guidance and leadership of control.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

THE MERIT CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1027) for the relief of the Merit Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Merit Co., of Chicago, Ill., the sum of $47,427 less appropriate tax adjustments to the extent that the taxpayer has benefited from this loss in computing his Federal excess-profits tax and income tax liability for any year, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for additional compensation for work performed and materials furnished by it under purchase orders Nos. 5C–8010 and 5C–14717 (contract NOy–8173/8175), which were placed with it by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$47,427" and insert "$31,612.39."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WONG SUEY WING

The Clerk called the bill (S. 382) for the relief of Wong Suey Wing.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Wong Suey Wing, the minor child of Wong Sing, a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed to be eligible for admission into the United States under the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MICHELE BARTOLOMEO MARCHISIO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 841) for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio, of Trinchera, Colo., who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 2, 1948, the date of his actual entry into the United States, upon the payment by him of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Italy.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VARTAN CHAMSARIAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 976) for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc, That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel the outstanding order and warrant

of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, if any, issued in the case of Vartan Chamsarian, of Troy, N. Y. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Vartan Chamsarian shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Vartan Chamsarian shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States on payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Turkey.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JULIANA MENDIOLA ALASTRA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien Juliana Mendiola Alastra, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of January 7, 1949, the date on which she was admitted as a visitor, upon payment of head tax and visa fee. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHIL MEYERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1779) for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers, of Denver, Colo., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Lithuania.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCISCO GONZALEZ PEREZ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2077) for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), or the provisions of the act of March 4, 1929, relating to entry after deportation (8 U. S. C. 180), insofar as concerns any act or acts of Francisco Gonzalez Perez of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has notice at the time of enactment of this act, the said Francisco Gonzalez Perez may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is not found to be otherwise inadmissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE A. VOREGARETHSOS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2277) for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos), of Larsia Thiselia, Greece, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Voregarethsos, of Minot, N. Dak., shall be considered to be the alien child of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Voregarethsos, of Minot, N. Dak., citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIA CICERELLI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2296) for the relief of Maria Cicerelli.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Maria Cicerelli shall be held and considered to be the minor child of her father, Sam Cicerelli, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIMIE YAMADA INA AND RITSUKO INA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2676) for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Kimie Yamada Ina, the Japanese fiancée of Hugh L. Burleson, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina, and that Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina, may be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Kimie Yamada Ina is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Hugh L. Burleson, and that she and her daughter are found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Kimie Yamada Ina, she and her daughter shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Kimie Yamada Ina, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina, as of the date of their entry into the United States, upon the payment of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES ERMINI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6223) to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of James Ermini.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of James Ermini, who entered the United States at New York, July 18, 1949, and that he shall, for all purposes under the immigration and naturalization laws, be deemed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence only as of that date and nullifying and canceling all other departures and entries which he might have made thereafter.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "Ermini" strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "as of July 18, 1949, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Italy for the first year that such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMOS CHEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6386) to legalize the entry of Amos Chen, a native of China.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Amos Chen, a native of China, shall be considered to be a permanent resident of the United States from the date of his entry on April 5, 1945.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall deduct one number from the Chinese quota in the current quota year or the first year in which the quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the provisions of the twenty-seventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (o)), and notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the act of December 17, 1943 (8 U. S. C. 212a), the provisions of sections 6 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 206, 209), shall be held to be applicable in the case of Amos Chen, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies, and the husband of a United States citizen."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Amos Chen, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELENA JANGE CHINN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6746) for the relief of Helena Jange Chinn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws relating to the issuance of immigration visas for admission to the United States for permanent residence and relating to admissions at ports of entry of aliens as immigrants for permanent residence in the United States, that provision of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (c)), which excludes from admission into the United States "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude," shall not hereafter be held to apply to Helena Jange Chinn (nee Helena Toy Jange), the wife of Harold Chinn, an American citizen. If she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, an immigration visa may be issued and admission granted to the said Helena Jange Chinn under this act upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, after "citizens", strike out the remainder of the bill.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGOLO GAGLIACCO AND HIS WIFE, GINA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8093) for the relief of Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina, Italian nationals residing in Canada, shall, upon application at a port of entry into the United States, be admitted for permanent residence as returning immigrants without immigration visas, provided they meet all the other requirements of the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204), shall be applicable to Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina Gagliacco, Italian nationals residing in Canada and lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1946."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERIKA KUHN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8740) for the relief of Erika Kuhn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Erika Kuhn, the fiancée of Matthew J. Ontko, a United States citizen and veteran of World War II, may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for the period of 3 months if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Erika Kuhn is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Matthew J. Ontko. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Kuhn, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Kuhn, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Erika Kuhn as of the date of her entry into the United States upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEILA M. DODD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8780) for the relief of Leila M. Dodd.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and nationality laws, section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 shall not be held applicable to Leila M. Dodd, who was born in French Indochina in 1898, adopted in infancy by an American missionary and his wife, and brought to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY RYNIK BARAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8918) for the relief of Mary Rynik Baran.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mary Rynik Baran, a nation and citizen of Czechoslovakia, shall be considered to be the natural-born daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Baran, United States citizens.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 5, after the words "natural-born", strike out the word "daughter" and insert in lieu thereof the words "alien child."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCHIBALD WALTER CAMPBELL SEYMOUR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8973) for the relief of Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour shall be held to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States upon payment of the visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for India.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATENT IN FEE FOR FRANCIS LEE EDWARDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6958) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Lee Edwards.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Francis Lee Edwards a patent in fee to the following-described lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The south half of the south half of section 22, the south half of the south half of section 23, the north half of section 26 and the north half of section 27, township 6 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 960 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Add the following new section:

"SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Crow Tribe or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 90 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Crow Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 90 days; and (2) prior to the expiration of such 90 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Crow Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Crow Agency.

"(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Crow Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 90 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATENT IN FEE FOR EDGAR S. BIGMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7017) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior

to issue a patent in fee to Edgar S. Bigman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Edgar S. Bigman a patent in fee to the following-described lands, known as allotment No. 3064 on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont: The south half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section 17, the southeast quarter of section 18, and section 20, township 3 south, range 34 east, containing 1,040 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Add the following new section:

"SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Crow Tribe or a member thereof unless (1) at least 90 days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Crow Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public placed at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 90 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 90 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Crow Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Crow Agency.

"(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Crow Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 90 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) relating to the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

[redacted], Kuszer, Czeslawa (alias Cywie or Czeslawa Miller, alias Sylia Kuszer).
[redacted], Kuszer, Szymon (alias Symcha or Simka or Sam Kuszer).
[redacted], Paulson, Grace.
[redacted], Weinberger, Irena Szenker.
[redacted], Martinez, Fernando Antonio.
[redacted], Martinez, Roberto, or Roberto Martinez-Sanchez.
[redacted], Martinez, Maria Eugenia Del Socorro.
[redacted], Martinez, Mario Sergio.
[redacted], Rempaldi, Riccardo (alias Riccardi Rampaldi).
[redacted], Scheinberg, Noach.
[redacted], Scheinberg, Pola.
[redacted], Soto, Jesus.
[redacted], Sperapani, Giannina Caffererecci.
[redacted], Sperapani, Roger Joseph, or Ruggero Temperini.
[redacted] Torres, Hermelinda, or Maria Hermelinda Torres.
[redacted], Torres, Anastacio, or Anastacio Torres-Villa.
[redacted], Wecker, Karl Ludwig Paul.
[redacted], Wein, Martin, or Moshe Weinschenker.
[redacted], Wong, Ella Guadalupe (nee Elia Guadalupe Fuu Perez).
[redacted], Minner, Robert Franz Cornelius.
[redacted], York, Norma Louise, or Norma Louise Smith or Sunny York or Sunny Smith or Norma Howell or Sunny Howell.
[redacted] Grey, Alice Mary (see Samson).
[redacted], Grey, Henry James.
[redacted], Medina-Zamudio, Isidro Medina.
[redacted], Medina, Emilia Garcia, or Amelia Garcia Medina or Amelia Garcia Medina-Zamudio or Amelia Medina or Amelia Garcia or Emilia Garcia or Emilia Medina.
[redacted], Avalos, Elias.
[redacted], Avalos, Francisco, or Francisco Avalos Rios or Francisco Rios Avalos.
[redacted], Avalos, Jose.
[redacted], Britton, Wilfred.
[redacted], Deste, Mario.
[redacted], De Valdespino, Aurelia Villarreal, or Aurelia Villarreal De Devalos or Aurelia Villarreal-Gomez or Maria Villarreal.
[redacted], Fischer, Felice Breier, or Felice Breyer Fischer.
[redacted], Ghilarducci, Francesco (Frank) (alias Joe Martini).
[redacted], Glunz, Richard Johann.
[redacted], Maroudis, John Leonidas.
[redacted], Tarazon, Dionicio, or Francisco Valencia or Jose Sanchez.
[redacted], Barry, Olive Inez (nee Williams).
[redacted], Barry, Leopold Orlando.
[redacted], Callwood, Gladys.
[redacted], Callwood, Ina.
[redacted], Callwood, Princess Andora (nee Fahie).
[redacted], Stavrides, Theoharis Stavros.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 95) relating to the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

[redacted], Abbos, Shaiki or Shake alias Shake Shassen.
[redacted], Ackland, Robert McLuckie.
[redacted], Acosta, Rudolfo Ruiz.
[redacted], Adler, Barbara.
[redacted] Alfonso, Antonio Joaquim.
[redacted], Aftosmes, Demetrios or James Aftosmes.
[redacted], Aguilera, Guillermo.
[redacted], Aguilera-Flores, Antonia or Tony Aguilera-Flores.
[redacted], Aidecon-Lezamiez, Juan.
[redacted] Alonso, Orestes or Orestes Esteban Alonso y Arencibia or Rafael Fuentes.
[redacted], Arens, Hermanus Josephus Aloysius Cecilia or Hermanus J. A. C. Arens.
[redacted], Alvarez, Lucy Amaya or Maria De La Luz Alvarez.
[redacted], Amador-Flores, Dimas.
[redacted], Andreason, Genoveva (nee Nasura).
[redacted] Andronoff, Stephan.
[redacted], Angelcovich, Spas Risto or Spasa Risto Angelcovich.
[redacted], Anglin, Loretta (nee Nairne) or Loretta Agatha Anglin.
[redacted], Apodaca, Inocente.
[redacted], Armstrong, Angelina or Angelina Misa.
[redacted], Arrien, Ignacio or Ignacio Ulacia or Ignacio Ulacia Arrien.
[redacted], Arriola, Pedro or Rosales.
[redacted], Arslanian, George or Nazaret Arslanian.
[redacted], Artimovski, Pavel or Pavel Artimovsky or Paul Duricka or Pavor Artimoszke or Pavel Artimosky.
[redacted], Athanasiou, Ioannis Vasilios or John Athanasiou or Athanassiou.
[redacted], Atkinson, Margaret (nee Maggie Clarke).
[redacted] Attis, Rupert Ernest.
[redacted], Aubain, Joseph Jules Firmin.
[redacted], Augoustis, John Deamatis.
[redacted] Avedesian, George Krikor.
[redacted] Avedesian, Hyganoosh.
[redacted], Bakke, Aina Eugenia or Aaine Eugenia Broo (maiden name).
[redacted], Balbi, Aniello.
[redacted], Ballas, John formerly Janos Balazs.
[redacted], Bangos, Jim John or Demetrios John Bangos.
[redacted], Bangos, John Jim.
[redacted], Barlow, Leslie Denise.
[redacted], Barnes, Percy Stuart Joseph.
[redacted] Bartelt, John Detlef.
[redacted], Bassonetti, Achille.
[redacted], Batista, Alfredo Jose.
[redacted], Bottaro, Carlo or Carlo Delan Gralio or Carlo Battaro.
[redacted], Baltazar-Lozano, Alberto.
[redacted], Bauer, Hagen Herbert.
[redacted] Becker, Monica Inge.
[redacted], Bilbao, Justo Echevarria or Justo Bilbao.
[redacted], Berghe, Joseph Alfert Van Den or Joseph Alfred Van Den Berghe.
[redacted], Berr, Lena (nee Tzadikoff).
[redacted], Betcher, Edward or Eduards Betchers.
[redacted], Bisceglie, Michele.
[redacted], Bishop, Joyce Evelyn.
[redacted], Blackette, Beresford Hugh.
[redacted], Blanshard, Florence.
[redacted], Bley, Anna Friederike (nee Hochbach).
[redacted], Bleziotes, Haralambos or Harry Bleziotes.
[redacted], Bocca, Stefano or Stephen.
[redacted], Boeckmann, Emmy or Bockmann or Bockman (nee Doerner).
[redacted], Boen, Joen Fong or Boen Joen Fong or Stephen Boon.
[redacted], Bonivy, Doris Bowles (nee Pinder).
[redacted], Borges, Eduardo Ferreira.
[redacted], Borgias, Constantinos Nicholas.
[redacted], Brennan, Joseph Francis.
[redacted], Brizich, Pete or Pedro or Petar Brizic.
[redacted], Brodowicz, Adela or Adela Borosieqicz or Adell Boreseviecaite.
[redacted], Brooke, Cheryl Louise.
[redacted], Brooker, Barry Charles.
[redacted], Brown, Louis Withington.
[redacted] Brown, Shizu Ozasa.
[redacted], Brull, Maria Victoria Puig.
[redacted], Brull, Mercedes Puig.
[redacted], Brull, Pedro Eduardo Puig.
[redacted], Brunner, Julius.
[redacted], Buchanan, Peter Francis.

[redacted], Bustamante, Lauro or Lauro Bustamantes or Laurito Bustamente.
[redacted], Cabano, Alfonso Davide.
[redacted], Cafiero, Federico or Frederico or Ferderick Cafiero.
[redacted], Caretti, Giovanni Angelo or John Caretti.
[redacted], Cassella, Marjorie formerly McDonald (nee Eldred).
[redacted], Cathelin, Rose or Rose Varga or Sandorne Istvan.
[redacted], Centore, Gaetano.
[redacted], Chakalis, Spiros or Sam Chakalis.
[redacted], Chalom, Haim or Haim Cholom.
[redacted], Chan, Chin Yi.
[redacted], Charles, Hilda.
[redacted], Chavez, Isabel Tapia.
[redacted], Chen Helen Kuang-Ih or Kuang-Ih Chen.
[redacted], Chen, Eugene Yu Ming or Yu-Ming Chen.
[redacted], Cherubino, Giuseppe or Joseph Carabino or Joseph Calluchio.
[redacted], Childress, Betty Christine or Betty Christine Bradley.
[redacted], Chu, Phyllis Lai or Lai Pui Jen.
[redacted], Clarke, Alva John.
[redacted], Clarke, Geraldine Rae.
[redacted], Clarke, Jazell.
[redacted], Clarke, John Alva.
[redacted], Clarke, Marguerite or Margaret Clarke.
[redacted], Clarke, Margaret Helen (nee Macleod).
[redacted], Clarke, Sybil Rae.
[redacted], Codreanu, Gregoire Georges or George Codreanu.
[redacted], Colasante, Josephine (Giuseppina) formerly Moggio.
[redacted], Considine, John William.
[redacted], Coombs, Catherine Maude or Catherine Maude Brown.
[redacted], Cornelos, Stefanos Michael or Steve M. Cornellos or Stefanos Michael Cornellos or Stefanos Kornelos.
[redacted], Cornier, Candida Rosa nee Leger) alias Anglanda.
[redacted], Cosgrove, Ernest Howard.
[redacted], Coughlin, Joseph Michael.
[redacted], Coultas, Bramwell Gerald.
[redacted], Courtney, Marilyn Patricia.
[redacted], Crough, Yvonne Lapierre.
[redacted], Cummins, Sylvia Millicent (nee Ruwald).
[redacted], D'Addario, Eva Johanna or Eva Johanna Deyhle or Deyle.
[redacted], Dale, Percy Oliver.
[redacted], Dale, Annie Elizabeth.
[redacted], Dalsass, Angelo Pietro or Joe Dalsass or Joe Dansass or Joseph Dansass.
[redacted], Davidson, Margaret Campbell.
[redacted], Davidson, Alice Campbell.
[redacted], Davis, Helen Augustine or Helen Augustine Romney.
[redacted], De Alcuaz, Luis Gregorio.
[redacted], De Browne, Maria De La Paz Romero Hernandez or Maria S. Browne.
[redacted], Da Cunha, Diogo.
[redacted], De Cantu, Francisca Castaneda or Francisco Castaneda Vda De Flores.
[redacted], De Esquivel, Teresa Sanchez Vda. or Teresa Sanchez De Esquivel or Teresa Sanchez or Maria Teresa Esquivel.
[redacted], De Jesus, Pastor.
[redacted], De Montoya, Maria De Los Angeles-Delgado or Angela Delgado or Jeannie Barragan.
[redacted], De Martinez, Emma Scarbrough
[redacted], De Martinez, Herminia Samano or Herminia Samano de Loza or Herminia Lcza and Erminia Samano or Erminia Samano De Martinez.
[redacted], De Martinez, Maria Briseno or Maria B. Martinez.
[redacted], De Sanchez, Constancia Gonzalez.
[redacted], De Siebert, Emily or Emily De Bois or Aranka Emily De Bois.
[redacted], Demiris, Vasilios Georgiou or William John Demeris.
[redacted], Desantis, Gaetano.
[redacted], Deyl, Cornelius Mariuns or Charlie Deyl.
[redacted], Diaz, Rafael or Rafael Dias.
[redacted], Diegele, Babette (nee Paul).
[redacted], Dietrich, Stefan or Dietich.
[redacted], Digenis, Ioannis Spyros or John Spyros Digenis.
[redacted], Dinwiddie, Gilbert Meade.
[redacted], Domingo, Herbert Oscar.
[redacted], Dominguez, Domingo Yanez y or Domingo Yanes.
[redacted], Doss, Kathryn (nee Burtchael).
[redacted], Borsch, Constancia Lumpan (nee Catubig).
[redacted], Dorsch, John Armand.
[redacted], Dos Santos Da Silva, Joao or John Silva Santos.
[redacted], Drexler, Jean Fay (nee Jean Fay Goldfarb).
[redacted], Doval, Antonio Jose.
[redacted], Edwards, Pradisth Cheosakul.
[redacted], Edwards, Samuel Octavius.
[redacted], Eiden, Amy Delores (nee Watt), formerly Barry.
[redacted], Eisler, Mikulas.
[redacted], Eisler, Ester (nee Kalisch).
[redacted], Ekeseth, Trygbe Lorentz or Theodore or Teddy Lorentz Ekeseth.
[redacted], Elizondo-Sanchez, Mauricia or Maria Mauricia Elizondo.
[redacted], Elizondo-Sanchez, Alicia or Anita Alicia Elizondo.
[redacted], Elton, Henry John.
[redacted], Elton, Claire Harriet.
[redacted], Emmers, John.
[redacted], Emmers, Erna or Janis May Emmers or Hermsen or Erna Bardul or Marija Matilde Erna Emmer or Hermsen.
[redacted], Espanza-Orosco, Guadalupe.
[redacted], Espinosa-Arroyo, Jose or Jose Espinosa.
[redacted], Evans, Kenneth Joseph.
[redacted], Ezra, Regina (nee Schayek).
[redacted], Ezra Rosemary Ann.
[redacted], Ezra, Diana Louise.
[redacted], Falck Maximilian or Alfred Falk.
[redacted], Faoro, Anna Maria.
[redacted], Fattorusso, Gennaro Antonio.
[redacted], Faudoa, Marcelina or Marcelina Faudoa De Jaralera.
[redacted], Feher, Lester or Ladislaus or Laudislaus or Laszlo Feher or Feher Laszlo.
[redacted], Ferguson, John Munro.
[redacted], Fernandez, Francisco Ramos y or Francisco Ramos or Frank Ramos.
[redacted], Ferola, Gabriel Emanuel.
[redacted], Ferreiro, Rosenda or Rosenda Sanchez Perez.
[redacted], Ferro, Antonio or Anthony Venturi.
[redacted], Filippi, Angelina or Angelina Lemmi.
[redacted], Fisko, Stefanie, or Stephanie Bazert Patch or Stella Stephanie Patch or Stella Patch or Stephanie Stella Bazert or Bieser or Stefania Danis or Dennis (nee Bieser) or Stefania PYC or Petch.
[redacted], Flynn, Lillian (nee Hoffenreich) formerly Neubauer and Fritz.
[redacted], Foo, Chu Chung or Chung Fu Chee or Chung Fee Chee.
[redacted], Ford, John Goodfellow or Jack Ford.
[redacted], Forder, William John.
[redacted], Forder, Elizabeth (nee Lloyd).
[redacted], Forneas, Palmira Alvarez or Palmira Alvarez Vidal (maiden name).
[redacted], Freiberg, Anna Marie (nee Anna Marie Hansen).
[redacted], Frenkel, Irma or Irma Mary Frenkel.
[redacted], Frett, Iris Emelita (nee Creque).
[redacted], Freudenthal, Agustina Velaryy or Agustina Gomez.
[redacted], Friers, Ernest Alfred.
[redacted], Friedemann, Ingrid Elizabeth or Sheldon.
[redacted], Garza-Hernandez, Antonio.
[redacted], Gaskell, Wilhelmina Trinidad or Mina Gaskell.
[redacted], Gaskell, Leonardo or Dan Gaskell.
[redacted], Gavaletz, Joseph Machael.
[redacted], Georgatos, Philimon or George Poulos.
[redacted], Giannantoni, Ester or Esterina Maria Giuseppa Giannantoni or Sister Ester Giannantoni.
[redacted], Georgiadis, Dimitrios George or James George or Jimmy Georgiadis.
[redacted], Geyer, Muriel Kathleen or Muriel Kathleen Hovey (nee Brooks).
[redacted], Giannos, George Konstantine.
[redacted], Gifford, Peter Ernest.
[redacted], Godinez-Anguiano, Jesus or Jesus Godinez Angiuano or Jose Godinez-Anguiano.
[redacted], Goldberg, Machael Alexander or Michael Alexander Rinnhofer.
[redacted], Gonzalez-Rodriguez, Francisco or Francisco Rodriguez.
[redacted], Goodson, James Henry.
[redacted], Goodwin, Lida or Lida Nitov (nee Lida Gochman).
[redacted], Grant, Anna Catherine (nee Carantonis).
[redacted], Graziotto, Pietro.
[redacted], Green, Halcha Mary (nee Alcock).
[redacted], Green, Harry.
[redacted], Grindheim, Oskar Johan Ingvaldson.
[redacted], Groleau, Joseph Leo.
[redacted], Grossman, Konrad.
[redacted], Gruios, Kosta or Kosta Gruioff.
[redacted], Guvesch, Michael or Mike Gubesch.
[redacted], Guerrero, Manuel or Manuel Guerrero-Rodriguez.
[redacted], Guiffre, Andrea or Clavaro Sicoliani.
[redacted], Gulab, Jam Dad or Jan Dad Gulab.
[redacted], Gutierrez, Ricardo Cruz.
[redacted], Gutman, Henry or Indric Gutman.
[redacted], Guzman-Marin, Baldomero.
[redacted], Halmenlahti, Rauno Uolevi.
[redacted], Halsbenning, Anton Gustav.
[redacted], Halyrewicz, Pauline or Pauline Burbulak.
[redacted], Hansen, Benny Byrsting.
[redacted], Harris, Charles John alias John Doran.
[redacted], Harrison, Andrew Robinson.
[redacted], Hawnsley, Benjamin Eric.
[redacted], Heidel, Baerbel Maria.
[redacted], Heidel, Christel Elisabeth.
[redacted], Henderson, Adam John.
[redacted], Henderson, Rose Margaret formerly Blood (nee Ogenski).
[redacted], Hennings, Antje.
[redacted], Henriksen, Harry Hilbert.
[redacted], Hermosillo, Maria Guadalupe Carvajal or Maria Guadalupe Hermosillo.
[redacted], Hernandez, Domingo or Domingo Hernandez Saucedo.
[redacted], Hernandez-Jimenez, Francisco.
[redacted], Hernandez-Jimenez, Crecencio.
[redacted], Hernandez, Leocadia Mella Vda.
[redacted], Hernandez, Ramon.
[redacted], Herrera, Andres or Andres Martinez Herrera.
[redacted], Heumann, Gad Yosef.
[redacted], Hieronymus, Margaret Helen.
[redacted], Hinttala, Aimo Johannes.
[redacted], Hoffer, Beatrice.
[redacted], Hoffmann, Else Anna.
[redacted], Hoestlandt, Jacqueline Marthe (Hoag).
[redacted], Hovaler, Franz or Frank Hovaler or Frank Hoval.

[redacted], Hudepohl, Rose Catherine Louise or Rose Hudepohl or Rose Rodriguez or Rose Ricciardi.
[redacted], Hutton, Leyan Angelica or Leyan Angelica Kuntz or Leyton Angelica Kuntz.
[redacted], Ingraffia, Orlando or Tony.
[redacted], Irsius, Albertus or Albertas Irsius or Albertus Irsuis or Albert Hirsch or Albertas Girsch.
[redacted], Jaramillo, Nancy Isabel or Nancy Isabel Benton or Nancy J. Benton.
[redacted], Jarvi, Suoma Aleksandra or Suoma Aleksandra Uotila or Sally Udd.
[redacted], Joeschke, Monica.
[redacted], Johansen, Hans.
[redacted], Jorgenson, Florence Marie (nee Patterson) formerly Bienieck, alias Marie Bienieck.
[redacted], Kalagias, Markos Peter.
[redacted], Kara, John Said or Hanna Said Kara.
[redacted], Karras, Ourania (nee Dede or Dege).
[redacted], Katchadoorian, Zaroohe (nee Kolian) formerly Havaginian.
[redacted], Kates, Frederick William (nee Kaatz).
[redacted], Kedziora, Joseph Harold or Joseph Kedziora or Joseph Francis Kedor or Joseph Kedar.
[redacted], Kelly, Sieglinde or Linda Kelly.
[redacted], Kepich, John.
[redacted], Kiel, Rubin or Robert Cohen.
[redacted], Klein, Arthur August or Arthur Klein or Arthur A. Klein.
[redacted], Kloss, Johanna M.
[redacted], Kloss, Karl Reinhold.
[redacted], Knight, Ruby Walls (nee Ruby Weir Walls).
[redacted], Knott, Jean (nee Larose).
[redacted], Koelner, Raphael.
[redacted], Kohl, Gunter Georg or Gunter Kohl or Guenter Kohl.
[redacted], Kolodrubski, Ivan or John Kolodrubski.
[redacted], Konishi, Shigeki.
[redacted], Koo, Jam Cheong.
[redacted], Korsnak, Peter or Joseph Kopchak.
[redacted], Koschak, Jane Camilla or Jane Camilla Berner.
[redacted], Koupal, Peter Michael or Peter Michael Lumsden.
[redacted], Kriwcek, George Viktor.
[redacted], Krumins, Aro.
[redacted], Krumins, Astra.
[redacted], Kundrak, Michael.
[redacted], Kurek, Paul Ignatz or Hans Kroll or Kurney.
[redacted], Kwassman, Rifka (nee Rifka Garten).
[redacted], Lachowicz, Dorthy (nee Kuzma).
[redacted], Ladow, Irene Andreevna (nee Dmitrieva).
[redacted], Lagana, Giovanni or Giovanni Lagano.
[redacted], Lamarca, Gaetano.
[redacted], Lamoretti, Giovanni or John Lamoretti.
[redacted], Lau, Ching Sut.
[redacted], Lau, Lee Sook.
[redacted], Lara-Sotelo, Esquipula.
[redacted], Lara-Amarillas, Maria Elena.
[redacted], Lardaro, Francesco or Frank Lardaro.
[redacted], Latsis, Stamatios John.
[redacted], Latvel, Helen or Helen Latwel (nee Helene Alexandravitch).
[redacted], Lazarus, Isidor or Lee Lane or L. Lorner or L. Hiliman.
[redacted], Leduc, Francoise (Frances).
[redacted], Lee, Phyllis Pui Yan.
[redacted], Li, Annie Sheng (Hwai Lu) or Annie Sheng (Hwai Lu).
[redacted], Licari, Maria Angela.
[redacted], Lim, Harry Leonard.
[redacted], Lindquist, Birger Otto or Bob Lindquist.
[redacted], Lipp, Gerhard or Gerhard Kelton or Gary Kelton.
[redacted], Lisker, Sally or Sally Fischler, or Sally Winter or Sara.
[redacted], Liu, Pei-Chang or Florence M. Liu or Buoi Ciong Lau.
[redacted], Lombardi, Luigi.
[redacted], Lombardi, Anna.
[redacted], Lopez, Antonio Santamaria or Antonio Santamaria.
[redacted], Lopez, Juan Francisco or Juan Francisco Lopez-Manriquez.
[redacted], Lorenzo, Dolores Rego.
[redacted], Loriga, Salvatore.
[redacted], Louie, Sing Hon, also David Louie.
[redacted], Louie, Wigney Shee.
[redacted], Lovejoy, Kathleen (nee Toner).
[redacted], Luczak, Michele Cecile.
[redacted], Ludicke, Karl or Karl Luedicke.
[redacted], Luna-Garcia, Cleofas.
[redacted], Lung, Evelyn or Eng Gick Ling.
[redacted], Maennik, Kai.
[redacted], Maennik, Reet.
[redacted], Malmberg, Walter August Paul.
[redacted], Makrides, Efstratios.
[redacted], Malenfant, Gerard, now Gerard Andre Goodbold.
[redacted], Mandujan, Emilia or Emilia Rodriguez.
[redacted], Maralotto, Pietro Giobatta.
[redacted], Markelos, Raftopoulos or Mike Raft.
[redacted], Marrale, Gerlando or John Marrale or John Morrale.
[redacted], Martens, Mildred Ludmilla (Ludmilla Surjenko, maiden name) formerly Mildren Ryan.
[redacted], Mattei, Noel.
[redacted], Mayer-Ziotti, Gabriella Gemma or Gabriella Snowden.
[redacted], Meaurio, Josefina or Josephine Rice, Jr., or Josephine Meaurio or Mrs. Joseph Rice, Jr., or Josephine Coennen.
[redacted], Mendolia, Luigi.
[redacted], Mendrinos, John Ioannis.
[redacted], Menges, Ingrid Hilde.
[redacted], Mering, Esther (nee Stern).
[redacted], Mers, Henriette Marie.
[redacted], Marzano, Tommaso.
[redacted], Mescheriakoff, Mary Vladamir.
[redacted], Mescheriakoff, Militsa.
[redacted], Mescheriakoff, Tomislav Nicholas.
[redacted], Mihaliodis, Christos alias Christ Mihaliodis alias Christ Mihallioupi alias Christos Michalioudis alias Christos Michaliodis alias Christos Michalidis alias Christos Miraliodis.
[redacted], Miofas, Costas.
[redacted], Misfeld, Daniel Friedrich or Friedrich Mihsfeld.
[redacted], Molina, Augustine, Jr., or Augustin Molina.
[redacted], Mongiat, Domenico.
[redacted], Monje, Maria De Jesus.
[redacted], Monroy, Oscar Juarez.
[redacted], Montgomery, Gelerina del Rosario.
[redacted], Moragues, Gabriel Alemany or Gabriel Alemany.
[redacted], Moran, Ernesto Perez.
[redacted], Moriaty, Sharon Vicki Ann or Sharon Vicki Ann Rutherford.
[redacted], Morrison, Lawson Alexander.
[redacted], Moulton, Peter William alias Rowe.
[redacted], Moustakas, Pericles or Peter Moustakas.
[redacted], Mukai, Isao or Sam Mukai.
[redacted], Munoz-Silva, Pedro alias Francisco Flores.
[redacted], Murakami, Fumiye (nee Koyama) or Fumie Koyama or Humie Koyama.
[redacted], Muskopf, John of Johan Muskopf.
[redacted], Muskopf, Magdalena.
[redacted], Muskopf, Rose or Rosalia Muskopf.
[redacted], Myhre, Ragnvald Johannes.
[redacted], McCoubrey, Evelyn Beryl nee Allsop.
[redacted], McIlvaine, Sixta Bernil.
[redacted], McWilliam, Doris Bertha or Doris Bertha Nixon.
[redacted], Nagly, Gersohn Joseph.
[redacted], Nahan, Gilberto Micheline Jeannine.
[redacted], Nargiz, Rico George or Krikor Badarjikian and Krikor.
[redacted], Nava-Luna, Andres or Andres Nava.
[redacted], Nelly, Lydia Estrella or Lydia Atienza Estrella.
[redacted], Newman, Signa E. alias Hanna Aaltonen.
[redacted], Nilsen, Nils or Nilsan or Nilson or Nielsen.
[redacted], Nina, Jose Dos Santos.
[redacted], Niva, Eleanor Mary (nee Eleanor Mary Miller).
[redacted], Nocera, Giovanna Maria (nee Parasporo).
[redacted], Nunez, Ramon or Raymond Nunez.
[redacted], Oerlemans, Alesandra Eleanora or Alesandra Eleanora Laniewska (Laniauskaite).
[redacted], Okumura, Shotaro.
[redacted], Oliveira, Gwendolyn.
[redacted], O'Neal, Marie Cleopatra or Marie C. O'Neal or Marie C. O. O'Neal.
[redacted], Ong, Arnold Kwok or Ong Kwok On or Arnold K. Ong.
[redacted], O'Rourke, Sarah or Smyth or Smith or Sarah Burke.
[redacted], Ortega, Miguel or Miguel Porras Ortega.
[redacted], Osoling, Olaf.
[redacted], Osorio, Alfonso Ramos.
[redacted], Palios, Markos.
[redacted], Palios, Lanbros Marcou or Lambros Marcou Paliou.
[redacted], Panagis, Eudokia (nee Reizi).
[redacted], Paneth, Eli.
[redacted], Paneth, Hanna.
[redacted], Paoletti, Loredana.
[redacted], Pappadopoulos, Haralambos John or Harry John Pappas.
[redacted], Pappas, Chariclea alias Chariclea L. Papanaoum alias Chariclea Papa (nee Marinos).
[redacted], Pappas, Helene Marcos or Papaionnis (nee Helen or Eleni Gregorios Komnis).
[redacted], Paravalos, Antonios or Anthony Valos.
[redacted], Pardo-Loredo, Ramon.
[redacted], Paser, Latip John.
[redacted], Paves, Fanny (nee Davidson).
[redacted], Pefanis, Gerasimos Demetrios.
[redacted], Perez, Isidro Remijio or Isidro Remijio or Isidro Remigio or Isidro Remigio Perez.
[redacted], Remijio, Eulegio or Eulejio Remijio or Eulegio Remijio-Gonzalez.
[redacted], Remijio, Hipolito.
[redacted], Perez, Juan Martinez.
[redacted], Perrone, Angelo.
[redacted], Perz, Anna or Anna Stiene.
[redacted], Petagara, Ernesto Fronteras.
[redacted], Petsas, Nicolaos (or Nicholas) or Nick Petsas.
[redacted], Pickles, Engelia Theresa.
[redacted], Pilot, Pietro or Ermengildo Pilor or Ermengildo Pillot of Peter Pilot or Pete Pilot.
[redacted], Ping, Ho or Benny Hall.
[redacted], Pitirri, Calogera (nee Curto).
[redacted], Pole, Daniel Arnold.
[redacted], Postorino, Giancarlo.
[redacted], Prager, Beatriz Elizabeth Gonzalez or (Betty) Beatriz Llaneza Prager.
[redacted], Presas, Gerardo Bruguera.
[redacted], Promm-Cornelius, Peter or Peter Clark.
[redacted], Pscheck, Elisabeth Maria Von or Elizabeth Maria Von P. Scheck or Elizabeth M. Koepper.
[redacted], Punt, Gunter.

[redacted], Pyfrom, Graciela Ysabel or Garciela Isabel de Jesus Reno y Delgado de Pyfrom.
[redacted], Raag, Merika.
[redacted], Rabenou, Khalil.
[redacted], Ramirez-Guaracha, Basilio.
[redacted], Ramirez-Maldonado, Nicolas.
[redacted], Ramos, Orlando Maria.
[redacted], Rankin, Margaret Geddes.
[redacted], Renfrew, Gladys Lavinia Ann Dorus (nee Brito-Paulickpulle or Sita Renfrew).
[redacted], Reno, Loretta (nee Hubbert).
[redacted], Rezou, Harry Demetrios.
[redacted], Richardson, Idalia or Idalia Parson.
[redacted], Rieger, Ulf.
[redacted], Rikuris, Edite.
[redacted], Rocco, Francesco or Frank Rocco.
[redacted], Rocha, Jose Castelo.
[redacted], Rodriguez, Feliciano Fontan or Feliciano Fontan.
[redacted], Rodriguez-Grenfell, Horacio or Horacio Rodriguez.
[redacted], Rodriguez-Zavala, Jose.
[redacted], Roensch, Gustav.
[redacted], Roensch, Richard Albert.
[redacted], Roensch, George Alfred.
[redacted], Roensch, Mary Agnes.
[redacted], Rojas-Terrazas, Rodolfo or Alberto C. Terrazas.
[redacted], Rooney, Anna Marie or Rea Rooney (nickname).
[redacted], Royce, Dorothy Beryl (nee Fleming).
[redacted], Roy-Munro, Royston or Roy Munro.
[redacted], Rubio, Luciano or Luciano Rubio Chavez.
[redacted], Rudyk, John or Jan Rudyk.
[redacted], Rueda, Petra Aguiar or Petra Aguiar.
[redacted], Rugnone, Peter or Pietro.
[redacted], Ruhl, Ida Franziska or Ida Franziska Hermes.
[redacted], Ruiz, Pascual Vidal.
[redacted], Rumpel, Ludwina Catherin or Rumpell or Kwasnicki.
[redacted], Russell, Charlotte (nee Stewart).
[redacted], Ruta, Nunzio Giovanni Francesco or Nunzio Ruta.
[redacted], Saigado, Jose Manuel.
[redacted], Saloumis, Stelios or Steve Saloumis.
[redacted], Samson, James Patrick or James Patrick Painting.
[redacted], Sanchez, Manuel Carrasco.
[redacted], Sander, Johanne Anne.
[redacted], Sarlan, Ahmet Huldi or Huldi Fevzi Sarhan.
[redacted], Savala, Nello.
[redacted], Savka, Juro or George Savka.
[redacted], Schertler, Perta or Romana Strasser.
[redacted], Schneck, Yvette.
[redacted], Schrank, Waltraud.
[redacted], Schultz, Hugo Emil Karl.
[redacted], Schultzer, Alfred or Fred Peterson.
[redacted], Sederlund, Carl Gustav Alfred.
[redacted], Seiberl, Anna (nee Hinterholzl).
[redacted], Simoutre, Mireille Cecile Jeanne.
[redacted], Serelis, Theodore Vassiliou.
[redacted], Serna-Garza, Aurelio or Aurelio Cerna.
[redacted], Serna-Garza, Carmen or Carmen Cerna.
[redacted], Serna-Garza, Leopolda.
[redacted], Serna-Garza, Pedro or Pedro Cerna.
[redacted], Serna-Garza, Reynaldo.
[redacted], Sewell, Lillian Maude or Lillian Maude Grossin or McCressin.
[redacted], Shamandurоff, Visha Rokas (nee Visha Dimitroff Rokoff).
[redacted], Shiray, Rachib Kalille or Robert Shriay or Joseph Habieb Abraham or Bob Mahool.
[redacted], Short, Kate (nee Goldenberg).
[redacted], Shu, John K. or Shu Ser Kong.
[redacted], Sideris, Basilios.
[redacted], Simpson, Michael Richard.
[redacted], Sing, Tse Foo or Francis Tse.
[redacted], Sittinger, John Evangelist.
[redacted], Sivaslian, Vertayim.
[redacted], Small, Oliver or Sydney Bailey.
[redacted], Smith, Filo Sussie (nee Solomon).
[redacted], Smith, Olga Fausta Riesco.
[redacted], Socha, Josephine or Marczak Katazyna.
[redacted], Sock, Chin or Chin Leong Goot.
[redacted], Solano, Eva.
[redacted], Solans, Emilio or Emilio Solans Pastor.
[redacted], Solarek, Marta (nee Marta Martha) Staniszewska).
[redacted], Sommer, Joseph George or Joseph Sommers or Joseph Fink.
[redacted], Sosa, Julio.
[redacted], Souto, Rosendo Gonzalez.
[redacted], Spetrino, Joseph or Joe or Giuseppe Anthony Spetrino.
[redacted], Staico, Antonio.
[redacted], Statheros, Stamatios Evangelos or Steve Statheros.
[redacted], Stavroulias, Basil B. or Fill Starr.
[redacted], Stefanopoulos, Nicholas George.
[redacted], Steinhauser, Edith Elizabeth or Sprague.
[redacted], Stirbl, Ludwig.
[redacted], Stoddard, Marion Burns or Marion Burns Stoddard Flanagan.
[redacted], Stoyonoff, Spiro or Spiro Stoyon.
[redacted], Strejc, Iona Clark nee Clark.
[redacted], Strelniek, Helen (nee Yedwiga Jakstat) or Helen Strelnick or Toschki Hadi.
[redacted], Stuifbergen, Veronica Emily.
[redacted], Subhra, Raja Krishan or R. K. Subhra and Jimmy Subhra.
[redacted], Supicich, Joseph or Josip Kazimir Supicic or Joseph Supicic.
[redacted], Tamayo-Quintero, Jesus.
[redacted], Tanca, Gonul.
[redacted], Tauchnitz, Hans Georg.
[redacted], Tentes, John, or Ioannis Tendis.
[redacted], Tercero, Teresa, or Teresa Tersero.
[redacted], Theofilos, Constantinos P.
[redacted], Torres, Juan Rios, or John Rios Torres.
[redacted], Townsend, Emma Mona (nee Emma Mona MacFarland).
[redacted], Trevino-Morales, Miguel.
[redacted], Tsang, Shui Wing, or Mickey Tsang.
[redacted], Turke, Henry Leonard, or Henry Turk or Enrique Lautero Turke Thierback.
[redacted], Turkovich, Frances Magdalene (nee Curnell), or Josephine Soroka.
[redacted], Udiman, Viviane Berthe Madeleine.
[redacted], Urizar, Daniel.
[redacted], Urmston, Lucy Matilda.
[redacted], Valente, Pasquale.
[redacted], Vallone, Pietro.
[redacted], Van Eepoel, Laura Catherine.
[redacted], Van Heemstra, Franz Julius Johan.
[redacted], Van Heemstra, Maria Ingenata (nee Visser).
[redacted], Varga, Joseph or Josef.
[redacted], Varvarigos, Nicholas John or Nicholas Ioannou Varvarigos.
[redacted], Vattuone, Giuseppe Emanuele.
[redacted], Vega, Maria De Los Angeles Palacin De La.
[redacted], Verfaillie, Julius.
[redacted], Verfaillie, Marie Elodia (nee Decock).
[redacted], Vikingstad, Ole Kornelius or Ole Corneleus Vikingstad or Ole C. Vikingstad or Ole Vikingstad.
[redacted], Villalpando-Rangel, Jose De Jesus.
[redacted], Visser, Jeanne Emmen Riedel (nee Emmen Riedel).
[redacted], Vitali, Julio or Giulio Vitali.
[redacted], Vourazerios, Ioannis or John Nick Vourazeris.
[redacted], Wakim, Marie, Maria Wakim, Marie Beatrice Wakim, Mary S. M. Wakim, Mary Wakim, Mary Petros, Maria De Wakim (nee Saleem-Moawad) or Salum-Moauad.
[redacted], Ward, Anthony David Llewellyn.
[redacted], Wechter, Marcia (or Margaret or Margot).
[redacted], Wechter, Sophie R.
[redacted], Weissbach, Anna Marie (nee Winkler).
[redacted], Weisshuh, Ferdinand F.
[redacted], Weisz, Marcel.
[redacted], Whalen, Malka Regina (nee Koliadicky) or Julviansky or Kulviasky or Malka Kolitz or Malka Blau or Blay.
[redacted], White, Arthur Emanuel or Arthur Raymond Wynter White.
[redacted], Why, Cher or Caher Why.
[redacted], Wing, Chew Him or Wong Shew Wing or Him Wing Chew or Him Chew Wing or Jack Wing.
[redacted], Wirchianski, Anna.
[redacted], Wisser Josephin or Josephine Kline or Josephine Wolff.
[redacted], Witting, George Karl or Georg Witting.
[redacted], Wo, Chung or Chin Wo or Chung Ho or Chang Wo or Chin Woo.
[redacted], Woegerer, Ferdinand or Maximillian Ferdinand Waldeck.
[redacted], Wolf, Edith.
[redacted], Wolf, Brigitta.
[redacted], Wrin, Lulu Maude (nee Ferguson).
[redacted], Wylupek, Wojciech.
[redacted], Rodriguez, y Juan Francisco Resituto or Rodriguez or Jose Santiago.
[redacted], Yambouranis, Eryfile or Eryfile Constantine Psiropoulos.
[redacted], Yanakis, Peter John or Panagiotis Ioannis Gianatsis or Peter John Pappas.
[redacted], Yanakis, Evangelia or Evangeline or Evangelia Gianatsis (nee Papageorganti), or Evangelia Pappas.
[redacted], Yanatsis, Emanuel Antonio.
[redacted], Yee, John Hwa or John Yee.
[redacted], Ylikyla, Ruth Emilia or Rauha Emilia Ylikyla.
[redacted], Yoda, Kunio.
[redacted], Yoda, Yukii.
[redacted], Young, Helen Lewin or Helen Westman.
[redacted], Young, Maris De La Paz or Maria De La Paz (Pacita) or San Luis Young.
[redacted], Yu, Wei Fang, or Alice Wei Fang Yu.
[redacted], Yuen, Andrew Sik Hop.
[redacted], Yuen, Evenlye Chan Sheung.
[redacted], Yun, Low or Lou Yun.
[redacted], Zavala, Andrea Reyes.
[redacted], Zeitz, Shirley Gloria Vallejo.
[redacted], Zervas, Athanasios or Athanasios Demetrios Zervas.
[redacted], Aghnides, Elie Prodromos or Elie P. Aghnides or Elie Aghnides.
[redacted], Lin, Margaret Hie Ding or Lin Wei Tseng.
[redacted], Sandler, Adolf.
[redacted], Lidosikis, Marie Veniselos.
[redacted], Veniselos, Hariclis, Kyriacos.
[redacted], Veniselos, Nikatas K.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 25, line 5, strike out the registration number and name:

"[redacted], Royce, Dorothy Beryl (nee Fleming)."

On page 32, after line 20, insert the following registration numbers and names:

"[redacted], Bortolotto, Paolo.
"[redacted], Calovich, Mary or Mara Abram alias Mary Car.
"[redacted], Didner, Samuel.

"[redacted], Edquid, Arturo M. or Arturo Maatubank Edquid.

"[redacted], Livanos, Arietta Stavros nee Zafirakis.

"[redacted], Mondillo, Giovanni Battista alias Giuseppe Battista Mondilla or Gio Batta Mondillo.

"[redacted], Tonseth, Johanna Katharina Flood."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHOKO NISHIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6832) for the relief of Choko Nishida.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or any of the other provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit the entry into the United States for permanent residence of Choko Nishida, the Japanese fiancée of Clifford M. Sergent, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Choko Nishida is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Clifford M. Sergent and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Choko Nishida, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported at any time after entry in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156).

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 11, add the following:

"In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Choko Nishida, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Choko Nishida as of the date of her entry into the United States upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIYOKO S. BARR AND HARUE BARR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7370) for the relief of Kiyoko S. Barr and Harue Barr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Kiyoko S. Barr and Harue Barr, natives of Japan, and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, they shall be granted admission into the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Beginning on line 7, after the name "Harue Barr," strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the Japanese wife and child, respectively, of Roger L. Barr, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. YUKIKO YOSHII FRENCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7919) for the relief of Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French, the wife of Raymond David French, a citizen of the United States and a member of the armed services, and that if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, she shall be granted admission into the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Beginning on line 7, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "not apply to Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French and her son, the wife and child respectively of Raymond David French, a citizen of the United States presently serving with the United States Armed Forces."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French and her son."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. GERALD GOODWIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8383) for the relief of Mrs. Gerald Goodwin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Gerald Goodwin, the wife of Gerald Goodwin, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIMIKO TOMITA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8473) for the relief of Kimiko Tomita.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race, shall not hereafter apply to Kimiko Tomita, the Japanese financée of Toshio Henry Shiozaki, a citizen of the United States, and that the said Kimiko Tomita may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the above-named parties occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment date of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIMIKO YAMAGUCHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8558) for the relief of Kimiko Yamaguchi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be is enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Kimiko Yamaguchi, the Japanese financée of Angelo A. Amato, a citizen of the United States, and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Kimiko Yamaguchi may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Kimiko Yamaguchi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Angelo A. Amato, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Kimiko Yamaguchi, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Kimiko Yamaguchi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Kimiko Yamaguchi as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon payment of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. YUMIKO KAWAI MISANIN AND HER DAUGHTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8684) for the relief of Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin and her daughter, Maria Mari Misanin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin, a Japanese national, who is the spouse of Michael G. Misanin, a United States citizen and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and their minor child, Maria Mari Misanin shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed if they are otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof: "That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration

Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin and her daughter, Maria Mari Misanin, the Japanese wife and child, respectively, of Michael G. Misanin, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. TOKIKO AMANO ROLOSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8742) for the relief of Mrs. Tokiko Amano Roloson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Tokiko Amano Roloson, the wife of Robert J. Roloson, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YAEKO NAKAJIMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8826) for the relief of Yaeko Nakajima.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion from the United States of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Yaeko Nakajima, the Japanese fiancée of Byron E. Emery, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II. The said Yaeko Nakajima shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Yaeko Nakajima is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Byron E. Emery and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Yaeko Nakajima, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Yaeko Nakajima, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Yaeko Nakajima, as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. NICOLA DI PALMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7563) for the relief of Dr. Nicola Di Palma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States of Dr. Nicola Di Palma as of April 2, 1949, the date on which he entered the United States.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Italian persons of the first year that such quota is hereafter available.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "States", insert "upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOWARD H. MORAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6697) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Howard H. Moran, Glasgow, Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described land situated on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in the State of South Dakota: Allotment No. 6650, southwest quarter, section 31, township 39 south, range 26 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota, containing 160 acres more or less.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out everything following the comma after the figure "6650" and insert the following: "lots 3 and 4 and the east one-half, southwest quarter."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the first word "south" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "section 31, township 39 north."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "sixty-five."

Page 1, add a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Rosebud Sioux Tribe or a member thereof, unless (1) at least sixty days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Rosebud Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of sixty days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such sixty days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Rosebud Agency.

"(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Rosebud Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of sixty days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSHUA BRITTON

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 487) to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That title in fee is hereby confirmed in Joshua Britton, who made entry under the act of 1847 under warrant numbered 52347 on May 21, 1849, at Shawneetown, Ill., district land office, his heirs and assigns, to all rights to and interest in the following-described lands in Jefferson County, Ill.:

West one-half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 1 south, range 3 east, third principal meridian, Illinois.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POLK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from today's Washington Post entitled "A Fraud and a Hoax."

Mr. CAVALCANTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain items pertaining to Walter Winchell and his accusations against a certain Mr. Sidor.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.

Mr. WHITAKER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial on independence from a Bowling Green, Ky., paper.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio (at the request of Mr. JENKINS) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a series of paragraphs from the Centerville (Iowa) Iowegian.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include four newspaper articles.

Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he will make today and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Evening Star.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Altoona Tribune of Saturday, July 8.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Allen, of the Boston Globe, on Sunday.

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1949

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up a resolution (H. Res. 696) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, and all points of order against the said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 209]

Abbitt	Furcolo	McConnell
Allen, La.	Gathings	McMillen, Ill.
Andrews	Gillette	Marcantonio
Bailey	Gilmer	Mitchell
Barrett, Wyo.	Gordon	Monroney
Bates, Ky.	Gore	Morgan
Boggs, La.	Gregory	Morrison
Boykin	Hall,	Murray, Tenn.
Breen	Edwin Arthur	Murray, Wis.
Buckley, N. Y.	Hare	Nelson
Bulwinkle	Harris	Norton
Burton	Havenner	Pace
Carroll	Hays, Ark.	Passman
Case, S. Dak.	Hébert	Patman
Chatham	Hill	Perkins
Chiperfield	Hinshaw	Pfeifer,
Christopher	Irving	Joseph L.
Cole, N. Y.	Jennings	Pfeiffer,
Combs	Johnson	William L.
Cooper	Kearns	Phillips, Tenn.
Cox	Keefe	Pickett
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Plumley
Dawson	Kilday	Poulson
Dingell	Larcade	Quinn
Durham	Lovre	Regan
Engel, Mich.	Lyle	Rivers
Frazier	McCarthy	Sadowski
Scott, Hardie	Thompson	White, Idaho
Sims	Vinson	Whitten
Smathers	Welch	Willis
Smith, Ohio	Werdel	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 336 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1949

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and now yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the bill S. 3809, known as the Extension of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. I shall not discuss the contents of the bill but rather confine myself to the rule.

Yesterday the Committee on Foreign Affairs appeared before the Committee on Rules and requested a rule waiving points of order and asking for a full day's debate. Yesterday afternoon the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], asked unanimous consent that the House meet at 11 o'clock so that we could consider this bill in detail.

The resolution also provides for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In view of the urgency of the situation at this particular time, I think this body should be given a full opportunity to hear the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have held a number of open sessions and a number of executive sessions on this subject. I shall, therefore, ask that the rule be adopted immediately.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, we have been advised that tomorrow we will receive a message from the President of the United States. I do not profess to know exactly what the President will say in this message or all the recommendations he will make.

He will undoubtedly discuss the disturbing situation in Korea, the present inadequacy of our existing defense machinery, and he will recommend a sizable increase in appropriations for defense purposes.

I think I can say now that such a recommendation will have the overwhelming support of the Congress. Above all else, we are determined that our people have the best possible defense—a defense second to none—prepared to meet any emergency.

There is much that could be said about our tragic lack of preparedness as revealed by the developments in Korea. The Korean tragedy is not the fault of the Congress.

We have been spending around fifteen billions a year for defense purposes. It has been the Congress that has been insisting upon a larger Air Force. It has been the Congress that has prevented destruction of the Marine Corps. It has been the Congress that has repeatedly emphasized the need for supercarriers as mobile air bases, while some in charge of our defense have tended to scuttle the Navy.

At a later date I shall probably have occasion to discuss the tragedy of errors, diplomatic and military, on the part of the administration that has resulted in the costly Korean reverses.

In view of necessity of increasing our defense expenditures I rise at this time to emphasize again how important it is that we put our fiscal house in order to meet this emergency situation. It is imperative that we reduce the expenditures for other things. We need more roads, more dams, and improved harbors. All these various public works projects have merit. But, Mr. Speaker, they should be postponed.

The omnibus appropriations bill is still pending in the Senate. We can still reduce proposed domestic spending by at least $5,000,000,000 in order to meet these extraordinary defense requirements.

The greatest tragedy of all would be to destroy ourselves while seeking to defend ourselves. I cannot too strongly emphasize that a sound fiscal policy is as important to our national defense as men, guns, tanks, airplanes, and ships.

I earnestly urge a drastic reduction in domestic spending without delay. We must do it now, or it will again be too late and too little.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the Committee on the District of Columbia into war-scare profiteering in the District. Certain bakers in the District of Columbia, and I am advised the same thing is going on in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and Boston, are raising the price of a loaf of bread 1 cent, for no reason at all. I am advised there is no justification of any kind for this conduct. It is an obvious and patent attempt by certain elements to take advantage of the existing emergency. This is the Nation's Capital. This is a good place for such an investigation to begin. It can serve as a warning to that element at any other place in the Nation or to any other business that might have the same idea. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia holds a meeting upon this resolution and acts immediately to crack down on this mob as of now.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, throughout our history, some so-called Americans have made unconscionable profits out of war at the expense of ordinary citizens, including those doing the fighting and dying.

World War I made many millionaires. World War II, through cost-plus contracts, made more billion-dollar corporations and many more millionaires.

There has never been any excuse for this, and it is unthinkable today that anybody should profit from American blood now mixing with the mud of South Korea.

It is the duty of every Member of Congress and the administration to see to it

that no more profits are made out of wars in which this Nation is involved. And this includes such high-sounding but nevertheless deadly operations as United Nations police action. Wounds are just as painful and our dead are just as dead under the flag of the United Nations as under the flag of the United States. Fancy phrases and slogans provide no consolation in battle, especially when United Nations ground forces consist only of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the shooting started only 3 weeks ago, but already some prices are skyrocketing.

I call your attention to pork. For the week ending June 23, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the average price of butcher hogs at Chicago was $19.65 per hundredweight or 19.65 cents a pound, according to the Department of Agriculture. For the week ending July 14, the average price of butcher hogs was $24, an increase of 4.35 cents a pound. Can the farmer be blamed? Of course not. The farmer is the only businessman in the country who has nothing to say as to his selling price. He takes what the buyer is willing to pay.

Now let us follow the hogs through the markets. For the week ending June 23, 10 to 12-pound loins were selling at 45.70 cents a pound wholesale at Chicago, according to the Department of Agriculture. For the week ending July 14, the same grade pork loins had jumped to 64.40 cents a pound or an increase of 18.70 cents a pound while pork on the hoof was increasing only 4.35 cents a pound.

Meanwhile, what was happening in the retail market at the corner store? A Department of Agriculture survey of the retail meat situation at Baltimore, in approximately the same period previously mentioned, showed that center cut pork chops went up from 78 to 85 cents a pound, an increase of 7 cents.

There, Mr. Speaker, is the picture: Live hogs increased 4.35 cents a pound. Retail pork chops increased 7 cents a pound. Wholesale pork loins increased 18.70 cents a pound.

Who is getting fat in the pork barrel?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I just want to call attention to the fact of what this increase means. Four or five cents a pound means a 20-percent increase, which is certainly unconscionable. That is a 20- or 25-percent increase where there is no reason for it whatsoever.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am delighted the gentleman is calling the attention of the membership to these facts.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, the hearings of the International Joint Commission on the subject of the division and use of the waters of the Belly and Waterton Rivers have been completed in the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta.

The people of Montana are hopeful that the Commission will lose no time in arriving at a just decision, based upon the testimony given at these hearings and the first-hand information gained from the Commission's field trip over the area concerned in both the United States and Canada.

I was fortunate to be able to participate in the hearing at Shelby, Mont., and have since read the transcript of the subsequent hearings at Havre, Mont. The individual citizens of Montana are to be commended for their frank and intelligent presentation of the need for this water to irrigate lands in Glacier, Toole, Liberty, and Hill Counties. Men of long experience in the area, including Senator George Wilson; P. R. MacHale; Douglas Parker, and John C. Hoyt, of Shelby; J. P. Seifert, of Conrad; Fred Mundy, of Gildford; Judge E. B. Elwell, of Havre, and many others showed the Commission, from their own long years of experience and their knowledge of the country, that the people of northern Montana are determined to put the waters of the Waterton and Belly Rivers, which arise in our State, to beneficial use on the excellent land of their region, and that such a program will add immeasurably to the development and the economic stability of the area.

I informed the Commission that this effort has the support of the Montana delegation in Congress, of which I was the only one able to be present in person. I spoke not only as the representative of the district, but also as a member of the Public Lands Committee of the House authorized by the chairman, the gentleman from Florida, to represent that body. I spoke also as a private citizen who has taken an active part in the development of Montana's irrigation for many years, and as one who has exerted every effort to save for Montana the first right to the use of the waters which arise in our hills and mountains.

In connection with the discussion of a proposed All-American Tunnel project through which the waters of the Belly and Waterton could be diverted to beneficial use in Montana, I presented the Commission with an exhibit showing a number of tunnel projects which have been constructed, both here and abroad, and which show beyond doubt that the All-American Tunnel could be built if necessary. At the request of the Commission, I am submitting additional evidence on these projects.

On June 15 I introduced in the RECORD the formal statement I presented to the Commission and the letters and statements forwarded by Senators ECTON and MURRAY and Representative MANSFIELD. I include at this time, as an addition to the above, the remarks of the Honorable J. Hugo Aronson, State Senator of Glacier County, who was Senator ECTON's representative on the field trip and at the hearings of the Commission:

REMARKS OF STATE SENATOR J. HUGO ARONSON

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, my name is J. Hugo Aronson and I am State senator from Glacier County, Mont. By way of explaining my presence here, I shall read a short paragraph from a letter which I received from Senator ZALES ECTON.

"Owing to the pressure of legislation now before Congress, it will be impossible for me to attend the hearings pertaining to the Waterton-Belly Rivers reference, and I therefore request that you attend the hearings as my personal representative. You are authorized to make such statements on my behalf as you find the situation warrants. I would consider it a personal favor if you could also participate in the on-the-ground inspection of the area involved prior to the holding of the first hearing."

As Senator ECTON's representative, I have accompanied the Commission on its inspection trip, and have learned with a great deal of interest something of the plans of the development of the flows of the Waterton-Belly Rivers.

I have lived in Montana since 1914, and spent many years in field operations until I entered my present occupation of farming. I have represented Glacier County in both houses of the legislature since 1939. At the present time I am in the senate. I am deeply interested in the future of this great State and want to do all that I can to save for the State a great natural resource, the water that it must have if it is to attain full development. This is especially true here in northern Montana where all available irrigation water is needed to develop the area to its maximum capacity, and at the same time to insure it against recurrent periods of severe drought. I feel that Montana has a just and prior claim to such portions of the waters of the Waterton-Belly Rivers as arise within its borders, and that its needs are valid and real if this great section of our State is to accomplish urgently needed development.

I realize that our Canadian neighbors need some of the water of these rivers for the development of their economy, also. But I have faith in their spirit of fair dealing to believe that plans of mutual benefit can be worked out between the representatives of both countries. However, I feel that we should not lose sight of the fact that the waters to be considered in such plans, according to the reference of 1948 as agreed upon by the Government, includes a large amount which arises in Canada as well as that which arises in the United States. Therefore, the fair plans of which I speak must make use of all of the water on both sides of the boundary and not just that of United States origin.

Otherwise, I feel sure that means can and will be found to put all of the United States water to use in the United States, and I believe that such a program might not be to the best interests of either of our two peoples. Five years have elapsed since the matter first came under consideration, and the Commission has had jurisdiction since January of 1948. It is felt that the Commission should arrive at an early decision.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to ask a question. The Foreign Affairs Committee of this House finished action on the mutual defense assistance bill Tuesday of last week, July 11th. Many of us on the Foreign Affairs Committee felt that the program required immediate action. As you know, men and materials do not move immediately on

the passage of legislation. So looking ahead to the future for 18 months or 2 years, long before which time this equipment will be immediately required, there will be a delay of 1 week in procurement of the whole program.

I would like to know from the Rules Committee, which is, after all, responsible to the House, why this vital legislation was held up a week before it came to the floor of the House for debate. Who is responsible for the delay?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not the appropriations that were authorized for the same purpose last year have been used?

Mr. FULTON. No they have not been used by the Administration. The trouble is that last year even when Congress gave its expression of opinion, the equipment, and material and defense weapons did not move. These required items did not move either to Korea or to China.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Who is responsible for that?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that there is anyone opposed to the rule. The bill was reported out unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the rule was reported out unanimously by the Committee on Rules. I believe the membership wish more to hear the observations of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than those of the Committee on Rules, so I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, debate is limited to 1 day, the time to be equally divided and to be controlled by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today Senate bill 3809, a bill extending the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, and authorizing appropriations therefor through the fiscal year 1951. Both the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, acting jointly, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had before them for consideration during their hearings on this legislation an identical draft of the proposed measure.

The bill, following the general form of the draft, had been introduced in the Senate but not in the House.

Our committee intended to consider the draft, then mark up and pass the bill out of committee, and, following that, to introduce it as a clean bill.

We held many hearings, beginning on June 5, the same day the President's message to the Congress, urging the legislation, was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The committee held 6 open sessions and 12 executive.

The Senate committees, however, completed their hearings on Senate bill 3809, reported it favorably, and, on June 30, the Senate passed it unanimously—not a dissenting vote.

On July 3 the Senate bill was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

On July 10 the committee took up the Senate bill and considered it in the light of the mass of testimony presented at the several previous hearings.

On close examination, our committee found that the Senate bill was practically identical with the draft we had considered; in fact, it had been amended in only three respects, to wit, first, the so-called Taft amendment, which supplied a yardstick for the determination of the meaning of the words "fair value" as applied to reimbursable aid; second, an amendment authorizing the President, after consultation with the Atlantic Pact nations, to supply military aid on a grant basis to any other European country whose defense was deemed necessary to the security of the other signatories to the pact; and, third, the so-called Ellender amendment, authorizing the President to suspend all aid to any country failing to do its full share toward carrying out the MDA program.

The first two amendments had already been considered by the committee and had met with approval. The committee found the Ellender amendment unobjectionable.

In view of these facts, the Foreign Affairs Committee gave its full approval to S. 3809 as it passed the Senate, and reported it out without a dissenting vote—the vote in favor of the bill was 20 to none. The one member of the committee failing to vote was absent on a study mission to Central America, made on behalf of the committee.

S. 3809, the bill as it passed the Senate and as it has been reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee, will authorize, for a continuance of mutual defense assistance for the fiscal year 1951, a total of $1,222,500,000 of new funds to be applied as follows:

First. For providing military assistance to the North Atlantic Treaty nations, including $75,000,000 for equipment and raw materials to increase military production in western Europe, and $12,000,000 for expenses of administering the entire act, $1,000,000,000.

Second. For equipment, materials, and supplies for defense of Turkey, Greece, and Iran, $131,500,000.

Third. For the Philippines and Korea, $16,000,000.

Fourth. For continuing and expanding the program now in operation in the general area of China, $75,000,000.

Total, $1,222,500,000.

It should also be noted that for the year 1950, there was appropriated for the MDA program the sum of $1,314,000,000. Of this amount, approximately $1,100,000,000 has been obligated for the year 1950, leaving a balance of approximately $214,000,000 to be carried over. This balance was fully considered in making up the estimates of the requirements for 1951. Therefore, this balance, together with the new appropriation provided by the pending measure, makes a total of $1,436,500,000 as representing the cost to the United States of the 1951 program.

In reporting this bill to the House, our committee report, beginning on page 57 contains a section-by-section analysis of the pending measure.

There were very material changes made in the basic provisions of the original act. A few of such changes might well be mentioned.

Section 3, amending section 104 of the existing statute, is a clarifying amendment stating more clearly what types of production equipment may be supplied. The amendment is designed to permit the stepping up of defense production on the part of the countries participating in the program.

Section 4 merely amends the heading of title II of the original act. It takes Iran from title III, where it had been placed in company with Korea and the Philippines, and places it with Greece and Turkey in title II. No changes of policy are involved.

Section 7 is a new subsection to section 302 of the act of 1949, authorizing the $16,000,000 for additional aid to Korea and the Philippines for the year 1951.

Section 8 also adds a new subsection to section 303 of the 1949 act authorizing an additional $75,000,000 appropriation for the general area of China. It also provides certain restrictions on the disbursement of the fund.

I might interpolate here. Those restrictions were merely on the manner in which the President disbursed this $75,000,000. The act of 1949 provides that the President could disburse the entire $75,000,000 without any invoices. In the bill under consideration a restriction is placed to the effect that of this amount the President can disburse $35,000,000 without such invoices, but of that $35,000,000 only $7,500,000 can be disbursed without notification to both the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Section 9: Under the existing statute, excess materials and equipment can be supplied in the amount of $450,000,000 based on the average original procurement cost of such equipment. The amendment would raise the amount that can be supplied by an additional $250,000,000.

Section 10: This section amends section 403 and provides for a carry-over until June 30, 1951, of any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the mutual defense-assistance program.

Section 11: This section amends section 404 and provides that certain authority granted to the President under a revision of section 408—to transfer funds from title to title and when aid should be granted under certain conditions to other countries—cannot be delegated by the President but must be exercised by him alone.

Section 12—three subsections—amending section 408 of the existing statute.

The original act authorized the President to transfer not to exceed 5 percent of the amounts made available by any title of the act to the purposcs of any other title. The amendment would increase this to 10 percent. The amendment further broadens the President's authority by enabling him, within the 10-percent limit, to aid any European nation whose strategic location makes it directly important to the defense of the North Atlantic area. Before supplying such aid, however, the President must consult with the other nations which are parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Another subsection authorizes use by the United States of local currencies for administrative expenses of the program.

The third subsection deals at length with the matter of reimbursable aid; it limits the amount of outstanding contracts to a total of $100,000,000 at any one time.

For the further information of the House, may I add that the following countries have signed mutual defense assistance agreements with the United States:

Canada—has not requested assistance, but is eligible; United Kingdom; Belgium; France; Luxemburg; Netherlands; Italy; Denmark; Norway; Iceland—has not requested assistance, but is eligible; Portugal—has not requested assistance, but is eligible; known as the North Atlantic Treaty states. They have an organization called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This is aided by a Council, composed of the foreign ministers of each member Nation. See chart, page 17 of the report.

Iran, Philippines, and Korea, have also signed bilateral agreements with United States.

Greece and Turkey: No new agreements necessary. Arrangements had already been concluded under the Greece-Turkey Aid Act of May 27, 1947, Public Law 75, Eightieth Congress.

Our bilateral agreements with the various countries are all couched in practically the same terms, and follow the requirements of the statute.

Mr. Chairman, this program has now been carried forward for 1 year. We had many witnesses before our committee, testifying that great progress has been made. Some objection has been raised to the showing by those who have been in charge of the program with respect to this progress, but it must be remembered that a large amount of the funds appropriated by the act of 1949 was withheld until the various countries which are participants of this aid had established in western Europe plans for a united and integrated defense, which plans had to be approved by the President of the United States. It took quite some time after the passage of the act for the preparation and adoption of these plans. It was not until January of last year that the plans were approved by the President for this united and integrated defense. More, the question of shipping, the question of organization, and all of the various problems incident to a great undertaking, had to be solved, but the showing has been a magnificent one, and the accomplishment great, as you will find by a perusal of the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I recommend the passage of this bill without amendment.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, acting on behalf of the gentleman from New Jersey, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, our beloved former chairman and now distinguished ranking minority member of our committee, Dr. EATON, 10 minutes.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply grateful to my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] first of all for doing all the work today that I ought to do, and doing it better, and secondly for permitting me to say a few words at this point in the discussion.

I am, as usual, profoundly impressed with the unanimous interest of our entire membership in this most important international legislation. Judging by the number of vacant chairs here, it would indicate that we are prepared to go the limit in order to meet any circumstance that may arise in the world, good, bad, or indifferent.

I want to express my gratification personally as a citizen in the fact that we are now emerging from the moth-ball era in our history. Immediately after peace came a few years ago we put our Navy into moth balls. Then the rest of us went into moth balls mentally, morally, and physically, and in this moth-ball era our friend, Mr. Stalin, and his devoted followers have made hay whether the sun shone or not. Here we are again facing a tremendous challenge in the world. It would be folly for me to attempt to analyze this very important piece of legislation. It will be done so much better by abler men, and has already been done so well by our distinguished chairman.

I wish, at this moment, to pay a personal tribute to the chairman and to the members of our committee for the long and arduous and self-sacrificing toil they have given to the preparation of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I think the time is here when everyone who possibly can will break through the mist and clouds mental, moral, and physical, which surround us and see the actual facts which confront us in this world at this moment.

I do not suppose in all history there can be found an instance where a great concept like communism, world-wide in its application, revolutionary to its methods, has been supported by so able and resourceful and unscrupulous and immoral a force as the present government in the Kremlin. The fact is we are face to face with a world situation which must be resolved either for darkness or for light. There is no twilight zone between. Either the tireless world-wide program of the Communists to conquer the world, including the United States, will have to be stopped, defeated, and destroyed at great cost, or we will have to surrender everything that we have inherited from that day long ago when—

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

That is what we have inherited—and we stand today facing the world as the champion of everything that we have inherited—everything we hold dear and everything that constitutes the hope of a civilized mankind.

This bill today, apart from its various provisions, costing us immense sums of money and immense sacrifice, must be considered as a symbol of that spiritual struggle that is shaping up in the world, in which the soul of mankind shall remain forever fettered and lost or shall be free and become once more clothed with the dignity that is worthy of the sons of God.

I cannot add anything to the situation. You know it as well as I do. We are exactly in the condition, speaking in the language of the farmer, of the rabbit that climbed the tree when the dog was after him. It is not our nature, but we have got to do it. Either we have got to pull down our flag, raise our arms and surrender, or we have got to stand up and fight. So I say today that this legislation, apart altogether from its actual provisions, its costs to our taxpayers, is a symbol, an announcement to the world that America is still on guard for the soul of mankind and for the freedom that has made life worth while down through the centuries.

Mr. Chairman, in spite of the difficulties of this hour, in spite of the uncertainties and sorrow and loss now facing us in Korea and elsewhere, in spite of the glacial advance of communism by every devil-inspired means possible, I take refuge, and I know you will, in the words of an inspired poet—

Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above his own.

And it is no claim for special virtue when we say, in all humility, that the ideals of our American civilization are in accord with the purposes of the Divine Creator.

Therefore, we might as well pass this bill without delay and get on with the next task that awaits us.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have already heard the details of this bill explained, and also the background and setting in which it should be considered.

It is my province perhaps to go into some other phases of it. For the first time in a number of years you have seen a bill come from our committee with no amendments. Our committee has a habit and practice of trying to improve

whatever we receive but the bill that is before you is exactly as it passed the Senate. I want to explain the background of that unusual circumstance.

In the first place, this is simlpy an extension of an existing law and policy, with some minor changes made necessary by time and experience.

In the second place, in the consideration of this legislation, we had more cooperation from the State Department and the administration than we have had for some time. Officials came up and discussed with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee the problems that needed attention in this extension, and asked for suggestions as to how best they might be solved. We gave our suggestions and asked that they prepare a draft bill incorporating their suggestions and ours, and agreed that the committee would then consider that draft. That was done. When, therefore, the bill we now have before us, S. 3809, finally came before our committee it already contained a number of suggestions made by our committee to the administration officials and their staff that had been incorporated before it was filed in the Senate. Included was the floor amendment on "fair value" offered by Senator TAFT which represented the House committee views on this question. Thus we had a very short horse to curry. When this bill came before our committee, we could act on it promptly and without amendment; and we are not recommending any amendments here.

In the third place, another circumstance that perhaps made consideration easier was that the Korean aggression had changed things. I want to refer to that a little later. It has become perfectly clear that probably more money is going to be needed both for our own defenses and for mutual defense in the near future. In reviewing this with the State Department and the Armed Forces officials yesterday morning in our committee, however, they did not make any recommendation for increases in any part of this bill, but urged only that it be promptly considered and adopted in its present form.

I want to point out three things we ought to bear in mind as we consider this bill.

First, this is a Mutual Defense Assistance Act. As the great leader among the free nations we adopted in this act last year the policy of furnishing military assistance to other free nations "based upon the principle of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid * * * for individual and collective self-defense." Based upon performance up to date the Soviets have done better in arming aggressors than we have in arming defenders of the free—witness Korea. We have found out that when aggression comes, if the free people are not armed and are not ready to take their own part in mutual action in their own defense, the burden falls where? It falls squarely on the United States. Thus one of the lessons the tragic events of the past few weeks has made clear is that we on the side of the free must become more effective in mutual defense than the forces of communism are in the policy and practice of mutual aggression.

Second, and most significant, both the United States and the United Nations have looked through form to substance in this Korean aggression; they do not pretend that it is a mere civil war. That was the pretext used for doing nothing in China. Events in Israel, in Palestine, and in India in recent years have been recognized as having had the elements of civil struggle in which other governments should not intervene; but in Korea right after June 24, it was crystal clear that this was barefaced, inexcusable, premeditated aggression. Aggression by whom? By the 9,000,000 North Koreans against their southern neighbors, more than double their numbers? We look through form to the substance; we all recognize where the aggression is coming from. Nations larger than Korea have had bloody civil wars in recent years, without United Nations intervention. In spite of the diplomatic words used in United Nations resolutions and our official statements, 52 nations realize this is different. That realization is going to require some further thinking, and planning, and acting in the future.

Third, at last we have got a far eastern policy of sorts. We arrived at it the hard way, but we have got it, if we do not lose it.

I want to make a brief review of some of the events leading up to the situation in Korea.

Korea was recognized by the United States as independent on January 1, 1949. Korea was peculiarly the child of the United Nations, and peculiarly the child of the three great nations, the United States, China, and Britain, who joined in the Cairo declaration in 1943, then ratified the Cairo declaration at Potsdam in 1945, and peculiarly the child of the Soviet Union that ratified the Cairo and Potsdam declaration in its tardy declaration of war against Japan. But up to June 30, 1949, our Army furnished Korea's defense and our GARIOA funds—for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas—bolstered their economy. These funds lapsed on June 30, 1949, and at the same time our troops withdrew under the United Nations resolution for withdrawal.

From then on until June 27, 1950, the administration's amazing policies, statements, actions, and inactions can only be understood if we realize that up to June 24, 1950, they were following in Korea the Lattimore line, cynical, cowardly, and disastrous, but logical, once you grant his premises on Russia and China.

Here is what Lattimore recommended on July 17, 1949, in the Sunday Compass, successor to PM:

> The thing to do, therefore, is to let South Korea fall, but not let it look as though we pushed it. Hence, the recommendation of a parting grant of $150,000,000.

The Korean aid bill (H. R. 5330) that was before our committee at that time was for $150,000,000.

Here is what Lattimore recommended in his memorandum to Jessup in the State Department on far eastern policy in August 1949:

> South Korea is more of a liability than an asset to the interests and policy of the United States.

After urging no delay in establishing relations with Communist China, Lattimore wound up by recommending:

> The United States should disembarrass itself as quickly as possible of its entanglements in South Korea.

So the administration followed the Lattimore line. Although they had known for 6 months what was ahead, it was not until June 8, 1949, that they brought in H. R. 5330, a bill authorizing permanent economic aid to Korea, with $150,000,000 for the first year and $385,000,000 for the first 3 years. It had to pass, and appropriations implementing it by June 30, or there would be a gap. They knew this could not be done, they did not try to hurry the bill.

Our committee learned in executive session the things everyone knows now, that Korea could not defend itself against a Communist attack, that it was not part of our security perimeter, that there was no commitment or promise to support Korea.

We also learned of the dust-settling policy for China that was later developed publicly by Secretary Acheson.

The bill came out of committee. I appeared before the Rules Committee with a group of my colleagues and urged that no rule be granted. I said:

> If this bill comes to the floor, it will be defeated, but in order to explain it, some things must be said that will hurt Korea and the prestige of the United States in Asia.

I asked for an executive session of the Rules Committee and got it, and explained what we had learned.

The Rules Committee held up the bill until September 27, and the House leadership never let the bill come to the floor until January 19, 1950. On that day, as I had predicted, this $385,000,000 economic plan was defeated. During the debate on January 19 I said on this floor "It may be that in the future as we develop a new policy—Korea will receive aid under some mutual-aid plan, some far eastern plan that makes sense. I hope that day will come. But in the present state of our policy, or lack of policy, we should not vote money down the Korean rat hole that will not save them militarily, that we will not add to our military security—that will not solve their economic problem."

Then a Senate bill on Korea, S. 2319, was taken up in our committee. Every word of it was stricken out, including its title, and it was brought to the floor on February 7, 1950, labeled "The Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950," and extended economic aid to both Korea and Formosa until June 30, 1950.

I supported this bill because it kept Formosa going, by extending the China Aid Act of 1948 and with the hope we would arrive at a policy before the bill ran out on June 30, 1950. We arrived at that policy on June 27, 1950.

I said on February 7, during debate on this bill:

> This is a stopgap measure * * * It only runs for less than 5 months. * * * It is not strictly rat-hole money—in fact, it is not much of anything, but it seems to be the best we can do at this time toward getting this administration to make a stand against Communist aggression in the Far East. * * * I hope a real plan is developed by next June. At best this is a stopgap. At least it is a continuation of the bipartisan congressional policy for the Far East. At least it means Congress is not retreating in Asia.

That bill was passed on February 9, 1950, and became Public Law 447. Not 1 cent authorized by this bill ever got to Korea before the attack on June 24, 1950. The money authorized was appropriated in Public, No. 533, a deficiency bill, which did not become law until June 29, 1950.

There was $100,000,000 authorized for economic aid to Korea in the Foreign Assistance Act and $94,000,000 for China, including Formosa, and southeast Asia. None of this was available by June 24, the time the attack came. Korea got along on some stopgap appropriations made last summer and fall.

Meanwhile, military aid for Korea was included in the MDAP bill which passed the House on August 19, 1949. But it was obvious that $27,400,000 for Korea, the Philippines, and Iran was not enough to defend them against a real attack. The Lodge-Walter amendment providing $100,000,000 military aid and up to 500 officers and men to China and southeast Asia was defeated on a teller vote August 18 by 94 ayes and 164 nays. The best that could be done was $75,000,000 for the general area of China in the conference report September 28.

Once more, it was impossible to get into the law over administration opposition, any direct military aid to China, any positive policy of resisting the spread of communsm in Asia.

Now for some reason or other, information as to the amount programed for Korea under MDAP and the amount that got there is still secret. Obviously, it is no longer a military secret. However, I will observe that secrecy and put it this way. No one is now claiming that one dime's worth of the weapons or ammunitions programed under the Korean section of MDAP ever got there before the attack on June 24, 1950.

Now there is going to be political weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth about the votes on these Korean-aid bills, military and economic, for a long time, but amid the charges, hokum, insinuations, and lies, a few simple facts should be kept clear in Congress and in the public mind:

None of the economic aid involved in these controversial bills ever got to Korea before the attack; none of the military aid is claimed to have gotten there; no responsible witness before any committee ever claimed that the economic aid or the military aid requested would prevent an attack, or turn back a full-fledged Communist attack, if it did get there.

A number of Members of Congress were willing to vote for something for Korea anyhow; a number like myself were willing to vote for something for Korea whenever we could commit the administration to do something for Formosa at the same time, with the hope that we could hold the line until we got some sort of policy in the Far East; a number of others took a dim view of all military assistance so long as it did not provide any real plan for the Far East; but the administration, with millions authorized by a majority in Congress, followed the Lattimore line until the attack on South Korea of June 24, 1950. Our military intelligence can be criticized for not anticipating this attack; our diplomatic unintelligence from Yalta on, set the stage for a successful attack.

Then, in 48 hours, a revolutionary change came in our whole far eastern policy. We sought United Nations action on Korea, for Korea was not in our security perimeter; it was everybody's business, an international police problem; the palsied United Nations came to life and responded magnificently, and acted promptly. The President at last stood firm on Formosa, and the Philippines and Indochina, and the country was united. It took all of this to unite our country. It will take all of it to keep us united. There are faint-hearted souls here and in the United Nations who do not yet see that Korea and Formosa are both United Nations problems. We must lead in making them realize that the same kind of appeasement brings the same kind of aggression everywhere, and that the forces of the free must stay united to resist aggression anywhere. The international posse that is gathering to stop aggression in Korea must hold together to meet and stop and turn back Communist aggression wherever it starts; if necessary, at the place where it is plotted and planned.

This is right, and we must have faith that right makes might. I realize the free people are deficient in arms right now. We probably have the advantage in atomic weapons, but we hate to use them. We will probably have to provide more money for our mutual defense than is authorized by this bill, and take that action soon. By our action today, however, we will show the world that we are united in mutual defense assistance; not behind the President, not against the President, but shoulder to shoulder with the United Nations of the free.

As I look through the fog of war over Korea I become discouraged, and I am terrified and I shudder at the possibilities for suffering and degradation and despair that lie ahead of us if we fail; and then I see the free people of the world getting together some way or other with just one clear determination, that we are going to stop this thing and we are going to revive and maintain peace on earth among men of good will; I see white and colored fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, and more coming, as policemen for a united free world and I see the glory of it if we do not fail; not glory for our side, but a greater glory. I wonder if you see it. I wonder if you ever feel as I do as you look through the fog of war over Korea and at what is happening there and all over the world. I feel—

> Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
> He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
> He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible, swift sword; His truth is marching on.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. NOLAND].

Mr. NOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise briefly just to make a short statement at this time. I think the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] should be commended for the inspirational note which he set in the closing paragraph of his speech. However, I hardly expected to sit here on the floor today and hear such a whitewash of the record of opposition which some of our friends on the other side of the aisle have had to the entire international program which has been put forth by President Truman and our administration.

I think that at this time it would not be a matter of partisanship if we stopped to actually look at the record and go back to the time when Greece and Turkey were threatened and President Truman, with great courage, announced the Truman Doctrine. I will say he had pretty strong bipartisan support for that. Then the President went ahead and, with a fine Secretary of State, proposed the Marshall plan. I think we should give credit for strong bipartisan support at that point. But only to some of the members of the administration was given the foresight to see the terrible conflict and struggle which lies before this Nation of ours. When the mutual defense assistance program was announced only a year ago, we could begin to see a defection in bipartisanship from the opposition which came about at that time. Even at the time of the explosion of the atomic bomb in Russia many of our friends did not have the farsightedness to join with President Truman and the administration in supporting and passing the beginning of the mutual defense assistance program.

The vote in the Senate in recent weeks has shown just how strongly Members of that body are rallying to the defense of President Truman and the administration by the passage of this legislation by a vote of 66 to 0.

I think if there is one thing the Korean situation emphasizes today it is that our military assistance program in Europe and throughout the world is not nearly extensive enough. It is estimated that this crisis in Korea will run in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. Today we are considering a bill for $1,222,000,000 to carry on a program in Europe involving a dozen or so member nations.

I have a little editorial here which appeared in one of the Scripps-Howard papers several months ago. One paragraph of this editorial says:

> Russia will spend more than $45,000,000,000 on her armed forces this year, United States intelligence sources say.

That exceeds our entire Federal budget for the current fiscal year. We are spending $13,000,000,000 or 32 percent of our budget for national defense. In any comparison between the two programs, however, it must be borne in mind that 25 percent of our military budget is payroll, and Russia's salary scales, on the other hand, are very puny by comparison.

This certainly illustrates the great disparity of defense expenditures by the freedom-loving nations as contrasted to the nations behind the iron curtain.

You know it is facetiously said that the Congress of the United States is about 2 years behind the people. Well, my fellow colleagues, this is one time in the history of the world that Congress cannot afford to be 2 years behind the people. When I was home for a special July Fourth celebration, talking to the man on the street and the people in drug stores and in the barber shops, this thought was given to me, that 90 percent of the people of America realize the seriousness of this international conflict which is going on.

They are willing to make the sacrifices that are going to be necessary in the years ahead. If there is one thing that we Members of Congress should do, as we go out in these coming months, it is to be honest with the people of America and to tell them not only that this conflict has been long in the making and has been building up for years, but that the solution of the peace and security of the world is likely to be a problem which will be with us many, many years, and that we here in the Congress may be struggling and fighting for peace for a long time.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly favor the passage of the mutual defense assistance program which calls for an appropriation of $1,222,500,000 for 1950. This legislation is most important at this time in the history of this Nation—in the history of the world.

In ancient fables there is a story which demonstrates the strength of unity. Two men were gathering sticks in a forest. One tied them into a bundle and wagered that his companion could not break it in two. Try as hard as he might, the man could not break the bundle of sticks. He turned to his friend after the attempt and stated that it was too strong for either of them to break. The other man immediately untied the bundle of sticks and proceeded to break them one by one.

The principle of strength in unity has been demonstrated in history since time immemorial. As 13 separate States, the American Colonies could never have survived to grow into this great Nation of ours. But in the Federal Union under a Constitution we have grown into the greatest Nation in the world.

Today we are discussing the continuance of the military assistance program or the arms aid bill.

The recent aggression of North Korea against South Korea makes extremely clear to everyone the Soviet intent of world domination. If there was ever any doubt in any of our minds as to this ultimate intent, it should be removed by this most recent act which has been perpetrated by the planning of the Kremlin.

Even prior to this act of totalitarian aggression, the whole pattern of Soviet activity has demonstrated that there is no let-up in the intensity of the Communist pressure.

As long ago as September 1949, the atomic explosion in Russia made it painfully clear that the Kremlin was pursuing its plan with utmost determination. Even with this terrible warning, many Members of both Houses of Congress failed to realize the communistic threat in the world and voted against the first arms aid bill which was the beginning step in building up the defenses of the freedom-loving countries of the world.

Also, recently the destruction of an unarmed United States plane over the Baltic demonstrated the contempt of these forces for other nations of the world.

For many months under the guise of a police force, Russia has been building up large armed forces in eastern Germany. Other satellite nations behind the iron curtain are armed to full capacity.

Throughout the world Communist propaganda has been stepped up to attack the United States as a warmongering nation, while Russia has been continuing her program of aggression. She has at the same time sponsored through Communist effort peace petitions and resolutions such as the Stockholm resolution calling for the abolition of the atomic bomb. Once world public opinion should be mobilized against the use of atomic bombs, even to stop aggressor nations, the great armed might of the Soviet Union could be used without fear of retribution.

There have also been attempts on the part of the Communists in France to provoke strikes to prevent the delivery and unloading of mutual defense assistance equipment in the form of arms and matériel.

Surely no more evidence than we now have is needed to make it plain to all of the democratic nations of the world the ultimate intent of the forces directed by the Kremlin.

President Truman and his administration are to be commended for a farsighted program in meeting this threat to the peace of the world. This plan has been placed into effect with the bipartisan support of certain Members possessed of foresight in both Houses of Congress, and it will work to weld the freedom-loving nations of the world together in a common opposition to the Communist program of totalitarian enslavement.

For more than 2 years now the United States has had an economic program through the Marshall plan to build up war-ravaged Europe and to prevent the conquest of western European democracies by the forces of communism. This has been an extremely effective program, and it is generally conceded that it has done much to prevent the spread of this totalitarian ideology.

On the military front, we have gone ahead with the North Atlantic Pact which set forth that it is the determination of the signing parties to defend their territories and their democratic institutions against those who would seek to destroy them. It makes plain that an armed attack against any one member is to be considered an attack against all members. It also provides in the event of such an attack that there shall be collective resistance to the utmost by all other partners to the pact.

To supplement the North Atlantic Treaty, and to coordinate the efforts of the members of the North Atlantic Pact, the mutual defense assistance program was devised. During its first year, it was successful, and it has started democratic nations of Europe on a program of defense and rearmament.

By coordination of the work on the economic front and the program on the military front, our country has been able to make great accomplishment on the political front. In the final analysis, if we are to achieve victory, the battle for men's minds is more important than the battle for territorial conquest. Through this program of mutual defense assistance, it has been possible to help strengthen the economic and moral fiber of freemen in Europe and throughout the world.

The mutual defense assistance program has already resulted in concrete achievement. Through this program of building up the defenses of Europe, a basis has been formed for general cooperation in peace to help solve mutual problems. It has brought about a meeting together of the representatives of many nations, a discussion of common problems, and a determination of solutions and a plan of action to meet these problems.

For instance, one of the results of this entire program of cooperation has been the establishment of a European Payments Union which should do much to improve the economic welfare of the member nations.

The program which I have just outlined is largely responsible for the historic proposal of Foreign Minister Schuman to pool the steel and coal production of western Europe under joint direction of member nations. He has also invited Germany to come in on an equal basis with other member nations. This proposal still remains to be worked out. However, the fact that the offer was made by France, a nation three times at war with Germany in the last hundred years, is indeed a tremendous accomplishment in world cooperation.

The military defense assistance program is under way, and the formulation of an integrated defense plan is at hand. An integrated defense plan means not only greater strength, but more defense per dollar expended. The stronger the Atlantic Pact nations become, the lighter is the defense burden on the United States. It is not contemplated to build up a fighting force to match the Soviet, division for division, but it is planned to set up a fighting force with equipment of modern weapons and modern matériel which is so important in warfare today.

This program of opposition to the forces of communism has given Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia the courage to make the first crack in the iron curtain. It

has given him the courage to work independently for what he considers the welfare of his Communist country without complete subordination to the masters of the Kremlin. Even though we deplore communism, this is very desirable from our standpoint.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the mutual defense assistance program is that it has encouraged the European nations to help themselves. As individual nations, the leaders of these countries realized that it was useless to embark upon a program of full-scale preparedness which would exhaust the country economically. Therefore, there was a tendency to forget about preparedness completely. With the North Atlantic Treaty and mutual defense assistance program, these member nations are, for the most part, spending a greater amount for national defense than they would otherwise. By coordination of these expenditures, a program of integrated defense planning is being accomplished, with each nation concentrating on that military production which it is best able to perform.

Without the leadership of the United States, this whole program could not have come to pass. The question in my mind today is whether we are doing enough in the way of an arms-aid plan. With the current fighting in Korea estimated to cost about $5,000,000,000, it makes painfully evident to the average layman what a really small amount we are now investing in the future defense and preparedness of the democratic nations of Europe, Indo-china, Greece, Turkey, Philippines, and Iran. It is my opinion that this program should be doubled or tripled at this time to meet the opposition of the Kremlin which lies ahead.

As one high governmental official put it in testimony before the Senate committee, "only by forceful, concerted action along the lines which have been initiated can the countries which practice democracy preserve democracy."

The long-range objective of the entire program of economic assistance and arms assistance is peace and not war. The best way to obtain this peace is by a show of strength and unity which is uncompromising in its magnitude. The strength of Europe through development of this program will be one of the deterrents to war. The history of the past 5 years has shown that strength and might is the only way to impress the masters of the Kremlin. This program which we have under consideration is an attempt to bring about this greater strength and preparedness without exhausting the economy of any of the nations concerned.

I think it is always well to remember that at the present time the free nations of the world control a majority of the productive power of the world, the productive power which is available, not only in the waging of war, but in the providing of goods and services for the peoples of these countries. Until Russia believes that she has a preponderance of manufacturing and industrial might, she will hesitate to thrust a general war upon the world.

This fact demonstrates also our need for unity in our opposition to the forces of communism. Since the institution of the Marshall plan, industrial production in Europe has increased about 35 percent above the prewar average. Agricultural production will soon exceed the prewar levels, and in nearly every nation inflation is under control. These are achievements which the Soviet Union cannot match. The way to peace and security is not an easy one. It will undoubtedly require sacrifices from all of us, from the men and women of America and the people of the other freedom-loving nations of the world. There is no alternative. The sacrifice necessary to obtain this peace and security is worth it to all of us.

This conflict between the forces of democracy and the forces of totalitarianism has been long in the making and the solution may be nearly as long. It is hard to estimate what lies ahead, but I have faith that the people of this Nation and other nations have the courage, the will, and the tenacity to win out in the long-run battle for peace.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KRUSE].

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to have a few moments to express my feelings in regard to this legislation and in regard to the world situation generally.

I need hardly state that I join strongly with the overwhelming majority of the Members of the House in support of the extension of the military-defense assistance program. There is one phase of the over-all world situation today which causes me grave concern. It is quite obvious that the Soviet Union is attempting to hold itself up at this time as the true respecter and advocate of peace. There has been submitted through diplomatic channels a proposal for ending the Korean crisis. I do not at this moment know the exact details of the proposal which has been submitted. I am advised, however, that, among other things, the following two conditions are set forth as conditions precedent to a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict: First, admission of Communist China to the United Nations; and second, withdrawal of American and United Nations forces from Korea.

I have every faith that those conditions are going to be rejected, but I would like to sound a cautious note at this time for those who might in the future be misled and fooled by such international chicanery and blackmail. Let us not forget that the avowed purpose of international communism is the achievement of a Communist-dominated world. If we in America or if free men the world over ever capitulate to such nefarious and ill-conceived proposals as are proposed at this time, I say unhesitatingly that that day will go down as the most infamous, the most tragic day in the history of this country.

We in America and free men the world over aspire to peace. We do not seek "peace at any price." We seek enduring peace with justice; we seek a world in which men can enjoy freedom to follow their own pursuits, to raise their families and to live decent lives. We seek an honorable peace and not one that must be purchased through loss of our character and loss of our freedom.

The admission of Communist China to the United Nations would for all practicable purposes prove to be a long step toward slavery and toward rendering the United Nations impotent. It would in addition signal to the international Communists that the door was now open for conquest of the entire Far East. There is no question in my mind but what we will continue to stand fast, and there is also no question in my mind but what truth and justice shall ultimately prevail.

I am now far more convinced than I was a week ago that people throughout America and free men throughout the world are strongly united and recognize the grave peril to our civilization. I personally feel as a citizen, as a legislator and as a veteran that America and our civilization today is in the greatest peril in its history. We cannot underestimate the danger.

Last week a young and distinguished colleague of ours, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], who had a magnificent record in this last war, stood on the floor and advocated the use of the atomic bomb. It shocked some people, but LLOYD BENTSEN tells me that his mail has been running about 10 to 1 in favor of his proposal. I can well understand, on certain grounds related to the military phase of the problem such as the terrain, dispersal of troops and the like, that there might truly be a question whether the bomb should be used; but I cannot forget, as one who experienced combat in the last war, that it matters little whether you are being bombed, shelled or attacked by other weapons of warfare. Americans today are not only being killed in combat on the battlefields at Korea; they are being butchered and murdered in cold blood. I have a strong tendency to go along with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] and his proposal, if such is necessary to save civilization at this time. Free men had better stand together at this moment and forget politics as usual and business as usual and get down to the more important business at hand. This is a time calling for complete unity and for taking all steps necessary to protect free men as against those whom we know seek world domination. I earnestly urge that we take every necessary step in order that we may be prepared in a military, industrial and psychological sense. I wish to further add that I think we must act as soon as possible to strengthen our laws to handle the unquestioned menace of communism within our own borders.

Were it not for those who down through the ages have been willing to fight and die for their fellowman, we would not have a nation wherein we could worry about business, economy and politics as usual. Our sacrifice is as nothing compared to those who carry the burden at this time. We can and we must meet the challenge.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, before I go into the subject matter that I am to cover, I want to express my appreciation of this Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon which I have served for 9 years. We stand together as good Americans. Yes, we argue, and we should, but we work together. We have a thoughtful, careful, meticulous, and splendid chairman. We have a very unusually fine ranking member of the minority, who for 2 years served as chairman. We have a membership of thoughtful and experienced people.

HELEN DOUGLAS is leaving us, and I would like to say a little personal word, HELEN, for in one way, I wish you luck; in another which you readily understand I must wish you ill. But I am happy to know you as I have known you.

For a little while I shall be the only woman on the committee. Let me say here that on this truly wonderful committee no differences are made. We work as a group, we work as individuals, we disagree as individuals, but we have come to you with this bill without a dissenting voice. We have had long hearings, and we have spent much time on the measures involved and on the problems involved.

I am not going to dicuss the details of the bill at all; others will give them to you but I want to talk for a few minutes about the causes, about the reasons why we have to have such a bill. I have not been able to escape the conviction that my 2 years as chairman of the Subcommittee on National and International Movements gives me the obligation to speak of these matters as we present to this House S. 3809, amendments to the 1949 Mutual Defense Assistance Act.

Why has it been necessary for us to recreate military strength to protect the road to peace? For peace is the ultimate goal toward which we are striving. The subcommittee to which I referred a moment ago was responsible for a piece of work which has become the textbook on world communism. You have all had copies of it. I hold it up that you may see what it looks like. The Senate committee sent copies to you in 1948; some of you have had other copies since then. It is called the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism and is House Document No. 619. In this original volume there are several supplements, one of which is called One Hundred Years of Communism. Another is Official Protests of the U. S., and Various Other Documents. Three other supplements, one on Czechoslovakia, one on the Near East, one on China. This last is probably the most accurate document on the methods of the Communist take-over of China.

Why do I bring this up? Because I want to make it very clear not only to the Congress but also to the people of this country that there has been an awareness in this body of the goals set by the Communists, that there has been an alertness. Granted, we have had to struggle against rather heavy odds sometimes to make ourselves heard.

On page 4 of this book printed in 1948, The Goals of Communism, you will find the following:

1. The Communists have one goal—world revolution.

2. They assume that the revolution will be violent.

3. They are incapable of accepting the idea that peace can endure from now on, and they expect one more catastrophic war.

4. The Soviet Union is regarded as the main force of the revolution.

5. They fear a coalition against the Soviet Union.

6. They therefore fear reconstruction or federation in the non-Communist world.

7. They utilize the most modern and effective means of cold warfare to strengthen their own forces and to weaken all others.

8. The Communist Parties outside the Soviet Union are junior partners or auxiliaries.

9. The tactics are based upon a definite theory, and the central propositions of that theory do not change.

10. The division of Europe and Asia between the victors of World War II is to be settled by power politics and not by negotiation.

Mr. Chairman, as I have read through these 10 goals, I hope you will see clearly why Communists everywhere have done some of the things they have done. Every act of theirs is definitely toward their one goal. They fear a coalition, therefore they have pronounced themselves as against everything we have been trying to do in Europe to strengthen Europe. On the same basis they would fear a federation in the Pacific. They fear the action of the United Nations because it draws together and emphasizes the power of the free nations of the world.

We have had difficulty, of course, to get our people and our Government to recognize the seriousness, the actuality of the Communist determination to take over all the peoples of the earth. We have forgotten that 100 years ago Marx and Engles lived and propounded a doctrine of world revolution and world control. We have forgotten that 80 years ago Communists took over Paris for a few months. We seem to have forgotten that there was a bloody revolution in Russia itself. We certainly should not forget.

We do not read what they have written nor what they have spoken vividly and widely. They have told us everything they expect to do.

Mr. Chairman, you will find in this volume, this subcommittee report, quotations from many Communist writings and speeches. You will find suggestions as to where you can find the whole text, because we were very aware as we were working at this that it is always dangerous to lift out small portions of any text. So we have given very clearly the sources and suggest that the libraries of this country have these documents in which you will find the full texts.

Based on the knowledge we had at hand there is no excuse for us, as a Nation to do what we have done and what we have failed to do except that we permited ourselves to become confused by the changes in their tactics, by our inability to follow their advances and seeming retreats.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman from Ohio five additional minutes.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, one of the very interesting monographs of Mr. Lenin is on the importance of learning when and how to retreat. But when they retreated we thought. "Why, it is all wrong what we have been thinking about these fellows. They are really very nice people. They are going to be free people like ourselves. They are going to build up the free satellite countries."

Unfortunately we were so beclouded that we not only permitted them to take over one border country after another, but we assisted them. We gave them territories; we gave them power.

One of the greatest friends we ever had was the eternal, inexhaustible, wonderful country of China that we gave into Communist hands.

We forget that these Communists are Asiatics, too, and that they understand the Chinese mind. They knew that if they were to put their own people into China they could not get an inch of the way. So, they took many Chinese to Moscow, into their oriental school of communism, and trained them and sent them back. Mao-Tze-tung is a very good example of this kind of teaching. Thousands of them were so taught and sent back long ago, and do you think for one moment that they have not taken many Indochinese, Burmese, and every other kind of oriental people and are not at this moment deploying them out into these other areas? Unfortunately very few Americans know the differences between them. We think of them as being friends and brothers, imagine all kinds of things about them all. Not so the Russians; not so the Communists; they know. And remember that the Russian people are controlled by a small group of the police state determined upon the complete control of the world.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I feel I must express myself in relation to the suggestion made by our colleague from Texas the other day, which was commented on again a few moments ago, the suggestion that we say to the North Koreans. "Go back behind the thirty-eighth parallel or we will use the atomic bomb." Mr. Chairman and Members of this House, it seemed impossible to me that such a thing could be suggested at this time. For what purpose? To kill a lot of Koreans just because they are Communists? Would that stop the war? Do we know where the tanks and the guns and the airplanes are being manufactured? Do we not know that they do know where ours are being manufactured, and that one atomic bomb dropped by the United States of America would open us to atomic bombing? But, more than that, it would prove to the oriental mind the validity of the propaganda that has been poured out upon them by the Communists that we really are against Asia. Under no conditions must we do any one single thing that will give the people of Asia the right to feel that destruction is to be our purpose, when our

one purpose is the peace of the world, of understanding among the nations.

In closing let me say that whatever we do in S. 3809 or in any actions that follow in the course of the next weeks and months, let us remember above all things that what we do must be done only after the most earnest and prayerful consideration, because we represent the believing nations and it is in God that we trust. As my Ohio colleague so well said, it is His truth that is marching on. But people do not like to face truth. Yet we must face it and act upon it and we must declare ourselves.

I hope there will be so few dissenting voices to this bill that they will hardly be heard. I hope above all things that in the consideration of this legislation and in all legislation pertaining to the future of mankind on this earth we as a legislative body may be governed entirely by the long view of man's responsibility to Deity.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] for the very kind things she said about me. I want to say to the members of the committee that it is with very real regret that I leave the House, with very real regret that I leave the Committee on Foreign Affairs. If nonpartisanship has any reality at all, I think we have come very near achieving it in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The differences of opinion of that committee, as Mrs. BOLTON, the gentlewoman from Ohio, has said, have been individual differences for the most part.

We have been able to create in the committee a healthy atmosphere that has been very productive. Much farsighted legislation has been proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to this body. I think an objective appraisal of the performance and record of the committee will prove this.

I have enjoyed serving on the committee under the great chairmanship of the late Sol Bloom, then under the very distinguished chairmanship of the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. CHARLES A. EATON, and now under the farsighted and wise chairmanship of Judge JOHN KEE, whom all of us in this House love and admire so greatly.

The bill before us today, S. 3809, which would bring up to date the Mutual Defense Assistance program to Europe and to other parts of the world, I support wholeheartedly. I supported it before the committee when it was initially presented. If my memory serves me right, I think I was the first one on the Foreign Affairs Committee to state my full approval of this legislation when it was first discussed by the Secretary of State, the Hon. Dean Acheson. Through weeks of executive session, I fought for the bill as it was presented by the Defense and State Departments. I opposed any cut in the bill last year, both in committee and on this floor. I now support the bill to extend the mutual defense assistance program which is before the House today. I believed then and I believe now that the military aid program which was conceived and has been carried out in consonance with the United Nations Charter, is the only possible step we can take at this time toward creating the international police force which the world needs if aggression is to be checked and peace secured.

I still believe that the establishment of such an international police force is the goal toward which we ought to strive.

Mr. Chairman, the Members would do well, I think, to go back and read the findings and declaration of policy in the mutual defense assistance bill which the Committee on Foreign Affairs brought to the House last year. I quote the statement in full:

FINDING AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

The Congress of the United States reaffirms the policy of the United States to achieve international peace and security through the United Nations so that armed force shall not be used except in the common interest. The Congress hereby finds that the efforts of the United States and other countries to promote peace and security in furtherance of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations require additional measures of support based upon the principle of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid. These measures include the furnishing of military assistance essential to enable the United States and other nations dedicated to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter to participate effectively in arrangements for individual and collective self-defense in support of those purposes and principles. In furnishing such military assistance, it remains the policy of the United States to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter of the United Nations require addi- control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion.

The Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation by the free countries and the free peoples of the Far East of a joint organization consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to establish a program of self-help and mutual cooperation designed to develop their economic and social well-being, to safeguard basic rights and liberties and to protect their security and independence.

The Congress recognizes that economic recovery is essential to international peace and security and must be given clear priority. The Congress also recognizes that the increased confidence of free peoples in their ability to resist direct or indirect aggression and to maintain internal security will advance such recovery and support political stability.

In the findings and declaration of policy which I have just read you will note that the committee goes on record to declare that the United States should take the leadership in bringing about disarmament, with proper safeguards among the nations of the world, while providing the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter. But it must be recognized that disarmament is impossible unless it is universal.

In bringing the mutual defense assistance program to the floor last year, the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not given up all hope of achieving a permanent peace in the world, but we felt the steps outlined in the Findings and Declaration of Policy of the Mutual Defense Assistance bill were essential if we were to prevent war and if there was to be real progress toward the accomplishment of a permanent peace in the world. The measure was brought to the floor as the beginning of a preventive program. That is why I felt it was foolhardy to cut the program, since the military said they had given us the basic minimum of what the first step toward such a preventive program ought to be.

If there were doubts about the program in the minds of some members a year ago, I am sure there are no doubts today in anybody's mind as to the soundness of this program. I do not suppose there will be many votes against it now—nor will there be any motion this time to cut the program.

You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that there were 209 Members of this body who voted last year to cut the program the military had presented as a basic minimum, if security was to be secured within a reasonable number of years.

I want to discuss at this point the Korean program as it relates to the European situation and to this mutual defense assistance bill now before us. We found ourselves in Korea as an accident of war. Korea had become a protectorate of Japan in 1905. It became her puppet in 1907. It was formally annexed by Japan in 1910. It was one of the conquered areas of the Japanese Empire awaiting liberation at the end of World War II. At the Cairo Conference, on December 1, 1943, China, Great Britain, and the United States were party to the pledge to guarantee Korea's independence. That pledge was later underwritten by Russia at the Potsdam Conference on July 26, 1945. Immediately after the Japanese ended hostilities Korea was occupied by forces of the United States and the Soviet Union. That occupation was solely for the purpose of receiving and administering the capitulation of the Japanese forces. To meet the immediate problem of coordinating the acceptance of the Japanese surrender in Korea, military authorities agreed on August 11, 1945, on the 38th parallel as the administrative line between the two forces. It approximately divides the country. It was a clear line on the map. That is the simple explanation for the line drawn on the 38th parallel.

The Russians entered first, on August 12, 1945. They were already just over the border of eastern Siberia. Our nearest forces were in Okinawa and in the Philippines. It took us almost 4 weeks to get to Korea. Someone might ask, "Why did it take so long?" The wonder is how we got there as fast as we did. Our troops were in a tropical climate. They had to be reequipped for a cold climate. Furthermore, Japan had first priority.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield for a question?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentlewoman said the thirty-eighth parallel was a line drawn only for receiving the surrender.

Is that actually true, or is there any division there as between people? Is there any division of the country that naturally heretofore had been divided?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. No.

Mr. GRANGER. Then the thirty-eighth parallel was just a division to receive the surrender of the Russians on one side and the Americans on the other?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. That is all. As I say, the Russians got into Korea faster than the Americans did, because they were right on the eastern Siberian border. As a matter of fact, they came down below the thirty-eighth parallel, but when the United States forces came in the Russians went back above that thirty-eighth parallel.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Certainly, I yield to my chairman.

Mr. KEE. As a matter of fact, at the time of the surrender of the Japanese Army, the nearest troops of the United States were in the Philippine Islands. The Russians, as you have said, were poised on the northern border of Korea, ready to march in. That agreement was made at that time for the sole purpose of taking the surrender of the Japanese Army, and the Russians took the surrender down to the thirty-eighth parallel, and the United States, when we got our troops in Korea, took it up to the thirty-eighth parallel. The Russians went in on August 2, 1945. It was not until September 12 that we were able to get our troops from the Philippines into the southern part of Korea, and then we found the Russians had moved in and had come south of the thirty-eighth parallel. We had to persuade them to go back. The line at the thirty-eighth parallel was never intended to have any political significance; it was solely a military measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] has expired.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman five additional minutes.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, the events that followed have been stated in the House. I made a speech about it a few days after the invasion against the Republic of Korea, and I will not repeat it here, except to brief those incidents.

The Russians dropped what amounted to an iron curtain at the thirty-eighth parallel. We sought to fulfill our pledge of Korean independence. We remained in Korea in order to fulfill that pledge. We endeavored for 2 years to negotiate with the Russian military in northern Korea so that that pledge could be fulfilled, but we were unable to get anywhere. We sought, first of all, to negotiate with the Russians in Korea, our military men talked with the Russian military in Korea. Then, it was taken up by the governments. When those attempts failed, we laid the problem before the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 17, 1947, and ever since that time, which is about 3 years, we have been the servant of the United Nations in Korea.

The United Nations decided that there should be a free election held in Korea under the supervision of a United Nations Commission. They sent a commission to Korea. We sent a commission to Korea. The Soviets were asked to send a commission into Korea to help supervise such an election. Russia did not send any such commission, nor would she allow the United Nations Commission to go into northern Korea. So that in southern Korea elections were held which ended finally in the establishment of the Republic of Korea. The United Nations declared that this was the only legitimate government in Korea.

As talent was developed among the Koreans, as their own governmental agencies were set up, our authorities transferred functions to them.

Finally, a year ago our military units were withdrawn in compliance with United Nations instructions.

At this point we could have abandoned the young Republic of Korea.

Up to this time any economic aid that had been given was given under our military government and after January 1, 1949, under the Economic Cooperation Administration. The Congress did not have a voice in establishing the policy in Korea. But it was the belief of the President of the United States, the State Department, and the military officials and concurred in largely by the Foreign Affairs Committee that if we did abandon the Republic of Korea she would collapse. It was recognized that the Republic needed economic aid over a short period of time in order to put it on its feet, especially since the country was divided. You will remember that we had in Korea just the reverse of what we have in Germany today. In southern Korea we have the agricultural half of the country, and in northern Korea we have the industrial half under the influence of the Russians.

The Foreign Affairs Committee brought to the floor a Korean aid bill which, you will remember, was defeated by one vote. I strongly supported that bill. I agreed with the findings of the military and the State Department that to abandon Korea would in a very real sense undermine our security in the Far East. We cannot hope to have security in the world or to have a peaceful world, or a free world, unless we have the confidence and trust of the people of the Far East. Had we abandoned Korea, had we not insisted on bringing through the House the Senate bill that provided aid to Korea, I am convinced that the Russians would have been in control of all of Korea today without a struggle. The failure of this Congress to act would have given to the Russians by default Korea which the Communists are now trying to take by force.

If we had not passed the Korean aid bill we would have lost the confidence, I am sure, of the peoples in the Far East. But we did pass the Korean aid bill through the insistence of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. We also enacted some military aid under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of last year.

The question now is—it gets very interesting—the question now is, why have the Koreans not been able to withstand this onslaught from the north? Why were they not given tanks and heavy equipment? First of all, the money proposed for military aid for Korea was $10,000,000. Do you know what we have spent in Greece to date? We have spent over $500,000,000. And this is not economic aid; this is military aid, and part of the economic aid that was given was made up of military items that were used in the military program. In the first year of our program in Greece, hardly any of the money went for economic aid; it all went for military aid.

The military did not propose the same kind of military aid brought to the floor of the House for Greece. You cannot furnish the arms to stop full-scale invasion with $10,000,000. The program passed by the Congress last year proposed to give to the Republic of Korea only the light arms and ammunition necessary to maintain internal order and to ward off the kind of skirmishes that had been going on along the thirty-eighth parallel. Had we brought to the floor of the House, Mr. Chairman, a bill for one, two, or three hundred millions, does anyone seriously support that the Congress would have authorized any such measure?

Then there is a much wider consideration that we must also keep before us. How much could we have afforded to put into this part of the world, considering the pressures in Europe and our commitments there?

The very same people who last year scoffed at military aid to Korea are now the greatest self-styled boosters of military aid. Before then they clamored, "This is money down a rathole." Now they shout, "We should have given Korea more."

What if this Congress had appropriated half a billion of military assistance to Korea, and instead of an attack on Korea, we were now faced with an attack on Burma or Indochina or Iran or on one of the North Atlantic Treaty countries? The answer is obvious: The same professional experts on criticism would be crying, "Why so much on Korea and so little on Burma or Indochina or Iran or the North Atlantic Treaty area?"

This whole matter is one of doing the most with a given sum of money and using it according to carefully considered plans and priorities designed to serve the total security interest of the United States. Those strategic decisions must be evaluated on the judgment made upon then existing facts and not upon events which later transpired. The mutual defense assistance program has emphasized the solidarity of western Europe, and I believe correctly so. There we have a collective self-defense organization which is functioning and which is making definite plans for the North Atlantic area. We are trying to do the same thing for the Far East. We have just declared unanimously that we favor the negotiation of a Pacific pact for the common defense of the Pacific area and the participation of the United States in that pact. But in western Europe we have a functioning collective self-defense organization which is developing over-all, integrated defense plans. We must therefore concentrate our energy on working through that or-

ganization, insofar as western Europe is concerned, and in building up a similar organization in the Far East.

The program of mutual defense assistance is a program to attain reasonable security. Nobody can guarantee absolute security.

Now, referring to the Korean situation today, I support the President's action 100 percent. If he had not moved, the United Nations would have been a dead thing today. Because he moved with dispatch to implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Korea he has buttressed the United Nations as a great instrumentality of international cooperation. The fact that the nations have responded to the request of the Security Council for aid to the Republic of Korea has brought the establishment of an international police force within the body more nearly in sight.

As a result of the police action in Korea there are certain steps that are clearly indicated at this time. First, the United Nations itself. We could not have taken the immediate action that we did in the United Nations if Russia had sat on the Security Council and had exercised its right of veto. Happily Russia was not there. Had she been there, we would then have had to turn to the General Assembly. It would have taken at least 3 days, maybe more, before a resolution from the Assembly of the United Nations could have been passed condemning the aggression against the Republic of Korea.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 5 minutes.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Had it taken that long for the United Nations to act, the Republic of Korea might have fallen in that time to the aggressive forces from the north.

It is clearly indicated that the action that has taken place in Korea is not a single, isolated incident. I think we may expect a series of such aggressions throughout the world. Looking ahead to the future, should we not at once within the United Nations take the kind of action which will make it possible for that body to act instantly, even if there are those sitting on the Security Council who might want to veto such instant action?

No. 2: The Korean incident high lights our own deficiencies as far as military preparedness is concerned. We are going to have to appropriate more money for preparedness. We are going to have to have our Armed Forces better equipped. To do this will mean that there will have to be a greater drain on our economy. I do not believe, and I have not believed at any time since the end of the war, that the way to do this is to cut taxes and arbitrarily begin to reduce across the board. That is as detrimental to our position in a free world as not to have any defense forces at all. For instance, we talk about preparing ourselves militarily, and very few people will object to that today, but will they take the other steps that are demanded? Let us take steel. Today we are producing steel at 100 percent capacity. In other words, we are using our entire capacity in steel at the present time. If we increase our Armed Forces we have got to produce more steel. We entered World War II with an excess capacity of power—public and private—of between 30 and 40 percent. Never at any time during the war did our reserves of power drop lower than 18 percent, and today, my friends, I would point out to the Members of the Committee that we are below that figure; dangerously below that figure. Today the margin is only 12 percent. You cannot live without power; you cannot run your great industries without power. You cannot make aluminum without power and you cannot make planes without aluminum. When people blow off the tops of their heads with the cry, "We will cut off the Department of the Interior," they are cutting away the very strength that will enable this country to defend itself in war. We must give some real study to this. I believe that the situation in Korea can be an eye opener that will save us in the long run. I think we can point to our shortcomings, point out the things we have not done that we must do, maybe make us talk some sense for a change, and not try to appeal to the voters, to "cut taxes" when it means maybe that this man's son or that woman's son would have to die on the battlefield because of a few dollars cut in taxes. No, nobody likes to pay taxes, but we have got to expand our economy if we are to seriously plan for peace in the world.

What is Russia afraid of? She is afraid of the great potential of this country to mobilize our industrial strength, and I believe she is afraid more of that than of our soldiers at various places in the world. She knows that this country can out produce her. This will do more to hold her, to restrain her, than any other single thing.

So, I think it was foolhardy when the power program was cut in this country. I think it has been foolhardy ever since the end of the war when those of short sight or selfish interest moved to cut that power program.

We must try to achieve the goals that we all want. There are those who are rather shortsighted; some may be a little more absorbed with their own desires than they ought to be, but basically we all want the same thing. I think we have got to sit down very realistically and see what it will take, and then we have got to proceed and do the things that are necessary. Peace is not cheap, but war is a lot more expensive. Mr. Hoffman testified some months ago before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I believe, that the cost of the war, when it is finally added up, will be over $1,350,000,000,000—that is one trillion three hundred and fifty billion dollars. So, in terms of money there is no comparison between what war costs and what it will cost to build an enduring peace. But, we have to build it; we have to build it brick by brick, and stone by stone. What those of us who pointed to the importance of Korea have said has been borne out. I think in terms of peace and in terms of security for our own children. Let us learn by it. Let us not spend our time in recriminations. Let us profit from our lessons, and let us all, together, wisely plan for the future, a future that has strength in it; a future that is mapped along courageous and hopeful lines, and let us rid ourselves of the fear that is every day being deliberately injected by some into the bloodstream of America. We have nothing to fear except our failure to face facts and to take the action they call for.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 19 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support this legislation. I think that whatever differences we may have had on this kind of assistance in the past we must now close ranks, and the command is "Forward," together.

I wish it might be as easy as that, Mr. Chairman, to satisfy my people. They are asking many questions today and they want to know how we came to get into this situation. The bill before us contains some money for Korean assistance. In the time allotted me I shall address myself to that problem.

Many Members who have opposed aid for Korea in the past did so on the ground that it could not be defended with Communists in control of China. Certainly economic aid without adequate military support was an unwise operation.

Then there was a further reason and that was the testimony of both State Department officers and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that South Korea was untenable if the Red Koreans or the Russians decided to attack.

There never was justification in my opinion for the investment of American dollars for permanent improvements in Korea when the Red Koreans could take it over at will.

In order to keep the record straight and not in the spirit of "I told you so," I shall refer to pertinent testimony by administration witnesses from hearings before our committee in support of the Korean programs.

In February 1948, in the Eightieth Congress, Gen. George Marshall, then Secretary of State, testified:

Mr. JUDD. There is a military attack upon the governments in each case and the economic aid can do no good if the governments go down; is not that correct?

Secretary MARSHALL. That is correct.

And further and at the same time, apropos Korea, Secretary Marshall said:

Mr. JUDD. * * * If North Korea and Manchuria should be taken over and organized by the Communists, do you think our position in Korea would long be tenable?

Secretary MARSHALL. I think it would not be tenable.

Hearings on H. R. 5330; providing aid for the Republic of Korea, June 1949: Developed interesting testimony on the questions of economic aid and the futility of it, without military support. Also that the administration did not want to support Korea militarily. Excerpts follow:

Page 43:

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. If we would draw our troops out of South Korea, is there anything that would stop the Russians from taking over South Korea if they decided to do so?

General HELMICK. If the Russians decided to do so, they could take over South Korea without any great military difficulty, sir. They are right there with large armies. Any troops that we have there would suffer another Bataan.

Page 44:

Mrs. BOLTON. General, you made a remark that this would prove militarily another Bataan if Russia were to move down. Does that mean that you feel it is just a matter of time before they would simply move on?

General HELMICK. What I meant was a military force on a peninsula like that would be out of luck with an overwhelming force coming down from the north. I think Russia could do it any time that she decided it was worth while.

Mrs. BOLTON. That might well happen at any time if she made up her mind. Now, that she has all of northern China, she would want that little peninsula to hop off to Japan with?

General HELMICK. I think she would have to estimate the effects of her doing it.

Page 52:

Mr. JACKSON. * * * Now it has been said so often that Korea is absolutely untenable, or would be, in the face of any determined opposition, whether that opposition be military or whether it be by infiltration. That is a fair statement, is it not, General?

General HEMLICK. From a military point of view, yes.

Page 120—Mr. George F. Kennan, director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State:

Mrs. DOUGLAS. * * * Is it sound to withdraw United States troops from Korea, July 1, having only technical forces to further train the Korean army? * * *

Mr. KENNAN. I do not think, myself, that the retention of American troops there will be what it takes to do the thing we want to have done in the next year in Korea. * * *

General BOLTE. With respect to whether the tactical units should come out now or whether they should remain for an additional period of, say, a year, we feel that they should come out now. * * * We feel that they not only could come out but that they should come out, and their place be taken by the Korean military advisory group.

Gen. Charles L. Bolte testified as director, Plans and Operations Division, Department of the Army.

Page 137:

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Kennan, there is an interesting article in Time magazine on Korea. * * * I understood you to say that you thought in a battle between North and South, the South Koreans would have a pretty fair chance. Do you suggest that this information in Time magazine is erroneous or do you think that 300,000 North Koreans would have a very difficult time against 100,000 armed South Koreans?

Mr. KENNAN. I would like to refer that question to General Bolte.

General BOLTE. I believe that is an exaggeration. * * * We feel that the forces in South Korea are far better equipped than the North Korean troops.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Why did the general make that statement? What basis did he have for making that statement? The gentleman, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, ought to be able to answer that question.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I think that was a military question, if you please.

Mr. CRAWFORD. No, what I mean is, I think the Committee on Foreign Affairs should have asked the general on what basis he made that statement, and make him put it in the record, because we have to depend upon you to get the information for us. I do not think he had any basis on earth for making that statement.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Page 140:

General BOLTE. If I may, I would like to make three comments in the interest of clarification of what was said yesterday. First, that the Army as the executive agent for the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the Far East, is not only agreeable to the withdrawal of the tactical formations from Korea, but are heartily in favor of it, as they feel that the point has been reached in the development of the South Korean forces and in the supplying of material aid as well as advisory aid to the South Korean forces, that it has reached a point where the tactical units can and should be withdrawn.

The second point I should like to make—and I think it has been made before this morning—is that we have provided very substantial material aid to the South Korean forces in the way of small arms and other military equipment.

This has been estimated to be $125,000,000.

Page 141:

Mr. SMATHERS. I have not had the benefit of the general's direct testimony, but I understood Mr. Kennan to say that it was the policy, General, to withdraw what small troops we have in Korea. Is that right?

General BOLTE. That is correct.

Mr. SMATHERS. Then the withdrawal is solely in conformity with the United Nation's resolution?

General BOLTE. Yes, but the Army is definitely in favor of it for other military reasons.

Page 143:

Mr. LODGE. You feel that the Korean Government is able to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the occupation forces?

General BOLTE. Definitely.

Page 160:

General TIMBERMAN. * * * From the Army point of view on the military significance or impact upon our position in the Far East that attends the tactical withdrawal of our forces in Korea, we will be in much better shape militarily when the tactical forces have been withdrawn from Korea.

Page 163:

General TIMBERMAN. If we left troops in Korea, I do not think anyone would suggest we enter into combat with the Korean forces.

Page 169:

Mr. SMITH. Yes, but I have asked you from a military standpoint how will this aid program increase our security. I would certainly like to have some conclusion by the military on that question. In what way? That is what I am concerned about. * * *

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that you have just admitted that from a military standpoint it does not affect our national security.

General TIMBERMAN. No; it does not. As an agency of the government we help where we can. I do not think the military part of the matter enters into the economic aid at all, besides we might get into trouble later on, after we are in there militarily, which would be unfortunate.

Page 170:

Mr. SMITH. Assuming it (Korea) went down because we did not give the aid, would it follow from that, that we might have to go in there with military force and defend ourselves or our national security?

General HAMILTON. No, sir; I do not think it is a question of direct military security in that sense. I do not think, unless we were to put absolutely inordinate forces in Korea, that we could guarantee by military force against economic collapse. The military phases are over.

Page 177:

Mr. RICHARDS. I just want to ask one question: Is it your position * * * that it would not be wise to keep troops in Korea? * * *

General TIMBERMAN. Yes, sir; it would not be wise. * * *

Admiral WOOLRIDGE. I concur.

General HAMILTON. I concur fully and that has been the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It has been unanimous. There has been no difference so far as I know.

Page 178:

Mrs. DOUGLAS. I would like to ask the representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff this question: Do I understand correctly that the Chiefs of Staff advise the withdrawal of troops from Korea at this time?

General HAMILTON. That is correct.

Admiral WOOLRIDGE. That is correct.

General TIMBERMAN. That is correct.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. The Army, Navy, and Air Force?

General HAMILTON. That is correct.

Page 181:

Mr. JUDD. You do not deny that the Army has wanted to get out for a long, long time?

Mr. JOHNSON of ECA. No, sir.

Page 186:

General HAMILTON. * * * It has unquestionably been decided long since by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that there is nothing further that we should do militarily.

* * * * * *

Mr. JUDD. * * * I believe sincerely that the Korea economic program, accompanied by military withdrawal and without a program to keep the Chinese Communists busy, does not have more than a 25 percent chance of success and therefore I question whether we are justified in approving this. * * *

Mr. JOHNSON. I think this committee will admit that I have been very honest and candid with you. I frankly believe this program has a 90 percent chance of success.

Mr. Chairman, until last June 25 there was great reluctance on the part of President Truman and Secretary Acheson and his advisers—Jessup, Lattimore, and Service—to come to grips with the real problem in the Far East, in fact, they deliberately avoided it. They were perfectly willing to let the dust settle and wait for results. They also appeared ready to recognize Communist China and do business with it. When the blow fell on the 25th of June it was obvious that our far-eastern policy or lack of it was a colossal blunder and it has put us in another war 7,000 miles from home.

Mr. Chairman, the record of our foreign policy in the Far East has been made. Our mistakes live after us but the people are entitled to the facts. We

had a good yardstick to follow in the Wedemeyer report contained in the State Department's so-called white paper on China. We chose to ignore General Wedemeyer's recommendations. Here are his words:

In order to preclude defeat by Communist forces it is necessary to give the National Government sufficient and prompt military assistance under the supervision of American advisers in specified military fields.

American military aid to China, ground, sea, and air, would, if appropriately supervised, contribute to gradual development of stability in the Far East and lessen the possibility of a Communist-dominated China.

So Mr. Chairman, when the Nationalist Government in China went down, our position in Korea was untenable and Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Malaya, and Indochina were placed in jeopardy. It was our colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD], who fought so valiantly for the program in China that General Wedemeyer advocated. Had the advice of Mr. JUDD been followed by the State Department, there would have been no war in Korea and American boys would not be dying 7,000 miles from home.

But do I hear someone say, "But that is all water over the dam"? Quite true, but dumb indeed must we be if we do not profit by experience.

As has just been shown, the administration's conduct in Korea and other places is full of contradictions. It has demonstrated its inconsistency, its incompetence. That being true, in these tragic days, when the very security of the Republic is threatened, we should not look for guidance nor entrust our future to those who are responsible for the position in which we now find ourselves.

In November the people, regardless of their political faith, should elect a Congress, and in 1952 a President, who will always have first in mind the welfare and future security of this Republic.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BATTLE].

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation because it is part of a program necessary to bring about peace in the world.

As a result of the tragic invasion of Korea, we should learn the hard lesson that it will be necessary in the future for us to abandon the policy of retaliation and invest our time, money, and efforts in a policy of war prevention.

Our whole defense is built on the basis of retaliation. On the basis of what we will do, after we have been attacked. We all remember Secretary of Defense Johnson's speech a few days ago when he said that within an hour after we are attacked we will be ready to retaliate. Irrespective of our state of preparedness or unpreparedness, Secretary Johnson was reflecting the policy established by the American people and the American Government under which the military must operate.

Korea emphasizes the fact that the overwhelming odds favor the aggressor. An aggressor nation knows what it is preparing for, knows what it is going to do, knows where it is going to attack, and is in a position to choose the time and place for a knockout blow with the least effort. Our policy has been to wait, to sit back, to take a beating, and then struggle to our feet and whip the bully. We have always been saved by time, distance, and strong allies. But we have none of these things between us and the enemy now, and we had better not count on them.

In the warfare of today it is not a question of being knocked off our feet and getting up to retaliate. If we wait until the global battle lines are formed and until an aggressor delivers a sneak knockout punch at America—then it might be too late to act.

The United States and the world must be ready and prepared to stop war before it starts. Plenty of danger signals have warned us that an aggressor nation was on the move in every instance, long before the attack came. That is the time to call their hand. We must never again underestimate the ability of a nation that has clearly demonstrated that it is following a policy of world aggression. We must adopt a policy of war prevention and discard our old policy of retaliation if we are to escape man's inhumanity to man in this twentieth century of technical geniuses and social idiots. Investment in a peace offensive will be cheap indeed as compared to the money and lives we spent in emergencies such as we are facing today, after they have developed.

Of course, in this crisis we must remedy our weakness as quickly as possible and build up our armed forces to whatever strength is necessary for defense. If the successful conclusion of this crisis takes total industrial and military mobilization, then I am for it. If the successful preservation of peace in the world takes the greatest defense effort we have ever made, I am for that too. The quicker we face the realities and the graveness of the situation, and prepare ourselves and our allies to meet this crisis, the closer the world will be to peace. While the Mutual Defense Assistance Act is only a small part of this program, it is necessary at this time to give the friendly, peace-loving countries throughout the world this moral and material protection against invasion. Supplying arms to the friendly nations under this Mutual Defense Act is a dangerous program, there is no doubt about it. But the alternatives appear to be more dangerous.

We have learned the hard way that there is no peace in appeasement, that dictators make slaves out of pacifists, and that isolationism is a fiction in this age when we can fly around the world in just a few hours.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to this necessary mutual defense assistance program, I think very definitely we had better develop a Pacific pact similar to the Atlantic Pact, to insure mutual participation in the Pacific against aggression and to insure a strong arm in the Far East as well as in Europe.

Neither the United States nor any one nation alone can afford the men and money necessary to police the entire world indefinitely. Therefore, it behooves us to not only support but to strengthen the best instrument for a peace offensive which we have in the world—the United Nations. Russia made her biggest blunder in her campaign to enslave the freedom-loving nations of the world when she boycotted the Security Council of the United Nations in this Korean crisis. Withdrawal from the Council by the Reds made possible the unprecedented swift sanction of military action which is necessary to stop the Kremlin-planned aggression in southern Korea.

I would like to pause to say that the action of our representatives in the United Nations and of our Chief Executive in this crisis is certainly to be commended, and certainly has my support 100 percent.

The usual veto would have rendered the UN helpless again in its most crucial hour. A Communist victory over the democratic country of South Korea, which was established by the United Nations with the full backing of the United States, would make world war III almost certain. Other nations in the Far East and in Europe would bow to Stalin's superior forces which could overrun any of her neighbor countries unless America helped to stop them. Now we have a fighting chance for peace. Freedom-loving people the world over should press the advantage of our combined peace offensive which will be implemented by this mutual defense assistance program. When this fight is won, as it will be, let us not stop short of reorganizing the United Nations, to make it capable of preventing war under any conditions. World peace must not depend upon the wrong moves or blunders by Russia, or by any other greedy nation. Hitler proved that the waiting, appeasement, retaliation process is too costly and deadly. World peace must not depend upon the wrong moves of Russia but must be won and preserved by the right moves of America, the United Nations, and the freedom-loving countries everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, America has taken the lead to stop Russia and save the United Nations. When the shooting is over, and I pray that may be soon, we should take the lead in rebuilding the United Nations into an organization capable of preventing war. Some time ago I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 15, along with several other Members of Congress, which calls upon the President to immediately take the initiative in calling a general conference of the United Nations pursuant to Article 109 for the purpose of making the United Nations capable of enacting, interpreting, and enforcing world law to prevent war. Therefore, it is with a deep conviction that I am asking the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Members of this great body to give your most serious consideration to this resolution designed to take the first step in reorganizing the United Nations which is absolutely necessary if we are to have peace.

The idealistic and the best solution to our international difficulties would be a moral reawakening throughout the world. That places a tremendous responsibility upon our religious and political leaders, a responsibility which to date has not been successfully met. Until such time as we are successful in bringing about conditions where nations truly feel that they are their brother's keeper, and until nations will follow the golden rule of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," it will be necessary for us to stay adequately prepared to stop an aggressor nation before it attacks us, and it will be necessary to create a police force for the United Nations to keep law and order. These things are necessary in the smallest community. They are also necessary in our world community.

Mr. Chairman, with the extension of the mutual defense assistance program, the development of a Pacific pact, the strengthening of the United Nations, and the encouragement of a moral reawakening, I believe we can look forward with more assurance to the peaceful world community we all hope and pray for.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW].

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, on the 11th of June, the Foreign Affairs Committee, by a vote of 24 to 0, reported S. 3809, an act to extend the mutual defense assistance program of 1949. This bill was passed by the Senate on June 30, 1950, without a dissenting vote. S. 3809 authorizes funds to continue the mutual defense assistance program through the current fiscal year. Since the substance of the Senate bill incorporates the provisions of the measure on which the Foreign Affairs Committee held long and extensive hearings, it was decided to report S. 3809 to the House without further amendment.

This is a defense measure. The security of the United States is closely entwined with the security of all free nations throughout the world. We cannot follow a policy of arming ourselves in isolation and thereby insure our security. We are assisting our friends not that they will defend us, but so that we and they will be able to defend ourselves and together defend the free world.

COST OF ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS

Since the termination of World War II and particularly since the inception of the Marshall plan, the United States has been extensively helping in the economic rehabilitation of Europe. To carry on the European recovery program we have spent $10,230,000,000 to date and have authorized $2,850,000,000 for the present fiscal year. Last year the Congress authorized and appropriated $1,314,010,000 for military aid to the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Iran, Korea, Philippines, Greece, and Turkey. The measure which we are now considering authorizes a total of about $1,436,500,000 to continue the mutual defense assistance program until June 30, 1951—$1,222,500,000 of new funds and approximately $214,000,000 carried over from last year.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Title I of Senate bill 3809 provides $1,000,000,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty area. This will be used to provide actual military equipment and training assistance and the means to produce more to build up the armed forces of the individual nations according to the integrated defense plan for the protection of the whole area. In addition, $75,000,000 will be spent for raw materials and industrial equipment for the production of military items in Europe by Europeans in their own factories. The $1,000,000,000 also includes $12,000,000 for the expense of administering the whole program.

Title II provides $131,500,000 for Greece, Turkey, and Iran. The funds will be used in these countries to strengthen the combat effectiveness of their armed forces. The objective of these funds is to increase the capacity of each to maintain internal security and to resist aggression. In Greece the aim is to improve the ability to deal with guerrilla activity, actual or threatened. In Turkey the goal is to modernize and streamline their army to increase Turkey's capacity to resist aggression. A modernized force would permit a maximum military effort at a cost less than at present. In Iran the problem is one of capacity to maintain internal stability, as well as to strengthen the defense against aggression from the outside.

Title III provides $16,000,000 for the Philippines and Korea. The objective in the Philippines is to provide equipment and training to preserve order and suppress the Hukbalahap guerrilla activity threatening the country. The share for Korea was based on building up the capacity of the Korean security forces to maintain stability in the country and prevent border raids from the north. Since the invasion from the north, the nature of the problem has totally changed. At the present time equipment is being rushed to meet the present crisis. The Korean program obviously must be revised completely to meet the need of the present situation.

Seventy-five million dollars for the general area of China is made available in addition to the same sum provided last year. This will be used to continue and expand programs already in operation, also to begin those now being formulated. The funds are to aid forces in that area that are either now engaged or may possibly become engaged in active conflict with Communist elements.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

In adopting the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, the Congress established certain lines of policy to guide the operation of the program. It was recognized that economic strength is a prerequisite to peace and security. In Europe, particularly, this meant that economic rehabilitation was a first order of business. However, it was also recognized that in some instances military assistance might be required to achieve a reasonable degree of order in which economic rehabilitation could proceed. Economic recovery was given a clear priority, but the committee pointed out in its report that the principle should be generalized in application.

It is a settled policy of the Government to support actively and fully the principles of the United Nations Charter. We are acting in Korea in accordance with this principle. Military assistance was tied closely to this policy by the explicit mandate of the Congress. Support of the Charter included the furnishing of mutual-defense assistance to those nations participating in individual and collective arrangements under the Charter.

It is clear that no individual nation has economic and military strength sufficient to carry the security burden of the whole free world. Therefore, the principle of self-help was laid down as a policy for this program. Self-help means that each country receiving assistance is to exert the utmost effort in its own behalf, but self-help in a collective endeavor of all to provide the needed economic and military strength means that this program is a mutual undertaking. Security of the free world is, indeed, a mutual problem. The policy of the Congress is that assistance should also be based on the mutuality of security.

All of these principles relate closely to another—the confidence of people and their ability to resist aggression, whether direct or indirect. Morale is an important factor in any undertaking. Increased confidence and ability to resist aggression is indispensable to economic recovery, also to political, economic, and social stability. They are essential elements of military strength.

CONCERTED ACTION

Much progress has been made toward the economic recovery of western Europe. Under the relentless pressure of events Europe has moved toward unity as evidenced by the creation of such arrangements as the Western Union and its various subsidiary groups, the European Payments Union, the Council of Europe, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Never has there been a more pressing need for unity. The West faces ominous danger. Unless there is concerted action toward the immediate achievement of military integration and unity, the West will be at an obvious disadvantage in the struggle against international communism. The mutual aid program should be accelerated, and it is most essential to extend at once the help contemplated in this measure. At an early date additional assistance will be required to so increase the defenses of the West that our security will be impregnable.

On the 4th of April 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in the city of Washington. The free nations of the West, realizing the necessity for concerted action, decided to form an association under the Charter of the United Nations for the purpose of protecting themselves from a possible aggressor. Under the North Atlantic Pact "the parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all."

Since the signing of this pact the Western World has moved toward unifying the Atlantic community. The North Atlantic Council has been working to achieve unity, and through the mutual defense assistance program we have succeeded in laying a foundation for military coordination and integration which will materially assist in protecting the Western World. The west must hasten rearmament programs to deter aggression and to defend itself if a direct assault is perpetrated.

EUROPE IN DANGER

The free nations of western Europe are in grave danger. The brazen attack on South Korea may be but the beginning of a world-wide program of carefully planned aggression. Free peoples must move to improve their military positions immediately. Only by fully preparing for any emergency will the West be in a position to turn back the Red tide. By continuing arms aid to Europe and by speeding our own military preparedness, the power of the free world will be so augmented that the encroachments of communism can be checked. Time is exceedingly important. We are in a world-wide struggle for keeps. The road to survival is strength.

WORLD DIVIDED

The world is sharply divided. On the one hand is Communist Russia and her satellites; on the other are the democracies. Communism means despotism, tyranny, enslavement and death. Democracy embraces the finest ideas and the highest ideals to which the human spirit is capable of aspiring. Democracy is freedom and the opportunity to live without the constant fear of aggression and attack. We are engaged in a struggle for our survival; communism strives to engulf all the nations of this earth.

RED PRESSURE

A cursory survey of a world map impresses us vividly with the points of rising Communist pressure. The Soviet Union through its satellites are incessantly pushing against western Germany, Austria, and Yugoslavia. Within the past few days there have been reports of Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian troop movements opposite the border of Yugoslavia. Demands for the control of the Dardanelles are constant. Iran is being pressed by Moscow to grant concessions. This strategic country could well be the victim of aggression in the not too far distant future. The Far East is now in sharp focus as Red pressure is being exerted on Tibet, Burma, Thailand, French Indochina, and Formosa, and as Communist-conducted warfare is being waged against the Republic of Korea.

We are in a continuing crisis. In view of the unprovoked attack on the Republic of Korea and the mounting pressure against free nations, it is essential that our policy of extending military assistance to free nations be accelerated as rapidly as possible. It has become clear beyond dispute that the only language the Communists understand is the language of armed strength. In this world-wide struggle for survival the democracies can and must prevail. To do this there must be an immediate augmentation of their defenses. Such a course will discourage future attacks.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

In view of the philosophy and the activities of the Communists, we can expect not less but more aggression. The Soviet Union has a large military force and is in control of thousands of satellite troops. We cannot proceed on the assumption that the satellite forces are militarily second rate. This has been blasted by the operations in Korea. This encounter demonstrates that the Communist troops possess good equipment, employ smart tactics, have excellent leadership, and are motivated by a fanatical determination to spread their tyranny.

It is possible, under the system of international communism, to have the military forces of the free world very heavily committed and in dangerous places all over the earth without the Soviet Union committing any of its huge military machine. It is perfectly clear that satellite forces may initiate a shooting war simultaneously in many places. Thus, world conditions make imperative the immediate passage of this measure. World conditions make it necessary for the democracies to accelerate their military production.

At the end of the Second World War our Allies were exhausted, both economically and militarily. After the termination of hostilities in 1945 the United States disarmed unilaterally. Efforts to reconcile the differences between the free world and the Soviet world have proved fruitless and futile. A quick review of the years extending from 1945 to the present time shows that the Soviet Union has done everything to prevent the establishment of a free world and has done all within its power to frustrate the efforts of those who seek to build a decent international society. This has been accomplished in several ways. The veto has been employed in the United Nations on 39 occasions. The United Nations has been used as a sounding board for vituperative utterances against the free world and particularly the United States. International conference after conference has been wrecked and torpedoed by the recalcitrance and uncompromising attitude of the Communists. The Soviet Union has prevented any basic agreement on the solution of international problems.

Ambassador Douglas, in a statement made when the hearings on the mutual defense assistance program were going on this year, said:

> We have learned that only the strong can settle issues with the Kremlin peacefully. Collateral dividends are derived from a condition of strength.

I have held this opinion for a long time. In a speech to the House on December 15, 1947, after having been to the Near East and Western Europe, I said:

> In the face of the open hostility being displayed by the dictatorship of Russia, our only course is to strengthen our defenses and make ourselves sufficiently strong to cope with any and all emergencies. There is not the least scintilla of evidence that the Communist dictatorship entertains even the remotest desire to establish a peaceful world. Even the most superficial inspection of the record leads us to the conclusion that they will not accede to any program other than their own sinister plan which leads to the complete crushing of freedom and to a final and ultimate tyrannous subjection of all people.

The great significance of the President's action in the Far East is that we have now definitely drawn a line against aggression in Asia. From now on aggression in the east, as well as in the west, will be met with determined action.

In a speech entitled "A Bipartsan Foreign Policy," on this floor the 1st of April 1948, I proposed definite action against aggression. The seventh principle reads as follows:

> The United States should inform the world and particularly the Soviet Union that we intend to use our force to stop aggression directed at strategic points such as the approaches to the Atlantic, Gibraltar, the countries of western Europe, the Dardanelles, Greece, Turkey, Iran, the Near East, the Persian Gulf area, China, and the islands of the Pacific. We should state clearly that whenever there is encroachment on these areas, or any other strategic positions, the integrity of which we deem essential to the security and the survival of the United States, the power making such an encroachment will meet with our immediate, sustained, and unrelenting resistance. We should for our own self-interest and the peace of the world establish a line beyond which an aggressor may not move without encountering the full force and power of the United States.

CLEAR AND REALISTIC THINKING

The current crisis demands clear realistic thinking and most competent statesmanship. We must clearly evaluate our foreign policy and more particularly our military policy in relation to our total foreign policy. Military assistance to the countries of western Europe and to the free nations in the Near and Far East has become a part of our over-all policy. The mutual defense assistance program begun last year will have to be continued until this struggle between the free and the enslaved world has been resolved in favor of human liberty.

The lot of Europe is cast with that of the free world. The net effect of an increase in the growth of power in Europe is to increase the power of the West. This is most urgent. Militant communism is not a theory. Militant communism is a program of aggression, seeking to carry the techniques of tyranny to every corner of the earth. It is an inescapable fact that communism, as has been demonstrated very graphically in the Korean situation, does not shrink from aggression—cold or hot. Nothing except superior force will stop communism in its attempt to achieve its sinister goal of world domination.

MORE FUNDS REQUIRED

This bill is calculated to help establish and maintain peace so as to prevent a general world conflict. In view of the tension existing around the globe it is my opinion that the sum authorized in the measure under discussion is insufficient. I am ready to vote for much larger sums to improve at once the mutual defenses of the free world. By adopting this measure and immediately agreeing to the appropriation we will have again made it perfectly clear that

we intend to continue our resistance to aggression. It will be plain that we will employ our power to maintain the integrity and the independence of the free world. Just as we have fought aggression in the past, so we will continue our stand against tyranny until the Communist drive in Korea is halted and until the spread of despotism is arrested around this globe. Nothing less than human freedom is at stake. Democracy today is hanging in the balance. The Western World is waging a life-and-death struggle for its existence. The free nations must, and will, cooperate to win this battle for liberty. The Western World has the resources, the ability, and the determination to prevent communism from dominating the earth.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT

In joining the North Atlantic Treaty and in adopting the Mutual Defense Assistance Act last year, we drew a line against aggression in western Europe, and on June 27, 1950, a similar line was drawn in Asia. I supported the mutual defense assistance program last year and voted for the entire authorization, also the full appropriation as requested. I am happy to give my full support to the present measure under discussion and stand ready to vote to authorize and appropriate all the funds necessary to increase the strength of the Western World sufficiently to stop the universal Communist drive.

The 1951 mutual defense assistance program is planned to carry on the objectives of the 1950 program which has changed only in the urgency of achieving the end result. In the present situation there are several important factors which must be considered. The program before the House was planned prior to the invasion of Korea. But the clash of arms in the Far East does not change the over-all plan in substance. Developments in Korea emphasize the urgency and the necessity of making it more effective as soon as possible. Mutual defense assistance program is a potent instrumentality for strengthening the nations that love liberty.

Our defenses should be immediately increased in the Pacific and elsewhere. We must exert our every effort in fully and adequately preparing this Nation for future emergencies. I said in a speech on foreign policy on April 1, 1948, that—

Most important of all planks in a realistic, bipartisan program on foreign policy is the achievement and the maintenance of adequate preparedness on the sea, on the land, and more especially in the air. Atomic supremacy and air supremacy by the United States must be realized at all costs. United States air supremacy is the only road to world peace. All the funds required to keep us the strongest military nation on the planet should be unhesitatingly appropriated by the Congress. Having done this, the Congress should insist that the armed services efficiently and effectively move to an early and full realization of this determined objective.

CONCLUSIONS

The Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 and the bill we are considering today for the continuation of this program were carefully drawn to achieve given objectives as soon as possible. This was a mandate of the Congress. MDAP has been slow in developing. The tempo of this program must be increased at once. Its continuation is essential to our defense and security.

Through the mutual defense assistance program we are assisting our friends in becoming strong, and we are helping them construct military power so that they can make their contribution to the survival of the western world. It is becoming clearer day by day that the next few years will be exceedingly crucial in man's long struggle to acquire freedom. During the years immediately before us the issue between freedom and tyranny will be joined on many fronts. A hot war is possible in various areas. The future of the free world is now being decided.

To maintain the free world and the free way of life we must look to our defenses and do everything to increase our military effectiveness immediately. We are faced with a great challenge and a great opportunity to make an outstanding contribution to the construction of a decent international society. The passage of this measure now under discussion will bolster the West, psychologically and militarily. By swift concerted action the free nations can augment their military power to the point that a third world-wide conflict can perhaps be averted. Firm and resolute action on this measure and future similar measures will enable the West to maintain a democratic society. Time is running out. Quick action is imperative. Failure to arm ourselves sufficiently to meet any emergency would mean that we are not cognizant of the frightful times in which we live.

Strong, resolute, firm, and realistic policies, dedicated to world freedom, backed by the armed might of this Republic and the other democratic states, will guarantee a free world, a world in which nations can exist without fear of intimidation, of aggression, of enslavement, and of ultimate annihilation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS].

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, the mutual defense assistance pact now before us for consideration was adopted by your House Foreign Affairs Committee by a unanimous vote. Partisanship and politics never came into the discussion of this legislation. The urgency of this moment requires partisanship to be at least temporarily laid aside. I have never met the man whose hindsight is not superior to his foresight. This bill was reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee by 24 affirmative votes because everyone on that committee recognized that the bill is an essential piece of legislation if the freedom and security of the democracies of western Europe are to be preserved. It is essential if our own freedom and democracy are to be preserved. The men who sit in the Kremlin today have well-expressed ambitions to achieve for themselves world domination and world control. Their forces are world-wide and indivisible. Wherever and whenever they can bite off another group of peoples, another portion of land, they do so, and then they immediately turn those peoples and that land against freedom and democracy and use them and that land for further and additional staging grounds from which they continue their endeavors to destroy that for which the United States stands. Therefore, when we assist the democracies of Europe and Asia, when we help to strengthen them, to make them able to fight and resist Communist aggression, we are not only assisting them to preserve liberty but at the same time we improve our own position in this mortal struggle with the Communists. We know that today the battle which is going on in Korea—some people say it is not a war, but certainly we must all admit that while it may not be war it is at least a battle—that the Korean battle is just one facet—just one small operation—in this struggle for world domination by the Communists. It really is no more than a continuation of the battle that we waged 5 years ago against the forces of Hitler. The battle we are fighting in Korea is a continuation of the fight against dictatorship and totalitarianism.

It is important that we not at any time lose sight of the fact that the Communists have military forces all over the world poised and ready to move at a moment's notice. The mutual defense assistance pact is a recognition of the type and the kind of a world-wide conflict which we are in, and it is a recognition of the fact that while Korea is most important, that there are at the same time other important areas which must be defended. This legislation is this country's best and quickest way to help defend those other vital areas from being overrun.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this legislation is a continuation of legislation which was adopted by the Congress last year. It was bitterly fought last year in its original form by several Members of this Congress. I do not in any way wish to condemn those who opposed it last year. There are many Members of this great body who are sincere in their beliefs that we should adopt a policy of isolationism. They sincerely believe that we are wasting our substance and resources to attempt to assist other democracies in their fight against Communist aggression.

And then there is another group who fought this and other similar legislation. It is that group that somehow believed they saw some relationship between the Communist philosophy and so-called liberalism to which they give such loud verbal support. They were led to this belief because the Communists are smart enough to pick up a few desirable domestic programs and advocate them—then, having ensnared support from these well-intentioned people on those domestic issues, the Communists were able to sell them on some of their foreign programs without at any time our friends being aware of what was happening to them. This tactic is known in fishing as "chumming up." That is the practice which prevails in Florida where, in order to get the appetite of the fish exercised and whetted, you chop up bait and throw it overboard for a little while, then later on put a hook in some of that other bait

and the fish unsuspectingly goes for it and is caught.

I am proud to have not been so beguiled. I am proud to have supported the Truman doctrine and been one of those who firmly believe that the only way we could ever win a peace, or get the Russians to agree to a peace was to make them see the futility of their aggression by our strength and resolve to resist them. I am proud to have raised my voice in pleading that we leave our troops in South Korea until we were sure the Communists had been withdrawn from North Korea. I am proud of having invited Gen. Claire Chennault to appear before our Foreign Affairs Committee in order to impress upon its membership the necessity for holding up the hand of Nationalist China in its resistance to communism. I am proud of being cosponsor of a resolution calling for a mutual assistance pact with the democracies of Asia and the United States in resisting the spread of communism. I am proud of my record in opposing Communist philosophy and expansion at each and every opportunity. There were times when it was not as popular to be against it, as it is today. However, the situation is changed now. The naked and brutal, the inexcusable and cynical aggression on the part of the men of the Kremlin on the South Koreans in order to further the cause of Communist domination has made everyone, I am sure, realize the real intention and the madness of the men of Moscow. We are all now suddenly awake to the danger. I think we all now believe this mutual defense assistance pact is at this time a must. Certainly it is absolutely essential that at the earliest possible moment we strengthen with military assistance those democratic allies of ours who, operating under the UN just as we are doing, desire to band together in order to protect their people and their government from dictatorship and to preserve their freedom. In the name of common sense and prudence this is the minimum at least that we can do.

I personally believe that we should even go further. When men are dying as they are in the battle of Korea, it is no time in my opinion for business as usual, pleasure as usual, or politics as usual, and certainly today American men are dying in the rice paddies of Korea; and they are dying in order to protect our freedom and our democracy. As grateful Americans who appreciate and understand the sacrifices which are being made, we should immediately gather our strength, firm up our resolve to see that those men now engaged in this battle have every physical, every economic, and every military advantage that it is possible for this Nation to give them. The time has come when we must call on industry, labor, management, and manpower to immediately undertake a program of mobilization for not only the battle which is now raging in Korea, but because of the prospects of a total war which can happen at any moment the Communist leadership decide on it. The gathering up of all of our resources, the readying of all of our people for an all-out effort will not necessarily signify the beginning of world war III, but on the contrary the evidence of a realistic, determined and unified American people resolved to go all the way to preserve freedom and democracy as a possibility of bringing about a peace. From the experience that we have had with the Russians since World War II, we must all agree that above everything else they are practical men. The men of the Kremlin, while pursuing the philosophy of communism, are nevertheless realists. If once they get it clear in their minds the understanding and appreciation of our resolve, our firm determination not only to fight, but our willingness to fight with every ounce of strength and manpower, and wealth that we have to fight with, they then can see, and probably for the first time, that a continuation of their present course of aggressive expansion will lead them to total war and the devastation and destruction which automatically follows.

Then, and only then, Mr. Chairman, will they as realists and practical men sit down and say to themselves "let's stop, let's look, let's listen." Then, and only then, in my opinion, do we in America, and we of the democratic nations throughout the world have the hope of averting world war III. We must by our acts prove that our fervor and devotion to democracy and our country are as strong and irresistible as is their enthusiasm to destroy it. We must make them see this. This military assistance program is an essential part of our determination and willingness to sacrifice in order to stop the encroachments on freedom. To win a peace this legislation is essential; to win a war, which let us hope and pray will never happen, this program is also essential. I am confident that every Member of this Congress, now that the mask has been stripped from the hearts of the men in the Kremlin will enthusiastically support this program of mutual defense.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, this mutual defense assistance program is an important measure. It is not a measure that we should pass over lightly and think of as just the ordinary procurement program. This is the implementing of foreign policy of the United States for the security of the United States.

The people in the Congress and the people in the country often talk of foreign policy as if it were just a method of speaking about a subject which did not concern them, and which was simply theorizing about disturbing and entangling alliances. Foregn policy is only powerful and effective when it is implemented by the force of intelligent public opinion, and when it can be supported, if necessary, by the strength of arms and economic power of the country.

United States foreign policy should be based on clear principles of justice in dealing with the peoples of the world. It should not be used to support tottering imperialistic regimes which peoples are repudiating. The duty of the American people, of course, is to have the kind of a progressive program that will weld public opinion both in this country and the world behind it. As a corollary, we must have power behind our foreign policy. If necessary, when there is aggression, we must have the strength that these policies can be implemented.

One of my criticisms has been of the general foreign policy of the country, that we have not been accurate enough to assess the impact of fast-moving changes which are occurring in this revolutionary era. We have not been quick enough to realize that often the forces of world public opinion are shut out, and that the forces of world public opinion cannot effectively assist a particular policy so that it can be implemented because of restrictive conditions. In our country we insist that there be certain rules and conditions under which public opinion is free to operate, under which business, labor, and farmer, and production and distribution, can operate. We must insist on such conditions in the world regardless of boundaries, and aim our policies toward promoting world security for the average man today, and a future of hope for him and his family free from repression and exploitation.

Where the rules of public security break down, then the whole economic life of the local community breaks down and the same thing happens in the world. As I felt this program is important for our security if kept within proper limits, I am one of those that has pressed the program ever since its first introduction into the House.

As you know, this program passed the Senate on Friday, June 30 of this year. The House came back into session after a 10-day recess on July 10, 1950. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has been on the job right straight through on this particular program, met immediately; in fact, on Tuesday, July 11 of this year, we reported the Senate bill out without any amendments. The people who had amendments felt that if we held this program up for even the time to consider amendments we were endangering the security of the United States and endangering this program throughout the world.

The people who are our friends among the democratic nations of the world are looking to see whether we are standing behind these United States commitments abroad, whether we mean what we say, that the world shall be a world where free people can live, whether we will provide that bland security force for our allies, and stand behind them; or whether, on the other hand, the United States is going to start into a policy of appeasement and retreat, both geographically and in the world of ideas, whether the United States will gradually pull in its horns and interests to the shores of this country and make the last stand, ourselves, isolated, friendless, and alone. In order to show that we really mean that the United States will implement the United Nations and assist the economic progress and implement the security of the free nations wherever they are, Congress must immediately take action on legislation of this kind in the House.

What has happened? You would think that when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously, 24 to 0, regardless of party, on a bipartisan bill, reported out a mutual defense

assistance bill on July 11, that the House would take immediate action. On the contrary, the House Rules Committee did not consider this bill until yesterday, July 17. Here we are on July 18 of this year of our Lord 1950 trying to discuss this bill, a whole week after the time when it could have been considered if the Rules Committee had met, and accepted the responsibility of this legislation, and had taken the action to report it out so it could have been debated.

We in this House should have been working on this legislation either Tuesday afternoon of last week or Wednesday morning, July 12. The boys in Korea certainly do not have the time to put off their immediate actions for a week, and we in Congress in backing them and in backing the forces that are allied with us abroad should likewise not be able to take the time for 1 week to let a measure such as this lie idle.

I have asked the Rules Committee for a public explanation because, as I said earlier today, they are responsible to the House, and they are responsible to the country. There can be no committee of this Congress that avoids its responsibility. Someone from the Democratic administration on the Rules Committee should answer this to the country. Why was this vital military assistance program delayed for a week without action? Why, when this bill is so important to our security, was this allowed to lie on the table with nothing being done?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman speaks of responsibility. What has been done with respect to the Joint Chiefs of Staff who set forth one policy before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and now we find that policy completely reversed? Who is placing the responsibility for that sort of thing?

Mr. FULTON. The responsibility for the policies and the execution of the policies lies fundamentally with the administration.

Mr. GROSS. With the Commander in Chief, is that not correct, in the case of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

Mr. FULTON. The foreign policy of the United States is placed by the Constitution under the President of the United States. Congress simply implements these policies.

Mr. GROSS. What has been done to remove these generals who gave the Foreign Affairs Committee contrary information?

Mr. FULTON. Several days ago on the floor I raised the question as to the adequacy of our intelligence.

There should be an explanation by the Central Intelligence Agency of this country as to whether intelligence is accurate because there is no doubt we have been deficient in having accurate information upon which to take action.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to yield, sir.

Mr. HERTER. The gentleman commented on why this matter was never taken up by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FULTON. As to when it was.

Mr. HERTER. As an individual member of the Committee on Rules I might say my office telephoned regularly to the clerk of the committee to find out whether a meeting would be held to consider this very important matter.

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to have that, because I know the gentleman is doing his job and he thinks this military-aid legislation is important for United States security, too.

Mr. HERTER. After hearing the testimony of the members of the Committee on Forcign Affairs that of the authorization and appropriation made last year of $1,300,000,000 for this purpose, less than $100,000,000 had ever found its way overseas, it does not seem, from the point of view of urgency that the matter was quite as urgent as the gentleman makes it out.

Mr. FULTON. Events have proved the program was as urgent as I am making it out, because I have no excuse for any department of this Government failing to carry out the expressed will and determination of this Congress. As you will find through the hearings, there are various of us on the committee who have said time and again that these programs are important and have examined the Government witnesses regularly on why those items of security legislation were not being implemented. You will find there are many members on both sides of our committee, but especially the Republican side, who have cross-examined, saying, "Why the delay? Where is the delay? Is it in the State Department? Is it in the Department of Defense? Is it in Procurement? Is it in transportation? Why are not these policies of Congress carried out?"

I agree with the gentleman thoroughly that Congress generally has done its job, but the question is why have not these policies been properly implemented when Congress a year ahead of time pointed out the direction and laid down the fundamental purposes which the administration should carry out.

I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, the question comes up as to the particular implementation of the policy. One of the great criticisms of the program in the Communist world and one of the claimed alibis of the program by the Communists is that this is merely a dumping ground for useless and obsolete American military equipment, and chiefly equipment which has passed its present usability, left over from the last war.

In order to meet that question directly I have asked for an authoritative statement from the Office of Military Assistance to find just what type of equipment and the usability and modernity of the equipment is, which is being sent under this program. As of July 18, 1950, I have a letter of transmittal from Major General of the United States Army, L. L. Lemnitzer, the Director of the Office of Military Assistance, answering that question specifically and authoritatively. The general states this categorically:

> The equipment furnished under the mutual defense assistance programs is the same as that now in the hands of our own Armed Forces and it is the same equipment our own forces would use in the event of an immediate war. The equipment coming from our own stocks is thoroughly rehabilitated and placed in first-class operational condition with the latest and improved auxiliary equipment such as armament and electronics. Accordingly, all equipment being provided under the mutual defense assistance program, including aircraft (particularly B–29's), tanks, artillery, antiaircraft guns and fire-control equipment, is modern in every respect.
>
> As new equipment is developed for our own forces, this new equipment is included in the mutual defense assistance programs. Improvements in our present equipments are incorporated into all the equipment furnished under the mutual defense assistance program.
>
> The equipment being furnished is neither obsolete nor discarded but can be considered the most modern operational equipment available in quantity today for use by our own forces.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to compliment the gentleman as being the first speaker in 3 hours who has given us any information as to the particulars of this bill. In other words, what they are getting over there is about the same equipment we have in Korea today, which is far from modern equipment, apparently. They may be getting rehabilitated equipment, but certainly medium tanks and light tanks will not stand up to 60-ton tanks, which the Russians are using in Korea, so they are not getting modern equipment.

Mr. FULTON. As you know, the policy of the administration has changed. Previously the policy had been simply to implement the police force for internal security within Korea. It was not for the purpose of meeting major armed aggression against South Korea. We must see our boys in Korea and our allies receive first-class equipment, which I am now assured by General Lemnitzer, is being provided.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. FULTON. May I go to one further point, as to how this equipment that we are supplying is being received by the recipient countries.

I believe the Congress should not only look to see that the equipment is good, efficient, current, modern, usable, and effective, but we should also see whether the public in the recipient countries, are receiving the equipment well; whether it is being effectively integrated into their defense establishments or whether it is causing civil strife within those countries. The authoritative statement I have received today from the Director of the Office of Military Assistance is this, and I will quote this as the authoritative

statement by the head of the program, General Lemnitzer——

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again? Can the gentleman give us any idea of how this equipment is being distributed as to countries?

Mr. FULTON. I will be glad to do that later, but I would like at this point to give this authoritative statement as to how it is being received upon being unloaded, generally, and then the committee can give you those details country by country at a later time in the debate. However, on the general proposition of the receipt of this equipment, General Lemnitzer, who is head of the administration of the Military Assistance, says:

Communist propaganda and, unfortunately, stories carried by the American press, would have you believe that mutual defense assistance equipment arriving in western Europe is received under a virtual state of siege. This is definitely not true.

The Communists made extensive plans to interfere with the unloading of equipment and to prevent its overland movement by means of organized resistance among dock and transportation workers and through acts of sabotage. Thus far they have failed completely. The countries concerned have thus far demonstrated their determination to prevent such interference and the security measures taken by them have been very effective. At all ports the cooperation of the non-Communist dock workers has been outstanding. They have voluntarily unloaded the equipment and are continuing to do so with the arrival of each vessel at European ports. The police and troop protection which has been provided these workers by the governments concerned has permitted the matériel to be unloaded and to proceed to its destination in an orderly fashion.

The only case where equipment has not been unloaded by non-Communist longshoremen and dock workers was in the case of the shipment of naval aircraft from Norfolk, Va., to Bizerte, Tunisia, since this aircraft was loaded at a United States naval base and unloaded at a French naval air station at Bizerte. Both the loading in the United States and the unloading at Bizerte was accomplished by military personnel since civilian unloading personnel and facilities were not available under these circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] has again expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. First of all I want to refer to what one of my colleagues, Mr. GROSS of Iowa, just said about something which I think is very pertinent, and to which I wish to address myself. He said that my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fulton] said the first enlightening thing about this bill that has been said during the course of this debate. I propose to confine myself to the bill, as did my colleague from Pennsylvania. Perhaps it was because my colleague from Pennsylvania talked about the particular thing in which the gentleman from Iowa was interested and about which he wanted to hear that he made that remark; but I, too, would like to stick to the facts, not alone upon this bill but upon the situation which this bill is designed to correct. For I think that at a time like this, when we are addressing ourselves to questions of high policy we are inclined to overlook what a profoundly difficult situation we face in very realistic terms.

The Orient, as anyone knows who has been there, is a vast place with enormous populations, and enormous populations which have extremely low standards of living. And so, before we lull ourselves into a sense of false security about what we have accomplished when we drive the North Koreans back above the thirty-eighth parallel, which I am sure we will do, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the very realistci words of people who are experts in this business, the British, which I read from an issue of the London Times of July 15. I shall quote this and I think every Member should take it very much to heart, for it states the problem which we face in the best and shortest terms that I know:

Events there have several lessons for the Western Powers. For one thing, they underline the need for political and economic changes in southeast Asian countries to counter the Communist appeal. Although the goal of the Communist challenge is dictatorship, the Asian Communists rally their following by cries of: "Land to the peasants," "Efficient government," and "National independence." The Western Powers must be careful to avoid the charge of supporting backward or corrupt regimes, and they must supply the common need for improvement of land and farming methods, for more consumer goods, and for better production and marketing of the staple foods. More money must be spent on both arms and economic help, or aggressors will be invited into areas that are now both rich and weak.

I ask you to ponder that statement very very carefully. This is no superficial job; it is not going to be finished by the driving back of the North Koreans beyond the thirty-eighth parallel, or indeed by the conquest of North Korea; it requires a social, economic, and political concept equal in size to the task.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Nor can we hope to be successful if we put this man Rhee back as President of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. JAVITS. That is exactly the sort of question the Times was addressing itself to, the political questions in the Far East.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there has been a far-eastern policy, a decisive far-eastern policy; it has not been made by the State Department; it has not been made by the President, but it has been made right here in the Congress, and I think from present indications the Executive and the administration are finally getting the point of the policy and finally getting aboard it, and I hope that they will not again be too little or too late.

I think that we must have in the Far East a program for economic cooperation so that free peoples may help themselves to have better standards of living and better social conditions just like we have in Europe. Our program in western Europe was successful in the defeat of the Communists, it absolutely and decisively defeated them in the two western European powers of Italy and France. That program was the European recovery program. Let us not forget that, and as men of experience let us apply a good program when it works.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman says we defeated communism in France when 183 members of the National Assembly of France are Communists?

Mr. JAVITS. We have, considering the alternative we faced of having France taken over by the Communists.

Mr. GROSS. When the Communists constitute the largest political party in the National Assembly?

Mr. JAVITS. I say that advisedly. As a result of the European recovery program there is a majority of the members of the Chamber who were not Communists. Without it both Italy and France could have been under Communist governments—just so close were they to it in 1946.

Mr. GROSS. But they are still powerful enough to have caused the collapse of the government twice in 48 hours during the last 2 weeks.

Mr. JAVITS. But they were not powerful enough to stop the coalition that supports a government of the middle of Pleven or keep him from taking power; and he is on the side of democracies, not of Moscow.

Our far-eastern program should be based on economic cooperation and on security for the participating peoples. The administration must try to get the nations and states of the Pacific together and to devise, as we did in Europe, a program for economic cooperation which would raise the standards of living of their peoples and give them a material as well as a spiritual stake in anticommunism.

Now, the Foreign Affairs Committee, as you will find on page 3 of the report on this bill, is again perfecting our far-eastern policy, blazing the trail which the administration if it has the wisdom must and should follow. The Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously decided that what it wants is a Pacific Pact, a Pacific Pact on the model of the Atlantic Pact, which will enable these powers of the Pacific which are today admittedly weak in terms of their own physical security, to lean on each other and to draw strength from each other.

It is true there no longer is "a white man's burden" in the Far East and there should not be. The Pacific nations and free peoples there are perfectly able to stand on their own feet and we should be the first to recognize that, but the way to recognize that is to dignify their defensive power and strength as we have dignified the defensive power and the defensive strength of Europe by an Atlantic Pact. So we must dignify it in the Pacific by a Pacific Pact.

If, as the administration tells us, an invitation is required of the Pacific states to get together and to draw upon each other for their own defense, I say to it, and I hope many Members of the Congress in the next 2 days will join

with me in saying that from the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the American people, this is the invitation and we devoutly hope they will accept it.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Just going backward, the record for the Pacific Pact found in the report at page 3, the gentleman having introduced the motion, was based upon a bipartisan statement of congressional policy now found in the findings and declaration of policy of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act?

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman is exactly correct.

Mr. VORYS. Those were preceded by a bipartisan action by both Houses of Congress, going back to the China Aid Act of 1948; so that we have had a bipartisan congressional policy for the Far East for a number of years. The only trouble is it has never been implemented by the Executive.

Mr. JAVITS. Exactly. Certainly the disposition which is shown on this bill by its unanimous report from the committee, and by the acceptance of the bill without amendments being offered in our own Foreign Affairs Committee, and by what I hope will be a resounding vote of support for this bill tomorrow, shows that we in the Congress are prepared for a Pacific Pact and are prepared to back it.

We often underestimate our own strength, the power of the democratic ideal, and the power of our own allies. It is true the Russians have captured China with its 400,000,000 people and that we have suffered a severe reverse in China. But let us see what support for liberty there is in the Pacific. There are Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Burma, Afghanistan, Siam, Indochina, Korea, and China on Formosa, in order to make up a Pacific Pact. There is great power in the Pacific peoples who are still on the side of freedom if we only have the sense and the judgment to marshal them today.

There is one other point which is very important in appraising what we are doing. I think it is high time that we got very realistic about the magnitude of what we are engaged in. Little, to my mind, has vindicated more the action which we took in Europe in backing the Atlantic Pact which this bill to the tune of a billion dollars is to implement—and let us not forget that we are implementing the arming of the western European nations in this bill with another $1,000,000,000—than reading the papers this morning to find that when the United Nations needed aid for the enforcement of military sanctions in Korea, immediately after us are coming the Brussels Pact nations—Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg. It is they who will support us; it is they who have the ideal of freedom so seriously in their hearts. It is still they with the greatest military capability in being in the free world after us. So let us not be confused about where the powerhouse of democracy still is. We want it created in the Pacific, too, so that the powerhouse of democracy is on both shores of the Atlantic, and of the Pacific.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What assurance does the gentleman have that we are going to get this help he is talking about? We are not getting it in Korea.

Mr. JAVITS. Let us not be hasty. We have been fighting in Korea for about 2 weeks. We were the ones who had forces on the spot in Japan and were able to get the jump. We did the right thing. We did get the jump and we did get in there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, based upon reports we have already seen and the fact we know the mettle of our allies in western Europe, we will get the necessary units, the necessary help which we want, both in ground forces and otherwise. Also, I remind the gentleman from Iowa that the British Navy's units and the Australian Air Forces' units were immediately put at our disposal and are being used. I have confidence now we will get ground-force assistance from these sources, as well.

Mr. GROSS. When?

Mr. JAVITS. Promptly, that is the most that one can say. They are meeting on it right now, as the gentleman knows from reading the morning papers, and that was the point of my statement in pointing out that the great military capability that resided in that area of the world.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. New Zealand and the Canadian and the Netherland forces are also at work.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes; that is true, and I appreciate that correction.

I would just like to come to this last point in terms of realism. The United States has an annual income of $250,000,000,000. That is the totality of our production. That means that every man, woman, and child in the United States has generally a per capita income of somewhere between $1,200 and $1,500 a year. Let us compare that with those next in line, the peoples of western Europe, who are a numerous people and next in line after us in industrial capability. They have a population of over 200,000,000 people, with an annual income of $170,000,000,000 in terms of production, somewhere in the area of $400 to $600 per capita. Once you get beyond that—which takes in practically the whole world with the exception of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and a few South American countries, all with relatively small populations—but once you get beyond that for practically the whole population of the rest of the world, you are in the area of a per capita income of something like $100 a year or less. When we talk about the appeal of communism and the counterappeal which we must make if we are to decisively defeat communism, let us never forget those figures. Let us never forget that, in terms of standards of living, the people of the world have a very long way to go.

Now, the whole world respects American industrial power, and if they did not respect it, they could not help but respect it, based upon the very figures which I have just quoted and the standard of living which it has given to the United States. But there is a big fallacy which we are still laboring under in this country, which is very strange for businessmen, that for one reason or another that we really are stretching ourselves too far considering the magnitude of the job and the magnitude of our resources, to improve the standard of living of the other peoples of the world, essential though it is if we are to defeat communism, and deliver the goods if we are to show up Communist promises as the lies they are. There is that fallacy in the thinking of many people in our country that somehow or other it will break us or bankrupt us or make us poor or bleed us white to do the job we must do to save ourselves and mankind from Communist slavery.

We are great businessmen, but in this critical instance we seem to forget that business is always best on a busy street; that we sell the most to people who are prosperous; that where there are high standards of living there is a greater income for everybody.

We do not seem to realize that that is the only way in which the enormous economic burden of reconstructing the world's economy and of raising of the standards of living of terribly distressed peoples is possible and that the armaments which we and the rest of the free world need, and which I believe the President will recommend tomorrow and which he should have recommended a year ago, that all of that cannot be carried on for the time it will take solely on the basis of the economy of the United States; that it can only be carried on in terms of a world economy, and that instead of our exports and imports of $12,000,000,000 a year, now largely financed by Marshall-plan money, it should be for us and on the same scale for other free peoples, $40,000,000,000 a year on a normal basis. Then we will have a world economy that can sustain the kind of a job which we have to do in the world.

Again I repeat, it is amazing to me that Americans, skilled in business, do not realize that business is best on a busy street. Take a look at the 10 biggest corporations in the United States today. In 1929, a boom year, they had individual resources in the hundreds of millions each. They include General Motors, United States Steel, General Electric, and others of similar size. Today their resources are in terms of $5,000,000,000 for General Motors and down from that. All of these problems, both of economic reconstruction and of assuring security to the free world have to be looked at in those terms. We are living in a truly new world; if we do not recognize that we can lose, we can lose in this struggle against communism, and nobody knows that better than the people

of Asia. But, if we look at this world in terms of completely new conceptions and new figures, then I am confident that the world can have the most glorious centuries ahead that it has ever had in all of its history, and that the free peoples of Asia and elsewhere, will be with us because we are the hope for a decent and peaceful world and because we are right.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] who has just returned from a mission to Latin America for the committee.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Ohio has stated, I have just returned from 3 weeks in Central America and Mexico on a committee mission intended to develop the present situation with respect to the military, political, and economic postures now obtaining in those countries.

I am very happy to say that during the course of that trip we found a great and almost universal expression of friendship and good will for the United States.

I was surprised upon my return to Washington and to the House to find that those of us who, a year ago opposed *economic aid to Korea* on grounds which we considered to be valid, were in effect being charged with having sabotaged South Korea and American interests in that part of the world.

Many years ago a great American said:

> Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The war has actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the crash of resounding arms. Our brothers are already in the field. Why stand we here idle?

Those words might well be spoken today on the floor of the Congress. We are no longer engaged in a cold war but in a war that is as hot as war can ever become.

It is useless to berate at this moment, it is useless to indulge in recriminations as to who is responsible for the position in which our men now find themselves in the rice paddies of Korea, but it is very important that today's RECORD show certain warnings, certain things that were said on the floor of this House a year ago as to what might reasonably be expected if we embarked upon a course of action such as the one that was proposed at that time.

In spite of warnings and in spite of storm signals which were flown over the floor of this House, we proceeded along a course of action which many of us considered in all honesty to be a course of folly. We set up in the form of meager economic assistance a showcase for democracy in the last place any thinking man would have tried to establish such a showcase. There were warnings then that the Russian bear would, when the proper moment came, put his foot through the glass, and that is precisely what has happened. Korea was a soft spot, and in the Russian probings for soft spots it was inevitable that Korea's weakness would be found, and that in due time 2 or 5 or 11 divisions would plunge across the thirty-eighth parallel to undo the good we were trying to do, and garner the prize being dangled under the Communist nose. However, that is largely water over the dam and under the bridge.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. That may be water over the dam, and I quite agree with the gentleman that we must now look forward and not backward.

But I think the record should contain at this point a commendation of the prophetic utterance of the gentleman now addressing us. The words in the minority report on economic aid to Korea, which were uttered by the gentleman from California, as we read them now, were a complete and accurate forecast of exactly what has happened. The gentleman said that economic aid to Korea would be useless unless accompanied by military assistance. Certainly events have proven that statement. I think the gentleman now speaking is entitled to our highest commendation for the leadership which he took in what has now turned out to be the proper course.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I also want to join in commending the gentleman for the minority report which he wrote at that time when he pointed out to the Congress and used the phrase:

> The House should be aware of these facts; that already aggression was beginning back of the thirty-eighth parallel; already Soviet advisers were engaged; and that without the accompaniment of adequate military force, the use of economic assistance could only enhance the prize in the eyes of the aggressor.

I would like to point out here that on page 42 of the committee report there is not only confirmation of the gentleman's prophecy as to economic aid, but there is an admission that military aid voted in connection with the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 did not reach Korea. The words used are:

> No deliveries of any consequence have been made as yet.

And it goes on to say:

> The committee regrets that so little of the aid voted has reached Korea before the attack.

But worse than that is the admission, as the gentleman is aware, that it was not intended to supply sufficient military aid to repel an aggression because it is specifically stated on this same page that the military aid was to preserve internal security; prevent border raids; and as a byproduct to deter armed attack or other aggression from North Korea.

Does the gentleman agree that taking that into consideration plus the testimony of General Lemnitzer and others before this committee that it was intended to leave South Korea as a mere sitting duck in the presence of the greedy Russian bear?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman. In response to his question I can only say that in my own mind during the hearings there was never any question as to what we intended to do from a military standpoint in the case of attack upon South Korea—that was to leave it. I invite the attention of every Member of this body to the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] in which he quotes time and time again from witnesses before the committee of the intention not to defend South Korea in case of attack. But all of that aside we are now confronted with the reality of war which we have tried to avert by every honest means. We have leaned over backward in an effort to appease the Soviet. We have done everything that any reasonable nation might be expected to do and much more besides.

I, too, am a veteran of the last war. I am also a member of the minority party in the House of Representatives. But I am first of all a citizen of this country, one who loves it very deeply and one who has a deep and abiding regard for its institutions and ideals. Although I raised my voice last year against the folly that has proven to be Korea and although at that time, as many of us did who cast our votes in good conscience against the proposal, I did everything in my power to divert what appeared to be a disastrous step, I submitted in the American way to the will of the majority. However, again I think the record should be clear on several points. I read from the minority report which was referred to by the gentleman from New York. I quote:

> As desirable as are the aims of those who would furnish economic assistance to Korea at this time, there are factors which indicate that such a program is foredoomed to failure. Korea is hopelessly outflanked by the adjacent land mass of China, and the peninsula has no connecting link with any friendly continental power. Every ton of supplies contemplated to be furnished under the terms of this legislation must be transported vast distances, only to be put down in the midst of a complex and daily shifting Pacific picture, in which the rapid and undeterred spread of communism is the salient feature.

And again:

> Every authority who has testified before the Committee on Foreign Affairs with respect to the Korean situation has acknowledged the fact that there could be no effective defense against an armed aggression originating in the northern half of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. JACKSON of California—

> Nor has any satisfactory evidence been produced to indicate that a determined political attack could be long withstood.

And again, and this has reference to the announcement that Soviet soldiers were engaged in an action on the Ongjin Peninsula as long as a year ago:

> This development may well presage the launching of a full-scale military drive across the thirty-eighth parallel. Unless this Nation is prepared to meet force with comparable force, economic assistance cannot of itself insure the safety or the integrity of South Korea.

The character of aid proposed at that time was the root of the opposition of the Members who opposed the bill. The thought of sending hydroelectric plants, mine equipment, and other capital investments to enhance the prize to be taken by the aggressor without adequate military assistance to cover, defend, and protect those supplies was the only reason we opposed the legislation at that time.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. Of course, the propaganda mills are already grinding, and Members of the Congress who voted against the so-called economic aid to Korea bill last January are being accused of having been against national defense and the defense of Korea. I am glad the gentleman has called attention to the minority report which specifically clears up that matter.

Is it not a fact that there was not a penny of money in that bill for the defense of Korea; not one cent for arms or ammunition? Everything that was authorized to be appropriated was for capital improvements, which it is quite evident now, would have been taken over by the Communists.

Mr. JACKSON of California. The bill was an economic-assistance measure, which was designed to rehabilitate railroads, open entry to coal mines, install hydroelectric plants, and generally rehabilitate heavy industry in South Korea.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I congratulate my friend from California on his excellent statement. As the gentleman knows, I was one of those who signed the minority report on Korea, feeling, as the gentleman felt, that economic aid without military aid was a wasteful performance especially since the military and naval witnesses who came before our committee testified that Korea is not only indefensible but of slight strategic importance. Nevertheless, I voted for the aid to Korea bill mainly in the forlorn hope that something might be done, and because I favored aid to the people of Formosa, I thought that we should do what we could to buoy up their spirits. This aid provided the only hope that was left to the people of Korea. I felt that Korea could not be saved by our aid alone, but I did not want to help in underwriting their doom. I felt that we were responsible for the formation of this young Republic and therefore we must at least give them a chance. Certainly, the distinguished gentleman from California courageously anticipated what has happened. I congratulate him on his foresight and on the remarks which he has addressed to us.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I think there should be added to the comment which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] made that not one dollar of the military aid which we voted for Korea, according to the evidence, has ever arrived there. That was voted long before the economic aid, so that there has been nothing done to implement the action of Congress.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I think one important point that every Member of Congress should realize is that the decision to aid and assist South Korea was a diplomatic decision and not a military decision.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The record will also show that the rule for the bill which the gentleman is referring to was adopted by the Rules Committee on September 27, 1949, and it laid in the House until January 19, when the bill was enacted. In other words, during that interim the Syngman Rhee government had been elected, and if there had been any intention on the part of the administration to help, the bill should have been acted upon before we recessed in October 1949.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. Very briefly, to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if he was not impressed by the fact that the military aid which we voted for China had apparently been sabotaged? Did not that seem to indicate the entire futility of trying to help these countries?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I would say to the gentleman from Maine that I have long since ceased being surprised at anything. But, having been an unwilling passenger on this wave of shortsighted idealism, I accept the inevitable outcome of folly. As a veteran and a citizen to whom the safety of this Nation is of paramount consideration, I accept the grisly facts which have led to bloodshed.

I opposed the arms-aid bill last year. It is my intention to support it this year. We are in such position that our national security and our national safety are at stake, and I cannot in the light of that oppose the pending legislation.

Circumstances attendant on an abysmal failure properly to evaluate the Korean situation has brought us into war, and it is a war that may well go on for the next two decades. Let no one think for an instant that this is not war, hot war of the hottest variety, and a war in which hundreds and possibly thousands of American men are going to lose their lives. Those men are dying this instant because we attempted to meet the threat of bayonets and 60-ton tanks with tons of manure and garden seed.

The time has come for us to realize that the Soviet Union and its satellites intend the destruction of every constitutional form of government in this world which does not coincide in every respect with the political philosophy of the Soviet Union and with the Communist manifesto written in a Paris attic 102 years ago. The time has come to write our own manifesto, a manifesto which will be unmistakable to the aggressors and to the American people, that we intend to meet force with force, weapon with weapon, on any front where freedom is threatened. Unless we do this we shall continue to take one step forward and two backward to the eventual destruction of all that we hold dear.

I am supporting this legislation not because I have any confidence in the judgment of the prophets who have been consistently wrong or who have consistently fumbled the ball, but only because I am one of 150,000,000 Americans in a fight not for social security, but in a fight for ultimate survival.

At the proper time during the course of the amending procedure on this bill I shall offer again the amendment I offered last year which will open negotiation for air bases in western Europe on which shall be mounted units of the American Air Force armed with the most devastating weapons at our command. In the moment one foot of an aggressor is placed across the frontier of any friendly nation this force should be in a position to take off from bases on the Continent and wreak whatever havoc they can in the ranks of the greatest aggression since Adolph Hitler.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I was one of the few Members of this House—and the only Democrat—who voted to oppose passage of the recent so-called tax revision bill, H. R. 8920.

Recent developments in the Far East throw new light on this bill. We have committed our troops to enforce the United Nations cease-fire order. In so doing, we have committed the financial resources of the United States to support these troops. It is now apparent that H. R. 8920 ought to be shelved and a new bill substituted by the House of Representatives.

The bill passed by the House did contain provisions necessary to plug obvious loopholes in our present tax laws. These provisions ought to be incorporated in another bill and passed immediately. If we are to maintain our financial stability in the present crisis, it is imperative that we have additional funds.

It is not a popular thing for me or for any Member of Congress to talk about additional revenue in an election year. If speaking frankly and honestly and being true to my convictions means defeat in the coming elections, so be it. I would be a coward to my conscience and a traitor to my country were I to pursue another course.

The American people are prepared to face the facts. There has been overwhelming support of our action in Korea. There is no war hysteria. But there is a stern realization that this will be a hard struggle. There are serious questions about the prospects ahead and we need to face them squarely.

Whether we want to or not, we are building a war economy. Our recent history has demonstrated that a war economy leads to the attendant dangers of rising debt and inflationary trends. To check both a rising debt and inflation, we must pass sound revenue laws. We

know the tremendous costs of war. And even the police action we have now undertaken is an expensive one, particularly since it is necessary to build our own strength in the interest of national defense and security.

Had we taken early steps to insure sufficient revenue during World War I and World War II, a larger part of these wars could have been paid out of the increased national income. To postpone the day of payment is not only a dangerous fiscal policy; it is an ungrateful one. We send young men to war and then ask those who return to pay for their own war during the height of their earning power through taxes. We have made this mistake twice. Must we make it again?

Our national income increased from $41,700,000,000 in 1932 to $221,000,000,000 in 1949. Our national debt rose from $19,400,000,000 in 1932 to $251,600,000,000 in 1949. It is true that the cost of World War II boosted our debt to this peak, but we can see now that some of this might have been avoided. Therefore, I repeat that we ought to face the facts realistically and enact a tax bill that will produce revenue sufficient to meet the costs of national defense and security in these troubled times.

Since the end of World War II our military costs have remained steadily high. We have been spending one out of every three dollars spent by the Federal Government for defense. Only a few years before the last war we were spending about one out of ten dollars for military preparedness.

Viewed another way, in the recent years we have been spending six cents of every dollar of national income for military defense. During World War II, the United States spent up to 95 percent of its total budget to carry on a Global War. In terms of national income, about 50 cents of every dollar earned was spent to win the war.

But this was at the peak of World War II when our efforts demanded every human and physical resource at our command. We again need to make this effort now to avoid another war too terrible to comprehend. Foresight will help us to meet the costs in money without bringing disaster to our economy.

To meet the new emergency with still bigger and faster deficits would be folly. It would mean defeat at home while trying to protect and promote peace and security abroad. A healthy fiscal policy is as much a part of national defense in the world now as armaments. If we are not strong financially we will fall prey to weaknesses at home that will make security impossible.

We know that it will now be necessary to increase the volume of defense spending. This increase will be reflected in both the dollar volume of armament spending and in the proportion of the budget devoted to that spending. Unless honest efforts are made now to meet the additional needs of the United States, we will be building a bigger deficit.

More debt and more inflation might well be the fifth column that will undermine our country. To allow these twin evils to run rampant might well nullify any military victory that we can gain. We need only to look to the countries of Europe to know that financial ruin is the breeding ground of totalitarianism. To fight the false philosophies threatening the peace of the world on battlefronts, while making breeding grounds for them at home would be defeat.

This is one of the most serious problems now facing this Congress. God forbid that we shirk our responsibility and again find that we have done too little too late. Gentlemen, I cannot stress too strongly the need for a sound tax policy now to meet these problems squarely and honestly.

Because the human mind is permitted to choose evil, we have among us those who seek profit from the misery of their fellowmen. We have among us the weak and the men of little faith who would shirk their share of suffering. These are the profiteers and the hoarders, some big and some small, but all traitors to themselves and to their country.

These are the realities of life and society must depend upon government to protect it from this insidious element threatening the common good. The moral bankruptcy of the few can well work grave harm on the good of the many.

None of us want controls, whether political or economic. But we know from sad experience that some economic control is necessary in time of crisis to protect us from ourselves—from the greed which drives men to make fortunes from the blood and tears of their fellow citizens. War wrecks death and suffering upon great masses of people—but it also makes great fortunes for those few who feed on the misfortunes of others. World War I and World War II meant death to our young men—it also meant millions to those who trade in death for their own profit.

Modern war demands the effort of every citizen. Peace in modern times demands the effort of every citizen. Just as the soldier at the front must be prepared for the ultimate sacrifice, so the citizen at home must be prepared to sacrifice at least those material goods which would be empty frills without the freedom which is the natural climate of happiness for man.

The increased expenditures necessary to carry our efforts to secure the peace to a successful conclusion could lead not only to debt but to the kind of inflation we have already witnessed. A wise tax policy can be a major move toward warding off the evil of inflation. Used with moderate economic controls it could protect us from the decline in dollar value which contributed so enormously to the costs of both World War I and World War II. We know that these costs were inflationary costs and many generations of Americans will be called upon to pay them.

Good tax policy has always been recognized as an effective brake on inflation. We knew this in World War II but we were too late and we stopped too early. The result was the 57-cent dollar of 1948. Must we make the same mistake again? Must we wait until the apparent has occurred before we learn that foresight is better than hindsight?

Already hoarders and profiteers with an eye to the Korean struggle are pushing up prices and hoarding the materials and resources we will need to force the hand of those who plotted the unprovoked aggression in Korea. I hope we do not wait until extreme controls and extreme taxes are necessary, Mr. Chairman. Now is the time to adopt a sound "middle course" policy of revenue raising and economic controls. Unless we are prepared to enact moderate, sensible legislation now we will find ourselves forced to enact extreme legislation after the harm has been done.

I only ask that we face the facts. Certainly we can do that much. We are not different from the Americans who fought at Valley Forge, at Gettysburg, at the Argonne, or at Iwo Jima—then, let us do honestly what needs to be done.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Did the gentleman support the Mutual Defense Assistance Act program last year? Did he vote for or against this program last year?

Mr. MARSHALL. On aid to Europe?

Mr. FULTON. The Mutual Defense Assistance program, the extension of which we are working on now?

Mr. MARSHALL. I supported the recovery programs. I have supported every recovery program that the House has had brought before it. I have not supported the military assistance program.

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman voted against that last year when this bill first came up. Did the gentleman support the bill for the 70-group Air Force as against the 48-group Air Force?

Mr. MARSHALL. I want to assure the gentleman I did not. As far as I am able to determine so far that was entirely the wise policy to follow.

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman voted against the 70-group Air Force program last year?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes. All action to date points to the wisdom of that vote. Our productive resources are in better shape. Up to this time the 48-unit Air Force has been all this country could support. Furthermore, military action demonstrates the adequacy of air strength. It has been our ground forces that have needed more and better armaments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. FULTON. Was the gentleman the only Democrat that did that in the House, too?

Mr. MARSHALL. I was the only Member of the House who did that.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. JACOBS. I want to compliment the gentleman on what he has said here this afternoon. I want to compliment the gentleman from Minnesota upon what he is saying here. Regardless of how he may have voted on any other bill does not preclude him from calling these vital matters to the attention of the House. It is our duty in this House to

have the courage to levy sufficient taxes to raise the revenue to pay for this war as we fight it rather than to leave it for future generations to shoulder. I compliment the gentleman. He is exactly right.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman from Indiana. I would like to say to the Members of the House that I have not apologized or tried to find an excuse for any votes that I have cast in the past.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman from Minnesota is entitled to the thanks of the Members of Congress and the country at large for the remarks he has just made. It seems to me we ought to consider seriously the immediate imposition of additional taxes on the American people, both on business and personal incomes. We should not wait until we have spent millions of dollars and then try to impose a tax. I think it should be done right away.

I seriously question also the decision not to go forward and pass at least a portion of the tax bill the House has already passed and let it become law, especially that portion pertaining to loopholes and that portion pertaining to an increase in corporate taxes. It would have the effect of curbing inflation. It would make business and individuals in the country realize that we are in a state of emergency.

The longer we put it off the more painful it is going to be. I sincerely hope that what the gentleman has stated this afternoon will get widespread publicity. I know that when the people begin to think about it it will have the approval of the vast majority of the people of the country.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I think the gentleman has made an excellent speech. The fact that he changed his mind has made me think a great deal more of him, because I was told when I was a little boy that a wise man changes his mind and a fool never does.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. I have supported the reorganization plans and other measures of economy. I have felt that we ought to have a balanced budget and to that end I believe we ought to have a realistic revenue policy. My efforts in that regard have been consistent. I voted against military aid. I'm going to support this program because to my mind we are at war and are viewing the situation as a war measure. We did not start this agressive action but it will be up to us to end it.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, naturally I favor the passage of this bill to extend further military assistance to certain nations of western Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East—the mutual defense assistance program. When the first economic recovery program bill came before us in the Eightieth Congress, it was generally presented as a thing we ought to do out of charity or humanitarianism or for solely economic reasons. It was argued that we ought to help the people and rehabilitate the industries in the countries in Europe which had suffered physical devastation during the war. The RECORD will show, I think, that I was the only Member of Congress who said in the debate then—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 3872, March 31, 1948—that we could not justify it primarily on such a basis—

> that such measures as this (ECA and China aid) could be justified in this present world situation and in the present straitened state of America's finances and supplies only if they are essential from the standpoint of the security of the Nation.
>
> We had hoped it would be an alternative to a military policy. Six months ago it perhaps could have been. But world events and Communist aggression have advanced so rapidly that now it probably is more in support of a military policy than an alternative to one.

The bill before us today deals with that military policy. It is designed to strengthen our allies. It is not that our Government is under any obligation to use our taxpayers' money to help England, France, Turkey, China, Korea, or any other country. But we do owe it to our own people to try to get for them the maximum of security. And they do not have real security in a world where free nations are being taken over one by one by the Soviet Union and its fifth columns.

So I was relieved when a year later the administration finally came along with a military aid program. As between the economic and military assistance programs, you cannot say that one is more important than the other. Both are necessary if either is to succeed.

I should like to approach the problems we face today as a result of the Korean invasion much as a doctor approaches the body of a patient at the autopsy table. That is never a pleasant task; yet every physician knows that practically all the progress we have ever made in medicine came from honest examination of our mistakes. The doctor may have been ever so careful in the examination which led him to the diagnosis that the patient's trouble was, for example, in the stomach. He may have called in half a dozen expert consultants who also decided after careful examination that the trouble was in the stomach. He may even have had a propaganda agency to convince all the relatives that the trouble was in the stomach. But if, when the man is dead and the doctor examines him at the autopsy table, he finds that the trouble was in the liver—then that is all there is to it, it was in the liver.

A doctor conducts an autopsy, not to recriminate, because that does not get him anywhere; not so much to determine who was to blame as to try to find out, if he can, what was to blame. What went wrong with his thinking, that he missed some signs or misinterpreted other signs which the autopsy explains as plain as day? He wants to learn so that in the next similar case he will not make the same mistakes again.

Just so, in the grave crisis our country faces today, we need to conduct if not an autopsy, at least an exploratory operation, in order to discover if we can how we made the grave miscalculations that have brought us for the second time in one decade to the brink of a world war.

Both times it began with the very same error: Failure to realize how important it is to our own security that the opposite shores of the Pacific as well as of the Atlantic be in the hands of friends instead of enemies; more specifically, failure to understand that it is imperative to the security of the United States and to the establishment of peace and order and security in the world that the nations of Asia be independent and friendly to ourselves and the other democratic free nations of the world, instead of organized and controlled either by Japan's totalitarian militarism or by the Soviet Union's new imperialism—which is no less raw and cruel imperialism because it is called liberation or some other fancy slogan.

For almost 100 years our forefathers did not make the mistake we have made. They saw that the best guaranty of our security on our west was to have there an independent China friendly to ourselves. They supported whatever government was in China, whether good, bad, or indifferent, rather than let China's potential might come under any outside power that might be hostile to ourselves. They recognized China as important to us not because of any sentimental concern for the Chinese but because of the geography of the Pacific area. If China were independent and friendly, then we were secure on our west, because neither of the two Asiastic nations which conceivably might threaten us, Japan and Russia, could move in our direction if in its rear, in the case of Japan, or on its long southern flank, in the case of Russia, there was a strong independent China friendly to the United States.

That was our basic policy and it was sound. We got into trouble in Asia only when we abandoned it in 1931 after Japan invaded Manchuria. To the credit of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson they saw the danger and recommended that the League of Nations take a strong stand, pledging our support. There were many factors in its failure to do so; but I cannot really blame the League for not coming along. We were not a member. Other countries did not know whether this country would stand behind Hoover and Stimson or would repudiate them as it had Wilson. If the League took action, would we support it? They did not know.

In any case, the free world refused to take strong action against that aggression which tore up all there was to show for World War I: Three pieces of paper and the ideas, moral principles, and commitments behind them—the League of Nations Covenant, the Nine-Power Pact, and the Kellogg-Briand Treaty outlawing war as a means of settling disputes. The western world's default set up the situation which led to World War II in the Pacific and to the destruction of the League. Japan's aggression, unchecked

at the start in Manchuria, steadily spread over ever larger portions of the continent.

By 1940 and 1941 President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull reawakened to the fact that it was essential to our security to keep Japan from getting control of the manpower, territory, and resources of China and then of the rest of Asia. So they took a belated stand against Japan's further expansion, which, after we had systematically built her up to the point where she was strong enough to attack us, led of course to Pearl Harbor.

But our Government's return to the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China was short lived. As we approached the end of the war in 1945, the desire to get the Soviet Union to join us against Japan and to cooperate with us in forming the United Nations led our leaders to sell out the principles they themselves had declared in the Atlantic Charter. They invited the Soviet Union into Manchuria and gave her control of its major ports and railroads although at Cairo they had promised unequivocally that Manchuria would be returned to China. Thus was set up the situation which has led us in 5 years to the brink of another world war. Even before World War II was ended we had torn up the moral principles for which we had said that the war was being fought.

I shall never forget August 8, 1945. As Mrs. Judd and I at home in Minneapolis were getting ready to go out to a friend's for dinner, the telephone rang and a newspaper reporter told me excitedly that Russia had just declared war against Japan and Secretary Byrnes had issued a statement that the United States had asked Russia to come in as that would shorten the war and save American lives. He asked for my comments.

I was seized with the most intense feeling of dismay I have ever known, a sense almost of internal dissolution. I had come home from China in 1938 and given up my work and my profession to try to report to the American people what I had seen of the Japanese invasion and what I felt sure it would lead to for ourselves, if we did not stop building up Japan's military power. I did not like it, but I was one of the few who had seen first-hand and I was under obligation as an American citizen to report to my people just as a doctor has to report what he finds, however disturbing it may be. If the people would not pay attention, I could not help that, but at least I had to warn them regarding the effects which Japan's aggression in Asia, if successful, would have on our country's security.

At frightful cost, we had now almost defeated Japan's aggression in order to keep China independent and friendly to ourselves. And we were inviting in another potential enemy, Russia, and starting to build it up in Asia. Furthermore our Government officials were endeavoring to justify Russia's violation of its nonaggression pact with Japan, even though we had bitterly condemned Mussolini when he violated his nonaggression pact with France, and Hitler when he did the same with Poland and Russia.

All I could say to the reporter was: "There goes the peace."

He asked, "What do you mean?"

I said, "Well, there goes Manchuria, then China, then Asia, then Europe, and then ourselves—unless somewhere along the line we fight. We will not get real peace."

For without Manchuria, China could not recover, any more than western Europe could recover without the Ruhr and western Germany—a fact which unfortunately it has taken 5 years to discover.

Without China, the countries along her borders from Korea and Japan to India cannot recover or be secure.

Without the resources and markets and trade of those countries—not on the old colonial basis of exploitation, but on the basis of mutual cooperation and development—Europe cannot recover or become secure.

Western Europe has the second best workshop in the world, but a workshop is useless without raw materials; and Europe does not have the raw materials. Industrial capacity and technical proficiency constitute only one of the four main factors of power. Western Europe does not have the other three factors: Raw materials, manpower, and territory—and we cannot supply her out of our resources indefinitely.

There was another consideration which led to my dismay at a time when almost everyone else was cheering. I had long urged that we try to keep Russia out of the Pacific war—including a personal appeal to that effect to President Truman the day before he went to Potsdam. But I had repeatedly stated my belief that in the end Russia would enter the war against Japan because of her understandable desire to have a major hand in the settlements in that area of the world. However, it had not occurred to me that we would be asking Russia to come into a war that I felt sure nothing could keep her out of. So I added to the reporter:

> I am sorry the Russians broke their word with Japan, and I am even sorrier if we urged them to do so. It is short-sighted expediency for us at a time when we are trying to build a new world order based on the sanctity of the pledged word, to ask an ally to violate its pledged word. If it is all right for Russia to break its word in this instance because it is to our advantage, then how can we expect Russia or any other country, to keep the new agreements we are entering into, whenever it becomes advantageous to them not to do so? That is why I say, There goes the peace. We are cynically violating the international morality on which alone a lasting peace can be built.

The next day the paper reported what I had said and some people jumped on me as being unduly distrustful of Russia or even hostile to our ally. But my dismay was not at Russia's action. I had expected that. It was wholly in accord with her leaders' principles—if that is the right word for the rules of conduct they follow. Rather, my dismay was at the immorality of my own country's action.

We cannot condemn the Government of the Soviet Union for betraying values which it does not profess. To the best of my knowledge, it lives completely according to its teachings. But we had made moral commitments of another sort. After this war there was to be no aggrandizement—territorial or other. There were to be no territorial changes that did not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. Sovereign rights and self-government were to be restored to those who had been deprived of them, and so on. Remember? The world had rallied around that great Atlantic Charter. It thought it was a set of moral principles—so did I—not a propaganda document to persuade peoples to be our allies against one enemy—until we found it expedient to sacrifice them to another.

So, Mr. Chairman, the first finding in the autopsy is that twice in one decade we made the same mistake of imagining that what happened in Europe was more likely to get us into war than what happened in Asia.

There were plenty of warnings, but few people heeded. On March 15, 1945, when it was clear that we were going to win World War II, I myself tried to warn as best I could against such a mistake, in a speech I made here, the opening sentence of which was:

> We got into this war through Asia, and if America gets into another war, almost certainly it will also be through Asia.

This must have been read by many because the speech was reprinted in Time magazine and Reader's Digest. Yet I suppose that few believed it really could happen.

I wish so much that I had been wrong. It is no satisfaction or even consolation to a doctor to have his diagnosis proved right when the one who is going to die is his own loved one—or the youth of his own country.

The second finding is that in both wars we ourselves helped bring on the trouble by putting expediency ahead of principle. In the thirties we helped the aggressor, Japan, instead of the victim, China. It was good business and it appeased Japan—for a time.

In the forties we bribed Russia by giving her China's territory and then appeased communism in China while denouncing those who were resisting it.

In Europe we insisted that in order to get our help the governments must keep the Communists out; but in China we insisted that in order to get our help the Government must take the Communists in.

Mr. Chairman, we have used the Chinese as pawns and the Koreans as pawns, first, in our attempts to buy Russian cooperation and then in our power struggle with the Soviets. The chickens are coming home to roost in Korea—as was inevitable. The unforgivable tragedy is that, as always, innocent young men have to pay in blood for the mistakes in character and brains of those in charge of their Government.

I do not say this for political reasons. I, too, am a part of this Government. I say it more like the publican who smote his breast and said, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner."

We have had enough of the supercilious Pharisees, saying: "Thank God, we are not like those backward peoples in Asia, so inept, incompetent, inefficient." We

are seeing in Korea what those peoples can do when they have the training and the weapons. Our men, fighting both with them and against them, have quit making light of their capacities. We, too, had better begin to recognize the potentialities in Asia.

For, Mr. Chairman, I have always believed that World War II will eventually be recognized as primarily a war to determine who is to control or whose ideas are to guide the development of the peoples and resources of Asia.

Hitler understood that. He said one time that if Germany had all of Europe that would not solve Germany's problems. Of course not; there are no sizeable undeveloped areas in Europe. He tried to get Europe merely to have a base or springboard from which to move to control of the undeveloped areas of the world. They are in South America, Africa, and Asia. South America and Africa have great natural resources, but they do not have adequate manpower. Only Asia has great undeveloped natural resources and great undeveloped human resources. More than half the people of the world live in Asia. Which way are they to go? That is likely to be the decisive question of this century.

Japan knew it. That was why she worked so hard and so long and sacrificed so much trying to get control of the manpower and resources of China and then of Asia.

Russia knew it. In 1923 Lenin wrote, "In the last analysis, the outcome of the world struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, and China, and so forth, constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe."

At the end of the last war the Soviets had about 200,000,000 people under their control. Now, with their satellites in Europe, and what they have seized in Asia, they have almost 800,000,000. We of the free western world, are almost 800,000,000 people. The two roughly balance. Who determines which way the balance is to tip? The remaining 700,000,000, of course. And where do they live? On the periphery of China—from Korea to Iran. They are the spokes of the wheel of which China is the hub. That is why China has always been and still is the crucial area.

Russia did not forget that fact even if we did. Here is a photostat copy of a page from the Daily Worker of September 7, 1937. It reproduces three letters written to Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in the United States of America. One was from Mao Tse-tung, who signed himself as President of the Chinese Soviet Republic; one from Chu Teh, leader of the Chinese Red Army, and one from Chow En-lai, now Prime Minister of the Communist regime in China. These men had written to him shortly after the outbreak of the Japanese all-out war against China in 1937. They were appealing for help from their Communist brethren here.

Chow En-lai began his letter to Browder:

> Comrade, do you still remember the Chinese comrades who worked with you in China 10 years ago?

Now, what had Earl Browder been doing in China in 1927? Well, he was there with other leaders of the Communist hierarchy from all the world to help the Reds seize complete control of China as the Bolsheviks had done in Russia in the October revolution just 10 years before. Chiang Kai-shek in China was scheduled to be what Kerensky had been in Russia—an interim leader to be overthrown by the Reds as soon as he had defeated the warlords in southern and central China.

The original Kuomintang, under Sun Yat-sen, had liberated China from the Manchu emperors in 1911, but the sudden transition to a republic had proved too difficult and the regime had disintegrated. Chiang led a reform movement, revitalized the Kuomintang, accepted a coalition with the Communists, and was unifying China. When his forces reached Nanking and Shanghai in March 1927, the Communist units in his armies staged bloody coups. But Chiang was able to put them down.

Kerensky had not been strong enough to keep the Bolsheviks from seizing control of the young Russian Republic in 1917. Benes and Masaryk were not strong enough to prevent the Communists taking over Czechoslovakia in 1948. But Chiang was strong enough to block their "October revolution" in China in 1927 despite the expert assistance the Communists had from Browder and a lot of Russian advisers on the spot, posing as friends. Chiang expelled them. The Russians and the master minds like Browder returned to their homelands, and the Kremlin licked its wounds while preparing relentlessly to avenge them.

If the Communists had succeeded in their plans to overthrow the young Chinese Government and make China a second Russia, it would have advanced their program of world conquest by at least a decade. Fortunately Chiang defeated them in the only serious set-back they ever had until Tito defected and our aid beginning in 1947 saved Greece, Italy, and France. Naturally they have hated Chiang as fiercely as any man in history has ever been hated, and smeared and reviled him accordingly, seeking always to weaken and discredit him and the Chinese Government until they could take over China, the hub of the Asia wheel.

Mr. Chairman, it will be incomprehensible to historians why some in the American State Department should also have made it a major project for the last 7 years to discredit and destroy the one man who more than all others bought us many years of time in this fight to the death with an enemy which he knew and has warned all along was our enemy as much as China's. But that is another story.

Apparently Browder in 1937 was still an agent for communications between the Chinese Reds and the Kremlin. For Chow En-lai continues in this letter to Browder:

> In China at the present time, the concrete process of bringing about the united front and the content of the united front is very devious and complicated. As to what actually happened and what is the present status of the negotiations, I have already transmitted this to you.
>
> I fervently hope that you and the party under your leadership will give us more support. I am also anxious to get your opinion on our united-front work.

Doubtless he received it, for the American Reds have certainly been skillful in forming united fronts to deceive and use the gullible.

Now may I read also one sentence from the 1937 letter to Browder by Mao Tse-tung, now president of the Communist regime in Peking:

> We feel that when we achieve victory, this victory will be of considerable help to the struggle of the American people for liberation.

You see, after they have conquered and subdued China, then they will be in a position to help "liberate" us too from the capitalist tyranny under which we are supposed to be suffering.

They understood correctly what our Government refused to see, that Communist victory in China would gravely weaken our position in the world, would make us vulnerable to attacks like that now going on in Korea, would increase the burdens and drains on our strength, would tip the scales against us.

There it was, 13 years ago—all written out for any who would bother to read. Hitler too took the trouble, inasmuch as he had to sit in jail anyway, to write it all down so that everybody would be sure to know long ahead of time. We wouldn't pay attention; but that was our tragic error, not his.

Now, if you do not want to go back so far, may I take you to the Daily Worker for December 2, 1945. Here are the official instructions given by William Z. Foster, the head of the Communist Party in this country, to the national committee of the party at its meeting on November 18, 1945, shortly after VJ-day. How can we be sure that these are the Kremlin's orders to the Communist Party in this country? Because had Foster deviated by one iota from what the Kremlin wanted him to say, there would have happened to him what had just happened to Earl Browder for getting slightly off the Moscow beam—he would have been liquidated as leader. Instead Foster is still in good standing.

Let me read. Remember this is the Kremlin speaking:

> On the international scale, the key task, as emphasized in Comrade Dennis' report, is to stop American intervention in China—

Which is Communist lingo for "stop American assistance to China." Assistance to an ally grappling with a rebellion cannot rightly be called intervention.

Now, why should the Soviets think that the most important thing for American Communists to do right after the defeat of Japan, was to get American assistance to China stopped? Because they knew, as everyone else should have known, that without the right kind of outside assistance the Chinese Government could not possibly recover. It had been through too much stress and strain, beginning in 1937 before it had had a chance to become strong. It had had to

struggle with too much poverty, too much illiteracy, too much provincialism, too much traditionalism, too long a Japanese war, too much Communist sabotage and rebellion, too much inflation, too much hunger and disease, too many millions of displaced persons, along with too few trained civil servants and administrators, too few who understood that nationalism means putting country ahead of family—a brand new idea in China—and so on and on.

General Marshall said the other day before our committee that we must be patient and generous with the European countries because it took our South 50 years to recover from 4 years of war. But China had been engaged in war with Japan for over 8 years, and internal struggle with Communists for 20 years. China could not possibly recover without patient and generous assistance of the right sort from us—any more than Greece could or Italy could or France could. Even Britain would have gone down if we had not come to her aid with enormous quantities of money and material, in comparison with which China's needs were small indeed.

So if by constantly repeating the theme song that the Chinese Government was feudalistic, dictatorial, reactionary, inept, incompetent, inefficient, undemocratic, corrupt, and all the other derogatory words—if by playing up all the weaknesses in China and never mentioning any strengths or China's vital importance to ourselves, the Communists and their stooges, both inside our Government and among the writers, lecturers, commentators, professors, and so forth, could divert our attention from our own national interests and persuade us to withdraw from China and stop effective assistance to her weakened government, they knew that its power to resist would be worn down and China at last be taken over. Russia would then have the giant hub of the Asia wheel and be able to move out into any of the surrounding spokes when and as she wished. What other task, I ask you, could be so important to the Kremlin's plan for conquest of Asia, then of Europe and then of ourselves as beguiling America into stopping effective assistance to China?

Foster summed it up in this sentence:

> The war in China is the key of all problems on the international front—

Not Japan, not Germany, not the Mediterranean, not the Balkans, not the oil of the Middle East, not the North Atlantic or any of the other areas where we have focused our efforts—but China. The Kremlin 5 years ago instructed its followers that the war in China is the key of all—I repeat, all—problems on the international front. While we were seeking to forget China and its troublesome war against Communists, the Kremlin was already working to win that war and the crucial victory which that would represent in its never-ending warfare against us and all the free world.

How was the party to carry out the task assigned to it? Let me quote further:

> On the question of China, which is our key concentration, * * * we want to hold 500 meetings all over the country to mobilize all the forces of the people that we can reach to put a stop to the intervention in China. Our party must use every ounce of its strength and skill and organizational ability to make these 500 meetings a success.
>
> These struggles will be a supreme test of the ability of our party to function effectively in such a complicated and difficult situation as we now confront. We must keep clearly in mind that if we concentrate on these two key problems of the wage movement and American intervention in China as the most burning and urgent of all the tasks confronting us, this does not mean that we can neglect the many other vital problems I have mentioned. * * *
>
> For example, would it not be a big mistake to neglect the fight over the atom bomb? On the contrary, we must find the ways and means to participate to a much greater extent than we are now doing precisely in the mobilization of the people over this vital issue. * * * We must while concentrating on these two key questions of domestic and foreign policy—the wage movement and intervention in China—learn how to link up all the other struggles we are carrying on.
>
> Never in all its history was our party called upon to use such generalship. * * * It must find more and more effective ways to ally itself with the broader masses of the people and to set these masses in motion. This is a supreme test of the maturity of our party.

I wish I had time to read also the report to the same meeting in 1945 by Comrade Gene Dennis, secretary of the party, now in jail for contempt of Congress. He, too, demanded withdrawal of American troops and supplies from China, hammering on the slogans of the "reactionary Kuomintang dictatorship" and the "proved patriots of China"—meaning, of course, the same Reds who have now made China a colony of the Soviet Union. Also in his report you will find many phrases which soon appeared in the speeches of innocents like Henry Wallace, and reappear in the phony peace petitions and propaganda being promoted so vigorously just now by the Communists and their unconscious dupes.

Let me show you one illustration of how rapidly the Kremlin's instructions to "get resolutions of protest adopted" produced results. The instructions were transmitted by Foster to the national committee on November 18, 1945. In the same issue of the Daily Worker in which they were published only 2 weeks later, the lead story occupying two-thirds of the front page is headlined: "Protests forcing show-down on intervention in China—Representative DeLacy speaks up for aroused Nation."

The story begins:

> The American people have only just begun to speak up against the Truman administration's military intervention in China and its atomic diplomacy throughout the world.
>
> On behalf of himself and five other west coast Congressman, Representatives John Coffee and Charles Savage, of Washington, and Helen Gahagan Douglas, Ellis Patterson, and Ned Healy, of California, DeLacy submitted a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of all American troops and military equipment in China.
>
> DeLacy * * * pointed to the democratic character of the great mass movement led by the Chinese Communists and to the dictatorial character of the Kuomintang clique led by Chiang Kai-shek.

The text of the resolution is printed in full and, of course, is couched in the same party line double-talk about peace, unity, democracy, and so on.

DeLacy did not mention that to withdraw assistance and support from the Chinese Government before it had a chance to restore order in the country, would be decisive intervention in favor of the Communists. American withdrawal looked like peace; but led, of course, to war—in China then just as later in Korea. That was what it was designed to do. It threw away that which 108,000 Americans had just died in the Pacific to win. It gave China to Russia, and China, I repeat, is the hub of the Asia wheel.

Once their key task had been explained to American Communists, they had their faithful followers and those whom the faithful could influence or use, doing the job effectively within 2 weeks. Do you wonder why as a result of the skillful drive to induce us to abandon China to the Red armies, we are fighting some of the same Red forces only 5 years later in Korea, fighting because we now see that it is that or lose the rest of Asia too?

So the third finding in the autopsy is that the Kremlin has been vastly smarter than our Government in understanding where the real keys to world power are and more effective in extending its conquests than we have been in advancing the cause of freedom and our own security.

Is it surprising that the Kremlin was so successful in putting across its gigantic hoax about Chinese communism when there were eminent American officials including Members of Congress who, however unknowingly, allowed at least their names to be used to further its purposes?

The Chinese Communists did not need to drive us out of China. The Moscow directors of the world conspiracy and their agents and dupes inveigled us into leaving voluntarily.

Let me pursue further the question of why the loss of China to Communist control is the key to present events in the Far East. It is due in large part to China's central geographical position in Asia. State Department spokesmen for years have talked almost casually of writing off China and then building up the countries around her. But if you let the hub of a wheel be chopped out, how can you hold together or make anything useful out of the individual spokes?

Or, to change the figure: China is like a giant hand and the surrounding countries like the outstretched fingers. God made them that way and we have to deal with the situation that exists, whether we like it or not. Here is the hand, mainland China, and here are the fingers—11 of them: Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Indochina, Siam, Malaya, Burma, India, Pakistan, almost to Iran. These fingers are where the 700,000,000 people live who can tip, one way or the other, the balance of power that exists today between the Soviet world and the free world. These people are still on the fence. Which way are they to go—with us or with the Soviets? All the other problems on the international front do indeed depend on

that. And what happens in the fingers depends largely on what happens in the hand, China.

Some who were charged with our protection have argued that it did not make much difference to us what happened in China, apparently because they did not happen to like certain leaders in China or what those leaders were doing as they struggled with their gigantic problems. So instead of pitching in to help the Chinese with their otherwise insurmountable difficulties, our experts sat up in the bleachers and gave them moral lectures. We maintained our pose of pious propriety, but the Commies won the victories.

Communist forces have now moved out into the Korea fingertip and we find ourselves fighting desperately to hold that tip. But if we push them back to the thirty-eighth parallel or even back to Manchuria, they can move right into that same finger again, as soon as our attention is turned elsewhere, or into other fingers, Indochina, Burma, or the Philippines; or into two or three at the same time. They can bleed us to death in the figers all around the periphery of the hand which is China, here in the center.

Plenty of people besides the Communists have long understood this. I was in the Far East in October and November of 1947 and on my return I made this report on November 14, 1947, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In addition to appearing in the hearings I inserted it in the Appendix of the RECORD in order to make reprints and distribute them as widely as I could. In it and in many talks over the country I reported what General MacArthur had said to me in a long interview he graciously granted me. I did not identify him by name at the time; I merely referred to him as a great American out in the Far East.

He said he was no longer anxious about Japan as such. What worried him was the situation in China. He put it this way:

> Our failure at the end of the war to help the Government of China effectively with its otherwise insuperable problems particularly the Communist rebellion, will turn out, I fear, to be the single greatest blunder in the history of the United States. For the first time in our relations with Asia, we confused the paramount strategic interests of the United States with an internal purification problem in China.

He was concerned because he knew that Japan could hardly recover without China. Why? Because the Japanese have to eat. They cannot raise enough to feed themselves. They have got to get food and many raw materials from outside. We put $856,000,000 into Japan last year alone—about half of it for food and materials. We cannot do that indefinitely. But they must get food and raw materials from somewhere. If they are to pay their own way they must use raw materials to manufacture products to sell to the billion people on the Asia Continent in order to get more raw materials and food supplies for themselves. If the Communists have China and get more and more of these other fingers around China, and the day comes when we cannot longer hold the Japanese up economically or continue to defend them with our troops, then the Communists do not need to invade Japan. The Japanese themselves will have to knock at the Red door and beg, "Please let us in behind the Iron Curtain, too. We have to eat."

When General MacArthur gave me some of his views on the whole area, and they were so different from what I had heard from our Government here about the supposed unimportance to us of Communist expansion in China, I said to him in perplexity, "Is it possible that our Government has sent you to do a job in Japan and has not consulted you as to what you think is necessary on the continent in order to enable you to succeed in Japan?"

To which he replied, "That, of course, I cannot answer." He did not need to. I had the answer. Do you wonder why he has been eating his heart out in Japan as he saw America's position in the Far East steadily deteriorating from its all-time high on VJ-day to its recent all-time low?

A few months later, when our committee was holding hearings on the ECA program and considering aid to China, I urged it to send a cable to General MacArthur to ask him to come and testify in person; or, if that were not possible, to send his views on American policy in the extension of aid to China. Let me read two paragraphs of the cable he sent to the committee on March 3, 1948. Every word deserved most careful study, yet it was scarcely mentioned in the press. It did not fit the "line" that was being promulgated so skillfully about China. Here are his words:

> I can say without the slightest hesitation that a free, independent, peaceful, and friendly China is of profound importance to the peace of the world and to the position of the United States. It is the fundamental keystone to the Pacific arch. Underlying all issues in China is now the military problem. Until it is resolved little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation, regardless of the extent of outside aid. Once it is resolved, however, there is little doubt but that China's traditional resiliency will provide the basis for rapid recovery to relative stability.

Please listen to this:

> The Chinese problem is part of a global situation which should be considered in its entirety in the orientation of American policy. Fragmentary decisions in disconnected sectors of the world will not bring an integrated solution. The problem insofar as the United States is concerned is an over-all one and can only be resolved on the broadest possible global basis. It would be utterly fallacious to underrate either China's needs or her importance. For if we embark upon a general policy to bulwark the frontiers of freedom against the assaults of political despotism, one major frontier is no less important than another, and a decisive breach of any will inevitably threaten to engulf all.

That was an inspired statement in its accurate understanding and analysis of the whole picture. One of the personal tragedies of the present Korean invasion is that General MacArthur is now called upon to retrieve an almost impossible situation in which we would never have been if his counsel and advice had been sought and heeded.

Instead, you will recall that right after the Japanese surrender he was officially lectured and put in his place by Mr. Dean Acheson, who was then Under Secretary of State. General MacArthur was on the spot and he outlined policies for the occupation of Japan. The leftists and those who always know how to reform others objected to it as soft. The State Department announced that—

> its decision for social and economic revolution in Japan would be carried out.

MacArthur went ahead with his judgment that—

> by utilizing the Japanese Government structure to the extent necessary to prevent complete social disintegration, insure internal distribution, maintain labor, and prevent calamitous disease or wholesale starvation, the purposes of the surrender terms can be accomplished with only a small fraction of the men, time, and money originally projected.

But that was not the policy that was desired by the State Department "experts," as was proved by the secret statement of policy—the notorious FEC–230—which they prepared. Under it General MacArthur, as the representative of a capitalist economy in the United States was to produce a socialist economy in Japan, with as much dislocation as possible. They had sent over Mr. George Atcheson to be MacArthur's political adviser, and manage the social and economic revolution. I am glad to report that he had a conversion from his leftist views before he was killed in a plane crash. On his staff were men like John K. Emerson and John Service from the Far Eastern Office of the State Department. At the same time, another man Mr. John Carter Vincent, who frankly told me that for 3 years he tried his best to get the Communists into the Chinese Government, was made Director of that Office. Altogether they were set to transform Japan into a nice little streamlined socialist "democracy" overnight.

Under Secretary Dean Acheson publicly spanked General MacArthur for having different policies. He seemed to be especially provoked because the latter's policies were succeeding so well that MacArthur predicted on September 17, 1945, that the occupation army could probably be cut to 200,000 in 6 months. In Acheson's statement of rebuke made on September 19, 1945, he said:

> The occupation forces are the instruments of policy and not the determinants of policy.

According to the New York Times, MacArthur said:

> It is extraordinarily difficult for me at times to exercise that degree of patience which is unquestionably demanded if the long-time policies which have been decreed are to be successfully accomplished without repercussions which would be detrimental to the well-being of the world, but I am restraining myself to the best of my ability and am generally satisfied with the progress being made.

Fortunately General MacArthur's position prevailed because his prestige with the American people was such that they stood by him rather than the State Department. How tragic that he was not

in charge of our affairs in China as well as in Japan.

Now, coming to Korea, one of the fingers projecting out from the China hand. I reported when I came back from Asia in November 1947 that the Communists would get China unless we changed our negative policies, and if they got China they would get Korea too. I did not like it, but it seemed to me clearly inevitable, so I had to report it. I told of a long conversation I had with a great Korean patriot, Mr. Kim Koo. He had been head of the Korean Provisional Government, in exile in China, where it had been organized to carry on agitation and underground activities against Japanese rule of Korea. The Chinese had been wise enough to give it asylum until it was able to go back to Korea after the surrender in 1945. Mr. Kim has since been assassinated. I talked to him in Korea one evening, and the following is from my report:

I said to him, "What should America do now? We have delayed 2 years hoping we could get agreement with the Russians that would reunite Korea, but cooperation with them hasn't worked here any better than anywhere else. Should we delay longer, waiting for the UN Commission to see what it can do? Should we go ahead in South Korea anyway, hold elections, set up a defense force, and try to get the country on its feet and withdraw our forces? Or what?"

He studied a minute and then said, "It doesn't make any difference what you do now. There isn't any way to get Korea so that she can be independent and secure and self-sustaining, until you solve the Communist problem across the border in Manchuria."

I asked various other questions, to all of which he replied in substance, "There is no way you can solve the problem so that we can be independent and secure until you help China remove the Communist menace in Manchuria."

He knows that if Russia controls Manchuria, the Communists, when we leave Korea, will take it over too.

Our Government ought to have known it also. Or if it did know it, then it had no business to be so complacent and inactive about Manchuria, which at that time had not yet fallen to the Communists.

Our boys now have to go over to Korea to fight and die in an effort to save something out of the smashup there which inevitably followed our refusal to pay attention to the wisdom and foresight of the many men who did understand the problems of Asia as thoroughly as the autopsy makes clear that the State Department policy-makers in recent years did not understand them.

Mr. Chairman, I urge our Government to call back into emergency service statesmen like Grew, Hornbeck, Dooman, Berle, and others—men who are real experts on Asia or on communism, men whom the left wing boys pushed out of the Department. You will recall that Alger Hiss was a key man in the Far Eastern Office from 1939 to 1944 when the pattern of building up the Chinese Communists and building down the Chinese Government was established.

The genuine experts had long warned about the miscalculations regarding Asia which were leading to the crisis of today. We need them now. We need every bit of brains and ability and experience and understanding of so complicated and dangerous a situation, that the country can muster; for, as MacArthur warned would be the case, the breach of the Asia front already threatens to engulf all.

It was considerations like the above which caused me to say when the committee hearings on the bill for Korean economic aid were opened June 8, 1949:

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, not since I have been in Congress have I been faced with a more difficult decision than this bill presents. I have worked for Korean independence all these many years since I lived in the Far East. I have a great affection and regard for them as a people and confidence in their capacity to govern themselves well, if they have security and wise help and encouragement for a while.

Yet, I can see no possible justification for setting up democratic governments in Korea and the Philippines and then allowing the continent to be taken over by the Communists, which in my opinion will make it impossible for those democratic governments to survive. I do not know an informed citizen of any country in Asia who thinks these marginal countries can long stand if all China is taken over by the Communists.

If China is free, Korea and Japan have a good future. If not, then no matter how much we pour in, they cannot become self-sufficient and secure.

China can get along without them but they cannot get along without her. Everybody in Asia knows that.

* * * * *

To me Korea is merely the first of the rat holes that we will have to pour money into all around China if we do not plug up the basic rat hole in China.

Two years ago we reversed our policies with respect to Europe. We recognized we could not get recovery or security piecemeal. We took an over-all approach which made sense and we of this committee fought to get it through and it was a wise piece of legislation.

If we will make a similar reversal of policy in Asia, see the area as a whole, of which the Korea program is merely a part, then this can be justified because it too makes sense.

But a fragmentary approach, trying to sustain some countries while allowing others to go down is, I fear, doomed to failure.

Despite the refusal of the administration to support the sort of program which I thought was necessary if it were to have much chance of success in either Korea or Asia, I decided to go along and, as you know, spoke and voted for the Korean economic aid bill when the leadership finally brought it before the House on January 19, 1950—7 months later.

During that debate I said, as the original transcript shows:

I am willing to predict, although I shall take this remark out of the RECORD, that it (Korea) will be overrun and our money will probably be lost.

Then I added—and this appears in the printed RECORD (p. 651):

But despite those reasons, and despite my fear that as a result of our actions at Yalta and our inaction in China, the odds are against this young republic and the difficulties we have helped to pile up for it may prove beyond its strength, still I am in favor of passing this bill because the reasons for it outweigh those against it. It provides the only hope Korea has.

Unfortunately our fears have become sad facts.

That brings me to the place in the autopsy where we must report eight or so of the specific mistakes that have led to this Korean tragedy. In not a single one is it hindsight either, because the bad results were foreseen and warned against by many people—long before the autopsy.

The first mistake was at Yalta. Mr. Acheson said to a group of us one day, in attempting to justify our granting to Russia rights in Manchuria which did not belong to us and without the consent or even the knowledge of the Chinese to whom they did belong and to whom we had solemnly and publicly promised at Cairo that they would be returned:

Our concern was to get Russia into the war against Japan in order to shorten it and save American lives. I myself had a son on a destroyer out in the Pacific.

Now that is certainly a laudable objective—to save American lives immediately. But is it the only concern, or can it be the decisive consideration? What will it do to the hopes of enduring peace, which is the way to save the greatest number of lives? What will it do to the lives of people in countries that are our allies, like China, Korea, the Philippines? And to the lives of the Americans who have to go out later to try to undo the damage done by the decision?

Mr. Chairman, Wendell Willkie told the whole truth on this difficult problem when he said early in the last war, "Every drop of blood saved through expediency will be paid for by twenty drawn by the sword."

Perhaps some American lives were saved by the Yalta deal. And, if I had been fighting out there then, I realize that probably I would also have been praying that the Russians would enter the war to save me from having to land on a Japanese beachhead. But the fact remains that for every life saved by Yalta scores of Americans and thousands of Koreans are dying there today.

Mr. Chairman, there is no way a nation can sell out its moral principles and escape the day of judgment. There is no way we can build a world order that will be just and peaceful without international morality, and we cannot get international morality by breaking commitments. It was wrong when Hitler did it; it was wrong when Japan did it; it was wrong when the Kremlin did it; it was wrong when we did it. Most of our troubles today, in Korea and elsewhere, flow right from the expediencies of Yalta. Mr. Roosevelt was very, very sick, and I do not want to speak of him in the least uncharitably. Doubtless he was trying desperately to get our relations with Russia on a firm basis. But that cannot be purchased with other peoples' rights and territory.

Lest anyone dislike to take my views on this, let me quote the findings of two devoted Democrats.

In his book entitled "Where Are We Heading?" Sumner Welles has written of the Yalta agreement to restore to Russia the rights formerly possessed by the Imperial Russian Government to

dominate Manchuria through the control of the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railroads and the port of Dairen and the naval base at Port Arthur:

These concessions, which will make it altogether impossible for a new, unified China to exercise full sovereignty within Manchuria, are all the more objectionable in view of China's absence from the conference table when they were decided.

Robert Sherwood cites this quotation in his book "Roosevelt and Hopkins" and adds this comment:

Such criticism from Welles can hardly be dismissed as coming from one who did not know what he was talking about or who was embittered by hatred of Roosevelt.

* * * * *

Stalin insisted that these agreements must be put in writing and must contain the statement: "The heads of the three Great Powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated."

This, in my opinion, was the most assailable point in the entire Yalta record * * * for, if China had refused to agree to any of the Soviet claims, presumably the United States and Britain would have been compelled to join in enforcing them.

Again may I say that I report these things not to blame or recriminate, but if possible to prevent our Government's ever again imagining that we can get good faith with one ally by bad faith with another; that we can buy the good behavior or goodwill of the strong by sacrificing the weak; or that might makes right, even if the might be our might. It must be driven home right now that just as the expediencies of Yalta did not end our troubles but multiplied them, so we must not be tempted to try to get out of our present predicament by making another deal at the expense of someone else or of our own principles, no matter how sharp or clever or desirable the scheme may appear.

A second mistake was the decision by military men here in Washington to divide Korea along the thirty-eighth parallel and assign the Russians to accept the Japanese surrender north of that parallel while we were moving our troops in to accept surrender south of the parallel. Despite extended questioning of representatives of various Government agencies, we were not able in the committee to get a full and satisfactory picture of just how and why this was done. There are certain facts, however, which seem to be established:

First. Korea was divided solely on our initiative, without any request or suggestion to that effect from Russia.

Second. It was proposed by the War Department on August 11, 1945, when the Russians did not have a single soldier in North Korea.

Third. It was done here in the Pentagon but we could get no testimony from anyone that it was ever requested or suggested by General MacArthur, although he was commander-in-chief of the whole theater, including Korea.

Fourth. There was no testimony that the State Department or those officials responsible for winning the peace in Asia and making good on our commitment at Cairo that Korea would in due course be given her independence, were consulted; or that any consideration was given by anyone to what the political and economic effects of a division of Korea would be, especially a division at the thirty-eighth parallel.

Fifth. The line chosen was just about the worst possible line that could have been picked. Korea as a whole has a reasonably balanced economy. But division along the thirty-eighth parallel made it impossible for either side to survive without a lot of assistance from the outside. The best agriculture is south of the line; most of the good coal, minerals, water power, and industries are north of it. There are factories on the south side whose power and raw materials come from the north side—or rather did come from the north before we gave it to the Russians.

No one was able to explain why the particular line was picked. Someone suggested that it may have been chosen because it is roughly midway between the two biggest cities in Korea and it thus gave one, Pyongyang, to North Korea and the other, Seoul, to South Korea. Perhaps as good an explanation is that the map at which someone in the Pentagon was looking already had a line running horizontally across it, which the map makers had put on it—as they usually put on maps to indicate latitude.

Sixth. There is no evidence that any division at all was necessary. May I quote from some of the testimony before our committee in June 1949. Because this portion of the hearings was not printed, I shall not identify the authors of any of the statements except my own:

Mr. JUDD. Were the Russians threatening to move into North Korea at the time this ad hoc military decision was made?

General ———. It was almost simultaneously but they had not moved in. However, the intelligence estimate made at the time was that they would move in, that they could, and that they could overrun the peninsula before our forces could get there.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, they could. They could overrun Berlin, too, if they wanted to. Was General MacArthur not commander-in-chief of the whole theater?

General ———. Yes; he was.

Mr. JUDD. * * * Why could the line not have been set at the Korean border? What reasons were there to believe that the Russians would not stop at the Korean border if the commander-in-chief set the line there?

General ———. I cannot say what other offers were made, if any, as to a border further north, but my information is that it was offered to the Soviets in the plan that was made as being one they would accept rather than something further south.

Mr. JUDD. We cannot have it both ways. If the Soviets were insisting on moving into Korea, then we should have been alerted at that time to the fact that they did not intend to cooperate with us in the peace * * * and governed ourselves accordingly.

If they did not insist on moving in, then the only other conclusion is that we invited them in, completely unnecessarily. That is one reason I feel we must pass some sort of bill for Korea, because I think we ourselves created the mess. How can we blame the Koreans for the bad results of a situation which is the result of our decision? The Koreans did not have anything to do with it, that is sure.

Seventh. We were not able to find out from anyone whether Korea was discussed at Yalta. It was stated that General Marshall and his staff there consulted with Russian military men to work out coordination between Russian forces and our forces in the expected attack upon Japanese troops in Manchuria. We could get no information either way as to whether there was an understanding that Russia intended to enter Korea, and if so, whether there was discussion or agreement on coordinating her campaign and our campaign into Korea.

Mr. JUDD. It is a question that is bound to be asked until it is cleared up. If it was discussed at Yalta how we were going to meet and handle our joint operations not only in Manchuria, but also in Korea, then our Government had months to make some political plans as far as Korea was concerned. * * * If it was not discussed and no agreement was reached at Yalta, then you faced a different situation. Too often you men in the military do brilliant jobs winning a war * * * and then because we have not thought ahead—all of us are to blame for it—how we are going to hold on to the fruits of victory, it slips through our fingers.

Korea is a tragic example of our failure, while still fighting, to think beyond the military objectives to the political objectives for which the war was being fought, supposedly. Just off-hand, without preparation, without forethought or planning by our political experts, our military decided to divide Korea, naively supposing it would be temporary; and picked the thirty-eighth parallel, which was about the worst possible from the standpoint of Korea.

A third mistake was the use of the term "trusteeship" for the arrangement worked out at Moscow in December 1945 by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom (China was later included) for ruling Korea while a joint United States-U. S. S. R. Commission was supposed to form a Korean provisional government. When word got to Korea that such a proposal was being considered, the effect upon Korean public opinion was so inflammatory that General Hodge, in command of the occupation, cabled twice urging that the word "trusteeship" not be used. The English word "trusteeship" is translated into the same Korean term as the word which the Japanese used when they established in 1905 a so-called protectorate over Korea. The Koreans remembered vividly that 5 years later the Japanese annexed Korea outright and they were enslaved. Naturally they feared that the same thing would happen to a "trusteeship" established by other great powers, especially one including Russia.

It is certain that the Koreans wanted to be under our military government at first—if it were to be merely a transition stage from being controlled by Japan to real independence. But they did not want to be under us if it were to be merely a transition stage from control by Japan to control by the Soviet Union. Yet the conferees in Moscow went right ahead and ignored the urgent representations of the responsible man on the ground, General Hodge, and announced on December 27, 1945, the establishment of a joint "trusteeship." It all but wrecked Korea's confidence in our integrity and our intentions.

A fourth mistake was that for the first 3 years after VJ-day we refused to train and develop armed forces to defend South Korea, although we knew the Russians were feverishly developing large forces in North Korea, and had large and experienced units made up of Koreans across the border in both Siberia and Manchuria. We were, as usual, perfectly correct and proper—and weak; the Russians made haste to become strong.

The situation, however, was understood clearly by the people of Asia. It was described in the following editorial of September 22, 1948, from a Shanghai newspaper, the China Press, published in English by Chinese trained in and friendly to the United States:

The Soviet's offer to withdraw its troops from Korea by the end of 1948 is timed to synchronize with the opening of a Communist offensive in Asia. What we see in China, Malaya, Burma, and elsewhere are only the opening shots of the campaign—the first step, as it were, on the road to conquest.

That the Soviets are in an advantageous position in Korea appears almost axiomatic. Until a short time ago, the United States followed the terms of the trusteeships to the letter—and to the advantage of the Communists. Instead of training a Korean army the way the Soviets did, the United States prevented and forbade all military training in its occupation zone. Until the United Nations supervised an election and a Korean assembly was elected, all real power was kept out of the hands of Koreans.

The Soviets, on the other hand, began their training of a Korean army almost from the time the troops entered the territory above the thirty-eighth parallel. The Korean Communist Party was given every incentive to organize and build itself up into a future government, while all opposition was ruthlessly wiped out. No wonder the Soviets are willing to withdraw today, knowing that all the trump cards are in the hands of their supporters in Korea.

For the United States, there is now no recourse but to be placed at a diplomatic disadvantage while working for the best interests not only of the Korean people but of all democracies. Unpopular though this course may be, it is the only one providing an opportunity for the people of South Korea to build up their defenses and build up an efficient administration. So long as communism is prevented from seizing all of Korea by force, we are confident that they cannot win the country over by Pyongyang-manufactured "democracy." The only question is: Can the North Korean bear be held off long enough for South Korea to get on its own feet?

It could not. The 3 years lead we presented to North Korea was too great. The North Korean bear has walked in.

One hears people ask, How did the North Korean armies become such fanatical fighters, such skillful warriors? First, because those who are actually North Koreans have been in training for as much as 5 years. Second, no one yet knows how many of them are not North Koreans but Siberian and Manchurian Koreans. A missionary friend wrote me from Korea back in March of 1945, warning what would happen if Russians came into Korea. But our Government dreamed along until the following August and then the military, without advice from the political people, made an ad hoc decision to invite Russia in.

He wrote:

There are 200,000 Koreans living in Siberia and sixty to eighty thousand more are in the Russian Army. If Russians should come into the war before we land troops in Korea, the impact of the Sovietized Koreans, not to mention the Russians, would be tremendous.

He had written about it also to the State Department, but apparently was ignored.

Many of the Koreans in Siberia were fiery patriots who fled Korea years ago to escape Japanese control. The Soviets, thinking always of achieving their world objectives, took them in, trained them, and used them in the last war in their own armies. They are hard, experienced, battle-trained veterans up against our green boys who have been trained for occupation duties more than for combat.

On top of that, there are somewhere between 50,000 and a hundred thousand Manchurian Koreans who have been trained and have fought with the Chinese Communists in Manchuria. They, too, have had battle experience and long indoctrination.

Some ask if the South Koreans can make as good soldiers. Certainly they can, if they are given adequate training and suitable weapons under good leadership. If the Russians can do it, so can we, if we are willing to make the effort. But for years it proved impossible to get our Government to make the necessary effort in either South Korea or China.

It is hard to believe, but our officials told our committee several times that there was more danger of South Korea attacking North Korea than of North Korea attacking the south. So, as we frequently have done, we kept our own side weak. The ones we have been counseled to guard against most in both Korea and China, you know, have been our proved friends, Rhee and Chiang; not the Communists, our enemies. It is fantastic.

The autopsy makes clear that a fifth mistake was the withdrawal of our own troops in June of last year, the same month in which the President sent his message recommending the Korean economic aid program. The last unit was out even before the hearings were completed. I opposed complete withdrawal of our tactical forces as strongly as I could. It was not fair to the young republic. A mother bird does not push her nestling out until it has at least a couple of feathers. We were the ones who had held back Korean military development. It was we who waited 2 years trying to get Russian agreement. It was we who delayed another year for the United Nations to decide upon and then to conduct an election and to get the new Government established. Only then did we allow them to start building even a substantial constabulary.

On November 20, 1948, the new Korean National Assembly passed a resolution urging United States troops to remain in Korea until the security forces of the Republic became capable of maintaining national security. Instead, our Army turned economic aid over to ECA and got out in 7 months. It decided that Korea was not of great strategic advantage to us—and it was not. So it pulled out before they had had a chance to build the strength necessary to hold their own against the northerners known to be backed by the Russians and the Chinese Communists in Manchuria.

The Army gave as its reason that our American troops could not defend South Korea if the Russians were to attack. Of course they could not.

But neither can our troops in Berlin. We have only a few thousand there. The Soviets, with their satellites in east Germany, can seize Berlin over the week end. Why do they not do it? Because of the strength of the American forces there? Of course not. It is because the American flag and a few military units are there as the symbol of American power and determined interest in Berlin. That is why Russia has not moved against Berlin, although she doubtless wants it more than almost anything else as the stepping stone to seizure of Germany.

Members of our committee practically begged representatives of Defense and State to keep American forces in Korea for another year or two—even if only a battalion as the symbol of American power and determined interest in the security of a republic which in so many respects is our own child and that of the United Nations. If the Russians were to make an all-out attack, we would be no worse off than we would be in Berlin—and our presence certainly would be the strongest deterrent to an attack. Contrariwise, military withdrawal was an open invitation to invasion.

Surely the autopsy proves that if Korea is important enough to our overall interests to justify our sending troops back in this June after an attack was well under way, then it could not have been right to pull out last June.

Or, if it was right to pull out last year, how can we justify fighting back in at such cost now?

Then this House refused to support the Lodge-Walter amendment last August—a sixth mistake, in my opinion.

It was a bipartisan amendment offered by two Members who have demonstrated their understanding of the issues in China, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. It was offered to the bill establishing the Mutual Defense Assistance program which the bill before us today extends for a year. The amendment provided the administration with authority and funds to give military aid to those resisting Communist aggression in China and in areas around China. If the President and his Cabinet wanted to take the responsibility for not using it, wanted to make no real effort to prevent communism from conquering the remainder of China, Formosa and other endangered areas, then they did not have to do anything. But, as I said here then, I was not willing to be responsible before God and my country and my children for not doing my best to make available to the administration whatever it might need to help all those still free in China

and Formosa to resist further enslavement and to keep the advancing Soviet glacier as far from our positions as possible.

The administration would not give us the green light on the amendment, and it was voted down with almost every Republican voting for it and with only a few Democrats following the wise example of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], a man who knows the score on Communist activities.

Later the Senate put in $75,000,000 for aid to be used in the general area of China, and it became the law. But did the administration use it? Not a cent until recently. The Russians, of course, knew that and naturally interpreted it as meaning that we would not make a real effort to help either Korea or China with military supplies.

That brings us to the biggest error of all—the announcement by the President on last January 5, that we were not going to provide any military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa, those Chinese who have been fighting communism for 23 years—most of the time alone—and who still have the courage and intelligence to fight it—although still alone. The Secretary of State enlarged upon the President's statement in a press conference. He said:

> We are not going to get involved militarily in any way on the island of Formosa.

Whatever else those statements did, they certainly gave public notice to the Kremlin that the door to Formosa was open as far as we were concerned, and they could walk right in.

Then on January 12, 1950, in a speech before the Press Club, the Secretary of State was publicly reported as saying that our security line which we are going to defend runs from the Aleutians through Japan and Okinawa to the Philippines. Since Formosa lies beyond that line, it reaffirmed that we would not be concerned if Formosa were to be seized by the Communists.

Somebody over in the Kremlin apparently said, "We have a map around here somewhere. Let us take a look at it." They found Korea was also beyond our line and therefore would not be defended by us. So they moved in. Why should anyone be surprised?

Parenthetically, the Russians must have been shocked and outraged indeed when the policy announced so positively in January was reversed in June. It is my impression that our return to Korea is the only time we have ever double-crossed the Kremlin. That is treatment we have usually reserved for our friends.

Mr. Chairman, the last great mistake I shall mention was the policy of putting reform ahead of security. Our first preoccupation has been to produce economic recovery and development, based on the thesis that communism wins by propaganda, that people voluntarily choose communism—and especially in countries where people are in poverty. No, it has never yet won a country by propaganda. It has not gained control of a single country on the face of the earth, beginning with Russia, except by force of arms. The really powerful and successful propaganda comes after, not before the conquest.

Some blithely accept the myth that it is by means of their ideas that they seize power. No, the wonderful slogans about all the benefits their regime will supposedly bring win some so-called intellectuals, but in the main propaganda is merely the softening-up weapon, the smoke screen behind which they build up and then use brute force—armed violence. It is after they get control that the real indoctrination that turns people into fanatics begins. They black out every word or idea except what they want people to hear, from the time a baby is nursing at his mother's breasts until he goes to his grave. It is thus that they are able to change men into the fierce fighters with which they intend to conquer the world.

Many kindly but innocent persons in our country have been led to think that if we help people to higher standards of living, that will prevent the spread of Communist imperialism. It is not so. The South Koreans with our assistance had a considerably higher standard of living than the North Koreans. Did that give them protection? No, it reduced their protection because it made them a more desirable target while diverting attention from their first need—security.

Some argue that this is not a war of armaments but a war of ideas and that the better idea and the system which produces most benefits for people will of course win. That is not so either—in the short run. All of history proves that bad ideas supported by arms regularly win over better ideas not supported by arms.

I am completely confident that communism will ultimately fail, because of its own immoralities; but it can and will destroy us and our civilization first—unless we are at least as well organized, determined and strong.

In short, I am not afraid of Communist ideas; I am afraid of Communist arms. Once they overpower you, you do not have any opportunity to do anything with your ideas, no matter how much better they may be.

In his inaugural address, President Truman stated clearly the necessity of securing if there is to be maximum economic improvement. He said that only when countries are "no longer concerned with the problem of national survival" will they be able to work as our partners "to improve the standards of living of all their peoples."

But apparently his State Department did not believe him for it demanded impossible internal reforms as the first condition of our assistance even at a time when in some cases like China, Korea, and the Philippines, their very survival as independent nations was in mortal peril. Both reform and security are necessary and each assists the other. But it is demonstrated that when a nation is threatened by Communists, it must give first priority to its security because only if it remains free is there any hope for democratic reforms. Once taken over by communism there will be no more chance for internal improvement than there is today in Poland or Manchuria.

The chief reason for this military aid bill is that we have found we cannot get the peoples of western Europe to make an all-out effort at economic recovery and reform until they have a greater sense of security. Why should we have expected it of the Koreans? Or the Chinese? I hope we will learn something for ourselves from our mistakes which have led to such tragic experiences for them.

For the Koreans, both north and south, have been the victims not of any bad intentions on our part, but of our ignorance—ignorance of the history of Asia, the geography of Asia, the nature of the Communist world conspiracy and its methods, and the real factors which determine power including both words and weapons.

They have been the victims of expediency on our part—our thinking we could thereby save American lives.

They have been pawns in our struggle with the Kremlin.

These are some of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, why we cannot adopt the suggestion a colleague has just made that we use the atomic bomb against North Korea.

It was we who invited Russia to enter the Pacific war.

It was we who divided Korea.

It was we who withdrew our troops when the Koreans were still almost defenseless.

It was we who announced we would not do anything to defend them because they are beyond a certain line.

How in God's name can we drop the atomic bomb on people who are engaged in this terrible war as the result of decisions that we ourselves made, and on which they were not even consulted? It is hard to say that, but it is true. To save some American lives right now is terribly appealing. But surely we know that it would cost us our moral case, and far more lives, too, in the long run.

It would not save civilization; it would destroy it.

Well, then, in view of all this past history, why take the action we did on June 27 when the President reversed the previous policy and sent troops back into Korea? First, it is not because Korea is valuable as a piece of real estate. Second, it is not because it has strategic value to us. Third, it is not because there can be any possible material or physical gain to ourselves.

We had to do it, when it came to a show-down, Mr. Chairman, because of the moral factors involved and the political objectives at stake. If we had failed to take a stand against this further and particularly bald and unprovoked Communist aggression, then not only Korea but the United Nations would have gone down just as the League of Nations did when it failed to act against aggression. Who in Asia—or Europe for that matter—could put any confidence in us or in the United Nations?

Formosa would go.

The Philippines would go. You will recall that just a year ago its President, Mr. Quirino, warned us here in solemn prophetic words that the time runs short in which we have a chance to define our

policy with respect to Communist aggression in Asia, as we did define it in 1947 with respect to Communist aggression in Europe. We have not been willing to pay attention to men from the Orient who knew their own countries and their own Communists.

Indochina would go and soon the rest of southeast Asia. Without access to its materials and markets, Europe could not recover. Certainly we cannot support her indefinitely.

Then Africa and South America would go. They are already honeycombed in large areas.

Then where would we ourselves be?

Mr. Chairman, we had to either resist this aggression in Korea or else prepare to withdraw to the North American Continent. Those were the only choices we had.

The Kremlin embarked long ago on a vast program of world conquest. Never in history has such a military expansion stopped until it was checked. Never can one stop until it is checked.

Therefore, our choice has never been between checking it or not checking it. Our only choice has been between checking it early while still strong ourselves and with strong allies and much of the world on our side; or waiting until we stand alone and then try to check it with just our own strength, and probably lose ourselves and our freedom in the process.

You ask, May this action lead to all-out war? Of course it may lead to war; but not to take it certainly will lead to war, and very possibly to our destruction. Great as are the risks of the decision that has been made, the risks of further indecision would be greater.

As a matter of fact, there are some grounds for encouragement:

First. There is nothing fundamentally worse in the situation than there was before. The disease is only more apparent. It is visible to more people. Since it has been there all the time, that awakening is good, not bad.

Second. Our own mistakes and miscalculations are also more visible. They are being recognized and in some quarters acknowledged. That is the first step toward their correction.

Third. We are arriving at last at a clear diagnosis: Communists in Asia are not likely to be accepted much longer as simple agrarian reformers. Communist movements in Korea, China, and the other countries are seen to be spontaneous peasant uprisings to gain land, peace, bread, liberation, democracy, people's governments, and all the other trick slogans; they are organized aggression, completely subservient to and directed from the Kremlin.

Fourth. We have quit running backward. We are facing forward on our west as we started facing forward on our east 3 years ago. At last we are beginning to grapple with the problem instead of deluding ourselves that it does not exist, or at least is not serious. That gives hope.

Fifth. For the first time the doctrine of containing communism until it breaks from its own inner weaknesses and cruelties has a chance to succeed because, for the first time, we are to try it. I am convinced that the Soviet system, if its expansion is checked, will crack from its own inability to deliver on all the fancy promises it makes. But we cannot check it by holding in Europe and the Middle East and leaving the other end of the barrel—Asia—wide open.

We have never yet put into effect the policy of containment that many have talked about. Unless it is complete containment, then, of course, it is not containment at all. I hope that we intend to contain from now on—while presenting to the confused and discouraged peoples of the world the better alternatives that only genuine independence and security can make possible for them. If we do, I believe that the utter immoralities and viciousness within the Soviet system itself will break it down.

A sixth favorable factor is that in some ways it is better to have the show-down over a case of naked, premeditated aggression against the United Nations-sponsored Republic of Korea, with a government chosen in a supervised election in which 92 percent of the people voted, than to have the issue drawn over Hong Kong or Indochina, for example, or even Japan. Our moral case is stronger because the moral issues in Korea are clear and uncompromised.

A seventh encouraging factor is that presumably we will at last try to develop in Asia programs of mutual effort on the pattern that was worked out successfully in Greece: (1) Moral support to give hope to those who had almost resigned themselves to Communist enslavement. The effects on morale will be dramatic. (2) Military and economic aid including advisers to the key countries, where requested. And we ought to send those who have succeeded in the past and have the will to win, not those who have failed or who are sure nothing much can be done and therefore spend their time explaining why they cannot succeed. (3) Political support. The administration ought to send to the hot spots, such as Formosa, the Philippines, and Indochina, the ablest trouble-shooters we have. Without top-notch political, military, and economic advisers with real authority from our Government, no amount of military and economic aid can be expected to be effective.

Eighth. I hope that the State Department will now exercise some real initiative and leadership toward the Pacific pact that last year's law called for but under which nothing was done. We have reaffirmed the unanimous view of our committee that in Asia, just as in Europe, no one of the nations can stand alone against Soviet might and intrigue. Furthermore, all of them together cannot make it without our full participation and support. It is time to get going in making clear to them that if they are willing to work and work together, the United States stands with them. Although it is very, very late, I am convinced they will make a better effort than the defeatists expect—if they believe, as a result of our new actions and attitudes, that we are becoming mature and dependable.

Ninth. There should be a real chance to strengthen the United Nations so that it can begin to assume more and more of the burdens which we have had to carry because no one else was strong enough to do so. Surely it is clear now that the Soviet Union joined the United Nations not to get peace but to be in a position to further and protect her own aggressions. Surely the lengths to which Russia is willing to go to get Communist China seated in the Security Council make clear how critical she knows that to be to her program of conquest in Asia. If China is to her the key to all problems on the international front, then it cannot be less important to us. To send American boys to die to stop Communist aggression in Korea and then to give Communist aggression in China the prestige and power that seating that regime in the United Nations would bring is unthinkable.

Tenth. One may hope that the naive Titoist myth about Chinese Communists which has befogged so many official minds, will now be recognized as a delusion and abandoned. The line has been, you know, that if we would just help the Chinese Communists succeed, somehow that would make them fail. That was the way the State Department was going to win Mao Tse-tung away from the Kremlin.

But let me read this quote from the speech Mao made at the closing session of the big Communist political conference in Peking just 2 days before the attack on Korea began. The Communists themselves broadcast it to the United States:

> Internationally we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies, and all peaceful and democratic forces (this should be read "all Communist forces") throughout the world for our great aim. There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

It always was fantastic to imagine we could convert our enemies into our friends by treating our friends as if they were our enemies. I hope events have ended that phantasy for keeps. If so, it represents the beginning of the long road back to sanity and safety.

Now, one last word. There are only two things that I am afraid of in this whole world situation. One is that we might fail to understand the nature or underestimate the strength, the determination, the wide infiltration, the cruel ruthlessness of the forces of the Kremlin that are against us. Americans dare not kid themselves longer. It would be fatal.

The other is that we might fail to understand the nature or underestimate the size, the strength, the wide distribution, even behind the curtain, of the forces of freedom that are for us. That would be just as deadly a mistake.

If, as a result of this cruel attack upon the free people of Korea, we come to understand at last the full import of communism's crusade for enslavement of the world and rededicate ourselves to the crusade for freedom which has been America's historic mission in the world, then what looks now like total disaster can conceivably bring some ultimate benefit; it can be the beginning of the end for the Kremlin's tyranny. If the Kremlin had not shown its hand so unmistakably in Korea, we might have

slumbered on until its strength became so great and the free world so divided and demoralized and weakened that we could not match its power. Then we would have had not only a third world war, but a war that the free world could not win.

Mr. Chairman, from July 4, 1776, to 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria, the areas of freedom in the world steadily expanded and the areas of slavery contracted. But from 1931 down to the present there has been an alarming expansion of the areas of despotism and slavery in the world and a corresponding contraction of the areas where men can choose their own rulers and determine their own destinies. This trend must be stopped—and reversed—or none of us will be free.

A lot of time has been lost, but thank God we are at last awakening. It is late, but I believe not yet too late. If we will mobilize fully and organize effectively the moral, the material, and the military resources of ourselves and of all free peoples under imaginative, courageous, and inspiring leadership, then the tide of tyranny that threatens everything we count precious can be turned back. Only thus can we secure once more the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the bill now before us to strengthen the Mutual Defense Assistance Act, and broaden its scope, is one of extreme importance in the fateful situation with which our country is now faced.

The bill provides for the authorization of funds necessary to continue military aid not only in the European area but also in the Far East with particular reference to Korea and the serious situation that now exists there.

The bill was unanimously reported to the House after hearings were held. Testimony as to the nature of the problem that confronts our Nation in different parts of the world, and the military necessities, was given by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State; Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense; Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; W. Averell Harriman, special representative of the United States in Europe; and Gen. George C. Marshall, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and former Secretary of State. Statements were also received from many members of our diplomatic service serving in many of the troubled spots of the world.

The underlying purpose of the bill is to make effective the findings and declaration of policy adopted by the Congress in 1949. It reads as follows:

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

The Congress of the United States reaffirms the policy of the United States to achieve international peace and security through the United Nations so that armed force shall not be used except in the common interest. The Congress hereby finds that the efforts of the United States and other countries to promote peace and security in furtherance of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations require additional measures of support based uopn the principle of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid. These measures include the furnishing of military assistance essential to enable the United States and other nations dedicated to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter to participate effectively in arrangements for individual and collective self-defense in support of those purposes and principles. In furnishing such military assistance, it remains the policy of the United States to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion.

The Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation by the free countries and the free peoples of the Far East of a joint organization, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to establish a program of self-help and mutual cooperation designed to develop their economic and social well-being, to safeguard basic rights and liberties and to protect their security and independence.

The Congress recognizes that economic recovery is essential to international peace and security and must be given clear priority. The Congress also recognizes that the increased confidence of free peoples in their ability to resist direct or indirect aggression and to maintain internal security will advance such recovery and support political stability.

In view of the changed situation in the Far East, and, particularly because of the events in Korea, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House has unanimously adopted a motion that—

It is the sense of the committee that the report of this bill contain the statement that the committee favors the negotiation of a Pacific Pact, consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, for the common defense of the Pacific area, and the participation therein of the United States.

The necessity for this bill and the assistance that has and will be given, I think is recognized by all. There is no disputing the fact that the situation is serious and world peace is threatened. The world is being rapidly divided between Russia on one side which is attempting to destroy principles of freedom and enslave nations and people against their will, and on the other side the free peoples of the world, led by the United States, who are determined to maintain principles of freedom, justice, and democracy, as against communism, and resist enslavement to a totalitarian dictatorship.

It has become increasingly clear that if the people of Europe and Asia were to maintain their freedom it would be necessary to do two things. First, strengthen the economic life of the freedom-loving nations that had been devastated as a result of World War II, and, thereby give hope to the crushed and disheartened people of these nations, and, second, assist them in creating defensive strength so they could have some assurance of protection and not be scared into quick surrender and consequent serfdom by a display of power by Russia or any of its satellites. In providing these two forms of aid the United States has had to take a leading part. However, it is not intended that our Nation shall carry the entire burden and consequently a system of cooperation has been developed that calls upon each of the nations assisted to help themselves and to give aid to others to the extent their resources will permit.

We all deeply regret that Russia does not give that assurance of future peace to the world which we would like to see. But, our conscience as a Nation is clear. There has been no desire upon our part for the land of other nations, nor to hold dominion over the people of other nations. As a Nation we have sought and will continue to seek only the acknowledgment and recognition of those principles of justice, freedom, and democracy that will tend to make the peace of the world permanent and secure. The peace of the world is the deepest desire of the heart and soul of America. To the fulfillment of this desire our Nation and its people are dedicated. May God give us the vision and the courage to accomplish that to which we are dedicated.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I think there has rarely been a more enlightening and inspiring statement from the floor of this House than that just given by the gentleman from Minnesota. I was so interested in it myself, so carried away by it, that I had almost completely forgotten that I was scheduled to follow him.

Mr. Chairman, this is a grave hour for the people of the United States. Americans are dying in the rice paddies of Korea. Thousands more are faced with the same grim prospect as compulsory military service reaches out for them. The Korean fiasco has made it abundantly clear that the very existence of the United States is threatened by a twofold menace: First, the ruthless ambitions of the Kremlin and, secondly, the blundering incompetence of the Truman administration. If the United States is required to make an almost major effort to cope with what the President has so lightly characterized as police action against one of the most insignificant of the Kremlin satellites, how indeed can we expect to meet the menace of Soviet power in more vital areas when we have one hand tied behind our back through the proven incompetence of this administration.

Prior to Sunday night 3 weeks ago, it had been an accepted premise of the Truman foreign policy that Korea was indefensible and was not of vital strategic interest. Our occupation troops had been deliberately withdrawn. Obviously our military plans were made upon the basis that it would not be necessary to defend Korea. And yet in a few hours on a Sunday evening, without consulting Congress or his Cabinet, the President completely reversed the position and ordered American military intervention in Korea. He could not have been right both times, that is, when it was decided to abandon Korea and withdraw Amer-

ican troops and secondly, when that policy was reversed and it was decided to intervene without the military power to do the job successfully. What a grim demonstration of the administration's inability to formulate a consistent foreign policy and sound military strategy.

The whole story is a tragedy of errors for which Americans are paying with their lives and which must greatly weaken our position throughout the world.

The American people are caught in a grim squeeze between the ruthless ambition of the Kremlin and the blundering incompetence of the White House. The United States can survive the Soviet challenge alone. The double threat, however, is a menace to our very existence. We can hardly expect to successmully meet Soviet ambitions and power, shackled by continued incompetence at the top.

The administration, of course, will make impassioned pleas for unity in the face of foreign aggression. There can be no true unity without confidence. The record of the White House over the past years justifies no confidence. On the contrary, it excites only the most lively apprehensions. If the United States were operating under the parliamentary system, there can be no doubt that this administration would now be voted out of office in response to the indignant demand of an outraged people.

In view of the known failures of administration policy, Congress and the American people should completely reappraise their situation and seek to establish a responsible relationship between our foreign commitments and the strength and resources available to maintain them. We are brought face to face with this problem by events in Korea. If there should be further deterioration in that situation, as now seems possible, we shall have to make an immediate decision as to how far we may safely permit the commitment of American military resources in Korea, in the light of our far-flung obligations in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world.

Congress has a very real responsibility in these unhappy circumstances which it cannot duck—the responsibility to protect the American people from further disastrous follies of the administration. The administration must be curbed—its power to blunder must be limited as far as possible. Only an independent-minded and vigilant Congress can do this. It alone can act. Congress must establish a firm curb upon the power of this irresponsible administration. There should perhaps be established a joint committee to sit continuously for the purpose of controlling the administration's actions during this perilous period. There should be appointed to such committee the ablest Members of both Houses, regardless of membership on committees or seniority. This may be a time of life and death for the American people. It is no time to be fooling around with politics.

As to the bill now pending before us, I expect to vote for it for one reason and one reason alone. I have no illusions as to its purely military value. I do not believe that the small amount of weapons and military equipment that may be authorized by this bill will make any decisive difference, in the short term certainly, in the ability of the western European nations to defend themselves if the Kremlin should undertake to move in. As the gentleman from Minnesota remarked a moment ago, the Soviet could take Berlin in a week end, if it wanted to, and presumably that goes for the rest of that fringe of Europe which we are committed to stand by in case of aggression. However, we have a policy the Congress decided upon last year. It is represented by the North Atlantic Pact and the accompanying military agreements. I fear that the moral effect of not continuing this program at this time might well be devastating. I think under the circumstances we have no choice. We must sustain this policy. We must pass this bill and we must go forward with it, hoping, indeed praying, that it may prove effective.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, we have heard from the distinguished members of the Foreign Affairs Committee about this bill, and I am sure that even before they spoke no one in this House would oppose it. We all favor it and we favor it for many reasons. First of all, it seems that we must favor it because at this time in our country's history we have finally reached the stage where we need friends, where we cannot stand alone. Secondly, we need it because it is in effect an economy.

I notice on page 57 of the committee report that when General Marshall was asked in the committee what it would cost to arm the United States of America to stand alone and to defend itself against communistic aggression all over the world, he replied that he was not sure but I quote: "I would say something around well over $30,000,000,000 a year." Now the fact, is, Mr. Chairman, that this country is being bled white and that it cannot go on spending at the rate of $30,000,000,000 a year for any cause, however worthy. Lenin said years ago that the way for the United States to be destroyed was for her to bleed herself white. That is the Russian propaganda and the Russian idea, and we are very likely to see it happen if we do not watch out. That is why this measure is a good measure. Because in this measure we are building up our friends, we are giving them strength so that they can stand with us, so that they can also carry their weight in the world. We have come to the point now where we need strong friends, where we have got to give up championing all the weak and feeble people of the world who cannot fight for themselves. No; we want to be with people who think as we do and also who are willing to fight as we are willing to fight.

We hear a great deal these days about the lack of money, the lack of preparedness of our troops and of our Government all over the world. I would like to ask a question right here on the floor of this House. I hold in my hand the figures for the total military expenditures from 1946 through 1949. I would like to point out that, of course, in the fiscal year 1946 these figures represent the last year of the war and are so startlingly high that I have checked and double checked them, as I am always fearful of figures, remembering the words of Dr. Johnson when he said that there are "lies, damn lies, and statistics." But, after checking these figures most carefully I find that since 1946 we have expended in the neighborhood of $80,000,000,000. The breakdown is as follows:

For 1946, for the activities of supporting defense, military defense and naval defense—and I will put all these items separately in the RECORD—$45,065,933,859.

For 1947, Air and Army-Navy, activities supporting defense, $14,280,559,774.

For 1948, $10,923,637,230.

For 1949, $11,913,515,099.

Expenses for 1946

Activities supporting defense	$3,026,676,195
Military defense	25,276,061,313
Naval defense	16,763,196,351
Total	45,065,933,859

Expenses for 1947

Air and Army	$6,293,869,844
Navy	5,557,349,692
Activities supporting defense	2,429,340,238
Total	14,280,559,774

Expenses for 1948

Direction and coordination of defense	$828,227
Air	1,116,798,224
Army	5,247,196,653
Navy	4,197,848,030
Activities supporting defense	360,986,096
Total	10,923,657,230

Expenses for 1949

Direction and coordination of defense	$9,291,369
Air	1,754,222,334
Army	5,237,323,096
Navy	4,377,420,026
Activities supporting defense	535,258,274
Total	11,913,515,099

Now, Mr. Chairman, if we do not have the best Army, Navy, and Air Force in the world, if we do not have the best equipped Army, Navy, and Air Force in the world, it is not the fault of this Congress; it is not the fault of the American taxpayer. It is because someone has blundered; someone in the executive branch of the Government. They have been given the tools; they have been given the money, and I subscribe heartily to the words of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] when he said, "Bring back the men that knew how to do the job, such as Grew, and others." But I would go one step further, Mr. Chairman, and I would say, "Get rid of the men that do not know how to do the job."

This is a question that the American people want answered. What has happened to this money, what has happened to this treasure, the greatest treasure ever spent by any nation in peacetime

on any armament? That question should be answered.

Yes; we will go forward, we will spend more money, and we will spend more blood. We are determined to win. But in justice to those boys who are dying over there, some of whom are dying because they are not properly equipped, we should have this question answered. Above all, we should see that this never happens again. That is our job in this Congress. That, it seems to me, is particularly the job of the women of the Congress. We cannot go out and fight, and for that reason we have all the more responsibility to see that those men who are doing the fighting and the dying are properly equipped.

So I say at this time, there is but one prayer for us, and we should mean it morally and physically, "Lord, give us strength."

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee or one of his experts one or two questions about this bill as far as it refers to material things.

Section 1 of the bill provides that we shall authorize the President to have $1,000,000,000 for military assistance. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if any member of the council and the defense committees of the North Atlantic Pact organization had requested any part of this $1,000,000,000.

Mr. KEE. All of the pact countries with the exception of two have requested aid. There are two countries that have not requested it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am asking specifically now if the Council and the defense committees created by the North Atlantic Pact, who shall define how these funds shall be used, or any members of those committees, requested these funds officially. That is a very simple question.

Mr. KEE. I would say they have, because that is the only way those funds can be allocated.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This bill states that the President shall be authorized to furnish military assistance. I am going to discuss this bill from the angle of material things. Material assistance in the form of what? "In the form of equipment, materials, and services to such nations as are parties to the treaty and request such assistance." That is the reason I was trying to find out if this assistance had been requested.

Secondly, any such assistance furnished under this title shall be subject to agreements, further referred to in section 402 of the original bill.

These funds are to be used in accordance with the plans by the council and the Defense Committee under article A of the North Atlantic treaty.

And you realize unified direction and effort, and after the agreement by the Government of the United States with the defense plans as recommended by the council and Defense Committee.

Now, I understand these funds must be used in accordance with the plans made by the Council and Defense Committee.

Military assistance however shall be furnished only in accordance therewith.

Here is some strange language which I find in this bill and to save my life, under present conditions, I do not understand why the committee would recommend its enactment. It provides that none of this money shall be used and none of the funds made available for carrying out the provisions of this act to construct or aid in the construction of a factory or any other manufacturing establishment outside of the United States, or to provide equipment for any such factory or other manufacturing establishment.

Here we want the members of the North Atlantic Pact to help us build military equipment and help defend the group and we say that none of the funds shall be used for the purpose of putting them in position to do that very thing. To me that is poor business procedure. I cannot understand it. I am very tempted, if it were permissible under the rules, to move to strike that language out.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. The language the gentleman is referring to is partly my product and partly the product of Senator VANDENBERG. There were a number of us who take a dim view of using our funds to build up factories for arms production over there which might be subject to sabotage or capture. On the other hand, the section represents a compromise between our views and those of the mutual defense assistance planners who seek to have military production. The amendment made this year, which includes production equipment as well as machine tools, will make it possible by an expenditure of $70,000,000 to produce somewhere between four and seven times that amount of equipment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The remarks I made a moment ago were not meant to be as critical as they might have sounded. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has explained the situation.

In the original bill I can understand why that language was put in, but I am sorry I was not around when this bill was drafted to help further modify the original language so as to put this in condition for us to go ahead at full steam. So I imagine the gentleman went just as far as he could go, considering the situation.

Now, the gentlewoman from California, [Mrs. DOUGLAS] was discussing a while ago the expanding of our industrial production at this particular time. After having talked with the spokesmen for the five biggest steel companies they tell me that their steel plants are running over 100 percent of rated capacity. They tell me they have on their books at the present time about 120 percent worth of backlog orders for each 100 percent of capacity which they are now producing. So you are not going to get a big expansion of any production of capital goods under these conditions unless the consumers of durable and nondurable consumers goods are willing to eliminate from our consumption budget a sufficient amount of goods to let war material step up very high in production and use the machinery for producing consumer goods to be devoted to the building of war goods.

In wartime you are not supposed to expand your domestic consumption. You are supposed to deny yourself and produce goods for the boys on the battlefields.

I think the hour has arrived when we should do that very thing. I do not know what the President is going to talk about when he comes here tomorrow, but I hope he will recommend restriction in the use of installment credit. In view of the fact that this sort of operation has to do with costs—living costs and industrial costs, I hope the President will also bring into operation on the part of the Commodity Credit Corporation a release of some of these enormous surpluses that we are piling up in the form of cotton, wool, fats, and oils where the ready markets are moving along at the rate of 110 percent or more of parity prices and where we sit and hold those goods in reserve and let the markets skyrocket and the price advance. One woolen manufacturer indicated that he will have to advance the price of woolen goods per yard to the point where a man's suit will be increased in cost by two or three dollars.

The Congress and the American people have been alerted to a message that the White House is expected to deliver on Wednesday noon. It has been hinted that the message will be a complete report on the Korean situation and will be accompanied by President Truman's recommendations for additional legislation necessary to put the country on a degree of war mobilization. It has been further hinted that the message will contain recommendations for a great number of controls including control of prices and rationing.

The White House and the Secretary of Agriculture have recently deplored the rise in commodity prices and have asserted that they were not justified. The prices of cotton, wool, and fats and oils have recently established new highs and are unquestionably the playthings of the speculators. Textiles have recently announced advances because of increased cost of raw materials. One manufacturer has predicted that the recent price rise will increase the cost of a man's suit by two to three dollars.

I am informed that the Commodity Credit Corporation owns and controls approximately 50 percent of the country's cotton stocks—and incidentally, on the basis of the present spot market for cotton it is selling at an estimated 110 percent of parity. The Government also owns large stocks of cottonseed and cottonseed oil, and practically controls these markets. Prices of these commodities have likewise shown sharp increases recently. The Commodity Credit Corporation also owned on May 31, 1950, over 12,000,000 pounds of wool, which is currently also selling far above parity.

If the administration truly wants to hold the lid on prices, I suggest that they utilize the stocks acquired with the taxpayers' money by the Commodity Credit Corporation, offer them to the domestic market at the current market price, and

thereby stop further inflationary price rises resulting from the operations of speculators. Where the Government is hoarding large stocks of commodities there exists no valid reason for speculation or wild inflationary price increases. Use of these stocks to stabilize commodities is more to be desired than another OPA and its resulting mass of orders and controls.

To me, those prices have to do with the facilities of the provisions in this bill, wherein we are to provide, as the gentleman from Ohio has pointed out, these material goods. Personally, I think we should further modify this language to let a part of these funds be used to enable other countries to actually get into production. The argument can always be made that these things may be used against us. That is true. That is true in connection with everything we put out under the Marshall plan and the Truman doctrine, and all of these other benefits that we have sent to off-shore areas. I would like to see the committee recommend such an amendment when the bill comes up for reading under the 5-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this legislation, and it is a high honor and privilege indeed to make the closing statement of this debate.

American troops today are engaged in active combat. They need every assistance we can give them and our Nation must put its shoulder to the wheel unitedly and to our utmost capacity in order to maintain American prestige in the family of Nations.

The discussion today in the House of Representatives has been one of the best and most informative proceedings I have witnessed during my entire service in Congress. There have been many speeches so outstanding that I plan to keep the record of this debate in my permanent files and I know that students of history will have occasion to refer to these proceedings many times in the years ahead.

I deeply appreciate having the privilege of joining in the discussion long enough to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the historical background bearing on the great issues confronting us here.

While the discussions today have primarily covered the events and the policies of the immediate past, they are the inevitable outgrowth of more than a century of rivalry and conflict between the free nations of the world and Russia. Alexis de Tocqueville, of France, in 1831, visited the United States to inquire into what was then hailed as the great experiment in constitutional liberty. Coming to North America shortly after the pronouncement of the Monroe Doctrine, De Tocqueville was acquainted with the major currents of national developments in Europe which, in view of subsequent events, he described with remarkable precision.

Writing about 1835 in his Democracy in America—P. F. Collier & Son, 1900, volume I, page 441—he summarized his views with unusual clarity:

> There are, at the present time, two great nations in the world which seem to tend toward the same end, although they started from different points: I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and whilst the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place amongst the nations; and the world learned their existence and their greatness at almost the same time.
>
> All other nations seem to have nearly reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power; but these are still in the act of growth; all the others are stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and with celerity along a path to which the human eye can assign no term. The American struggles against the natural obstacles which oppose him; the adversaries of the Russian are men; the former combats the wilderness and savage life; the latter, civilization with all its weapons and its arts; the conquests of the one are therefore gained by the ploughshare; those of the other by the sword.
>
> The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives free scope to the unguided exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centers all the authority of society in a single arm; the principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe.

Just before the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1853 between France and England on the one hand and Russia on the other, Lord Palmerston, British Foreign Minister for many years and Prime Minister for nearly 10 years, spoke of the czardom and its methods as follows:

> The policy and practice of the Russian Government has always been to push forward its encroachments as fast and as far as the apathy or want of firmness of other governments would allow it, but always to stop and retire when it was met with decided resistance. In furtherance of this policy, the Russian Government has always had two strings to its bow, moderate language and disinterested professions at Petersburg and London; active aggression by its agents on the scene of operations.

It is equally interesting to read these same basic ideas, further developed a few years later in 1856 by Commodore M. C. Perry, which I quoted in an extension of my remarks in the RECORD of January 18, 1950.

During the last 40 years the march of events, as clearly foreseen by De Tocqueville, Palmerston, and Perry, have brought the situation anticipated by them closer. Two world wars, by destroying the great stabilizing military powers separating the antagonistic exponents of despotism and constitutional liberty, have served to hasten foreseen events toward their culmination.

Throughout it all we have failed to develop a consistent foreign policy based upon our true national interests. For years such policy, as we have had, has sprung from pure political expediency and opportunism without the slightest regard for the basic considerations of our permanent welfare and stability, or for the great principles upon which our Government was founded.

The debate today brings home to the American people proof that the legislative branch of our great Government is now thoroughly alert to the shaping of our destiny. With a Nation united and with the coordinated help of the free nations of this earth we will meet the challenge hurled at us from behind the iron curtain.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I require, which will not be long.

Mr. Chairman, we are here under a somewhat unusual rule, in that the debate is to run through the course of the day. The minority have had considerable to say and they have also been facing a party conference to elect a minority clerk, which will take place in this room as soon as we adjourn today.

Under this rule, I presume it would have been the right of the majority to require the chairman to hold an even balance on the time. That has not been done, and we Republicans have had the time to express ourselves fully even though we took more than our exact half of the afternoon. I want to express my appreciation to our courteous, courageous, patient, and patriotic chairman, Judge KEE, for the bipartisan way in which he has permitted the debate to proceed this afternoon.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], who has been a constant supporter of this legislation and who is wholeheartedly in favor of this bill, be placed in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, the shadow of the Korean crisis looms over us as we debate this legislation to extend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. We are concerned with hard, brutal, fast-moving facts, rather than theories or possibilities. United States forces are engaged in what may well be a long and bitter struggle to restore peace in the Far East. This Nation once again has demonstrated its ability to act quickly and decisively in a crisis, and the United Nations has shown the strength and will to take effective international action against aggressors.

These momentous events have occurred in the few short weeks since the pending legislation was drafted. They have demonstrated beyond question the necessity for the free nations of the world to continue mutual defense assistance measures. Nothing we can say here in debate regarding this bill can be as convincing an argument as the actual march of world events.

Just 6 months ago, a bill providing $60,000,000 for economic aid to Korea came to a vote on the floor of the House, and failed of passage by one vote. A few weeks later, wiser judgment prevailed and the House passed a Korean-aid bill.

Unfortunately, however, even this bill was a scaled-down version of the bill passed by the Senate. I voted for and gave my full support to both of these aid bills, as I did regarding the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. I sincerely hope that those Members who voted against these bills now have been convinced by hard facts that this program is necessary.

Of the total authorization of $1,222,500,000 contained in S. 3809, only $16,000,000 is allocated to Korea and the Philippines. My first thought when the Korean crisis developed was that this sum should be increased substantially. However, investigation has convinced me that such action will not be necessary for the effective prosecution of the efforts to resist the north Korean aggressors. In the first place, the $75,000,000 which would be authorized for the general area of China could be allocated to Korea, and the President has authority under the bill to transfer approximately $100,000,000 from other titles of the bill for Korean aid is necessary. In addition, the bill provides authority for the transfer of up to $250,000,000 in excess equipment, and as much of this as is needed could go to the south Korean forces.

Secondly, we must remember that our own military operations in Korea will be financed by appropriations to the Armed Forces, rather than under the authorization of funds for the mutual defense assistance program. The general appropriations bill is before the Senate, and any additional appropriation for the Armed Forces can be made easily and without delay. These facts indicate that there is no pressing need to increase the authorization contained in S. 3809 for aid to Korea.

Mr. Chairman, it is natural for us to lay stress on the Korean crisis in our consideration of this bill. However, the bill is much more far-reaching in its purposes. The great bulk of the aid which would be authorized by S. 3809 is designed for the North Atlantic nations and for Greece, Turkey, and Iran. The fundamental importance of this bill is not its provisions for Korean aid; it is that this legislation is an essential part of our efforts to prevent an outbreak of aggression anywhere in the world.

When the North Korean forces marched below the thirty-eighth parallel they initiated a psychological as well as a military attack. The men behind the Korean attack have far broader objectives than the subjugation of the South Korean forces; they are striking a blow at the minds of men and women in all the nations outside the Soviet orbit. They are hoping to build fear and timidity in the nations of western Europe and the Middle East, and to tear down the will of these countries to stand against aggression.

Consider the effect upon the world if President Truman had not acted promptly and decisively in Korea. Any weakness upon our part would have been interpreted as a warning that the United States would not back up the free nations in the event of pressure from Russia or her satellites. A crippling blow would have been struck at the North Atlantic Pact and all our other efforts to unite the free world against aggression.

Undoubtedly the planners of the North Korean attack were hoping that we would display weakness rather than strength. Once again, they have underestimated the united will of the American people.

The Korean attack was not an isolated incident. It is part of a plan which has included the guerrilla warfare in Greece, the attempt to set up a puppet government in Iran, the Czechoslovakian coup, the Berlin blockade, and the inciting of strife and disunity in Italy, France, and the Far East. We may assume that this is not the last incident in the series. Pressure of one sort or another will be applied wherever it appears the non-Russian nations are weakest. It is our task to do everything possible to eliminate weak spots, and thus to preserve peace.

The nations which will be aided by Senate bill 3809 are in critical areas of the world. Iran, for instance, is adjacent to the Russian border, and it is under constant pressure to enter the Soviet fold. In Greece, the guerrilla forces have been checked, but there still is a Communist nucleus in the nation, and guerrilla forces across the frontier in Bulgaria could cause a flare-up of the civil war. Turkey occupies an extremely strategic position, and her continued resistance to communism is vital. Guerrilla warfare in the Philippines is menacing the security of that nation, and strife and disunity are present in other nations of the Far East. There is no need to emphasize the necessity of building up the strength of our partners in the North Atlantic Pact, for a major portion of our entire postwar peace effort has been devoted to increasing the strength and stability of the nations of western Europe.

The present bill continues the policies laid down in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. These policies are based on the North Atlantic Treaty. Since the treaty went into effect on August 24, 1949, the North Atlantic Council has become a working organization, bilateral agreements with the North Atlantic nations have been signed, a unified concept for the integrated defense of the North Atlantic nations has been agreed upon, and substantial deliveries of military matériel have been made.

As Senator CONNALLY, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said during the Senate debate on Senate bill 3809:

> I think it is safe to say that never before in our peacetime history has so much constructive planning been accomplished by so many nations in such a short period of time.

We must continue this program and accelerate it if possible. In Korea we have learned that there is no quick or easy method of checking a determined aggressor. Through the principle of mutual assistance and self-help, the free nations must increase their collective strength.

Mr. Chairman, the passage of this bill will make possible the continuation of this vital program. In addition, it will be an indication to the Soviet states, as well as the nations outside of the Russian orbit, that the United States is strong and determined. It will be a clear demonstration of our united will to maintain peace and freedom in the world. The mutual-defense-assistance program, like the action now being taken in Korea, is thoroughly consistent with the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter. It is action in support of peace, not war. An overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are united behind this program. I am confident that the House will give its prompt approval to this most necessary measure.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank the acting leader on the minority side, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], for the very fine compliment he paid to me this afternoon. I want to say that I have not shown to him any more courtesies than he has always shown to me, and it has always been a pleasure to be associated with him in any effort for the common good.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], chairman of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file eight privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, the New York Herald Tribune of July 12 carries a column by Joseph and Stewart Alsop in which these writers state that "Not more than three divisions"—outside of Germany—"are in a condition of partial readiness." They go on to say that "although ostensibly the United States disposes of nine and a half Army divisions and two marine divisions, this is paper strength." The point the Alsops hope to make is we have not appropriated sufficient funds to our Armed Forces since the end of World War II and that we should step up our appropriation several billions.

But an entirely different question is involved here, if their figures regarding our puny military strength are correct.

Since the close of World War II, Congress has allocated roughly $60,000,000,000 to our Armed Forces. Is it possible that the expenditure of all this money—roughly 10 times the annual cost of our total Federal Government before World War II—has resulted only in a partial preparation of only three fighting divisions outside of Germany? This is a serious matter and, I hope, one which we will examine closely without delay. For the defense dollar has no meaning unless it is related to value received. We must answer this question immediately and if we have received little in return for our outlay, then we must act with dispatch to correct this dangerous situation, no matter what the individual consequences.

I am sending a copy of this statement to Secretary Johnson for his comment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON].

Mr. THORNBERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Mr. Ben May, of Mobile, Ala., notwithstanding the fact that it will take 4¾ pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $389.50.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include excerpts and quotations.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in several instances and in each to include newspaper clippings.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include additional extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two separate instances and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article from the Farm Journal.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 2 minutes.

THE ARMY'S NEW ARTIFICIAL HAND

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in these days when we are hearing of the fearful casualties in Korea it is nice to read about the things that have been done to alleviate the distress and agony of mind of arm and hand amputees not only of the last war, but of the present war, and also civilians. I would like to praise a group of Army men who have devoted day after day and day after day to this tedious, not uninteresting, but difficult, work of developing an improved artificial hand, the universal hand. But they worked even with enthusiasm because their cause is great. It is their first major product.

The prosthetic device is almost indistinguishable from the real thing and has a comparable efficiency of 40 to 60 percent, according to the developers.

May I say that it is fortunate this has been done because up to a few years ago nothing then was done to assist men who lost their hands and their arms. The amputees had only archaic aids to use.

The following is the article which appeared in this morning's paper:

ARMY'S NEW ARTIFICIAL HAND DEEMED 40 TO 60 PERCENT EFFICIENT

A crew of Army men, working quietly for 4 years, yesterday unveiled its first major product—the universal hand.

The prosthetic device is almost indistinguishable from the real thing and has a comparable efficiency of 40 to 60 percent, according to the developers, the prosthetic research laboratory of the Army Medical Center here. It is the seventh in line of steadily improving models.

Virgil Pittman, 24-year-old former Air Force buck sergeant, of Indianhead, Md., demonstrated the deft facility of the mechanical hand for newsmen yesterday. He lost all but a short stump of an arm in an auto accident last November.

FACILITIES JOINED

Lt. Col. Maurice J. Fletcher, laboratory director, told how the project to help amputees was developed. Back in October 1945 an artificial-hand laboratory was opened and about 6 months later this was blended, with other phases of research, into the prosthetics laboratory.

After hundreds of studies of existing material on artificial limb design gave little hope for a really successful hand, the laboratory set about on "completely fundamental research in the development of prosthetic devices."

The first major work is the mechanical hand. Its development involved studies of exact positioning and curvature of fingers, anthropomorphic characteristics, size and coloring, and also mechanical phases, such as pressure required for security of grasp, ease of maintenance and movement, tolerable weight, practical methods of manufacture and cost.

MECHANICAL THUMB

The developed device has a mechanical thumb, index and second finger, and operates on a voluntary-motion basis, with a built-in automatic lock for greater security of grasp.

While this research was going forward, plastic workers were concentrating on a cosmetic glove to cover the mechanism—one which would be tinted to match a person's skin tones, was easily cleanable and readily replaceable.

To provide individuality, the workers added small skin blemishes, freckles, and nail bruises, and threaded in nylon matched to the patient's hair.

This accomplished, amputees tested the hand in all ways of daily life, in each case making some reference to the hand, and in most situations the public was unaware the hand was not real, Colonel Fletcher said.

One amputee, a ticket taker in a theater, accidentally singed a portion of the hand. A patron, spotting the mark, declared:

"That looks like the same ailment I have. If you like, I'll give you the name of a good ointment to cure it."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the majority leader as to the program for the rest of the week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, following disposition of the military assistance bill, the next order of business will be consideration of the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The rule on that bill provides for 2 hours general debate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That will be taken up tomorrow if consideration of the present bill is concluded?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. There are eight rules reported on bills concerning the Federal Judiciary. These bills will be brought up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Eight different bills?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

These bills will be brought up with the understanding, however, that if rules are reported or other legislation which the leadership feels should have priority they will not be called up one after the other.

Would the gentleman like me to state what these judgeship bills are?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. These bills are as follows:

H. R. 5137, to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal judge for the eastern district of Texas.

H. R. 6450, providing two additional judgeships for the Northern District of Illinois.

H. R. 7009, to repeal the proviso against filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri. Someone has stated to me that this has a relationship to our old friend Dick Duncan. Those who were here when Dick Duncan was a Member of the House will remember what a valuable Member he was.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There is no political favoritism in any of these bills?

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, no.

The next is H. R. 6836, to repeal prohibition against filling the vacancy in the office of district judge for the district of Delaware. I think our friend from Delaware [Mr. BOGGS] is very much interested in that bill.

The next one is H. R. 6869, to repeal prohibition against filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania.

H. R. 6240, to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana.

H. R. 7570, providing for an additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio.

H. R. 3775, providing for an additional district judge for the third division of the district of Alaska.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Did I understand from the majority leader that those bills had already received Rules Committee clearance?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; rules have been reported out.

Mr. KEATING. Today?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. Does the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary appear in support of those bills?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state that.

Mr. KEATING. I was opposed to the bills and was told to come before the Rules Committee tomorrow morning at 11:15. I wonder if it is possible the majority leader might have been misinformed as to these bills having Rules Committee clearance?

Mr. McCORMACK. I can state upon competent authority that the eight of them have been reported out. Prior to that I would have stated to the best of my information and belief, but now I have been advised by authority that I consider is most competent that they have been reported.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am sure the Rules Committee will be glad to hear the gentleman on tomorrow just the same.

Mr. KEATING. I have no doubt about that. Normally I do not like to be treated in that manner and I know the majority leader would not like it. I feel sure that there has been some misunderstanding between the distinguished gentleman of the Committee on the Judiciary and myself, since he told me this morning that the hearing would be tomorrow morning on these judgeship bills before the Committee on Rules. The matter came up while the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and myself were attending another hearing, and at that time the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary directed his secretary to defer the hearing on these particular bills until tomorrow morning before the Committee on Rules. That is the last I heard of it, and knowing the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary as I do, I feel sure that there has been some misunderstanding in the matter and would not, for a moment, care to leave the implication that anything has been done without my knowledge and over my objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I state that I know nothing about that, except that about which I was informed, and now it has been confirmed, that these rules have been reported out, and I wanted to advise the membership of the House that they would be brought up from time to time. If the gentleman from New York has any understanding otherwise, I really know nothing about that. I am just giving the information to the House.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I might add, I think that those rules were reported out with the understanding that there will be Republican judges named in each of these vacancies, with the exception of one, probably.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure that the gentleman from Ohio wields tremendous influence everywhere.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 940. An act to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5966. An act to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 19, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1562. A letter from the Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the Tenth Semiannual Report of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, covering the period January to June 1950, pursuant to the provisions of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1563. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Government Services, Inc., for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1949, pursuant to a request by Government Services, Inc.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4579. A bill to amend section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the attendance at judicial conferences of the ninth judicial circuit of the district judges in Hawaii; with amendment (Rept. No. 2576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8144. A bill to authorize the sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9158. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the United States Code, entitled "Food and Drugs"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2582). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6257. A bill to provide a comprehensive and adequate water resources basic-data program; with amendment (Rept. No. 2584). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENTSEN: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6929. A bill to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2585). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. S. 3520. An act to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2586). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of tne Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6900. A bill to provide an accelerated program for surveying and mapping of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2587). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 702. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6454, a bill to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois; without amendment (Rept. No. 2588). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 703. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6240, a bill to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana; without amendment (Rept. No. 2589). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 704. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6836, a bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for the district of Delaware; without amendment (Rept. No. 2590). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 705. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 3775, a bill to provide for an additional district judge for the Third Division of the District Court for the District of Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 2591). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 706. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 5137, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas; without amendment (Rept. No. 2592). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McSWEENEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 707. Resolution for con-

sideration of H. R. 7570, a bill to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio; without amendment (Rept. No. 2593). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 708. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 7009, a bill to repeal the proviso against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri; without amendment (Rept. No. 2594). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 709. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6869, a bill to repeal the prohibition against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania; without amendment (Rept. No. 2595). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6959. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to William Watt; without amendment (Rept. No. 2577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6960. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Wilbur Watt; without amendment (Rept. No. 2578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6961. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mary E. White Watt; without amendment (Rept. No. 2579). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6962. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Minnie M. Watt Kopac; without amendment (Rept. No. 2580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 7773. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Nancy Takes Enemy Under Baggage; with amendment (Rept. No. 2583). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAVALCANTE:

H. R. 9156. A bill to provide for the establistment of a United States Medical Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 9157. A bill to create the United States Medical Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 9158. A bill to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the United States Code, entitled "Food and Drugs"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 9159. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to reduce the Federal employee payroll by providing additional opportunities for optional retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 9160. A bill to provide for the development and improvement of aircraft intended for industrial or personal use, and adaptable for military service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 9161. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase the annuities payable to retired railroad employees and their surviving widows; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9162. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to transfer and convey certain lands to the Federal Communications Commission in connection with the Federal Communications Commission's radio-monitoring program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 9163. A bill to provide that, in the administration of veterans' laws, service heretofore, or hereafter performed outside the United States shall be held and considered to be wartime service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 9164. A bill to exempt States and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. Con. Res. 244. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and the United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 698. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate and study the recent increase in the price of bread in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 699. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 698; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. Res. 700. Resolution for the investigation of the national-defense program; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. Res. 701. Resolution fixing salary of House messengers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. Res. 710. Resolution to authorize an investigation and study of veterans' education and training under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 711. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 710; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 712 Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 3520, a bill to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 9165. A bill for the relief of Maija Sisko Erkkila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONAS:

H. R. 9166. A bill for the relief of Louis J. T. Hendrickx; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 9167. A bill for the relief of Henry Hasenberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 9168. A bill for the relief of Mr. Selim Salloum, also known as Robert Salloum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 9169. A bill for the relief of Dr. Arthur Kirc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9170. A bill for the relief of Constantin and Lucia (Bercescu) Turcano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2264. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Resolution of the board of directors of the McHenry County Farm Bureau, opposing the provisions of Senate bill 3424; to the Committee on Public Works.

2265. By the SPEAKER: petition of J. Ben Critz, vice president, Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex., relative to the Supreme Court decision handed down pertaining to the tidelands off the shore of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2266. Also, petition of Al Gordon, president, Radio News Club, Hollywood, Calif., relative to a statement issued by Radio News Club of Southern California on Federal Communications Commission's hearing on news-slanting charges against radio station KMPC; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2267. Also, petition of H. F. Kirk, vice president, National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, Inc., Baiitimore, Md., condemning the unprovoked, unjustified, and reprehensible attack of South Korea by the Communist-led North Korean forces; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2268. Also, petition of Roy M. Nishikawa, chairman, Japanese American Citizens League, Salt Lake City, Utah, relative to House Joint Resolution 238, which provides for extending equality in naturalization to all resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1950

(Legislative day of Saturday, July 1, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. L. Oakey Wilburn, D. D., superintendent, Petersburg, Va., district, the Methodist Church, offered the following prayer:

O God, make us eternally grateful for Thy many mercies. Give us a feeling of gratitude, too, for Thy loving forgiveness through the ages. As we call upon Thee this day, may we exalt Thee and praise Thy name in the land of a people who stand for freedom.

In an hour of trouble and anxious concern, help us to be steady and to have the judgment to mark out a way that is sure and secure before Thee. Ever be with those who serve wherever they may be and in whatever service they are called upon to tender. Give comfort to every soul who feels so keenly the stress and strain in these hours.

Upon these on whom depends so much, and on whom so many depend, give Thy grace and the power of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may make wise decisions. May there be none in our land who will not stand for time-honored and proven principles that bring justice and righteousness.

Above all else, make our faith equal to our needs at all times. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 18, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 18, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 381. An act for the relief of Low Way Hong; and

S. 2575. An act for the relief of Yayoko Kobayashi and June Kobayashi, and for other purposes.

PHOTOGRAPH-TAKING IN SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I thought it was against the rules of the Senate to take a picture of the Senate while it was in session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is against the rules.

Mr. WHERRY. Then I ask the distinguished President of the Senate to see to it that the rule is enforced, for certainly there was a flash here just a moment ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair observed the flash, but he is advised that it was outside the Senate Chamber.

Mr. WHERRY. There was certainly a flash inside the Senate Chamber, but I do not know where the camera is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest that if any photographer took a picture of the Senate Chamber when it is in session, the Sergeant at Arms see to it that it is not developed.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that what happened was that some photographer took a picture of the gentleman conveying the message of the President as he came into the Senate Chamber.

Mr. WHERRY. I was of the view that the flash was inside the Senate Chamber, and I believed it was in violation of the rules if that had happened; but if it was outside the Senate Chamber, it is perfectly agreeable to me. It was a pretty strong flash, to get inside the Senate Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair agrees that it was a strong flash.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Chavez	Ferguson
Anderson	Connally	Flanders
Benton	Cordon	Frear
Brewster	Darby	Fulbright
Bricker	Donnell	George
Bridges	Douglas	Gillette
Butler	Dworshak	Graham
Byrd	Eastland	Green
Capehart	Ecton	Gurney
Chapman	Ellender	Hayden
Hendrickson	McCarran	Russell
Hickenlooper	McCarthy	Saltonstall
Hill	McClellan	Schoeppel
Hoey	McFarland	Smith, Maine
Holland	McKellar	Smith, N. J.
Humphrey	Magnuson	Sparkman
Hunt	Malone	Stennis
Ives	Martin	Taft
Jenner	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Johnson, Colo.	Millikin	Thomas, Utah
Johnson, Tex.	Morse	Thye
Kem	Mundt	Tobey
Kerr	Murray	Tydings
Kilgore	Myers	Watkins
Langer	Neely	Wherry
Leahy	O'Conor	Wiley
Lehman	O'Mahoney	Williams
Lodge	Pepper	Young
Lucas	Robertson	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] is absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

REPORT ON KOREAN SITUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 646)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For President's message, see pp. 10626–10630 of House proceedings in today's RECORD.)

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the message of the President of the United States obviously speaks for itself. However, I think that, after every Senator has listened to the message, we all must realize the gravity of the situation which today exists in America and in the world.

The President has presented in his message a broad program for the expanding of our Armed Forces. He has requested that we stand firmly back of the United Nations Organization, and he has also asked that the productive power of America be placed into operation in order that we may check the aggressive action of the Northern Koreans and of all others who may come to their aid.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the message is one of real importance. I think everyone can see that the leadership of the Commander in Chief at this particular time is firm, courageous, and superb. I am satisfied that the Congress of the United States and the great majority of the American people will support the Chief Executive of the Nation in the request he makes in this unusual hour of peril.

Mr. President, a bill has accompanied the message, which is in the hands of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] who, I understand, will handle the proposed legislation before his committee.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make the shortest speech perhaps that I have ever made in the Senate, by way of comment on the historic message which the President sent to the Congress today. I wish to say I think it was a good American message, issued by a good American. I intend to support it to the limit.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, file reports, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am in full accord with the request of the majority leader, with the exception of the filing of the report by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. I feel that when that report is filed there will be some questions asked. I trust that the Senator will not include the report in his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator is going to object, I shall withhold the request.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not objecting to the request with reference to insertions in the RECORD, or the filing of anything except that one item which I have mentioned. I think the Senator will agree with me that if questions are to be asked there should be time allowed for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, sooner or later the report of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], as chairman of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee handling the resolution adopted by the Senate some time ago, will be filed. I thought perhaps it might be filed at this time, and then, later on, we can discuss it, and the Senator from Nebraska or any other Senator who desires to raise any question regarding it may do so. But I think the report should be filed at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. I should be perfectly willing to agree to the insertion of anything in the RECORD, reserving the filing of the report to which I have referred. I think the Senator from Illinois might modify his request, so that when the report is filed, and any Senator wants to ask questions about it, his rights will be protected.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not understand that the general request prevents objection to any individual item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would state in that connection that while it has been customary, during these more or less informal morning hours, that the

majority leader or other Senators ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to file bills, reports, petitions, memorials, or other matters, the Chair feels that the consent applies to all Senators and that each individual Senator does not have to ask again that he be permitted to file a petition or a memorial or introduce a bill. Notwithstanding that fact, through custom, Senators do ask unanimous consent. The Chair does not think it is necessary for each Senator to ask unanimous consent. It is a substitute for the morning hour when there has been an adjournment, and in that hour Senators do not have to ask unanimous consent to file reports, petitions, or memorials or introduce bills.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the only reason for including the filing of reports was to avoid the necessity of having a regular morning hour. I hoped that the Senate might recess today until tomorrow as we have been doing. If there is objection, I shall be glad to withhold my request.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say again to my distinguished friend that there is no objection at all to Senators inserting anything they want to insert in the RECORD, without debate, but the point has been raised that it requires unanimous consent, as I am quite satisfied it does, to file the report. So I ask the distinguished majority leader if he will not accept a modification of his request, so as to provide that when it comes times to file the report opportunity will be afforded Senators to ask questions or to make a few observations concerning the report. That will happen at some time. I am certainly agreeable to the request of the Senator, with that single exception. If the Senator will modify his request so that questions can be asked and answered concerning the report, without asking for the regular order, the Senator from Nebraska will agree.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am satisfied that there will be all kinds of questions asked about the report. The Senator from Illinois certainly has no intention of preventing any Senator from making any statement he desires to make regarding the report. No Senator on this side of the aisle has any objection to that. The report must be filed today, tomorrow, or at some time. After the report is filed any questions can be raised which the minority desires to raise. It seems to me we are merely delaying the filing of the report.

I shall withhold my request with reference to the report. It can be filed during the morning hour, and the same procedure will occur. It is not debatable during that time. After the morning hour we can take it up and debate it, and any Senator at that particular time will have an opportunity to discuss it pro and con.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished majority leader, in all sincerity, that I agree entirely with that procedure. That will have to happen if unanimous consent is not now granted. There is no disposition on this side of the aisle to delay the filing of the report, because it will be filed in the morning hour if unanimous consent to file it at this time is not granted. I should be glad to have it filed now, if it be the understanding that motions may be made with reference to it and that it may be debated tomorrow. If the Senator from Illinois would rather have it taken up tomorrow, that is agreeable to me. If he wants unanimous consent now, I shall be glad to agree, with the modification which I have suggested.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not think it makes much difference one way or the other. I shall ask the chairman of the subcommittee if he wishes to go along with the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska and file the report during the morning hour.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, on yesterday, when I was requested to delay the filing of the report, I acceded to the wishes of some Senators on the other side of the aisle. They asked me to delay filing the report until they could look at it, and they said it would be all right to present it today. So I acceded to their request. They have all had an opportunity to look at it. The filing of the report now would not preclude any action taken on the resolutions to have the report printed. It would not preclude any action I can envisage that may be taken tomorrow or next day, without any prejudice at all to any position which any Senator may want to take in the future.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. This is a unanimous-consent request. I ask the Senator from Illinois if he will not modify his request so that all Senators may be permitted to ask questions, participate in debate, raise any issue, or make any appropriate motion concerning the report, and that consideration of the matter shall not be terminated by a demand for the regular order prior to the disposition thereof. If the Senator would accept such a modification, it would be perfectly agreeable to proceed with the filing of the report.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not agree to that. I withdraw that part of the unanimous-consent request dealing with the filing of reports.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois that Senators be permitted to present peitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, make insertions in the RECORD, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, except reports of committees, without speeches and without debate?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object to the general suggestion, but I think the unanimous-consent request should include provision that objection may be made by an individual Senator to anything which may come up during this so-called morning hour if it relates to the subject already mentioned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair cannot anticipate what may arise on a report which has not been filed. Unanimous consent is required to file a report, except during the morning hour. During the morning hour, when we reach the category of reports it can be filed but it cannot be debated during the morning hour.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I intend to object, I do not think a procedure by which we give unanimous consent in advance to anything being brought in should be granted. I never thought that would be the effect of what is being done this year. We never did it before. It seems to me that all we intended to do when we adopted this rather informal procedure of having a morning hour was simply to set aside temporarily the pending business so that unanimous-consent requests may be made. If the Senator is now asking for a general unanimous-consent request which has the effect of providing for a morning hour when there is no morning hour, I shall hereafter object to all such requests. The Chair has interpreted that kind of request to be something that I never thought it would be up to this moment. He has interpreted it to mean that we must waive all right to object to any unanimous-consent request which may be made, or to the filing of reports, introduction of bills, or any other procedure. If we want to get into that situation we ought to have a regular morning hour, when 2 hours are available to conduct the whole operation and consider all such matters. If the request is interpreted as the Chair has interpreted it, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was interpreting the procedure in the light of the requests which are usually made. Usually a request is made that Senators be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, make routine insertions in the RECORD, and so forth. Heretofore it has included the making of reports. If it has been the intention of the Senator making the request, and of the Senate, merely to give an opportunity for a Senator to have unanimous consent to do these things, the Chair's comment is subject to modification. However, the Chair had in mind in the comment he made that usually the request is that Senators be permitted to do these things. It is not an important matter so far as the Chair is concerned.

Mr. LUCAS. It seems to me that the able Senator from Ohio is taking a rather strange view of the pronouncement made by the Vice President with respect to what we are attempting to do. We are merely trying to serve the convenience of Senators who come to the floor of the Senate immediately following the convening of the Senate and desire to make requests to place matters in the RECORD, introduce bills, and so forth, more or less as is done during a regular morning hour. If we do not proceed in that way, and the Senate recesses from day to day, Members of the Senate will come in during the day and ask the Senator who has the floor to yield for that purpose. The whole theory is to finish that part of the business of the Senate before we take up the consideration of the pending or unfinished business. It

is merely a matter of convenience for Senators.

It is perfectly all right for the Senator from Ohio to object, but when he objects he is actually inconveniencing many Senators who desire to present such matters.

Mr. TAFT. Ordinarily when we have pending business before the Senate a Senator is recognized to speak on the pending business, and in that case, if it is desired to present routine matters, all that is necessary to do is to ask that temporarily and on condition that the Senator making the request will not attempt to indulge in debate, he may be recognized for a limited purpose, namely, to ask unanimous consent. However, anyone ought to have a right to object at any time to any Senator's making such a unanimous-consent request to file a report or take any other action which could be objected to during the pendency of unfinished business.

Mr. LUCAS. The unanimous-consent requests which have been made by the majority leader during the past year and during the present year have been requests to permit Members to introduce bills, present petitions and memorials, and so forth. I repeat that it is difficult for me to understand how the able Senator from Ohio could object to that type of procedure. It has been in vogue ever since I have been a Member of the United States Senate. It has been done right along, and it has been done solely for the purpose of giving Senators an opportunity to transact routine business. They can do that under a general request immediately after the first quorum call is had, following which they can go to committee hearings, or go to lunch, or anywhere else, if they do not desire to stay on the floor. However, if this objection is made, one Senator after another will come to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, during the course of the debate of the pending bill, to ask him to yield for the purpose of making an insertion in the RECORD. It seems to me that the procedure we have followed is absolutely in order. I believe it is the proper procedure, and no one should object to it. If it is objected to, we shall have to go into a morning hour every morning.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. This question has arisen time and time again. I know that many Senators have the same opinion of the right of an individual Senator to object to a general unanimous-consent request which is usually made at the beginning of the session after the Senate convenes following a recess. I hope the Senator from Ohio will agree with the theory, and I hope that he will withdraw his objection to a general request for the making of insertions in the RECORD on the assurance of the minority leader that nothing will come up or pertain to the filing of the report in question.

Mr. LUCAS. I have already withdrawn that request. No reports can be filed under that situation.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. I have tried to do everything I can with respect to this report. So far as I am concerned, nothing will be brought up regarding it. But, regardless of so-called unanimous-consent requests, the moment the appropriation bill is under consideration, a Senator cannot be prevented from taking the floor, if he so desires, and speaking all afternoon on the report.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the parliamentary procedure outlined by the distinguished majority leader. I am simply trying to accomplish what he wants done. If the majority leader now understands the situation, which I am sure he does, no objection will be made to the general unanimous-consent request for insertions in the RECORD. However, I want to say that I hold to the opinion that an individual Senator has a right,and should have a right, to object, because he cannot know in advance what is coming up under a general unanimous-consent request. With the assurance of the majority leader that the purpose of the unanimous-consent request is as outlined. I shall certainly not object to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to clarify the situation. If it is the desire of the Senate that during this so-called informal morning hour Senators be allowed only to ask unanimous consent to do what they want to do, the request ought to be put in that form. If it is the wish of the Senate, on a request by any Senator, that Senators be permitted to introduce bills and make routine insertions in the RECORD, it ought to be so stated. If a Senator gets general consent of the Senate that Senators be permitted to file such matters, the Chair still thinks that he was right in his interpretation that it is not necessary for each individual Senator to get consent again. If the Senate does not wish to go that far, but merely have Senators ask unanimous consent to insert matters in the RECORD, or introduce bills, the Chair would like to know it, so that he may follow the wishes of the Senate in that regard.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I renew my request, with the filing of reports of committees excluded from the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. TAFT. There is usually included in the request the words "without debate and without speeches." That does not necessarily do away with the morning hour. It seems to me that the request should be so framed that Senators who desire to act under the request should be required to obtain unanimous consent, or at least objection should be permitted, as would be the case at any other time. I would object to any general request which would have the effect, therefore, of suspending the ordinary practice of requiring Senators to ask unanimous consent during the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I regret that the Senator from Ohio has objected. I withdraw the unanimous-consent request, and from now on I presume we will have to have a morning hour every morning.

I wish to make another unanimous-consent request, and I sincerely hope the Senator from Ohio will not object. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] may be permitted to introduce a bill involving legislation suggested by the President of the United States this morning in his message.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield, let me say that I have not the faintest objection to the Senator from South Carolina introducing the bill. Of course he can obtain unanimous consent for himself, and any other Senator could do the same, so long as the Senator in charge of the unfinished business does not object to it as interfering with that business. I do not think the Senator needs to ask unanimous consent.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] has not made any objection to any unanimous-consent request I have made, so apparently my requests are not interfering with the business of the Senate, from his viewpoint, on this side of the aisle. They are only interfering with the business of the Senator from Ohio.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois that the Senator from South Carolina be permitted to introduce a bill? The Chair hears none.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency I introduce, by request, a bill which, as stated by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, is in keeping with the President's message.

The bill (S. 3936) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to suggest that the President's message deals with a number of subjects. The bill introduced by the Senator from South Carolina, which the Chair has examined, deals with a portion of the President's message having to do with controls, allocations, and various other matters that come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. If and when bills are introduced dealing with other portions of the President's message, they will be sent to the appropriate committees at the time of their introduction.

The Chair refers the bill introduced by the Senator from South Carolina to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I greatly appreciate what the distinguished Vice President has just said. I also wish to call attention to the fact that in this bill there are certain references to the Commodity Exchange Act and to commodity trading, and I am going to consult with the chairman of the Commit-

tee on Agriculture and Forestry before anything is done with reference to this section. The other sections of the bill, in my judgment, come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. President, I now ask that there be printed following my remarks a summary and analysis of the proposed Defense Production Act of 1950, a copy of the bill, and a statement prepared by me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The summary and analysis are as follows:

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

PART A—SUMMARY OF BILL

The proposed "Defense Production Act of 1950" is designed to meet the increasing demand for production for the Armed Forces by giving to the President certain authority to provide for the diversion of existing facilities, materials, goods and services from civilian use to military purposes and for the expansion of productive facilities.

In addition to a declaration of policy the bill consists of five titles providing the authority needed to channel facilities and materials into military and essential civilian uses, to finance increased productive capacity and a larger supply of materials, and to control consumer and real estate credit and speculation in commodities.

The first two titles are designed to assure the effective utilization of materials and facilities for essential purposes. Title I authorizes the President to require that defense contracts must be accepted and performed in preference to all other contracts, and gives him authority to control materials and facilities in such fashion and on such conditions as will assure availability for military and essential civilian needs. Title II authorizes the President to requisition property needed for national defense and to pay fair compensation for the property taken.

Title III provides in two ways for the expansion of productive capacity and an increase in the supply of essential materials. First, it authorizes the guaranty of loans made by public and private financing institutions to persons producing for national defense, and second, it authorizes the President, through the RFC or other corporations created for the purpose, to make direct loans to private enterprise for essential production and to purchase, either for Government use or for resale, metals, minerals, and other raw materials necessary to meet military and essential civilian needs.

Title IV is designed to control various forms of credit and the speculation in commodities. Subtitle A provides direct statutory authority for the President to regulate consumer credit, a control similar to that previously applied under authority of section 5 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act and Executive Order 8843. It also authorizes the President to restrict the terms upon which loans for real estate and housing may be made. Subtitle B amends the Commodity Exchange Act to authorize the President to regulate margin requirements for commodity trading.

Title V carries the general provisions applicable to all titles. Among other things, it entitles the President to obtain information necessary to exercise the proposed powers, to make necessary regulations and delegations of authority, and to employ persons in the top three grades established by the Classification Act of 1949, all limited to the purposes of the act. It also provides an exemption from liability arising out of compliance with regulations issued under the act and from antitrust prosecution for activities requested by the President for defense purposes. Necessary appropriations are authorized.

PART B—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 2, declaration of policy: This section reaffirms the policy of the United States to oppose aggression by means of collective action through the United Nations and regional arrangements, and further declares that in order to maintain the military and economic strength required under present circumstances to carry out this purpose, it will be necessary to divert certain materials and facilities from civilian use to military and related purposes and to provide for the expansion of productive facilities beyond the levels needed to meet existing demands. It recognizes that some curtailment and redirection of normal civilian production and purchases will be required, but states that it is the intention of the Congress that the powers granted be used to meet the authorized requirements of the Armed Forces promptly and effectively without imposing undue strains upon wages, prices, and the production and distribution of essential civilian materials.

Title I—Priorities and allocations

Section 101 (a) authorizes the President to require that contracts which he deems necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense shall be accepted and performed by any person found to be capable of performance, and be given preference over all other contracts. He is further authorized to allocate materials and facilities on such terms as he may deem appropriate to promote the national defense. Use of this authority to ration consumer goods at the retail level is expressly prohibited.

Section 101 (b) provides criminal penalties for willful violations of the provisions of this title or of any rule or regulation issued thereunder.

Title II—Authority to requisition

Section 201 authorizes the President to requisition materials and facilities urgently needed for the national defense. Payment of just compensation as determined by the President is required, but when the person entitled to receive compensation is unwilling to accept such compensation as full payment, he shall be paid 50 percent of the amount and shall be entitled to sue for the remainder within 3 years in the Court of Claims or any district court.

Title III—Expansion of productive capacity and supply

Section 301, loan guaranties: Subsection (a) authorizes the President to provide for the guaranty of loans made by public or private financial institutions to contractors or other persons for defense purposes. The President may authorize the defense departments and other Government agencies to make such guaranties without regard to laws relating to the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts.

Section 301 (b) designates the Federal Reserve banks to act as fiscal agents to carry out such guaranties and provides for the utilization of funds of the guaranteeing agency to meet all expenses and losses incurred.

Section 301 (c) authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to prescribe rates of interest and other charges and to issue regulations governing uniform procedures for processing the guaranties.

Section 301 (d) makes available to the guaranteeing agencies for purposes of this section all funds appropriated or allocated to it for national defense purposes.

Section 302, loans for expansion, development, or production: This section gives the President authority to provide for loans to private business enterprises for the expansion of capacity, the development of technological processes or the production of essential materials. Such loans may be made on such terms and conditions as the President deems necessary with two exceptions: Other financial assistance must be unavailable on reasonable terms and that portion of the loan principal used for the purchase or construction of plant or equipment may not exceed 75 percent of the cost of such plant or equipment.

Section 303, purchase of metals, minerals, and other raw materials: Subsection (a) authorizes the President to make purchases or commitments to purchase such metals, minerals, and other raw materials as are necessary to meet military and essential civilian needs.

Section 303 (b) removes the procurement restrictions of other laws and permits the President to make advance payments and prescribe other terms and conditions deemed necessary. The use of premium payments, however, is expressly confined to those cases in which the supply of essential materials cannot be obtained at lower prices.

Section 303 (c) states that the power to purchase includes the power to transport, store, process and refine any materials procured under this section.

Section 304, administration: Subsection (a) authorizes the President, for the purposes of sections 302 and 303, to utilize the RFC and other agencies of the Government or to create and use new corporations.

Section 304 (b) sets out the powers of corporations newly formed under this section. Life of such corporations is limited to June 30, 1952, except for purposes of liquidation, and the authorization to borrow from the Treasury may not exceed $2,000,000,000. Arrangements for issuance of corporate obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury are prescribed.

Title IV—Control of credit and commodity speculation

Subtitle A—Consumer and Real Estate Credit

Section 401 (a) provides for authority similar to that exercised in Regulation W during the past war. It adds, however, controls over real property credit. The President would be authorized, in order to prevent or reduce excessive use of or fluctuations in such credit, to classify transactions and prescribe maximum loans or credit values, minimum down payments, maximum maturities, rates of payments, rules regarding outstanding credit and other related matters. Regulations may include administrative provisions to effectuate the purposes of this section, taking into account changing conditions as to the level and trend of consumer and real estate credit and the effect of the use thereof upon purchasing power, demand for real property and its improvements, and the need for maintenance of sound credit conditions.

Section 401 (b) provides that no person engaged in the business of extending or maintaining consumer or real estate credit shall extend or maintain any credit or do any act in relation thereto in contravention of any regulation prescribed by the President pursuant to this section. Every such person shall keep records and make reports as may be required; all such records shall be subject to periodic or other examinations.

Section 401 (c) provides penalties for violations of this act or of regulations issued thereunder.

Section 401 (d) provides that transactions and persons subject to this section may be required to be registered or licensed; such registration or license may be suspended for violation of this section or any regulation prescribed by the President, after notice and opportunity for hearing. It authorizes utilization of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and any other agencies, Federal or State, which are available and appropriate in administering this section.

Section 401 (e) defines terms applicable to this title.

Section 402, housing loans: This section authorizes the President to reduce maximum principal amounts, maximum maturities and the ratios of loan to value or cost of any type of housing loan in which any agency of the Government participates whenever he finds, after considering the effect on the building industry, on the national economy, and on defense production, that such action is necessary. A proviso requiring the retention of a relative preference for veterans is included.

Sec. 403, amendment of section 5A of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of June 27, 1950: This section provides against the making or purchase of any loan by a member of a Federal home loan bank when its cash and obligations of the United States are not equal to such amount as prescribed by the Home Loan Bank Board within limits prescribed by this section.

Subtitle B—Commodity Speculation

Section 411: This section adds a new paragraph 5 to section 4 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act. Paragraph 5A of that section will provide that upon determination by the President that the nature or extent of speculative trading on boards of trade causes or threatens to cause sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in price of any commodity, he may prescribe regulations as to margin for purchase or sale of such commodity for future delivery.

Paragraph 5B of that section will provide that buying, selling, or accepting orders for purchase or sale of such commodity for future delivery is unlawful unless margin funds or securities are deposited and maintained in compliance with rules and regulations promulgated under this paragraph. A floor broker acting solely in that capacity shall not be deemed a violator of this paragraph.

Paragraph 5C of that section will provide that money, securities, or property deposited as margin shall be handled in compliance with section 4 (d) (2).

Paragraph 5D of that section will provide that it is unlawful for any person to engage in soliciting or accepting orders for purchase or sale of commodity for future delivery on any board of trade, unless such person keeps written records of such transactions, which shall be kept for 3 years from date of each transaction, and open at all times to inspection by any designated Government representative.

Paragraph 5E of that section will provide that the term "commodity" includes agricultural commodity, product or byproduct thereof.

Paragraph 5F of that section will provide that the provisions of section 21 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are made applicable for administering and enforcing this paragraph 5.

Section 412: This section amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation, when the President so directs, to sell commodities at the current support price, if not below the market price, for the purpose of stabilizing the market and preventing undue speculation and price fluctuations.

Title V—General provisions

Section 501, small-business participation: This section expresses the policy of encouraging the participation of small firms in programs authorized by this act. It provides for full information concerning the activities of Government agencies and for appropriate representation of small business on industry advisory committees. It also provides for such exemptions for small firms as are feasible and for special procedures designed to expedite their applications, requests, and appeals relative to such participation.

Section 504, authority to issue rules and regulations.

Section 503, delegations of authority and employment of personnel: Any power or authority conferred upon the President by this act may be delegated and redelegated to any officer or agency of the Government. Personnel to carry out the purposes of this act are authorized without regard to section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

Section 504, authority to issue rules and regulations.

Section 505, information and reports: Subsection (a) authorizes the President to require the keeping of records and the submission of reports, inspection of books, premises, or property, and the attendance of witnesses by subpena, or otherwise, as may be necessary or appropriate to the enforcement or administration of this act.

Section 505 (b) requires that any individual may be required to testify or produce evidence despite a claim of privilege against self-incrimination but may not be prosecuted or penalized, except for perjury, on account of any transaction covered by such testimony or evidence. This immunity does not insure for such a violator further priorities assistance or the allocation of materials.

Section 505 (c) limits the production of a person's books or records to the place where he usually keeps them if he will furnish the President with a true copy of such books or records or stipulates as to the information contained therein. Fees and mileage for witnesses are the same as in the courts of the United States.

Section 505 (d) provides for nondisclosure of information deemed confidential by the President or for which confidential treatment has been requested by the person supplying the information. Criminal penalties are provided.

Section 506, enforcement: The district courts of the United States and the courts of any territories or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are given jurisdiction of violations of this act or regulations under it and of all civil actions or injunctions arising out of this act or any rule or regulation thereunder. Provisions for jurisdiction, process, and the subpena of witnesses are included.

Section 507, exculpatory clause: This section provides an exemption from damage suits resulting from compliance with rules, regulations, or orders issued pursuant to this act.

Section 508, antitrust exemption: This section provides that no act or omission to act requested by the President under this act shall be construed to be within the prohibition of the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act. It provides that copies of such requests shall be furnished to the Attorney General and that the authority granted in this section shall be delegated only to a single official of the Government, who will be required to consult with the Attorney General concerning each request.

Section 509, Administrative Procedure Act: Functions of this act are excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act except as to the requirements of section 3 thereof.

Section 510, exemption from Classification Act of 1949: This section authorizes the President to place positions and employ persons in civil-service grades 16, 17, and 18 without regard to numbers authorized by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949.

Section 511, appropriations: This section authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of the act and authorizes transfer of funds to any agency designated to assist in carrying out functions under the act.

Section 512, termination: This section states that this act and all authority conferred hereunder shall terminate June 30, 1952.

The text of the bill (S. 3936) introduced by Mr. MAYBANK is as follows:

A bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That this act, divided into titles, may be cited as "The Defense Production Act of 1950."

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Title I. Priorites and allocations.
Title II. Authority to requisition.
Title III. Expansion of productive capacity and supply.
Title IV. Control of credit and commodity speculation.
Title V. General provisions.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the policy of the United States to oppose acts of aggression and to promote peace by insuring respect for world law and the peaceful settlement of differences among nations. To that end this Government is pledged to support collective action through the United Nations and through regional arrangements for mutual defense in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. The United States is determined to develop and maintain whatever military and economic strength is found to be necessary to carry out this purpose. Under present circumstances, this task requires diversion of certain materials and facilities from civilian use to military and related purposes. It requires expansion of productive facilities beyond the levels needed to meet the civilian demand. In order that this diversion and expansion may proceed at once, and that the national economy may be maintained with the maximum effectiveness and the least hardship, normal civilian production and purchases must be curtailed and redirected.

It is the objective of this act to provide the President with authority to accomplish these adjustments in the operation of the economy. It is the intention of the Congress that the President shall use the powers conferred by this act to promote the national defense, by meeting, promptly and effectively, the requirements of military and other programs in support of our national security and foreign-policy objectives, and by preventing undue strains and dislocations upon wages, prices, and production or distribution of materials for civilian use.

TITLE I—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 101. The President is hereby authorized (1) to require that performance under contracts or orders (other than contracts of empoyment) which he deems necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense shall take priority over performance under any other contract or order, and, for the purpose of assuring such priority, to require acceptance and performance of such contracts or orders by any person l.e finds to be capable of their performance, and (2) to allocate materials and facilities in such manner, upon such conditions, and to such extent as he shall deem necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense: *Provided*, That this authority shall not be used to ration at the retail level consumer goods for household or personal use.

SEC. 102. Any person who willfully performs any act prohibited, or willfully fails to perform any act required, by the provisions of this title or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

TITLE II—AUTHORITY TO REQUISITION

SEC. 201. Whenever the President determines (1) that the use of any equipment, supplies, or component parts thereof, or materials or facilities necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or component parts, is needed for the national defense, and (2) that such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply, he is authorized to requisition such property or the use thereof for the defense of the United States upon the payment of just compensation for such property or the use thereof to be determined as hereinafter provided. The President shall determine the amount of the compensation to be paid for any property or the use thereof requisitioned pursuant to this title but each such determination shall be made as of the time it is requisitioned in accordance with the provision for just compensation in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. If the person entitled to receive the amount so determined by the President as just compensation is unwilling to accept the same as full and complete compensation for such property or the use thereof he shall be paid 50 percent of such amount and shall be entitled to recover from the United States, in an action brought in the Court of Claims or, where the amount involved does not exceed $10,000, in any district court of the United States within 3 years after the date of the President's award, an additional amount which, when added to the amount so paid to him, shall be just compensation.

TITLE III—EXPANSION OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND SUPPLY

SEC. 301. (a) In order to expedite production and deliveries under Government contracts, the President may authorize, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Commerce, and such other agencies of the United States engaged in procurement as he may designate (hereinafter referred to as "guaranteeing agencies"), without regard to provisions of law relating to the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts, to guarantee in whole or in part any public or private financing institution (including any Federal Reserve bank), by commitment to purchase, agreement to share losses, or otherwise, against loss of principal or interest on any loan, discount or advance, or on any commitment in connection therewith, which may be made by such financing institution for the purpose of financing any contractor, subcontractor, or other person in connection with the performance, or in connection with or in contemplation of the termination, of any contract or other operation deemed by the guaranteeing agency to be related to efforts or undertakings on the part of the United States or any agency thereof which are designed to meet the necessities of the national defense.

(b) Any Federal agency or any Federal Reserve bank when designated by the President, is hereby authorized to act, on behalf of any guaranteeing agency, as fiscal agent of the United States in the making of such contracts of guarantee and in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this section. All such funds as may be necessary to enable any such fiscal agent to carry out any guarantee made by it on behalf of any guaranteeing agency shall be supplied and disbursed by or under authority from such guaranteeing agency. No such fiscal agent shall have any responsibility or accountability except as agent in taking any action pursuant to or under authority of the provisions of this section. Each such fiscal agent shall be reimbursed by each guaranteeing agency for all expenses and losses incurred by such fiscal agent in acting as agent on behalf of such guaranteeing agency, including among such expenses, notwithstanding any other provision of law, attorneys' fees, and expenses of litigation.

(c) All actions and operations of such fiscal agents, under authority of or pursuant to this section shall be subject to the supervision of the President and to such regulations as he may prescribe; and the President is authorized to prescribe, either specifically or by maximum limits or otherwise, rates of interest, guarantee and commitment fees, and other charges which may be made in connection with loans, discounts, advances, or commitments guaranteed by the guaranteeing agencies through such fiscal agents, and to prescribe regulations governing the forms and procedures (which shall be uniform to the extent practicable) to be utilized in connection with such guaranties.

(d) Each guaranteeing agency is hereby authorized to use for the purposes of this section any funds which have heretofore been appropriated or allocated or which hereafter may be appropriated or allocated to it, or which are or may become available to it, for such purposes or for the purpose of meeting the necessities of the national defense.

SEC. 302. To assist in carrying out the objectives of this act, the President may make provision for loans (including participations in, or guaranties of, loans) to private business enterprises for the expansion of capacity, the development of technological processes, or the production of essential materials. Such loans may be made without regard to the limitations of existing law and on such terms and conditions as the President deems necessary, except that financial assistance may be extended only to the extent that it is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

SEC. 303. (a) To assist in carrying out the objectives of this act, the President may make provision for purchases of or commitments to purchase metals, minerals and other raw materials, including liquid fuels, for Government use or for resale.

(b) Purchases and commitments to purchase and sales under subsection (a) may be made without regard to the limitations of existing law, for such quantities, and on such terms and conditions, including advance payments, and for such periods, as the President deems necessary, except that purchases or commitments to purchase involving higher than currently prevailing market prices or anticipated loss on resale shall not be made unless it is determined that supply of the materials could not be effectively increased at lower prices or on terms more favorable to the Government, or that such purchases are necessary to assure the availability to the United States of overseas supplies.

(c) The procurement power granted to the President by this section shall include the power to transport and store, and have processed and refined any materials procured under this section.

SEC. 304. (a) For the purposes of sections 302 and 303, the President is hereby authorized to utilize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and such other departments, agencies, officials or corporations of the Government as he may deem appropriate, or to create new corporations.

(b) Any corporation created under this section:

(1) shall have the power to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold, and dispose of property; to use its revenues; to determine the character of and necessity for its obligations and expenditures and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, paid, and accounted for subject to laws specifically applicable to Government corporations, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of such corporation;

(2) shall have its powers set out in a charter, which shall be published in the Federal Register, and all amendments to which shall be similarly published;

(3) shall not have succession beyond June 30, 1952, except for purposes of liquidation, unless its life is extended beyond such date pursuant to the act of Congress; and

(4) shall be subject to the Government Corporation Control Act to the same extent as wholly owned Government corporations listed in section 101 of said act.

(c) Any corporation established or utilized pursuant to this section is authorized to borrow from the Treasury of the United States, for any of the purposes of the corporation, such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this title: *Provided*, That the total amount borrowed under the provisions of this section by all such corporations shall not exceed an aggregate of $2,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. For the purpose of borrowing as authorized by this paragraph, any corporation established pursuant to this section may issue to the Secretary of the Treasury its notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations to be redeemable at the option of the corporation before maturity in such manner as may be stipulated in such obligations. Such obligations may mature subsequent to the period of succession of the corporation. Such obligation shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the issuance of the obligations of the corporation. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations of any such corporation to be issued hereunder and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of the obligations of any corporation hereunder.

TITLE IV—CONTROL OF CREDIT

Subtitle A—Consumer and real-estate credit

SEC. 401. (a) To assist in carrying out the purposes of this act, the President is authorized from time to time to prescribe regulations with respect to such kind or kinds of consumer and real-estate credit as, in his judgment, it is necessary to regulate in order to prevent or reduce excessive or untimely use of or fluctuations in such credit. Such regulations may, among other things, prescribe maximum loan or credit values, minimum down payments in cash or property, trade-in or exchange values, maximum maturities, maximum amounts of credit, rules regarding the amount, form, and time of various payments, rules against any credit in specified circumstances, rules regarding consolidations, renewals, revisions, transfers, or assignments of credit, and rules regarding other similar or related matters. Such regulations may classify persons and transactions and may apply different requirements thereto, and may include such administrative provisions as in the judgment of the President are reasonably necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of this subtitle or to prevent evasions thereof.

In prescribing and suspending such regulations, including changes from time to time to take account of changing conditions, the President shall consider among other factors, (1) the level and trend of consumer and real-estate credit and the various kinds thereof, (2) the effect of the use of such credit upon (i) purchasing power and (ii)

demand for real property and improvements thereon and for other goods and services, and (3) the need in the national economy for the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

(b) No person shall extend or maintain any credit, or renew, revise, consolidate, refinance, purchase, sell, discount, or lend or borrow on, any obligation arising out of any credit, or arrange for any of the foregoing, in contravention of any regulation prescribed by the President pursuant to this section. Any person who extends or maintains any credit, or renews, revises, consolidates, refinances, purchases, sells, discounts, or lends or borrows on, any obligation arising out of any credit, or arranges for any of the foregoing, shall make, keep, and preserve for such periods, such accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, and other records, and make such reports, under oath or otherwise, as the President may by regulation require as necessary or appropriate in order to effectuate the purposes of this subtitle; and such accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, and other records shall be subject at any time or from time to time to such reasonable periodic, special, or other examinations by examiners or other representatives of the President as the President may deem necessary or appropriate. The requirements of this section apply whether a person is acting as principal, agent, broker, vendor, or otherwise.

(c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this subtitle or any regulation or order thereunder, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(d) To assist in carrying out the purposes of this subtitle, the President by regulation may require transactions or persons or classes thereof subject to this subtitle to be registered or licensed; and, after notice and opportunity for hearing, the President by order may suspend any such registration or license for violation of this subtitle or any regulation prescribed by the President pursuant to this subtitle. The provisions of section 25 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, shall apply in the case of any such order of the President in the same manner that such provisions apply in the case of orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission under that act. In carrying out this subtitle, the President may act through and may utilize the services of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Reserve banks and any other agencies, Federal or State, which are available and appropriate.

(e) For the purposes of this subtitle, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meanings, but the President may in his regulations further define such terms and, in addition, may define technical, trade, and accounting terms, insofar as any such definitions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this subtitle:

(1) "Consumer credit" means credit which the obligor undertakes to pay in two or more payments, or any other credit: *Provided*, That it shall not include (i) any credit to finance or refinance the construction or purchase of an entire residential or nonresidential building, (ii) any credit extended to a business enterprise solely to finance the purchase of goods for resale, or (iii) any other credit extended to a business or agricultural enterprise for any business or agricultural purpose unless the credit is secured by or is for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any durable or semidurable goods which are used or usable for personal, family, or household purposes, or any accessory insurance service connected with any such good or any interest therein.

(2) "Real estate credit" means credit secured, either wholly or partly, by real property (including leasehold and other interests therein); credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying such property or constructing buildings or otherwise improving such property; and credit involving a right to acquire or use such property.

(3) "Credit" means any loan, advance, or discount; any conditional sale contract; any contract to sell or sale or contract of sale, of property or services, either for present or subsequent delivery, under which part or all of the price is payable subsequent to the making of such sale or contract; any rental-purchase contract, or any contract for the bailment, leasing or other use of property under which the bailee, lessee, or user has the option of becoming the owner thereof, obligates himself to pay as compensation a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of the value thereof, or has the right to have all or part of the payments required by such contract applied to the purchase price of such property or similar property; any option, demand, lien, pledge or similar claim against, or for the delivery of property or money; any purchase, discount, or other acquisition of, or any credit under the security of, any obligation or claim arising out of any of the foregoing; and any transaction or series of transactions having a similar purpose or effect.

(4) "Person," in addition to the definition given it by section 502 (a) of this act, includes the United States, any State or subdivision thereof, and any agency or instrumentality of one or more such authorities, except that the criminal penalties of this subtitle shall not be applicable to the United States, any State, or other governmental agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 402. To assist in carrying out the objectives of this act, the President may, at any time or times, notwithstanding any other provision of law, reduce, for such period as he shall specify, the maximum authorized principal amounts, ratios of loan to value or cost, or maximum maturities of any type or types of loans on real estate which thereafter may be made, insured, or guaranteed by any department, independent establishment, or agency in the executive branch of the United States, or by any wholly owned Government corporation or by any mixed-ownership Government corporation as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, or reduce or suspend any such authorized loan program, upon a determination, after taking into consideration the effect thereof upon conditions in the building industry and upon the national economy and the needs for increased defense production, that such action is necessary in the public interest: *Provided*, That in the exercise of these powers, the President shall give consideration to the preservation of such relative credit preferences as are accorded to veterans of World War II under existing law.

SEC. 403. The first sentence of section 5A of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended by section 1 of the act of June 27, 1950 (Public Law 576, 81st Cong.), is amended to read as follows: "No member of a Federal home loan bank shall make or purchase any loan at any time when its cash and obligations of the United States are not equal to such amount as the Home Loan Bank Board shall by regulations prescribed: *Provided*, That such amount shall not be less than 4 percent or more than 20 percent of the obligation of the member or withdrawal accounts or, in the case of any member insurance company, such other base as the Board may determine to be comparable."; and the last sentence of said section 5A is amended to read as follows: "This section shall be effective upon the enactment of the Defense Production Act of 1950."

Subtitle B—Commodity speculation

SEC. 411. The Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (42 Stat. 998; 49 Stat. 1491; 52 Stat. 205; 54 Stat. 1059), is further amended by inserting at the end of section 4a the following:

"(5) (A) Whenever the President determines that the nature or extent of speculative trading on boards of trade causes or threatens to cause sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in the price of any commodity, he may prescribe rules and regulations governing the margin to be required with respect to the purchase or sale of any such commodity for future delivery, or the maintenance of a position resulting from such purchase or sale, on or subject to the rules of any board of trade, whether or not designated as a contract market under section 5 of this act.

"(B) It shall be unlawful for any person to buy or sell, or accept orders for the purchase or sale of any such commodity for future delivery, subject to the rules of any board of trade, or maintain or carry a position resulting from such purchase or sale, unless margin funds or securities are deposited and maintained in compliance with the rules and regulations promulgated under this paragraph (5). No floor broker shall be deemed to have violated this paragraph (5) with respect to any transaction in connection with which he has acted solely in the capacity of floor broker.

"(C) All money, securities, or property deposited as margin shall be handled by the person receiving such margin in compliance with the requirements of section 4d (2), regardless of whether such person is a futures commission merchant as defined in this act and, for the purpose of this provision, the term 'contract market,' as used in section 4d (2), shall be deemed to mean board of trade.

"(D) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in soliciting or accepting orders for the purchase or sale of any commodity for future delivery on any board of trade, whether or not such board of trade is designated as a contract market, unless such person shall keep a record in writing showing the date, the parties to such contracts and their addresses, the commodity covered and its price, the terms of delivery, and the amount and kind of margin deposited. Such record shall be kept for a period of 3 years from the date of the transaction and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of any agency of the United States designated for the purpose by the President.

"(E) For the purposes of subparagraph (5) the term 'commodity' shall mean, in addition to those commodities specifically mentioned in section 2 (a) of this act, any other agricultural or forest product or by-product.

"(F) For the efficient execution of the provisions of this paragraph (5), the provisions of section 21 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 899), as amended, are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the President in administering and enforcing the provisions of this paragraph (5) and to any person subject thereto.

"(G) Section 4a and 4i of the act are extended and made applicable to any commodity as defined in (E) above, and for the purposes of this subparagraph (5) the term 'contract market' as used in sections 4a and 4i shall be deemed to mean Board of Trade."

SEC. 412. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law 439, 81st Cong.) is hereby amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, whenever the President so directs, sales of any commodity owned or controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be made at the current support price for such commodity, when such support price is not below the market price, for the purpose of stabilizing the market, including the discouragement and prevention of undue speculation,

fluctuation, and enhancement in price, and for the purpose of meeting unusual demand."

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that small business enterprises be encouraged to make the greatest possible contribution toward achieving the objectives of this act.

(b) In order to carry out this policy—

(i) the President shall provide small business enterprises with full information concerning the provisions of this act relating to, or of benefit to, such enterprises and concerning the activities of the various departments and agencies under this act;

(ii) in the formation of any business advisory committees under this act, consideration shall be given to providing fair representation for small, medium, and large business enterprises, for different geographical areas, for trade association members and nonmembers, and for different segments of the industry;

(iii) in administering this act, such exemptions shall be provided for small-business enterprises as may be feasible without impeding the accomplishment of the objectives of this act; and

(iv) in administering this act, special provision shall be made for the expeditious handling of all requests, applications, or appeals from small-business enterprises.

SEC. 502. As used in this act:

(a) The word "person" shall include individuals, firms, corporations, associations, partnerships, and any organized groups of persons whether or not incorporated.

(b) The word "materials" shall include raw materials, articles, commodities, products, supplies, components, technical information, and processes.

SEC. 503. The President may delegate any power or authority conferred upon him by this act to any officer or agency of the Government and may authorize such redelegations by that officer or agency as the President may deem appropriate. Any officer or agency may employ civilian personnel for duty in the United States, including the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, without regard to section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 219), as the President deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 504. The President may make such rules, regulations, and orders as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act. Any regulation or order under this act may contain such classifications and differentiations and may provide for such adjustments and reasonable exceptions as in the judgment of the President are necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SEC. 505. (a) The President shall be entitled, by regulation, subpena, or otherwise, to obtain such information from, require such reports and the keeping of such records by, make such inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises or property of, and take the sworn testimony of, any person as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or the administration of this act and the regulations or orders issued thereunder. The President shall issue regulations insuring that the authority of this subsection will be utilized only after the scope and purpose of the investigation, inspection, or inquiry to be made have been defined by competent authority.

(b) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence in obedience to a subpena before any grand jury or in any court proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to penalty or forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture, for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is so compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that such natural person so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying: *Provided,* That the immunity granted herein from prosecution and punishment and from any penalty or forfeiture shall not be construed to vest in any individual any right to priorities assistance, to the allocation of materials, or to any other benefit which is within the power of the President to grant under any provision of this act.

(c) The production of a person's books, records, or other documentary evidence shall not be required at any place other than the place where such person usually keeps them, if, prior to the return date specified in the regulations, subpena, or other document issued with respect thereto, such person furnishes the President with a true copy of such books, records, or other documentary evidence (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or enters into a stipulation with the President as to the information contained in such books, records, or other documentary evidence. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(d) Information obtained under this section which the President deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information shall not be published or disclosed unless the President determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the interest of the national defense, and any person willfully violating this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 506. The district courts of the United States and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have jurisdiction of violations of this act or any rule, regulation, order, or subpena thereunder, and of all civil actions under this act to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, this act or any rule, regulation, order, or subpena thereunder. Any criminal proceeding on account of any such violation may be brought in any district in which any act, failure to act, or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any such civil action may be brought in any such district or in the district in which the defendant resides or transacts business. Process in such cases, criminal or civil, may be served in any district wherein the defendant resides or transacts business or wherever the defendant may be found; the subpena for witnesses who are required to attend a court in any district in such case may run into any other district. The termination of the authority granted in any title or section of this act, or of any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, shall not operate to defeat any suit, action, or prosecution, whether theretofore or thereafter commenced, with respect to any right, liability or offense incurred or committed prior to the termination date of such title or of such rule, regulation, or order. No costs shall be assessed against the United States in any proceeding under this act.

SEC. 507. No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any act or failure to act resulting directly or indirectly from his compliance with a rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to title II of this act, notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation, or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid. No person shall discriminate against orders or contracts to which priority is assigned or for which materials or facilities are allocated under title II of this act or under any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, by charging higher prices or by imposing different terms and conditions for such orders or contracts than for other generally comparable orders or contracts, or in any other manner.

SEC. 508. (a) No act or omission to act requested by the President, and found by him to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense, shall be construed to be within the prohibitions of the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act of the United States. A copy of each such request intended to be within the coverage of this section, and any modification or withdrawal thereof, shall be furnished to the Attorney General when made, and it shall be published in the Federal Register unless publication thereof would, in the opinion of the President, endanger the national security.

(b) The authority granted in subsection (a) shall not be delegated except to a single official of the Government and then only upon the condition that such official consult with the Attorney General not less than 10 days before making any request or finding thereunder.

(c) Upon withdrawal of any request or finding made hereunder the provisions of this section shall not apply to any subsequent act or omission to act by reason of such finding or request.

SEC. 509. The functions exercised under this act shall be excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) except as to the requirements of section 3 thereof.

SEC. 510. The President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in order to carry out the provisions of this act, is authorized to place positions and employ persons in grades 16, 17 and 18 of the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act.

SEC. 511. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary and appropriate for the carrying out of the provisions and purposes of this act by the President and such agencies as he may designate or create. Funds made available for the purposes of this act may be allocated or transferred for any of the purposes of this act, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any agency designated to assist in carrying out this act. Funds so allocated or transferred shall remain available for such period as may be specified in the acts making such funds available.

SEC. 512. This act and all authority conferred hereunder shall terminate June 30, 1952, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate.

The statement prepared by Mr. MAYBANK is as follows:

I have introduced, by request, a bill entitled "The Defense Production Act of 1950." This is the administration's draft of proposed legislation which is intended to carry out the requests and recommendations contained in the President's message to the Congress.

Hearings on the proposed legislation will be held by the Banking and Currency Committee beginning at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, July 24. The first witness will be Hon. Stuart W. Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. The Chairman's testimony will be followed on Tuesday by that of General Bradley and Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer.

It is my desire, as chairman of the committee which will hold the hearings, to bring

to light such information as is available in order that the American people may be sufficiently informed as to the need for whatever legislation may be finally enacted.

As an individual Senator, it will not be my purpose to approve of any broad and unrestricted authority which might return our people to any system of rationing and price controls until such a move is absolutely necessary beyond any shadow of a doubt.

It is my hope that the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of the Nation will not take advantage of the present crisis through unscrupulous and unwarranted increases in their prices.

I also urge the American people to proceed in an intelligent manner in their daily purchases of commodities and manufactured products. Such scare buying and hoarding of these items as are being reported to me daily will leave the Congress no choice other than to impose compulsory rationing and price controls.

The proposed bill has been examined most carefully with regard to committee jurisdiction. It has been clearly determined that, with the exception of the amendments to the Commodity Credit Act and the Agriculture Adjustment Act, the proposed legislation is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Banking and Currency Committee. I have announced that I shall confer with the Senate Agriculture Committee before any final action is taken on the proposals which fall within the scope of that committee's jurisdiction. These actions have been taken, and arrangements for hearings have been discussed with, and fully concurred in, by Senator TOBEY, the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

The hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee will be complete. I sincerely trust that the American people will carefully follow these hearings in order that they may be wholly informed of such needs as those which we presently face in this national crisis.

During this time of suspense and expectation I am confident that our people will give their fullest support and cooperation to the boys who are fighting and dying in their all-out effort to preserve the liberties of free people. The efforts of our fighting men can be no better than the support they get from behind the lines. Here in this country we are far behind the lines today. Were it not for the skill and bravery of our servicemen and a mounting flow of equipment and matériel from our production lines, our main streets might well be the front lines of tomorrow.

The President's message which was delivered to the Congress today gave full notice of the gravity of the present crisis. It was an excellent report to the Congress, and I commend his review which he will transmit to the American people in person tonight.

The primary obligation of the American civilian is to contribute to the welfare of the American soldier.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to state that I had called a meeting of the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency for Thursday and Friday to hear Secretary Sawyer and others discuss the current price and production situation. Inasmuch, however, as the bill I have just introduced will be before the committee and is of paramount interest, I have decided, after conferring with the executive branch of the Government, to begin the hearing on the production bill of 1950 on Monday, July 24, with the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, W. Stuart Symington, General Bradley, and Secretary Sawyer present.

EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Maryland wishes to be recognized, the Chair will recognize him.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thought the Senator from Arizona had the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not so understand. The Chair has not recognized the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask for recognition.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Arizona, but at this time recognizes the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may introduce a bill to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States, introduced by Mr. TYDINGS, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1027) for the relief of the Merit Co., with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 95) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6223. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of James Ermini;

H. R. 6386. An act for the relief of Amos Chen, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies;

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6746. An act for the relief of Helena Jange Chinn;

H. R. 6832. An act for the relief of Choko Nishida;

H. R. 6958. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Lee Edwards;

H. R. 7017. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Edgar S. Bigman;

H. R. 7370. An act for the relief of Kiyoko S. Barr and Harue Barr;

H. R. 7563. An act for the relief of Dr. Nicola Di Palma;

H. R. 7919. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French and her son;

H. R. 8093. An act for the relief of Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina;

H. R. 8383. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gerald Goodwin;

H. R. 8473. An act for the relief of Kimiko Tomita;

H. R. 8558. An act for the relief of Kimiko Yamaguchi;

H. R. 8684. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin and her daughter, Maria Mari Misanin;

H. R. 8740. An act for the relief of Erika Kuhn;

H. R. 8742. An act for the relief of Mrs. Tokiko Amano Roloson;

H. R. 8780. An act for the relief of Leila M. Dodd;

H. R. 8826. An act for the relief of Yaeko Nakajima;

H. R. 8918. An act for the relief of Mary Rynik Baran;

H. R. 8973. An act for the relief of Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour; and

H. J. Res. 487. Joint resolution to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.

LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the laws enacted by the second special session, second regular session, and fourth special session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, and reorganization plans, which, with the accompanying volume, was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram in the nature of a petition, signed by John F. Kelleher, and sundry other members of the postal transportation service employed in the Boston, Mass., terminal, praying for the enactment of House bill 87, relating to the promotions of veterans of World War II in the field service of the Post Office Department, which was ordered to lie on the table.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII—RESOLUTION OF MERRILL (WIS.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of a resolution which I have received from Joe P. Mulvihill, executive secretary of the Merrill, Wis., Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the statehood bills for Hawaii and Alaska.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE MERRILL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Merrill, Wis., July 11, 1950.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY:

Whereas certain world conditions have focused attention on the boundaries of our country; and

Whereas situations have arisen that provoke immediate concern: Be it

Resolved, That the Merrill Chamber of Commerce hereby expresses a unified concensus of approval of the passage of the House-approved Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood measure; be it further

Resolved, That you have the continued confidence of our organization.

JOE P. MULVIHILL,
Executive Secretary.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII—RESOLUTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF HAWAII OF 1950, AND EDITORIAL

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have received from the Secretary of the

Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Hawaii a resolution adopted by that convention urging the enactment of H. R. 49, the statehood bill. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be appropriately referred, and printed in the body of the RECORD together with an editorial from the Washington Post of this morning entitled "Statehood Now."

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and, with the editorial, to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas H. R. 49, of the Eighty-first Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," has passed the House of Representatives; and

Whereas said bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is now on the Senate Calendar; and

Whereas favorable action by the House and by the Senate committee demonstrates that both of these bodies deem that Hawaii has met the requisite qualifications for statehood; and

Whereas the people of Hawaii have shown by every possible means their ardent desire to become a State, and to help achieve that goal have elected this constitutional convention; and

Whereas this constitutional convention has completed its work of drafting a constitution for the State of Hawaii, meeting the appropriate requirements of H. R. 49: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii of 1950, That the Senate of the United States be urgently requested to take up the question of statehood for Hawaii before adjournment of the present session of Congress and to act favorably on H. R. 49; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States; the President of the Senate; Senator SCOTT W. LUCAS, majority leader of the Senate; Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Aaffirs; Senator ROBERT A. TAFT; Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY, minority leader of the Senate; the Secretary of the Interior; and to Delegate JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON.

The editorial is as follows:

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post of July 19, 1950]

STATEHOOD NOW

If there was ever a time when the United States needed to set an example to the world of its treatment of dependent areas under its control, this is it. The Korean conflict, far from lessening the importance of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, actually increases it. This voluntary step would have great psychological effect in anticolonial countries such as India and Indonesia. And, as Defense Secretary Johnson has stated, strong elected local governments in Hawaii and Alaska would be important in the case of attack. "Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii," he writes, "would undoubtedly give a considerable added measure of strength to the over-all defense of both areas in event of an emergency."

Fortunately the statehood bills, both of which have passed the House, are high on the administration's agenda and there is good prospect that they will be brought up in the Senate shortly. For this Alaska and Hawaii have cause to be grateful to Senator O'MAHONEY and the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which he heads. The committee has issued thorough and convincing reports on both bills which effectively dispose of the arguments against statehood. Both Territories, the reports show, are steeped in the traditions of Americanism and self-government, have voted for statehood, and are financially able to assume the responsibilities of membership in the Union.

In the case of Hawaii, the report debunks the charge of communism, citing repeated investigations and figures showing that there never have been more than 160 Communists in the islands; Communist influence has waned through alertness on the part of the people. The argument of noncontiguity, which applies to Alaska, too, is answered by the fact that both Territories are far closer in terms of air time today than many present States were even 50 years ago. As to the effect of the large non-Caucasian population of Hawaii, the report has merely to cite the magnificent combat record of Hawaiian units in World War II.

Alaska's population has usually been her most vulnerable point. However, this today is estimated at 135,000—nearly the same as Nevada's—and is increasing rapidly. The report emphasizes that full economic development and realization of Alaska's tremendous potential are not possible without statehood. Under the bill Alaska would derive much more benefit from her own rich resources. The eyes, not only of these Territories, but also a large part of the world, will be on the Senate. It ought not to hesitate in strengthening the Union with these Pacific bastions of Americanism.

IMPORT TARIFF ON DAIRY PRODUCTS—RESOLUTION OF PINE ROCK GRANGE, NO. 775, PINE CITY, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Pine Rock Grange, No. 775 of Pine City, Minn., expressing their opposition to the lowering of the import tariff on dairy products.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is to be an International Trade Conference, to be held in Torquay, England, in September of this year, at which 10 delegates from 17 countries will meet to discuss reducing reciprocal tariff rates; and

Whereas the price of dairy products has already been reduced about 30 percent in the last 2 years and

Whereas the tax on oleomargarine has been removed; and

Whereas, already, many foreign countries, because of the high value of the American dollar, are shipping all their dairy products to this country; and

Whereas the same countries which are flooding our markets with their dairy products, are for their own domestic use, importing oleomargarine from the southern countries;

Therefore we, the members of the Pine Rock Grange, ask you to contact the delegates, who will represent the United States at this meeting, and urge them to oppose the lowering of tariffs on dairy products shipped to this country.

MILTON HAUG,
Master.
MRS. ADDIE LUNDIN,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT—RESOLUTION OF CARVER CAVE LODGE, NO. 4, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution unanimously adopted by Carver Cave Lodge, No. 4, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, St. Paul, Minn., in support of S. 3295, a bill of which I am a cosponsor, providing for a union shop under the terms of the Railway Labor Act.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CARVER CAVE LODGE, NO. 4,
BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN
OF AMERICA,
St. Paul, Minn., July 5, 1950.

The Honorable H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At our last regular meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas all pay increases in the past 30 years that the railroad worker has received, has been gotten for him by his union; and

"Whereas the retirement plan now enjoyed by thousands of railroad men, was put into law through the insistence of the railroad unions; and

"Whereas the working conditions on the railroads were improved through the unions; and

"Whereas we have men who do not belong or contribute one cent for all the above benefits to any union; and

"Whereas these men work side by side with the union men, who through union dues have gained all these improvements; and

"Whereas we have 100 percent union membership on the Milwaukee Railroad at St. Paul: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That we unanimously endorse the union-shop bill, which is now before Congress; and therefore, be it further

"*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be sent to our Senators urging their support of Senate bill 3265."

Trusting you will give your favorable attention to this resolution, and with best wishes, I am,

WALTER F. MEIHOFER,
Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 3832. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2103); and

S. 3833. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2104).

By Mr. LEHMAN, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 4942. A bill to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys realized from leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians of New York, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2105).

By Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 3659. A bill to amend title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, so as to provide for the issuance of dealers' identification tags for use on trailers, to provide for the revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags, to change the fee for dealers' identification tags, to provide for the issuance of temporary identification tags, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2106).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2614. A bill for the relief of O. O. Haugen; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2107).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. MAYBANK introduced Senate bill 3936, to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. TYDINGS introduced Senate bill 3937, to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 3938. A bill for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 3939. A bill to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 3940. A bill for the relief of John E. Turri and Edward H. Turri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOBEY:

S. 3941. A bill for the relief of Robert Stokvis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 3942. A bill for the relief of Dr. F. Homburger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 3943. A bill for the relief of Wang Chi-Yuan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3944. A bill for the relief of Satoko Matsushima Hoglund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BIPARTISAN SENATORIAL COMMISSION ON DISLOYALTY AND SECURITY

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 310), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That (a) with a view to ascertaining the facts with respect to disloyalty on the part of employees of the Department of State and security of the Department against foreign penetration and taking appropriate action with respect thereto, there is hereby established a bipartisan senatorial commission to be known as the Commission on Disloyalty and Security (in this resolution referred to as the "Commission") to be composed of eight members appointed as follows:

(1) Two members who are Senators, one from each of the two major political parties, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) Three members from private life to be appointed by the President of the Senate upon the recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate;

(3) Three members from private life to be appointed by the President of the Senate upon the recommendation of the minority leader of the Senate.

(b) The six members of the Commission who are not Members of the Senate shall be chosen from a panel submitted by the President of the United States, comprised of persons who as a result of training, experience, and attainments are exceptionally qualified to ascertain the facts with respect to the matters referred to in subsection (a) and to make recommendations with respect thereto.

(c) All appointees to the Commission shall be confirmed by the Senate.

(d) The persons recommended by the majority leader of the Senate shall be approved by a majority vote of the Senators of the majority conference, and the persons recommended by the minority leader of the Senate shall be approved by a majority vote of the Senators of the minority conference.

(e) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. (a) Members of the Senate who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Senators; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the Commission, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized (1) to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1949, for comparable duties; and (2) to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places; to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths, to take such testimony; to have such printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services in reporting hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the Chairman or any member of the Commission designated by him and shall be served by any person designated by the Chairman or any such member.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall study and investigate fully charges of disloyalty on the part of persons who have been or are now employed by the Department of State. All proceedings of the Commission shall be conducted in secret.

(b) Upon concluding its study and investigation, the Commission shall make a public announcement of its findings on or after December 1, 1950, and shall make a report thereon to the Senate with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Such report may be made to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session. Upon the submission of such report the Commission shall cease to exist.

SEC. 5. The expenses of the Commission under this resolution, which shall not exceed $——, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the Chairman.

AMENDMENT OF HATCH ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3873) to amend the Hatch Act, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. IVES) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and other Senators) to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Mr. McCARRAN, and Mr. KERR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 6223. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of James Ermini;

H. R. 6386. An act for the relief of Amos Chen, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies;

H. R. 6746. An act for the relief of Helena Jange Chinn;

H. R. 6832. An act for the relief of Choko Nishida;

H. R. 7370. An act for the relief of Kiyoko S. Barr and Harue Barr;

H. R. 7563. An act for the relief of Dr. Nicola Di Palma;

H. R. 7919. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yukiko Yoshii French and her son;

H. R. 8093. An act for the relief of Regolo Gagliacco and his wife, Gina;

H. R. 8383. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gerald Goodwin;

H. R. 8473. An act for the relief of Kimiko Tomita;

H. R. 8558. An act for the relief of Kimiko Yamaguchi;

H. R. 8684. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yumiko Kawai Misanin and her daughter, Maria Mari Misanin;

H. R. 8740. An act for the relief of Erika Kuhn;

H. R. 8742. An act for the relief of Mrs. Tokiko Amano Roloson;

H. R. 8780. An act for the relief of Leila M. Dodd;

H. R. 8826. An act for the relief of Yaeko Nakajima;

H. R. 8918. An act for the relief of Mary Rynik Baran; and

H. R. 8973. An act for the relief of Archibald Walter Campbell Seymour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6958. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Lee Edwards;

H. R. 7017. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Edgar S. Bigman; and

H. J. Res. 487. Joint resolution to confirm title in fee simple in Joshua Britton to certain lands in Jefferson County, Ill.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

HAPPENINGS IN WASHINGTON—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MARTIN

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "Happenings in Washington," delivered by him on July 17, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him as to the proposed legislation introduced by him in the Eighty-first Congress, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE GUATEMALAN CRISIS—ARTICLE FROM READER'S DIGEST

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by J. P. McEvoy entitled "Trouble in Our Own Back Yard," published in the Reader's Digest for August 1950, and an article from the La Crosse (Wis.) Register, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE DAIRY AND BROOM INDUSTRIES—ARTICLES FROM NEBRASKA ON THE MARCH

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two articles published in the July issue of Nebraska On the March, one relating to the dairy industry and the other to the Deshler broom factory, which appear in the Appendix.]

VOICE OF THE WORLD—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Voice of the World," published in the New York Times of July 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY MICHAEL TIERNEY IN CONFERRING DEGREE ON DR. JOSEPH E. CARRIGAN, OF VERMONT

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Michael Tierney, vice chancelor of the National University of Ireland, on the occasion of conferring the degree of doctor of economic science on Dr. Joseph E. Carrigan, Administrator of ECA in Ireland, which appears in the Appendix.]

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The St. Lawrence Seaway," written by Senator YOUNG and published in the Dakota Farmer of June 3, which appears in the Appendix.]

EFFECTS OF INFLATION ON BUSINESS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WHERRY

[Mr. WHERRY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by himself on inflation, broadcast July 18, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WATER RESOURCES OF NEW MEXICO—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ANDERSON

[Mr. ANDERSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address, dealing with the water resources of New Mexico, delivered by him on July 16, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY IN WORLD WAR II—ARTICLE BY HOMER C. VOTAW

[Mr. ANDERSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Brazilian Navy in World War II," by Homer C. Votaw, which appears in the Appendix.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest that the clerk continue to read the bill for amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was on page 246, line 5, under the heading "General investigations," to strike out "$5,150,000" and to insert "$6,500,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. The Senate will be in order. Those who are compelled to leave the galleries will do so quietly.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois desire recognition on the amendment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. May I inquire what page of the bill we are considering?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Page 246, line 5.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, because of the degree of noise in the Chamber, I do not believe many Senators heard the clerk when he read the committee amendment, and I wondered if we could not now proceed to the consideration of that amendment, instead of treating it as having been agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair anounced that without objection the amendment was agreed to. If the Senator wishes recognition on the amendment, the Chair will withdraw the announcement. The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the bill as passed by the House appropriated $5,150,000 for general investigations and planning on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation. I may point out that according to the Senate hearings, on page 541, the Bureau of Reclamation has already a substantial carry-over from previous appropriations for this purpose. This amount was stated as approximately a million dollars, although it may be that later testimony indicated that there might be some downward adjustment in that figure.

Furthermore, the Missouri Basin appropriations for the Bureau include about three and one-half millions dollars for planning, as is seen on page 149 of the Senate committee report. It is labeled "phase C." The Bureau therefore already has about a million dollars, so far as we can tell, and if the Missouri Basin appropriations are agreed to, there will be a further $3,500,000. The Senate committee has now increased the House appropriation from $5,150,000 to $6,500,000, or an increase of $1,350,000.

Mr. President, we have just heard read a message from the President of the United States asking an appropriation of $10,000,000,000 for military purposes. This in itself would be extremely serious, but we know it will be followed, in all probability, by additional requests for appropriations. Yet here we are apparently going on with business as usual, carrying out elaborate and increasing investigations for further reclamation and power projects which we know in our hearts, if we are to carry out the duty imposed upon us, will be postponed or not put into effect.

Mr. President, I think that as we are considering measures to adjust the civilian economy of the country to the new tasks imposed by the military situation we should gear our own actions now to accomplish the same result, and this is a pretty good place to begin. Here is where we can save $1,350,000 to begin with.

These plans are merely the beginning. First, provision is made for planning; then come authorizations; and then come appropriations. So we are starting upstream on a series of gigantic projects to help the engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation spend not merely millions of dollars, but literally billions of dollars, on the projects they already have on the drawing boards. And they want to get the drawing boards ready for still further projects.

Mr. President, I hope very much that the Senate will reconsider its action, which was taken in great haste, and that it will sustain the House figure of $5,150,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I take it from what the Senator has just said that he believes that in the past we have made a great mistake by developing reclamation and hydroelectric projects. The Senator may remember that it was the Reclamation Service that built the Grand Coulee Dam. If we had not had the plans for it it could not have been built. The Senator knows that most of the money, when actually expended, goes into hydroelectric projects.

The Senator from Illinois will further remember that in the days of the depression we did not have any such plans, and because of the lack of plans there arose the necessity for WPA. So we spent more money on inconsequential projects, and added nothing much to the life of the Nation, simply because of the lack of information. The Budget Bureau's estimate, recommended by the President of the United States, is $7,800,000. The committee has not allowed that much, but has cut it more than $1,000,000. We always have difficulty with these appropriations because of misunderstandings respecting them.

First, I should like to have the Senator to know that $500,000 of this money is not taxpayers' money at all. It comes from the money collected from the Boulder Canyon project and is expendable in that Colorado River area. The remainder of the money, all except some $200,000, is reimbursable. That is, it is not going to be an ultimate loss to the Treasury of the United States.

I cannot understand how at any stage of the proceedings any person can determine that we should not have plans so that we may know what we are doing. Without plans we will simply be working in the dark, and all of a sudden, when the demand comes, we will have to take quick action, and, as a result, make many mistakes. My judgment is that the appropriation is a sound one and in a proper amount, and that the Senate should allow it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I point out that the budget estimates were prepared in December 1949, and were submitted to the Congress on the 3d of January 1950. They are, therefore, at least 7 months behind time, and in the past 7 months many things have happened, particularly in the 3½ weeks since the North Koreans went south of the thirty-eighth parallel. What we are having now is widespread police action in South Korea, and the President has just asked for $10,000,000,000.

I say to my colleagues that if we have to appropriate $10,000,000,000 to drive the North Koreans back and to prepare our defenses for other points—and I am perfectly ready to do it, and the country is ready to do it—it is time that we trimmed ordinary civilian expenditures, and I submit that here is a very good place to trim.

We are already appropriating large sums for planning. Last year we appropriated, as I remember, $100,000,000 for plans to be drawn in the event a depression should occur. We have made large authorizations in various parts of the budget for planning. According to a chart in the hearings, we already have nearly $1,000,000 carried over from last year. Then there are the Missouri Basin planning appropriations of three and one-half million dollars. I do not propose that planning be cut out entirely. I think we ought to reduce it to a minimum in view of the national emergency.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Illinois should be consistent. He should move to cut the amount much below what the House allowed in this case.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am perfectly willing to make such a motion.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Illinois should be consistent; he should do that all the way through the bill. I may remind him that at the beginning of the last war when I had charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, it looked like we were going to get into war. I said I wanted the Senate to understand and the country to understand that the appropriations in that bill were all subject to review in case the money was needed elsewhere. The President did impound the money, and, if necessary, the President will do the same thing again.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why should we depend on Executive action? Why do we not have power of independent judgment in this matter?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because we are acting today. The President can act tomórrow and the next day as the occasion requires.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We know that there is a full-scale war in South Korea. We know that we are going to spend $10,000,000,000 at a minimum. We know, in view of that situation, that we should curtail on civilian expenditures. Here is an item for future planning for public works which in all probability will not be carried out for years, if at all.

Why is not this a chance to show the country that we want to make some savings? Why should we always make appropriations and then depend on the President to take the rap in making the cut?

Mr. HAYDEN. If it is a question of making a showing, that is one thing. If it is a question of doing a sane piece of business, to undertake proper planning, that is another thing. I insist that the appropriation should not be reduced.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I rise only in the hope that I can clear up for the RECORD a false impression which may have been created by the colloquy relating to planning developments, particularly for power. When anyone suggests that in any all-out war effort power is not just as important as a tank, a gun, or an airplane, he is under a misapprehension. The Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the subcommittee, pointed out that had it not been for the great power dams on the Columbia River and in the Tennessee Valley, World War II probably would have lasted many, many months longer than it did. Had it not been for the hydroelectric power projects which were begun back in the 1930's, over the opposition of many Members of Congress, who said we should not plan these things—but, nevertheless, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the administration went ahead with the work and started the construction—had it not been for the power resulting from that construction we would be 10 years behind in atomic development.

Mr. President, I hope that when we in Congress in the future or during the present emergency discuss the question of whether we shall limit, as we should, expenditures for nonessential purposes, that is production for purely domestic needs as compared with military needs, we will, in the light of experience, place the development of hydroelectric power in the category of a purely military item.

The President even today in his message, when he pointed out what we must spend for this war, and for what may happen, makes the situation clear. I quote from his message:

> Nevertheless, the increased appropriations for the Department of Defense, plus the defense-related appropriations which I have recently submitted for power development and atomic energy, and others which will be necessary for such purposes as stockpiling—

And so on, and so forth. In other words, he urges that the amount of money we have to spend in this emergency should not affect in any way our planning for power, reclamation, and the internal development of our country.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. Is it not also a fact that at the present moment there is a shortage of hydroelectric power in various parts of the country, and that if that shortage continues during the effort to rearm it will be very difficult to carry on the program?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The President points out in his message of today that it is not only the Korean matter that should be considered, but that it looks like a long-time operation in order to stamp out the ideologies of communism in the world. That may last for a long time. During that time we must keep our armament up to the point where it is sufficient to do the job for ourselves and the United Nations. Part of what is necessary to do the job is power. For instance, one-half of all our aluminum, which is most vital in any modern warfare, in the building of airplanes, and for other purposes, must be developed by power. Without Grand Coulee it would be impossible to have the atomic energy plant at Hanford. Without Grand Coulee we could not produce one-fifth of the aluminum we are now producing; and without Bonneville, we could not produce the power which is needed there. Two more pot lines are being installed at the aluminum plant, Mr. President.

So if we begin to reduce expenditures, I hope we do not cut out the real heart of our production, which is cheap hydroelectric power.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I dislike very much to enter this discussion, but I cannot remain silent under the circumstances. I wish to relate a little of American history with which all Members of the Senate are familiar.

During the debate on the strategic materials bill, a bill introduced in Congress many years ago, a great Senator, who became a vital leader in the war effort, made a strong plea for economy. He was opposed to entering upon a great program of stockpiling, and he asked the Senate not to do the things which I had said would be essential if we got into war. I had stated that America was in a perilous condition. The Senator who opposed me prevailed, however, with the result that on the floor of the Senate a bill providing for a $125,000,000 expenditure for the beginning of our stockpiling program was reduced to $25,000,000 That step was taken by the Senate because Senators were economy-minded.

However, when the bill went to conference, the conferees on the part of the House were adamant; and the final result was that the full amount was provided. That bill was enacted and went on the statute books in time of peace.

It was most important to have that bill enacted into law and to have that program available, for the minute Hitler moved into Poland—and this is history which has not been related very often—the Russian organizations in the United States started to purchase our rubber. Rubber jumped 300 percent in price in one day, and it looked as if all the available rubber on our market would become controlled by a foreign government.

At that time there was in operation in the world a consortium for the control of rubber. It had a representative in New York, representing the governments of Great Britain, Holland, and France. That representative came to Washington and told me what was happening. There was nothing which could be done under the law to meet the necessities of that situation; but immediately following a call to the White House, we promised that in the first military bill which came before the Senate there would be included an embargo on the exportation of rubber. The result was that the price of rubber was brought down. However, what we were most concerned with was to have available an adequate supply of rubber. Therefore, before the embargo was imposed, I secured a promise that

the rubber quota for the United States would be doubled for that year and would be tripled for the next year, and that all the rubber then at our disposal would be shipped at once to the United States. Mr. President, this is the part of the story which I wish to emphasize for the benefit of the Senate and the people of the United States: If on December 7, 1941, the Japanese had been able to capture that rubber when it was on the high seas, in shipment to the United States, they would have crippled the United States Government far more than they were able to do by the destruction of most of our fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. President, in order to maintain the strength of our country, we must not rely solely on the military or on our manufacturers. Of course, agriculture, reclamation, and power, are most important; but we cannot have adequate strength unless we maintain sufficient long-range programs. All the people of the United States benefit, either directly or indirectly, from such programs. If those programs are curtailed, our economy suffers; attacks on such programs are attacks at the very heart and soul of the economy of the United States. Curtailments in such programs reduce the strength of our soldiers in the field.

Only yesterday the comment was made that the war now going on in Korea is the silliest war ever waged, because our men armed with rifles are being sent to repel heavy tanks. Of course, such a situation seems preposterous. It comes about because of a lack of planning and a lack of understanding.

Mr. President, I am not criticizing anyone in this connection, but in considering what action the Congress should take, at least let us realize that if we attempt to save a dollar or two in connection with these long-range programs, we are likely at the same time to destroy our strength which has been built up as a result of the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars. If that happens our whole defense effort and all that we are trying to do in the world will fail, and at the same time the American economy will collapse. After all, what more does any enemy of the United States want than to have our economy collapse?

Mr. President, upon what does the strength of the West depend except on its ordinary economy, which has been developed as a result of reclamation and the electric energy produced in connection therewith. From those developments we obtain food, power, water, all the resources of the entire west. The only strategic steel plant ever built in the history of the Nation is directly dependent upon water and water power developed at one of the reclamation projects, a project built long before the war.

Mr. President, these things are serious. We must be sure that the all-around strength of the United States is maintained, or else the United States will never succeed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if it were not for the aspect of public power which is involved in this committee amendment, I should be very much impressed by what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has said. But we cannot afford to think of business as usual or Government as usual in the face of the present crisis. The fact remains that if it had not been for public power in the Northwest, in the Tennessee Valley, and wherever else the funds of the United States have been invested in the construction of power plants, it would have been utterly impossible for this country to have produced the munitions of war which were so necessary during the conflict in which the shooting ended in 1945—a conflict which, however, has not yet terminated.

It is utterly futile to think that private capital will go into the building of hydroelectric power plants at this time. The facts before the committee are clear: There is a far greater demand now for hydroelectric power than can be served by both private power plants and public power plants. The President advised us today that he will ask increased funds for military preparedness. If we are to expend those funds for that purpose we shall require a great deal more electric power energy than we now have.

Moreover, Mr. President, in the areas for which these plans are devised there are great natural resources, the development of which is absolutely essential. Let me speak of one—and I should like to have the attention of my friend from Illinois to this matter. Alumina, the material from which aluminum is made, is presently being manufactured chiefly from bauxite which is imported into the United States. There are all over the West, alumina clays from which alumina can be made, and as the result of the development of which the United States will be independent of foreign sources of supply of bauxite. These alumina clays cannot be developed in the West without additional electric power. We had an example during World War II of how these developments could be brought about. As a result of the Grand Coulee project, as has been indicated by the Senator from Washington, it was possible to establish in the Northwest the manufacture of aluminum, which would have been utterly impossible without that public power.

As I have said, Mr. President, under ordinary circumstances, if it were not for this matter of public power, I should be very much inclined to go along with the Senator from Illinois. We must have economy. We must not follow business as usual. We must concentrate upon building up our economy. It cannot be denied that public power is one of the essential ingredients of the sort of military preparedness which we are now about to engage upon in a more intensified degree than heretofore.

I have advised the Senator from Arizona that it is my purpose later in the consideration of this measure to offer an amendment similar to that which I presented at the time the flood-control bill was under consideration, so that, following the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, there may be set up in the executive office a board of engineers whose duty it will be to examine every one of the projects contained in this bill, so far as reclamation is concerned, and every project which is contained under the civil functions chapter of the bill, so that no new project may be initiated unless a certification is received from the engineers that the initiation of the project would help the national defense. In other words, instead of saying we shall not investigate, let us go along with investigations, so that we may know where public power projects can be developed, or even reclamation, if necessary; but let us be certain that in this emergency the funds shall not be expended to initiate projects which would be open to the criticism that they constituted only business as usual.

In those circumstances, Mr. President, and in the light of the suggestion which I make with respect to such an over-all amendment to curtail expenditures which cannot be geared into the national defense, I hope that this committee amendment may be accepted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, by the comments of various Senators, one would have thought that my proposal to diminish the appropriation for planning further projects in the field of reclamation was of direct aid to the soldiers of North Korea, and as though the fate of the American troops in South Korea depended upon lavish planning of public works in the West. I think up reflection Senators will conclude that this is a very grievous overstatement of the situation.

I think I have been known as quite sympathetic to public-power projects. I favor public-power projects on rivers and in river basins where there is a sharp fall of rain, where the rivers have rather precipitous fall and, therefore, have rather great potentialities of power development, and where the surrounding hills are of such height that it is possible to get depth in the reservoirs without flooding much adjacent meadowland. I have always been a supporter of the TVA, and I am a supporter of public-power projects in the Columbia Valley. I hope we develop more projects in the Snake River, and so forth. But there is a time and a place for everything.

At present we are in a virtual war. We also need to remember that we have a very large backlog of existing projects for which the plans have virtually been drawn. I hold in my hand part 4 of the hearings before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior, of our sister branch, the House. On page 662 there is a list of the reclamation projects in this bill which have already been authorized and approved. Incidentally, the initial cost of those projects was estimated at $1,682,000,000—no small figure. But their present estimated cost

is $5,252,000,000. I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the full table showing these figures in columns (2) and (3), the foregoing totals of which I have myself supplied.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Statement of estimated project costs, construction period, and power-development data

Project and State	Original estimated cost	Present estimated cost [1]	Date first construction appropriation	Total power capacity (kilowatts)	Date power available		Project completion date
					First	Final	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gila, Ariz.	$32,491,500	$53,560,235	1936				After 1956.
All-American Canal, Ariz.-Calif.	38,500,000	76,993,213	1934				October 1951.
Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California.[2]	16,295,000	16,295,000	1926				June 1954.
Boulder Canyon, Ariz.-Nev.[3]	126,500,000	173,900,000	1930	1,332,300	October 1936	May 1954	June 1955.
Davis Dam, Ariz.-Nev.[3]	41,200,000	114,438,000	1942	225,000	November 1950	April 1951	June 1954.
Central Valley, Calif.	170,000,000	581,886,000	1936	815,000	June 1944	After 1956	After 1956.
Santa Barbara, Calif.	32,210,000	34,189,000	1949				May 1954.
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colo.	44,000,000	150,503,000	1935	177,400	May 1943	April 1943	June 1953.[3]
Paonia, Colo.	1,071,260	{ 4,747,000 / 45,146,000 }	1940				June 1953.
San Luis Valley, Colo.	17,365,000	([4] 4,200,000)	1935				September 1951.
Boise, Idaho, Payette division	6,678,300	17,173,000	1905				June 1951.
Lewiston Orchards, Idaho	997,000	2,500,000	1948				December 1950.
Buffalo Rapids, Mont., first division	1,935,000	2,735,000	1935				June 1954.
Fort Peck, Mont.[3]	5,732,554	16,250,000	1943				After 1956.
Hungry Horse, Mont.[3]	38,648,000	108,800,000	1946	285,000	October 1952	October 1953	June 1954.
Milk River, Mont., Fresno Dam	2,000,000	2,000,000	1904				October 1950.
Sun River, Mont., Greenfields division	7,372,400	9,700,000	1928				June 1951.
Fort Sumner, N. Mex.	2,464,000	2,464,000	1948				June 1952.
Tucumcari, N. Mex.	8,155,000	16,730,000	1937				December 1952.
Rio Grande, N. Mex.-Tex.	21,150,000	[5] 14,178,000	1905	24,300	November 1940	November 1940	June 1952.
W. C. Austin	5,600,000	13,206,000	1937				June 1955.
Deschutes, Oreg.	8,400,000	12,850,000	1922	1,500	April 1946	April 1946	June 1953.
Klamath, Oreg.-Calif.	4,400,000	18,146,601	1905				June 1955.
Provo River, Utah	15,774,000	28,050,000	1934				June 1953.
Columbia Basin, Wash.	393,000,000	773,339,000	1934	1,974,000	April 1942	October 1951	After 1956.
Yakima, Wash., Roza division	15,000,000	22,868,000	1905	10,000	June 1953	June 1953	June 1953.
Eden, Wyo.	2,045,000	4,828,000	1941				June 1954.
Kendrick, Wyo.	20,000,000	25,000,000	1934	32,400	August 1939	August 1939	June 1955.
Riverton, Wyo.	9,500,000	21,813,403	1921	1,600	June 1925	November 1925	June 1954.
Shoshone, Wyo.	8,851,360	16,851,705	1904	10,600	April 1922	December 1948	June 1956.
Rehabilitation and betterment—various	[6] 56,000,000	32,636,100	1949				Various 1950 and after.
Missouri River Basin—various	529,152,800	2,834,427,848	1946	1,130,200	May 1950	After 1956	After 1956.

[1] Differences between original and present estimated costs are due to the approved changes in project programs and changes in price levels.
[2] Projects for which irrigation is not directly involved.
[3] Project to be complete except for additional transmission facilities at present in a deferred status.
[4] Conejos division only—now under construction.
[5] Estimated cost embraces cost of power division only.
[6] Estimate was prepared for a greater number of projects than is currently under consideration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, $5,250,000,000 worth of reclamation projects have already been authorized, and the general plans for them are virtually drawn.

As a matter of fact, of the $6,500,000 in this item of the bill, only a little more than $1,000,000 is for advance planning upon these authorized projects. Something like $5,048,000 goes under the general term "engineering and economic investigations." I cannot believe that the total of $6,500,000 is so essential to the war effort, so necessary to developing public power projects and getting aluminum, that we must approve it to the last jot and tittle. There probably are certain projects in the West which should be carried through. They are in general quite well under way now, and all that is needed is further work upon them.

But, Mr. President, I do not see the advantage of appropriating the full $5,000,000 more so that we can develop an additional set of plans, over and above the $5,250,000,000 worth of projects that we have authorized.

The Bureau of Reclamation moves by stages. Planning is the first stage, then authorization, and then appropriation. It has $5,250,000,000 worth of work in projects we have authorized, and it is coming before the Congress and asking to have appropriated $300,000,000 of it. It now wants to capture further territory with $5,000,000 of planning and investigation funds so it can increase its backlog of authorized projects to possibly $6,000,000,000 or $7,000,000,000. We have enough fat of potential public works to live upon for a time, and we can cut down economic investigations and the development of new projects and carry on the projects we already have under way.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move to strike out the figure "$6,500,000" and insert in its stead "$3,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction and rehabilitation," on page 247, line 2, after the word "facilities", to insert "and emergency reconstruction of the La Prele unit, Wyoming."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the committee amendment which probably should have been submitted before action on the committee amendment——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is now pending.

Mr. MAGNUSON. My amendment is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 247, line 3, after the word "Wyoming", it is proposed to insert the following: "and initiation of construction on the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Washington."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not want to burden the Senate, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an explanation which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPELLING REASONS FOR PROVIDING FUNDS TO INITIATE CONSTRUCTION ON KENNEWICK DIVISION, YAKIMA PROJECT—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

I have at the desk an amendment to provide funds to initiate construction in fiscal 1951 on the Kennewick division of the so-called Yakima project. This is a multiple-purpose project in the State of Washington.

The Kennewick division is located directly above the junction of the Yakima and the Columbia Rivers. It will service approximately 21,000 acres of land. It includes a power plant of 12,000 kilowatts. Hydroelectric power from this plant will go into the Northwest power pool.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended $175,000 for continuation of plans and specifications on the project. No construction funds were authorized by the Bureau on the mistaken theory that the Kennewick division constitutes a so-called new start.

I appeared before both House and Senate Appropriations Committees to take issue with the Budget Bureau's contention that the Kennewick is a "new start."

After weighing the facts, both committees concluded that this is merely a division of the Yakima project—a project, parts of which have been in operation over 40 years. I will not repeat my arguments here. I do wish, however, to quote the conclusion reached by the two committees.

On page 172 of its report, the House Appropriations Committee makes the following statement:

"The President's budget message on page M-65 contains the following statement:

" 'The activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and the flood-control program of the Corps of Engineers, involving the construction of dams, power facilities, canals, channels, and levees will be limited in 1951 to continuation of work on projects started in prior years.'

"The committee does not agree with the determination of the Bureau of the Budget in rejecting appropriations for the construction of the Kennewick division, Yakima project, Washington, under this expression of policy. The committee has considered this division and has determined that it is not a new project but is part of the Yakima project under such policy."

On page 146 of the Senate committee's report there appears the following:

"YAKIMA PROJECT, KENNEWICK DIVISION, WASHINGTON

"The committee concurs with the determination of the House Appropriations Committee on page 172 of its report No. 1797 to the effect that the Kennewick division of the Yakima project 'is not a new project but is a part of the Yakima project.'"

It is unmistakably clear from the language I have just quoted that both committees of Congress agree that the Kennewick division is not a new start, and there is strong implication in both statements that the Bureau of the Budget was in error in denying construction funds on that basis.

Early completion of this project is of vital importance to what is called the tricity area of eastern Washington. The tricity area includes the great atomic energy plant at Hanford.

Prior to the location of the Hanford plant in this section of eastern Washington, the economy was geared to agricultural production—packing and processing of farm produce.

In acquiring land for Hanford activities, the Atomic Energy Commission took by condemnation over 7,000 acres of rich, irrigated land. In addition, about 150,000 acres of the most desirable land in the entire Columbia Basin project have been placed in a safety zone.

Development of the atomic energy plant has brought with it a vast increase in population. To sustain this population more jobs, more produce, more of everything is required.

An area geared to agricultural production of necessity incurs heavy investments in packing sheds, processing plants, coal storage facilities, etc. Heavy withdrawal of land which formerly grew the products to sustain these investments has a depressing effect upon their value and in the long run would demand drastic readjustments. Early completion of the Kennewick division—bringing into production 21,000 acres of land—will go far toward minimizing the effect of the readjustment.

I repeat, both committees of Congress have considered carefully our contention that the Kennewick is not a new project, but one of the five divisions of the Yakima project—a division planned almost 40 years ago.

They specifically state in their reports that this is not a new start. My amendment does not increase the over-all appropriation allotted the Bureau of Reclamation for construction and rehabilitation. It simply makes it clear beyond any possible misunderstanding that if the Bureau can find the funds within its over-all appropriation it is free to initiate construction on the Kennewick division of the Yakima project.

I hope the Senate will adopt this amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Kennewick project, in the State of Washington, lies on the slope of the Columbia River across the river from the atomic-energy plant at Hanford. When the Yakima project was planned—again getting back to planning—sufficient acreage was included to take care of what would be the normal population increase. But along came the atomic-energy plant, which took some 21,000 acres of tillable land in that area. The people there feel that the Yakima project, which is included in what we call a section of it, the Kennewick project, could be developed on the other side of the river in lieu of the 21,000 acres taken by the atomic-energy plant.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Kennewick project was not considered to be a new project. We wanted to make certain in the text of the bill that it was a part of the Yakima project.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under those circumstances, Mr. President, I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing;

S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio;

S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian;

S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra;

S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers;

S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos);

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Cicerelli; and

S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 247, in line 4, after the word "expended", to strike out "$297,467,000" and insert "$294,713,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we now come to the heart of the coconut. This is a general appropriation of approximately $295,000,000 to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction and rehabilitation.

I believe the appropriation bill introduces an innovation at this time in that it does not list the projects upon which the money is to be expended, but they are given in the committee report on pages 142 and 143, and I would suggest that Members of the Senate who are interested in the question consult the report at that point.

Mr. President, if this appropriation is agreed to we shall be appropriating virtually $295,000,000 for reclamation projects in the West.

NEW, OR SUBSTANTIALLY NEW, STARTS

We have gone to some trouble to find out with reference to those projects which ones constitute new starts, according to the figures which we can get, and the projects which are virtually new starts, namely, where only a small fraction of the total appropriation has already been expended. It may be assumed in such cases that only planning money has been spent thus far. I should like to give that list, if I may.

For instance, in the Central Valley, in the case of the Sly Park Dam, as to which there is a total estimated cost of $6,220,000, we find that no money has been expended to date, so that any appropriation would, in effect, constitute a fresh start.

In the case of the Folsom power facility, the total estimated cost is $47,800,000, and no money has been expended to date.

In the case of the Fort Peck project, Glendive-Williston transmission line, the total estimated cost is $2,000,000, and nothing has been spent to date according to the hearings.

Mr. President, we are thus appropriating for projects which have not been started at all, and we are also appropriating large sums of money for projects upon which only small amounts have been expended.

Let us consider parts of the so-called Gila project, for the Wellton Canal, the total estimated cost is $1,570,000. It was estimated by the Bureau that there would be expended through the fiscal year 1950, $15,291, or only 1 percent of the total.

On the Wellton lateral unit, the total estimated cost of which is $2,358,000, only $25,537 or a little over 1 percent was estimated to be expended by June 30, 1950.

On the Dome lateral unit the total estimated cost is $1,919,000, and the amount

spent to June 30, 1950, was estimated as $7,516, or one-third of 1 percent. This can be checked in the House hearings.

Similarly, on the Colorado River front project, the total estimated cost of the levee system is $16,295,000, and the estimated amount spent is $414,428. The Bureau's justification stated that a preliminary report on levee plans had to be completed before construction could be initiated—House hearings, page 681.

On the Colorado-Big Thompson project, for the Brush substation, the total estimated cost is $2,513,500, of which $431,795 has been spent.

On the Flatiron, Fort Collins, Creely tap line, the total estimated cost of which is $799,100, $28,758 has been spent. The Bureau's justification states that with these requested 1951 appropriations construction on these items will be started.

On the Spring Creek Dam in the Paonia project, the total estimated cost of which is $3,300,500, the sum of $272,200 has been spent. Again the justification reveals that this appropriation will start the construction.

In the case of the Big Sandy Dam and Reservoir in the Eden project, the estimated cost is $2,000,000, and the amount estimated to be spent by June 30, 1950, is $42,025. This project was stopped by order of the War Production Board in 1942. This bill will let the construction go ahead.

On the Kendrick project, Seminole-Baroil line, the estimated cost of which is $242,000, the sum of $25,000 has been spent. This bill will let construction be initiated.

In the Missouri River Basin, the Jamestown unit, the estimated cost of which is $10,749,000, the estimated amount spent by the end of fiscal 1950 is $214,573. Our own Senate committee report, page 150, states that this appropriation will allow construction to start.

On the Missouri-Souris project and I shall have more to say about that project, because it will probably be said that it is essential to the prosecution of the war in Korea, judging by what has happened today—only $1,218,000 is estimated to have been spent, although the ultimate cost will be $68,855,000.

Mr. President, there are projects here totaling appropriations of $6,593,000. If they are new or substantially new starts, according to my figures, it is also interesting to note that the total estimated cost of the foregoing projects for which we shall be asked to make increased appropriations in the next few years, is $166,404,100.

If we make the starts this year and carry on this year, it will be said, "Well, we have gone so far. We must continue." Then we shall be involved in a further appropriation of approximately $160,000,000. I think this is a very crucial time for us to stop, look, and listen on this kind of appropriation.

MISSOURI-SOURIS PROJECT

I want to say a further word, if I may, about the last project I mentioned, the Missouri-Souris division. According to the testimony before the House, as I read it, no final decision has been made on the location of the canal and lead-off from the diversion dam to the related work in the so-called phase B, namely, units being prepared for construction. I ask Senators to refer to the House hearings at page 911. The Assistant Secretary frankly stated:

> There is a great deal of work that needs to be done before the ultimate feasibility of the irrigation plans can be worked out for the Crosby-Mohall unit or the Jamestown unit, or any of these distant units.

The estimated cost of the phase A aspects of Missouri-Souris, Missouri diversion unit—phase A signifying units selected for construction—is $68,855,000, and the Crosby-Mohall and Devils Lake units in phase B will cost $269,000,000 and $21,000,000, respectively. In addition, the Jamestown unit of Missouri-Souris, which the committee action has moved from phase B to phase A, is estimated to cost $10,749,000.

By taking the first big steps on these projects of Missouri-Souris, we would be getting involved in costs which would run close to $370,000,000. It seems wiser therefore to halt this construction now, since only $1,432,000 has been spent on phase A, until all doubts have been removed concerning the economic feasibility of the project. How can we justify starting out on a road which leads to enormous expenditures when so many questions are still unanswered, and when the President of the United States is asking for a $10,000,000,000 appropriation to conduct a war. I suspect, although the record is not clear, that the provisions for the repayment of the irrigation costs of this project are likewise most incomplete.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The conclusion I draw from the Senator's remarks is that we made a mistake in the past in adopting a reclamation policy, and that we should not attempt to institute any new projects, either now or in the future, because they would cost money. I believe the Senator overlooks the fact that these projects create wealth. They create much more wealth than they cost. Their construction adds to the wealth of the Nation, and that fact can be proved with respect to all reclamation projects. The taxes paid into the United States Treasury, following the creation of this new wealth, have more than repaid the cost of new projects, and will continue to do so. If the Senator looks at it in terms of dollars and cents, and does not take into consideration the homes which have been provided for people and the wealth which has been added to the Nation, I would agree with him. If the Senator takes the broader view, and considers the wealth which has been created and the taxes which have been paid into the Treasury, I think he is utterly mistaken.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is the ultimate premise, which the very able Senator from Arizona defends, that these projects pay for themselves. In that connection I may say it has been found that most irrigation projects must seize power revenues in order to pay for themselves. We found that to be true with respect to many irrigation projects.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is mistaken. He is correct if he looks merely at the amount of money which the Federal Government has paid out and the amount of money which has been paid back. If we look at the wealth that has been created by a project, he is not correct. Let us take, for example, the Salt River project in my State. On that project the Government spent $20,000,000. It created wealth on the basis of which $66,000,000 in income taxes were paid into the Federal Treasury last year. That amount of money would not have been paid into the Treasury if the project had not been constructed, because the land would have remained a desert.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have analyzed some of the irrigation projects which have been proposed during this session. I find the cost per acre of land to be $600, $700, and, in some cases, as high as $1,100. I see before me the very able and beloved Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. Land in Vermont is supposed to be the least fertile of any land in the United States. I know he denies it, but it has been alleged to be true.

Mr. AIKEN. It is not true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At least the hillsides of Vermont are not particularly fertile. If we were to spend $700 or $1,000 an acre on the hillsides of Vermont we could literally make them bloom like a rose, and we would have abundant crops. I should like to know why we should spend $700, $800, or $1,000 an acre on semiarid land and not upon the stony hillsides of Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to correct the Senator's estimate. I think he said the cost per acre was $700 or $800. I think he should have said $1,700.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is my nature to be conservative. Does the Senator from Vermont say the cost has been $1,700 an acre?

Mr. AIKEN. The cost is estimated to be $1,700 an acre on some projects. If that amount of money were spent the yield per acre would not be any greater than if $100 an acre were spent on that land in Vermont.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Vermont. I may say that I have been going over figures showing the price at which land sells north of Bloomington, Ill. The Bloomington area produced not only the very able majority leader of the Senate, but also the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], whom we claim as a native son of Illinois. That land is supposed to be the richest land in the Nation. Its selling price does not much exceed $400 an acre. Here we learn that for some projects we are asked to pay $1,700 an acre for desert land.

Mr. AIKEN. Perhaps there is no project proposed in this bill in which an investment would begin to yield the returns which would come from the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. That is a project which would be en-

tirely self-supporting, self-sustaining, and self-liquidating. It has been amazing to me that so many Senators who encourage this type of construction, which at best is of doubtful economic value, insist on objecting to the development of the greatest of all natural resources in North America as to which there is no question of economic feasibility. It is a project which must be developed in the interest of the security of the Nation.

It seems to me that the development of the St. Lawrence seaway should come far ahead of these proposed projects for which we are asked to appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars, and perhaps eventually billions of dollars.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator from Vermont is entirely correct, as he generally is, that from the ultimate standpoint the St. Lawrence project is probably one of the best projects before us, and that in terms of emergency it is very much more important than the irrigation projects in the Southwest.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator from Illinois will permit me to say so, I should like to add that it is entirely possible that if the United States should become engaged in an all-out war, as seems likely, the outcome of that war would depend on whether the St. Lawrence seaway were developed, and whether the great steel industry of America could be maintained in the Central States without the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. It seems to me unthinkable, in view of the position in which the United States finds itself, that there should be any opposition in Congress or out of Congress to the development of the St. Lawrence seaway, because it is so vital to the national economy and security.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I appreciate the speech by the Senator from Vermont, who has been the most persistent and certainly one of the most intelligent advocates of the St. Lawrence seaway. At the moment what I am trying to do is to save money in these appropriations for power and reclamation projects in the West. I am a friend of the West; but we have already provided large appropriations for this area. We have committed ourselves to projects which are extremely costly. Please let us not start new projects, and let us also slow down, in view of the war emergency, the rate at which we build the projects which are already under way.

REDUCTIONS IN RATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. President, in addition to cutting out these new starts and substantially new starts, I believe we should slow down existing projects in general, and reduce appropriations by 25 percent for projects already substantially under way, with the exception of the Colorado-Big Thompson project. This may make the Senator from Colorado wince, but in that case I think we should slow down by 40 percent. And I can defend those suggestions.

If I may make a reference to the Colorado-Big Thompson project, the original estimate of cost was $44,000,000. At that time it was provided that the water users should repay half the cost, but not to exceed $25,000,000. That seemed perfectly fair at the time. If I am incorrect, will Senators check me up by reference to the House hearings, page 733? Now we find that the estimated cost is $150,503,000, but the water users cannot be charged more than $25,000,000, so that $125,000,000 is to be loaded upon the general taxpayer, or upon the power users, one or the other.

I believe it would help if we slowed down the rate of construction. It might even help the Bureau of Reclamation in carrying on negotiations with the water users, so that they would assume a larger proportion of the cost that at present.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAPMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does not the Senator recall that the same argument for slowing down he now is making was made against the Grand Coulee project in 1940 and 1941, but by the time we were a little way along with the war emergency, we were very glad we did not slow down the Grand Coulee project?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The amendment which I shall shortly submit, to cut $90,000,000 from this appropriation, will not call for any specific cut on any given project. It is merely a reduction in the total amount, and the Bureau of Reclamation will then have the power and authority to pick out the $204,000,000, let us say, of projects which it regards as most essential for the war effort and the national interest, and derate its energies to them. But it will not have the power to use the full $294,000,000, as would be provided in the pending appropriation bill. Every time a Senator proposes a reduction, other Senators rise and act as though he was intending to cut the heart out of the West. We are not trying to do that. We love the westerners, but we do not believe they should walk off with the National Treasury.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. HUNT. Will the Senator from Illinois yield for an observation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; if I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the very skilled economist from my native State is exceptionally clever in presenting his arguments for reductions in appropriations for reclamation projects purely from the standpoint of reading the numerals in the book. I should like to say to the very distinguished junior Senator from Illinois that had he lived on and immediately adjacent to a reclamation project, as I have, for the past 30 years, he would not today be making the argument he is making, for the reasons which I shall state.

In my own county there is a small reclamation project known as the Riverton project, upon which there has been expended some $13,000,000, to bring land under water. The crops already produced on that project total in excess of $17,000,000.

Aside from that, the small town, which is the center of this reclamation project, Riverton, Wyo., only a few years ago had a population of perhaps 1,000. The census just completed shows this town now has a population in excess of 4,500. The property in that area in the last several years, perhaps the past 5 years, shows appreciation in value from $12,000,000 to $41,000,000.

I should say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that carloads of furniture, carloads of automobiles, carloads of many things manufactured in the East, come to that section, and payment for those various commodities comes from the pockets of the people living on the reclamation project there. So the end result of reclamation is pumping prosperity into the home State of my distinguished colleague from Illinois.

Mr. President, some years ago a committee from the Congress was investigating reclamation projects on the ground. It so happened that a distinguished Representative from Michigan was a member of the committee. He did not favor reclamation. When the committee detrained and were going up the street, one member of the committee called the attention of the distinguished Representative from Michigan to the line of automobiles on either side of the street. He said to him, "Where do you think those automobiles come from?" Of course the distinguished Representative said, "Michigan." "Where do you think the money came from to pay for them? It was from the reclamation project."

Mr. President, I could go on endlessly reciting the tremendous increase in value of land, valuation of property, and increase in business, around that reclamation project, due solely and only to that project, which today has a tremendous impact on our total economy, with which the distinguished professor from the University of Chicago is so familiar.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate my good friend the junior Senator from Wyoming for this eulogy of the advantages of water. Let me say, to allay his fears about his particular project at Riverton, on which so much seems to depend, including the future of the automobile industry, that instead of the $3,200,000 contemplated in the Senate committee report, cutbacks which I have suggested would bring the appropriation for Riverton to about $2,250,000. Riverton would not be denied the opportunity of getting water, but there would be merely a slowing down in the rate at which the water would be brought to Riverton and adjacent communities.

Mr. President, many of the irrigation projects have been very fine, but we are beginning to wake up to the fact that with present construction costs, the costs per acre in many cases are apparently in excess of the benefits conferred. If the value conferred were only equal to the costs, we could recover by means of special assessments upon the water users; but in virtually every irrigation project that is proposed, the water users ask to be exempted from participating in all of the costs. They will

take only a portion of the costs and shoulder the rest of the cost onto the power users, or upon the Federal Treasury.

Mr. President, I may remind my good friend of what he perhaps is fully aware of, while on the power projects interest is included, in the irrigation projects interest is not included as a cost, though I think it properly should be.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Wyoming has said to me, sotto voce, that he would like to ask me a question, and I now yield to him for a question.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief observation, and then ask the distinguished Senator a question. For a great many years it has been very evident that businesses in the area of a reclamation project profit to an equal extent, or perhaps to a greater extent, than do the settlers on the project. Yet, with the exception of the income from power, the settler himself is expected to pay the total cost of the project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Without interest, however.

Mr. HUNT. I now want to ask the distinguished Senator from Illinois a question. It is not a leading question, and I can assure the Senator that it is a question asked in perfect good faith. I should like to ask the distinguished economist—and I say that because the answer to the question bears on economy—does he not think that those who profit so greatly from a reclamation project, other than the settler, should, through some method of taxation, help to pay for the project? I mean the lumberman, the banker, the garageman, indeed, everyone who moves into the community and becomes a successful businessman. Should they not help to pay through taxes some part of the cost of that reclamation project?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from Wyoming that the idea of secondary benefits and tertiary benefits is a very delusive one. The same argument could be advanced if we want to develop the banana industry in Illinois or in Vermont. We could build hothouses for the purpose and grow bananas, and as a result of growing bananas in either Illinois or Vermont there would be increased employment in the surrounding towns, which would boom, and there would be a demand for glass, there would be a demand for power, so that other industries would benefit, and therefore they should contribute to the cost of the project.

The question comes down to total cost as compared to the total benefit. When irrigation costs rise to $600 and $700 or $1,000 an acre—and the Senator from Vermont has assured us that he knows of some projects where the cost is $1,700 an acre—whereas the most fertile land in America, north of Bloomington, the land which gave the junior Senator from Wyoming to the world, sells for only $425 an acre, I submit that, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, we are "paying too much for our whistle."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Illinois has stated that the land above Bloomington, which certainly is as fine land as there is in any farming area, is selling for $400 an acre.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Perhaps $425.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to suggest to the Senator that citrus groves in California sell for $3,000 or $4,000 an acre. I see the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] on the floor. He may say that similar land will probably sell for more than that in his State. Does not the Senator from Illinois believe that the going price for this land is some indication of its value; that if it sells for $3,000 an acre, with water on it, or if it sells for $4,000 an acre, the man who farms it knows what he is doing.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then let the water users pay the cost to the Government, plus interest.

Mr. ANDERSON. I should like to suggest that there was a time in this country when it was regarded as economically not feasible to have an irrigation project where the cost per acre exceeded $45. It took us many years before we reached the point where we would say that the cost should exceed $90. When I received an assessment against my own lands of $90 an acre I thought it was outrageous, because other lands similarly situated had been assessed at $45 an acre. Now an assessment of $150, $200, or $250 an acre is not regarded as excessive. Does not the Senator from Illinois believe that the change in the value of the dollar has something to do with the extra costs?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; certainly. I would not object to $150 or $200 or possibly $250 an acre in areas where the figures show it can pay out, but when we get up to $600 or $700 or $1,000, it is pretty high. While I hold no brief for the State of California, and have only been a tourist there occasionally—and we cannot expect that every State will be like California—I do not believe that with all the native pride which the people of the Southwest have they would claim that the fertility of New Mexico is the same as the fertility of California.

Mr. ANDERSON. I would not, of course, try to compare anything in my State with the excellence of California. But I do wish to suggest that an acre of land in California or in the reaches along the Rio Grande south of El Paso that produces two and a half bales of cotton to the acre, is more valuable than an acre of land that produces one-half bale to the acre, and that farming costs, being what they are, the land producing more is worth very much more to the farmer than land producing less. The Senator should bear in mind that this process of irrigation has been going on for a long time. The first project took the best locations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. The finest dam sites were picked out. The valleys that were most easily irrigable were chosen. And now we are getting a little bit toward the end of the stack, and the projects are more costly. But I believe the Senator should have a yardstick by which to measure accurately. It is not just a question of how many dollars, but it is a question: Is the project economically worth while to the country itself? The point the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] made, and which the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] has made many times is, that in the Central Valley is a project which cost $20,000,000 but which each year returns back into the Treasury $60,000,000 in income taxes. That is true with respect to every irrigation project, not perhaps to the same degree. The collateral benefits to the Treasury of the United States I think need to be borne in mind.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say it is undoubtedly true that on many of the early irrigation projects the costs were more reasonable, but with his characteristic frankness the Senator now states that we are now scraping the bottom of the barrel, and we are undertaking new projects on which the unit costs are extremely high. I think we have probably reached the point where we should not go much further, particularly in the present national emergency.

I am glad to see my good friend, the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] on the floor, because in his absence I was compelled to say something about the Colorado-Big Thompson project, the cost of which originally was estimated to be about $44,000,000, half to be repaid from water; but the present cost is estimated to be $150,000,000, and now only one-sixth of the cost of the Colorado-Big Thompson is to be paid by the water users and five-sixths will have to be paid either by the power users or by the taxpayers.

The other day I jumped into a hornets' nest in dealing with an attempt to cut the appropriations for roads. I have discovered now that the hornets which grow in the Southwest, while a very lovable type of hornets, are nevertheless extremely powerful and potent, and I feel that the hornets' nest of the other day is as nothing as compared to the hornets' nest of today. I see that a number of my good friends from the Southwest are on their feet seeking to obtain the floor, and I think I will have to take them in turn. I yield first to the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to my good friend from Illinois that I am afraid he is a hornet, because he goes around trying to sting everyone else except the people of his own State. I should like to demonstrate that now, I hope to his satisfaction. Let us consider flood-control projects in Illinois. By keeping the water of the rivers in their channels the land adjacent to the rivers is made very valuable. The main difference between irrigation and flood control is that in irrigation water is taken out of the channel and put on the land, whereas in the case of flood control water is kept in the channel, thereby making the adjacent land very valuable.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois is advocating that the farmers pay interest on irrigation developments. The people whose land adjoins the rivers which are controlled by flood-control projects have land which is made more valuable by expenditure of money for

flood control. Does the Senator from Illinois feel that the people of his State who have benefited very much by flood control should be made to pay principal and interest on such flood-control projects? If he does, I hope the next time there comes before the Senate a flood-control bill which deals with the State of Illinois he will ask that on that particular project the people who are benefited be made to reimburse the Government for the cost, and pay interest on the project. Otherwise, I do not want to hear the Senator talk about the necessity for such action to be taken in connection with irrigation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The question the Senator from Arizona has asked is a very pertinent one. It is very true that in connection with many flood-control projects adjacent land which is benefited and largely redeemed from being alluvial swamp land and made into good farm land, is improved very greatly by such flood control. But I am afraid my good friend from Arizona was not present when the rivers and harbors bill was considered, because I submitted an amendment to it which provided that half the cost of the construction of levees be assessed against the land directly benefited. I did not secure many votes for that amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Was that in connection with an Illinois project?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am in favor of such assessment with respect to all flood-control projects, including those in Illinois.

Mr. McFARLAND. I may say I did not hear the Senator from Illinois make any such proposal with respect to an Illinois project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am in favor of such a proposal applying to all projects—including those in Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, and so forth.

However, I think only about six Senators voted with me on my amendment. I do not remember that the Senator from Arizona voted with me, but he may not have been on the floor of the Senate when that vote was taken.

However, I am delighted to have the Senator from Arizona as a convert; and the next time such matters come before the Senate I hope he will be on my side.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Senator has not converted me. I believe that flood control is worth all the money it costs, and even more. Likewise, I also believe that irrigation and reclamation are most important to the economy of the United States. They constitute the only remaining frontier of our country.

I regret very much that our distinguished friend, the Senator from Illinois, a man who has been so foresighted in so many respects and has believed in progress and has believed in affording an opportunity for the youth of the country and people generally who wish to make homes for themselves, cannot be sufficiently foresighted to realize the benefits of irrigation and reclamation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it so happens, of course, that the Bureau of Reclamation has no projects in Illinois, and therefore the proposals for economy which I am making now are proposals which, if adopted by the Senate, will result in the making of reductions at the expense of other States. However, Illinois' turn will come when the civil-functions bill—the so-called Army engineers' bill—comes before the Senate; and I shall not spare Illinois when that time comes.

I shall not launch upon any lengthy process of self-justification, Mr. President; but I think I can say that in Illinois I have opposed proceeding with two big river and harbor projects. There is one project—not yet authorized, but proposed—calling for an expenditure in excess of $100,000,000, to widen and deepen the canal between Moline, on the Mississippi River, and Hennepin, on the Illinois River. I have gone to Moline and to Rock Island, and I have opposed that project; and I have gone up and down the canal and have said that I do not think it is needed any more than a Hottentot needs a white tie and tails.

Furthermore, there is in South Chicago another project, in regard to which I had a little exchange at arms with the esteemed senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] last year—the so-called Cal-Sag project, calling for an ultimate appropriation of approximately $78,000,000. It is a worthy project in general, but I have declined to sponsor that project this year. I went to South Chicago, and there I helped to pay the cost of renting a hall for a meeting at which I explained that because of the need for economy, I was opposed to the project at this time.

Mr. President, I would not have mentioned these matters, had not the Senator said that I was in favor of economy at the expense of someone else. I fully understand that if we take the pathway of economy, we must be willing to apply it to ourselves and to our own States. I understand that, and I am willing to do so. However, I ask that all of us apply the same standard to ourselves.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has made some reference to the Big Thompson project, in Colorado.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish to say that, generally speaking, I commend the Senator from Illinois for his efforts along the line of economy. I think it is splendid that a fight is being made for economy and for a reduction in spending. I believe that is one of the very great needs of our country.

Mr. President, I wish to commend the Senator—and I hope he will listen to what I am saying now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I certainly will listen to the Senator. I turned aside for a moment to obtain some figures bearing on a question which I believe the Senator will ask me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as I was saying, I am trying to pay a compliment to the Senator—a rather tortured compliment, perhaps.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am most grateful for any compliment which is paid me by the Senator from Colorado, even if it is tortured. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the Senator from Illinois for his efforts to obtain economy.

Of course, there are two kinds of spending in the United States. One is spending which will result in an investment, the other is spending from which no return is obtained.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not wish to make a wisecrack at the expense of the Senator from Colorado; but I would say that an investment is generally considered a spending of money in one's own State, whereas an expenditure is a spending of money somewhere else.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I do not make any such distinction as that. I think there is a very logical difference between an expenditure which brings no return and an expenditure for a project which not only will continue to serve the Nation, but will result in having returned to the Federal Treasury all the money it spent on the project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then, is the Senator from Colorado in favor of the St. Lawrence project, for which not only the principal, but the interest would be returned to the Federal Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In the Senate I have opposed the St. Lawrence project for a long time, but for entirely different reasons. I do not think that project can be compared with the reclamation projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The St. Lawrence project is located in the northeastern section of the United States; and that project, when constructed, will return to the Treasury not only the principal but the interest.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I do not care to get into a discussion of the St. Lawrence project, because it involves a question different from the one with which we are dealing now.

At this time I wish to talk about the Big Thompson project. As the Senator from Illinois has said, the over-all cost of the Big Thompson project has risen, until finally it is nearly three times what it was originally estimated to be. That increase has been caused by several factors. One is the increase in the cost of construction.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is not the increase also due to a change to more elaborate plans?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I was about to mention that factor, also. The changes which have been made in the plans for that project are similar to the changes which often are made in the plans for building a house. After the plans for a house have been drawn up, sometimes it is decided to add a bay window or to make other changes, and of course such changes result in increasing the cost. A similar experience has been had in respect to the Big Thompson project. However, all the changes proposed for that project will serve well the people of that area.

The Senator from Illinois spoke of $25,000,000 to be repaid by the locality. That is true. The people of the locality to be served by the Big Thompson project have placed a tax levy upon all their

holdings in the towns and cities, and they have agreed to pay $25,000,000 to the Federal Government to take care of some of the cost of building the Big Thompson project. At that time it was believed that the Big Thompson project would cost approximately $50,000,000. However, now we know that it will cost approximately $150,000,000. Nevertheless, that project has been begun.

Let me say that recently I read in the press a very wise statement which was attributed to the Senator from Illinois, namely, that once a man puts his hand to the plow, he must go on through to the end of the furrow. I thought that was a very wise statement, and it applies especially to the Big Thompson project, for in that case we have put our hand to the plow; the Federal Government has undertaken a great irrigation project and a great power project. We have begun it. Every time we hold back or restrict or delay the appropriations for that project in the annual appropriation bills, the more damage we do, not only to that locality, but to the Federal Government itself. Someday that project will be finished, and when it is finished it will begin to pay back. The more we delay the construction of the project, the longer it will take to get our money back.

I should like to say a word further, after which I shall not delay the Senator, because I note that other Senators desire to interrupt him. The Big Thompson will pay back every cent. The use of the water will pay a part of it. The sale of electricity will represent the balance. Our friends in Wyoming and Nebraska, as well as sections of Colorado who will get none of the water are sending in applications for the electricity to be generated there. There is already a greater demand for all the electricity to be generated by the Big Thompson project than it will be able to produce. So it is a good project. It is providing supplementary water to one of the finest and best agricultural regions in all the country. It does not need my defense. The Senator should come to Colorado, and go over the Big Thompson project. He ought to inspect the project, and see the tunnel through the Rocky Mountains which is 13 miles in length and, as I understand, the longest tunnel in the United States. He should see the water being brought through that tunnel, the country which is to be irrigated, the fine little towns and cities which are to be supplied with electricity, and which pledged their credit to the payment of this project. Then I think the Senator would be very reluctant to propose delays to the progress and completion of the Big Thompson project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, there seems to be a process of antiphonal singing here, a verse by some distinguished Senator which calls for a reply.

I am not proposing that the work on the Big Thompson should be stopped. I am merely proposing that we shall proceed at a somewhat slower rate than is projected.

The present appropriations call for about $21,000,000 worth of work to be done in the current year. I think that could be cut back. In general, I am suggesting that there should be a cutback of 25 percent, but I think that in the case of the Big Thompson, where the water-payment situation is so uncertain and inadequate, the cut could be still more.

LARGE FEDERAL DEFICIT FEEDS INFLATION

There is another consideration which should be borne in mind. We already have a Government deficit of $3,000,000,000 for the past year, and unless we cut the appropriation bill for the year 1950–51, we shall have a deficit of, say, $4,000,000,000. On top of that, we are going to have the war expenditures. The President has asked for $10,000,000,000, and we are going to give it to him, but we all know that probably beyond that requested appropriation of $10,000,000,000 will be requests for further sums of money.

The prospects are that unless we put into effect a most rigorous tax-increase bill, the deficit for the year 1950–51 will be very great. How does the Government get the money for that deficit? It borrows from the banks, primarily. And what do the banks do? They create credit upon which the Government draws, and in effect we write up the credit and bank deposits of the country and increase the number of money counters which may be offered for goods, with the result that the prices are bid up and inflation results. The larger the deficit, the more the borrowing, the greater the rise in prices. The smaller the deficit, the smaller the rise in prices, and the less inflation.

I submit, Mr. President, that we have to make our decisions not merely in general terms, but as specific items come up, and we should decrease the deficit so that there will not be this great competition on the part of the Government with those bidding for scarce materials and scarce labor. Every million dollars we put into Big Thompson and into other projects, either directly or indirectly, bids labor and materials away from the war effort.

We must ask ourselves, Are dollars worth more on the Big Thompson than in producing munitions or artillery or tanks, or equipping troops? We must ask ourselves that question. If we ask ourselves that question, I think it is pretty clear that it would be better in the national interest to slow down the rate of construction of these projects so as to release purchasing power, materials, and men for the more direct war effort, and then, when the war is over, as we hope it will be soon, these projects can be picked up again.

Mr. AIKEN and Mr. YOUNG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I promised to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois referred a while ago to the Missouri-Souris project as a very colossal affair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. I cited that particular case.

Mr. YOUNG. It would cost approximately $270,000,000, but it is a project which is spread over three States—Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. I do not know any project which would lend more stability to the economy of these States than that project. It would provide forage and feed in the dry years, and, as the Senator knows, we have some dry years there, and we have some very good ones. It is a very good trade territory for the city of Chicago, and I hope the Senator will come out to North Dakota and view our problems at first hand.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There could be nothing better than for the Senator to spend some time in North Dakota with the able junior Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. The larger part of this irrigation project would be in North Dakota. The acreage would not be so great in comparison to total acreage of the States, but it would provide the feed necessary for carrying us over the dry years and many more profitable cash crops. It would make for us a more prosperous State and would help to maintain the national economy. The State of North Dakota passed what is known as a conservancy district act last year, guaranteeing to levy on all of the affected property its share of the cost of this dam. It would take a good many years to complete the project. I should like to point out also that it is in various units. The one on which it is proposed to start construction now is in Montana, in the northeastern area, probably the driest part of that State, where perhaps more than any other place in the United States a water project is needed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from North Dakota that, as he says, the ultimate cost of these projects is very great. The ultimate cost of phase A of the Missouri-Souris project is approximately $79,000,000, since the Senate committee has transferred the Jamestown unit to phase A, and the Crosby-Mohall and Devils Lake units in phase B will cost approximately $270,000,000 and $21,077,000, respectively, or a total of $369,000,000. But there has been expended upon these projects, as my figures indicated, about $1,432,000, to date. As to the ultimate need of these projects, there is question by the Bureau of Reclamation, itself, because, as I quoted Mr. Warne's testimony, he frankly admitted—and I quote again:

> There is a great deal of work that needs to be done before ultimate feasibility of the irrigation plans can be worked out for the Crosby-Mohall unit or the Jamestown unit or any of the distant units.

And, in the case of the Missouri diversion unit, the location of the planned canal is not yet determined.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In a moment. In lieu of the doubts about the ultimate feasibility, in view of the fact that the amounts spent to date have been very slight, and therefore we would not lose so much if we halted the work, and in view of the national situation, it would seem to me unwise to plunge in with substantial additional appropriations now, which then would commit us to proceed more rapidly with this tremendous program, which will ultimately cost at least $370,000,000. And we can be fairly certain that before the Bureau gets

through, the cost would be $500,000,000, because the Bureau, like the Army engineers, can always be trusted to have its projects cost infinitely more than they first estimated the cost to be.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. YOUNG. So far as the project in North Dakota is concerned, of course, there is no money being spent for construction there now. It is all being spent for investigation to prove its feasibility. There have not been large sums of money spent. In fact, if we proceed at the rate we are proceeding now, it would probably take a thousand years to complete the project, which, under normal circumstances, probably could be completed within 10 to 20 years. I may point out to the Senator that no construction is going on within the borders of the State of North Dakota.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But if this bill goes through, will not the construction of some of the dams actually start?

Mr. YOUNG. No. Regarding the Missouri-Souris project, that is on the Montana side, and it is a unit by itself.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But the construction of dams will start.

Mr. YOUNG. There has been an appropriation for the Missouri-Souris diversion dam in Montana, but no definite date has been set for letting a construction contract.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But I mean that if a start is made on it, as the construction schedule of the Bureau indicated, it will be on page 906 of the House hearings, then we are committed to the project. And while this Montana unit costs $69,000,000, the related units cost an additional $300,000,000, and we shall be told we are committed to it all.

Mr. YOUNG. No, no.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is my point.

Mr. YOUNG. No; the Senator is in error about that. We are not committed to the entire project—just the Montana unit, which is a small part of that total project.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Illinois has noticed in the message of the President this morning that the President reminded Senators of the fact that we cannot use the same men and materials in construction work that we have to have in fighting the war. I should like to quote from the message:

> I am directing all executive agencies to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen the demand upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities which are in competition with those needed for national defense.

In other words, the President recognizes that we shall have to cut out some of these projects while we are engaged in war. It is not only a question of money; it is a question of men and materials which will be required. It seems to me it would be the best judgment simply to complete the projects which are nearly completed and which can be completed in time to be of some value in the war effort, and not to start a myriad of new projects at this time. We should wait until we see whether we win the war. I assume we shall win it, but let us be sure we shall win it. If we begin turning down absolutely essential projects, such as the St. Lawrence seaway, on which the great steel industries will soon be dependent, there is a possibility that we may not win the war. So let us not take any chances. Let us pay heed to the message of the President in which he plainly indicates that the starting of new projects will have to be discontinued for the time being.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Vermont for the reinforcing testimony he has given. I tried to point out, in more imperfect fashion, that if we were trying to divert men and materials from less necessary civilian projects to war projects, there is a reciprocal obligation upon us to divert men and materials from less necessary governmental projects to war projects. I am surprised that the seeds which the Senator from Vermont and the junior Senator from Illinois have been trying to sow in the Senate seems to have fallen on such infertile soil.

I now yield to my beloved friend, the senior Senator from North Dakota, who, by the way, is one of my very best friends in the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator, indeed. I should like to ask my distinguished friend if he has ever been in Montana or North Dakota?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. In the northern part of Montana?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I spent a summer in Montana.

Mr. LANGER. Where?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In Glacier Park.

Mr. LANGER. That does not surprise me.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But I went through a great deal of North Dakota and Montana in the struggle to get there. I enjoyed both States very much. They produce fine people and splendid Senators.

Mr. LANGER. May I ask what year it was when the Senator visited Montana?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was a great many years ago.

Mr. LANGER. More than 20 years ago?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was probably 20 years ago.

Mr. LANGER. That was when the Senator was a very young man.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I am rather advanced in years, now, so I was a middle-aged man at that time.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know that during a drought, in a distance of 500 miles from North Dakota all the way to Havre, Mont., on the Great Northern Railroad, only one carload of wheat was shipped from those millions of acres?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I know the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota was then the Governor of his State, and I am sure he knows everything that happens in North Dakota, and particularly what happened during that period. I would never question any fact that the senior Senator from North Dakota reports.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know that conditions were so bad that we had to ship out all our cattle except a foundation herd?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I say "Yes" to anything the Senator says is a statement of fact.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know, for example, that a man named Charles Whitman, who put in his life establishing a fine herd of white-faced cattle, had only seven head left under the program of Mr. Wallace? Does the Senator know that?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not know that, but I am sure the Senator would not tell an untruth, so I make my standardized reply, that I accept his statement.

Mr. LANGER. Does the honorable Senator know that up to 5 years ago Montana had 1,712,205 acres of irrigated land and North Dakota had only 17,409 acres?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not know that. I think if the Senator will examine the Montana figures, it will be found that the amount was 1,712,205½ acres.

Mr. LANGER. I want to be accurate. Does not the Senator believe that we in North Dakota are entitled to have irrigation, the same as any other States?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from North Dakota that I wish his State well. If there are irrigation projects, the cost of which is not excessively high, I should be delighted to vote for them, but where the irrigation costs are in excess of the value of the land irrigated, I think it is pretty clear that the project should not be carried out.

Mr. LANGER. Wait a minute.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator has been asking me questions, and I want to ask him a question.

Mr. LANGER. I desire to comment on what the Senator has said. The Senator mentioned the cost of irrigation. The Senator knows that the cost is all paid back by the farmers who do the irrigating.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say, in the first place, the interest is not paid back, and, in the second place, we increasingly find that a large portion of the capital costs are being unloaded on power, and I think it may be very questionable in some cases whether even under those conditions the capital cost can be repaid from power revenue.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know——

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I answer the Senator's question before he asks another one?

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know of a single irrigation project the cost of which has not been paid back?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would say that time has a great many more years in which to unfold.

Mr. LANGER. I agree with that statement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As to the cost per acre, when the cost is $700 an acre or beyond that amount, we are reaching a point where the costs will not be repaid by the owners of land or the users of water, except a small percentage of cases.

Mr. LANGER. Can the distinguished Senator name one single project in North Dakota or in Montana where the cost ever went up as high as he has indicated?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have been going over some of the costs in Idaho and Nevada, and they are almost astronomical. Will the distinguished Senator please tell me what the cost per acre of irrigated land in the Missouri-Souris project will be?

Mr. LANGER. At the present time it is problematical, but whatever it is it will be paid back.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Instead of the Senator hiding behind the word "problematical," since he is so accurate in giving the acres of irrigated land down to the last digit, will he tell me within $100 what the average cost will be in North Dakota?

Mr. LANGER. Let me tell my distinguished friend that he knows it is impossible to answer that question, for this reason——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Take the estimated capital cost and divide by the number of thousands of acres of land to be irrigated. We are doing a little bit of arithmetic in the corner here, and we shall have the figures for the RECORD in a moment.

Mr. LANGER. There are approximately half a million acres which the Bureau of Reclamation has stated may not be capable of being irrigated. If we get the water up 10 feet and find the land cannot be irrigated, the cost of the project is great. But does the Senator know of a single project where the money has not been paid back?

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is a day of reckoning coming, may I say to my good friend.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I had intended to speak for only a few minutes, but the questions asked have kept me on my feet for an hour and a half. I now yield to my beloved friend from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I think the Senator will be unable to find any case in the State of Montana or the State of North Dakota where the value of the improvements has been more than the value of the land.

The Senator would not want to see those sections of the United States completely destroyed as a result of failure of the reclamation programs. Populations are being lost in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana as a result of drought conditions. Without these projects which we propose to construct these States would be economically destroyed, because the soil is rapidly being blown away as a result of dry years.

Mr. LANGER. I ask unanimous consent that I may ask the Senator from Montana three questions without the Senator from Illinois losing the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall yield in a minute. For the sake of enlightenment I should like to put some figures in the RECORD. The total cost of the projects would amount, under the present figures, to $369,000,000. The maximum number of acres which could be irrigated, according to the figures of the Bureau of Reclamation, would be roughly 1,250,000 acres.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator's figures are wrong.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand that of that total a little more than 500,000 acres probably would not be irrigated, or at least there is some doubt about it. Therefore we have a unit cost of $290 and possibly up to $490 an acre if we allocated the entire cost to irrigation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The figures are entirely wrong.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If they are wrong we shall correct them. Since we do not have information as to cost allocations between irrigation, power, flood control and navigation, it is difficult to make estimates now. And that is my point. The feasibility of the project needs fuller analysis before we appropriate more money for it.

Mr. MURRAY. I have no other comment to make except to say that the Senator's position in reference to these reclamation projects is wrong. It does not seem to me that we can afford to deny these appropriations, because they are necessary to carry out reclamation projects in the Northwestern States. If we wish to keep the Northwestern States a great productive area, and as a supplier of food and material for our economy, we must carry out these programs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At the very time that we are withdrawing some land from cultivation under the acreage restriction program of the Department of Agriculture, we are throwing additional land into cultivation by means of irrigation. It is a contradictory policy, but I shall not press it further at this time. I now yield to the Senator from West Virginia, whom I observe on his feet.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, we have just witnessed the unusual spectacle on this floor of the scholarly Senator and beloved statesman from Illinois, with whom we do not always agree, shaking hands with his opponent in debate, the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. Let me admonish my friend from North Dakota to remember the following from the Holy Bible:

> And Joab said to Amasa, "Art thou in health, my brother?" And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him.
>
> But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib and shed out his bowels to the ground.

In my opinion, the distinguished Senator from Illinois will, with his long, sharp, logical sword, soon follow Joab's example. Therefore, it is my hope that the Senator from North Dakota, while he still has his bowels and his brain, will beat an orderly retreat to the other side of the aisle.

Mr. LANGER. I shall do so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have no such intention as the Senator from West Virginia fears. The only possible thing I could have to thrust at the Senator from North Dakota would be a bouquet of roses.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, the Senator's observation proves that he is a worthy successor of the renowned Senator "Ham" Lewis. On a certain occasion, as my good friend, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], will recall, Senator Lewis made a withering remark to a Senator from Indiana who had interrupted him. The rebuked Senator complained of the severity of Senator Lewis' retort. Thereupon, in his inimitable Chesterfieldian way, Senator Lewis said, "I assure my friend from Indiana that although I always wear my intellectual rapier loose in its scabbard, I shall never again thrust it at him, without first pointing it with a rose." Congratulations to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for his compassion and felicitations to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] for the safety which his opponent has just assured him.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the Senator yield for a comment with a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am sorry I had to leave the Chamber for a moment and missed the fine colloquy between the Senator from the West and the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I am wondering if, in making his calculations of the cost of land per acre for irrigation purposes in the West and of the cost of these reclamation projects, the Senator has taken into consideration the fact that of the total sum of money appropriated in this bill a large amount is provided for items other than reclamation and irrigation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh yes; power and flood control and navigation.

Mr. WATKINS. Has the Senator calculated the exact cost of the part allocated to irrigation to determine what the cost per acre would be?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that the Bureau of Reclamation itself has not figured the proper allocation between power and irrigation. In view of that fact, how can the Senator from Illinois do something which the Bureau of Reclamation itself confesses it is unable to do?

Mr. WATKINS. Is the Senator acquainted with the contracts which are made between the Bureau of Reclamation and water users, in which that distinction and the allocations are made.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am acquainted with some contracts. I know that generally the effort is made to load the major part of the cost of construction upon the power users, and to free the water users.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator also understand that in the West the first priority on the streams of the West is for consumptive uses, not only for irrigation but for domestic use by human beings and by industry in a consumptive way? For example, a steel plant must have a certain amount of water to use in the making of steel. When all that is taken into consideration, does the Senator realize that the actual cost of the

water is not the important consideration, for the simple reason that the water itself in a consumptive way must be put to beneficial use; otherwise the power will be valueless. In other words, it would not make any difference how many power projects we had in the West; if we did not have water for people and for industry to use in a consumptive way, the power would be absolutely valueless. As a matter of fact, the stream development which the Senator has been talking about must be considered on a basin-wide basis. If the income from the entire project—power, industry, and the consumptive use of water—makes the entire program self liquidating, the program is justified.

I think the Senator should also bear in mind that the resources and the possible development of the streams on an over-all basin-wide basis must be taken into consideration to determine whether a project is feasible. It is distinctly unfair to pick out the irrigation end and say it is being subsidized at the expense of the other features. There would not be any power development unless people are brought onto the land. People must have homes, farms, and industries.

I may also point out to the Senator that in view of the present situation in the world—and I am going to bring in the argument as to the war, because I think it is certainly material at this point—if people are going to move from the cities they must have a place to which to go, and there is no better place for safety than in the mountainous and the arid sections of the West. They must have homes, and water must be available for irrigation and for domestic uses and other uses. In that way we make an investment in security. Therefore the projects which are under way should not be delayed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Utah suggest doubling the appropriation in order to add to security against atomic attack?

Mr. WATKINS. I think that it would be one of the best investments this country could possibly make.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Utah suggest tripling the appropriation?

Mr. WATKINS. We would have to keep within our possibilities; but I would reduce the long-range reclamation projects and power projects we are building for Europe at the present time, and put the money in our projects at home. Certainly that would strengthen us more than putting the money in Europe would benefit us. At least we know it would be for our use, and it would not be put in the hands of a possible enemy by virtue of the desertion of a third or fourth of the population who are Communists at heart.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Has the Senator concluded?

Mr. WATKINS. I wanted to know whether the Senator had taken all these things into consideration in making his estimate of the value of irrigation in the West under the present program.

I should like also to call to the Senator's attention the fact that in World War II many reclamation projects were under way. There was one in Utah. It had not been quite finished, but along came a program for building a steel plant in Utah. One was desired there for making steel plates for the Navy. It was found the plant could not be operated without water, and it was fortunate we had a project halfway finished. Mountain water was necessary in making the steel. Other water would not do, because it would leave defects in the steel. The Government went ahead and finished the project so that the steel plant could be completed. Then they brought in thousands of people, and they found there was a shortage of water in the cities and towns. If there had been a drought many of the installations, the Army stores, the Navy camps, and the like, in that State, would have had to move out. It was fortunate we had a reclamation project under way which could be finished to such a degree that they could get water. So that the over-all picture is favorable to the development of reclamation projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator from Utah will forgive me if I say that his argument reminds me of a passage in Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, in which he said that—

So excellent a thing it is to be a reasonable creature because one can then find a reason for what one wants to do.

Mr. President, I had not intended to take up as much time as I have taken. I think the RECORD will show that a vast portion of the time has been consumed in cross-examination.

I now move that the figure "$294,713,000" in line 5, on page 247, be stricken out and the figure "$204,000,000" be substituted in its stead.

I ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted in the RECORD at this point a brief justification and summary which I have prepared for this reduction, and which I have tried to state orally on the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell me who prepared the justification?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. McCulloch, my assistant, and I. The two of us prepared it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

There being no objection, the justification was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS IN SUPPORT OF SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT TO REDUCE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, TO $204,000,000

Page 247, lines 4 and 5: House bill, $297,467,000; Senate bill, $294,713,000; budget estimate, $325,966,500.

The Bureau of Reclamation projects for which construction and rehabilitation appropriations are included in the present bill, include a number of new starts and items on which so little will apparently be completed by the end of fiscal 1950 that they may be considered essentially new starts. In line with the general policy against appropriations for such new construction starts this year, these should be omitted.

In view of the President's message today, the general need for reduction in Federal expenditures and the higher priority which other items in this omnibus bill should be accorded, the rate of expenditure for projects now under construction should be substantially reduced for 1951. I am suggesting in general that this reduction be in the amount of 25 percent of the proposed expenditure in the Senate committee bill.

Not only the general budget situation of the Federal Government, but also the certain expansion in the demand for funds and materials for other more essential Government work and for the crucial defense work which the President has outlined in the months ahead should persuade us to make reductions at least to the extent I have suggested.

With certain other decreases, which I shall note below, the suggested reduction in this appropriation is $90,713,000, and the new figure which I propose that the Senate adopt by way of a substitute amendment to the committee amendment (of $294,713,000) in line 5 on page 247 is $204,000,000.

While I have itemized these new starts, weak projects and percentage reductions, it is not the intention of this amendment to bind the Bureau of Reclamation to these particular amounts. I recognize that it is preferable to leave discretion in this matter to the Bureau, so that it may cut back more sharply those projects that may best be deferred and accelerate those projects which in the national interest are most essential.

A. NEW, OR SUBSTANTIALLY NEW, STARTS

The new starts which my amendment proposes should be dropped from the bill are the following:

	Senate appropriations
Gila project:	
Wellton canal	$30,000
Wellton lateral unit	70,000
Dome lateral unit	10,000
	110,000
Colorado River front work and levee system	950,000
Central Valley:	
Sly Park Dam	250,000
Folsom power facilities	750,000
	1,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson:	
Brush substation	1,000,000
Flatiron, Fort Collins, Greeley tap line	377,000
	1,377,000
Paonia project: Spring Creek Dam	800,000
Fort Peck: Glendive Williston transmission line	250,000
Eden project: Big Sandy Dam and Reservoir	206,000
Kendrick project: Seminol-Baroil line	150,000
Missouri Basin:	
Jamestown unit	750,000
Missouri Souris	1,000,000
	1,750,000
Total	6,593,000

It is also interesting to note that the total estimated costs of the foregoing projects, for which we shall be asked to make increasing appropriations in the next few years if these starts are permitted now, is $166,404,000.

A table showing the total estimated costs of these projects, the amount estimated to be spent on them to June 30, 1950, and the pages of the House hearings where these

figures and construction facts are given, follows:

Project name	Total estimated costs	To be spent through fiscal 1950	House hearings reference (pt. 4) page—
Gila:			
Wellton Canal	$1,570,000	$15,291	657
Wellton lateral unit	2,358,000	25,537	
Dome lateral unit	1,919,000	7,516	
Colorado River front and levee system	16,295,000	414,428	681
Central Valley:			
Sly Park Dam	6,220,000	0	698
Folsom power facility	47,800,000	0	
Colorado-Big Thompson:			
Brush substation	2,513,500	431,795	733–735
Flatiron, Fort Collins, Greeley tap line	799,100	28,758	
Paonia: Spring Creek Dam	3,300,500	272,200	743–744
Fork Peck: Glendive-Williston transmission line	1,783,000	0	759–760
Eden: Big Sandy Dam and Reservoir	2,000,000	42,025	817–818
Kendrick: Seminol-Baroil line	242,000	25,000	821–822
Missouri Basin:			
Missouri-Souris, Jamestown unit	10,749,000	214,573	[1] 150
Missouri-Souris-Missouri diversion unit	68,855,000	1,218,174	905–906
Total	166,404,100		

[1] Senate report.

In the case of the last project, the Missouri-Souris Division, Missouri Diversion Unit, according to the testimony, there has been no final decision on the location of the canal to lead off from the diversion dam. (House hearings, pp. 907, 910.) And in reference to the related work of this division now in phase B, Mr. Warne, of the Bureau, frankly stated (House hearings, p. 911):

"There is a great deal of work that needs to be done before ultimate feasibility of the irrigation plans can be worked out for the Crosby-Mohall unit or the Jamestown unit or any of the distant units."

Since the estimated cost of phase A aspects of Missouri-Souris is $68,855,000, and the Crosby-Mohall and Devils Lake units in phase B will cost $268,953,000 and $21,077,000, respectively, in addition to $10,749,000 for the Jamestown unit, it sems wiser to halt this construction now (with only $1,432,747 spent on this phase A section through fiscal 1950), until all doubts have been removed concerning the economic feasibility of the project. How can we justify starting out on a road that leads to such enormous expenditures with so many significant questions unanswered? I suspect, although the record is not clear at this point, that provisions for repayment of the irrigation costs of the project are likewise most incomplete.

B. ELIMINATE CERTAIN SENATE INCREASES

In addition, I am suggesting that the following Senate increases over the House committee figures ought to be dropped. No adequate reason is given in the report for these increases:

Provo River project	$2,245,000
Riverton project	200,000
Missouri Basin project	3,000,000

C. FORTY-PERCENT REDUCTION IN COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON

My amendment also assumes a 40-percent, instead of a 25-percent, cut-back in the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

In justification for this higher cut-back, I note that the original estimate of the cost of this project was $44,000,000. The present estimated cost is $150,503,000 (House hearings, p. 662). A repayment contract, however, was made which provided that the water users should repay one-half of the cost of the project, but not to exceed $25,000,000 (House hearings, pp. 733, 738–741).

In other words on the basis of present figures the Government will be repaid for only about one-sixth of the cost of the project and the balance must be repaid, if at all, by electric-power revenues. While the Bureau's justification states that negotiations are under way for an amendatory or supplemental repayment contract, I believe it might help to persuade the water users that this is desirable if the rate of construction were sharply cut back.

This seems to be another example of a case where rising costs and project changes result in enormous increases in total costs, far beyond the estimates made at the time of the original authorization by Congress.

D. OTHER MISSOURI BASIN DEDUCTIONS

In connection with the Missouri Basin project, I would also urge elimination of further appropriations for the following projects for the reasons stated below:

(a) Cheyenne division—Key Hole unit ---------- $3,179,000

The Senate committee report (p. 152) states:

"The 1951 estimate for this project appears under phase A in the amount of $3,179,000, which has been allowed by the committee. However, representations have been made to the committee that the water supply on the Belle Fourche River is such that under the Wyoming-South Dakota compact of February 18, 1943, it may be difficult to fill this proposed reservoir. Under the terms of the compact between the two States, there is no limitation upon the number of small reservoirs which may be built in Wyoming. It is the opinion of the committee that a comprehensive study of the future water supply should be made before construction is undertaken."

The best way to guarantee that there will be no wasteful new construction until the availability of water is assured is to omit further appropriations.

(b) Phase B items ---------- $5,154,000

The total estimated cost of the Missouri Basin items listed in "Phase A" ("Units selected for construction") is $769,157,884. Starts have been made on all elements of this phase A. Although the total amount of appropriations authorized by law for the Missouri Basin program of the Bureau is only $350,000,000, the Government would appear to be effectively committed by the starts that have been made to the total of expenditures of $769,000,000.

Until phase A is more fully authorized and completed, it would appear to me unwise by this appropriation bill to permit expenditures on phase B ("Units being prepared for construction") which involves projects, the total estimated cost of which is an added $944,933,000.

In view of the serious questions as to the adequacy of water supply for the whole basin project and in view of the relatively small part of the total irrigation costs which it is estimated that water users will be able to repay, it seems to me that we should not only eliminate all items in phase B but possibly make even more drastic reductions in phase A.

I believe the Senate should also take note of the extent to which project costs in general far outrun original cost estimates, as I pointed out above in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project. As listed by the Bureau the original estimated cost of the projects included in the current bill was $1,682,487,174. The present estimated cost is $5,252,404,105. (House hearings, p. 662.)

E. SUMMARY

A complete tabulation of the project reductions which I am suggesting in this substitute amendment is as follows:

Summary of proposed reductions (with discretion left to Bureau for item revisions), Bureau of Reclamation—construction and rehabilitation

Project name	25 percent	New starts, etc.	Total reduction from Senate committee figure
Gila	$1,552,000	$110,000	$1,662,000
All-American Canal	412,000		412,000
Columbia River front		950,000	950,000
Boulder Canyon	1,525,000		1,525,000
Davis Dam	3,405,000		3,405,000
Central Valley	10,515,000	1,000,000	11,515,000
Santa Barbara	[1] 1,454,000		1,454,000
Colorado-Big Thompson	[1] 7,849,000	1,377,000	9,226,000
Paonia	50,000	800,000	850,000
San Luis Valley	459,000		459,000
Boise-Payette	51,000		51,000
Buffalo Rapids	40,000		40,000
Fort Peck		250,000	250,000
Hungry Horse	7,375,000		7,375,000
Fort Sumner	170,000		170,000
Tucumcari	43,000		43,000
Rio Grande	260,000		260,000
W. C. Austin	65,000		65,000
Deschutes	125,000		125,000
Klamath	222,000		222,000
Provo River:			
Senate increase	2,245,000		2,782,000
25 percent of balance	537,000		
Columbia Basin	12,375,000		12,375,000
Yakima	56,000		56,000
Eden		206,000	206,000
Kendrick	200,000	150,000	350,000
Riverton:			
Senate increase	200,000		
25 percent of balance	750,000		950,000
Shoshone	29,000		29,000
Missouri Basin:			
Senate increase	3,000,000		
25 percent of balance	20,086,000		
Total	23,086,000		
Jamestown Unit		750,000	
Keyhole unit		3,179,000	
Missouri-Souris		1,000,000	
Phase B		5,154,000	
Total		10,083,000	33,169,000
Rehabilitation and betterment	750,000		750,000
Total			90,726,000

[1] 40 percent.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Millikin
Anderson	Hendrickson	Morse
Benton	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Brewster	Hill	Murray
Bricker	Hoey	Myers
Bridges	Holland	Neely
Butler	Humphrey	O'Conor
Byrd	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Ives	Pepper
Chapman	Jenner	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Darby	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Donnell	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Langer	Sparkman
Dworshak	Leahy	Stennis
Eastland	Lehman	Taft
Ecton	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Ellender	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Ferguson	McCarran	Thye
Flanders	McCarthy	Tobey
Frear	McClellan	Tydings
Fulbright	McFarland	Watkins
George	McKellar	Wherry
Gillette	Magnuson	Wiley
Graham	Malone	Williams
Green	Martin	Young
Gurney	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 247, in line 4.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement about the amendment, and then I shall ask for the yeas and nays.

The amendment I have submitted to the committee amendment proposes that the appropriation for construction projects in the Bureau of Reclamation be reduced from approximately $295,000,000 to approximately $204,000,000, thus effecting a saving of approximately $91,000,000. In the discussion which has occurred, I have indicated that that reduction would be made, for example, by stopping all new construction starts and all essentially new starts, and by slowing up to the extent of 25 percent on projects already under way, with the exception of the Big Thompson-Colorado project, as to which I suggest a slowing-up rate of 40 percent. In the statement I have inserted, I have suggested several other possible reductions. However, the apportionment of the reduction to be made under my amendment to the committee amendment would be left in the hands of the Bureau of Reclamation, as is the case at the present time; and the Bureau of Reclamation could apportion the reduction to the extent of $91,000,000 in the same way the Bureau would apportion the proposed appropriation of $295,000,000—in other words, among the various projects; and the Bureau could do so in a way which would benefit those which are needed in the war effort.

Thus, Mr. President, the adoption of my amendment to the committee amendment would result in a reduction in the consumption of materials, and to that extent my amendment would aid the war effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 247, in line 4.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to be heard on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment calls for an appropriation which is $2,754,000 less than the amount voted by the House, $31,253,500 less than the estimates, and $39,248,638 less than the amount appropriated for 1950.

In my judgment, the proposal made by the Senator from Illinois would mean that after the committee has cut this appropriation to the bone, to a point where just enough money is carried in the bill in order properly to carry on the work which now is going on, the construction projects now under way, now in process of construction, would have to be shut down.

I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Illinois on this point, Mr. President, because I am sure he does not realize the situation. If his amendment to the committee amendment prevails, inasmuch as the bill as reported by the committee will provide only sufficient funds to pay the contractors under existing contracts for the work on which they now are employed, then, when the contracts are stopped—as they will have to be stopped if the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment is adopted—we shall have to pay the contractors the damages which result from such stoppage. We had an illustration of that situation in California, last year, when such a stoppage cost the Government $700,000.

The effect of the Senator's proposal, if it is adopted by the Senate, simply will be that work now underway, which should be completed because it is in the interest of the war effort—for instance, the work involved in finishing hydroelectric projects, and similar work which is going on—will be delayed. Then, if the inflation which the Senator fears occurs, when we return to that work, it will take more dollars to finish it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would be perfectly willing to cut back on the appropriations for reclamation projects, even though, as the Senator knows, I have voted, both on the floor of the Senate and in committee, for every reclamation project, because I believe in them.

At this particular time I think it would be perfectly legitimate to delay some of the reclamation projects, but I do not wish to have any delay occur in the case of the power projects, because I believe they have a direct bearing on the war effort we have to make. In my opinion we should increase the production of power in every possible way, rather than restrict it.

Therefore, Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Arizona to what extent the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment would, if adopted, interfere with the development of power facilities.

Mr. HAYDEN. First of all, Mr. President, in the case of the Colorado-Big Thompson project, to which the Senator from Illinois has referred, let me say that project can be finished, if there is any sort of a short war at all, in time to have the power from that project available for use during the war. However, if the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment is adopted, we shall not be able to obtain the power from that project during the war.

The same is true of the power features of the Central Valley project. Practically all these projects are multiple-purpose projects, and their power features are being pushed ahead of almost any other features.

However, Mr. President, so far as the irrigation features of the projects are concerned, let me say that all of us realize that we may need additional irrigation facilities in order to be able to irrigate more land, so that it can be cultivated for the production of crops which will be badly needed if we get into a war, at which time there would be difficulty in regard to importations.

On the other hand, when we already are under contract to make payments for further construction on projects already under way, it is perfectly foolish to make appropriation cuts of the kind which would be required by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would it not be better to apply to hydroelectric lines which would supply power the funds which otherwise would be used for the construction of dams which would take years to complete?

Mr. HAYDEN. This amendment does not relate to new dams which will take years to construct.

Mr. FERGUSON. How long will it take to construct them?

Mr. HAYDEN. That will vary; but all the ones to which this item relates are under construction, and have been under construction for years.

All these projects were authorized before the war began. Construction on all of them was stopped during the war. Since the war, we have resumed construction on them, and construction has been continuing since that time.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that they are authorized years in advance.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; I mean that the money for their construction was carried in the appropriation bills in the 1940's. During the war period, construction on all of them was shut down for four or five years. Following the war construction work on them was resumed. We have been continuing with their construction since then; and they are reaching completion.

Mr. FERGUSON. But are we not now in the same position we were in when construction on them was shut down. In other words, we are in a war.

Mr. HAYDEN. But we made a mistake during the war, in my judgment, when we stopped the construction work. I know that is true in the case of the Davis Dam. We stopped the construction of that dam during the war, but there has been a crying need for power. It would have been the wisest thing to continue with the construction of that project and to have had the power from it available during the war. It was a terrific mistake to stop the construction of that project during the war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 247, in line 4.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Again, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 247, in line 4.

The amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Arizona, who is in charge of this portion of the bill. I wish to inquire in regard to the action of the committee in proposing a reduction from $297,467,000 to $294,713,000.

I understand that the effect of such a reduction will be to deny the appropriation of $1,400,000 for continuation of the work on the Havre-Shelby line or project, which now is nearing completion, and also to eliminate the appropriation of $365,000 which is necessary to construct the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls transmission line, which connects with the Canyon Ferry project.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct; it will make a reduction of $1,400,000 in the amount of money available for the Havre-Shelby line, and will also result in the other reduction which has been mentioned.

Let me explain to the Senator that, as he will remember, last year the Congress, in pursuit of a policy of arming the Reclamation Service with funds whereby it could negotiate on a basis of equality with the private power companies, provided funds for the construction of the Havre-Shelby line. I shall discuss it first.

At the time when that appropriation was made, it was understood that if the Montana Power & Light Co. would bring about a suitable wheeling contract to carry the power, the line would not necessarily be built.

It so happens that the situation which has developed in Montana is that in December the Reclamation Service made a contract for the construction of this line, but gave no go-ahead order to the contractor. The notice to proceed was issued on March 21, 1950. On April 12, the Montana Power & Light Co. obtained from the Montana Public Service Commission an order permitting it to reduce its rates to rural electric cooperatives to exactly the Government rate of 5½ mills.. If that action had been taken prior to the time when the contract was awarded or prior to the time when the contractor was notified to proceed with the work under the contract, there would really have been no excuse for building the line, because the primary purpose of the line is to get power to the REA cooperatives at the Government rate; and if power could be obtained from the private power company at the same rate, construction of the line would not be justified. However, the Montana Power & Light Co. was about 3 weeks late in obtaining the order permitting it to reduce the rate in the way I have stated. So the contract was let.

We are faced with that situation; and under the circumstances the committee felt that the Bureau of Reclamation was in a little too much of a hurry to let the contract. For that reason, the committee voted to disallow the funds at this time.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the Senator will recall that an effort has been under way for many years to construct this project, so that low-cost Fort Peck power will be available to the farmers in that area, who have been denied this power during all this period of time. In 1947 the Senate appropriated funds for the construction of this line in 1948. At that time the Bureau of Reclamation did not hurry to let the contract—thinking that there might be a possibility of entering into a contract with the private power company. However, nothing happened. The Bureau of Reclamation continued to hold up the contract, and did so until very late in the year. Then, just before work was begun under the contract, Congress eliminated that appropriation.

Then the farmers in that area became despondent about the possibility of getting the project constructed. However, they continued to make efforts to obtain it. They had spent a great deal of money for that purpose, but they could not get any contract for service. They had to build a line at their own expense. That line connected with the Montana power system. Also it was necessary to purchase a steam plant there, to firm up the power. All that was necessary in order to make it possible to provide power to those who live in that area.

So, during all these years they have been struggling to get this project, and now, last year, after a very elaborate debate on the floor of the Senate, we succeeded in getting an appropriation with which to start the project. The project was not started, however, and contracts were not let for it until December of last year, waiting again to see whether anything could be accomplished with reference to making an agreement with the power company. The power company did not offer them any contract, did not offer them any wheeling agreement, and the result was that they finally had to start construction on the project.

The project has now been carried on to almost full completion. I have before me a statement from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation in which he shows the status of construction at this time. It shows that the Government has already expended $892,136 and has obligations on the project amounting to $535,231. So the project cannot be stopped at this point, when it is almost finished.

Besides, it will be absolutely necessary to have this project. We cannot tear down the lines now and end the project at this point, because even if the Montana Power Co. could furnish power to the rural electric cooperatives there at the present time, the time is going to come when they will need more power, and will need stronger, heavier lines to carry that power. Besides there is a pumping project involved in the area which will require considerable power.

Mr. HAYDEN. But the representations made to the Committee on Appropriations were that if this appropriation were denied, the Montana Power Co. would then pay the Government for all materials and the lines, as I understood, and take them over. That is not clear in the record.

Mr. MURRAY. No, and it is not clear anywhere.

Mr. HAYDEN. Very well.

Mr. MURRAY. With whom are they going to contract? They have not offered an agreement to the farmers or to the Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the point to which I am coming. This money has been allowed by the House, but has not been allowed by the Senate. If that point cannot be cleared up, it seems to me quite evident that the House is going to insist upon the appropriation. On the other hand, if it can be shown that the Government will come out whole without loss in this matter, and that in the meantime the REA cooperatives are receiving the benefit of this very low rate on the power of 5.5 mills, then we might be justified in taking it up. I think the best way to handle the matter is to take it to conference and see what the Montana Power Co. has to say about it at that time.

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to ask the Senator whether he does not think that this would be a very mistaken action in view of the emergency which is before the country at the present time; that is, to destroy this line, and to destroy this property? It is almost akin to arson. It would be a criminal destruction of property. We have a line already completed, and the Congress, because of some language picked up from the street or in the lobbies of the Congress, to the effect that the power company is going to compensate the Government for the destruction of this line, proposes to terminate construction and cancel the appropriation. I think it is the most unusual legislative action I have ever heard of.

Mr. HAYDEN. What the committee instructed me, as chairman of the subcommittee, was to inquire first of the Reclamation Service as to the progress on the work at that time. At the time we acted on this item we had that information. I was also instructed to inquire of the Montana Power Co. as to what its attitude would be about taking the property off the hands of the Government, and, while there is no firm commitment at the moment——

Mr. MURRAY. No.

Mr. HAYDEN. We were given to understand that the power company would do that. Before this question is ultimately settled in conference, that will have to be determined.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator said the power company would do that. What is the agreement it proposes? What does it propose to do?

Mr. HAYDEN. To take over all the materials and to take over the line so far as it has been built, as I understand.

Mr. MURRAY. What does it propose to offer to the rural cooperatives who are involved?

Mr. HAYDEN. A low rate for power.

Mr. MURRAY. A low rate for power?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. But it does not propose to give them the lines which would be needed in order to enable the cooperatives to secure adequate service.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the line is to be built, as the Senator states, of course it will have to be completed either by the Government or by the private power company.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I remember, the evidence shows that 9 of the 11 cooperatives are now being furnished with power as cheaply as they could obtain it if they were to manufacture it themselves. Is not that correct?

Mr. MURRAY. That is not involved in this item.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is the same identical rate as that at which the Government offers to supply it.

Mr. ELLENDER. But it is all involved in the question, is it not?

Mr. MURRAY. It is not involved in this item, because it is entirely separate and apart from the contracts they may enter into with the power company in other sections of the State. But here is a situation in which the power company has failed to offer a contract during all these years, and does not now offer a contract. No one knows what it proposes to give to the rural cooperatives in the way of adequate service and future low rates.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes; they have the rate fixed by the Montana Power Commission. If any REA cooperative applies to them, and they serve it with power, it shall have the benefit of the rate of 5.5 mills, which is exactly the same as the Government rate.

Mr. ELLENDER. That was my understanding.

Mr. MURRAY. Then that would mean that there would be turned over to the Montana Power Co. a complete monopoly of the power coming from the Fort Peck Dam. At the present time, the Fort Peck Dam is carrying that power down to Great Falls, where the Montana Power Co. takes it. If a contract of that kind is given to the Montana Power Co., it would mean that the Bureau of Reclamation will lose the difference between 2.5 mills for power and 5.5 mills, so that the Government will be losing 3 mills per kilowatt hour, which the Montana Power Co. secured as a result of that situation, and that deprives the project of the opportunity to repay.

Mr. HAYDEN. That matter was not presented to the subcommittee, but it certainly will have to be considered when the bill goes to conference. My suggestion is that this matter be taken to conference, and that those who are interested otherwise can ask the Montana Power Co. to come forward with a clean-cut, specific proposition. If it does not have one, then that is one thing. If it has a proposition that will save the Government whole and free of cost, then I think the situation would be different.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator says, which would hold the Government free of any cost whatever. How much money has the Government invested in this project at this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Government has about $800,000 in it now, and the cost will be close to, but under, $2,000,000.

Mr. HILL. But there has already been expended on this project about $800,000 of the Government's money; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. And, in addition to that, another $400,000 to $500,000 has been obligated.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator mean that that has been contracted for?

Mr. MURRAY. I mean contract obligations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Nebraska let me finish first?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Is there a supplemental contract obligation of $400,000 to $500,000, in addition?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The contractor has agreed to build the entire line, and he has been paid for his work as it has proceeded.

Mr. HILL. Then the Government really has an interest in the matter to the extent of $1,200,000 or $1,300,000, has it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Does the distinguished Senator from Arizona have any information in writing from anyone in authority connected with the Montana Power Co. as to what the power company will do in this matter?

Mr. HAYDEN. We have a telegram from them. The work was just starting on the line when we had our hearings. The work had been halted by the blizzard. The representation made at that time was that the company would take off the hands of the Government all the material it had. The missing part of the understanding is, What is to be done to compensate the contractor for the profits he otherwise would make? The committee said, "If we can save a million dollars, let us save it."

Mr. HILL. From whom is that representation?

Mr. HAYDEN. From E. J. Corette, vice president of the Montana Power Co.

Mr. HILL. He did not go into the question of what our debt may be to the contractor, did he?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; but he did agree to take off our hands all the material on the ground and to take over the line.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point a statement from the Commissioner of Reclamation with reference to the status of the line, and also an extract from the report of the chief engineer on the status of construction and material contracts.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 14, 1950.

Hon. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KIRWAN: In order that you may be informed as to the present status of construction on the Havre-Shelby line and substations, we are enclosing a statement on the status of funds and construction progress as of June 30, 1950, and estimated progress as of July 31, 1950.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL W. STRAUS,
Commissioner.

Status of construction, expenditures, and obligations, Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations, Fort Peck project, Montana—status of funds

	June 30, 1950 (actual)		July 31, 1950 (estimated)	
	Accrued expenditures	Obligations	Accrued expenditures	Obligations
Havre-Shelby transmission line, Smith Construction Co.	$311,954	$138,046	$398,910	$200,523
Havre substation, Valley Construction Co.	12,024	27,976	28,024	59,563
Government-furnished materials and equipment	17,281	259,978	260,000	194,145
All other (R/W, design, engineering, and administration, etc.)	184,831	8,199	205,202	11,000
Rudyard substation				23,000
Shelby substation				47,000
Total	526,090	434,199	892,136	535,231

	Progress of June 30, 1950	Estimated progress as of July 31, 1950
TRANSMISSION LINE		
Miles of poles hauled and distributed	18	65
Miles of structures framed	12	58
Miles of holes dug	10	58
Miles of structures erected	3	55
HAVRE SUBSTATION		
Grading	(1)	(1)
Structure excavation	(2)	(1)
Backfill	0	(3)
Concrete placement	(4)	(4)
Rudyard and Shelby substations	0	(6)

[1] Complete.
[2] 90 percent complete.
[3] 50 percent complete.
[4] 30 percent complete.
[5] 60 percent complete.
[6] Construction contracts awarded.

If construction is stopped we would have an uncompleted facility incapable of serving any useful function, and of the $1,427,367 expended or obligated as of July 31, 1950, the Government would suffer a direct loss of approximately $600,000, since the $200,000 expended for right-of-way, design, engineering, and administration, and approximately $400,000, consisting of contractors' profits, construction costs, termination costs, and supervision and legal expenditures could never be recovered. This assumes a salvage value of approximately $800,000 for material and equipment, which is questionable, since some of it is special equipment and might have only a nominal salvage value, in which case the direct loss to the Government could run as high as a million dollars.

In addition, if the Havre-Shelby Line is not completed and placed in service by the Government, the Fort Peck project will lose a principal outlet for firm power. This may well result in requiring the project to sell firm power which has a value of 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour at a rate for dump energy, or 2.5 mills, a loss of 3 mills. After the load has been built up over a period of 10 years it will result in an estimated annual loss of almost $250,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a telegram sent by direction of the subcommittee to Mr. J. E. Corette, vice president of the Montana Power Co., and his reply thereto.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 29, 1950.

Mr. J. E. CORETTE,
Vice President, Montana Power Co.,
Butte, Mont.:

Members of Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations have asked me to submit to you following information relative to Havre-Shelby line obtained from Reclamation Bureau: (1) Due to favorable bids under estimate, total estimated cost has been reduced from $2,860,000 to $1,912,000; (2) estimated contract expenditures as of June 30, 1950, for materials are $202,000 and for progress payments on 23 supply contracts and 2 construction contracts are $295,000; (3) in addition to above contract expenditures an additional amount of approximately $155,000 has been expended for engineering, right-of-way, and administration; (4) in addition contractor has on hand approximately $115,000 of supplies for which certified invoices have not as yet been submitted to Reclamation Bureau; (5) therefore, total actual expenditures and contractors' earnings as of June 30, 1950, plus material on hand by contractor amount to $767,000; (6) status of work is reported as follows: 4 miles of poles hauled to site; 1⅞ miles of holes dug; 2 miles of structures framed, and erection was started on June 26, 1950, and on Havre substation grading is completed; structure excavation is 75 percent completed; and concrete work is 13 percent completed. Subcommittee would like to have your comments on above factual statement and what the Montana Power Co. would be willing to do under present circumstances. Subcommittee would also like to have a statement from you as to present status of the negotiations with the Interior Department for a wheeling contract and how near you are to an agreement on same. Please wire reply at once as subcommittee meets again tomorrow, Friday.

CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Interior Department Appriations Subcommittee.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *June 30, 1950.*

Senator CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Have no source of information to check items on (1) to (5), inclusive, of your telegram.

Item (6) appears accurate but this is very little work toward completion of 100 miles of lines; in addition, excavation, grading, and foundations are only a small part of the cost of a substation and this work has just been started.

Important facts are that Bureau let all contract for Havre-Shelby line and substations after money was appropriated by Senate with the very clear understanding and statement that no money should be spent if arrangement could be made with Montana Power Co. to serve REA's involved at Bureau of Reclamation rate.

At hearing before your committee on April 20, Mr. McPhail was told by you personally and by other committee members that money was appropriated for this line with such understanding. Our information is that "go ahead" order was not given to contractor on Havre-Shelby line until approximately April 22.

In addition, on April 12, Montana Public Service Commission approved a Montana Power Co. rate for power company rate for power to Marias, Hill, and all other REA's on our system, which is identical to Bureau's rate, thereby eliminating any possibility of any saving to the REA's or anyone else by building the Havre-Shelby line.

The facts clearly indicate to us that Bureau has not acted in good faith with you or with the Senate but has deliberately created a situation to make it difficult for your committee to rescind the appropriation made last year for this line.

This has been done in spite of the fact that no benefits could result from building of this line.

Our company is still willing to purchase at your cost all materials which have been acquired for this line.

As to the Wheeling contracts, we have a contract with Bonneville and supply all REA's in far western Montana under it. Bureau refused to make with us a contract similar to the Bonneville contract and we could not agree on a rate to be paid for Wheeling because Bureau insisted on paying only 1 mill per kilowatt-hour even though Wheeling distance was approximately 150 miles instead of 50 miles as in North Dakota contracts in which the 1-mill rate was established.

In view of this deadlock we reduced our rate to the Bureau rate, thereby accomplishing every benefit that could result from a Wheeling contract plus saving the Bureau all expense that would necessarily result from its serving these customers. We understand from discussion last week between Mr. McPhail and our counsel, Mr. Glover, that Bureau agrees that Wheeling agreement to REA's is now unnecessary as they already have power at Bureau rate.

Only negotiations pending with the Bureau regarding Wheeling are from Canyon Ferry to Crow Creek irrigation pumping plant and for use of our two 100,000-volt lines between Canyon Ferry and Great Falls to interconnect Canyon Ferry plant and Bureau's Fort Peck line. We believe these negotiations will result in satisfactory agreements to both parties.

As we see the situation, every additional dollar spent on Havre-Shelby line will be wasted, as there are no benefits to be accomplished; and sensible thing would be for Bureau to cancel all contracts and reduce expenses to a minimum. Undoubtedly every contract has a provision that it is subject to appropriations by Congress.

Am sending this telegram from Great Falls but will be in my office in Butte all day Friday and would be pleased to answer any further inquiries.

We certainly hope that you will rescind last year's appropriation for Havre-Shelby line, thereby carrying out the intention clearly expressed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last fall and saving as much money as possible.

Respectfully,
THE MONTANA POWER CO.,
J. E. CORETTE, Jr., *Vice President.*

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I am a member of the subcommittee. I should like to ask if it is not correct that the total cost of the Havre-Shelby line was approximately $2,000,000, or was it a little more than that amount?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was originally estimated to be $2,880,000, but it was reduced, by a favorable bid, to $1,912,000.

Mr. GURNEY. It was very close to $2,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. The information received from the Bureau, as I remember, was to the effect that along with materials and expected profits there was an obligation of approximately $800,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. Materials on hand, which the Montana Power Co. agreed to buy at the cost to the Government, would amount to approximately $500,000. Therefore there is a possible net loss to the Government of between $200,000 and $300,000. That, I believe, was the understanding of the committee on which it based its decision not to build the line, inasmuch as there would be no lowered cost to the cooperative below the 5½-mills rate at which the Montana Power Co. agreed to furnish current. That is the same rate, of course, the cooperative would pay if it received the Bureau power. Therefore, as I see it at this time, when we need money and materials, we can save the expenditure of the money and save the use of the materials, because the Montana Power Co. is already connected with the Havre-Shelby cooperative, as I understand. We have before us an expense of $300,000 instead of a total of $1,900,000. That was the background for the subcommittee's making the recommendation to the full committee and to the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, some of the farmers in the western section of North Dakota are very much interested because they are expecting to get power. But a letter from the Commissioner indicates that the figures quoted a moment ago by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are not accurate. Here is what is going to happen in case construction is stopped, according to Mr. Straus:

> If construction is stopped, we would have an uncompleted facility incapable of serving any useful function, and of the $1,427,367 expended or obligated as of July 31, 1950, the Government would suffer a direct loss of approximately $600,000, since the $200,000 expended for right-of-way, design, engineering, and administration and approximately $400,000 consisting of contractors' profits, construction costs, termination costs, and supervision and legal expenditures could never be recovered. This assumes a salvage value of approximately $800,000 for material and equipment, which is questionable since some of it is special equipment and might have only a nominal salvage value, in which case the direct loss to the Government could run as high as a million dollars.
>
> In addition, if the Havre-Shelby line is not completed and placed in service by the Government, the Fort Peck project will lose a principal outlet for firm power. This may result in requiring the project to sell firm power which has a value of 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour at a rate for dump energy, or 2.5 mills, a loss of 3 mills. After the load has been built up over a period of 10 years, it will result in an estimated annual loss of almost $250,000.

That, Mr. President, is apparently the whole story. So it is much more serious than we have been led to assume. I am delighted to know that the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is leading this fight because hundreds of thousands of farmers are interested in the question of whether they are going to get cheap power or whether the Montana Power Co. is going to have a monopoly. It seems to me that the stopping of this line is entirely wrong.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. If anyone will read the telegram which the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee sent to Mr. J. E. Corette, vice president of the Montana Power Co., under date of June 29, 1950, and the telegram of Mr. Corette in reply, he will see that the Montana Power Co. certainly very skillfully evaded any direct answer to the chairman's telegram, and did not at any place in the telegram say that the Montana Power Co. would hold the Government free of all costs and expenses which had gone into the line. If the power company is willing to do anything, it has certainly kept it a deep, dark secret up to this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee acted on the information available to it at the time. I am quite sure that when the bill goes to conference we shall have to have more information from both the Reclamation Service and the Montana Power Co., and the conferees can then decide what to do about it. For that reason I should prefer that the bill remain as it is when it is taken to conference.

Mr. MURRAY. When the conference meets, the conferees will not be able to hold any hearings or get any facts developed with reference to the situation with regard to the expense of completing the line. They will not be able to know what the company will do.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is mistaken. The custom is to act on these matters and get the very latest available information. I can assure the Senator that we shall have accurate information as to exactly what the situation is when the matter is taken up in conference, and we shall also have, if it is possible to obtain it, definite information from the Montana Power Co. as to how much it is willing to pay.

Mr. MURRAY. Will the conferees have information from the farmers interested in this matter? Will they know what the farmers' position is with reference to the ability of the Montana Power Co. to furnish them with adequate power?

I understand they claim that the present line of the Montana Power Co. is totally insufficient to carry the load. Besides, there is a pumping project in that district which will require great quantities of electric power because it involves a hundred thousand acres of land.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand, the transmission line will be finished within 30 days. The poles will be in the ground and the wire will be on the poles.

Mr. MURRAY. It is a question of whether we will turn it over to the Montana Power Co., and give them a monopoly of the power.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that, but we have appropriated the money with the understanding that if they would reduce rates and render the service, it would not be necessary to build the line. The money would not have been obtained on any other basis. That is how we proceeded in the case of the Southwest Power Administration. We took $6,000,000 out of the bill. We made the same arrangement elsewhere. The interval between the time when the contract was let and the power company reduced its rate complicates this case somewhat, and therefore is not exactly like the other cases. Nevertheless, the money would not have been appropriated by Congress if we had not believed the circumstances to be as stated; and so, the committee said, "If the company will do it, we can save the Government some money."

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the contention of rural electric cooperatives in this field, who have been claiming for a long time that because they could not get adequate service over the company's line, they were compelled to build a line themselves to the Montana Power Co. line in order to hook onto it. In addition to that, as I said a little while ago, they had to buy a steam plant, because available power was insufficient.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. The Marias Cooperative built their lines several years ago, and they have those lines. Is that not correct?

Mr. MURRAY. They have built their lines. The Marias Cooperative have their own system.

Mr. ECTON. They have their own system.

Mr. MURRAY. They had it originally, and they want to take advantage of their right to have access to Fort Peck power. I think they are entitled to it. They are preferred customers for that power, and they ought to be permitted to use it.

Mr. HAYDEN. The subcommittee was in an embarrassing position. One Senator from Montana was urging us to allow the appropriation, while the other Senator was suggesting that it be disallowed. A situation like that is always embarrassing. I have in my hand the latest information from the Commissioner of Reclamation with respect to the status of this line, and I should like to put it in the hands of the junior Senator from Montana with the request that he send it to the Montana Power Co., and ask them to come back with a very definite offer as to what they will do in the light of the representations now made by the Bureau of Reclamation. We acted on information which was a month or 6 weeks old. If we could know definitely in conference what the power company proposes to do, and could see how much it would cost the United States, one way or another, the conferees could consider the matter with some degree of intelligence. If not, I do not see that the Senate conferees can do anything but recede. On the other hand, if the Montana Power Co. can come in with a clear-cut proposition to show that the Treasury of the United States is not going to lose anything, I think the Senate conferees ought to stand by what has been done.

Mr. GURNEY. I think the proposal would be a very fine solution of this problem. Personally, I want to see the cooperatives get adequate power at the Government rate of 5½ mills. I do not want to appropriate any Federal money at this time, especially for duplicating lines. I want to be sure that the Government's interests are preserved. If we have a proposal from the Bureau setting forth the status of the contract at this time, and the Montana Power Co. will agree to buy the material, or make some other agreement, and it appears to the conferees that it is a reasonable solution of this problem, I think that is the best we could do. The matter could be very well handled in conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think that is the best we can do. Would the distinguished Senator from Montana be willing to do that?

Mr. ECTON. I did not hear the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have here the latest information issued by the Bureau of Reclamation, dated July 11 and July 14, as to the status of this transmission line, showing how far it has gone, what it has cost, and what the estimates on it are. The conferees would like to know what the Montana Power Co. proposes to do at this time under the circumstances.

Mr. ECTON. The information I have from the Montana Power Co. officials, which I think the distinguished Senator from Arizona has, is that the company is perfectly willing to take from the Government at cost all the material which is now on the job, so the Government will not lose any of the cost in that respect. What the liability to the contractor would be I am not prepared to say.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am asking if I give the Senator these letters will he transmit them to the Montana Power Co. with the understanding that by the time the bill comes to conference we will have a statement from them?

Mr. ECTON. I am willing to cooperate. However, I would suggest, since the Senator from Arizona has been handling the matter, that he do it, and that the information be sent directly to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall do it that way.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to continue with this discussion. In connection with the point which arises with reference to the sufficiency of the present transmission lines of the Montana Power Co., I wish to call attention to the fact that farmers in this area expect to have a power failure this winter. They wrote a letter to the local power manager of the Bureau of Reclamation at Great Falls, asking for the right to lease this unfinished line so that they may be able to get more power for their cooperatives, I should like to have the letter inserted in the RECORD. In it the Marias Cooperative,

writing to the Bureau of Reclamation manager at Great Falls, says:

I have discussed with you our desire to temporarily lease the use of your Havre-Shelby transmission line on the section from Chester to Shelby, Mont., to relieve our power shortage for this coming winter's load; as it is my understanding that when the contracts were let on the Havre-Shelby transmission line that the construction of the line would be completed by October 1, of this year. We have made extensive inquiries for the rental of transformers which we will transform from 69,000 volts to either 7200/12000/400Y or to 34,500, which we prefer; provided, we can find transformers of capacity sufficient to serve our additional power requirements.

The letter continues to show the insufficiency of the present transmission line. The Montana Power Co. does not offer any agreement to increase those lines. Therefore, it seems to me that the construction of the Havre-Shelby line is absolutely essential. It seems to me it would be a criminal act to destroy the line after it has been practically finished.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARIAS RIVER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE,
Shelby, Mont., July 12, 1950.

Mr. CHESTER BRAZIL,
Power Manager, Reclamation Bureau, Great Falls, Mont.

DEAR MR. BRAZIL: I have discussed with you our desire to temporarily lease the use of your Havre-Shelby transmission line on the section from Chester to Shelby, Mont., to relieve our power shortage for this coming winter's load; as it is my understanding that when the contracts were let on the Havre-Shelby transmission line that the construction of the line would be completed by October 1, of this year. We have made extensive inquiries for the rental of transformers which we will transform from 69,000 volts to either 7200/12000/400Y or to 34,500, which we prefer; provided, we can find transformers of capacity sufficient to serve our additional power requirements.

We had a peak load of approximately 4,200 kilowatts last year; and even with our plant generating at full capacity, we were unable to hold a satisfactory voltage regulation on this peak load; and therefore, we anticipate a great deal more trouble this coming winter than we had the last winter.

Please bear in mind, that we have a transmission line from Conrad to Shelby and purchase power from the Montana Power Co. to supplement our generating capacity, and operate our plant in parallel with the power company's plants.

We anticipate a normal peak of 5,200 kilowatts this December, which will be increased by another 200 kilowatts; provided our allocations are completed to serve areas that we anticipate construction on this fall.

We will be urgently in need of power for next winter's use, in addition to what we can now generate and expect to receive from the Montana Power Co. over the present transmission line hook-up; and I would appreciate your immediate advice as to what we can expect relative to the completion of the Havre-Shelby line and the possibility of leasing it temporarily to relieve our power situation, or that the Bureau of Reclamation furnish us with an additional 2,000 kilowatts of supplemental power delivered to Shelby over that portion of the Havre-Shelby transmission line at our substation which would be located in the vicinity of the proposed Bureau substation.

Your immediate advice on these matters will be greatly appreciated, as the time is drawing near when action will be necessary.

Very truly yours,

R. O. MCPHILLIPS,
Manager.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. I wonder if the Senator knows that the Montana Power Co. has offered to double their voltage on the line so that everyone will be able to have sufficient power. Is the Senator familiar with that?

Mr. MURRAY. I have been familiar with the proposals which the Montana Power Co. has been making over the years. For the last 5 or 6 years we have failed to get any satisfactory agreement from them which would enable the cooperatives to get the power which they need.

In addition to that, as I said a little while ago, we will need this transmission line more than ever as a result of the Marias pumping project, which undertakes to irrigate 100,000 acres of the valuable land in that area.

Mr. President, this is a most unusual and arbitrary action and will, if approved, result in denying the farmers of the section of Montana involved an adequate and efficient program of rural electrification at reasonable cost. In addition, it will result in a tremendous loss to the Government because this line is already nearing completion and the funds which we appropriated last year have already been paid out or almost completely obligated and cannot now be recaptured.

Furthermore, the meaning and net effect of this procedure will be to turn over to the Montana Power Co. a monopoly of the power generated at the Fort Peck Government Project and repudiate the program of the Bureau of Reclamation in furnishing power to REA's at low rates for rural electrification.

There are three cooperatives involved in that program. It is in a very rich agricultural section of the State of Montana, and the successful development of this area is entirely dependent upon an adequate supply of firm power at a reasonably low cost.

There is also in this area as I have stated a potential irrigation pumping development on the Marias project that could be served by the Havre-Shelby line. This development of over 100,000 acres of good irrigable land can be placed under water by the proper location of irrigation pumping plants. It is estimated that the annual energy required for such purpose may reach a total of over 4,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually. Without the Havre-Shelby line it would be necessary for the Marias pumping project to secure its power from the Montana Power Co. at a higher rate than this power could be obtained from the Fort Peck project.

Of course, the agreement which the Montana Power Co. is now offering, of 5.5 mills for the power they propose to sell to cooperatives, does not apply to the pumping project. That would have to be a separate contract, and the farmers there would have to pay an excessive price for the power, which would practically render the project unfeasible.

Mr. President, I should like to refer to some other background history of this controversy. This struggle on the part of the REA's in Montana to secure low-cost power, which they had been guaranteed by Congress, has been going on for many years. During all that time we have made efforts to make agreements with the power company, but they have never taken any interest in these rural cooperatives until just recently.

At the outset of this effort of the farmers to get power on their farms, the Montana Power Co. displayed no interest whatsoever in serving these cooperatives or in providing adequate transmission facilities for such purpose. The company simply stood by with their control of the power from the Fort Peck Government project and undertook to block the development of these cooperatives. It was not until the Bureau of Reclamation proposed construction of the Havre-Shelby line that the company suddenly became interested. That was back in 1947. I have already described the situation then. The Congress appropriated funds in 1947 to build this line. If the Bureau of Reclamation had proceeded expeditiously, they could have completed the transmission line at that time. I remember some of the farmers who came here testifying about that—and I think the Senator from Arizona will recall it. They said some of the officials of the Bureau of Reclamation should have been shot for their failure to proceed with the construction of the line. It seems that some people are going to criticize the Bureau of Reclamation this time because they have proceeded. At any rate, the farmers were getting no power.

The Congress, finally taking cognizance of all these factors, back in 1947 appropriated funds for the fiscal year 1948 to provide for initiating construction of this line and substations. A large percentage of the line was then surveyed and staked out, designs and specifications prepared, and invitations for bids published during the fiscal year 1948. During all this time the Montana Power Co. offered no satisfactory program to serve these cooperatives, but continued to oppose the program in every way possible and maintained a powerful lobby in Washington for that purpose.

Just prior to awarding the contract for construction the Congress, because of this pressure of the power interests, rescinded its 1948 fiscal year appropriation. This action of the Congress was a severe shock to the REA's. It left the people of the Havre-Shelby area totally dependent upon an inadequate, makeshift, and completely unsatisfactory system consisting of low-voltage transmission lines owned by the Montana Power Co. and supplemented by a line belonging to the REA's and a steam-generating plant at Shelby which the REA's were compelled to purchase in order to provide some semblance of service, although clearly inadequate.

After the action of Congress rescinding the 1948 appropriations for this line the REA cooperatives were deeply concerned as to their future expansion and development. They had already expended large sums of money and were despondent over the future, but continued the struggle. It was clearly shown at the hearings before the committee that the REA development in the Havre-Shelby area depended entirely upon the construction of the Havre-Shelby line.

On the basis of these well-established facts, developed in extensive hearings, the Congress last year, after a very elaborate debate, appropriated funds for the construction of the Havre-Shelby line for the fiscal year 1950. At no time during the Senate debate last year on the appropriations for the fiscal year 1950 did the Montana Power Co. offer adequate service under a proper agreement for these REA's. Never a thing; they just stood by, hoping they could beat them. They were successful before the committee in knocking out all the appropriations for transmission lines in Montana, but when it came to the floor of the Senate they were defeated. They did not even then try to enter into any agreement with the rural cooperatives in Montana.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. It was the fine and able efforts of the senior Senator from Montana on this floor that got the money for that line, of course.

Mr. MURRAY. Assisted by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and many other Senators, who recognize the merits of the program. It seemed utterly ridiculous that the Government should build the Fort Peck Dam and have all this power available to these preferred customers, and then that they should be shut out of the power by the action of the Montana Power Co., which undertakes to get a monopoly of the power from that project. I think it is utterly indefensible.

During all the months intervening since the fiscal year 1950 appropriations were made, there was no effort to provide a wheeling agreement or adequate transmission facilities to serve this area. The Montana Power Co. having offered no wheeling agreement, the Bureau of Reclamation in good faith and under instructions from the Congress awarded a contract on December 28, 1949, for materials and construction of the line.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will my colleague yield at that point?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the Montana Power Co. had a contract signed by nine REA cooperatives in that area who were willing to take the company's power, but the REA here in Washington refused to approve it?

Mr. MURRAY. That does not relate to this section of the State of Montana at all; that is an entirely different situation.

Mr. ECTON. I should be pleased if the Senator would tell me to what section of Montana he refers.

Mr. MURRAY. I am referring to the section of Montana which will receive service from the Havre-Shelby line, in the northern section of the State, where these three very large cooperatives which have spent a great deal of money trying to get power during the past 6 of 7 years are located. I am referring to that area, where they should have access to the power from Fort Peck, but they have been denied it all these years by the maneuverings of the Montana Power Co. and their failure to give them a fair and decent contract.

Mr. ECTON. Is not the Senator aware of the fact that the two cooperatives involved have been offered the same rate as the others, namely, 5.5 mills, the same as the Government rate?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes; but that means that the Bureau of Reclamation will have to turn over to the Montana Power Co. a monopoly of power from Fort Peck, and lose 3 mills per kilowatt on all the power hereafter which comes from that project, which will amount, as the Senator from North Dakota showed a little while ago, to a quarter of a million dollars a year.

The power company continued, all during the winter and spring, to refuse to enter into any deal with these cooperatives, and after failing to block the movement in the House, the power company officials then rushed back to Montana and went before the State railroad commission, which regulates the rates for utilities.

They appeared one day and submitted these revised rates, and the railroad commission acted on it the very same day, and put the rates in operation. This, however, did not occur until long after the contract was let for construction of the Havre-Shelby line and long after it was in course of construction. In view of that action by the commission it would seem to me that later on, after a few years, they will be able to go to the Montana Railroad Commission and get the commission to revise the rates, to raise the rates they may charge the farmers. That is something which can readily be expected, because they naturally have power and influence in the State with reference to the regulatory body, and I am satisfied that the company will receive such increase if it asks for it.

I believe this action before the Montana Commission is significant in that there is a possiblity that the company, once the Government is deprived of the right to serve these REA's, may make representations at a later time to the commission that its rates should be raised. It seems reasonable to assume that it might be successful in accomplishing this even without holding public hearings. That is very significant as far as the REA cooperatives are concerned since, in view of the manner in which this rate reduction was handled, there is grave doubt as to the future. But, Mr. President, this rate reduction was not accompanied by any agreement to provide transmission facilities to carry full service to the area.

Now it is claimed that the power company will compensate the Bureau for the losses sustained if construction on this line is discontinued. Who is going to determine this? What is the compensation going to be? And who is going to reimburse the farmers who will be compelled by the power company's action to spend thousands of dollars more than would be necessary if the Havre-Shelby line were completed? It seems to me that is something which has not been properly adjusted by the conference committee. There ought to be some way of weighing the company's proposals and determining whether they are sufficient actually to compensate the Government for the total losses it will suffer.

If the company had made an offer of an agreement after the action of the Congress last year and could offer complete service to the REA's, it would have been a different story. But they waited until the last minute, when the line is nearly completed. So now the Government stands to take a heavy loss if the proposed action is carried into effect. We would not have been here last year fighting for this appropriation if the Montana Power Co. had at that time offered the rate which they are now proposing to offer. It seems to me the point I make to the effect that it results in giving a monopoly to the Montana Power Co. is something which should be taken into consideraiton by the conference committee. I think that the power company, by its neglect and delay in presenting any proposal until after the line had been partly constructed, has waived any right to depend on any so-called understanding, and the committee is released from obligation under the alleged understanding arrived at in the conference last year.

I regret exceedingly to see this struggle between the power interests of my State and the people again resurrected. Last year we thought that the fight had been finished and that we would now begin to witness a long period of progress and cooperation in the development of rural electrification in Montana. I think the power company is making a grave mistake in again reopening this bitter feud. There is not enough at stake to justify the power company in seeking to deprive the farmers of northern Montana of the right to have this transmission line and have access to a full supply of power from the Fort Peck project.

The power company knows that it is not adequately equipped through its present transmission lines to furnish the Havre-Shelby area with sufficient power to fulfill all requirements. The power company stands to profit enormously as a result of its control of the public power generated at Fort Peck, which the taxpayers of our State have helped to bring into existence. The power company has also been greatly benefited by the development of the Hungry Horse power project in Montana, which they tried to obstruct for years, and will now witness a great expansion of its business.

The company is expanding its business tremendously and is going to make huge profits. Already its stock has jumped on the stock exchanges because of the enormous expansion of business which will result to the company because of the fight we made in Congress for the Hungry Horse Dam and the other developments in our State. The company fought us in connection with the transmission line from Kerr Dam to Anaconda claiming that it was not necessary. They fought us for several years and tried to block the development of the Hungry Horse project. Finally Congress took action with respect to the project. After that the company came here last year and admitted that the Kerr-Anaconda power line was necessary. The company is going to benefit from it because it carries power from the Hungry Horse Dam to the Montana power centers where they are going to obtain a huge amount of that power. It seems to me that the power company should be satisfied with the tremendous growth and profits it stands to make through its expanding operations under this power development program, and not waste its time trying to crush the little group of farmers who seek to get the meager benefits of low-cost power on their farms, to which they are entitled under the national policy.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The distinguished Senator from Montana will remember that at the very time the Hungry Horse Dam project came before us for consideration for the first time, when former Sentor Wheeler and the distinguished senior Senator from Montana appeared and asked for the initial appropriation of a million or a million and a half dollars to make a study of the project, even then the power companies protested and opposed the request.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. And now after the project has been completed the company takes advantage of it.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes. Undoubtedly the Hungry Horse Dam should have been constructed long before it was. It should have been constructed before the last war. By reason of the failure to construct the dam, big floods occurred in the Lower Columbia. The dam helps to hold back those waters, and contributes greatly to flood control in the Columbia Basin. So it seems the Congress acted unwisely in delaying that project, as it did several years ago.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. As a matter of fact the construction of the dam changed the entire situation around Kalispell, Mont., did it not?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes. It has changed the entire situation in the whole State of Montana as well as in the Dakotas. In that section of the country we were losing population. Just before the project was begun we had fewer people in Montana than there were in Montana 30 or 40 years before.

The population had greatly dwindled because we had no balanced economy. All we had was an agricultural economy. After the young people had gone through school and graduated from college, they were obliged to leave the State and go to other sections. As a result of this development, however, people are coming into Montana seeking to obtain the power created by the project, to use it for industrial purposes.

Yesterday I had a conversation with a man who represents a concern which wants to construct an aluminum production plant in Montana. Mr. Raver, of the Bonneville Power Authority, has been negotiating with him. That is one illustration of what is occurring. Hundreds of similar illustrations could be given. Such construction will develop Montana's internal economy. Montana is the third largest State in size in the Union. It could maintain a population of many hundreds of thousands more than it has now. Instead of the population increasing in Montana, it has been dwindling.

Another factor that I believe is of major importance to the Senate is the possible losses that will be incurred by the Government as a result of failing to appropriate funds to complete the Havre-Shelby line. We are not assured that the company will stand all the costs as a resulting of stopping construction, although company officials have indicated their willingness to reimburse the Government for materials involved. Expenditures by the Bureau of Reclamation, as of June 30, 1950, are $526,090. Obligations, as of July 1, 1950, will total $828,522. The estimated expenditures by July 31 will be $892,000 and the estimated obligations, $535,000. As of July 10, 10.5 miles of structures have been erected and 17.5 miles of structures framed. By July 31 it is estimated that 55 miles, or over one-half of the structures, will be erected and 58 miles of structures framed.

Should the Bureau of Reclamation now be required to terminate the construction contract and dispose of the material, it would stand to lose approximately $200,000 for designs, surveys, engineering and administration, and right-of-way acquisitions. Termination of the contracts would probably result in a loss to the Government of from $400,000 to $800,000 for settling the claims which, no doubt, the contractors for materials and construction will seek for such termination. The amount of the loss is contingent upon final determination of the disposal or use of materials and the resulting salvage value. The direct and immediate loss to the Government would as a minimum be $600,000 and may reach as much as a million dollars.

What will be the status of the structures already in place? Salvage would be costly. If the company offers to take it over, it will be an admission that the line is required in spite of testimony to the contrary. The Congress will also have to decide the question of disposal. We cannot abandon these works by merely saying, "Stop—no more work is to be done."

Mr. President, this is a tragic matter. I am confident that the conference committee which will handle this bill will not be jockeyed into this muddle of confusion which was concocted by some smart lawyers and lobbyists. No, Mr. President, this so-called offer of the company to assume the loss caused by the termination of construction of this line is not worth a penny. Such an arrangement would be contrary to public policy. It seems to me that some sort of deception must have been perpetrated on the committee to induce it to peremptorily terminate the construction of this vitally necessary line which will not cost the Government a single dollar.

In view of the present emergency confronting the country, Congress must act in this matter with caution. We can not afford to see this property and the labor which has been expended on it recklessly wasted. There can be no doubt but that the Havre-Shelby line is necessary to carry the load required to serve that area. If it was not built this year, it would have to be built in a year or two by the Montana Power Co. if it should undertake to fully serve the area.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it not true that the President today, in his emergency message to the Congress, took pains specifically to point out that the limitation of expenditures ought not to be applied to power, and that he named it as such?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct. The Senator from Washington made a statement for the RECORD to that effect this afternoon.

Now to destroy the line after it has been almost completed would be a piece of vandalism hard to understand. It would be a flagrant and criminal destruction of property at a time when the country is facing a great emergency.

I cannot understand why anyone would propose completely to destroy a line which has been constructed and will be available for service within the next month. Certainly that is not the proper thing to do.

Furthermore, this action forced on the farmers of Montana will be the beginning in our State of a perpetual fued which will never subside, and in the long run it will be a very costly performance on the part of the power company and a great injury to the citizens of Montana.

When the power company says it will compensate the Bureau for the loss sustained by the destruction of the line, what does it mean? It means that the taxpayers of the country will be called upon to pay for it—not the Montana Power Co. Any funds paid out by the Montana Power Co. to compensate for the destruction of the line, if the courts would permit such a fraud on the Government, would be a deductible item in the company's income-tax reports; and, therefore, the taxpayers of the country would be paying for the loss that would be sustained. Also, Mr. President, the consumers will suffer, because, of course, higher rates will be charged.

If the action of the committee is reversed, the farmers of Montana, who will be the purchasers of the power supplied, will pay every nickel of the costs of the line, and the Government will not lose one cent. At the same time, the Montana Power Co. will not lose anything, either. As a result of the great power development in Montana, it stands to make fabulous profits. This seems evident from the way in which the price of its stocks and securities is jumping up in Wall Street, as I mentioned a few minutes ago.

A further matter to consider is the fact that if the Havre-Shelby line were not completed, and the Government were compelled to sell all its Fort Peck power to the Montana Power Co. at the dump rate of 2.5 mills, the Government would lose annually over a quarter of a million dollars. Without the Havre-Shelby line, it would be deprived of a profit of 3 mills on every kilowatt of power it would be able to sell to the REA's over that line, all of which would go to pay for the cost of the Fort Peck Project and transmission lines and provide for other reclamation projects.

Who will profit by such arrangement? The Montana Power Co. will get the differential between the dump rate and the firm rate for merely providing transmission service to the cooperatives' load centers. It is hard to believe that the Senate would ever condone such a staggering loss to the Federal Treasury in order to provide a profit to private interests.

I might add that, should the company be in the position of being the sole source of supply to the cooperatives, there would be no assurance that the company would provide capacity in its facilities to meet the load requirements, even though it has recently raised the voltage of certain sections of its line. I make this point since I have been informed that the Hill County Cooperative has discussed with the Bureau of Reclamation the possibility of temporarily using the Havre-Shelby line before the substations are complete, to assist in meeting its peak loads this winter, which cannot be provided for by the facilities of the Montana Power Co.

Furthermore, Mr. President, if the Havre-Shelby line is not completed, and if the Government is required to sell whatever facilities it has completed, the private power company will have a monopoly, as I have previously stated on several occasions.

In addition, if the private power company is the sole source of supply of electricity, there is no assurance that it will not raise its rates at a later period of time.

Mr. President, I realize how difficult it is to thrash this matter out on the floor with only a few Senators present. It requires the most careful attention. It seems to me that this matter could be handled more effectively in the conference committee, as has been suggested by the distinguished Senator from Arizona, who is handling this portion of the appropriations bill. I understand that it is the purpose of the Senator from Arizona to have this matter fully considered by the conference committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my desire; and I am quite sure that when we reach the conference we shall have definite information down to date from both the Reclamation Service and the Montana Power & Light Co. in regard to this situation.

Mr. MURRAY. I am glad to know that the Senator from Arizona agrees with me about this matter. This is a most unusual situation. In view of all that the able Senator from Arizona has said, and in view of the facts developed in the RECORD here today, this matter should be given the most thorough and careful consideration by the conferees on this bill, with the result that the Congress will be prevented from making a serious blunder, costly to the Government, and at the same time will protect the farmers of Montana from a grave injustice by the destruction of this line after it has been almost completed.

Mr. President, the other item which is affected by this matter is the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls transmission line.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me state briefly what the committee has done in that regard:

The committee concurs with the House in omitting the foregoing transmission lines and substations from the bill.

In addition, the committee recommends that $365,000 included in the 1951 budget estimate and allowed by the House for the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls 115-kilovolt transmission line and substations be deleted. The committee expects the Reclamation Bureau and the Montana Power Co. to negotiate, giving appropriate weight to the distances involved, a wheeling agreement for the disposal of Canyon Ferry power. If the facts show next year that the company has not acted in good faith, the committee will be willing to recommend appropriations for the construction of these facilities. The Montana Power Co. has given assurances that it will build the Canyon Ferry-East Helena section of the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls line and will include the right to use this line in the agreement being negotiated with the Reclamation Bureau for the use of the company's two existing 100,000-volt lines between Great Falls and East Helena.

Again that is a matter which we shall take to conference. It is involved in the total amount to which this item relates.

I can assure the Senator from Montana that if a proper wheeling agreement of that kind is not made, he will not have to make any argument with me.

On the other hand, if one is made, and if it is made in a manner which is satisfactory to the Bureau of Reclamation—and from what I could learn from the Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, the negotiations are now in progress, and those in the Bureau believe they will be fully satisfied with the agreement—then I understand that the Senator from Montana himself will be satisfied.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes. If the transmission line is not carried through as proposed in connection with the appropriations, there should be a wheeling agreement which will prevent the Montana Power Co. from having a monopoly of the power from the Canyon Ferry project.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is distinctly understood by everyone, and we shall do our best to find out about it.

I hope that at the time when we take up this item in the conference, we can dispose of both of these matters in that way. If it can be handled in the way it was handled in the case of the Southwestern Power Administration and between the Montana Power Co. and the Bonneville Power Administration in reference to power from Hungry Horse Dam, and it can be handled in a way that is fair to both the company and the Government, I hope that will be done.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes. I should like to point out that the action of the Senate committee in eliminating funds for initiating construction of the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls transmission line and substations will have a serious effect on the Canyon Ferry unit of the Missouri Basin project. This unit includes the Canyon Ferry Dam and power plant of 50,000 kilowatts capacity, capable of producing over one-quarter billion kilowatt-hours of salable energy annually.

Senators no doubt will recall the action taken by the Congress several years ago when a restrictive provision barring the installation of generating facilities at Canyon Ferry power plant was contained in the Appropriation Act. It was pointed out last year that this would have a serious effect on the repayment ability of this unit, which should be a heavy contributor toward the repayment of the Missouri River Basin development. The Congress removed this restriction last year after it realized the serious implications involved in eliminating the power-generating facilities.

The elimination of the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls transmission line is of equally serious import. This line is the outlet for power to be produced at Canyon Ferry power plant and will interconnect with the Fort Peck project system at Great Falls, Mont. Should the committee's action be sustained, and the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls line be eliminated from the program of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Montana Power Co. then will be placed in the position of being the only customer or outlet for power to be produced at the Canyon Ferry power plant—unless, as the Senator from Arizona has pointed out, a satisfactory wheeling agreement is reached.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is thoroughly understood by all concerned, I assure the Senator.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, with the understanding that this entire matter is going to be considered by the conferees, it seems to me it is not necessary for me to go much further into this question.

If the company is not willing to lease a portion of its facilities to permit the Bureau of Reclamation to utilize these facilities to integrate its operations with the Fort Peck system and thus provide an outlet for the power there produced, it is obvious that the Government will realize a serious loss in revenue. Under the proposal of the committee, the

Montana Power Co. will construct a segment of line from its East Helena substation to the Canyon Ferry bus bar. This will place the company in a position to monopolize the entire output of the project. Should the company refuse to lease its facilities at a reasonable cost, the only alternative would be to sell the entire output to the company or deliver power over its system under a wheeling agreement. The wheeling agreement would be entirely unsatisfactory, since it would not permit the free integration of energy with the Fort Peck project system, and the annual cost of wheeling one-quarter of a billion kilowatt-hours would be prohibitive unless such costs were merely nominal or were equivalent to a license for the full use of its line capacity.

The other alternative is even more serious. As stated previously, the Montana Power Co. has with the Bonneville Power Administration a firm power contract whereby the company will receive 50,000 kilowatts, delivered at Anaconda, at an average rate of approximately 2.5 mills. The rate for firm power from the Missouri Basin project is 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour, or a differential of 3 mills per kilowatt-hour between the Bonneville rate and the Missouri Basin rate. The company, being in a position to monopolize the output, would be in a good position to demand an equivalent rate for Canyon Ferry power. If the company should take such a position—and it appears quite certain that it will—the total anticipated revenue from the Canyon Ferry project would be approximately $600,000 annually. The operating costs and provision for replacement would require approximately $190,000 annually, leaving a net of $410,000 annually available for interest and amortization.

Let us analyze the situation further. The tentative allocation of cost to be repaid from power revenues for the Canyon Ferry unit is approximately $18,200,000. The interest alone for 1 year on this amount at 3 percent would be $546,000, leaving a net loss of $136,000 annually to the project, without considering repayment of the original investment. By not approving funds for the construction of the necessary transmission facilities to provide an outlet for power, the Congress manifestly places the Government in such a position that it cannot seek the best arrangement for disposing of Canyon Ferry power at the established Missouri Basin rate.

If such action is sustained by the Congress, it will in effect, be placing the Bureau of Reclamation in such a position that it cannot carry out the provisions of reclamation law requiring repayment under stipulated conditions. Here, again, Congress, by refusing to appropriate a relatively small amount of money to provide these necessary facilities, will be placing the Government in a position to continually lose, year after year, part of the interest on its original investment, and also will deny it any means of returning the investment itself. I think it would be proper to characterize this as a fraud on the United States Government. It is certainly contrary to the national policy and the intent of Congress that the expenditure of public funds should be made for the sole and exclusive profit of an individual corporation. This is especially true when the returns from such investments as reclamation projects are for the development of the West. The most widespread benefit and use of the projects' products, both irrigation and power, are a part of that national policy.

Upon careful consideration of this matter, the conclusion is inevitable that the funds should be restored for the construction of the necessary facilities to provide an outlet for Canyon Ferry power in order to place the Bureau in the best position to bargain with the Montana Power Co. for the most satisfactory arrangements to dispose of Canyon Ferry power in keeping with reclamation law.

Mr. President, I think this matter cannot be fully and effectively handled on the floor with only a few Senators here. This, again, is a matter which requires careful study by the conference committee when the measure goes to conference. I should like to ask the able Senator in charge of the measure if he does not agree with me in these observations.

This is a matter which has very serious implications, and I am sure that no one would want to see the Government defrauded or imposed upon as a result of any oversight or neglect or failure to give the questions involved the fullest consideration.

Again I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona if it is his intention to have these matters—both the Havre-Shelley problem and the other problem—worked out with proper agreements which will not give the Montana Power Co. the entire advantage and will not destroy the efforts of the farmers to obtain low-cost power on their farms in Montana?

Mr. HAYDEN. That will be our effort, I am sure.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point, to permit me to insert in the RECORD some matters in connection with this item?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PEPPER in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I had promised to yield for a moment to the Senator's colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], to permit him to discuss a matter relating to this portion of the bill.

Therefore, I now yield to the junior Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, in the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the general appropriation bill, 1951, the following appears on page 150:

JAMESTOWN UNIT, MISSOURI-SOURIS DIVISION, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA

The 1951 budget estimate for this project under phase B (planning) is $105,000. In view of the recent devastating floods in this area, the committee recommends that construction work on the Jamestown project be started at the earliest possible date. The committee, therefore, has approved the transfer of this project from phase B to phase A (construction) and recommends that the appropriation be increased from the House allowance of $105,000 to a total of $750,000.

Mr. President, I should like to make a statement to the chairman of the subcommittee dealing with Interior Department appropriations and I wish to ask whether he agrees with it:

In order that the record may be clear as to the intent of the Senate, it is my understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation is to proceed at the earliest possible date to construct the Jamestown Dam for flood protection and, because of the urgency of providing this protection for life and property in the city of Jamestown, the Secretary of the Interior should make appropriate allocations of the costs to flood control and other nonreimbursable purposes. The costs of space in the reservoir are to be allocated to irrigation and municipal water supply, to be reimbursable under contracts to be negotiated; but construction of the flood-control features shall not await the completion of these contracts.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my answer to the question is yes, because the committee held very careful and extensive hearings on this question. The situation is desperate, and requires prompt action; and the only manner in which it can be properly handled is by means of the action proposed by the Senate committee.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Let me say that I join my colleague in regard to the Jamestown Dam.

In addition, I have received telegrams and letters relative to the Havre-Shelby line. I should like to read those communications into the RECORD, if the Senator from Arizona will permit me to do so at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. The following telegram has come to me from Medicine Lake, Mont., under date of July 7:

MEDICINE LAKE, MONT., *July 7, 1950.*

WILLIAM LANGER,
North Dakota United States Senator:

At special meeting July 6, 1950, board of trustees passed resolution to the effect that funds be allowed for completion of Havre-Shelby Bureau of Reclamation transmission line. Board definitely against Montana Power Co. buying Bureau line. Transmission lines are vital link in serving REA Co-ops. Montana Power always been hostile. Urge your support of funds to complete Havre-Shelby transmission line. Urge Montana Power Co. be stopped from buying Havre-Shelby line and retarding progress of REA Co-ops. Montana Power would like to control power source and in position to dictate to REA Co-ops.

SHERIDAN COUNTY ELECTRIC CO-OP, INC.

I have also received the following letter:

HUNTLEY, MONT., *July 5, 1950.*

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I sincerely hope the Appropriations Committee approves sufficient funds for the completion of the Havre-Shelby (Mont.) transmission line. This.

and other like projects, must remain in public ownership if our REA cooperatives are to get power at lowest possible cost.

Very respectfully,

PLATO PICKENS.

In addition, I have received the following telegram:

INVERNESS, MONT., *July 3, 1950.*

Senator WILLIAM LANGER:

Government control and ownership of the Havre-Shelby transmission line is necessary for the existence of our electric co-op. We ask your support to obtain additional funds to complete the line.

Mr. and Mrs. EMIL STROVIK.
Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD STROVIK.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD HALL.

I also have a letter from Pendroy, Mont., dated July 7, which reads as follows:

PENDROY, MONT., *July 7, 1950.*

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I am insisting that sufficient funds be appropriated for completion of the Havre-Shelby project of the REA.

I think everything should be done to keep REA throughout the Nation every home in the United States of America should have the benefit of electricity and how else will they get it, unless there is a REA. The big companies never worried about farm homes until REA came along.

I want to say, Mr. President, that that is true. At the time I was governor of my own State I could not even get a little line built to the farm home in which my sister lived. It took 7 years to get it, and the price was the great sum of $1,300, merely for putting in five posts and the wire. If a sister of the governor of the State could not get electrical service, Senators can imagine what chance the average farmer has of getting it. The situation there is disgraceful. The letter continues:

They never put electricity in the farm homes that their lines passed by. So see that the REA has sufficient funds to continue their good work.

That is in connection with the Havre-Shelby project.

I have a telegram from Havre, Mont., reading as follows:

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge sufficient appropriations to complete Havre-Shelby transmission lines.

COTTONWOOD FARMERS UNION,
LOCAL 145,
H. J. HANSEN, *Legislative Chairman.*

I have another letter, from Circle, Mont., dated July 5, 1950, reading as follows:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I am sending you my protest against the Montana Power Co. owning our electrical transmission lines. I fully endorse and ask our representatives to help forward the Havre-Shelby and public transmission lines.

My neighbors and fellow citizens of this part of the State are of the same opinion.

Trusting you will give your fullest cooperation in this project, I am

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM GASS.

I have another letter, Mr. President, also from Montana, from the Park County Trades and Labor Council, Livingston, Mont., under date of July 3, 1950. It reads:

DEAR SENATOR: The action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in failing to provide funds for completion of Havre-Shelby, Mont., transmission lines project; and the Montana Power Co. offering to buy up the Government's obligations was a terrific shock to all members of our council.

Every one of you Senators remember how the private power companies insisted upon the Government allowing them to build dams, handle the transmission lines; and that they would provide the power necessary, for operation of all plants in the United States.

You well remember, that if the Government had heeded their requests we would have lost the last war, as there was and still is a shortage of cheap power; not alone in the Western States; but in the Middle West and New England States.

Instead of curtailing Government dams and power transmission lines, our council feel that we may be on the verge of world war III and the Government should immediately hasten the construction of more power dams and transmission lines; so that, if war does come, we will not be unprepared.

Therefore the council in regular meeting July 3, instructed me to request your assistance upon the floor of the Senate to see that ample funds are provided for completion of the Havre-Shelby transmission lines; but that you do everything within your power to speed up the construction of all construction work on all dams and transmission lines.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. PRIEST,
Secretary, Park County Trades and Labor Council.

This trades and labor council is made up of the affiliated unions of bakers, barbers, bartenders, boilermakers, carpenters, clerks, retail culinary workers, electricians, firefighters, firemen and oilers, hodcarriers, building and general laborers, lathers, laundry workers, machinists, musicians, painters, operative engineers, plasterers and cement finishers, plumbers, sheet metal workers, State, county and municipal employees, and teamsters. Cooperating, not affiliated: Blacksmiths, carmen, clerks, railway conductors, railway engineers, locomotive firemen and enginemen, letter carriers, trainmen, railway, and typographical.

Mr. President, I have another telegram which is from the Mayor of the city of Havre, Mont., dated July 5, which reads as follows:

HAVRE, MONT., *July 5, 1950.*

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

Request you establish funds for the Bureau of Reclamation to complete and operate the Havre-Shelby transmission lines. This line necessary to progress of north central Montana and bureau operation necessary in order to insure low rate of rural electric cooperative and other public bodies who need low cost power. Please keep faith with the people of Montana who need low-cost power for development of this area.

HARRY SODERBERG,
Mayor, City of Havre, Mont.

Mr. President, I took up with the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, every one of these communications. I have here a letter dated July 13, 1950, which I desire to read into the RECORD. It is signed by the Acting Commissioner, and reads as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Reference is made to your letter of July 10, advising that the board of trustees, Sheridan County Electric Cooperative, Inc., Medicine Lake, Mont., has passed a resolution urging that funds be allowed for completion of the Havre-Shelby Bureau of Reclamation transmission line.

I call this particularly to the attention of the members of this committee:

As of July 10, 1950, 10½ miles of this transmission line had been completed and practically all material required for its construction has been delivered on the site. The contractor's schedule calls for completion on September 6, 1950.

Mr. President, that is a matter of but 6 weeks from now. In 6 weeks it is going to be done, if it is not stopped by the Congress. The letter continues:

However, it is with deep regret that I inform you that the Senate Appropriations Committee has not only failed to provide funds for fiscal year 1951 for the completion of this line but also has stipulated that any money not obligated out of 1950 appropriation be returned to the Treasury.

This action by the Senate Appropriations Committee, if sustained by the Congress, would prohibit the completion of the Havre-Shelby Transmission Line by the Bureau of Reclamation and would be a very serious blow to the cooperatives who are relying on the completion of this line to meet their power requirements.

He says, Mr. President, that it would be a very serious blow. Then he goes on to say:

Furthermore, if the Bureau of Reclamation cannot complete these facilities it will result in a direct loss to the Government of from $600,000 to $1,000,000 as a result of having to terminate construction and material contracts already in force. In addition, if the Havre-Shelby line is not constructed by the Government the Fort Peck project will lose a principal outlet for firm power. This may well result in requiring the project to sell firm power which has a value of 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour at a rate for dump energy, or 2.5 mills, a loss of 3 mills. After the load has been built up over a period of 10 years, it will result in an estimated annual loss of almost $250,000.

If construction is permitted to proceed—

For which my distinguished friend from Montana has so eloquently argued—

If construction is permitted to proceed repayment of the costs of these facilities are assured.

I say to my friend from Montana, how are we saving one single penny? It is said that we are saving a million dollars when, as a matter of fact, the Bureau of Reclamation says:

If construction is permitted to proceed repayment of the costs of these facilities are assured. The original repayment studies indicated pay-out with an investment of $2,800,000, which has now been reduced to $1,995,000, as a result of very favorable bids. The Government's investment will be amply protected under these circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH MARKWELL,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. President, I submit that here is a project which will be completed by September 6, approximately 6 weeks. Certainly Congress ought to be jealous of the fact that by previous action it has authorized its construction. It has led thousands of farmers to believe that REA would control the transmission line. We have spent millions of dollars to build the Fort Peck project, and certainly every taxpayer in the country, whether

he lives in Montana or in some other State, ought to be anxious to see to it that no single outfit, such as the Montana Power Co. or any other, should have a monopoly on that power. Certainly after the Government has spent all this money to build the dam, we should spend more money to build a transmission line to get the power to the farmers, because that, in essence, is the entire REA program.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a group of telegrams which I have received from persons in Montana. The first telegram is from the Governor of Montana, which reads as follows:

HELENA, MONT., *July 14, 1950.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I sincerely hope you are successful in your fight for the restoration of the Shelby-Havre transmission line before the United States Senate. I was keenly disappointed that the Appropriations Committee eliminated this line because it is of vital necessity to the people of this State. We need this line if Montana is to prosper and I feel so deeply about it that I made a State radio address the day before yesterday urging the people to wire you urging that the Senate restore the appropriations for the line. The response which I have received because of the radio address has been most gratifying and I assume that you have received many telegrams of the same nature. Best wishes for your success in this most worthy endeavor.

Regards.

JOHN W. BONNER,
Governor of Montana.

Mr. President, I ask that the other telegrams which I hand to the official reporter may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you to use all your influence to secure funds for completion of Havre-Shelby and Canyon Ferry transmission lines. This plea comes from more than 300 farm families and REA patrons meeting in Great Falls tonight whose welfare is at stake. We demand an end to the exorbitant power rates now levied by a private power company that takes Government power from Fort Peck at a low rate and sells to our rural electric cooperatives. Give us a chance to live decently with low-cost power and lights on our farms.

CASCADE COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
FRED NICHOLSON, Jr., *Secretary.*

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *July 15, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D. C.:

Saving the Havre-Shelby and Canyon Ferry Government power transmission lines is vitally important to thousands of farm families in northern and central Montana who are dependent on rural electric cooperatives for their power and lights. These Montana people need low-cost power to enable them to stay on their farms and live decently. They also need low-cost power to make their cooperatives pay out. As taxpayers they are entitled to access to Government energy available at Fort Peck and Canyon Ferry on an equal basis with other power users, and that means freedom from exorbitant middleman charges by private power companies. The Havre-Shelby transmission line is a self-liquidating project designed to bring cheap Fort Peck power to the people in northern Montana. Destroying that Government power line will put the people in the area at the mercy of the Montana Power Co. in the years ahead. The announced reduction in rates by the company carries retarding conditions that more than offset the announced improvement in costs and forecloses on further advantages for the people now demonstrated by the Bonneville Power Administration and TVA. The Canyon Ferry line will firm up farm power in central Montana and bring the same benefits for patrons of rural electric co-ops as the Havre-Shelby line. Furthermore, land improvement through irrigation will be considerably increased through more low-cost power.

Irrigation planned in the Helena Valley, Crow Creek, and Chestnut Valley will be well-nigh eliminated if Government sale and distribution of power from Canyon Ferry is stopped. Irrigation phases of the project are feasible only through the revenue possible from sale of Government power and a schedule of low power rates for pumping water: The one to make the whole project pay out and the other to make it possible for farmers to operate irrigation pumping stations without going bankrupt. Congress contemplates no additional appropriation for irrigation, we are told, and there is little hope for such action in the foreseeable future. The charge that more Government power lines means duplication of lines is not a fair nor accurate argument because present distribution facilities are not able to deliver firm power to all customers, and the power demands in Montana are increasing every year. There is need for much more Government generation and distribution of hydroelectric energy in the State, and even a considerable increase in Government power facilities would still leave ample opportunity for existing private power companies.

Besides blocking the low-cost power program in Montana, the efforts of the Montana Power Co. against the Government transmission lines, if successful, will seriously impede further irrigation developments.

Great numbers of Montana farm people are depending on your able leadership and the efforts of your coworkers to restore the funds for the Havre-Shelby and Canyon Ferry lines.

LEONARD KENFIELD,
Editor, Montana Farmers Union News.

HELENA, MONT., *July 7, 1950.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge that nothing be put in the way of construction and completion of the Havre-Shelby transmission line because it is of vital importance to the people of this State. Its abandonment would be a serious blow to the prosperity of Montana and the future growth of Montana.

JOHN W. BONNER, *Governor.*

BUTTE, MONT., *July 13, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D. C.:

Rocky Mountain Sportsmen's Association, being fully cognizant of what completion and operation of Havre-Shelby lines as a public-power project means in ensuring a large and stable supply of inexpensive power for Montana industry and consumers alike, urges that necessary appropriations for this project be restored by the United States Senate. Havre-Shelby, Canyon Ferry, Hungry Horse, and other public-power projects, when completed and in operation, will prove Montana's greatest attraction to out-of-State industries. In providing low-cost power for their operations, this in turn means thousands of new jobs for Montana workers, a greatly expanded market for the products of Montana farmers, and little-business men, and likewise a greatly broadened tax base so vitally needed for successful operation of Montana schools, city, county, and State governments.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
JOHN STANTON, *President.*

CORVALLIS, MONT., *July 13, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge no eliminating of funds appropriated for Havre-Shelby transmission line. This line necessary to serve electric energy in the State of Montana for developments.

PAUL BRISSONNEAUD.

CHINOOK, MONT., *July 13, 1950.*

Senator JAMES MURRAY,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:

Request that you use all possible means to keep the Havre-Shelby transmission line from falling into the hands of private utility interests. Be sure that funds to complete this line are added to the budget. Do not let these utilities take this line as it will mean a tremendous loss to the taxpayers whose money is invested in the Fort Peck Dam and who stand to gain by the sale of Fort Peck power at 5.5 mills to REA instead of 2.5 mills to the Montana Power Co. We ranchers and farmers served by REA lines realize that without public power we would never have the advantage of electricity we now have. Do not let private interests rob those of us who do not yet have electric service. We know this is a difficult battle but you have our endless support.

Tom Ness, D. L. Murphy, John Scott, Harold A. Haive, Author Dahl, Edward Dahl, R. D. Doughton, Rudolph Block, Arthur W. Campbell, A. E. Cole, Thos. Staff, Ole Eklong, Jas. Spencer, H. A. Marsh, Leo Gist, Geo. Vandeven, Arthur C. Jacobsen, Jess Conrad, Charles Pancretz, John Redekap, Chas. Greenburg.

HELENA, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
United States Senate:

We, the undersigned, respectfully request that sufficient appropriations be made to complete the Havre-Shelby power-transmission line, and that the Federal Government operate this power line permanently in the interests of the people of Montana.

Marian Covington, Gussie Chapman, John E. Sasek, Harry Norton, Francis Small, Elizabeth Hawks, Ruby Lee, Joseph Casey, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pruttis, Lucy T. McLemore, C. C. Covington, Caroline Christian.

HELENA, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building:

Appropriation for Havre-Shelby transmission line as a public project last year gave new hope to REA cooperatives and farmers of Montana. It must not be allowed to be abandoned as it approaches completion. Do everything possible to have the appropriation for construction of this vital project restored.

LEE METCALF.

SHELBY, MONT., *June 30, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This cooperative has been advised that the Montana Power Co. is offering to buy and is trying to secure control of the Havre-Shelby 115-kilovolt transmission line and facilities now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. The contractor expects to have this line completed by October 1 of this year. The mem-

bers of this cooperative are strongly opposed to any action that would take control of this line from the Reclamation Bureau and place it in the control of the Montana Power Co. or any private utility. According to sworn testimony of Montana Power Co. officials in previous hearings before your committee, the Havre-Shelby transmission line is entirely unfeasible and is an indefensible waste to taxpayers money. Now we are informed the same Montana Power Co. offers to buy out the contractor, the Reclamation Bureau and the United States Government itself insofar as the aforesaid line is concerned. The complete reversal of power company statements and action at this time amounts to an admission that it was wrong in its previous testimony, and establishes beyond question that the Havre-Shelby line will, upon construction, become a very valuable asset and a key to open up the resources of the area in eastern Montana, and will be the means of giving the people of this area a plentiful supply of low-cost electric energy. In view of the value and importance of this transmission line and its facilities, it becomes apparent that it would be an indefensible act to turn it over to any private utility. In an address given by Regional Director Vernon last fall in Havre, the statement was made that this line will pay for itself and return to the people of the United States a surplus of many millions of dollars. This plain fact explains the desire of the Montana Power Co. to secure control of the line. The membership of this cooperative strongly urges the Congress to continue in force appropriations already made for this line as it is critically needed in this area.

Respectfully yours,

E. J. BYRNE,
Vice President, Marias River Electric Cooperative.

SHELBY, MONT., *June 30, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D. C.:

This cooperative has been advised that the Montana Power Co. is offering to buy and is trying to secure control of the Havre-Shelby 115-kilovolt transmission line and facilities now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. The contractor expects to have this line completed by October 1 of this year. The members of this cooperative are strongly opposed to any action that would take control of this line from the Reclamation Bureau and place it in the control of the Montana Power Co. or any private utility. According to sworn testimony of Montana Power Co. officials in previous hearings before your committee, the Havre-Shelby transmission line is entirely unfeasible and is an indefensible waste of taxpayers' money. Now we are informed the same Montana Power Co. offers to buy out the contractor, the Reclamation Bureau, and the United States Government itself insofar as the aforesaid line is concerned. The complete reversal of power company's statements and action at this time amounts to an admission that it was wrong in its previous testimony, and establishes beyond question that the Havre-Shelby line will, upon construction, become a very valuable asset and a key to open up the resources of the area in eastern Montana, and will be the means of giving the people of this area a plentiful supply of low-cost electric energy. In view of the value and importance of this transmission line and its facilities, it becomes apparent that it would be an undefensible act to turn it over to any private utility. In an address given by Regional Director Vernon last fall in Havre, the statement was made that this line will pay for itself and return to the people of the United States a surplus of many millions of dollars. This plain fact explains the desire of the Montana Power Co. to secure control of the line. The membership of this cooperative strongly urges the Congress to continue in force appropriations already made for this line as it is critically needed in this area.

Respectfully yours,

DON HELLINGER,
President, Marias River Electric Cooperative.

HAVRE, MONT., *July 11, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Bureau of Reclamation contractor on Havre-Shelby line personally informed me today that construction is proceeding and by end of July 53 miles of poles will be erected, 58 miles of poles framed, 63 miles of poles hauled. Also wire stringing will start soon, not later than August 1. All material on the job for this 99-mile line. Line will be complete about September 15, 1950. All persons contacted on our REA project by letter. Everyone urges that this line be completed, owned, and operated by Bureau of Reclamation, not Montana Power. Labor unions, farmers' unions, REA cooperatives, and other persons interested in this line urgently request that the appropriations requested by the Bureau for completion of this line be granted. Request you carry the fight as far as necessary. The people of Montana want this line to remain as the key to the development of Montana's resources and for military defense if the need be.

HAROLD C. EBAUGH,
Manager, Hill County Electric Co-op, Inc.

KALISPELL, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The board of trustees of the Flathead Electric Cooperative Inc. urge appropriation of necessary additional funds for completion of the Havre-Shelby transmission line. We respectfully call your attention to the necessity of this line. Even Montana Power Co. now admits this when they believe transmission line within their control. This evidence alone is enough to condemn these people and their plans to own or control this and other transmission lines in the State of Montana that are needed for the development of Montana through abundant low-cost power. We ask construction of this line in order that wholesale power may be made equally available to the cooperatives as it is to the Montana Power Co.

Let this point be definite and clear once and for all. The cooperatives unlike Montana Power Co. do not want monopoly of power. They only demand an equal right to the power resources of the Nation which in this case is only possible through the construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line. This is not a gift if Montana Power can pay out here cooperatives will do equally well.

Our people, as citizens of Montana and the United States have this right of development and use through the facilities of our Government when necessary. Will you grant them this right?

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. GREEN,
President, Flathead Electric Cooperative, Inc.

HELENA, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Western Montana council for CVA vigorously opposes abandonment of Havre-Shelby transmission line. The line is a vital link in providing service for northern Montana ranches and towns and tends to prevent complete monopoly control of power resources of the State. Sincerely hope congressional action will not stop the completion of the line which is already under construction.

LEIF ERICKSON.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have another large batch of telegrams which I shall not ask to have printed in the RECORD, but I should like to have the names of the senders of the telegrams printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the names of the senders of the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Hazel D. Pilgeram, secretary and treasurer, Armington Farmers Union, Beli, Mont.
A. L. Nicholls, Ulm, Mont.
Robert E. Brown, Butte, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Salisbury, Flowerre, Mont.
Ralph E. Clark, Shaw, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Cooper, Simms, Mont.
Missoula Electric Cooperative, Inc., Missoula, Mont.
Representative Walter Laas, Chester, Mont.
Liberty County Times, Chester, Mont.
Mary M. Condon, State superintendent of public instruction, Helena, Mont.
Darby O'Brien, Chester, Mont.
Charles C. Smith, president, Mussellshell County Farmers Union, Roundup, Mont.
J. M. Glass, chairman of Farmers Union Local, Lewistown, Mont.
Don W. Chapman, Montana Farmers Union, Great Falls, Mont.
Claude M. Johnson, Stevensville, Mont.
Joe Hackett, Stevensville, Mont.
Sheridan County Farmers Union, Irvin V. Peterson, Plentywood, Mont.
R. J. Lewis, county chairman, Fergus County Farmers Union, Lewistown, Mont.
Representative Robert S. Cotton, Glasgow, Mont.
Richard Shipman, president, Montana MVA Association, Lewistown, Mont.
Cecil O. Burdick, Brady, Mont., chairman, Pondera Legislative Committee Farmers Union.
Pat C. Sullivan, secretary, Plumbers State Association, Butte, Mont.
Eddie J. Williams, secretary; Aaron R. Shull, assistant secretary, Montana Transmission Electric Cooperative, Inc., Lewistown, Mont.
Ted Skornogoski, legislative chairman, Daniels County Farmers Union, Scobey, Mont.
Charles A. Banderob, legislative chairman, Huntley Project Local, Huntley, Mont.
Fred C. Kuehne, Big Fork, Mont.
Mrs. Andrew Dahl, public relations director, Sheridan County Co-op., Inc., Plentywood, Mont.
J. Harry Wilson, Stanford, Mont.
William H. Sennett, manager, Park Electric Co-op, Livingston, Mont.
Andrew Dahl, State senator, Sheridan County, Plentywood, Mont.
Claude Hookham, president of Emigrant Farmers Union, Livingston, Mont.
Henry Marken, chairman, Swan River Farm Union, Bigfork, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills, Inverness, Mont.
Bruce L. Packer, Inverness, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lincoln, Rudyard, Mont.
Martha Packer, Havre, Mont.
Berger Johnson, Joplin, Mont.
Kenneth Bangs, Inverness, Mont.
Ben Shand, Cartersville Local Farmers Union, Cartersville, Mont.
F. J. Brietbach, legislative chairman, McCone County Farmers Union, Circle, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Storvik, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Strovick, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hall, Inverness, Mont.

Harry Soderberg, mayor, city of Havre, Mont., Havre, Mont.
Ole Wee Larslan, North Valley County, Glasgow, Mont.
State Senator David F. James, Joplin, Mont.
Devon Farmers Union, Devon, Mont.
John Evanko, junior secretary, Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, Great Falls, Mont.
F. L. Schnebly, president, Harold Thielman, secretary, Farmers Union, Local No. 181, Chester, Mont.
Ralph F. Cook, Belt, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Haltz, Floweree, Mont.
Bertha P. Maki, Great Falls, Mont.
Lee Roy Smith, Mrs. Audrey Smith, Harold Hardinger, Hazel G. Hardinger, Belt, Mont.
Harvey Talvi, secretary-treasurer, Willow Belt Farmers Union, Great Falls, Mont.
Leland S. Davis, Vaughn, Mont.
Harvey Talvvi, Belt, Mont.
John Geikkila, Belt, Mont.
E. W. Chapman, president, Montana Farmers Union, Great Falls, Mont.
W. H. Oldenberg, manager, Lincoln Electric Cooperative, Eureka, Mont.
Ed Cozad, secretary-treasurer, Missoula County Central Trades & Labor Council, Missoula, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Potts, Missoula, Mont.
Mineral County Democratic Club, Superior, Mont.
Edwin Buck, Sr., Corvallis, Mont.
E. K. Babcock, Great Falls, Mont.
Lester Rutledge, Sandy, Mont.
Harmon E. Dickey, chairman, Buffalo Rapids Local Farmers' Union, Glendiv, Mont.
Anton B. Smale, chairman, Legislative Committee, Local No. 72, East Helena, Mont.
Robert C. Weller, secretary, Montana District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Kalispell, Mont.
Arnold H. Olson, attorney general, Helena, Mont.
Ernest Salvas, president, Deer Lodge Miners Union, Local No. 834, IUMM&SW, Butte, Mont.
Hugh Adair, Helena, Mont.
John W. Swackhamer, Missoula, Mont.
Leo C. Graybill, speaker, Truman G. Bradford, mayor, Great Falls, Mont.
Resner Blikken, president, Montana State Rural Electric Co-op Association, Opheim, Mont.
Wesley W. Wertz, chairman, Democratic County Committee, Helena, Mont.
A. S. Lattin, secretary, Local No. 39, Fairfield, Mont.
Northern Electric Co-op, Inc.
William Mason, executive board member, District, No. 1, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Butte, Mont.
Shelby Chamber of Commerce, Fred Pfannsmith.
Miles Romney, Glen Varner, Curtis C. Cook, Gilbert Jellinek, Hamilton, Mont.
Grant Flange, Galata, Mont.
Union Elevator Co., Galata, Mont.
Peder Underdal, Galata, Mont.
Oli C. Brevik, Devon, Mont.
E. L. Nordberg, Whitehall, Mont.
Charles M. Curfman, Devon, Mont.
Henry Halverson, Devon, Mont.
Louis Kanning, Devon, Mont.
Peder Tuvdet, Devon, Mont.
Ote Simmerstad, Devon, Mont.
Raymond Zelenka, Devon, Mont.
Fred Finger, Devon, Mont.
A. L. Arsen, Devon, Mont.
Darwin Snuffer, Devon, Mont.
John Englund, Devon, Mont.
J. M. Larsen, Devon, Mont.
Nils I. Fredrickson, Devon, Mont.
Elmer C. Chilbers, Devon, Mont.
Quinten Larsen, Devon, Mont.
Bradford Skinner, Devon, Mont.
Clara G. Prestbye, secretary, Kalispell Farmers' Union, Local No. 153, Kalispell, Mont.
Edward Fenske, Whitefish, Mont.
Florence Slethaug, legislative chairman, Swan River Farmers' Union Local, Creston, Mont.
J. H. White, Devon, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Adamson, Devon, Mont.
Mrs. Gorden Twedt, secretary, Black Coulee Farmers' Union, Rudyard, Mont.
Emmers Berg, Berg Motors, Chester, Mont.
Hanson Electric, Cliff Hanson, Chester, Mont.
William Rambo, Hingham, Mont.
Erland L. Olson, Alberton, Mont.
Frank J. Lochdutton, Great Falls, Mont.
N. J. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer, Montana Farmers' Union, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Vigilante Electric Cooperatives, Dillon, Mont.
Riley W. Childress, Galata, Mont.
Flora E. Wright, Silver Star, Mont.
Ole Sanvik, Kalispell, Mont.
L. J. Schaefer, Chester, Mont.
John Swank, Chester, Mont.
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sathre, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nelson, Havre, Mont.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I think we have all received hundreds of telegrams with reference to this item in the bill. I wonder if the able Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and my colleague from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would like to hear a telegram which I received from Livingston, Mont. The Senator from North Dakota mentioned a long list of persons and read a very long telegram. I also have a telegram from Livingston, Mont, which I think will explain why so many telegrams were sent with reference to this particular line. The telegram is dated July 12, 1950, and reads as follows:

LIVINGSTON, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*
Hon. ZALES N. ECTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Impelled by MVA and western council of CVA broadcasts am wiring you urging that you continue to back action of Appropriations Committee and the standing taken by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as well as CIO in cutting appropriations for Havre-Shelby line and Canyon Ferry-Great Falls line, which would only be duplicating existing lines at expense of taxpayers and throwing Government into competition with free enterprise. Labor eagerly watching this in Montana.

WILBUR M. RANEY,
Business Manager,
Local Union No. 341, IBEW.

Mr. President, that explains why there has been an avalanche of telegrams sent here to Senators representing other States, with reference to this line.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. For what purpose?

Mr. MALONE. For a statement.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Nevada to make a statement without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nevada may proceed.

IMPORTANCE OF REORGANIZATION IN WINNING THE WAR

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, we are committed to the Korean war, and we shall all make any sacrifice to win that war. That does not, however, take one iota from the stigma of the stupidity on the part of our officials who made it necessary for us to get into this predicament.

The President has asked for $10,000,000,000 as a starter. We will ask the taxpayers for that amount, but no one is naive enough to believe it is the final cost. We still have no definite foreign policy. We will, I hope, scrutinize very carefully any blanket authority since he has shown little judgment in past performances in such matters.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada in an address delivered on this floor on March 4–5, 1948, said:

PEACE AND SAFETY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The peace and safety of this Nation is seriously threatened, through the complete absence of a definite foreign policy, telling our own people and the nations of the world what we consider will threaten our ultimate peace and safety, and the complete absence of a military organization spearheaded by an air corps to enforce our pronouncement.

2. The basic subject of foreign policy has never been discussed with the American people, through two world wars, and now the Marshall plan is in the same category. The basic subject at issue (as it was in 1823 when the Monroe Doctrine was established to protect South America and the Western Hemisphere from encroachment from the European empire-minded nations) is what areas—and naming the nations in the European and Middle East countries, including Asia and the South Seas—is it necessary for us to currently protect for our own ultimate safety? Until this decision is made no plan to make it effective can be intelligently discussed.

I challenge the State Department to name the nations of the 56 member countries of the United Nations organization, whose integrity we must currently protect for our own ultimate safety, to tell the world and the American people the truth, so that any empire-minded nations may be apprised of our intentions and thus avoid what could well develop into a third devastating world war, and that our own people may prepare for their own defense, through rebuilding our military organization spearheaded by an air corps that could keep any other nation on the ground in the event of war.

HUNGRY PEOPLE—COMMUNISM—REHABILITATION OF INDUSTRY

3. It is impossible to consider the feeding of hungry people—the stopping of communism—and the rehabilitation of industry as one subject. We only confuse ourselves.

As a result we mix our emotions with the facts and become unwilling victims of the greatest propaganda machine ever established in Washington; let us take them one at a time:

(a) Feeding emergency hungry people of Europe or of any other area is a matter of charity and must be so considered apart from other considerations. The Congress of the United States has appropriated nearly $1,500,000,000 during the last 12 months for that purpose alone, and has appropriated $24,000,000,000 and handed it to the nations of the world without hope of repayment since the close of World War II in 1945.

The December 1946 appropriation of $597,000,000 is expected to last into March of this year; and the Congress is ready to consider further reasonable gifts for food, until Europe completes its third crop, to the extent that our own resources will withstand the impact without further inflation.

(b) Stopping communism through protecting the integrity of the nations of the world that we decide, after full discussion and study, we must currently protect for our own ultimate safety, is a matter of our own

integrity and frankness with our own citizens—and with the nations of the world.

If we should decide, after full consideration of our experience through two world wars—and our improved methods of defense and offense—that a threat to the integrity of any member nation of the United Nations organization, by any other nation would constitute a threat to our ultimate safety—then President Monroe's exact words could be utilized in announcing an extension of the established Monroe Doctrine, leaving out any reference to the Western Hemisphere, and say, in effect, to the world and to the American people that:

"We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system, as dangerous to our peace and safety."

We should then build at once a military force, spearheaded by an Air Corps that would bear silent evidence to all concerned that we were ready and able to enforce the extended doctrine, just as we have enforced the original Monroe Doctrine covering the Western Hemisphere for more than 125 years, and which kept us out of a major war for more than 75 years.

The Congressional Air Policy Board has recommended a long-range military plane purchase program, which would provide a 35,000-plane striking force costing $16,800,000,000 over a 5-year program. The President's Air Policy Board's recent report closely parallels this document.

The Armed Services Committees of Congress should immediately check these reports and if found correct recommend their adoption and the appropriation of the necessary funds by the Congress of the United States for the entire 5-year program.

Congress could apply the Marshall plan 4-year funds of $17,000,000,000 to the $16,800,000,000 5-year plane purchase program and have approximately enough left to continue the necessary European nations' feeding program until they raise a third crop and to furnish the necessary funds to the RFC or the World Bank for the rehabilitation of the European nations' industry under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation rules, as applied to American citizens.

(c) The rehabilitation of the industries of the 16 Marshall plan European countries, entirely separate from feeding hungry people, can then be accomplished as a purely business transaction in the same manner as such industrial plants were financed in this country by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during depression and World War II years.

A reasonable amount of money, say $1,000,000,000, could be appropriated and made available to the RFC or to the World Bank for that specific purpose, simply providing that the RFC rules and regulations be applied to any foreign-business loans.

Their rules provide for an investigation of the feasibility of such an industry by an experienced investigator in the respective field, with an estimate of cost, together with a list of the needed machinery and supplies. They further provide for a lien or mortgage to be taken on such equipment—the stock or shares of the existing organization to be hypothecated as additional security for such loan, and then the signature of the applicant is required.

It will prove a pleasant surprise to both the Congress and to the State Department the relatively small amount of funds that the European nations will require for industrial plant refinancing, if such loans must be secured on a business basis.

4. The entire thesis and point of my argument is that the feeding of hungry people, whether located in this or any other nation—the international policy of protecting the integrity of foreign areas in the interest of our own ultimate safety—and the rehabilitation of industrial plants in such foreign nations, must be considered separately to make sense and to be understood by our own people.

The extent that we can and should feed the hungry people of the world—and the amount of money we may loan for rehabilitation of industrial plants on a business basis throughout the world—is the particular business and responsibility of the Congress of the United States—while the international policy, the determination of the areas and nations of the world that we must currently protect for our own ultimate safety is a State Department matter.

Mr. President, just common, ordinary horse sense would dictate that the executive branch of our Government, which is charged by the Constitution with fixing foreign policy, would do just that within the 5 years since the close of World War II and prepare to defend the doctrine established. No one, least of all the State Department, seems to have any definite idea of what lies ahead.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada insists that the proper procedure at this time is for the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to resign because of his stupid bungling in foreign policy which has brought this country to its present plight.

The Department which carries on our diplomatic relations should be completely reorganized.

In World War I, when the fighting was toughest for the British, the scandal of ammunition shortage and incompetent thinking by the top officials caused a collapse of the Government and put Lloyd George in power. Thus, there is a good precedent for reorganizing to win.

There is little confidence in Secretary Acheson or the State Department anywhere in this country, either to keep us out of war or to win such a war with a minimum cost in lives and property once we are committed.

REPORT OF AVIATION COMMITTEE, 1948

Mr. President, at that time there was a report available from two aviation committees, one appointed by the President and one appointed by the Congress of the United States. They agreed that approximately $17,000,000,000 was necessary to be spent over a period of 5 years to build an air corps that could keep any nation on the ground that doubted our ability to defend the areas named as important to our ultimate safety, and to put the foreign nations on notice so that they would not try out their strength to see what we would do in such a case.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES WITH STATE DEPARTMENT

The many unpleasant chapters of American diplomacy in the Far East, of which Korea is the latest but probably not the last, are the direct sequel to amateurish bungling, which, in retrospect, actually seems to have been designed to make the Communists dominant in Asia. Very recently we were informed by a prominent State Department official that a group in our State Department believed that a dose of communism would be "good for Asia." These men are still in responsible positions in our Government.

The junior Senator from Nevada wonders if the attachment of some of our State Department officials, including Secretary Acheson, for Great Britain had its basis in the fact that those officials approved Great Britain's assistance to the Communists.

Mr. President, let me read a brief news item. It is an Associated Press dispatch which appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and other newspapers on July 17:

HONG KONG, July 17.—Shipping between Hong Kong and Communist China is stepping up.

About 20,000 tons of cargo is scheduled for Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao within the next few days.

The cargo is mainly industrial chemicals, paper, copper wire, steel bars, cotton, medical supplies, and petroleum.

Shippers here are reported looking forward to full-scale resumption of trade with Red China now that the Chinese Nationalists air and sea arms have been restricted in their operations against the Chinese mainland by presence of the United States Seventh Fleet in the Formosa Strait.

OUR FLEET STOPPING NATIONALIST CHINA'S INTERFERENCE WITH ENGLAND'S SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIAL TO COMMUNIST CHINA

It will be well to remember that the President's direct orders were for the Seventh Fleet to stop the Nationalist Government from interfering with this shipping (Englands shipping of war material to Communist China). Therefore, it is understood that "20,000 tons in a few days" would make up a lot of steel bars, copper wire, medical supplies, cotton, and petroleum that are necessary for these areas to ship on to North Korea to use against American troops.

Today's Wall Street Journal says:

Britain announced she has shut off all oil shipments to Communist China.

Apparently she is still furnishing the Communists with chemicals, paper, copper wire, steel bars, and cotton, as well as other supplies, all of which are necessary to continue the war in Korea.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO STOP AID TO RUSSIA

Mr. President, I may mention further that on January 24 of this year the junior Senator from Nevada introduced a joint resolution which would have stopped any assistance from this country to any of the 16 Marshall-plan countries who furnished war materials or materials which would be helpful in consolidating the gains of the Communists and in preparing them for world war III in eastern Asia and China. Mr. President, that joint resolution is still buried in a Senate committee controlled by the Democratic Party.

Mr. President, those treaties are still in full force and effect, and no indication has been had that those countries are not shipping goods as usual. Those goods include all the materials, such as ball bearings, tool steel, and electrical equipment, heavy road machinery to build roads and airports, and heavy farm machines to step up food production. They include all the material that is necessary for the Russians to consolidate their gains and to fight world war III with us. It is the State Department that has said Russia is backing the North Koreans in this war.

Mr. President, these shipments have been going forward for 5 years, and are still being delivered to Russia and the iron-curtain countries. We say we are going to contain Russia. Contain her with what? By shipping her every known material that we have in the United States of America and in the 16 Marshall-plan countries to whom we are furnishing the industrial machinery with which to make all kinds of war material. That is the State Department's idea of containing Russia.

DIPLOMATS GET US INTO WARS

Someone once said that our diplomats get us into wars and our Armed Forces fight them. In our present trouble in Korea, let us face the facts. This is the third world war a Democratic administration has gotten us into, and the junior Senator from Nevada, speaking for himself, would like to say that if they save him from about two more wars it will be too late.

KOREA RESULT OF STUPID POLICY

We are now having trouble in Korea because of our stupid foreign policy. We would probably never have had to face what President Truman calls this threat to the peace of the world, at least it would have been long delayed, had it not been for the gross blundering by the administration in the field of foreign policy.

YALTA—ACHESON AND HISS

At Yalta, with the advice of Dean Acheson's friend, one Alger Hiss, since labeled "a Red traitor," our ailing President bribed Stalin to intervene in the far-eastern war.

This was quite unnecesary, for, as Mr. Hiss no doubt well knew, Japan was then on its last legs and had already made several unofficial overtures for peace.

Manchuria was handed over to the Reds at Yalta, and this paved the way for the Red advance into China and Korea.

MR. ACHESON—RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

Mr. Acheson's recent statement that the United States would not use its veto power in the United Nations to block recognition of the Communist regime in China was a weak-kneed position to take against the advancing aggressor, and was virtually an invitation to the Reds to go further.

We are encouraging the United Nations to accept Communist China as a member, and to displace the Nationalist Government of China, at a time when Communist China, supplied by our supposed ally, is obviously sending important war supplies into North Korea to fight against American boys and girls—material being furnished Communist China by England through Hong Kong. Obviously these supplies are reaching there, and the additional manpower is being furnished from China and Russia.

We have no direct information—at least the State Department has not given it to us—whether the troops are coming from Russia or China or both, but they are well-trained troops.

There is 75,000,000 available manpower in Communist China to throw against America when the time comes.

STATE DEPARTMENT NEITHER SUPPORTED NOR OPPOSED KOREA

Mr. President, either the State Department should have clearly abandoned southern Korea, or should have done the things necessary to make it clear that an attack on southern Korea would be opposed by us. It did neither. Why? Partly because our foreign policy is both casual and improvised, and partly because the State Department is unwilling to tell the American people to what it has committed them.

DEFICIT DIPLOMACY—ACHESON-LATTIMORE POLICY

It is imperative that a stop be put to the State Department's deficit diplomacy. The administration has allowed our commitments to increase while our power to meet them has been allowed to decline.

Obviously, General MacArthur did not prepare for the Korean campaign because our State Department had never informed him that it had made commitments which might require such a campaign.

In fact, the junior Senator from Nevada is informed that the State Department was responsible for the military abandonment of Korea in the first place, in accordance with recommendations which were admittedly made by Lattimore to the State Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT NEVER CONSULTED MACARTHUR OR BADGER

Our State Department never once consulted either of the two persons best qualified to advise us on our far-eastern policy, General MacArthur and Admiral Badger.

In November 1948, the junior Senator from Nevada visited both of these men, whom he regards eminently qualified, and the junior Senator from Nevada got the same story then, a year and a half ago, which was told to our military officials on their recent visit to Japan.

The story, of course, was that we could defend Japan, Formosa, Okinawa, Guam, New Guinea, and the South Seas at a tremendous increased cost in manpower and equipment following the loss of China—but that psychologically and economically we were suffering an irreparable loss.

The American people must pay the penalty in bloodshed, loss of life, and damaged prestige throughout the world because of incompetence and lack of foresight on the part of our State Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT ASSISTED BY COMMERCE DEPARTMENT IN LOSS OF CHINA

Our stupid foreign policy has not been limited to the State Department, unfortunately. There is evidence to the effect that the Far Eastern Division of the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce held up the shipment of gasoline and other war supplies to China in 1948 until too late for the National Chinese Government to use them effectively.

The evidence shows that because of that delay General MacArthur sent approximately 100,000 barrels of gasoline from his own short supply to China in order to make up for what this Congress had appropriated money, and the sending of which was being held up for 30 to 60 days in the Department of Commerce.

In other words, one of our Government offices is added to the Government personnel which aided the Communists to overrun China. Heading that division was an official whose background is interesting to observe. This United States Government official was a man who was born in Asia of Russian parents and who had been denied American citizenship three times on the ground that he was not of good character and not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. There is evidence to show that this man, whose name was Ephriam Liberman before he changed it to Michael Lee, associated with known Communists here. He finally succeeded in gaining American citizenship, and a few months later he headed a vitally important Government office in Washington.

It is not recorded at just what point it became respectable in this country to be suspected of being a traitor to your country.

There are plenty of ex-GI's—good loyal Americans, whose integrity and ability is unquestioned—to fill the responsible jobs in this Government of ours. I understand that this man is on sick leave right at this moment, but still is technically the head of that great division.

Mr. President, the Chinese blame this man more than any other Government official for delays in vital shipments of ethane gasoline and other war supplies to war-swept China until too late for the National Government to use them effectively against the Reds.

SHOOTING WAR—POLITICAL FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

We went into this shooting war to wage a political fight against the Russians. Today it looks like the shrewd Russians may simply ignore the challenge, neither backing down nor openly fighting. As in Greece and in the Berlin airlift, we may be left to expend our energy while the Russians rest and continue their preparations, preparations made with materials coming from the 16 Marshall-plan countries in Europe which we are financing, and supplies coming from England, through Hong Kong, into Communist China, much of which is finding its way to the battle front, some of the material probably with the trade-mark left on them with our boys catching the stuff in their bare hands in Korea; it is not a nice picture.

NINETY-SIX TRADE TREATIES—MARSHALL-PLAN COUNTRIES—RUSSIA

I repeat, the Marshall-plan nations are shipping to Russia, or her satellite countries in Europe and Communist China, materials needed to wage war.

Through 96 trade treaties between Marshall-plan countries and iron-curtain countries we are even today arming Russia to wage world war III, and have been shipping them the needed manufactured and processed materials to consolidate their gains. It is not raw materials like those we used to ship to Japan before World War II. That went on for 5 years prior to 1941, and every veterans'

organization in the country cried to high heaven about it, yet nothing was done to stop it. But at least the Japanese were paying for the materials here in the United States, and they were left to manufacture and fabricate the materials. This time we have moved a long way ahead; we are doing that job for the Communists.

RUSSIANS TRYING US OUT

Perhaps in Korea the Russians were trying to see how far they could go. If our foreign policy is not more clearly designed, these tests will continue. It ought to be determined what this country can do and what it is willing to do, and those things should be told to the world in clear terms. What areas are important to our ultimate safety?

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CHARGED WITH FOREIGN POLICY

The Constitution of the United States fixes the responsibility in the executive department to fix the foreign policy for this Nation. Congress cannot do it. So what are the areas we are to defend for our own ultimate safety? Let the administration name them so that the nations in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in addition to those in the Western Hemisphere, where we have made use of the Monroe Doctrine for 126 years, will know what we will fight for. So our own people, the boys and girls who came back from World War II, many of them since married and starting new businesses, are on the verge of going back. I doubt if any of them would mind going back. I would not mind going back myself, but I would like to know, and they, as citizens and taxpayers of this Nation, would like to know, what they are to fight about, what they are to defend, whether they are to defend the whole world, or the areas necessary for us to defend now for our ultimate safety.

What is to be our policy regarding the continuation of arming Russia through the Marshall-plan countries? What is the Korean war intended to accomplish? What do we do after we have pushed the North Koreans back across the thirty-eighth parallel? Do we intend to leave our troops on the thirty-eighth parallel? Do we intend to continue through North Korea and garrison all of Korea for the indefinite future? Are we going right on after we get to North Korea? The people of this country would like to know. I, myself, as a Member of the Senate, would like to know.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Is the sending of our troops to Korea to be regarded as a precedent. If so, of what? Despite our low opinion of the State Department, we find it hard to believe they got into this thing without an idea of what they mean to make of it. They at least owe the soldiers, their wives and parents and the taxpayers an explanation that so far has not been forthcoming.

Mr. President, I should like to read briefly from a column written by Dorothy Thompson, which appeared in the Evening Star on July 17. It says in part:

President Truman has decisively committed himself and ourselves to something undecisive. We are not, he says, at war. But Americans in Korea may reasonably wish to know when shooting is not shooting, and when war is not war.

And perhaps the President, whose international acrobatics are astounding, may be able to tell us the objective of this shooting that is not war.

The aim, we are told, is to deter aggressors and reestablish the status quo. Since United Nations exhortation has failed to deter, we are now out to destroy—just what ultimate forces is not clear.

Yet we are committed in principle to the unification of Korea. Our object is merely to prove (by force of arms) that unification may not be accomplished by force of arms.

I submit that the nightmare world in which we live is the direct result of fighting a world war for no comprehensible objective. Some of these leaders today are the same persons who got us into this mess and who now ask us to trust them not to get us into another.

By another of his remarkable somersaults, the President has reversed his recent opinion and decided to defend Formosa. But he has forbidden the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa to continue fighting Chinese Communists on the mainland. Thus communism in Korea is apparently sinful, but communism in China is legitimate.

As a direct result, according to what I have just read into the RECORD, the President's order stopping the Nationalist Government from attacking shipping on the Communist China coast has cleared the way for England's shipping to continue carrying war supplies into the Communist China area, which are immediately available to North Korea to be used against American troops.

I quote again from the column of Miss Thompson:

It would really be a brilliant Russian move to order the North Korean armies to return to the thirty-eighth parallel in exchange for moving Red China into the Security Council—relinquishing the invasion of South Korea for another invasion of New York.

STRATEGY OF RUSSIANS—ADMIT COMMUNIST CHINA TO UNITED NATIONS

Mr. President, that is exactly what the junior Senator from Nevada thinks they are doing. In other words, the note to Mr. Nehru, of India, simply says that before they would discuss ending the war in Korea, we must admit Communist China to the United Nations.

We have in a grandiose manner refused to do that, which I think is highly proper, but at the same time and out of the same mouth comes the statement from the Secretary of State that we will not oppose the Communists becoming members of the United Nations and displacing Nationalist China.

That opens the way for us to recognize Communist China, by the same excuse, through the back door, a little later.

ACHESON COMMITTED US TO RECOGNIZE RED CHINA

Mr. President, I wish to repeat what I said on the Senate floor in September of last year, 1949, when England, Canada, and the United States were meeting here in their great conference. The conference to divert public attention from the most important debate in a century—extending the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. It is my humble opinion that at that moment we agreed to recognize Communist China and follow England and India into that recognition.

Mr. President, the State Department has not given up this idea of recognizing Communist China. It simply does not tell the American people the truth. It does things through the back door which it does not openly deny, and puts out tons of propaganda every day, camouflaging its actions.

STUPID HANDLING OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE KOREAN MENACE

Mr. President, the stupid handling of the Korean situation, culminating in the North Korean thrust, is but another instance proving the unfitness of Mr. Acheson for his high position. His administration has been wholly unsatisfactory and should be renovated from top to bottom.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I yielded a while ago to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] under a unanimous-consent agreement that I not lose the floor thereby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say to the Senator from Montana that he was not then in the chair, and did not know of the arrangement.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Montana.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, what is the situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The arrangement was that the Senator from Montana would yield to the Senator from Nevada without losing his right to the floor.

QUESTIONS ON THE KOREAN CRISIS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield to me for a brief statement and a unanimous-consent request, with the understanding that the Senator will not lose the floor?

Mr. ECTON. I yield with that understanding, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Montana yields to the Senator from New Jersey, without losing the floor.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, confronted as we are with a war crisis in the Far East and perhaps disaster elsewhere in the world, as emphasized by the President's message of today, it is incumbent upon all of us to do a little soul-searching to ascertain the truth in respect to both the causes and effects of our dilemma.

I hold before me a brief article entitled "Korea" in which eight very pertinent questions are asked, and because I think it would serve a good purpose for every Member of the Senate to read these questions and endeavor to find the answers, I ask unanimous consent that this article be placed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KOREA

Why did Intelligence fail? If it did not fail, why were we not ready?

Why a handful of untrained youngsters on the front line?

Why are our tanks inferior to the Russian?

Why are we using our old-style recoilless weapon and bazooka?

Why do we not have a good supply of heavy artillery?

Why the lack of combat planes of the right type, both old and new style?

Why are we without unit task forces of landing craft and surface ships?

Why did we not have a completely equipped, balanced fighting force in Japan ready for instant use?

The American people after two generations of failure can no longer accept military incompetence in the field of preparation and readiness. The disgrace of Korea following the submarine disasters and fiascos of the First World War, the submarines again in the Second World War, Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor, is more than the public can bear. We have spent untold billions during the recent war and since—far more than would have been necessary to have had a relatively small number of highly trained men with the world's latest and most effective weapons ready for instant use anywhere.

These questions must be answered.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Montana for his courtesy.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

The message also announce that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I believe all of us who are Members of the Senate and work on committees usually look over very carefully the reports on all bills submitted to the committees from the various departments of the Government. I know I do, and I know the other members of committees on which I am placed do the same. We hardly ever pass a bill in the Senate without having received a favorable report from one of the governmental departments concerned. It seems to me that when the Congress passes a bill, and specific instructions respecting the bill appear in the committee report and in the debates in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the department concerned should read the report of the committees and the debates in Congress before it proceeds to act.

I wish to congratulate the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for mapping out and defining a power policy which seemed to be fair and which seemed to be workable a year ago. The instructions in the report and as they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD were explicit when the appropriation measure was passed by Congress a year ago.

Had the Bureau of Reclamation looked over the report and read the colloquys which took place between Senators on the floor of the Senate before they let the contract, we would not be here debating this question this afternoon. From all appearances the Bureau of Reclamation was a little overanxious to proceed, enter into a contract and get things moving irrespective of the instructions specifically set forth in the report and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a year ago which were set aside.

Mr. President, I should like to relate in chronological order a few of the things that happened in respect to the Havre-Shelby line. Before I proceed further let me say that if I thought one single farmer in Montana would be deprived of obtaining electricity on his farm by virtue of discontinuing this line at this time, I certainly would vote against the committee's proposal. But I am thoroughly convinced that no farmer in Montana is going to be deprived of electricity by curtailing this line at this time, and that the farmers are going to receive electricity just as cheaply, whether the line is built or whether it is not. I hope to be able to prove that in a few minutes.

I have always been interested in REA. I have done everything I could to assure the farmers of the Nation that they would have electricity on their farms as soon as it was possible for them to get it. I have worked diligently during the last 3 years to get the rates lowered to the REA co-ops in the State of Montana. That objective has now been attained. I certainly would not want to deprive any farm or any farmer from receiving that service at the lowest possible rate.

It will be recalled, Mr. President, that on May 26, 1948, the House committee report on the Interior Department bill for the fiscal year 1949 disallowed a request for the $1,035,000 for construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations, and further rescinded a carry-over of funds of $560,197 which had been appropriated the previous year for the line. Congress in passing the Interior Department's appropriation bill sustained that position.

Then on March 28, 1949, the House committee disallowed $1,300,000 requested for initiating construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line, and initiating construction of the Havre-Shelby and Rudyard substations.

On July 13, 1949, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Interior Department appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1950, and in that bill the $1,300,000 disallowed by the House was not restored.

We must remember, Mr. President, that there was no appropriation by the House last year for this line. When it was considered by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate that committee still turned it down. But it was put in the bill on the Senate floor a year ago, with instructions which were placed in the RECORD by the distinguished and able Senator from Arizona that it was to be used as a bargaining power primarily between the Reclamation Bureau and the power companies for wheeling agreements to get service to REA's and to the farmers at the lowest possible figure.

After the House refused to place the item in the bill last year, after the Senate Appropriations Committee refused to consider it, it was added to the bill on the floor of the Senate and the conference committee agreed to it.

On August 25, 1949, when the bill was before the Senate for consideration, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] on the floor of the Senate stated:

> I suggest to them that the Senate disagree to the Senate amendment (regarding the Anderson Ranch Dam—Mountain Home transmission line in Idaho), with the understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation will do as we have instructed it to do, both with respect to Southwestern Power Administration and Montana Power, that is, seek to enter into negotiations with the Idaho Power Co. with respect to the transmission of this power.

Mr. President, what the Senator from Arizona intended and what the Senate voted at that particular time is as plain as the nose on one's face.

The bill was passed on October 12, 1949, after the Senate had restored funds for the Havre-Shelby transmission line, with the understanding that the funds would not be used if a wheeling contract could be arranged for transmission of power to the REA cooperatives in that area. This question is important, because I believe it was stated here in the Senate this afternoon that the power company did not offer to make wheeling agreements. According to my understanding, however, on October 13, 1949, the Montana Power Co. notified the Bureau of Reclamation that the company was willing to negotiate a wheeling agreement to serve the REA cooperatives in the Havre-Shelby area.

On November 1, 1949, the Bureau of Reclamation announced a call for bids on the Havre-Shelby transmission line. Many persons in that area did not even know that negotiations were going on, until they saw the announcement in the newspaper.

On November 15, the Bureau of Reclamation announced a call for bids on substations at Havre, Shelby, and Rudyard.

On December 6, 1949, the Bureau of Reclamation received bids on the Havre-Shelby transmission line.

So, Mr. President, we see that on August 25 the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] made his statement, and on October 13 the company offered to negotiate for wheeling agreements, and on December 6 the Bureau of Reclamation received bids for the line.

On December 30, the Bureau of Reclamation approved a contract for construction of the Havre-Shelby line.

On February 20, 1950, representatives of the Montana Power Co. and the Bureau of Reclamation conferred in Butte, regarding negotiations for a wheeling agreement. I understand that at that meeting the Havre-Shelby line was discussed.

Sometime in March, the Bureau of Reclamation received bids for a substation near Havre.

On March 18, 1950, the Montana Power Co. executed with the Bonneville Power Administration a contract under which

the company will purchase up to 50,000 kilowatts of power from the Hungry Horse Dam, and under which the company will serve REA electric cooperatives in western Montana for the Bonneville Power Administration.

The Bonneville Power Administration read the instructions and the statement of the congressional intent. The Bonneville Power Administration was not in a big hurry to build the line merely because it had the money with which to build it. On the contrary, the Bonneville Power Administration negotiated and entered into an agreement with the Montana Power Co., as was intended by the Senate when the appropriation bill containing provision for these lines was passed.

On March 20, 1950, representatives of the Montana Power Co. and the Bureau of Reclamation held a meeting at Billings, Mont., regarding negotiations for a wheeling agreement. That was on March 20, after bids for the line had been received.

On March 22, the contractor was directed by the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed with construction of the Havre-Shelby line as soon as conditions permit.

It was plainly evident then that there would be no possibility of entering into a wheeling agreement. Just 20 days elapsed—including 3 Sundays—between March 22 and April 12, when the Montana Power Co. adopted a new rate of schedule for service to REA cooperatives in Montana, east of the Continental Divide. When that was done, it became unnecessary to enter with the Bureau of Reclamation into a wheeling agreement to give the service at the lowest possible rate to the REA cooperatives and to the farmers in northern Montana. The schedule reduced the average rate to 5½ mills per kilowatt-hour, which is identical with the rate of the Bureau of Reclamation for Missouri Basin power.

Mr. President, I am not defending the Montana Power Co. A company which can negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration, and a company which has reduced its rate to such an extent that it is equal to the Government rate, I submit does not need any defense; it has put up its own defense.

However, perhaps the public power trust needs a little condemnation when a private company which pays taxes, builds its own lines, and gives a satisfactorily low rate to its customers.

Mr. President, we have heard talk about monopoly and about the possibility that the company will have a monopoly of power. We become unduly excited about the possibility that a power company will obtain a monopoly. In my State, for instance, we have a public service commission, composed of three members who are elected directly by the people of the State. That commission passes on the public utility rates, and sees to it that the people receive a just deal. If the people do not like what the commission does, all the people have to do is to change the membership of the commission at the next election—as is done in our representative government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the able Senator from Montana yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. ECTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not sometimes true that the so-called public utilities commissions are controlled by the power companies which they are supposed to regulate, so that those regulated actually become the regulators?

Mr. ECTON. Inasmuch as the members of the commission are elected, I do not see how they are controlled in the way the Senator has suggested, any more than any other elected officials are controlled. If the argument of the Senator were to hold, then it might be said that the Members of Congress are controlled because they are elected by the people.

Mr. President, there are three members of the public utilities commission. They are elected by the people. Certainly the people have a chance to catch up with them at some time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. For what length of time are the members of the Montana Public Utilities Commission elected?

Mr. ECTON. They are elected for a term of 6 years. However, they alternate in service; every 2 years the term of one member of the commission expires, and an election for that position on the commission must be held.

Mr. LANGER. So if the people did not like what one of the commissioners did, 2 years later the people would have a chance to elect someone else; and at the end of 6 years thereafter the people would have had a chance to elect an entirely new commission. So it would be 8 years before the people could change the entire membership of the commission, in view of the fact that at 2-year intervals an election is held to fill one or another of the positions on the commission.

Mr. ECTON. Of course, Mr. President, if the members of the commission were appointed, there might be some excuse for a charge that the members of the commission are controlled by the companies they are supposed to regulate. However, when the people elect the members of the commission directly, there is no excuse for such a charge.

All three members of the Montana Public Utilities Commission are Democrats, and I do not think anyone controls them.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator think they should be condemned ipso facto because they are Democrats?

Mr. ECTON. No. I think they are good Democrats.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Montana for the tribute he has paid to the Democratic Party in his State.

Mr. ECTON. I wish to say to the Senator that I was a member of the Montana Legislature for many years, and I always got along very well with the upright and honorable Democrats.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let me inquire whether they were formerly Republicans, and later became Democrats.

Mr. ECTON. Some of them may have flopped over, away back sometime. I do not know, and I cannot vouch for that.

So on April 12, the Montana Power Co. adopted a new rate schedule for the service to REA co-ops in Montana, east of the Continental Divide. As I stated, this schedule reduced the rate to the identical rate charged by the Bureau of Reclamation for the Missouri Basin power accounts. So no one in that vicinity can gain anything by buying Government power. It is impossible to get it any cheaper than the price at which it can be bought directly from the private company. I admit that some of the people think they prefer to deal with the Government. They prefer to get their electricity from the Government line rather than from a private line. Such an attitude, perhaps, may be compared to that of an individual who wanted to go to San Francisco, but would not get on a train because the Government did not own it. There would be just as much sense in that. In other words, if a person needs something and can get it just as cheaply from a private company, why demand that the Government own it instead of someone else?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ECTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Twice the distinguished Senator has stated that it would be possible to get a rate of 5.5 mills.

Mr. ECTON. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator not know that in the Missouri Basin the Montana and the Dakota utility companies buy all the power they furnish, at that rate, but that at the place where they sell electricity, where there is no REA line, they get 2 for 1? I want to ask the Senator whether that is not true in the State of Montana, the same as it is in North Dakota.

Mr. ECTON. No, not under the Bureau of Reclamation, not in the Missouri Basin, and not in the case of the Montana Power Co.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ECTON. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. It is true in the Missouri Basin, in North Dakota.

Mr. ECTON. But it is not true in Montana.

Mr. LANGER. Is the Senator certain of that?

Mr. ECTON. Yes. I have the contract here, if the Senator would be interested in it. The Montana Power Co. takes only the excess electricity from Fort Peck, which the Government does not use to supply its preferred customers. The power company purchases it at a certain rate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. If the Montana utilities companies get their power from Fort Peck, they have to get it over a line which is 200 miles long, and yet, for every single kilowatt-hour furnished

them, the price could be doubled somewhere else, could it not? They keep track of the number of kilowatt-hours. I cannot believe that the situation in Montana is any different from what it is in North Dakota.

Mr. ECTON. I might give the Senator an idea of what the Montana contract provided. There has been a contract since July 1, 1943, under which the Montana Power Co. buys from the Fort Peck project all the power which is available, after supplying firm requirements of the Fort Peck project, and that can be used by the company itself, or by any other companies with which it is interconnected.

Mr. LANGER. What does the power company pay for it?

Mr. ECTON. I do not know what is paid for it, but that makes no difference.

Mr. LANGER. At what price does the power company sell it?

Mr. ECTON. In the last 5 years, I may say to the Senator, the company has paid the Government $1,814,670 for this power, and the amount of the payments has risen steadily from year to year. In 1945 the Government received $219,951; in 1946, $229,462; in 1947, $321,283; in 1948, $472,254; and in 1949, $571,720. So the Senator will see that in a period of 5 years it has more than doubled.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Of course that was due to the fact that REA was extended in those localities and used more power.

Mr. ECTON. Let me say that the Senator is talking about a Government power line, which pays no taxes to the State, county, or city in which it operates. The Montana Power Co., last year, distributed through 40 counties of the State of Montana $2,044,087.89 in property taxes. That was a part of the $6,140,823 which was its total tax bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator does not want to tell the Senate, does he, that the $2,000,000-plus which was paid in taxes was not added to the bill of the consumers?

Mr. ECTON. I may say to the Senator that when it is known that the State of Montana has as low a rate as any of the other 17 western reclamation States, I do not think we need worry about how much the companies make.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I return to my question whether it is not true that, in some other places where there is no competition, the private companies make good this so-called cheap rate—and it is a cheap rate—by charging two for one?

Mr. ECTON. In the suit of clothes which the Senator is wearing, a great many taxes are tied up. Does the Senator advocate that the Government should make his clothes, so that he would not have to pay taxes?

Mr. LANGER. Oh, no.

Mr. ECTON. The proposition is the same.

Mr. LANGER. There is no analogy.

Mr. ECTON. Oh, yes, there is. It is the same thing. The private-business enterprise pays taxes. When the Government goes into business, it operates tax-free. My point is that, if the State and counties of Montana had to lose $2,044,087, and the National Government had to lose the difference between that sum and $6,140,000, the Senator's taxes and mine would be that much higher.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that the Government has built the dam at Fort Peck at its own expense?

Mr. ECTON. Yes. That is all right; I do not object.

Mr. LANGER. Why should the Montana Power Co. or any other power company buy that power, getting it from a dam built by the people, and sell it at a profit to farmers and others who pay taxes?

Mr. ECTON. I do not know whether it is sold at a profit. If the Government does not make a profit at 5.5 mills, I do not see how it can be argued that the company makes a profit.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator maintain that, if the Government pays $100,000,000 to build a dam, it would not be appropriate for the Government to spend an additional $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 to build a transmission line for the purpose of delivering the power to the farmer at cost?

Mr. ECTON. No, the Government is getting entirely out of its sphere and beyond its prerogative. I believe the Government should do only those things which individuals or private companies are not able to do. Let the Government build the dams, and then let private companies distribute the power and give the service, and pay the taxes. We must have taxes from some source.

Mr. LANGER. If I correctly understand the Senator, he believes in the people furnishing the money to create the power, but when it comes to distributing the power, we should let private concerns distribute it at a profit.

Mr. ECTON. Why not? If we find they are making too much money, let us tax them further. If we do not get taxes from them, where are we to get them? Are we merely to appropriate the money? Is that the way to get them?

Mr. LANGER. I submit that when the Government builds a dam and creates power and the farmers and businessmen pay the entire cost of the project, they certainly should get the power distributed to them at cost.

Mr. ECTON. They are getting it distributed to them at cost. It costs the Government 5½ mills now, and the power is going to be distributed at the rate of 5½ mills by a private company which will build its own line. Why pay for a Government line?

Mr. LANGER. How much does the Montana Power Co. pay the Government to get the power at Fort Peck?

Mr. ECTON. Since it is not firm power, I imagine it gets the power for approximately 2½ mills.

Mr. LANGER. They charge the farmers twice as much as they pay for it at Fort Peck.

Mr. ECTON. No. They do not get firm power; they get surplus power. They get the extra power which the Government does not need at Fort Peck.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Could not the Government give the surplus power directly to the farmers at the rate of 2½ mills per kilowatt?

Mr. ECTON. I do not know. Maybe we shall reach the point where we will give it to them for nothing.

I shall not take much more of the time of the Senate, Mr. President——

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it is amazing to someone from New England to hear the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Montana arguing over whether 5½-mill power is too high. If they lived in New England or in the State of New York, where the minimum price is at least twice 5½ mills, they might better realize the value of competition in the power industry.

Mr. ECTON. I thank the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Whether the power comes from public or private sources, both Senators are very fortunate to be even able to talk about 5½-mill power.

Mr. ECTON. I think so, too, because I know many people have to pay 20 cents and other people complain about 5½ mills. What do they want? Shall we hand it to them on a silver platter?

On April 20, 1950, J. E. Corette, Jr., testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, explaining the 5.5-mill rate available to REA cooperatives, pointing out that capacity has been doubled on company transmission lines serving the Hill County REA and reiterating the company offer to double capacity to the Marias REA.

This should eliminate any argument that the cooperatives cannot have all the electricity they want.

Up to April 20, the same date on which Mr. Corette, vice president of the Montana Power Co., appeared before the committee, I understand no work had been done on the Havre-Shelby line, except that some of the right-of-way had been purchased and some easements had been filed.

During Mr. Corette's testimony before the Senate subcommittee H. F. McPhail, of the Bureau of Reclamation, stated the situation. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] asked:

What is the status of that line?

Mr. McPhail replied:

The status of that line is that the contract has been let. The contractor has been accumulating his materials. * * * The actual notice to proceed was not given until

the weather conditions had approached a condition where the contractor could actually get to work in the field.

On May 19, 1950, Harold E. Aldrich, acting manager of the Bureau of Reclamation, upper Missouri district, announced that the Smith Construction Co. had started work on the Havre-Shelby line in April and that it expected to complete its part of the work by September 6.

Aldrich said contracts for substations at Shelby and Rudyard were still to be awarded and that bids were expected in July.

So, Mr. President, every effort was made to shove this contract along and get it underway, even after it was known that the rate had been reduced to the Government rate and there was a possibility of serving the cooperatives at the lowest possible rate the Government could offer. The Senate's policy that no money should be spent for Federal transmission lines if arrangements could be made to get the power to the people was reaffirmed last April during the hearings.

On April 20 Mr. Corette, vice president of the Montana Power Co., stated:

Money was appropriated for the Havre-Shelby line last year. We thought it was with the definite understanding in light of your statement, Senator HAYDEN, that it would not be spent if a wheeling agreement could be made and these REA's could be supplied at the Bureau of Reclamation rate.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] replied:

That was my understanding.

Mr. Corette then said:

But in December we read in the paper that a contract had been let for the transmission lines and we now read that a contract has been let for some of the substations.

The Senator from Arizona asked Mr. McPhail, of the Bureau of Reclamation, this question:

What is the necessity for the Havre-Shelby line under these circumstances?

Mr. McPhail replied:

Unquestionably, the necessity would be reduced to some extent. However, I don't know what the reaction of the REA's that are directly affected may be. We have heard no word from them since this rate announcement. So I have not had any idea as to what the local reaction might be.

Mr. President, that is from the Senate subcommittee hearings, part I, page 1416.

Mr. President, I again submit that if the Bureau of Reclamation had read the report and what took place on the floor of the Senate as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD all this confusion might have been eliminated.

Up to this time the Montana Power Co. has offered to take all the materials which have been placed in the project off the hands of the Government at cost, so the Government will not lose any money.

Mr. President, I have a few telegrams which I have received from labor unions. There are many labor unions in Montana which have been much concerned over the building of this particular line. As early as last December they read in the newspapers that the Bureau was contemplating letting the contract, and after the contract has been let I received communications from labor unions in Montana protesting the letting of the contract on the ground that it was unfair to organized labor in the State.

I ask unanimous consent to insert these telegrams in the RECORD. They come from labor unions in Montana. I ask that they be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. ECTON. In that connection I ask unanimous consent that the policy as set forth by D. W. Tracy, international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. ECTON. Also, Mr. President, I ask that there be printed at the conclusion of my remarks a news release issued by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, dated May 25, 1950, in substantiation of the statement made by their president, Mr. Tracy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona for his untiring efforts to live up to the policy which was clearly stated last year on the floor of the Senate. I believe that the recommendations of the Senate committee should be sustained.

EXHIBIT 1

GREAT FALLS, *July 12, 1950.*

Hon. Z. N. ECTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Local 122, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vigorously protest the reallotment of any funds for the construction of the Havre-Shelby power line.

R. C. STANICH,
Secretary.

LEWISTOWN, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Senator ZALES ECTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We feel that the Havre-Shelby area is now adequately served by the Montana Power Co. We urge you to oppose restoration of funds for construction of the Havre-Shelby electric power transmission line. Stand behind Senate appropriation committee decision.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 552,
By A. D. EDWARDS.

MISSOULA, MONT., *July 12, 1950.*

Senator ZALES ECTON,
Washington, D. C.:

The Montana State Council of Electrical Workers composed of the 17 Montana IBEW unions have instructed this office to vigorously protest any appropriation of funds for the construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line under the present circumstances. The contract has been let to the Smith High-Line Construction Co., of Tennessee, notoriously unfair to organized or unorganized labor. His methods of operation are to the utter detriment of Montana labor; that this contractor has no intention of hiring Montana labor is shown by the thirty-odd Negroes imported from Tennessee that are at present at the site of the job. This has forced our electricians to seek employment outside of the State of Montana in Idaho and Washington where conditions like those in Montana are not tolerated. We are aware of the Davis-Bacon Act but due to the fact that classifications are not included in this act the contractor will not hire our skilled craftsmen.

The Montana State Council of Electrical Workers has no desire to impede progress but if Government power projects are to be built and maintained on cheap and unfair labor as proposed in this case of what benefit is this to the workmen of Montana; the present Montana utilities use Montana labor; pay a fair living wage, and sign and maintain the provisions of work to the mutual benefit of utilities and Montana labor.

If you are friends of organized labor you will do all in your power to prevent this appropriation and help your Montana citizens maintain their standard of living.

MONTANA STATE COUNCIL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

HAVRE, MONT., *July 13, 1950.*

Hon. ZALES N. ECTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We don't need duplication of power lines. Public power advocates are throwing away the taxpayers' money. Support the Senate Appropriation Committee's decision to refuse funds for the Havre-Shelby line.

H. EARL CLACK CO.,
L. B. WIGMORE, *Sales Manager.*

HAVRE, MONT., *July 13, 1950.*

Hon. ZALES N. ECTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Please use your influence and position to see that funds for unneeded transmission lines such as the Canyon Ferry-Great Falls and the Havre-Shelby line be denied.

RUNKEL BROS.

EXHIBIT 2

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1950.

Mr. WILLIAM C. WISE,
Acting Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WISE: I am hereby entering an urgent protest on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) against the latest developments in the anti-union policy of the Rural Electrification Administration.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) which represents more than 75 percent of the unionized workers in the electric light and power industry, both private and public, has been shocked and surprised at the antilabor actions of the Rural Electrification Administration. These actions are all the more grievous because they strike at organized labor which participated in the effort to bring the Rural Electrification Administration into existence. Labor was a staunch supporter of the proposal to establish the Rural Electrification Administration because it believed that the Administration as originally set up would function in the public interest. We now find that the Rural Electrification Administration has taken such a narrow and backward view of its responsibilities and duties that it is bringing serious harm to the important section of the public interest represented by labor.

On December 17, 1949, an international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) wrote the Montana State Water Conservation Board a letter setting forth the facts that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) had entered into bona fide collective bargaining agreements with seven Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives in Montana and such agreements included a clause guaranteeing that work let by contract would be performed under International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) union conditions. The international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) suggested to the Montana State Water Conservation Board that it would be in the interest of preventing confusion if the proper authorities would notify contractors that the cooperatives are under union agreement when the invitation to bid is sent out. This letter was forwarded by the State water conservation board to the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington for comment. On March 6, 1950, you, as Acting Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, replied to the State Water Conservation Board of Montana and forwarded a copy of your letter to me in my capacity of international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

Your letter pays lip service to the maintenance of a policy of good labor relations and concedes the legality of the union clause in REA cooperatives bargaining agreements. You then go on to throw the entire weight of the administrative discretion of the Rural Electrification Administration against the actual operation of the union clause. You say:

"While, as I stated, it is satisfactory to the REA for its borrowers to include any legal provision in the construction contract relating to labor problems, it should be pointed out that any provision in a contract which has the effect of preventing free competitive bidding may well result in a cost of construction to the borrower which will make it impossible for us to approve the award of the bid, due to the effect of high cost upon the feasibility of our loan. We, of course, have to scrutinize all awards most carefully to make certain that the cost of construction will not be so excessive as to endanger the repayment of a loan. This is especially true in areas in which the Montana borrowers operate, where the consumer density is low, and all possible savings have to be effected in order to make the project feasible from a financial standpoint. It should be pointed out that we cannot approve awards of a bid in the event that the number of bidders is so low as to not constitute true competitive bidding. The possibility of this danger always exists whenever any kind of restrictive provisions are inserted in the construction contract."

The REA policy, as stated in your letter, is in complete contradiction of the policy of promoting and advancing labor standards through union agreements. Your emphasis on the matter of "high cost" as a reason for opposing labor standards established by union agreements and in favoring lower wages paid by nonunion contractors, is a throw-back to the days of the "sweat shop" employer who justified his position on the ground that he sold his products to the consumer at a cost lower than the cost of legitimate union employers. The REA is not advancing sound public policy when it seeks to develop a financial record for itself at the expense of the men and women whose work is essential to the bringing of electricity to the farms.

I am in complete accord with all efforts to secure a sound and economic expenditure of Government funds which are drawn from the taxes paid by all parts of the population, including labor. I would respectifully recommend, however, that the REA would do better, if it were to begin to apply itself to the task of increasing efficiency in the management of cooperatives and reducing its own high administrative expenses rather than to continue its present policy of destroying union conditions of labor. In this connection, I have noted with interest the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in explanation of the appropriation bill for the several branches of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. (81st Cong. 2nd Sess. Report No. 17973, p. 140). The Committee approved a total of $8,150,000 for the administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration during 1951. No criticism was offered in the report with respect to wages paid to the working men and women who perform useful services for the cooperatives and their members. The committee, however, did criticize the Rural Electrification Administration and its officers for exorbitant fee paid for engineering and legal work. The committee stated as follows:

"In the opinion of the committee (House Appropriations Committee), [fees paid for engineering and legal work in connection with the larger loans are too high]. It is believed that such fees should not be established strictly on a percentage basis but maximum limits should be fixed which would in the cases pointed out to the committee [reduce the fees paid substantially. These costs are passed on to the consumer.]" (Matter in brackets supplied.) (A reference is made on p. 1036 of the Hearings of the House Committee on Appropriations to an appendix including information requested on the above subject by the committee. The note in the hearings states that the appendix may be found at the end of the hearings but it appears that the appendix is not available.)

It is apparently a fact that the concern voiced in your letter on the effect of union conditions on costs has not registered itself with equal force in keeping down the excessive fees for engineering and legal work, which have been criticized by the congressional Committee.

Insofar as your statement on "free competitive bidding" is concerned, I wish to point out there is no Federal statutory requirement for such bidding on the part of such cooperatives since the cooperatives are not agencies of the Federal Government. The cooperatives have the legal power to enter into the agreements which they have made for union conditions on contract work and I believe they should be applauded and not discouraged from entering into such agreements by a Government which is committed to a policy of collective bargaining.

Your letter is written in banking terms. The Rural Electrification Administration, however, is not a banking program. If it were, there would be no need for Federal action in this field. Private money could be secured for development of the cooperatives. The specially favorable terms of interest and amortization provided in the Rural Electrification Administration Act have been adopted by the Congress because it is deemed wise from the standpoint of the public interest to give assistance to the worthy cause of bringing electricity to the farms. It ill behooves the Government officers engaged in the administration of this public policy program to close their eyes to this fact and refuse to give consideration to the needs of labor for proper labor standards. Your letter is a far cry from the policy of the Rural Electrification Administration as stated in its memorandum of understanding with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) entered into August 4, 1941, which provides that "The REA agrees to promulgate a list of labor standards embodying the spirit and letter of this general policy [and assumes the obligation of winning REA cooperatives to the acceptance of these labor standards]."

I have commented fully on the status of this understanding and the failure of the Government to implement its general statement of policy in a letter of February 2, 1950 to a State fact finding board of Minnesota, copy of which was transmitted to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. Today we find the REA, in the case of the Montana cooperatives, not only refusing to assume its obligation of winning REA cooperatives to the acceptance of labor standards but, on the contrary, doing its utmost within the limits of its power to win such cooperatives away from those labor standards which the REA cooperatives themselves are willing to adopt pursuant to collective bargaining agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

The time has come to look through slogans and fine words to the actual facts. The union clause which is the subject of your letter of March 6, 1950, is not unusual. It is not a special favor the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) is seeking to secure from the REA cooperatives—it is a standard clause in our agreements with private companies in the electric light and power industry.

We do not run into the complicated considerations set forth in your letter in securing such clauses in our agreement with private companies nor in securing the good faith application of the clause. Labor is getting a fair deal from these private companies but we cannot secure equal treatment from the Rural Electrification Administration. This is an alarming fact which must become known to organized labor and all others concerned with the problem.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) has patiently tried to secure relief from the antilabor policies of the Rural Electrification Administration by conferences and communications. I have become convinced that the condition cannot be corrected through such means. I am, therefore, releasing this letter for public information so that all fair-minded people may judge for themselves whether the labor policies of the Rural Electrification Administration are in the public interest.

Sincerely,

D. W. TRACY,
International President.

EXHIBIT 3

THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ENDORSES THE ACTION AND POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT D. W. TRACY IN OPPOSING PUBLIC-OWNERSHIP TREND IN THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INDUSTRY

In the interests of the commonweal there is no more pressing need than provision for flood control, irrigation, navigation, and the prevention of soil erosion.

By reason of geography and the topography of the land such provision and prevention is necessary and inescapably within the realm of Federal obligation.

In the fulfillment of such obligation our Federal Government properly conceived the idea of utilizing hydropower for the purpose of generating electricity as a byproduct of soil conservation and irrigation. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, heartily endorsed and diligently supported the idea.

However, in the interval since the inauguration of this program there have been developed and instituted procedures engendered by a false concept of the fundamentals of Americanism.

The Rural Electrification Administration was brought into being for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of electricity

into rural sections. Under the Government power program, however, the facilitating intent has been substituted for by a plan involving what could well be and assumes all the aspects of the first step in the evolution of governmental ownership of the generation, transmission, and sale of electricity to the individual consumers. Under this program the operations of the Rural Electrification Administration combined with the functioning of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and the Army engineers have extended the scope of the program to a point that threatens peril to legitimate free enterprise.

The scope of the program now embraces the generation of electricity by power other than that procured through irrigation and flood control, steam as an instance; the distribution of electric power and the sale of electric power in direct competition with privately owned electric utility companies.

The Rural Electrification Administration through its financing of cooperatives, has proceeded to the extent of using public moneys supplied by the taxpayers for the building of electric transmission lines parallel to existing privately owned distribution systems. The progress of this procedure is such as to clearly indicate complete duplication of transmission facilities in competition that can only lead to extermination of private utility companies. Such complete extermination has been accomplished in the State of Tennessee and is rapidly approaching completion in the State of South Carolina and is making rapid progress in the State of Nebraska.

In pursuing the above policy the Rural Electrification Administration has lowered the quality of work standards and ignored the rights of electrical workers to bargain collectively.

The resulting situation is anomalous indeed. In the first instance while the fundamental policies of the Federal Government champion the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively, the administration of the Rural Electrification completely ignores these rights of labor. In the second instance one branch of government is engaged in the prosecution of trusts and combines on the premise that the operation of such trusts is inimical to the commonweal. At the same time a department of the Government is nurturing a governmental monopoly of the generation, distribution, and sale of the greatest power man has mastered for industrial production, home necessities, and public convenience.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not raise its voice on the subject of public power in behalf of private companies or their management. We have met the abuses of power by these companies in the past and have achieved substantial correction. Today 90 percent of the workers in the privately owned electric light and power industry are covered by union contracts and the IBEW itself represents more than 75 percent of the organized employees in this industry.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers raises its voice on the subject of public power at this time in the interest of organized labor in the electric light and power industry. The subtle transformation of the Government program from the proper purposes of providing power as a byproduct of the initial program and of furnishing a yardstick for private utilities has reached the stage where it threatens free enterprise in this industry. We support free enterprise not only in our capacity as citizens of the United States but also in our capacity as representatives of organized labor. The increase in the area of government and quasi-government ownership operation in utilities necessarily carries with it a decrease in the area of freedom for labor as well as other groups.

Labor cherishes its right to bargain collectively for wages, hours, and working conditions. It fights the abrogation of such rights whether in the form of antilabor laws or in the more complicated form of transferring their status to employees of the government without any rights to bargain collectively or otherwise exercise their economic strength.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had drastic experience with the effect on its interests resulting from the transfer of utilities from private to public or quasi-public ownership.

In a recent case where the ownership of a utility was transferred to a municipality the IBEW was deprived of collective bargaining rights by an order of the court even though the majority of voters of the municipality had enacted an ordinance requiring their officials to bargain with the union.

Labor does not choose to have its welfare determined by the administrative orders of government officials no matter how well intentioned they may purport to be.

Under fascism, nazism, and communism the people work for the state. Under the policies inaugurated by the Rural Electrification Administration those employed on electrical properties work for the government under the guise of cooperatives. It is a distinction without a difference.

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been cognizant of these developments for some time was indicated by its expressed concern in 1948, when its international president, D. W. Tracy, in an address before the members of the Edison Electric Institute, in the course of his remarks, said:

"I would not be talking heart to heart in a manner consistent with my expressed desire in my earlier remarks if I did not say: We need and must have more democracy in government and more democracy in business with less government interference in business and in labor. In an effort to prevent possible misunderstanding of my statement I emphasize the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers endorses, advocates, and defends the profit system. Call it capitalism if you will but the fact remains the system is an element of Americanism because it is the economic system of our land and has contributed to the higher standard of living in this country which at once becomes the envy and the hope of common people in foreign lands."

The International Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers today endorsed the action of International President Tracy and unanimously subscribed to this public release in defense of freedom of labor, in defense of freedom of legitimate enterprise, and in defense of freedom of cooperation between both to the benefit of the commonwealth through safeguarding the elements of Americanism, against assault, by authoritarian or state power on the liberties that have identified America as the country where labor has an effective voice in the establishment of conditions of its employment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I wish merely to say that I am wholly familiar with the facts developed with reference to this particular matter, and I join the chairman of the subcommittee in urging the Senate to approve the action reported by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 247, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

REDUCTION IN NONDEFENSE SPENDING—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by me dealing with reductions in nondefense spending.

There being no objection, Mr. BYRD's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD

I will support the President in all necessary appropriations for the military. I will support reasonable and practical measures to control inflation.

I am very much disappointed that the newspapers today report that the President has requested the majority leader, Mr. LUCAS, to oppose reductions in nondefense expenditures. The President should realize that financial preparedness and the ability to pay are the source of all preparedness. With colossal new expenditures facing us, we cannot preserve our solvency unless we reduce in every possible way nondefense spending.

In 1948 we expended more than $6,000,000,000 for domestic-civilian expenditures, exclusive of the military, of interest on the debt, veterans' expenses, and foreign aid. The President now recommends about $12,000,000,000 for domestic, nondefense spending. This represents an increase of about 100 percent within this period.

I hope the President will reconsider his decision and cooperate with the Congress in reducing nondefense spending.

The President says he will ask for $10,000,000,000 of additional military appropriations. It is significant that he used the term "appropriations" instead of authorizations. This means he expects actually to spend $10,000,000,000 additional in this fiscal year. If this is done the total expenditures will approximate $52,000,000,000 and, of course, further requests may be made, as the President has indicated.

The highest estimate of income under the present revenue system, and allowing for increased prosperity, is about $40,000,000,000 for this fiscal year. This leaves a deficit of $12,000,000,000 without further requests.

If we continue to add such sums to a public debt now approaching $260,000,000,000, it will not be long until we go over the precipice of financial disaster.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on July 17 considerable discussion took place on the floor of the Senate between the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] pertaining to the language in the committee report on the general appropriation bill with reference to the Rural Electrification Administration. The language in the report which was discussed is as follows:

The committee believes that no loan should be made for construction of such facilities unless in areas where private power companies cannot or will not furnish adequate power at reasonable rates and within a reasonable time.

I have had a large number of calls in reference to this particular committee language. Also I have received a number of telegrams and other communications from persons in the farm areas in the State of Minnesota who are very much concerned over the application of this language as it would pertain to the rulings and decisions of the Administrator of REA. Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to state on record my position on

this issue, and also wish to incorporate into the RECORD some of the telegrams and messages which I have received from persons and organizations in my own State.

The public law pertaining to REA has already been interpreted by precedent, tradition, and experience. I do not believe that the language of the committee's report should in any way be controlling. It may be a statement on the part of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, but it does not represent, at least up to this date, the considered judgment of the Congress of the United States. The public law pertaining to REA was passed by the Congress. It had been considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It has been debated at length for many years. The objectives of REA legislation are clear and unmistakable. Any attempt in any way to thwart the efforts of the REA cooperative development should be strongly resisted and protested. I urge the conference committee on this bill to make it unmistakably clear that the Congress has no desire to impair the development of REA generation or transmission. I take that position and shall continue to maintain it.

Mr. President, for example, I have a telegram from the president of the Border Counties Power Corp., Warroad, Minn. This is one of the fine cooperatives in our State. To quote just a few passages from the telegram, I should like to read the following:

Language in Senate report on general appropriations bill for 1951 could be very detrimental to Rural Electrification Administration especially to generating and transmission cooperatives, and could impose restrictions on authority of REA· Administrator which would be damaging to entire program.

Toward the end of the telegram appears the following:

In our opinion this is very loose language and we urge that you work against this proposed change.

Mr. President, I ask that the telegram be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

WARROAD, MINN., *July 14, 1950.*
Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senator from Minnesota,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Language in Senate report on general appropriations bill for 1951 could be very detrimental to Rural Electrification Administration especially to generating and transmission cooperatives, and could impose restrictions on authority of REA Administrator which would be damaging to entire program. We object to the following proposed language. "The committee believes that no loan should be made for construction of such facilities unless in areas where private power companies cannot or will not furnish adequate power at reasonable rates and within a reasonable time." In our opinion this is very loose language and we urge that you work against this proposed change.

NORMAN CLEMENTSON,
President, Border Counties Power Corp., Inc.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also have a telegram from Mr. E. L. Smith, president, and A. E. Lee, secretary, Western Minnesota Power Cooperative. I ask that it be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BENSON, MINN., *July 16, 1950.*
Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We seriously object to portion of Senate Appropriations Committee report on H. R. 7786, whereby they recommend restrictions of REA loans for construction of generation-transmission facilities. Can see no justification either moral or economic for strengthening position of private power companies and weakening position of farmers cooperative in power supply matter. Please do everything possible to exclude any language from omnibus appropriations bill that will restrict generation-transmission loans to cooperative or weaken Administration's authority to make such loans.

E. L. SMITH, *President,*
A. E. LEE, *Secretary,*
Western Minnesota Power Cooperative.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a telegram from the directors of the Carlton County Cooperative Power Association, signed by C. W. Maki, secretary, which I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MOOSE LAKE, MINN., *July 17, 1950.*
Senator HUMPHREY,
Washington, D. C.:

We request you do everything within your power to remove restrictive language in Senate committee report on the appropriations bill for 1951 that might be interpreted to restrict or stop granting of generation or transmission loans.

C. W. MAKI,
Secretary, Board of Directors, Carlton County Co-op Power Association.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a similar message from the Minnesota Valley Cooperative Light and Power Association, of Montevideo, Minn. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONTEVIDEO, MINN., *July 17, 1950.*
Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Senate Chambers, Washington, D. C.:

May we have your support for the generating and transmission bill giving the REA administrator authority to make such loans.

MINNESOTA VALLEY COOPERATIVE LIGHT AND POWER ASSOCIATION.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a telegram from the president of the Minnkota Power Cooperative, from Grand Forks, N. Dak., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., *July 14, 1950.*
Senator HUMPHREY,
Washington, D. C.:

Language in the Senate report on general appropriations bill for 1951 regarding construction of REA generating facilities should be clarified so as not to hinder program. Will you please do what you can to avoid the inclusion of any unnecessary provision which might hinder or hamstring the Administrator.

VICTOR M. EDMAN,
President, Minnkota Power Cooperative.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a telegram from Roy E. Wiseth, president of the Minnesota Farmers Union, which I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILLMAR, MINN., *July 3, 1950.*
Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We must have public transmission lines to safeguard Government investments in REA cooperatives. Urge you to oppose appropriation cuts for transmission lines.

ROY E. WISETH,
President, Minnesota Farmers Union.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a letter from Mr. Victor Hanson, manager, Agra Lite Cooperative, Benson, Minn. I wish to read two paragraphs of the letter, because I think it is quite pertinent:

From sad experience we know what the private power monopolists mean when they talk about adequate power supplies and reasonable rates. We have found that they actually mean inadequate supplies and unreasonable rates.

We cannot think of a single good reason why the farmers of America, through their REA cooperatives, should be further hampered by legislation in their long battle to obtain electric power in adequate supply, and at cost of production. They have developed their own loads, and have every right to serve those loads if they wish to do so. To deny them that right, by whatever means that may be used, would be rank injustice.

Mr. President, I ask that the letter be incorporated in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRA LITE COOPERATIVE,
Benson, Minn., July 17, 1950.
Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: The attempt to restrict use of REA loan funds for development of generation-transmission facilities as proposed in the Senate committee's report on the appropriations bill for 1951 is of vital concern to our cooperative.

From sad experience we know what the private power monopolists mean when they talk about adequate power supplies and reasonable rates. We have found that they actually mean inadequate supplies and unreasonable rates.

We cannot think of a single good reason why the farmers of America, through their REA cooperatives, should be further hampered by legislation in their long battle to obtain electric power in adequate supply, and at cost of production. They have developed their own loads, and have every right to serve those loads if they wish to do so. To deny them that right, by whatever means that may be used, would be rank injustice.

Please use your influence and vote in the Senate to defeat the present attempt to hamstring the REA GT program.

Sincerely yours,
VICTOR HANSON, *Manager.*

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that a recent survey of power development in this country indicates that the Federal power projects have in no way thwarted or injured the development of private power facilities. In fact, the tempo at present is one of increase in private power facilities as compared to public power. A tremendous investment of money is going into this field. It is a lucrative investment. I think proper tribute should be paid to the private companies who make power available at proper and reasonable rates. I do feel, however, that the facts today set aside all these spurious and propaganda charges that somehow or other the activities of the Federal Government are threatening the private investment field and private activity within the field of generation of electric power and its transmission.

The facts are crystal clear that nothing like that has happened. In fact, private companies are expanding their kilowatt-hour capacity at an ever-increasing rate. The Government is engaged in power projects in areas where private facilities are not available, or where power is not adequately available. Finally, no matter how much power we develop we shall always have too little. Let us make it quite clear, as we mobilize the Nation for national defense that this is no time to say that we are developing too much power or spending too much in public funds for it. Recently, I heard the Secretary of the Interior testify before the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. He said that in 1939 we had a 40-percent power reserve. In 1950 we have a 15-percent power reserve. We have had a loss of power reserve of 25 percent in a period of a little more than 10 years, and at a time when we are looking forward to a great national defense program. The President's message is before us. In it he asks for increased production and asks our country to turn out unprecedented quantities of materials in order to maintain our domestic, civilian, and international commitments.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at this point in my remarks, an article entitled "Private Utilities Step Out Ahead," printed in the June 30, 1950, issue of United States News and World Report.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRIVATE UTILITIES STEP OUT AHEAD—SPENDING $3 FOR PLANT TO EVERY PUBLIC DOLLAR

Federal power projects, growing fast, still lag far behind private producers. Expansion programs are booming.

Private firms are outspending Government 3 to 1 in the race to keep up with electric-power demand. They still furnish most of the juice for industry.

Final decision in issue of private versus public power is not in sight. But private companies, now, are holding their own.

Private utilities, once the scapegoats of the New Deal, are in the midst of a vast program of expansion. Private power, as a result, is at least holding its own in the continuing struggle with public power for a market that is expanding by leaps and bounds.

The flow of money from Federal, State, and local governments into power development and distribution is breaking all records. Yet the flow of private capital into the power industry is running far ahead of investment of Government capital. The ratio is about 3 to 1, with $3 of private capital going into modernization and expansion for each Government dollar.

A demand that appears insatiable lies back of the booming expansion of power resources. That demand, on basis of conclusions reached both by private utility managers and by Government planners, is expected to double electric-power requirements during the 10 years ahead. In the contest to gain and hold this market, the private utilities are maintaining their position relative to governments, after losing—relatively—during the 1930's.

Expansion records show what is happening.

In generating capacity, privately owned utility companies are making much larger increases than publicly owned systems. The chart on page 37 tells this story. Private utilities' generating capacity in 1951 is to reach 61,000,000 kilowatts, on basis of present plans. That will be 20,700,000 more kilowatts than these companies had in 1945, or a 50-percent increase in capacity.

Public power agencies, in contrast, will add only 5,200,000 kilowatts of new capacity by 1951, in their postwar building program. This means that during the early postwar period, at least, the share of United States electric power in Government hands is remaining the same, instead of increasing as in prior years. In 1920, Government systems controlled 5 percent of the power supply. By 1940, they had 14 percent. By 1945, their share was up to 20 percent, but it has not increased since then.

Spending totals, for new plant and equipment, also point up the trends in power development. Spending figures are illustrated by the chart on this page. It shows private companies' investment of about $8,050,000,000 in new generators, transmission lines, other facilities in the 1945–50 period. Federal expenditures by unofficial estimate, amount to about $1,597,000,000 in this same period. Cities, States, other power units invested around $1,500,000,000 during these years.

In other words, electric-power companies are building new plants, putting up lines about three times as fast as all the city, State and Federal agencies combined. That is the national, over-all picture, and it is encouraging to advocates of private power. The situation and future outlook are entirely different in some areas. This shows up from a closer look at power programs around the country.

Northern United States, from Illinois to the Atlantic, is the scene of the greatest building activity in power. Industrial States of this region are demanding and getting about $1,000,000,000 worth of new facilities a year. Around half of the dollars are being spent in five North Central States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. About a third of the money goes into increased power for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the remainder to New England plants.

Private utility companies account for nearly all the expansion. Federal activity is at a minimum in this area.

Major work centers on steam plants, using coal and oil for fuel. These modern plants are marvels of engineering. They are changing old ideas about practical limits on size of steam units. Some newer ones rival the immense hydroelectric projects of the West.

An example is the new plant opened at Sunbury, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. It is one of the largest coal-fired power plants in the world. First units will have 250,000 kilowatts' capacity when completed. The plant can be enlarged later to 550,000 kilowatts, half the total for Hoover Dam. This hints at the scale of things in the power industry that private companies are creating.

The South also is getting enormous new blocks of power from private-utility building programs. Outside the TVA region, private companies provide virtually all the electric energy. They are spending in the neighborhood of $350,000,000 this year in the South Atlantic States, along the coast from Delaware to Florida, and in Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. One item in this year's schedules: Around 5,000 miles of new transmission lines.

Federal activities are growing in this region, however. TVA construction expenditures in 1950 are at a record level. TVA gets 85 percent of its power from hydroelectric plants now. Two additional steam plants are under way, and, by 1953, around 30 percent of TVA power will be supplied by steam.

A new Federal agency, the Southeast Power Administration, is setting up shop in the South, also. It will sell the power generated at Federal dams that are built outside TVA's domain. Now, SEPA has only two projects going, with 72,000 kilowatts capacity. Plans are under way for other projects that will bring SEPA capacity to 3,000,000 kilowatts. Interior Department estimates that SEPA will be marketing one-tenth of all the power produced in Southeastern United States within a few years.

West of the Mississippi, utility-company expansion goes forward in every area except Nebraska, the one State where all power has been taken over by public agencies. Private investment will approach $250,000,000 this year in six North Central States—North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Much of the money will go for additions to steam power plants.

Farther South, in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas, utilities are spending about the same amount, building 4,500 miles of transmission lines plus substations and power generators. Here federally financed co-ops are setting up very extensive networks of transmission lines that will compete with private companies.

Far western utilities carry on a larger building program than is generally realized. In 1950 they are spending more than $300,000,000 in Washington, Oregon and California. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., in California, is doing more construction than any other utility company in the Nation. It has spent more than half a billion dollars, provided 850,000 kilowatts of capacity since 1944. In 1950 and 1951, this one company will spend another $300,000,000 and add 450,000 kilowatts to the West's power supply.

Washington and Oregon utilities are active, too, though most of the power there eventually is to be produced in Federal projects on the Columbia River.

Power supplies, as a result of these vast expansion efforts, improved markedly during 1949. The Nation's reserve margin—percentage of power available above peak loads—moved up from 6.6 percent at the end of 1948 to 14.2 percent at the end of 1949. That is considered adequate, except in isolated regions where power can't be borrowed quickly from neighboring sources in emergencies.

Threat of power shortages in most parts of the country is removed, in consequence, for the first time in many years. A prolonged drought can cause troubles where water power is the main source. In most places, business and residential customers need not fear brownouts or other restrictions this year. The Pacific Northwest still rations industries, but that is the only area of shortage.

Rises in demand are phenomenal. Residential use averaged 897 kilowatt-hours in

1939, was up to 1,655 in 1949. Industrial load rose 22 percent in the last 3 years; farm load, 91 percent.

There isn't any end in sight. Just a few of the things forcing electricity's use upward are frozen-food lockers, clothes dryers, television sets, electric bed coverings, air conditioners, air cleaners, automatic soft-drink dispensers, electric stairways, thousands of new power-driven machine tools, and electrical implements on farms.

Forecasts agree on a need for at least 120,000,000 kilowatts capacity by 1961. This means doubling the size of the generating plant—building 60,000,000 kilowatts of new capacity—in the next decade. The issue is how much of this vast new industry will be built and controlled by private companies, how much by Government groups. The private uutilities feel they have made some gains on their competitors, but they know the struggle for leadership is only starting.

Mr. HUMPHREY. This is a time when we ought to recognize that no matter what we do, it will not be enough, and surely Congress should not be guilty of "too little and too late." So I surely support the program for the project developed along the lines suggested.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate at an appropriate time reconsider the action by which it approved committee amendments on the following pages and lines: Page 188, line 6; page 195, line 1; page 197, line 14; page 208, line 20; page 212, line 6; page 223, line 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois moves that the Senate reconsider its action on certain amendments enumerated by him. The motion will be entered.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 247, in line 5, after the word "which", to strike out "$22,897,700" and insert "$25,135,700".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 247, in line 6, after the word "fund", to insert "and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment in an amount not exceeding $3,000,000 for power transmission lines and substations in the fiscal year 1951;".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 247, in line 19, after the word "fund", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That $1,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph for the construction of transmission lines in South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, and of Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner with Randall Dam.

And to insert:

Provided further, That $3,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph plus $3,000,000 contract authority shall be available for construction of transmission lines and substations in South Dakota, to include a transmission loop from Fort Randall through the load centers of Armour, Huron, Aberdeen, Andover, Watertown, Brookings, Sioux Falls, and Gavins Point to Fort Randall, and lines from Fort Randall to Winner and from Rapid City to Midland.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, some Senators wanted to speak on some of these amendments, and did not know that we were to continue the session. If we are to continue longer, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask the Senator to withhold the suggestion. I am going to change signals in the middle of the stream.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I withhold the suggestion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States withdrawing the nomination of LuElla M. Thompson, to be postmaster at Darwin, Calif., which was ordered to lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Reports of committees are in order. If there be no reports, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hawthorne Arey to be member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, for a term of 5 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, at the opening of my remarks, I ask consent that the nominations to the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nominations will be considered en bloc.

The Export-Import Bank nominations considered en bloc are as follows: Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska; Herbert E. Gaston, of New York; Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut; Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota; to be members of the Board of Directors for term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1955.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to report that this afternoon the junior Senator from Oregon met with the Committee on Banking and Currency, in accordance with the understanding which was reached in the Senate last night, in respect to the relationship of these nominations to certain loaning policies of the Export-Import Bank which the junior Senator from Oregon wished to discuss with the committee.

I desire to say that the junior Senator from Oregon received from the members of the committee a very fair and courteous hearing, as he knew he would once he appeared before the committee. He said then, and he wants to repeat on the floor of the Senate, that he certainly appreciates the consideration and courtesy extended to him by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], in making possible the discussion that took place in the committee hearing this afternoon.

At the hearing the junior Senator from Oregon raised certain objections to certain of the loaning policies of the Export-Import Bank, as he understands those policies to be. He made special reference to the Argentine loan, which he thinks is deserving of a most careful investigation by the Banking and Currency Committee, and he made reference to certain loans which, up to date at least, have been denied by the Export-Import Bank, which he thought should be inquired into in order to determine just what the policies of the bank are.

However, he made clear before the committee that he is satisfied that the individual nominees now before the Senate are men of fine character. There can be no question as to their integrity or their honesty or their devotion in carrying out their public duty in accordance with the policies they are called upon to execute as members of the board of directors of the bank.

It is not with the qualifications of the nominees that the junior Senator from Oregon has any quarrel or difference, but only in connection with the policies he thinks the members of the bank have been called upon to administer. Therefore, as he told the committee this afternoon, he intends at this time to vote for the confirmation of these nominees.

He wishes to report to the Senate that the chairman of the committee, in the presence of the junior Senator from Oregon, took up with the Banking and Currency Committee the request of the junior Senator from Oregon that there be an inquiry into the loaning policies and practices of the Export-Import Bank, and it was agreed that such an inquiry should be held. Not only that, but the junior Senator from Oregon was told that it would not be necessary to press for the adoption of the resolution which he submitted on June 27 calling for such an inquiry, but that the committee would proceed with such an inquiry on its own initiative, which it has the power to do, and the resolution to that effect would not be necessary.

I was satisfied, Mr. President, that all that was needed was just such a conference as we had this afternoon, because I knew that the members of the committee would want to join with the junior Senator from Oregon in finding out what the facts are. That is all I seek in regard to the policies of the Export-Import Bank, and if those facts disclose a need for a change in the policies of the bank, then I am sure necessary legislative action will be taken to bring about such a change.

I now yield the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to the Senator from Oregon that it was a distinct pleasure for the committee to have him before it this afternoon. I assure him that we shall ask the questions he desired to be asked, in executive session, that we shall

have replies, and that we shall conduct whatever investigation may be necessary in line with the provisions of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my feeling respecting two of the gentlemen whose nominations have been sent to the Senate and are on the Executive Calendar, to be directors of the Export-Import Bank, men whom I have known for a long time. The Senator from North Dakota and I have been for many years acquainted with Mr. Lynn Stambaugh. In fact, I grew up with him. I have always considered him to be a man of good character, of high integrity, and of great ability. The same is true with respect to Mr. Herbert Gaston, whom I have known since childhood.

I know not what their policies have been, except in a general way, but I hope that the situation which has arisen with respect to that subject will be worked out satisfactorily. I am sure that the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Senator from Oregon can have a satisfactory discussion of the matter of policies.

I was very pleased, however, to hear the junior Senator from Oregon say today that there was no question about the integrity or the ability or the energy of the two directors whom I know. I presume the other two are of the same high caliber.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am very much gratified that the Senate is about to take action upon the nominations of members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank. I have had the privilege of long friendship with one of the Directors, Mr. Herbert Gaston. Mr. Gaston came into the service of the State of New York in 1931 as Secretary and later as deputy commissioner of the New York State Conservation Department. He then came to Washington, where he filled many offices of responsibility and importance, including that of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and later Director and Vice Chairman, and then Chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

I consider Herbert Gaston to be a man of the highest character. He is hard-working, of unquestioned loyalty, and of unimpeachable integrity. I have never heard a single word against his character. I know that he has rendered splendid service to the people of his State and to the people of the Nation, and that he will continue to render similar service, if his nomination is confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished Senator from New York in expressing my high regard for Mr. Gaston. For many years he was editor of a newspaper in the State of North Dakota. He is a man of outstanding ability. He was one of the best editors we have ever had in my State. He is considered to be absolutely honest. In my opinion, he has made a very good Chairman of the Export-Import Bank. I hope his nomination will be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The question is on the confirmation en bloc of Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska; Herbert E. Gaston, of New York; Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut; and Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, to be members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1955.

The nominations were confirmed.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William Henry Hastie, of the Virgin Islands to be judge, United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I feel highly honored today to stand upon the floor of the Senate to speak a few inadequate words of commendation on behalf of the distinguished citizen of the United States whose name is now before us for confirmation. I take the liberty of infringing upon the time of this body for I have long numbered William Henry Hastie as one of my close friends and associates.

At the beginning of his remarkable career of public service, Mr. Hastie dedicated his outstanding talents to the youth of New Jersey by serving as a teacher at the Bordentown Industrial School in Bordentown, N. J. During his service at that fine institution he helped mold the characters of many of my fellow citizens of my State and his host of friends from those days still are his heartiest admirers and most unselfish supporters. I hasten to associate myself as both an admirer and a supporter.

I wish to assure my colleagues in the Senate that I urge the forthright approval of this nomination for I know that Judge Hastie possesses the character and the ability to serve with distinction on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals serving my own State. This he has shown beyond question throughout his entire life, but particularly during his term as Federal district judge and as Governor of the Virgin Islands. But, Mr. President, there is even added merit for favorable action on this confirmation, for by such action we prove conclusively to the Nation and to the world that there is no color line hindering personal progress and the recognition of personal ability in the United States. By action and not by words alone will we confound the propaganda of totalitarian groups and countries throughout the world and demonstrate beyond peradventure that America is still the home of opportunity and freedom.

Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure and it is a great privilege for me to stand here today and move the confirmation of the nomination of Hon. William Henry Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, to be judge, United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the distinguished Senator from New Jersey in expressing great satisfaction at approval by the Judiciary Committee of the nomination of Judge Hastie.

Judge Hastie has been a friend of mine for many years. He is a man of the highest character, and of great attainments in the legal profession. He has made a splendid record as Governor of the Virgin Islands and as a Federal judge. During the short period of time in which he has served as judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit he has also displayed great ability and an unquestioned sense of justice and fairness.

I think the country is fortunate in having the services of a man of such outstanding character and ability, and I shall be very proud indeed to vote for confirmation of the nomination of Judge Hastie.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit embraces New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. So I am happy to have this opportunity this evening to vote for confirmation of the nomination of Judge Hastie to be a judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

I may say that Judge Hastie's entire record is one of great distinction. I know that his colleagues on that court not only look upon him as a man who is learned in the law, but welcome him as a colleague, because he has a fine sense of decency and justice.

I have heard the other judges of the court say—not once, but on numerous occasions—that they welcome with open arms Judge Hastie to be one of their colleagues.

I believe it might be apropos at this time to read a short biography of this distinguished American.

Judge Hastie was born in Knoxville, Tenn., on November 17, 1904. He was graduated from Amherst College with a bachelor of arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a bachelor of law degree by Harvard University in 1930, and a degree of doctor of juridical science by Harvard University in 1933.

After teaching for 2 years, as the junior Senator from New Jersey has just stated, at Bordentown, N. J., Judge Hastie came to Washington, and engaged in the private practice of law. While in Washington he was a member of the faculty of Howard University school of law.

From 1933 to 1937 he was Assistant Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

From 1937 to 1939 he was judge of the district court for the Virgin Islands. Reference has already been made to his service in that position.

Thereafter he became dean of Howard University law school, and served in that capacity from 1939 to 1946.

During the early part of the war, he was the civilian aide to the Secretary of War, working closely with Under Secretary of War Patterson on racial relations and other important questions.

In May 1946, President Truman appointed Judge Hastie to be Governor of the Virgin Islands. In that position Judge Hastie made many outstanding contributions to the advancement of the Virgin Islands and to the development of better relations between Washington and the Virgin Islands.

Judge Hastie was appointed by President Truman to be one of the American members of the Caribbean Commission, working with similar groups from Great Britain, France, and The Netherlands in

seeking a solution of the economic and social problems of the Caribbean area.

So, Mr. President, I believe Judge Hastie has earned for himself the respect, the esteem, and the affection of all who know him.

I know he will make a very able judge on the third circuit, a court which has considerable business, and, in fact, is one of the busiest circuit courts in the land.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am most happy to have this opportunity to vote for confirmation of the nomination of Judge Hastie.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas A. Uzzell, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ray J. O'Donnell to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the nomination of General Fleming is voted upon, I should like to make a few remarks, because this matter involves the maritime industry of the Nation and involves several incidents and hearings which occurred not only before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but before the full Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

As many of us know, Gen. Philip Fleming has had an able and a distinguished career in the service of the Government of the United States. Prior thereto, he had a long and distinguished career as one of the very brilliant engineers in our Army.

He was called into the service of the Government by President Roosevelt, and served for a long period of time as Public Works Administrator, in which capacity he had charge of public roads and a great number of other engineering matters.

Without going into detail, let me say that, as many of us know, the record is replete with evidence not only that our late Maritime Commission proved itself to be, in my opinion, very inefficient and very inadequate to cope with the great postwar problems of the merchant marine, but also that many other criticisms have been leveled at the Maritime Commission.

In an effort to see whether it was possible to obtain better administration in the Maritime Commission, in order to clear up some of these matters, and in hope that it might become a strong arm in bolstering our disappearing merchant marine, following the termination of the war and after the resignation of the then Chairman of the Maritime Commission, the President of the United States saw fit to call on General Fleming again because of his recognized ability as an administrator.

I recall that at the time, when he was called before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate, in connection with the question of confirmation of his nomination to be chairman of the Maritime Commission, the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and myself were present, and both of us asked, "General, what do you know about maritime matters?"

He replied, "I know nothing whatsoever."

Some of us ventured the opinion that in view of the conditions then existing in the Maritime Commission, he might be well qualified for that post. Of course we wanted a good administrator in that position.

His nomination was confirmed, and he served in that position. At the time when he took it, the law in relation to the Maritime Commission was such that the Chairman of the Commission was chairman in name only; he had no authority to do what he thought should be done there to clear up some of the feuds which were going on, some of the so-called inefficiency which has so well been pointed out by the General Accounting Office.

After General Fleming had been there a few months, and after determining in his own mind, I suppose, that most of the conditions still existed, although an attempt had been made to reorganize the entire Commission, it was thought best that the Congress enact legislation or suggest an Executive order giving the Chairman of the Commission more power. Such power was given to the Chairman. However, conditions did not improve a great deal. So the President of the United States, who had remained in constant touch with the matter with our committee and with others interested in maritime matters, including both labor and management, decided that the best thing to do would be to submit to Congress a reorganization order abolishing the Maritime Commission and placing it in the Department of Commerce, under a three-member Maritime Board.

That reorganization plan—plan No. 24, if I recall correctly—was approved by the Senate after some debate. The reorganization plan also provided that there should be established in the Department of Commerce an Under Secretary for Transportation. The nomination of that Under Secretary for Transportation is now before the Senate for confirmation, the President of the United States having taken General Fleming from the position of Chairman of the Maritime Board and placed him in this new position in the Department of Commerce. Although the Under Secretary of Transportation, under Mr. Sawyer's plan of organization and under the reorganization bill, would primarily devote himself to maritime matters, he would also have under his jurisdiction the CAA, Public Roads—with which General Fleming of course has had great experience and concerning which he is well qualified—and other matters pertaining to the Weather Bureau and the country's transportation system. So that his transfer from one spot to the other puts him in the position of having his nomination now up for confirmation for an office the duties of which are somewhat broader than the field of maritime matters alone. But when his nomination was considered at the hearing, our primary concern was with maritime matters. Without going into detail, there was a great deal of criticism leveled at General Fleming at the hearings, not as to his personal character, his integrity, or his record, but criticism somewhat similar to those heard here a few moments ago, regarding the policies of the Maritime Commission, particularly in relation to the foreign-flag transfers. Labor unions protested, as did several other organizations, not against General Fleming as an individual but on the basis of the general policies of the Maritime Commission.

The testimony was not exactly directed to him as an individual, but it was criticism of the whole Maritime Commission. That has now been changed, and I think in all fairness that some of the criticism as to the actions of the Maritime Commission, although justifiable, could not be laid directly at the door of the chairman, because he inherited a confused situation. He inherited problems which, due to the inadequacies of the chairmanship in one period, he could not solve. After that, he was only in office for a short period of time, possibly not long enough to do the right kind of job or the kind of job he might have liked to do. As I say, that situation has been changed, and I am sure that those who are critical of those policies will find that General Fleming, in his new position, will carry out not only the mandates and the intentions of Congress, but the best interests of the entire maritime industry of the Nation, which needs a friend in court, because of its condition, particularly in these times when it becomes so important and so integral a part of our national defense.

Although I had originally intended to say more about this nomination when it came up for consideration today, it is important in these times that the nomination of General Fleming be confirmed, so that the Secretary of Commerce may function in respect to vital transportation matters.

I merely wanted to clarify the record by these remarks. I hope the Senate will confirm General Fleming's nomination, and at this time also will realize that the situation in the old Maritime Commission was probably not entirely of any one man's making.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a few moments ago, before the Senator from Washington began to speak, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] came over to me and requested that this nomination go over. I am serving

notice now that we shall move to take it up tomorrow afternoon and make final determination.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I hope the Senator will do that, because delay would be rather serious because, until the nominee is confirmed, I do not suppose there will be an appointment to the Maritime Board. It is vital that that board begin to function as soon as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will go over.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Is the Senate still in executive session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is still in executive session. Without objection, the Senate will resume the consideration of legislative business.

THE KOREAN CRISIS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, as I listened to the reading of the President's message, I could not help but be reminded again and again of the highly dangerous and tortuous road which lies ahead for the free nations of the world.

In the main, I commend the President for the very sound and sensible program which he has outlined, but I would remind him that the cooperation which will be required to carry forward such extensive emergency functions of government, cannot be a "one-way street." I remind him of this fact because on the domestic front he again recommends rigid economies and yet in my 2 years in Congress, I have seen very little cooperation from the administration in attempting to effect these long overdue economies. Whether war comes or not, whether war is here or not, they are essential, but they now become a "must." National security is as fully dependent upon economic stability as it is upon military preparedness.

I have never had any doubt as to the highly explosive course we were pursuing when we engaged as participants in the Korean crisis. I warned, on June 26, that a positive course of action would produce attendant risks of war, but I said that failure on our part to demand full respect for and compliance with the rules of the United Nations would be interpreted by our foes as a manifestation of cowardice and weakness. I said further that if we fail in one crisis, we shall fail in others.

And now, since all Members of the Senate must fully realize the import of the President's message and the extent to which it involves us, both at home and abroad, I would say to all critics, be they Republican or Democrat, that from here on we must not be less than constructive in our criticism, for by small talk and petty bickering, whether on the floor of Congress or elsewhere, we can only give our enemies fuel with which to build new fires.

MAIL DELIVERIES IN DALLAS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article from the Washington Post of this morning, with this headline: "Two Mail Deliveries in Dallas Suburb Ordered by Court."

I call this to the attention of every Senator in connection with the resolution dealing with the curtailment by the Postmaster General of mail deliveries.

The article reads:

DALLAS, TEX., July 18.—The postman must call twice in Oak Cliff, suburb within the city of Dallas, a Federal circuit judge ruled today.

An Oak Cliff insurance man, Judge B. Fite, had complained his business suffered when the single mail delivery was instituted in the Oak Cliff district, while Dallas' main business section goth three deliveries.

Attorneys for the Postmaster General were expected to appeal the decision.

Judge Atwell, in making permanent an injunction against Dallas Postmaster J. Howard Payne to prevent the cut in mail delivery to Oak Cliff, said that "the postmaster has discriminated against the business section of Oak Cliff," which is, "in truth and in fact, a city in its own right."

COTTON PRODUCTION

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there has been some discussion this afternoon of increases in the price of cotton, I should like to state for the record some statistics in regard to cotton production. This year the cotton acreage was raised to 19,032,000. However, in the cotton belt there has been the worst growing season on record. The boll weevils have been abundant and have caused a tragic loss to the cotton crop, and the weather this spring has been terrible.

On July 10, the Department of Agriculture issued an estimate in regard to the conditions which resulted from that situation. That estimate was not in terms of bales of cotton, but it shows a dreadful loss. Private estimates which have been made indicate a loss that is very great indeed—a difference between last year's crop of 16,127,000 bales and a crop for this year which is estimated to be between 10,000,000 and 10,500,000 bales.

Mr. President, no one has suffered more from the cold spring, the rains, and the other hazards than has the cotton farmer. I simply wish the record to show the official estimate of the Department of Agriculture.

NEWS LETTERS FROM SENATOR HUMPHREY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two news letters which I have prepared to send out to the people of my State be incorporated in the RECORD. One of these news letters pertains to the recent Korean crisis, and I call to the attention of the Senate the heading "Economy or false economy?"

That particular paragraph has something to do with what I call total defense. There seems to be an attitude in the country that the way to prepare for defense is through the armed services. But that is not my conclusion. I believe that national defense means more than the armed services. I believe it means hydroelectric power, I believe it means land irrigation and reclamation, I believe it means the health of the people and the education of the people. Every dollar we spend in these areas for strengthening the American economy is worth every bit as much as money we spend for atom bombs, reserves, or aircraft, or anything we might need in the armed services, because the strength of the country is not going to be found in how many divisions we may put into the field tomorrow, but how much we can prepare for the coming time to contribute to the over-all strength and confidence and power of the American people and the American economy.

Mr. President, I ask also that the second letter, pertaining to some observations on American agriculture and a review of the legislation we have discussed, be incorporated in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the news letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUR SENATOR REPORTS

(Weekly news letter from the desk of HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, week of June 18, 1950)

AGRICULTURE

On Wednesday, June 7, the Senate passed another important piece of legislation to bulwark the farm price-support program. I refer to Senate bill 2826, legislation increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2,000,000,000. This assures farmers that the farm price-support program will be backed up by sufficient funds. The Department of Agriculture will soon announce the loan and purchase programs for price supports on wheat, corn, rye, barley, flax, dairy products, hogs and other commodities. (Write for full report on this bill.)

It is estimated that price supports for next year will "cost" much less than in the past 2 years. Present estimates indicate price-support "costs" at between 550 and 600 million dollars. This is to be compared with an average of about 2 billion dollars a year in the past 2 years. The term "cost" should be used with caution since the money provided by the CCC for price supports is in the form of loans which may be redeemed through farmer or Government sales. The cost of price supports may well go down because of the following factors:

1. The rising prices on farm commodities.
2. Lower production because of acreage allotment and production controls.
3. Heavier consumer demand.

The estimated cost of farm price supports will be slightly over 1 percent of the Federal budget. A professional farm economist recently pointed out that $1 of farm income creates about $7 of income for people off the farm. Farm parity now stands at 97 percent. Any serious drop in farm income would have disastrous results on the entire economy.

It is believed that marketing costs at city marketing terminals is an important factor in the high cost of farm products to consumers. This point of view will be thoroughly explored in hearings on a House bill to improve marketing facilities. Congress is becoming more consumer conscious on agricultural products.

We still have not managed to perfect a program to properly meet the needs of perishable farm products. Curtailing production does not receive much support. The emphasis is upon increasing consumption.

NEW LAW FOR VETS' HOUSING

The Housing Act of 1950—the GI housing bill—makes several important changes in the home loan benefits for GI's.

1. Increase in the amount of guaranty on veterans' home loan to 60 percent of the loan up to a maximum guaranty of $7,500.

The original bill guaranty was 50 percent up to $4,000.

2. Unremarried widows of deceased veterans who died in service or from service-connected cause after discharge were made eligible for GI home loan benefits on the same basis as their husbands would have been.

3. Terms of loan extended from 25 to 30 years. This makes possible lower monthly payments.

4. The veterans' housing bill authorizes $150,000,000 for direct Government loans at 4 percent interest to veterans in areas where home financing is not available from private sources—these areas to be determined by the Veterans' Administration.

5. The new housing act includes provisions to make GI loans for farm homes more readily available.

Approximately 2,000,000 veterans have received the benefit of the Government guaranty program on GI loans for homes, business, and farm purposes. Here's the breakdown:

Type of loan:	*Number of veterans*
Home loan guaranty	1,818,000
Farm loan guaranty	55,000
Business loan guaranty	118,000

Approximate value of all loans, $11,000,000,000.

NOTE.—If you want more detailed information on this program, write to me.

ITEMS OFF MY DESK

1. The rent control bill authorizing 6 months' extension of existing rent control passed the Senate 36 to 25. I voted for it.

2. Social security extension is the pending business of the Senate. The Senate bill in some ways improves the program adopted by the House. It extends coverage and increases some benefits. Next week's Newsletter will carry full account. The Senate bill eliminated disability insurance. I am a cosponsor of an amendment to restore this provision to Senate bill and cosponsor of amendments to increase old-age assistance and medical service benefits. Congress will greatly improve the social security law. Old-age insurance benefits will be doubled and coverage extended to approximately 9,000,000 additional persons. Increased benefits for aid to dependent children and the blind will be provided.

3. Basing point: I joined with Senators DOUGLAS, HILL, SPARKMAN, and KEFAUVER in a visit to the White House urging President Truman to veto the basing-point bill. I was part of this team in our fight to defeat this bill on the Senate floor. The so-called basing-point bill represents another attack on our antimonopoly and antitrust legislation. This bill, if it becomes law, will seriously jeopardize independent business and the industrial development of the Midwest and South.

Basing point in a nutshell is the old "Pittsburgh plus" system, legalized so as to keep out competition.

The basing-point bill had the active support of big steel, the cement monopoly, and other big industries. It was opposed by every small business organization in the country. Copies of my remarks on this vital issue are available.

It is strange to note that very little was said in the press about basing point during debate, yet this is one of the most important issues that has faced the Congress. If big business wins this fight it will be a major victory for monopoly and economic concentration. Basing point to independent business would be as ruinous as the Kerr gas bill was to the consumers.

4. Small business: Speaking of small business, it was a year ago that I obtained passage of my amendment to the armed services appropriation bill providing assistance to American small business. Secretary Johnson has reported to me the activities of his Department in carrying out the purposes of my amendment. I quote from the Secretary's letter of June 5:

"In accordance with the legislative mandate, on December 22, 1949, I appointed the Honorable Paul H. Griffith, Assistant Secretary of Defense, as my small-business advisor. In this capacity, Mr. Griffith was responsible for the development of a cooperative agreement between the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and the General Services Administration, which provides for the speedy transmission of procurement information to interested parties. While the original agreement provided for approximately 150 separate geographical places were businessmen would have direct access to this information, the program has been enlarged to the point that competitive bid information is now available through 931 separate outlets in 650 cities throughout the 48 States including the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii.

"Through our educational and information program we have made an effort to acquaint all businessmen, and particularly small-business men, of their opportunity to participate in military procurement. Through their inquiries and correspondence with the military procurement agencies, purchasing and contracting offices of the Department of Defense have been provided with information concerning the commodities and services available from many small independent enterprises.

"It is my intention to continue our small-business program beyond the limits of the current fiscal year in an effort to insure small-business men the opportunity of participating in the military procurement program."

Slowly but surely, we are making progress.

The Senate has established a Special Committee on Small Business, of which I am a member. Senator TOBEY and myself are working with the Munitions Board and the Department of Defense to further the cause of small business in obtaining government contracts.

5. The Marshall plan: I thought you might want to see what Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of ECA, had to say in his recent letter to me. Here's the copy—it speaks for itself:

"DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I would like to express my appreciation of the fine support you gave to the ECA legislation during the recent Senate debates. At this point, as we begin the third year of the Marshal plan, it is particularly necessary that the accomplishments of the program and its significance be discussed accurately and thoroughly so that the issues may be widely understood. Your contribution in this regard, and particularly your presentation of the significance of the Marshal plan to the national security of the United States, was most constructive and, I am sure, exerted substantial influence in producing the vote of confidence in the European recovery program which was given by the Senate.

"Sincerely yours,

"PAUL G. HOFFMAN, *Administrator.*"

MINNESOTA FLOOD RELIEF

The most critical problems facing Minnesota are the flooded areas of the Red River Valley of the north and the upper Mississippi around Aitkin. Eighteen counties are affected by the flood. Estimated damage is over $11,000,000. I have visited the flood area on two occasions—on April 24 to the Red River area and on June 5 and 6 to the Upper Mississippi-Aitkin region. Here is my program to aid flood areas:

1. Legislation to provide financial aid to counties, cities, villages, and townships for road repair, culverts, bridges, and other public properties.

2. A bill for the resurvey of all flood-control projects in the Red River and Upper Mississippi area.

3. Testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee urging immediate appropriation of $2,000,000 for the balance of this year to the President's emergency fund. This money could be made available for immedate assistance in Minnesota.

4. A bill to appropriate $10,000,000 to the President's emergency fund.

VISIT THE PRESIDENT

On Wednesday, June 14, the entire Minnesota and North Dakota congressional delegations visited the President. It was my privilege to be the spokesman for the group I presented to the President our program and described the flood conditions and the problems facing our people. The President promised his help in securing prompt action on our flood-relief and flood-control program. All members of the Minnesota and North Dakota delegations are working as a team on these problems.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS ADDITIONAL REORGANIZATION PLANS

The President continues to work in behalf of improving the efficient and economic operation of the Government. Six additional reorganization plans were submitted in the past week. One of these plans deals with the creation of a Department of Health, Welfare and Education. It was this proposal which was defeated last year with tremendous pressure being brought to bear by the American Medical Association.

The new plan seems to have satisfied much of the objection of some of the Senators who voted against the establishment of a Department of Welfare in the first session. It appears now that the creation of a new department in the Cabinet will be successful. It is my intention to support this proposal. It follows the basic recommendations of the Hoover Commission report and gives those functions of government which deal with health, welfare, and education their appropriate position in the Government, namely, a Cabinet post. Other reorganization plans deal primarily with the Federal loan activities such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association. These proposals are highly controversial and it is doubtful as to what will happen.

A BILL FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

Some months ago I introduced a bill, S. 1805, which would permit the Federal Government to make loans and grants for the purpose of establishing rural community health centers. This proposal would supplement the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act.

The Hospital Construction Act provides for Federal grants for the purpose of erecting hospitals. All hospital plans are cleared and approved by an appropriate State agency. Federal Government matches funds up to 50 percent. Minnesota has shared generously in the Federal funds and our State has been benefited by the construction of many hospitals in all sections of the State.

The need, however, is not for major hospitals but for community health clinics or centers in some of the less populated areas and, in particular, the rural areas of Minnesota and other States. The construction and maintenance of hospital facilities are very expensive, and many communities are not of sufficient size to afford them.

The bill that I have introduced, and upon which hearings have been held, would provide for the construction of clinic facilities, commonly known as out-patient departments. A small emergency ward of 6 to 10 hospital beds would be permissible. This number of beds would satisfy emergency needs of the smaller community and yet not work an undue financial burden. My bill makes it possible for any nonprofit or cooperative association to build these facilities. The nonprofit or cooperative associa-

tion would contract for the loan and would be held responsible for the construction, administration, and maintenance of the rural health clinic. These facilities would be open to all doctors and to all people. There would be no discrimination. I make this point because certain people have attempted to interpret this bill as being a measure wholly directed toward benefiting the membership of a cooperative or a nonprofit group. This is entirely false. To be sure, the membership of such association would receive the benefits of the facilities of the health clinic. However, the health clinic would be open to all people and would serve the entire community. In other words, the principle used in this legislation is similar to the REA. Let me explain: REA funds are loaned to rural electrification cooperatives. The cooperative takes on the responsibility for borrowing the money, constructing the electric lines and generating plants, but it must serve all people who wish to use its services. The REA program has worked exceedingly well. The loans have been repaid. The people have been served. It is my opinion that the same principle would work with a rural health cooperative which would undertake the construction of a community health clinic.

The loan provisions under S. 1805 are (1) 35-year loans, 2 percent interest and (2) grants will be made only where the local community is totally incapable of financing all of the construction. The "grant feature" is a tentative proposal and may be removed from the bill by the time it gets through committee.

The opposition to this measure, strange as it may seem, came from the American Medical Association. I regret this, since the AMA has vigorously supported the hospital construction program which is not a loan but an outright 50 percent grant. The AMA called my bill a subsidy and a socialist proposal. It appears to me that the Hospital Construction Act is the subsidy measure and this, as I said, was supported by the AMA. It should be added that I have supported this program of hospital construction and helped write the amended bill in the Eighty-first Congress. In a later report I will tell you about the developments on S. 1805. This bill means a great deal to the rural areas. It is a forward step in bringing modern medical care to the people. The people will pay their own bill and will have their own doctors. There will be no subsidy and no government compulsion. My bill simply makes it possible for rural communities to have modern medical facilities, which will be paid for by the people who use them, and will mean that new doctors will come into rural areas and find a modern laboratory and clinic at their disposal.

YOUR SENATOR REPORTS

(Weekly news letter from the desk of HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, week of July 16, 1950)

ECONOMY OR FALSE ECONOMY?

The Korean crisis has brought foreign policy to the forefront. The people are asking questions about our national defense and the general conditions and strength of our Armed Forces.

The main points of our American foreign policy are based upon (1) the Marshall plan or ECA, (2) the North Atlantic Pact, (3) Military assistance, (4) the point 4 program for technological and scientific assistance to underdeveloped areas, (5) the Voice of America and other educational and informational services, (6) American participation in the United Nations and its support of UN agencies.

National defense of course, means more than appropriations for the Armed Services alone. World War II taught us that national defense is also based upon the conservation and development of our natural resources, such as our forests, mines, waterways, and land.

We learned the importance of hydroelectric power in World War II. In the beginning of that war, we had a 40 percent reserve in electric power; today we have a 15 percent reserve.

We learned the importance of adequate supplies of food in World War II.

Land reclamation and irrigation was a basic factor in our war effort. The production of sugar beets, for example, was vital not only for food purposes but also for munitions. Expanded sugar beet production was made possible by irrigation and land reclamation projects in Wyoming, Colorado, western South Dakota and other Western States. It is therefore very clear today that efforts to curtail our programs for conservation, inland waterways, public power, REA, agriculture, land reclamation, and irrigation were as short-sighted in the interests of our national defense as were efforts to cripple our armed services. The same can be said for efforts to cut the Marshall plan, the Voice of America, point 4, and our foreign information and educational services.

The economy experts, therefore, are now being severely criticized for short-sightedness and failing to realize that defense is a total concept.

American security is not fully protected by an Army, a Navy, and an Air Force alone. A militant, positive foreign policy is a fundamental part of our national defense. American military power is dependent upon the ability of our industrial economy to produce vast quantities of goods, and the ability of our agricultural economy to meet the requirements of total defense. Industrial production needs electric power and adequate transportation. The relationship of hydroelectric public power, water transportation, reclamation, and irrigation to American industrial and agricultural production is clearly evident.

All of these programs are vital to national security. Military power in great part depends upon long-range strength and productivity of industry, of land, and of people.

QUICK ACTION

With the Communist attack on South Korea the Senate quickly passed by unanimous vote (1) the extension of the draft and (2) the military assistance program as outlined under the terms of the North Atlantic Pact. The votes were unanimous. The President will use the selective service to fill the ranks of Army, Navy, and Air Force. The present program calls for limited use of selective service and a stepped-up program of voluntary enlistments. There will be extra pressure placed upon industrial firms to quickly fill the orders for military equipment both of our national defense needs and for assistance to the North Atlantic Pact countries. The word in Washington is that legislative proposals are ready for congressional action on (1) industrial mobilization, (2) civilian defense, (3) wage and price control, and (4) internal security measures.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

I strongly support the action taken by the President in compliance with the Security Council resolutions requesting assistance to restore the peace in Korea and to compel the North Koreans to retire to the 38th parallel. The President acted under the terms of our obligations to the UN and exercised his constitutional power to protect the security of our Nation and our interests. All the debate as to whether or not the President went beyond his constitutional powers is surely not substantiated by American history. The Library of Congress made available to the Congress a memorandum listing 100 instances where the President of the United States had used the Armed Forces to protect national security and defend American interests. The Charter of the United Nations places added obligations upon the President and the Congress to comply with requests of the Security Council.

The President also pledged American aid to the Philippines and to Indochina. The situation is particularly critical in southeast Asia, in the Indochina area. Indochina Communist forces are in active combat against government troops. America has an obligation to the Philippines, and I strongly support the President's proposal of military aid and other assistance to this new republic. The President's statement also included the use of the Seventh Fleet to "neutralize" Formosa until the status of this area is finally settled by the United Nations or by treaty with Japan.

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST

The North Korean Communist attack crystallized American policy in the Far East. The President's program is not a reversal of past State Department and Presidential policy; we have always been pledged to the aid of the Philippines; we have repeatedly assured the United Nations that we would support its efforts to maintain peace and order; the ECA authorization provided funds for the China area, which included Indochina; military assistance also provided such funds. The North Korean attack necessitated quick and positive action (this action followed the developments of policy in the Far East insofar as our commitments were concerned through treaty, UN, ECA, and military assistance). The President's statement of policy following the northern Korea attack is being altered and strengthened on a day-to-day basis as the military operations develop in that area. It is crystal clear that we are not going to be pushed around by Communist military pressure. It is equally clear that more attention will be paid to southeast Asia in the months to come. The Far East or Asiatic policy will include:

1. Our traditional policy of support for the territorial integrity and independence of the Asiatic nations.

2. Expanded and more generous economic assistance.

3. Military assistance in the form of supplies and key personnel.

4. Strengthening of bases in the Philippines, Japan, Okinawa, and Guam.

5. Closer collaboration with Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France, India, and other free countries.

6. Informational, educational, and propaganda offensive by the United Nations and Voice of America.

INDIA

On several occasions, speaking on the floor of the Senate, I have directed the attention of our Government to the newly founded Republic of India. India's decision in the UN Security Council to support the resolution calling for the withdrawal of North Korean troops and urging the military aid of UN members to accomplish this order was most significant. The Government of India has attempted to preserve the precarious neutrality in the UN in the struggle between east and west. The decision of the Indian Government to join with the United States and other powers to crack down on Communist aggression is possibly the most significant development thus far in the history of the United Nations and its efforts to preserve world peace.

Just a few facts about India: India has a constitution similar to ours. Its government is headed by Prime Minister Nehru, a man of democratic principles and thoroughly grounded in the practice of democracy as understood by the United States, Great Britain, and other western countries. India

has a central government that can and does govern in all areas of the country. Her government has been undertaking vast programs of social welfare, health, education, land reclamation, development of hydroelectric power, and industrial development. The population of India is well over 300,000,000. In World War I and World War II her soldiers fought side by side with the Allies, giving a splendid account of themselves for their valor and courage. Indian governmental officials have been well educated in British and American schools, most of them speak English, and have a thorough knowledge of Anglo-Saxon law and political institutions. India possesses the second largest steel-producing plant in the British Empire. She has a well-trained Army, Air Force, and small Navy. Her position in the Asiatic continent is of vital strategic importance. This was proven in World War II, and it will become more and more apparent as the struggle grows more difficult between Russia and her satellites and the rest of the world. It is my judgment that our relationships with India are of the utmost importance for the present and the future.

India's political leaders represent the enlightened leadership of Asia. Prime Minister Nehru is looked upon as the foremost leader of democratic forces in the Asiatic area. The countries of Burma, Indonesia, Malay, Thailand, and others look to Nehru and his government for guidance in the development of policy and program for southeast Asia and what is termed as the subcontinent.

Recently I had the privilege of being host to Bishop Pickett, outstanding church leader in India. Bishop Pickett was on a visit to the United States giving lectures throughout the country on India and her relationships with the United States. The bishop heads the work of the Methodist Church in India and has lived in that country for 40 years. He was an intimate friend of the late Ghandi and is a close personal friend of Prime Minister Nehru. Bishop Pickett and I spent 2 hours with the Under Secretary of State, Mr. James Webb, discussing American relationships with India. I entertained the bishop at a luncheon attended by Vice President Barkley; the President's new foreign affairs adviser, Averill Harriman; and Senators McMahon, Douglas, Graham, Murray, Benton, Lehman, and Green. I have every reason to believe that in the months to come, American-Indian relationship will be in the news. Much more attention will be paid to the policy and decisions of the Indian Government both in the United Nations and in her diplomatic relationships with the United States.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Everyone seems to have suggestions as to what to do in the Korean crisis. Several things should be kept in mind however.

First of all, Chiang wants to send 30,000 Chinese troops into southern Korea. Our Government has rejected this offer. The reason? We do not want to give justification for the Chinese Communist armies on the Korean border to attack UN forces. If the Chinese Communists move into this war we will be headed pell-mell into world war III. Every effort is being made to keep the Chinese Communists behind their borders and away from the shooting in Korea. Only time will tell what will happen. Surely the President and his advisers are following a cautious policy in an effort to localize this conflict rather than have it take on the dimensions of a catastrophic world war.

Some people have asked for an immediate, all-out mobilization. The President and his advisors have proceeded cautiously. An all-out mobilization on our part could be interpreted by Russia as a signal to get the fireworks under way and attack now in Europe before we are able to strike back. It becomes increasingly clear that this is a most ticklish and difficult situation. To be sure, we must have sufficient mobilization not only to win in southern Korea but to fulfill our commitments in Europe and other parts of the world. Therefore, the President's program calls for voluntary enlistment, particularly of reserves and calling into service part of the National Guard. Selective service will be used to bring the Armed Forces up to the full quota. This would mean an additional 600,000 men. Additional manpower will be needed if we are to expand the naval units. America has numerous ships in storage that can be quickly put into action but manpower will be needed. I believe it safe to predict that much of the so-called moth-ball fleet, particularly carriers and cruisers, will be activated. I feel this should be done. Our supply lines are long. Fleet units are definitely needed. We ought to take every necessary step to have the fleet facilities throughouly prepared and ready for action. Reactivation of surplus reserve military aircraft is underway.

The task of statesmanship today is to keep the world from going into an all-out war. We're mighty close to such a situation. Any slip or ill-advised move would precipitate world war III.

President Truman and his national defense officialdom and the State Department advisers are moving along the following lines:

1. Relying upon General MacArthur and our forces in Japan to handle the North Korean attack. Supplies and manpower from continental United States are being shipped to strengthen MacArthur's position. Key personnel and new equipment is on the way. It appears that things will be worse before they get better. Our problem is not to get caught in Korea by diverting too much manpower and equipment there only to have another outbreak in Iran, Yugoslavia, Finland, Germany or somewhere else.

2. Military assistance to the North Atlantic pact countries in western Europe will be stepped up. It is safe to predict that American forces on the European continent will be strengthened and new equipment made available. Our North Atlantic allies will be asked to accelerate their own defense program as we pour in new arms and equipment.

3. Our Government will call upon American industry to give priority to munitions and armed services equipment. Plane production must and will be stepped up. The North Koreans have proven that the tank is still a formidable weapon. Our bazookas and other new antitank guns have not proven too effective. Emphasis will be placed upon production of new weapons, the need of which is being demonstrated in the Korean struggle.

4. It is the general consensus in Washington that we may be subjected to an epidemic of these international crises along the North Korean pattern. The Soviet Union does not need to use her own national forces. She has her satellites who will carry the burden of the fighting. It appears that Soviet troops will be used only when Russia is ready to enter in an all-out war. It becomes obvious that if the United States must take the responsibility for squelching every Communist uprising and attack all over the world, we will seriously weaken ourselves. This hard fact demonstrates the importance of the United Nations and the collective and combined effort of the members of the UN, other than the Soviet bloc, to stand together and to undertake responsibility in their particular areas.

We should make it crystal clear that American troops are in Korea as UN forces. If America attempts to police the world on her own, the Soviet can bleed us white while we fight her Communist satellite armies and she continues to develop her own national forces without additional strain on her economy.

THE UN—AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE

It is imperative that we as Americans recognize that the UN is our international force and international instrument to meet the conspiracy of international communism. Forty-eight nations are supporting the UN resolution on Korea. These 48 nations represent a great deal more strength than the Soviet Union and her satellite states. We as a people and as a government must do everything within our power to bring the other 47 nations to an understanding that world peace cannot be maintained by the United States alone. It can and will be maintained by the United Nations acting together. We have demonstrated in Korea that we will do our part, but we ought to make it clear that the struggle against international communism can be successfully made only when the freedom-loving people represented in the United Nations work as a unit, each doing what it best is able to do, each contributing what it is capable, and each undertaking responsibilities according to its strength of manpower, industry, and armed services.

I believe this concept of the UN enforcing world law and world order is the one means that we have of defeating the Communist plot to overwhelm the free and independent nations of the world.

FACTORS TO BE WATCHED

Neither our economy nor the economies of other nations have had a chance to fully readjust since World War II. We live under the burden of a tremendous war debt, a deficit in our Federal budget, unbelievably high commitments for our armed services, foreign aid, veterans' pensions and rehabilitation. We have endured a drastic rise in prices and wages, better known as inflation. Within the past 2 years the inflation cycle seemed to be running itself out and price readjustment was on the way. An epidemic of international incidents and small wars such as we now have in northern Korea would set the inflation spiral to work again. Right now our economic problems are as critical as our military problem, even if not so evident. If prices start to get out of hand, particularly as they refer to building and construction costs, steel, oil and fuel, strategic materials and manufactured heavy equipment, we will have trouble on our hands. Government economists are watching the economic picture very carefully. It appears that we can meet the Korean crisis without additional taxation or strict economic controls. More trouble along the Korean pattern would place a severe strain on the economy. We should be prepared to act quickly and decisively. Our whole economy can be seriously injured by run-away prices. No matter how you look at it, we face difficult times for some years to come.

We as Americans must recognize the fact that we are not living in a peaceful world. We must prepare ourselves for whatever sacrifices are necessary to maintain high budgets for military purposes, high budgets for foreign aid and high budgets to keep ourselves at a stage of alert preparedness at all times.

This is quite a change from our traditional attitude. We enjoy life and love the pleasures of good living. It is still a question as to whether we can have all we want of both "butter and guns." Fortunately, we have an expanding economy. We can absorb increased production of military equipment without drastically curtailing consumer goods. We must recognize, however, that we are in a struggle with a police state and a totalitarian economy. Russia and her satellite nations give little or no concern to consumer needs. Russia and her allies are creating a powerful force that threatens the peace and security and freedom of the rest of the world. We cannot meet this threat with half-hearted measures nor do we want to be guilty or having "too little too late." The swiftness of the North Korean attack

should demonstrate to us for once and for all that the merciless aggressor has a tremendous advantage. What happened in northern Korea could happen in Europe—yes, could happen to Alaska.

POINT 4

It is almost unbelievable but the fact remains that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided to reduce the point 4 program of technological and scientific aid to underprivileged peoples and underdeveloped areas from $35,000,000 to $10,000,000. This vital program is an integral part of our struggle against communism. We need to clearly understand that communism finds followers in people who have been exploited, who are poor, hungry, and sick. The Communist promises have succeeded in undermining the confidence of these people in their governments, and the institutions of their society. We cannot check communism by arms alone. The United Nations Assembly has recognized this fact and has entered upon a program of technological and scientific assistance to the underdeveloped countries. This is a moderate program and one directed toward lifting the living standards and health standards of those people. The so-called point 4 appropriation would be used in part in cooperation with the United Nations agencies to send trained, professional people to areas such as Indochina and other lands to help people improve their agricultural developments, their health facilities, expand their educational programs, initiate new industry and other worthy projects. Again, I say it is incredible that the Senate should be considering a drastic reduction in point 4 funds at a time when we need to demonstrate to the world that our fight against communism is not only on the military side but also in the areas of social and economic activity.

The next news letter will carry a fuller account of the point 4 debate. It is my intention to do everything in my power to have the Senate restore the full amount of funds needed for this program.

If you wish for a copy of the full text of my speech on the point 4 program, please drop me a card or letter.

ADJOURNMENT

The congressional leadership is making a determined effort to adjourn the Congress by August 1. Needless to say, all plans and schedules are subject to sudden change because of the serious international situation. It is contemplated at this time, however, that the Congress will adjourn August 1 and if need be reconvene following a short recess. This was the plan as announced by the majority leader on Monday, July 10.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951

All appropriations bill are being debated and voted upon. The 1951 appropriations bill amounts to approximately $34,600,000,000. The Senate committee has cut the President's budget by approximately $1,400,000,000, in cash and contract authority. There is yet to be considered the program of military assistance which will add approximately $1,300,000,000. Several proposals have been made to cut Government jobs. The Taber-Jensen-Thomas amendments requiring 10-percent reduction in Government employment has been rejected by the Senate committee as being unworkable and undesirable.

This meat-ax approach to reduction of Government employment could seriously injure Government services and thereby destroy the effectiveness of the appropriation made for the agency affected. Here's an example: A 10-percent reduction of the meat-inspection service would imperil the health-protection program of meat inspectors at slaughter and packing houses. Each meat carcass is individually inspected under present policy. A 10-percent employment reduction would mean that 1 out of 3 carcasses would be inspected. A 10-percent cut in the Soil Conservation Service would jeopardize soil-conservation programs. It has been my policy that employment reduction should be made not on a percentage basis but on an agency-by-agency and bureau-by-bureau calculation. This can be done by the Appropriations Committee in its recommendations to the Senate for the coming year.

It is too early to determine what will happen to the budget for the armed services. The Korean situation may require additional appropriations. Military assistance will take not less than $1,300,000,000. If we are to give military assistance to the Philippines, to Indochina and other southeastern Asiatic areas, we will have to expect greater outlays of money for these programs.

The next report will carry a complete review of the action of the Senate on appropriations. Following Senate action there will be a conference committee with the House of Representatives in order to finally determine the expenditures for the next fiscal year.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The social-security bill, H. R. 6000, is still in conference committee. The difference between House and Senate versions have yet to be ironed out. Certain conclusions, however, can be drawn. Detailed changes will be reported in a later news letter.

The debate over social-security legislation clearly demonstrates what has transpired in American political life during the past 15 years. When social security was proposed it was assailed as being "socialistic, uneconomical, regimentation, and destructive of the character and moral fiber of the people." The minority report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1935, signed by seven members of the committee, had this to say of the social security and insurance program:

"These titles impose a crushing burden upon industry and upon labor. They destroy old-age retirement systems set up by private industry.

"They establish a bureaucracy in the field of insurance in competition with private business.

"Never in the world has any measure been brought in here so insidiously designed to prevent business recovery, to enslave workers, and to prevent any possibility of the employers providing work for the people."

These are official statements from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 19, 1935, and Conference Committee Report 615 of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

Things do change. The prophets of doom, then as now, had poor vision. In the Eighty-first Congress the House of Representatives passed the social-security-extension bill by a vote of 333 to 13. The Senate voted 81 to 2.

The bill as it goes to conference will add approximately 11,000,000 more workers to the 35,000,000 now covered. Benefits will be increased anywhere from 70 to 90 percent. A married worker can receive as much as $120 a month as compared to $78 under the present law. Retired workers with dependents are eligible for benefits of $150, as compared to $85 now. Widows of insured workers will receive increased benefits. The bill as it goes to conference permits workers to earn up to $50 a month without loss of benefit. At present the worker is permitted to earn only $14.95. The new bill gives credit for military service on the basis of a wage credit of $160 a month for the time spent in service from 1940 to 1947. Employer and employee contributions are raised from 1½ to 2 percent. The House bill would apply the increased tax in 1951, the Senate in 1956.

SALUTE TO CITIES NAMED "WASHINGTON"

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, in connection with Washington's Sesquicentennial, a very important event took place today. There are 16 municipalities in the United States besides the city of Washington, D. C., having the name of Washington. The chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, the very able and eloquent junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], presided at a luncheon held in honor of the representatives of these municipalities. The municipalities are located in Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Virginia, Utah, Nebraska, Texas, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, the meeting was called to order by the chairman of the reception committee of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, Mr. Edgar Morris. I ask unanimous consent that his statement, which is very short, be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SALUTE TO CITIES NAMED "WASHINGTON"

(By Edgar Morris, chairman, reception committee, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission)

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, it is my pleasure, as chairman of the reception committee of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, to welcome you today. These words of welcome are particularly for the mayors of the communities named "Washington" who are present, and their families, because this is the day of our sesquicentennial celebration which has been designated as the day to salute other Washingtons. It is a great pleasure to add a special word of welcome to our good friends from the Senate and the House who represent Washingtons in their own States. At least 16 such cities are represented here and I think that is impressive indeed.

Today we are paying a unique tribute to the memory of George Washington. I earnestly hope you will absorb all unconsciously something of our First President's inner serenity and moral worth during your visit among us.

What a wonderful bond of association we enjoy as fellow citizens dwelling in communities blessed with such an illustrious name. He kept calm as he steered the newly-born Nation in the first years of its destiny. We must follow his example in a changing world of which George Washington may even have dreamed.

As he rode across the mud flats of Anacostia with Maj. Pierre L'Enfant, who had been commissioned to lay out the new Federal city, President Washington envisioned a beautiful city of which his fellow countrymen would be forever proud. You and I are enjoying the fruit of that vision today as we meet in the Capitol Building for which he laid the cornerstone.

When the second session of the Sixth Congress convened here on November 17, 1800—the great event our sesquicentennial commission is celebrating this year—George Washington had been sleeping in his Mount Vernon tomb for nearly a year. The infant Nation that mourned him then, honors him today.

We who are the living embodiments of the communities bearing his name have a great heritage. May we always be worthy of it.

Our form of government in the city of Washington, D. C., is different from that

of any other city. We do not have a mayor in the usually accepted meaning of that term, but we do have an unofficial mayor. He is the chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee. The chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, Honorable JOHN L. MCMILLAN, also plays an important part in the government of the District of Columbia. We are proud to have both of these gentlemen with us today, and it is now my privilege to introduce, to preside at this luncheon, the chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I am very sorry that the very eloquent remarks of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are not available, as he spoke extemporaneously, but he closed the meeting with an appeal to all these municipalities to emulate the work and the duties always performed by the Father of our Country, the man in whose name these various municipalities were named.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 20, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 19 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

TO BE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, FOR TERM OF 5 YEARS EXPIRING JUNE 20, 1955

Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska.
Herbert E. Gaston, of New York.
Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut.
Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

Hon. William Henry Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, to be judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Thomas A. Uzzell, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

Ray J. O'Donnell, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate July 19 (legislative day of July 1), 1950:

POSTMASTER

LuElla M. Thompson, Darwin, Calif.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who wert the God of our fathers, in every generation Thou hast revealed Thyself as man's unfailing friend, his ever-present help and everlasting hope.

Grant that in these days, when the whole world is groping in darkness, we may validate this revelation by a calm and courageous faith in the guiding intelligence and invincible power of the Lord, our God.

May this be a day of unclouded vision for our President, for our Speaker, and all the chosen representatives of our Republic as they take counsel together and courageously seek to emancipate suffering and struggling humanity from the evil forces of aggression and aggrandizement.

Humbly and penitently we are invoking Thy blessing for we know that all our plans and efforts for the triumph of peace and righteousness will be futile and fruitless unless Thou dost gird us with divine wisdom and strength.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 3, 1950:

H. R. 5019. An act for the relief of Fella H. Holbrook.

On July 6, 1950:

H. R. 1606. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., and certain of its subcontractors against the United States; and

H. R. 4295. An act to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

On July 10, 1950:

H. R. 1437. An act to authorize the composition of the Army of the United States and the Air Force of the United States, and for other purposes.

On July 11, 1950:

H. R. 5368. An act to authorize the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to participate in the transfer of certain real property or interests therein, and for other purposes.

On July 12, 1950:

H. R. 1169. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marion T. Schwartz; and

H. R. 4394. An act to amend sections 10, 11, and 12 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, as amended, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia."

On July 18, 1950:

H. R. 8568. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

THE KOREAN SITUATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 646)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am reporting to the Congress on the situation which has been created in Korea, and on the actions which this Nation has taken, as a member of the United Nations, to meet this situation. I am also laying before the Congress my views concerning the significance of these events for this Nation and the world, and certain recommendations for legislative action which I believe should be taken at this time.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, Sunday, June 25, Korean time, armed forces from north of the thirty-eighth parallel invaded the Republic of Korea.

The Republic of Korea was established as an independent nation in August 1948, after a free election held under the auspices of the United Nations. This election, which was originally intended to cover all of Korea, was held only in the part of the Korean peninsula south of the thirty-eighth parallel, because the Soviet Government, which occupied the peninsula north of that parallel, refused to allow the election to be held in the area under its control.

The United States, and a majority of the other members of the United Nations, have recognized the Republic of Korea. The admission of Korea to the United Nations has been blocked by the Soviet veto.

In December 1948, the Soviet Government stated that it had withdrawn its occupation troops from northern Korea, and that a local regime had been established there. The authorities in northern Korea continued to refuse to permit United Nations observers to pass the thirty-eighth parallel to supervise or observe a free election, or to verify the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Nevertheless, the United Nations continued its efforts to obtain a freely elected government for all of Korea, and at the time of the attack, a United Nations Commission, made up of representatives of seven nations—Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, and Turkey—was in the Republic of Korea.

Just one day before the attack of June 25, field observers attached to the United Nations Commission on Korea had completed a routine tour, lasting 2 weeks, of the military positions of the Republic of Korea south of the thirty-eighth parallel. The report of these international observers stated that the Army of the Republic of Korea was organized entirely for defense. The observers found the parallel guarded on the south side by small bodies of troops in scattered outposts, with roving patrols. They found no concentration of troops and no preparation to attack. The observers concluded that the absence of armor, air support, heavy artillery, and military supplies precluded any offensive action by the forces of the Republic of Korea.

On June 25, within a few hours after the invasion was launched from the north, the Commission reported to the United Nations that the attack had come without warning and without provocation.

The reports from the Commission make it unmistakably clear that the attack was naked, deliberate, unprovoked aggression, without a shadow of justification.

This outright breach of the peace, in violation of the United Nations Charter, created a real and present danger to the security of every nation. This attack was, in addition, a demonstration of contempt for the United Nations, since it was an attempt to settle, by military aggression, a question which the United Nations had been working to settle by peaceful means.

The attack on the Republic of Korea, therefore, was a clear challenge to the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and to the specific actions taken by the United Nations in Korea. If this challenge had not been met squarely, the effectiveness of the United Nations would have been all but ended, and the hope of mankind that the United Nations would develop into an institution of world order would have been shattered.

Prompt action was imperative. The Security Council of the United Nations met, at the request of the United States, in New York at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Sunday, June 25, eastern daylight time. Since there is a 14-hour difference in time between Korea and New York, this meant that the Council convened just 24 hours after the attack began.

At this meeting, the Security Council passed a resolution which called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and for the withdrawal of the invading troops to the thirty-eighth parallel, and which requested the members of the United Nations to refrain from giving aid to the northern aggressors and to assist in the execution of this resolution. The representative of the Soviet Union to the Security Council stayed away from the meeting, and the Soviet Government has refused to support the Council's resolution.

The attack launched on June 25 moved ahead rapidly. The tactical surprise gained by the aggressors, and their superiority in planes, tanks, and artillery, forced the lightly-armed defenders to retreat. The speed, the scale, and the coordination of the attack left no doubt that it had been plotted long in advance.

When the attack came, our Ambassador to Korea, John J. Muccio, began the immediate evacuation of American women and children from the danger zone. To protect this evacuation, air cover and sea cover were provided by the Commander in Chief of United States forces in the Far East, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. In response to urgent appeals from the Government of Korea, General MacArthur was immediately authorized to send supplies of ammunition to the Korean defenders. These supplies were sent by air transport, with fighter protection. The United States Seventh Fleet was ordered north from the Philippines, so that it might be available in the area in case of need.

Throughout Monday, June 26, the invaders continued their attack with no heed to the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations. Accordingly, in order to support the resolution, and on the unanimous advice of our civil and military authorities, I ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support.

On Tuesday, June 27, when the United Nations Commission in Korea had reported that the northern troops had neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn to the thirty-eighth parallel, the United Nations Security Council met again and passed a second resolution recommending that members of the United Nations furnish to the Republic of Korea such aid as might be necessary to repel the attack and to restore international peace and security in the area. The representative of the Soviet Union to the Security Council stayed away from this meeting also, and the Soviet Government has refused to support the Council's resolution.

The vigorous and unhesitating actions of the United Nations and the United States in the face of this aggression met with an immediate and overwhelming response throughout the free world. The first blow of aggression had brought dismay and anxiety to the hearts of men the world over. The fateful events of the 1930's, when aggression unopposed bred more aggression and eventually war, were fresh in our memory.

But the free nations had learned the lesson of history. Their determined and united actions uplifted the spirit of freemen everywhere. As a result, where there had been dismay there is hope; where there had been anxiety there is firm determination.

Fifty-two of the fifty-nine member nations have supported the United Nations action to restore peace in Korea.

A number of member nations have offered military support or other types of assistance for the United Nations action to repel the aggressors in Korea. In a third resolution, passed on July 7, the Security Council requested the United States to designate a commander for all the forces of the members of the United Nations in the Korean operation, and authorized these forces to fly the United Nations flag. In response to this resolution, General MacArthur has been designated as commander of these forces. These are important steps forward in the development of a United Nations system of collective security. Already, aircraft of two nations—Australia and Great Britain—and naval vessels of five nations—Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and New Zealand—have been made available for operations in the Korean area, along with forces of Korea and the United States, under General MacArthur's command. The other offers of assistance that have been, and will continue to be made, will be coordinated by the United Nations and by the unified command, in order to support the effort in Korea to maximum advantage.

All the members of the United Nations who have endorsed the action of the Security Council realize the significance of the step that has been taken. This united and resolute action to put down lawless aggression is a milestone toward the establishment of a rule of law among nations.

Only a few countries have failed to support the common action to restore the peace. The most important of these is the Soviet Union.

Since the Soviet representative had refused to participate in the meetings of the Security Council which took action regarding Korea, the United States brought the matter directly to the attention of the Soviet Government in Moscow. On June 27, we requested the Soviet Government, in view of its known close relations with the North Korean regime, to use its influence to have the invaders withdraw at once.

The Soviet Government, in its reply on June 29 and in subsequent statements, has taken the position that the attack launched by the North Korean forces was provoked by the Republic of Korea and that the actions of the United Nations Security Council were illegal.

These Soviet claims are flatly disproved by the facts.

The attitude of the Soviet Government toward the aggression against the Republic of Korea is in direct contradiction to its often-expressed intention to work with other nations to achieve peace in the world.

For our part we shall continue to support the United Nations action to restore peace in the Korean area.

As the situation has developed I have authorized a number of measures to be taken. Within the first week of the fighting General MacArthur reported, after a visit to the front, that the forces from North Korea were continuing to drive south and further support of the Republic of Korea was needed. Accordingly, General MacArthur was authorized to use United States Army troops in Korea and to use United States aircraft of the Air Force and the Navy to conduct missions against specific military targets in Korea north of the thirty-eighth parallel where necessary to carry out the United Nations resolution. General MacArthur was also directed to blockade the Korean coast.

The attacking forces from the north have continued to move forward, although their advance has been slowed down. The troops of the Republic of Korea, though initially overwhelmed by the tanks and artillery of the surprise attack by the invaders, have been reorganized and are fighting bravely.

United States forces, as they have arrived in the area, have fought with great valor. The Army troops have been conducting a very difficult delaying operation with skill and determination, outnumbered many times over by attacking troops, spearheaded by tanks. Despite the bad weather of the rainy season, our troops have been valiantly supported by the air and naval forces of both the United States and other members of the United Nations.

In this connection, I think it is important that the nature of our military action in Korea be understood. It should be made perfectly clear that the action was undertaken as a matter of basic moral principle. The United States was going to the aid of a nation established and supported by the United Nations and unjustifiably attacked by an aggressor force. Consequently, we were not deterred by the relative immediate superiority of the attacking forces, by the fact that our base of supplies was 5,000 miles away, or by the further

fact that we would have to supply our forces through port facilities that are far from satisfactory.

We are moving as rapidly as possible to bring to bear on the fighting front larger forces and heavier equipment, and to increase our naval and air superiority. But it will take time, men, and material to slow down the forces of aggression, bring those forces to a halt, and throw them back.

Nevertheless, our assistance to the Republic of Korea has prevented the invaders from crushing that nation in a few days—as they had evidently expected to do. We are determined to support the United Nations in its effort to restore peace and security to Korea, and its effort to assure the people of Korea an opportunity to choose their own form of government free from coercion as expressed in the General Assembly resolutions of November 14, 1947, and December 12, 1948.

In addition to the direct military effort we and other members of the United Nations are making in Korea, the outbreak of aggression there requires us to consider its implications for peace throughout the world. The attack upon the Republic of Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that the international Communist movement is prepared to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. We must therefore recognize the possibility that armed aggression may take place in other areas.

In view of this, I have already directed that United States forces in support of the Philippines be strengthened, and that military assistance be speeded up to the Philippine Government and to the Associated States of Indochina and to the forces of France in Indochina. I have also ordered the United States Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack upon Formosa, and I have requested the Chinese Government on Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland. These steps were at once reported to the United Nations Security Council.

Our action in regard to Formosa was a matter of elementary security. The peace and stability of the Pacific area had been violently disturbed by the attack on Korea. Attacks elsewhere in the Pacific area would have enlarged the Korean crisis, thereby rendering much more difficult the carrying out of our obligations to the United Nations in Korea.

In order that there may be no doubt in any quarter about our intentions regarding Formosa, I wish to state that the United States has no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island, nor do we seek for ourselves any special position or privilege on Formosa. The present military neutralization of Formosa is without prejudice to political questions affecting that island. Our desire is that Formosa not become embroiled in hostilities disturbing to the peace of the Pacific and that all questions affecting Formosa be settled by peaceful means as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. With peace reestablished, even the most complex political questions are susceptible of solution. In the presence of brutal and unprovoked aggression, however, some of these questions may have to be held in abeyance in the interest of the essential security of all.

The outbreak of aggression in the Far East does not, of course, lessen, but instead increases, the importance of the common strength of the free nations in other parts of the world. The attack on the Republic of Korea gives added urgency to the efforts of the free nations to increase and to unify their common strength, in order to deter a potential aggressor.

To be able to accomplish this objective, the free nations must maintain a sufficient defensive military strength in being, and, even more important, a solid basis of economic strength, capable of rapid mobilization in the event of emergency.

The strong cooperative efforts that have been made by the United States and other free nations, since the end of World War II, to restore economic vitality to Europe and other parts of the world, and the cooperative efforts we have begun in order to increase the productive capacity of underdeveloped areas, are extremely important contributions to the growing economic strength of all the free nations, and will be of even greater importance in the future.

We have been increasing our common defensive strength under the treaty of Rio de Janeiro and the North Atlantic Treaty, which are collective security arrangements within the framework of the United Nations Charter. We have also taken action to bolster the military defenses of individual free nations, such as Greece, Turkey, and Iran.

The defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty area were considered a matter of great urgency by the North Atlantic Council in London this spring. Recent events make it even more urgent than it was at that time to build and maintain these defenses.

Under all the circumstances, it is apparent that the United States is required to increase its military strength and preparedness not only to deal with the aggression in Korea but also to increase our common defense, with other free nations, against further aggression.

The increased strength which is needed falls into three categories.

In the first place, to meet the situation in Korea, we shall need to send additional men, equipment, and supplies to General MacArthur's command as rapidly as possible.

In the second place, the world situation requires that we increase substantially the size and matériel support of our Armed Forces, over and above the increases which are needed in Korea.

In the third place, we must assist the free nations associated with us in common defense to augment their military strength.

Of the three categories I have just enumerated, the first two involve increases in our own military manpower, and in the matériel support that our men must have.

To meet the increased requirements for military manpower, I have authorized the Secretary of Defense to exceed the budgeted strength of military personnel for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and to use the Selective Service System to such extent as may be required in order to obtain the increased strength which we must have. I have also authorized the Secretary of Defense to meet the need for military manpower by calling into active Federal service as many National Guard units and as many units and individuals of the Reserve forces of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces as may be required.

I have directed the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to keep our military manpower needs under constant study, in order that further increases may be made as required. There are now statutory limits on the sizes of the Armed Forces, and since we may need to exceed these limits, I recommend that they be removed.

To increase the level of our military strength will also require additional supplies and equipment. Procurement of many items has already been accelerated, in some cases for use in Korea, in others to replace reserve stocks which are now being sent to Korea, and in still others to add to our general level of preparedness. Further increases in procurement, resulting in a higher rate of production of military equipment and supplies, will be necessary.

The increases in the size of the Armed Forces, and the additional supplies and equipment which will be needed, will require additional appropriations. Within the next few days, I will transmit to the Congress specific requests for appropriations in the amount of approximately $10,000,000,000.

These requests for appropriations will be addressed to the needs of our own military forces. Earlier, I referred to the fact that we must also assist other free nations in the strengthening of our common defenses. The action we must take to accomplish this is just as important as the measures required to strengthen our own forces.

The authorization bill for the mutual defense assistance program for 1951, now before the House of Representatives, is an important immediate step toward the strengthening of our collective security. It should be enacted without delay.

But it is now clear that the free nations of the world must step up their common security program. The other nations associated with us in the mutual defense assistance program, like ourselves, will need to divert additional economic resources to defense purposes. In order to enable the nations associated with us to make their maximum contribution to our common defense further assistance on our part will be required. Additional assistance may also be needed to increase the strength of certain other free nations whose security is vital to our own.

In the case of the North Atlantic area these requirements will reflect the consultations now going on with the other nations associated with us in the North Atlantic Treaty. As soon as it is possible to determine what each nation will need to do, I shall lay before the Congress a request for such funds as are shown to be necessary to the attainment and maintenance of our common strength at an adequate level.

The steps which we must take to support the United Nations action in Korea, and to increase our own strength and the common defense of the free world, will necessarily have repercussions upon our domestic economy.

Many of our young men are in battle now, or soon will be. Others must be trained. The equipment and supplies they need, and those required for adequate emergency reserves, must be produced. They must be made available promptly, at reasonable cost, and without disrupting the efficient functioning of the economy.

We must continue to recognize that our strength is not to be measured in military terms alone. Our power to join in a common defense of peace rests fundamentally on the productive capacity and energies of our people. In all that we do, therefore, we must make sure that the economic strength which is at the base of our security is not impaired, but continues to grow.

Our economy has tremendous productive power. Our total output of goods and services is now running at an annual rate of nearly 270 billion dollars—over 100 billion dollars higher than in 1939. The rate is now about 13 billion dollars higher than a year ago, and about 8 billion dollars higher than the previous record rate reached in 1948. All the foregoing figures have been adjusted for price changes, and are therefore a measure of actual output. The index of industrial production, now at 197, is 12 percent higher than the average for last year, and 81 percent higher than in 1939.

We now have 61½ million people in civilian employment. There are 16 million more people in productive jobs than there were in 1939. We are now producing 11 million more tons of steel a year than in the peak war year 1944. Electric power output has risen from 128 billion kilowatt-hours in 1939, to 228 billion hours in 1944, to 317 billion hours now. Food production is about a third higher than it ever was before the war, and is practically as high as it was during the war years, when we were sending far more food abroad than we are now.

The potential productive power of our economy is even greater. We can achieve some immediate increase in production by employing men and facilities not now fully utilized. And we can continue to increase our total annual output each year by putting to use the increasing skills of our growing population and the higher productive capacity which results from plant expansion, new inventions, and more efficient methods of production.

With this enormous economic strength, the new and necessary programs I am now recommending can be undertaken with confidence in the ability of our economy to bear the strains involved. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the demands for military purposes that are now foreseeable, in an economy which is already operating at a very high level, will require substantial redirection of economic resources.

Under the program for increasing military strength which I have outlined above, military and related procurement will need to be expanded at a more rapid rate than total production can be expanded. Some materials were in short supply even before the Korean situation developed. The steel industry, for example, was operating at capacity levels, and even so was not able to satisfy all market demands. Some other construction materials, and certain other products, were also under pressure and their prices were rising—even before the outbreak in Korea.

The substantial speed-up of military procurement will intensify these shortages. Action must be taken to insure that these shortages do not interfere with or delay the materials and the supplies needed for the national defense.

Further, the dollars spent now for military purposes will have a magnified effect upon the economy as a whole, since they will be added to the high level of current civilian demand. These increased pressures, if neglected, could drive us into a general inflationary situation. The best evidence of this is the recent price advances in many raw materials and in the cost of living, even upon the mere expectancy of increased military outlays.

In these circumstances, we must take action to insure that the increased national defense needs will be met, and that in the process we do not bring on an inflation, with its resulting hardship for every family.

At the same time, we must recognize that it will be necessary for a number of years to support continuing defense expenditures, including assistance to other nations, at a higher level than we had previously planned. Therefore, the economic measures we take now must be planned and used in such a manner as to develop and maintain our economic strength for the long run as well as the short run.

I am recommending certain legislative measures to help achieve these objectives. I believe that each of them should be promptly enacted. We must be sure to take the steps that are necessary now, or we shall surely be required to take much more drastic steps later on.

First, we should adopt such direct measures as are now necessary to assure prompt and adequate supplies of goods for military and essential civilian use. I therefore recommend that the Congress now enact legislation authorizing the Government to establish priorities and allocate materials as necessary to promote the national security; to limit the use of materials for nonessential purposes; to prevent inventory hoarding; and to requisition supplies and materials needed for the national defense, particularly excessive and unnecessary inventories.

Second, we must promptly adopt some general measures to compensate for the growth of demand caused by the expansion of military programs in a period of high civilian incomes. I am directing all executive agencies to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen the demand upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities which are in competition with those needed for national defense. The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts.

Nevertheless, the increased appropriations for the Department of Defense, plus the defense-related appropriations which I have recently submitted for power development and atomic energy, and others which will be necessary for such purposes as stockpiling, will mean sharply increased Federal expenditures. For this reason, we should increase Federal revenues more sharply than I have previously recommended, in order to reduce the inflationary effect of the Government deficit.

There are two fundamental principles which must guide us in framing measures to obtain these additional revenues:

(A) We must make every effort to finance the greatest possible amount of needed expenditures by taxation. The increase of taxes is our basic weapon in offsetting the inflationary pressures exerted by enlarged Government expenditures. Heavier taxes will make general controls less necessary.

(B) We must provide for a balanced system of taxation which makes a fair distribution of the tax burden among the different groups of individuals and business concerns in the Nation. A balanced tax program should also have as a major aim the elimination of profiteering.

At an appropriate time, as soon as the necessary studies are completed, I shall present to the Congress a program based on these principles to assure the financing of our needs in a manner which will be fair to all our citizens, which will help prevent inflation, and which will maintain the fiscal position of the Nation in the soundest possible condition.

As a further important safeguard against inflation, we shall need to restrain credit expansion. I recommend that the Congress now authorize the control of consumer credit and credit used for commodity speculation. In the housing field, where Government credit is an important factor, I have directed that certain available credit restraints be applied, and I recommend that further controls be authorized, particularly to restrain expansion of privately financed real estate credit. These actions will not only reduce the upward pressure on prices, but will also reduce the demand for certain critical materials which are required for the production of military equipment.

Third, we must take steps to accelerate and increase the production of essential materials, products, and services. I recommend, therefore, that the Congress authorize, for national defense purposes, production loan guaranties and loans to increase production. I also recommend that the Congress authorize the making of long-term contracts and other means to encourage the production of certain materials in short supply.

In the forthcoming midyear economic report, I shall discuss in greater detail the current economic situation, and the economic measures which I have recommended. If these measures are made

available promptly, and firmly administered, I believe we will be able to meet military needs without serious disruption of the economy.

If we are to be successful, there must be sensible and restrained action by businessmen, labor, farmers, and consumers. The people of this country know the seriousness of inflation, and will, I am sure, do everything they can to see that it does not come upon us. However, if a sharp rise in prices should make it necessary, I shall not hesitate to recommend the more drastic measures of price control and rationing.

The hard facts of the present situation require relentless determination and firm action. The course of the fighting thus far in Korea shows that we can expect no easy solution to the conflict there. We are confronted in Korea with well-supplied, well-led forces which have been long trained for aggressive action. We and the other members of the United Nations who have joined in the effort to restore peace in Korea must expect a hard and costly military operation.

We must also prepare ourselves better to fulfill our responsibilities toward the preservation of international peace and security against possible further aggression. In this effort, we will not flinch in the face of danger or difficulty.

The free world has made it clear, through the United Nations, that lawless aggression will be met with force. This is the significance of Korea—and it is a significance whose importance cannot be overestimated.

I shall not attempt to predict the course of events. But I am sure that those who have it in their power to unleash or withhold acts of armed aggression must realize that new recourse to aggression in the world today might well strain to the breaking point the fabric of world peace.

The United States can be proud of the part it has played in the United Nations action in this crisis. We can be proud of the unhesitating support of the American people for the resolute actions taken to halt the aggression in Korea and to support the cause of world peace.

The Congress of the United States, by its strong, bipartisan support of the steps we are taking and by repeated actions in support of international cooperation, has contributed most vitally to the cause of peace. The expressions of support which have been forthcoming from the leaders of both political parties for the actions of our Government and of the United Nations in dealing with the present crisis, have buttressed the firm morale of the entire free world in the face of this challenge.

The American people, together with other free peoples, seek a new era in world affairs. We seek a world where all men may live in peace and freedom, with steadily improving living conditions, under governments of their own free choice.

For ourselves, we seek no territory or domination over others. We are determined to maintain our democratic institutions so that Americans now and in the future can enjoy personal liberty, economic opportunity, and political equality. We are concerned with advancing our prosperity and our well-being as a Nation, but we know that our future is inseparably joined with the future of other free peoples.

We will follow the course we have chosen with courage and with faith, because we carry in our hearts the flame of freedom. We are fighting for liberty and for peace—and with God's blessing we shall succeed.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 19, 1950.*

IRVING W. SWANSON

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 713) and ask for its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, Irving W. Swanson is hereby designated a minority employee (to fill an existing vacancy) until otherwise ordered by the House, and receive compensation at the basic rate of $7,000 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 120 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7303) to amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does the bill do?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code permits an unlimited deduction for charitable contributions in the case of an individual whose charitable contributions in the current taxable year and in each of the 10 preceding years, plus his income taxes paid during the year with respect to preceding years exceeded 90 percent of his net income.

The Current Tax Payment Act enacted in 1943 provided however that payments of income tax made during that year should be deemed to be on account of 1943 income tax and it therefore had the unintended effect of nullifying that part of section 120 which includes taxes paid during the year on account of preceding years as a factor in arriving at the figure which should constitute 90 percent of the net income.

This has been recognized as an oversight by Congress and accordingly H. R. 7303 merely provides that taxes paid not only with respect to the past year but also those paid for the current year may be used as a factor in arriving at the 90-percent figure for purposes of section 120. Thus, for example, if during the calendar year 1950 a taxpayer makes charitable gifts amounting to 20 percent of his net income and his payments of current taxes amount to 50 percent and payments of taxes for prior years amount to 25 percent, the 90 percent requirement of section 120 would be satisfied for such year.

In order to make the desired coordination of section 120 with the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 the amendment contained in H. R. 7303 is retroactive to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942.

The present situation works a great injustice to the very few taxpayers in the country who have fully complied with the requirements of section 120 for 10 successive years prior to 1943, and then found that the tax benefit which had apparently been assured to them was taken away from them through their not being allowed in the eleventh year—1943—to include in the 90-percent limitation any taxes paid in 1943, since all of the taxes which they had paid in 1943 were treated as not payments on account of prior years taxes but of 1943 taxes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to unlimited deduction for charitable and other contributions) is hereby amended by striking out "in respect of preceding taxable years" and inserting in lieu thereof "in respect of such year or preceding taxable years."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1949

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Time for general debate on the bill expired on yesterday. The Clerk will now read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 101 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 101. In view of the coming into force of the North Atlantic Treaty and the establishment thereunder of the Council and the Defense Committee which will recommend measures for the common defense of the North Atlantic area, and in view of the fact that the task of the Council and the Defense Committee can be facilitated by immediate steps to increase the integrated defensive armed strength of the parties to the treaty, the President is hereby authorized to furnish military assistance in the form of equipment, materials, and services to such nations as are parties to the treaty and request such assistance. Any such assistance furnished under this title shall be subject to agreements, further referred to in section 402, designed to assure that the assistance will be used to promote an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area and to facilitate the development of defense plans by the Council and the Defense Committee under article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty and to realize unified

direction and effort; and after the agreement by the Government of the United States with defense plans as recommended by the Council and the Defense Committee, military assistance hereunder shall be furnished only in accordance therewith."

SEC. 2. Section 102 of such act is hereby amended by designating such section as subsection (a) and by adding thereto subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) In addition to the amounts heretofore authorized to be appropriated, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the year ending June 30, 1951, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions and accomplishing the policies and purposes of this title, not to exceed $1,000,000,000."

SEC. 3. Section 104 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 104. None of the funds made available for carrying out the provisions of this act or the act of May 22, 1947, as amended, shall be utilized (a) to construct or aid in the construction of any factory or other manufacturing establishment outside of the United States or to provide equipment (other than production equipment, including machine tools) for any such factory or other manufacturing establishment, (b) to defray the cost of maintaining any such factory or other manufacturing establishment, (c) directly or indirectly to compensate any nation or any governmental agency or person therein for any diminution in the export trade of such nation resulting from the carrying out of any program of increased military production or to make any payment, in the form of a bonus, subsidy, indemnity, guaranty, or otherwise, to any owner of any such factory or other manufacturing establishment as an inducement to such owner to undertake or increase production of arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other military supplies, or (d) for the compensation of any person for personal services rendered in or for any such factory or other manufacturing establishment, other than personal services of a technical nature rendered by officers and employees of the United States for the purpose of establishing or maintaining production by such factories or other manufacturing establishments to effectuate the purposes of this act and in conformity with desired standards and specifications."

SEC. 4. Title II is hereby amended by changing its designation to read as follows:

"GREECE, TURKEY, AND IRAN"

SEC. 5. Section 201 of such act is hereby amended by designating such section as subsection (a) and by adding thereto subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) In addition to the amounts heretofore authorized to be appropriated, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed $131,500,000 to carry out the provisions of the act of May 22, 1947, as amended, and for the purpose of furnishing military assistance to Iran as provided in this act, for the year ending June 30, 1951. Whenever the furnishing of such assistance will further the purposes and policies of this act, the President is authorized to furnish military assistance as provided in this act to Iran."

SEC. 6. Section 301 of such act is hereby amended by striking out the word "Iran" and the comma which follows it.

SEC. 7. Section 302 of such act is hereby amended by designating such section as subsection (a) and by adding thereto subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) In addition to the amounts heretofore authorized to be appropriated, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the year ending June 30, 1951, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions and accomplishing the purposes of section 301, as amended, not to exceed $16,000,000."

SEC. 8. Section 303 of such act is hereby amended by designating such section as subsection (a) and by adding thereto subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) In addition to the amounts heretofore authorized to be appropriated, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $75,000,000, to be used as provided in subsection (a) of this section, of which not more than $35,000,000 may be accounted for as therein provided and any amount accounted for in such manner shall, with the exception of $7,500,000, be reported to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives."

SEC. 9. Section 403 (d) of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 403. * * *.

"(d) Not to exceed $450,000,000 worth of excess equipment and materials may be furnished under this act or may hereafter be furnished under the act of May 22, 1947, as amended: *Provided,* That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, an additional $250,000,000 worth of excess equipment and materials may be so furnished. For the purposes of this subsection, the worth of any excess equipment or materials means either the actual gross cost to the United States of that particular equipment or materials or the estimated gross cost to the United States of that particular equipment or materials obtained by multiplying the number of units of such particular equipment or materials by the average gross cost of each unit of that equipment or materials owned by the furnishing agency."

SEC. 10. Section 403 is hereby amended by adding a new subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) Funds heretofore appropriated and the contract authority heretofore granted to the President under the head 'Mutual Defense Assistance Act' in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, are hereby authorized to be made available until June 30, 1951."

SEC. 11. Section 404 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 404. The President may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such agency or officer of the United States as he shall direct, except such powers or authority conferred on him in section 405, in clause (2) of subsection (b) of section 407, and in subsection (c) of section 408."

SEC. 12. (a) Section 408 (c) of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Whenever he determines that such action is essential for the effective carrying out of the purposes of this act, the President may from time to time utilize not to exceed in the aggregate 10 percent of the funds and contract authority made available for the purposes of any title of this act for the purposes of any other title, or in the event of a development seriously affecting the security of the North Atlantic area for the purpose of providing military assistance to any other European nation whose strategic location makes it of direct importance to the defense of the North Atlantic area and whose immediately increased ability to defend itself, the President, after consultation with the governments of the other nations which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty, finds contributes to the preservation of the peace and security of the North Atlantic area and is vital to the security of the United States. Whenever the President makes any such determination he shall forthwith notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives."

(b) Section 408 (d) of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) Upon approval by the President, any currency of any nation received by the United States for its own use in connection with the furnishing of assistance under this act may be used for expenditures for essential administrative and operating expenses of the United States incident to operation under this act and the amount, if any, remaining after the payment of such expenses shall be used only for purposes specified by act of Congress."

(c) Section 408 (e) of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) (1) The President may, from time to time, in the interest of achieving standardization of military equipment and in order to provide procurement assistance without cost to the United States, transfer, or enter into contracts for the procurement for transfer of, equipment, materials or services to: (A) nations eligible for assistance under title I, II, or III of this act, (B) a nation which has joined with the United States in a collective defense and regional arrangement, or (C) any other nation not eligible to join a collective defense and regional arrangement referred to in clause (B) above, but whose ability to defend itself or to participate in the defense of the area of which it is a part, is important to the security of the United States: *Provided,* That, prior to the transfer of any equipment, materials, or services to a nation under this clause (C), it shall provide the United States with assurance that such equipment, materials, or services are required for and will be used solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defense, or to permit it to participate in the defense of the area of which it is a part, and that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other State: *Provided further,* That, in the case of any such transfer, the President shall forthwith notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

"(2) Whenever equipment or material is transferred from the stocks of, or services are rendered by, any agency, to any nation as provided in paragraph (1) above, such nation shall first make available the fair value, as determined by the President, of such equipment, materials, or services. The fair value shall not be less for the various categories of equipment or materials than the 'value' as defined in subsection (c) of section 403: *Provided,* That with respect to excess equipment or materials the fair value may not be determined to be less than the value specified in paragraph 1 of that subsection plus (a) 10 percent of the original gross cost of such equipment or materials; (b) the scrap value; or (c) the market value, if ascertainable, whichever is the greater. Before a contract is entered into, such nation shall (A) provide the United States with a dependable undertaking to pay the full amount of such contract which will assure the United States against any loss on the contract, and (B) shall make funds available in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to meet the payments required by the contract in advance of the time such payments are due, in addition to the estimated amount of any damages and costs that may accrue from the cancellation of such contract: *Provided,* That the total amount of outstanding contracts under this

subsection, less the amounts which have been paid the United States by such nations, shall at no time exceed $100,000,000."

SEC. 13. The present section 405 (d) of such act is renumbered as section 405 (e) and a new subsection 405 (d) is added to read as follows:

"(d) if, in the case of any nation, which is a party to the North Atlantic Treaty, the President determines after consultation with the North Atlantic Treaty Council that such nation is not making its full contribution through self-help and mutual assistance in all practicable forms to the common defense of the North Atlantic area; and in the case of any other nation, if the President determines that such nation is not making its full contribution to its own defense or to the defense of the area of which it is a part."

Mr. KEE (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be open for amendment at any point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, in my attempt yesterday to explain this bill I told the members of the Committee that it had been passed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. The vote on the passage of this bill in the other body was 66 to 0.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House for a period of approximately 6 weeks. We had evidence from practically all of the departments of the Government, particularly the military and State Departments. We went into the matter in light of our experience on the basic measure last year and in light of the evidence that we had before us during the hearings of the present year. We went into the matter in light of the action of the Senate on the bill and after thorough and complete and earnest study of the matter. With 18 members of the committee present and six members voting by proxy, the bill was reported out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs without a dissenting vote, to wit, 24 to 0.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of the action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am proud of the action of those members of the committee who are of different political faith from myself. For the past 18 years I have been a member of and working with the committee. There are perhaps only two members of the committee, in addition to myself, who were members when I came here 18 years ago. My beloved and distinguished friend, Dr. EATON of New Jersey, has been a tower of strength to me and has stood at my right side at all times when his help was needed most. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has been with me in all of these measures for the good of the country. They have ignored their political affiliations, they have overlooked all factional and all partisan politics for the purpose of joining me in doing what we believed to be in our country's interest. The committee, as I have stated, thoroughly studied this measure, and after due thought, the 24 members voted to report the bill out, and all join me in hoping that no amendment will be offered or accepted to the bill. As I stated, this measure was passed unanimously by the other body after long and earnest consideration. We of the House committee, have gone into it carefully. We cannot possibly see where any improvement can be made in the bill.

If the bill is passed in its present form and as it came to us from the Senate, there will be avoided the trouble of going to conference in order to iron out little matters of difference that might be injected by amendments. I asked that the bill be open for amendment at any place, but I do hope that no amendment will be offered. If one is offered I ask you in all sincerity—and I think I am joined in that request by members of my committee, including those who are of opposite political faith—that it not be adopted. In the interest of our country at a critical time, let us stand shoulder to shoulder and side by side on this important matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I hope that there will be no amendments offered to this bill, and if any are offered, that they will be rejected. I recognize some Members are interested in amendments, and there are some that I personally agree with, but that is another day. We can take care of that on some other occasion.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS. The message of the President just delivered indicates that after checking with the other free nations there will be, in a short time, further consideration of this legislation, in the light of the then situation. At that time, and when that consideration takes place, the committee will certainly be glad to consider changes in this legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question about that.

Mr. VORYS. At the present time the President has joined in the unanimous request of your Committee on Foreign Affairs that we shoot this thing through in a hurry as is. Any Member who wants to suggest changes in the pattern can have them considered properly without bringing them up today, and it would seem quite in order for the House to comply with the suggestion of the President and both sides of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am in complete agreement with my friend, and I think that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] made a very pointed observation that Members could suggest amendments, talk about them. I hope that quick action will be taken on this bill, because that is the best message to the world, as well as the suggested amendments that the Members have in mind and what they hope the committee will consider in connection with future legislation. I think it is vitally important to get this bill through as reported out by the committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Since all the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs were in favor of a Pacific pact, they certainly could have amended the bill, but they exercised their self-discipline and did not even amend it to that extent, though they were unanimous.

Mr. McCORMACK. Take Spain, for example. I think we ought to reestablish our diplomatic relations with Spain. I have stated that publicly repeatedly. We know that the action that the Security Council of the United Nations took was unwise, but they are to meet shortly and we hope that they will take care of the situation and take counter action, and that our Ambassador will be sent back to Spain at once. I think personally it should have been done long ago, in fact, our Ambassador should never have been recalled. But, under this bill the President has the power to improve that situation with reference to Spain under the North Atlantic Pact and such action would be in the national interest of our own country. And, while I have very strong views on this bill, as far as any amendment to this bill is concerned I think that can wait until later on, because this law is probably going to be amended later on; as it should be. Any amendment offered would only embarrass this bill which is of vital importance at the present time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I want to concur in the particular statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts regarding the recognition of Spain. I made a similar statement upon the floor when the able gentleman from South Carolina was speaking on that subject some weeks ago, and received some adverse criticism therefor. But, I am even more convinced now than I was then, in the light of recent world developments, that my position then was a correct one. If we are going to fight communism, we have got to fight it with all of the materials available. I want to commend my friend for the position he takes.

Mr. McCORMACK. The uppermost question in the mind of the gentleman from Mississippi and in the minds of the people of the United States is what course of action is for the national interest of the United States. Fortunately, the national interest of our country is consistent with the best interests of freedom-loving people throughout the world and who want to be free as far as their future aspirations are concerned. But above all, the national interest of our own country is and should be uppermost in the minds of all of us.

Mr. Chairman, on January 23, 1947, I stated in a speech in the House of Representatives:

I publicly charge that the failure to bring about permanent peace today is due to the unwillingness of the representatives of the

Soviet Union to cooperate with the understanding necessary to bring about a world peace.

In addition to the European situation we must also consider Communist efforts in Asia and all over the Far East.

On March 28, 1947, I said, in part:

Soviet Union is using its ideology to challenge the way of life we believe in, as well as it being a part of its military effort to encircle America. Yes, we are interested in China, not only for the affection for the people of China, although we cannot be interested alone because of sentiment or affection, we are vitally interested, as I see it, because the national interest of our country prompts it.

On March 31, 1948, I said, in part:

We cannot afford at this time to let even the smallest speck of an island in the Atlantic get into the hands of a potential enemy of ours (Soviet Union).

On February 14, 1949, I said, in part:

The Soviet Union is challenging our way of life; that the ideology known as communism is simply used by the Soviet Union as a nation to deceive people and through it take over country after country and bring them within the orbit of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is imperialistically inclined. Its imperialism takes the form of an ideology to dominate the world. Ultimately every one of their actions is aimed at the United States of America.

The American people can stand only so much and if the Soviet Union thinks they can proceed on the theory that we are afraid of them, they are likely to wake up some morning realizing that they have misunderstood the mind and the temper of the people of America.

On October 14, 1949, I said, in part:

Communism attempts to impose its ideology by any and all means upon all the peoples of the world. The imperialistic policies and intentions of the Soviet Union are hidden behind the Communist ideology, and as this ideology spreads, imperialistic Soviet Union steps in and takes over.

On January 19, 1950, I said, in part:

Should we fail to act in the case of southern Korea, the last foothold of democracy in northeast Asia will be lost.

On March 28, 1950, I also said, in part:

The Soviet Union is trying to drive us out of Europe and Asia, in order to get control of the productive capacity of western Europe and in turn use it against us and in southeastern Asia to get control of the raw materials which they need today.

The American people want to live in peace with all other peoples, but not at the sacrifice of liberty.

There is nothing that America seeks only friendly relations and peace with all nations, but peace with liberty not peace with slavery.

Dictators are quite prone in their feelings of exaltation, of grandeur, or imperialism to underestimate the minds and the courage of a free people, and a people who are determined to remain free.

They fail to understand the moral values that make up the minds and determine the actions of a people determined to continue to possess freedom and liberty, but if they are wise they will profit by the past experiences and fortunes of dictators who dreamed and undertook to have their dreams and destructive ambitions accomplished.

Let the masters of the Kremlin remember that only a few years ago Hitler dreamed—had ambitions—warred and was defeated by peoples who wanted freedom and peace.

Let those persons take heed that there is no division among Americans; that the American people recognize the danger today far better than they did in 1939–40–41, and that other free peoples recognize the danger.

The masters of the Kremlin should know that America and other free peoples under the leadership of President Truman are not going to have another Munich.

So far as we of America and other free countries are concerned, we have had plenty of warnings.

The latest and most effective is the Communist aggression against South Korea.

It is now apparent the Communist leaders thought the United States would not join issue on Korea, but permit southern Korea to be conquered and a good part of its people liquidated.

They expected we would make diplomatic protests only, and behind their subtle words of diplomacy laugh and jeer at us.

They expected only diplomatic words of protest on our part, and also Great Britain and other remaining free countries, and that the result, if our country followed the course of fear and appeasement would be a complete loss of prestige for us throughout the world, with all other free countries losing confidence in the United States.

The attack on Korea is a warning and a signal to us.

It should tell us that communism aims for world domination. Communism stands for aggression, imperialism, conquest of countries, enslavement of peoples; either that or death.

The attack on Korea has shown the world more than anything else the necessity for preparedness.

We have and will have hard decisions to make, but we should do so with courage.

It is better for us to resolve any doubts in favor of power, rather than weakness.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I join with my colleagues on the Republican side and with the majority leader in the expectation and hope that we will pass this bill immediately and unanimously, indeed, as it was in the other body.

I wish to take only a minute or two to comment upon the President's message. The President's message at long last reflects a widespread feeling in the country that we are beginning to take action in the magnitude, with the decision and—I emphasize this—the self-sacrifice which it is going to take to defeat this Communist menace. We are laying aside business as usual, which we should have done 5 years ago, in order to deal with this very real threat to our freedom and to the integrity of our country, and of the world.

I regret that the President completely bypassed doing anything with respect to the runaway cost of living, indications of which are already present. I should have hoped that the least he could have done on that score would be to establish the necessary conservation agency which would guide both business and consumers in their own self-discipline, in an effort to avoid runaway price increases and matériel shortages.

I think it is clear to everybody, and it certainly should be clear to us, that the one thing which will be grist for the Communist mill is a depression, a cataclysmic depression in the United States. It is the one thing the Communists are counting on, the one thing they are hoping for. The figures showing America's economic strength and America's economic resources which are contained in the President's message are certainly the most eloquent answer as to our capability to defeat communism. What we are talking about now is how to harness those figures and make them fighting soldiers in the cause of democracy for the free peoples. The President's message is a good beginning.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, to me this is a solemn, solemn occasion. I was in the well of this House after Pearl Harbor when all the Members of the House got together almost as a unit to defend this great Nation of ours, to try to make the world safe for democracy.

I want to stop communism, starting here at home. We should lock up every Communist we can find. No time to do any more fooling. Mr. Chairman, you should start with Harry Bridges.

I have listened to the statement made here by the chairman trying to get a unanimous vote on this bill, and I have listened to the President's message which was just read to us. I have a heavy heart. I feel very bad personally. I was in my office this morning trying to check over the statements made by Members of the House yesterday. I have come to the conclusion that when you want to try to get a unanimous report it is almost a heartbreaking thing when you see some of the things that have happened in the last few years by this administration. We talk about being a peace-loving nation. Instead of trying to use our efforts to bring peace to the world, we are doing too much war talk, too much warmongering, and we are getting into too many foreign complications. During the last year when we started to arm all the nations of Europe under the North Atlantic Pact I opposed that greatly and I have not voted for any of it. I just cannot vote for that feature of the bill because I believe it is wrong.

If you want to get peace, why, then prepare for peace and try to do things by peaceful means instead of going out and trying to arm the whole world figuring that you are going to get peace by arming all the nations of the world. It is proper to arm our own Nation. That is what I would be willing to do for our own defense. We have been doing a great deal in that respect. In 1946 we spent over $45,000,000,000. In 1947 over $14,250,000,000. In 1948 about $11,000,000,000. In 1949, $12,000,000,000. In the last 4 years we have spent $82,000,000,000

or more for our armed services. What has happened to all that money? Where are we today, if we are not prepared to defend ourselves? It makes it hard for someone to get up here and vote for this legislation now when this legislation provides for $1,222,500,000 to arm all these countries in Europe of the North Atlantic Pact when from the appropriation that you made last year there is still remaining $214,000,000, and add that to the appropriation that you want now, it makes $1,436,500,000 to arm other nations. That is a great deal of money to me. But it is not all the money that we are being asked for here to arm others. It is the fact that we are arming all the nations of the world instead of trying to get things done by peaceful means and working these things out in a peaceful way. I just do not believe in the way that the President is doing it that you are going to get peace. It is war—notwithstanding he says we are not at war in Korea.

The way we are going at it, we are going to continue to have war. When you build up the war machines of these other nations, they will want to use them. You might say, "We do not want to do it"—no; but when you arm all these other nations, you do not know whether they are going to be armed for the purpose of trying to do something that we want done, or whether they might want to use the arms against us.

I wonder what we are going to do if you conquer Korea now? Then you may have to go into China. We do not want Korea. We do not want any part of it. What are we going to do if you have to go into China and war in China. You are going to have the biggest wildcat by the tail that you ever had in your life. I would rather not touch it at all. I do not want any part of it. But there are other nations that you are going to have to do the same thing with, and then where are you? After you get into those countries, you will wreck America. That is just what you are going to do and that is just the thing I do not want any part of. I cannot see how you are going to do it, but I do want to say this—when there are so many of you here and you all seem to be as a unit on this, I do not want to be the one who is going to be standing by and try to oppose all of you. I have always believed in the majority rule. I want to be with the majority of Americans to do the things that are good for America, but I just do not think you are doing the right thing. The President is not doing the right things. It grieves me greatly to see you taking this attitude in trying to force this legislation down our throats. God save America—because I do not believe you are doing it.

It looks like the President is getting us into world war III a little at a time. Now, watch out that you do not wreck our country, trying to save the world. Let every nation in the United Nations send their men to the front-line trenches. Do not expect American boys to be killed to save the world and the world standing by watching us try to do it. You will kill our own boys and wreck our Government.

God save America, let the people wake up before it is too late.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken this microphone but few times since I have been a Member of this House. I sat here yesterday and listened to these debates with great interest. I do not think the American people are interested in apologies. I do not think the American people are interested in how any Member on either side voted on previous legislation. I think the American people are willing to recognize the fact that we are in a shooting war, and war is not like a horse race. We do not collect any prize for running second or making a show. We are in a war that is going to determine the future conduct of the world from this time on.

I happen to be the father of four young children, and I want them to have the same opportunities that you and I had. I think it is time for this Congress to act and to follow the recommendations of the President and cease all of this conversation and blaming one another and trying to apologize. I, for one, do not care how any Member voted previously. The vote today is the vote that counts. We are interested from this time on in how Members vote in preparing this Nation for a war that may go to the proportions of the Second World War, and I think we should cease our conversation and get down to a vote.

Mr. Chairman, we are now engaged in a hot war; it is yet small in comparison to the First and Second World Wars, and we hope it will remain that way, and will soon be over.

However, I feel that we are just seeing the beginning of the third world war. My opinion on this matter is based upon a study of past history and a knowledge of the ideas and purposes of the Communist Party and the Comintern in Moscow.

The Soviet Union and it alone will determine whether or not there is at this time a third world war—the Korean war was not a war of our choosing. It is a war fought a long way from the shores of this Nation; a war that is difficult to explain to our people, but a war that is as important to win as any we have ever been engaged in.

For more than 100 years we have had a blueprint of what we could expect from Marxism and the plan of the Communists to take over the world. Just 33 years ago the Communists seized the government in Russia and from that day we have seen the everlasting and constant efforts of that nation to force its evil influence upon the rest of the world.

We must all now be aware that there is no twilight zone in this world, either we are to live in peace, or the world will be enslaved and fettered in chains. We have two ideologies, one representing the Christian approach to the problems of men and the other representing the evil. This is a battle of survival and will not cease until one or the other is defeated.

My greatest fear is the extent of a world war and its eventual cost in lives and property. We cannot expect an easy victory, a victory for right is never easily obtained. I wonder just how the democratic world would respond to a war of 10 to 20 years' duration, and it could well take that long.

To the Communist, time means little in the over-all picture, if victory is assured in the end. By prolonging a war and by delaying action and the wearing out of the patience of the people of the democracies and their will to fight, they hope to obtain a negotiated peace; that means victory for them. This fear is felt among many of the great military minds of this Nation.

It is difficult for me to believe that the Korean War is not part of global plan of the Soviet Union. A preface, or preliminary move. Quick, decisive and positive action must be our job now. Victory must come soon so as to convince the other nations of the world that America has the strength and the will to fight.

We must accept the fact that war is no longer around the corner; it is here. The North Koreans are confident of victory. This is evidenced by the fact that they are taking few prisoners of war, and killing many of those they do take. They do not expect to ever stand before a world court of justice.

We refused to accept, for a long time, the fact that Russia was determined to destroy us, and the rest of the world, to spread her ideology of hate. We did appease this giant of nations in a hope that peace could be maintained.

There were those in this Nation that cried out during the past 5 years, for business as usual. We economized at the expense of our country. We failed to recognize that we were living in an uneasy period of armistice. Now we have awakened to find ourselves at war, and the papers each day carrying a list of the war casualities.

As a Nation, and a people, we have been guilty of gross neglect. There are extenuating circumstances. Surely, we loved peace, we love our neighbor, we abhor war, we want to maintain our high standard of living; we want lower taxes, we do not wish to have controls; we do not like to prepare for a war that may never come because of the cost, and for many many other reasons, but the truth is, we were guilty of the most gross negligence, and the blood of the boys dying in Korea is on all of our hands, yours and mine. Tears, regrets, name calling, shifting of blame will not win this war or keep us out of any to come. We live today and hope for tomorrow.

It is my considered judgment and the judgment of many in high places, who should know, that we have at the very best, a 6 months' to a possible 9 months' period before full hostilities. Mind you, I said, possible. We may have 6 hours or 6 days or 6 weeks. However, whatever the time may be, there is no such thing as painless preparedness. Half measures are not sufficient.

The Atlantic Pact, recently cementing America and the free democratic nations of the world has not yet produced the pooling of resources and manpower. There is no Pacific pact. With all due respect to our valiant allies, the responsibility of conducting the Korean War and preparing for any future eventuality falls upon the shoulders of this Nation.

The chief barrier now to all-out effort is unwillingness to face the fact that war with Russia is almost inevitable. Our officials are hesitant to ask the American people to make the necessary sacrifices that are involved.

My friends, as the father of four little children, not of school age, and I feel strongly about this matter of preparedness, I want these babies to have a free world to live in and to have some hope of peace and security. I am personally willing to make any sacrifice for their, and all of our children's future. Not only is the security of their future in doubt, but there is serious possibility that their very lives may be snuffed out in case of an atomic war.

We have been selling ourselves the quack remedy of painless preparation. There is no such thing. Preparation for war is next to war itself. It means the highest form of personal sacrifice. We cannot have short hours of work, all the meat we want; butter, coffee, cheap housing and rent and prepare to fight a global war. Many of these little things in life may have to be sacrificed. A strong military, second to none, is our goal.

In this battle of survival, unlike a horse race, there is no second place; it is victory or complete and final defeat.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, beloved president emeritus of Indiana University, once wrote:

On every side death—
Or where not death, despair and surrender.
Not so with me.
In me no surrender,
In me the will to live.
The will to live victoriously.

Victory is possible and probable, as I firmly believe that God marches at our side. Sometimes we wonder just why certain things happen, and we ask just why is a war brought down upon us, when we do not want it and are trying so hard to avoid it. Perhaps it is His will and His way to test us, to try us for even greater things to come. He will not let us down, if we accept our responsibility and stand up with the Christian nations of the world in this crusade of the twentieth century. As knights of old went forth to battle in the name of Christ, we who have followed since then are today unfurling the banner of right and good in this battle to protect and save our fellow man. In our will to win and in Him who can lead us to victory we place our trust.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak, but I rise at this time shortly to answer my good friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] on whether this mutual defense assistance program is more or less costly than his thinking as to a plan.

The question came up before the Foreign Affairs Committee whether it would be more costly to arm our allies, especially the ones under the Atlantic Treaty, or just draw back into the United States and arm just ourselves, without any friends along with us. That problem was brought up by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] when he said this:

Mr. VORYS. General Marshall, here is a proposition we often hear: If we build up European military strength we precipitate war, because Russia will strike before the military balance is against her, possibly before the balance is even; that in such a struggle we could not be sure that our European allies would fight; that, therefore, the thing to do is arm to the teeth here and not dissipate our military strength there, but to assure those nations by announcing that we will fight if Russia attacks western Europe. That is one formula that we hear often and one which has many advocates. I would be glad if you would give us your comments on that.

General MARSHALL. * * * I think, in the first place, a negative attitude is fatal. I think the attitude of arming to the teeth here and leaving Europe impotent is wrong. I think it is psychologically wrong and militarily wrong, and just generally wrong. That procedure also assumes the policy that when Europe is overwhelmed we can go about our business in the usual way, which we could not, in my opinion. We will be curbed and restricted in many ways aside from the direct threat to our own peace. We would have the whole world in the other camp. That would be a terrible position for us here.

Then the other question came up as to the expense of the same proposal as that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], and General Marshall said:

That would be a futile procedure and involving great expense. We can have planes with tremendous radius of action. We can have ships that will dominate, we will say, most of the sea. But everywhere on land we would be impotent, and the movement from the United States to the European field would be virtually an impossibility under those conditions. So that our arming to the teeth here would merely mean that we were going to live an isolated existence in the world, militarily, economically, and politically.

In closing, the question was asked as to the exact amount of dollars that this alternative propounded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] would cost, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] put this very question to General Marshall:

Mr. JAVITS. General, would you estimate the increase of our military budget, either in order of magnitude or in dollars—it is now about $14,000,000,000—which would result from what Mr. VORYS has just described as a policy of our arming to the teeth and not doing anything about arming Europe?

General MARSHALL. You mean our present actions toward our military budget—is that any indication we are arming to the teeth?

Mr. JAVITS. What I meant was: Suppose we did do just what Mr. VORYS has asked—which is hypothetical—that we armed to the teeth and did not arm Europe. How much of an increase would that mean in our $14,000,000,000 defense budget?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania wants a low budget, so here is General Marshall's answer:

I would say something around—well over $30,000,000,000 a year.

Mr. JAVITS then comments:

Infinitely greater per annum than anything we propose to do in even a 10-year program for western Europe?

General Marshall said: "Yes."

So if the Congress wants a balanced budget and the lowest possible way to obtain adequate defense and defensive arms and a secure America the House should vote unanimously for this bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I have been interested—I was last week when I voted for the draft—to find out whether the United Nations was going to act as a unit. We stepped in, of course, before the United Nations had any chance to act.

Mr. FULTON. We were already on the spot, and prompt action certainly was necessary.

Mr. RICH. But you do not have one man outside of American troops in the field over there. I want some protection for our American boys; I want to get some of these other countries that are being defended and whom we are protecting, to put their men in at the front and not put all American boys there to stop the bullets that are coming.

Mr. FULTON. If you want outside assistance from friendly countries to aid our boys in Korea, then you should vote likewise for the arms necessary to help defend the homes and the people of the countries who come to our assistance. This matter of security and defense must be cooperative and mutual, and it is too heavy a burden for our country to carry alone.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, also at the conclusion of my remarks on this bill to extend my remarks on the Tydings committee and its report.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

A POLICY WHICH WILL RUIN US

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the House has under consideration S. 3809, authorizing an appropriation of almost a billion and a half dollars to assist in arming certain friendly nations. If memory serves correctly, never since Germany and Japan surrendered has my vote been cast for any legislation or for any appropriation which I believed would commit us to fight in world war III.

But the policy of this and the preceding administrations has put us into world war III.

I expect to vote for this authorization of an appropriation bill to aid us in winning that war and for subsequent legislation along the same line for just one reason.

Some 14,000 miles east from New York, some 5,000 miles west from San Francisco, off the southern tip of Manchuria, lies Korea.

A policy of meddling in the affairs of other peoples and other nations which involved us in World War I and which we have followed consistently ever since, left our young men stranded in the southern end of Korea. A similar situation may be created in other places.

Nothing that I can say or do can extricate them from that situation where, apparently, many of them are doomed to die, but few unwounded return to their native land.

The President, in his message this morning, in effect told us that, because of the action of the Security Council of the United Nations, he had declared war against the North Koreans and, in effect, against Russia, who, he charged, instigated and was supporting the actions of the North Koreans.

The President also, in effect, advised the people of this Nation and the nations of the world that the United States was pledged to and would assist each and every one of the 58 member nations which might be attacked. But, to date, according to the New York Times of this morning, not one of those nations except Nicaragua has indicated any intention of sending a single foot soldier. Permit me to quote from the New York Times of this morning:

NO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS OFFER TO SEND MEN; RESPONSE TO LIE'S APPEAL FOR TROOPS, AIR OR NAVAL UNITS FOR KOREA IS SPARSE

LAKE SUCCESS, July 18.—No member of the United Nations has yet offered to provide ground troops or additional air or naval units for the defense of South Korea in response to the appeal issued last Friday by Trygve Lie, the Secretary General. Although it is realized that such decisions require time, misgivings are being expressed about the possibility that there will be a poor response that will be exploited by Soviet propaganda.

Argentina notified the United Nations today that she was planning to discuss with the United States the types of armed forces required, but she did not say whether she would be able to provide any. A Security Council meeting is to be held to receive the first report from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of United Nations forces, but the United States delegation said it had been delayed.

BRITAIN DENIES PLANS

LONDON, July 18.—Reports that Britain and her western union allies were planning to provide a combined force in response to the United Nations appeal for help in the Korean fighting were officially denied today by the Foreign Office. It was also denied in authoritative circles that there was any plan under consideration to raise a combined task force from Commonwealth countries for service in Korea.

An opportunity will be given for the British Government to explain in detail its attitude toward the United Nations request for ground troops to assist American forces in Korea when the full dress defense debate is held in the House of Commons next week, probably on Wednesday. As yet, the Cabinet's decision on the request for ground troops has not been made.

AUSTRALIA WEIGHS MORE AID

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, July 18.—Australia, now considering additional aid for Korea, will not make available any ground forces such as a special expeditionary force or troops of the British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan, it was authoritatively learned here today.

But usually well-informed sources believe additional aid might include more warships and aircraft.

PHILIPPINE STAND NEGATIVE

MANILA, July 18.—The Philippine Cabinet today endorsed President Elpidio Quirino's stand that no Filipino troops be sent to the Korean battlefront.

A spokesman said, however, the Government would not object to volunteering by individual Filipinos for service with the United Nations forces.

The Netherlands and Argentina similarly indicated no action would be taken to send troops.

Moreover, the President has ordered our troops to fight under the flag of the United Nations.

The President, at the request of the Security Council of the United Nations and without authority under our law, has declared and is carrying on a war. He has usurped the function of the Congress. The President should be ousted and with him should go Acheson and all those who have been responsible for our present situation.

The only thing that I can do to assist our men who are now stranded in Korea and the Far East, deserted by the United Nations, is to vote for this authorization and subsequent appropriations in the hope that at least some small part of the funds will be used for their relief.

It is evident that our policy makers learn nothing, either from history or from our own experiences.

There have been, and there are, those in this country who have so little faith in the soundness of our Government, the courage and the endurance of our people, that they believe that, for our continued national existence, we are dependent upon and must join in some world-wide organization to which we look for guidance, under which we will find protection from communism, from Stalin

We were inveigled into World War I by propaganda which lead a majority of our people to believe that, by the winning of that war, all war might be ended, universal peace established.

The war was won. The seeds for World War II were sown. A Hitler, a Mussolini, and a Stalin were the fruits of that sowing.

Hitler's armies started east. Again, those here in America who believe that our existence depends upon fighting and defeating every would-be world conqueror stepped in, and World War II was fought and won.

While our young men were fighting World War II, and afterward, through our efforts and contributions and by our compliance with the demands of France and Britain, our concessions to Stalin, he and communism were permitted to gather strength until today those formulating our foreign policy say he is now in a position to dominate the world.

Neither World War I nor World War II gave us, nor will World War III insure, universal permanent peace.

It profits us not at all to review the mistakes of the past, except as from them we learn how to avoid a repetition, how to follow a course which will preserve us as a Nation.

At this time, it might be well to remember that the Morgenthau policy, adopted and followed for a time by the administration then in power, has prevented the building up of the German people, brought about the destruction of a barrier which might well, had it been properly nurtured and guided, have stopped Stalin and communism at the border of eastern Europe.

The policy of an Acheson, adopted and followed by the administration, has given to Stalin and the Communists a million or more fighting men in China, an effective army which now threatens to push our forces in Korea into the sea.

I do not question the patriotism of those in authority, of those who have been guilty of establishing, of implementing, a policy which is responsible for our present situation. But I do say, and I say it with sincerity, that adherence to that policy of attempting to lessen the ills of people everywhere in the world, dictate to other nations the form of government which they shall follow, and to seek peace by participating in every war wherever anywhere in the world and for whatever cause it may arise, tends far more to destroy us as a nation than any direct assault that Stalin or Stalin and his satellites may direct against us.

Two things I learn from history, and they are these: That any military leader, any nation, which seeks to conquer the world will either, because of overexpansion or because of the discordant elements brought under one authority, destroy itself.

The second lesson is that to win a battle or a war, the fighting, driving force must not be permitted to get so far from its base that a sufficient supply of food, clothing, munitions of war cannot reach it.

Until we can extricate ourselves from Korea, we here at home must do what we can to support those we place in danger.

I have no doubt but that Stalin is following a plan designed to involve us in as many wars on as many widely separated fronts as his agents and his satellites can bring about.

You may remember that, in 1924, Nikolai Lenin wrote, "Some day we shall force the United States to spend itself into destruction."

Although the administration, in seeking power and appropriations, announced the purpose of fighting communism, it is apparent to those familiar with the situation here in Washington, that Communists have been coddled and harbored by the preceding and by this administration.

Instead of wholeheartedly fighting communism abroad, we have followed a policy of appeasement and, in China, under the policy of an Acheson and his clique, have actually assisted in creating and in arming the forces which are now fighting in Korea.

The internationalists in this country—and, permit me to repeat, their loyalty, their patriotism, is not questioned—have overlong had their way, and, in my judgment, unless a change is made in our policy, we will, by a continued dissipation of our resources, by involvement in a half dozen wars in widely separated areas, so weaken ourselves that in the end we may be forced to make our last stand here at home, where some of unquestioned patriotism think we should have created a force and a defense which might well have defied Stalin, communism, any would-be world conqueror.

When the unification bill was before the Congress, some of our military experts advised us that the Navy, the marines, were no longer essential to our national defense; that the next war would be a push-button war; that the atomic bomb made us master of the world; that all we needed to do was to

spend billions of dollars in the development of it and other new weapons.

The billions were spent, but we find our foot soldiers, ill equipped, slugging it out against overwhelming numbers in Korea.

Our military experts seem to have been mistaken.

Although I fear that support of this present appropriation, of subsequent appropriations designed for the same purpose, may contribute to our ultimate weakness, I cannot refuse to send aid to those now fighting on the other side of the world, not our battle but the battle of the internationalists.

The only future security for our Nation which I can see is the election this November of a Congress, and the election in 1952 of a President, who will pay heed to the lessons of history and of experience, unite under a policy, followed by every other nation in the world except our own, of thinking of and acting for the people of their country and the preservation of their nation.

Mr. Chairman, now just a look at the question of whether we are really fighting communism. Permit a reference to the conclusions set forth in the Tydings report, which, in the judgment of some, is an invitation to the Commuists here in the executive department to continue their efforts.

On May 1, 1950, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 6108–6113, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN], from the well of the House made a talk, the evident purpose of which was to prove that there were not and never had been Communists in any of the executive departments.

He was joined in that effort by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

It was asserted that charges which had been made by a Member of the other body in certain 81 cases, were utterly without foundation.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 12, pages 9985–9988, will be found evidence indicating that the files in the State Department have been stripped of certain information which, had it remained, might have caused the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Massachusetts to reach a different conclusion.

Just recently a committee of the other body filed a report, which, among other things, indicated that there were not and had not been any Communists in the executive departments.

So that no one may be misled by what was said by the gentleman from Missouri or be in doubt as to whether the executive departments have harbored Communists, let me quote the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], as set forth on page 2341 of the hearings of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-first Congress, second session, and which hearings began on the sixth day of February, 1950:

Mr. ROONEY. You see the situation, Mr. Gladieux, is this: For a number of years this committee has been after the Department of State to cooperate with it and that Department through Mr. Peurifoy, the Deputy Under Secretary, has gone along with the recommendations of the committee. And we find that the State Department, insofar as our information up to the moment is concerned, is quite clear of subversives.

NEED FOR SIMILAR ACTION IN COMMERCE

The story this year is that the Department of Commerce has taken the place of the State Department; that the Department of Commerce is the outfit in Government which is honeycombed with people belonging to the Communist Party.

Mr. GLADIEUX. Of course, we would have to challenge that.

Mr. ROONEY. I am just telling you that the public has gotten such an idea. We did not create it; but that is the current situation.

Now, when the Department of State can come in here and point out that they have separated so many people for this reason, and so many for the other reason—and one of the reasons is homosexuality—and you are not able to point to the separation of 1 out of 46,000, it seems that something may be wrong.

Permit me to quote from the speech of another distinguished Democrat, the gentleman from Virginia, the Honorable BURR P. HARRISON, who, I am informed, appearing before the Manor Ruritan Club at Staunton, Va., on May 15, 1950, pointed out that—

Attorney General Tom Clark—

Now a Supreme Court Justice—

was telling a CIO convention that there were no Communists in the Government, insofar as was known, at the very moment Judith Coplon, now under a Federal penitentiary sentence, was busy stealing confidential information from the files of his own department, where she was working.

Then again we have the findings in a report of the Subcommittee of the Army Finance Center at St. Louis, Mo., a paragraph of which reads:

During the past 3 years 63 persons have been investigated by the FBI as security risks at the Army Finance Center of which 44 have been discharged or resigned while under investigation. Upon a review of all loyalty and security-risk cases at the center requested by the committee, recommendations for removal as security risks were made by the Department of the Army in at least three additional cases.

Permit me to refer again to the hearings of Mr. ROONEY'S subcommittee on pages 2362–2363 and to quote as follows:

Mr. GLADIEUX. I should not like the record to close, Mr. Chairman, without reiterating what I said before, that I think it is quite proper that we be called upon to defend our practices. I insist, however, that we have been diligent and cautious in our handling of these cases in the Department of Commerce. While we have put the Government's interest paramount, we have not lost sight of the fact that inherent in cases of this kind can be very grave injustice to the individual, but we have tried to approach it in a reasonable and intelligent way. I think we have done so in full protection of the Government. That we have handled our loyalty cases with the proper combination of vigilance, on the one hand, and employee justice, on the other, is indicated by the fact that we have to date not been overruled or reversed in any case by the Loyalty Review Board either as to acquittals or dismissals. To determine that an employee is disloyal to his Government, and thereby to brand him as a subversive and a traitor is not a judgment that one makes lightly or indiscriminately. Though I have derived no pleasure from the duty, I have had to make such adverse decisions and shall probably have to make more, tough as they may be. I have no compunction in deciding against an employee on appeal or otherwise where there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is not fully loyal to the Government or is otherwise unsuitable on character or other security grounds for Federal employment.

Mr. ROONEY. That is all so much nice language. To me it does not mean a thing. You have come up here this afternoon to acquaint us with the situation in the Department of Commerce. The results have been nil. We have not had the cooperation from you that we have had from the Department of State.

You refused to take us into your confidence with regard to these things, and I have tried to handle it in an amicable way so that if questions were raised on the floor we might have the answers to them. You have reacted in the other direction, away from us. So, now we are far apart, and we will have to stay that way. There is nothing that I can see that we can do about it.

Mr. GLADIEUX. I am sory, I feel that I have gone as far as I could, and as I am authorized to go.

Mr. ROONEY. They have the right approach on this in the Department of State. They speak of communism in the Department of State, but apparently the Communist situation is no longer in the Department of State; I think it is in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. GLADIEUX. We do not think so. We think we have handled the situation diligently.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think so at all, when it takes 18 months to decide whether a person in a very critical position at the National Bureau of Standards is a security risk.

In view of the foregoing, is the recent report of the Tydings subcommittee conclusive? Does not the language which I have quoted from the gentleman from Virginia and from the two reports beyond argument show that, as charged by these two prominent Democrats, there have been Communists, there are Communists, in the executive departments?

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon the bill and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, first of all may I say I intend to support this measure. I am happy that action is being expedited.

I want, however, to say, that we have heard much about bipartisan foreign policy in recent years but, as one who has had some contact with that, and as a Republican, I am constrained to say that too often, it seemed to me, we have not been called in at the take-off. We have been called in when the whistle blows for what may be a crash landing.

I was the majority leader of the Eightieth Congress. Some of you will recall that it was in that Congress that the Chief Executive and his advisers proposed to us the program for aid to France and Italy, aid to Greece and Turkey, the so-called Marshall plan, and it

was that Congress which enacted those measures and others into law.

However, we were not consulted with respect to the administration's program in Asia and, as a matter of fact, and as the record will show, we opposed much of it as it began to unfold, particularly appeasement of Communists.

We Republicans have for years urged and demanded a firmer and stronger policy against Communist infiltration and aggression in Asia. Our voices were ignored. Now we face a serious threat in Korea, with implications far beyond that peninsula. Our peoples may ask: Why did this situation develop? Why were we not better informed and prepared to meet it? One day those questions must be answered. But today the question is, What do we do to extricate ourselves from this crisis which confronts us?

The President has submitted proposals of the greatest importance to the American people, and the world. They include billions more of spending, unlimited increases in our armed services, and all manner of controls and Government authority.

May I say what certainly is unnecessary to be said? Republicans are patriots. While we agree with our Democratic friends that whatever may have gone before, when America is in trouble—if we are in a war—there is only one thing to do, and that is to win the war.

We shall cooperate with all due expedition to do what is necessary to guarantee our security, assure victory, and the fulfillment of our binding commitments. But in doing that we shall carefully look over all these requests and proposals. We shall operate on our constitutional responsibility as Members of the legislative branch of the Government rather than grant unnecessary blank-check authority to the Executive.

I believe that is what the people of the country, on the record of the past, want us to do and expect us to do, and I do not know how anyone could ask any more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to section 3, which is an amendment to section 104 of the original act, but in view of the contents of the President's message and the fact that the committee will probably be considering this bill again within the near future, I would like simply to point out to the chairman of the committee that when this bill does come up for consideration for further revision that at that time I would like to appear before the committee and discuss the practicality of the language which is set forth in section 3 of the bill, and which amends section 104 of the original act, as related to the job which has been pointed out today by the Chief Executive and which has been commented on by members of the committee.

My thoughts run in this general direction, that with the apparent total involvement in world war III which we now face, with everything that the American people have in blood and material things and energy being put on the barrel head, I cannot see how the language in section 104 of the original act that is here amended can square with the proposition that is before us. That was the only amendment that I had in mind offering to the bill, and I am simply letting the record stand with these comments.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I congratulate the gentleman upon his statement. I, too, had an amendment which I had intended to offer, but in the light of the necessity for immediate action on the bill I would prefer to take it up before the committee when the matter is further considered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and include an article.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join the gentleman from Massachusetts in his statement that Spain should be recognized and taken into what I now call the family of nations. She would add great strength to the United States and to that part of the world that is fighting communism. Spain is a Catholic country. Certainly no group in the United States or in the world is more opposed to communism or is making a better fight against it or trying to show the world what it means not to have communism in it; and I am not myself a Catholic but an Episcopalian. Spain would be a protection also to us, as a matter of defense, against aggression.

Mr. Chairman, I shall support this bill. I think it is necessary for our defense.

Mr. Chairman, we have just heard a very far-reaching message from the President of the United States. There is not a loyal American in the United States who will not go along with him in what is needed to become victorious. We have always won, Mr. Chairman, and we will win today.

As we listened to the President's far-reaching message every one of us realized that the personnel at the head of the departments that will administer these huge funds must be very carefully screened. If the person in charge of any department is not able to carry out the necessary protection of the country, he should be removed. This is no time for tolerating incompetence, either deliberate or unpremeditated. We realized also that our responsibility is great in saving every unnecessary expense in order to save our national economy, our national economy which Soviet Russia would like to destroy.

Mr. Chairman, as we are trying to protect in a military way the flower of our country that goes in to fight for us, we must try to protect our fighting families and our civilian population. As Mr. Larsen, who now is in charge of what is being done against atomic bomb attacks, has said, there is no city or town in the Nation that can claim absolute immunity from wartime disaster at the hands of an enemy.

It is as criminally negligent not to prepare our civilian population as it is not to equip our fighting forces.

Mr. Chairman, I am introducing today the following bill:

A bill to provide for the creation of the Office for the Coordination of Civilian Defense, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "National Civilian Defense Act of 1950."

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act—

(1) The term "Director" means the Director of the Office for the Coordination of Civilian Defense which is created by section 3 of this act.

(2) The term "State governments" shall include the governments of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the possessions of the United States.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created in the Executive Office of the President the Office for the Coordination of Civilian Defense, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of $15,000 a year.

(b) Without regard to the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, the Director is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to enable him to carry out his duties under this act. The Director and employees of the Office for the Coordination of Civilian Defense shall be allowed actual traveling subsistence, and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties under this act.

SEC. 4. The Director, under the supervision and direction of the President, is authorized and directed to furnish guidance and leadership to State governments by—

(1) Assisting such governments in the establishment of defense organizations and agencies designed to coordinate the civilian defense activities of such governments;

(2) Serving as the center for the coordination of civilian defense activities of the Federal Government and the State governments;

(3) Advising and assisting in the preparation of civil defense programs and measures designed to afford adequate protection of life and property in the event of emergency and which will be integrated with the civil defense plans of the Federal Government.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Always the reply has been from the administration as to why nothing has been done year after year, fear of war hysteria. Better be scorned than killed.

Nothing real has been done thus far in civilian defense. With the exception of a few cities that are partially organized, the civilian population is as totally unprepared and unequipped as were our lines in Korea. This will provide an agency to carry out leadership and guidance and see that it goes forward quickly. The agency should be a continuing agency like the Red Cross and geared to an emergency.

The following is the article in the Lowell Sun I have referred to:

ATOM-BOMB ATTACK WOULD FIND UNITED STATES WITHOUT DEFENSE—CIVIL PROTECTION LAGS FAR BEHIND RUSSIA, WHICH HAS COMPLETE PROGRAM

(By Phillips J. Peck)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—An atom-bomb attack on the United States tomorrow would

catch the Nation with its guard down on civil defense.

By way of contrast, Russia has a long-established civil-defense organization numbering more than 20,000,000 participants and a program of training 5,000,000 new "volunteers" annually.

The U. S. S. R. 20 years ago started dispersing its industry, while much of the United States war-production might is concentrated in a few major cities.

DISPARITY

American officials are acutely aware of this disparity. In light of the uneasy world picture, they have accelerated United States planning to the fullest degree. But it will take time to obtain results; 2 years at least.

It is doubtful the Nation will have anything like an effective national civil-defense force before 1952, and the home front will not be completely prepared for an atomic war before 1953.

Civilian Mobilization Director Paul J. Larsen told Congress last spring:

"There is one question which I am sure must be in your minds. What would we do if bombs should fall tomorrow? Would we be ready?

"To be frank, the answer is that we would not be ready tomorrow—not as ready as we will be a year from now, but more nearly ready than a year ago."

APPRAISAL

Today, 3½ months later and 3 weeks after the outbreak of fighting in Korea, Larsen finds no reason to change that appraisal of the situation.

The answer as to why we are unready is not difficult. In the years immediately following VJ-day nobody really faced up to the problem of civil defense. Federal planning was irregular; leadership changed frequently, and reports were made and pigeon-holed.

President Truman's dramatic announcement last September of an atomic explosion in Russia finally put steam into the United States civil-defense drive. Much time had been wasted, however, and no one knows for certain how much is left.

One military estimate is that by mid-1952 Russia will have a sufficient stockpile of A-bombs to do great damage in an attack on the United States.

TOOK OVER IN JANUARY

Larsen, 48-year-old electronics engineer and former official of New Mexico atomic laboratories, took over the civilian-defense mobilization effort last January. He has the operation moving rapidly, and huge amounts of planning are going on.

In the musty old State Department Building adjacent to the White House Larsen's small staff of 27—drawing on the talents and ideas of 700 specialists in other Federal agencies—is whipping into shape an interim or "emergency" civil-defense chart.

READY SEPTEMBER 1

It will be ready September 1 for transmission to the governors of all States, territories, and possessions. This will constitute the Nation's civil-defense blueprint while the master program is being built, volunteers trained, equipment standardized, and materials stockpiled.

If one of our cities were attacked tomorrow, however, it would have to rely on its existing fire and police departments and medical resources, augmented by available military forces and some technical assistance from the Federal Government.

Larsen and aides are constructing no huge Federal bureaucracy. They have a "grass roots" concept of civil defense. Washington can draft blueprints, provide technical data on the atom, stockpile equipment, and possibly help finance the program.

RESPONSIBILITY ENDS

But there Federal responsibility largely ends. The States, and more particularly each individual city, will have to enroll and train volunteers and prepare itself to cope with an emergency of the type which bomb-blasted Hiroshima suffered some 5 years ago.

After September 1 States and cities will be in a position to step up their civil-defense preparations. Thus far, however, only 22 States and Hawaii have enacted legislation to permit implementation of the forthcoming civil-defense guide. This despite Larsen's grim warning:

"There is no city or town in the Nation that can claim absolute immunity from wartime disaster at the hands of an enemy."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TOWE].

Mr. TOWE. Mr. Chairman, I intend to vote for this bill although I voted against a similar proposal last year. I did so because at that time it was quite apparent to me that we had no foreign policy that was firm in any particular direction, especially the east. When Stalin started to put the pressure on the Chinese Nationalists the administration grudglingly gave them some aid. Eventually, however, we completely abandoned these friendly people who had done a great deal to help us win the last war. The administration has consistently refused to aid Spain—a country anxious to join us and the other free countries of the world in our all-out fight against communism. Spain should be invited to participate in the effort to defeat communism and be furnished aid.

Despite the fact that in January of this year the administration leaders announced their attitude toward the Chinese situation, which to all intent and purposes meant that we were withdrawing our support in eastern Asia, the same leaders have now reversed themselves and have selected a spot to make a stand against communism, which, in my opinion, is going to be extremely costly in lives and resources. If that policy had been adopted when the Chinese were attempting to resist the Communists, our participation would have been more valuable and at the same time less costly.

In his message to the Congress today the President makes no suggestion that the administration will attempt to provide money for the war effort by economizing at home. There is no suggestion that we cut down the tremendous spending programs that have been proposed for our domestic economy, and which have been fostered by the New or Fair Deal.

I prefer, as everyone here does, to live in a free land and under a free government and all of us, of course, are willing to make sacrifices. But if we are going to attempt to support and defend every spot in the world where Mr. Stalin, or his satellites under his guidance, decide to move in—and incidentally our leaders over the past 7 or 8 years have put the Communists in all of those spots—our country is going to wind up not only bankrupt, but we are going to be in the same kind of a situation as the people of Russia. We will never be able to perform the herculean task of defending the world or the individuals in it whenever Stalin moves against them without destroying our economy and reducing ourselves to the same kind of political subservience that the people of Russia now live under.

I know we are strong. I know we are great. I know that our people are brave, but there is a limit to what we can do. I hope someone in the administration will understand that before we go too far, and I also hope that there will be some effort made to reduce the tremendous domestic expense. I know that is unpopular. I know the people who call themselves great liberals never think of a thing like that. The object is to spend and spend and spend. Now, having almost destroyed our domestic economy, we are embarking upon a program to spend the young men of our land. That is a terrific price that we are about to pay for the stupidity and lack of judgment on the part of the leaders in several departments of our Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL].

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this bill with a heavy heart and a great deal of reluctance. I have two good reasons for my action. First, we now find ourselves in a predicament which, in my judgment our foreign policy since 1947 had made absolutely inevitable. But since we are in this unfortunate trouble, we have to hit it head-on and with all our courage and strength. Secondly, we can meet the present crisis best if we unite wholeheartedly and prove to the world that we are all back of the course which we now find it necessary to pursue.

I am fundamentally opposed to the policy embodied in this bill. And since the results of that policy have been bad, it must be subject to constant reexamination with a view to correcting its faults.

It has two main defects. The first and most fatal one is that it puts the direction of the foreign policy of the United States and our military commitments under the control of the Soviet Union. I said that in May 1947, when the Truman doctrine was first advanced. President Truman said:

> I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

That statement set no reservation on the type or scope or place of the proposed help and support. It was global and all-inclusive. From then on, Russia could stir up a domestic strife or outside pressure wherever and whenever Russia wanted to force intervention by the United States, or else a retreat and consequent loss of face. Russia was enabled to force the extension of the policy to various areas of the world, carefully selected by the Kremlin. So when the North Koreans, urged on by the Soviets, started an aggression such as the attack on the South Korean Republic, and such as may be started in Indochina and elsewhere, it became clear that we are putting our policy under Soviet control and with the added disadvantage of permitting Russia to pick its spots. Since we have the policy and the commitments, it would be far more fatal to retreat than to go forward boldly to win our objectives.

My second main objective is that the policy is not related to the resources of the United States. By resources I mean manpower and materials and not merely dollars. Walter Lippmann has recently termed this general theory "deficit diplomacy." You just heard the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] quote General Marshall's testimony to the effect that it would take $30,000,000,000 per year to arm this Nation adequately if we decided merely to protect ourselves here at home. Yet here you are with a bill for $1,250,000,000 with which it is claimed will arm adequately all the free nations in all sections of the world. How can you do it? It just does not make sense; $1,250,000,000 is chicken-feed when compared to the job undertaken. Meanwhile, the President's message of today shows that we must continue to arm the United States. We must realize that sooner or later the strain on our American manpower and resources is going to be fatal to our security here as well as to the hopes and aspirations of free peoples everywhere.

Basic facts too frequently overlooked are these: We are a nation of 150,000,000 people in a world containing more than 2,250,000,000 men and women. We are the greatest, richest, and most productive nation in the world, but we occupy only a small fraction of the world's surface.

So I plead with the President and the policy-makers in the State Department to begin to relate our foreign policy to our domestic resources and our military power. Let us not rush into new ventures—no matter how high-sounding they may be—unless we feel reasonably certain that we can carry them through while preserving our security and freedom. Let us not say we are going to do certain things unless we know for a fact that our manpower and resources are sufficient to carry them through to full completion.

We must also have a policy allowing us to pick the spots and the conditions under which we will go to war, if we ever do have to go to war, instead of one requiring us to tackle a situation at the beck and call of the enemy.

Our whole program needs reappraisal in the light of our regaining the power to make our own decisions and in the light of not reducing our resources to the point where we will not be able to do the job. This is not said in any spirit of criticism. But we must study the past in order to avoid the same mistakes in the future. "The past is prologue."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I wish I could be as confident as the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] as to the United States winning this war, but with the knowledge I have as a member of the Armed Services Committee, and the way things are being run, I cannot be so sure. As is well known to this House we have spent well over $60,000,000,000 since the last World War for national defense and now, at a time of emergency, we find ourselves inadequately equipped both in manpower and modern equipment to fight a war.

In support of my thought I commend to the reading of the Members of this House the article in this week's Saturday Evening Post by Hanson Baldwin, well-known military authority, who in so many words says "we are not so hot" militarily, and proves his points very convincingly.

I shall support this legislation and shall do all within my power to support this war effort. We have been put over the barrel and the only thing left for us to do is to roll up our sleeves and go to work. That it will be a long haul I have no doubt. The President's demands for money and war powers today were so great as to constitute an acknowledgment of that fact.

Let us not be fooled any longer with talk about police action in behalf of the United Nations. We are in a real war, and we are getting hurt. The little war in South Korea is only the first action in what undoubtedly will be a series of little wars—in Germany, in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in oil-rich Iran and Iraq, in Indochina and in the East Indies. At present the Kremlin dictator is operating through his satellite stooges, but sooner or later he will resort to active warfare on his own account. The series of little wars cannot fail to burst into the flame of world-wide war.

Now the administration and its supporters blandly are accepting mutual congratulations on their prompt and decisive action in ordering American troops to the assistance of the ill-trained and almost unarmed peasants of the South Korean Republic. They hope thus to fool the American people into ignoring, or forgetting some things that should not be ignored, and should not be forgotten.

Those things comprise the revelations of lack of preparedness, lack of information, lack of coherent policy, wrong planning, both military and economic, and utter lack of statesmanship—things that have shocked the entire world; things that have caused this Nation to lose face in every part of the globe. After all our boasting—after all the statements by such men as Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson, telling of our power and our preparedness—we stand revealed as unbelievably weak. Even our tanks are inferior to those made in Russia and shipped to the North Korean Communists.

We were told that the 500-man American military mission to South Korea was doing a wonderful job. We were told that the South Korean Army was trained and armed to an extent which would enable it to withstand any possible assault from the Communists of North Korea. But the first 24 hours of fighting revealed that the South Koreans were ill-trained and almost totally unequipped. It was disclosed by the South Korean Ambassador to the United States that American military aid consisted solely of 150,000 rifles, of which at least a third were obsolete, and a few miles of copper wire.

The Fair Deal politicians had told the American people that in the event of war with Russia American power would begin to make itself felt within the hour. Well, the Korean War started almost a month ago, and we still are trying to build up enough strength to withstand the assault of the North Koreans. The South Korean Army has melted away into virtual nothingness. Even the free members of the United Nations are hesitating about sending ground troops to South Korea.

Now these falsehoods and all this foolish boasting would not have been so bad if the Congress of the United States had failed to provide the money for adequate American military power. The lies and the boasting would not have been so senseless if they had been merely an attempt to cover up the failure of the Congress. But in the past 5 years Congress has appropriated billions of dollars for national defense, including economic aid. Then where today is that national defense? Of what avail has been the spending of billions for economic aid? South Korea got $400,000,000 of the latter, yet the North Korean Communists take over almost at will. Is the situation in South Korea, with respect to economic aid, a foreshadowing of similar situations in other nations who now are receiving such economic aid?

These things are bad enough. The situation in South Korea is serious. Yet we may be sure that it will not be permitted for long to stay so. In spite of all the bungling, in spite of all the wrong guesses by the Fair Deal administration and its political appointees, the American genius for production, the patriotism and willingness to sacrifice of the American people will enable us presently to throw the Communist aggressors out of South Korea. Americans will do this in the end unless the millions of Chinese Communists now standing on the North Korean border are ordered by the Kremlin to join the fray. In that event world war III will be on in earnest, and of that nobody now can foresee the end.

But success in Korea, when it comes, and at whatever cost, will be no guaranty of peace. The circulation throughout the world of a peace petition, prepared in Stockholm by a Communist-front organization, manifestly acting under orders from the Kremlin, would indicate that Stalin and his Politburo plan no let-up. That petition would declare the nation first using the atom bomb a war-criminal nation. Communists say that millions already have signed the petition in all parts of the world. The Kremlin would not have gone to all this trouble, if it were not ready to take the ultimate risk of the world-wide war.

And while the Kremlin carries on this world-wide propaganda campaign, to discourage use by the United States of its most potent weapon, the Kremlin is busier than ever inside the United States itself. The Communist Party of the United States has gone entirely underground. It has done so without benefit of the Mundt-Ferguson bill, which would force all Communist Party members to register, and all Communist-front organizations to reveal the pertinent facts concerning their operations. The American Communist Party thus has acknowl-

edged itself to be a treasonable conspiracy, and not a political party at all.

These Communist conspirators inside the United States; this conspiracy, led by Kremlin agents, and carried forward largely by native American traitors, comprise a danger to our national security fully as great, if not greater, than Russian expansionism in other parts of the world. While we close and barricade the front door to communism elsewhere in the world, we leave our back door wide open to the Communist fifth column.

For Soviet Russia does maintain in this country an arrogant fifth column, designed to take over whenever the Kremlin is ready. These fifth columnists insult our people; they attack our institutions, and they act as spies. The disclosures by Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY have made all this very clear, indeed. As the Wisconsin Senator told the American people, and proved his case to the hilt, these fifth columnists are in high Government offices. This in spite of the whitewashing given them by a Senatorial investigating committee. They are in newspaper offices, on the radio, in the schools, and even in the pulpit. Communist-dominated labor unions still remain in many of the largest plants devoted to the making of munitions of war.

Now why is this internal enemy so dangerous? You may remember that Abraham Lincoln once said that America need never fear defeat by a foreign enemy; that if America ever should be destroyed, it would be from within. That is exactly the point. The Communist fifth column, which is our chief enemy at home, cannot be defeated openly in the field. It lurks behind the lines; it assists the alien foe with strategems of trickery and treason. It is an internal enemy that seeks to contrive defeat by sabotaging the means of victory.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has said that it knows of more than 50,000 actual Communist Party members in the United States. The FBI has said further, that for every party member, there are at least 10 fellow travelers. A fellow traveler is one who consorts with Communists, who follows the Communist Party line, and who does all the things a Communist does, except to confess his adherence to communism. That would make approximately half a million people in the United States who are traitors, and who would resort to sabotage and espionage in the event of all-out war. And of this number, so the FBI has said, somewhere between 15,000 and 25,000 are actually engaged in war production; most of them in positions where they could help to wreck the plants upon which American boys must depend for their lives on the battlefields of the Far East.

Now the Mundt-Ferguson bill, to which I referred a little earlier, would force all Communists to identify themselves, and would smoke out the fellow travelers in the Communist front organizations. In peacetime such a law might be good enough. It would greatly simplify the work of the FBI and other police agencies in keeping track of the activities of the Communists and fellow travelers. But in wartime—at a time such as we have entered upon now—it would not be enough. And so what is the answer?

Let us stop kidding ourselves. There is only one thing left to do, if we are to make it possible for American boys to win on the battlefields abroad. The FBI knows who the Communists are, who the Russian spies are. The FBI knows the identity of nearly all of the fellow travelers. They should be outlawed, every last one of them. We should round them up; put them behind a high fence in concentration camps. As one editorialist remarked: "Give them nothing to read but Karl Marx and no picture to look at but Joe Stalin's." Keep them in detention camps until the war against communism is ended. In no other way can America defend itself; in no other way can we, as the leaders of all freemen, keep ourselves safe and strong enough in the end to defeat the world-wide conspiracy of the murderous beasts of the Kremlin.

And who, you may ask, is to blame for the situation wherein we must resort to concentration camps and other things so repugnant to all Americans? The blame, if your son is killed, should rest upon the Fair Deal politicians who compromised, appeased, played with, and made deals with the Communists, in order to get a few more votes on election day. These are the men who must shoulder the blame. These are the men who must be put out of office if the American Republic is to survive as a government of freemen.

But first of all, we must make ourselves secure at home, so that our fighting men abroad can have the things they need to win a war and do it without any more sacrifice than is unavoidable. Let us act now. Put the traitors behind a high fence. It will be cheaper in money and in blood than it would be to leave them at large to carry on their secret campaign of lies, and sabotage, and treason.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I should like to add a little footnote to this discussion on a measure that I believe can be of the greatest value to us in winning the struggle in Asia that we have got to win.

When history is written I suspect that one of the major causes of World War II and of world war III—if, God forbid, it comes—will be recognized as beginning in 1924 when the Congress of the United States passed the so-called Oriental Exclusion Act. At that time America's stock was at about the highest point it had ever reached in Asia. True, we had opened Japan at the point of a sword, but we had then established good relations, and these Japanese forces most favorable to the United States were in the saddle. In China more and more men were coming to power who, like Sun Yat-sen himself, had been trained in the United States and were more favorably disposed toward ourselves and the west than any government China had ever had in her 4,000-year history.

The parts of Asia under European colonial powers were increasingly turning their eyes and hopes from Europe and other parts of the world to America for the new inspiring leadership of the future.

And then our country did something that was both wrong and a mistake. To correct the labor troubles, particularly on the Pacific coast, arising from the lower wage standards of oriental immigrants, we declared all Asians ineligible for American citizenship. There was a real problem—nobody denies the difficulty presented by the oriental who could and would work for a fraction of the white man's wage—but Congress adopted the wrong solution for the problem. If we had given as the reasons for excluding Asians the economic reasons which in most cases were the real reasons, there would have been hardly a murmur of protest. They know we are a sovereign nation and have a right to regulate our own immigration. But we do not have a right to insult people because of their race or color, at least not if we want them to be our friends and allies. Unfortunately the reason we gave for exclusion was the color of their skins. We branded every person anywhere in the world who is of the yellow or brown races as being biologically inferior to ourselves. No matter what his or her education or brilliance or culture or charm or refinement or other accomplishment, he or she was publicly stigmatized and permanently barred from ever being admitted for naturalization as a citizen of the United States, which at the same time proclaimed that God created all men equal.

That day we turned Japan over to the militarists. They taunted the liberals who were our friends: "Oh, yes. You want us to cooperate with America? Look at the way she treats us. She brands us as less than human. The only language the white man understands is force, not justice or fair treatment. Forget about democracy. Arm." And the militarists came into power and led Japan into war against us as the only way they saw to repay the wholly needless and gratuitous insult.

The most powerful weapon the Communists have used against us in making such headway among Asiatics as they have made by nonmilitary means has been this which is today the single greatest weakness in our armor: racial discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, regardless of the difficulties that we have in solving this problem on the home front, I believe there is no excuse for continuing in our immigration laws a provision which is worth divisions of troops to the enemy. If we cannot succeed yet in providing positive justice to all those of non-Caucasion races here in America, we can at least remove at one stroke this negative injustice to hundreds of millions in Asia whose attitudes in the future can be of life and death importance to ourselves, especially to Americans fighting in Asia. Let the United States Senate act upon H. R. 199, the bill passed by this House a year and a half ago to grant a minimum immigration quota to twelve or so countries in Asia still excluded, including Korea and Japan, so that no person is barred solely because of his race. Let the determining

factor be the same for all peoples, namely, within the quota limitations, the qualifications the person has or has not as an individual. It would admit, if every single quota member were taken up by an oriental, only about 1,200 a year, that is, it would cost us nothing; it could save us tens of thousands of lives before we get through.

Someone has just said we must forget about everything except winning the war. Mr. Chairman, that is not enough, that is what we have done twice already this century. We must win the war for our ideals if it is to stay won. We are in trouble today because we did not win our objectives in the last war; we just defeated the enemy, that is not the same as victory.

Because the problem is still the same as then, may I quote from a speech I made in this chamber on March 15, 1945, when I feared we were in danger of losing that war before the fighting was ended:

> We have only one objective in Asia, and that is to defeat Japan, but some other nations have two objectives. The second one is to defeat Japan, the first is to restore their empires or to block out new spheres of influence.
>
> We want only to make Japan lose so we can come home; but there are others who want to win the war so they can stay on in control of the resources, manpower, bases, industry, and markets of Asia.
>
> I tell you, the American people have to get down to bedrock and also see that it is not enough to beat Japan, if we would have peace. We have to win the war so it will stay won, and for freedom, or we will have to do it over again under infinitely more difficult circumstances.

And again, at the end of the speech:

> The only thing that saved us this time, Mr. Chairman, was a great moral decision on the part of Chiang Kai-shek and of the Chinese people to fight, not on the basis of blood and color but on the basis of principle; a decision to fight against those of their own race and with us of an alien race because they believed it was a war for human freedom. But if after they have held the line so valiantly, they are let down and our commitments are not fulfilled, then there is no place they can go next time except to the Communists and a world class war, or to Japan and a world race war. * * * We can win all the battles, but we will still lose that war because they can outwork and undereat the white man, they will outsuffer him, they will outwait him, and they will outbreed him.
>
> This is the issue that we have got to understand if our children would be free and at peace. The decision that is being hammered out in Asia these critical days is not one for 4 years, but one for 40 years or even 400 years. Are the Chinese, the most numerous and incomparably the strongest of the colored people, to stay on the side of the democracies, or are they to be driven in despair to the other side? The answer to that is still in our own hands.

Well, we failed to understand it; and so within 5 years we are again not at peace. We are compelled to try again. Will we understand it this time?

Surely before this Congress can adjourn, it must get this stigma removed, or else we are not doing the things necessary to win the war. Men and money and mobilization here at home are not enough without this great moral act of justice and decency.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] is recognized.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, I strongly favor the legislation before us. It is vital that we extend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

I favored this measure when it was inaugurated a year ago. I favored the full amount. You will recall that the House approved the so-called Richards amendment which eliminated the language of the amendment which I had introduced in committee and which the committee had passed. I thought that this body made a mistake in cutting that amount in half. I was pleased that it was restored by the other body and that the full amount was eventually authorized.

But it is most disturbing to learn that although the Congress finally provided legislation for $814,010,000 in appropriations and $500,000,000 in contract authorizations the daily statement of the United States Treasury for June 30, 1950, gives as "expenditure," $44,342,025.51. I understand that the total quantity delivered is in the amount of $70,000,000 in cost to the program. This is a small proportion of the amount authorized. More distressing still is the fact that since the inception of this program not one additional soldier has been added to the armed forces of the countries concerned. Now I am not interested in assigning the blame for this condition. I am interested solely in curing this grave situation. We in Congress can only provide the necessary legislation. If that legislation is not implemented obviously it will not serve its purpose. It goes without saying that it must be implemented not only by the appropriate authorities in the United States but also by the member nations of the Atlantic Treaty.

I regret that no military aid to Spain is provided. Certainly this is hard to explain, especially since we are helping the Communist government in Yugoslavia.

As an example of the inadequacy of this program it is interesting to note that the equipment and military aid which we are providing to Italy is not nearly enough to allow her to arm up to the limits set by the Italian peace treaty. I believe that this limit should be reached within the shortest possible time. I believe also that because of the engineering, mechanical, and electrical skills of the Italian workers, Italian industry, particularly in the north of Italy, can be used as a vast repair shop for military equipment and weapons, thereby increasing employment in Italy and also adding to Europe's military potential within the terms of the Italian peace treaty.

It is important also that the standardization of weapons within the limitations required by competitive research should proceed at great speed in order that we should not be faced with the same difficulties which confronted us during the recent war.

I believe that the nations of Europe should be encouraged to participate to the extent of their ability in this mutual venture. History shows that people are more willing to make great sacrifices than small ones. This is essentially a collective, a mutual proposition. The nations of Europe have a right to shoulder their share of these weighty responsibilities. There is no time to lose in expediting the defense of western Europe.

It should be noted that the assault on Korea is probably directed at the nations of western Europe. If the Russians were to be successful in Korea, which God forbid, this would in all probability have a number of calamitous effects. In the first place, we should suffer a serious loss of face in the Orient. This I believe to be significant in spite of the fact that the Secretary of State has ridiculed the importance of loss of face. It would also seriously threaten, if indeed it would not encompass the destruction of, the anti-Communist forces in Formosa, Indochina, Hong Kong, and Malaya. It would render our position in Japan and the Philippines almost untenable. But over and beyond this, it would seriously threaten the people of western Europe by involving us in a two-front war, something we have always sought to avoid, something which our self-styled enemies now seem determined to accomplish.

The meetings of the foreign ministers of the Atlantic Pact countries in London some 2 months ago have been shown by subsequent events to have been fully justified. Unfortunately, to date little or nothing has been done to bring the plans agreed upon at that time into action. The events in Korea make additional aid to the nations of Europe essential. It is my view, based on the recommendations of competent authorities, that this program should be stepped up so as to provide at the earliest possible date 35 full-strength divisions for the integrated defense of western Europe. I do not know how large a sum is needed, but I am glad that the President has referred to the necessity for further aid. I express the fervent hope that the National Defense Establishment and the Department of State will shortly provide the Congress with the necessary information on which to increase military assistance, particularly to the Atlantic Treaty nations.

I am happy also that the President has finally made at least a partial call on industry. Surely to draft our young men without a call on industry was an indefensible policy. It is only right that those who are not in the Armed Forces should be asked to participate, especially since our people have always shown their willingness to make sacrifices at home in order to sustain those who are in combat.

It is quite obvious that time is not on our side. It was not on our side before the events in Korea. There was, it seemed to me, no advantage in waiting until 1952, when the Russians, it was estimated, would have a capacity to deliver the atom bomb which they probably now possess. Certainly there is no advantage now. Certainly also we cannot indefinitely feed one half of the world while we fight the other half. Certainly there is no time to be lost in integrating this whole vast effort in order that we and our friends shall act as a unit in meeting the great challenge of our generation.

It is because of this concept of unity that I strongly favor the provision for an additional $75,000,000 for military aid to the general area of China. It was because of this concept that, together with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman FRANCIS WALTER, I introduced an amendment on the floor last year to provide for aid in this area and in China itself. It was fortunate that after this amount had been defeated on the floor of the House by administration-controlled votes, it was passed by the Senate and was enacted into law. But it was most unfortunate that this law was not immediately translated into effective action. It was most unfortunate that the military and economic aid authorized for Korea last year was not put into effect. I mention a few of these distressing facts not in order to recriminate over what has happened but because I believe that it is necessary to inspect the past in order to rescue the future. Yesterday our distinguished colleague, WALTER JUDD, delivered an inspired and comprehensive address on the crisis in the Far East. His documented utterance was not made in a spirit of recrimination. It constitutes a constructive review of these lamentable events and a useful guide for the future.

Surely it must be our constant effort to counteract the tragic results of the gross miscalculations of the year 1945. It must be our persistent attempt to cure these difficulties, to neutralize these failures to deal with realities. I hope that, having reversed its policy in Korea, the administration will now abandon the practice of attempting to justify its mistakes while the Communists continue their relentless advance. There is no time for such luxuries. There is, it may be hoped, some time for correction, although now these corrections will require a tragic loss of life and great expense to the people of our country. I trust that this change in policy indicates that the administration is determined to combat the Communist menace with vigor and determination.

What we need now, particularly in high places, are men and women of determination, men and women who cannot be dissuaded from the main goal, men and women who understand that agreements with the Soviet Union have been shown to be mere scraps of paper which are disowned by the godless inmates of the Kremlin whenever it suits their convenience. We need now in high places men and women who understand that there is no easy way out of this dilemma, that we cannot buy our way to a less precarious peace, that we must curtail our domestic expenditures in order to insure our own survival in a dangerous world. We need men and women of vision and courage who will not be sucked in by Communist attempts to achieve a dishonorable compromise in Korea which will simply multiply the hazards of war. We have such men and women in this country. I hope that they will be placed in positions of responsibility.

Life is good in America. We are truly a blessed land. It is perhaps natural that we should in the past 5 years have allowed the pleasant distractions preserved for us by the blood of our fighting men to turn us away from the main goal. The dark and godless clouds of oppression which brood over all our doings is now crowding down upon us with remorseless speed. There is no time left for quarter measures or half measures. There is no time for excessive caution. There is no time for us to ponder and thrash about while the Communist hordes are overrunning vast sections of the globe.

There is no division along party lines as to the necessity of backing up our fighting men; there must be no hesitation about the necessities of the present hour.

But it would be a great mistake to think that Korea is the only problem which we confront. Communism is a world-wide movement. The Russians, as Winston Churchill has said, aim to get the spoils of war without war. The war in Korea is merely the one-eighth of the iceberg which protrudes above the surface. The mass, the bulk of this barbaric threat is concealed beneath the waves. We must fight communism as it is presented to us in all its facets and on all fronts and not simply when it resorts to open warfare. We should have been doing this for years. We must, of course, fight it with such undertakings as the Marshall Plan and other forms of economic aid in order to help create in these countries a political climate propitious for the preservation of freedom. We must fight it with an adequate psychological warfare program in which we seek not merely to recite the facts about America but to tell the truth. I favor a vast and rapid expansion and reorientation of the so-called Voice of America program. I have favored this for years. I have made numerous recommendations on this aspect of our foreign affairs. I hope that now, at long last, these will be carried out.

Yet, although this is a battle for men's minds it must be remembered that the Communist ideology has nowhere been contagious enough to capsize any government without the use of force. This force in Korea is open aggression. Elsewhere it is in a twilight zone; internal force, subversion, intimidation, bribery, corruption and coercion. We and our friends must fight this force in those areas too.

We must also fight the subversive war at home. We must fight it effectively. We can do this without on the one hand smearing the innocent or on the other hand whitewashing the guilty. We can do all these things, we and our friends. We must do them. We must do them now.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Make no mistake about it—this is it. This is the tide. It is at the flood. The rest is up to us.

Like Abraham Lincoln, let us prepare for the worst even while we work for the best.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman is making a masterful summary of the situation. In view of the statesmanlike foresight he has demonstrated time and again, his views should be weighed with care. For instance, the gentleman's farsighted amendment of last fall, the Lodge amendment to the original Mutual Defense Assistance Act, would have authorized $100,000,000 and assigned up to 500 officers and men to the forces of China and southeast Asia, following the pattern of Greek-Turkish aid. At that time there were 150,000,000 Chinese on the mainland still outside the clutches of the Communists, with substantial military forces that needed more arms, tactical leadership, and some encouragement. The amendment was defeated. If it had been adopted and implemented, the whole tragic story of this year might have been different.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE].

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to assure the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] and any others who had in mind the offering of amendments to this bill, that we appreciate their action very much in foregoing that privilege at this time. If and when legislation comes up in accordance with the President's message bearing upon this same subject or any like legislation initiated in the House, we will be very happy to afford the gentlemen every opportunity to be heard by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I now wish to express again to the membership of my committee, a committee I consider a great committee, regardless of their political affiliations, my thanks and my appreciation for the unanimous and splendid support they have given me during the consideration of this bill from the time it was introduced down to its final passage.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the President's message to which we have just listened indicates clearly the price we must pay in blood and treasure for the appeasement of communism at home and abroad. We are reaping the whirlwind from the conferences at Yalta, Tehran, and Potsdam by the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Russia was given a free hand to enslave and dominate small, defenseless nations and peoples. China was sold and betrayed when she was not present at the conference table. In 5 years the Soviets have increased their enslavement of the earth's population from 200,000,000 to 800,000,000. One act of aggression after another has taken place without protest. We consented and even abetted the ravaging of China, a peaceful people and the friend of the United States. With nearly every strategic position in her grasp in the Far East, Russia now

resorts to a cruel and unprovoked attack on an unarmed people in Korea. The bungling leadership of the administration, and especially the State Department with some personnel of questioned loyalty to the United States, has caused this Nation to lose face and prestige before the world.

It was only when North Korean Communists attacked that the pro-Communist policy of our administration in China was compelled to completely reverse its position. The American people had to be sold on the idea, declared the Secretary of State, that Formosa was of no strategic importance to the United States. Within 10 days our Navy had to be dispatched to protect it.

The astounding revelations of lack of preparedness, information, coherent policy, wrong planning, military and economic, and utter lack of statesmanship on the part of this administration have shocked the American people and the world. Small wonder that some members of the United Nations hesitate sending troops to support Americans in Korea. Government by political payoff stands naked and revealed, at last, utter failure to assess world conditions with respect to Communist expansion which we all hope will not prove fatal, but thus far has revealed its stark tragedy. Thousands of young Americans must die because of our failure to support nationalist China. Billions in tax money will be the cost which our taxpayers can ill afford to pay.

During the past 5 years, Congress has appropriated, and the Truman administration has spent, nearly $70,000,000,000 for national defense. And now where is that defense?

Last April, Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson, in public statements and some roaringly boastful speeches, told the world that even then we were getting military equipment superior to any produced anywhere else in the world. He boasted that the Kremlin dictator could not start anything anywhere without overwhelming reprisals from the United States within the hour.

Well, more than a month ago the Kremlin started something in Korea, and today American reprisals have been feeble, indeed. Even today, American strength has not arrived in Korea. A month after the event, we are still trying to build up enough supplies and manpower in South Korea even to stem the Communist advance.

Over the past year, we have been told by the Truman administration that the 500-man military mission to South Korea was doing a wonderful job. We have been told that the South Korean Army was well enough trained, and sufficiently armed, to meet any Communist threat from the north.

Now we see it revealed that the military mission did not do a job at all, because it was not provided with the means of doing so. While $400,000,000 was spent for economic aid to the South Korean Republic, almost nothing at all was spent for military aid. It seems that only about $42,000 worth of copper wire was all that was sent. About 140,000 rifles, a third of them obsolete, were left when American occupation troops withdrew.

Rifles alone, as everyone knows, are not worth much against 60-ton tanks, machine guns, and long-range artillery. And in this connection, it should be stated that American military experts now are ready to concede that our best tanks are inferior to those supplied the North Koreans by the Kremlin.

It is strange that these falsehoods should have been told to the American people. But there is an explanation for them. It now stands revealed that the State Department—the same State Department which defeated the will of Congress and refused to send aid to Chiang Kai-shek—sabotaged military aid to the South Korean republic. The State Department now is quoted as saying that to build the military strength of South Korea would be merely to encourage South Korean aggression against the North Korean Communists.

Thus we have a situation unparalleled in American history. In some countries, if an administration failed as the Truman administration has failed, the members of the administration would be forced to flee the country to avoid the anger of the populace. But not here. In this country, today, the administration and its supporters are all accepting mutual congratulation on their prompt and decisive action in going to the aid of the beleagured South Koreans. They sent the country unprepared into what looks like the beginning of world war III.

Now we are asked to approve an appropriation of $1,220,000,000 for the military aid program, whereby our allies may receive the arms and munitions they should have received long ago. I shall give this appropriation my support. I do so with fear and trembling, because I do not know what use may be made of it. I trust that it will be used to good effect, even though $70,000,000,000 already has been wasted. I shall vote for this bill, S. 3809, because I, and all other patriotic Americans, must go all out in support of our war effort if this Nation is to survive, and if free men everywhere are to remain free.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, by our support of the United Nations in Korea we have etched our declaration of intentions in words of fire and blood. They are there for all to see—including Russia. By our action today we confirm what we said in Korea over 2 weeks ago—that there is a line beyond which free nations, acting in concert, will not permit the Red aggression to go. If we had said it earlier, probably fire and blood would have been avoided. But we must now look forward, not backward.

Today, we continue the military-assistance program and by doing so pledge ourselves to a program of collective action and planning with member nations in Europe.

In doing so, we must be cautious. We cannot run the risk of brashly asserting our strength and our power. Nothing could be more foolhardy at the present time than to assume that we could do without the active participation and aid of other member nations. We must bear this fact in mind at all times in order to keep the action and the planning a united effort which will produce truly collective balanced forces. Just as we are today backing up the edict of the United Nations in Korea and have invited and welcomed all assistance from other United Nations members, so we should not impetuously assume the burden of defending all Europe without substantial and concrete aid from all participating nations of the Atlantic Pact.

The stark reality of the present world situation must dissuade us from any such egotistical, prima donna course of action. The truth is that we cannot alone defend freedom on both the Asiatic and the European fronts without very material assistance from the countries which are most immediately and vitally concerned. As I have insisted before, we must have a fully developed, coordinated plan of defense.

The heretofore hazy outlines of the Communist master plan for world domination are beginning to assume an ominously solid form. If, after we have sent sufficient men and material to drive back the northern Korean invaders, Russia should instigate another instance of unprovoked, armed aggression upon a nation friendly toward us, our supply of men and equipment would be stretched dangerously thin, while the Russians would not have sacrificed one man.

These tactics should be sufficiently clear by now to make us realize that we cannot accomplish the enormous task of defending freedom alone, through our defense spending and our arms-aid programs, unless these arms are made part of a well-formulated, well-integrated plan for defense of Europe in which all member nations would participate to the fullest extent possible.

Our aid will be a very strong contributing factor to morale, but unless it is put to effective use in an over-all plan, we shall have drained our resources to no avail. We must be sure that we are strengthening our own defenses by assisting in the defense of Europe. In fact, we shall have weakened our own economic position and thus our very ability to wage a defensive war, unless a mutual defense plan is formulated. Therefore, common sense dictates that we make certain that other member nations are not led to believe that we can do it all, since that would in turn lead to the bitterest type of disillusionment and resentment when we could not live up to their expectations in the event of war.

What must be maintained in Europe through joint action with sister nations is a sufficient number of troops, ready to join in the common defense, to deter any aggressor from thinking victory would be swift and easy. Such a force would have to be sufficiently strong to fight the delaying action which would be necessary

until we and other free nations could gear their economies and resources to a total war basis. Because of the almost fantastic costs involved, the member nations, including the United States, could not assume the financial burden of maintaining an army large enough to fight an all-out war, and this is not proposed under the military assistance program.

What we can do by way of additional positive action is to integrate our share of MAP and our efforts in Korea into a world-wide campaign of combating communism through all the means at our command. We must fight Communist propaganda on all fronts by the truth about our intentions and actions. We cannot afford to let any Russian so-called peace offensive win potential allies from our cause. We must combine our military assistance for Europe with backing for farsighted political movements there and actively foster sympathetic causes. By doing these things, we shall do away with the risk of being called war-minded or imperialistic or of appearing to be interested only in the military welfare of Europe.

We must forge through all possible means our common beliefs in the well-being and freedom of the individual into lasting bonds of friendship and trust which no Communist propaganda shall pierce and no Red arms tear apart.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I think it unfortunate that Spain was not included in this bill.

If my amendment were accepted, it would give to Spain $75,000,000 in military assistance. It is obvious that we are facing a critical future—this bill is one indication of it. The purpose of this bill is to make it possible for countries that are threatened by the Communists to defend themselves until such time as assistance may come.

I believe that the armies of Spain could make a substantial contribution to the defense of western Europe, and thus I believe they should share in the arms and equipment that we are distributing abroad.

I can understand the reluctance of some Members to assist Spain. They have two chief objections as far as I can tell: First, by giving Spain military assistance we are strengthening Franco; second, if we help Spain, we will lose the support of some western Europeans.

I think that the answer to the first question is obvious—Franco has been in power for 12 years and he is as strong as ever. As to the second, the situation is so critical—western Europe is so weak in relation to the present strength of the Soviets—that we can no longer afford the luxury of omitting Spain from our defense plans for western Europe, and any European who faces the facts must recognize this.

There should be only one qualification before a country becomes eligible for military assistance, and that is: Are they guilty of aggression against other countries? Spain is not.

If we are willing to help Yugoslavia in her struggle for independence from Russia because it is to our benefit, so we should be willing to help Spain.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, the bill we are discussing this afternoon merely proposes a continuation and extension of the Military Defense Assistance Act we approved in 1949. It is a solid investment in American security based on the conviction that adding strength to the defense forces of our allies increases our own safety. By our action, we are bringing our pledged program of assistance up to date.

The issue presented by this bill is not whether we should follow a policy of mutual defense assistance; that has already been decided. The real issue today is whether we stand still, or go forward in implementing our policy by voting this 1951 program.

No one would be foolish enough to say the adoption of this program is a guaranty that Communist aggression will stop. Quite obviously there are calculated risks in this venture. However, if we do not carry out our program, the risks are incalculably more costly and dangerous.

The Korean aggression, where Americans are bearing the brunt of a United Nations police effort, because the Koreans have neither the weapons nor the experience to sustain the attack, is an example of the price we may pay in blood, tears, and treasure, if we do not help the free to defend themselves. Cooperation with the free is costly, risky, and often exasperating. Fighting alone, by ourselves, is costlier still. We can carry our part of the burden of mutual defense assistance. We may not be able to successfully carry the whole burden of defending the free world alone.

The price of freedom and peace is always high in the face of aggression but they are worth any price. Thank God the American people still prefer death to tyrannical slavery. The history of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria, Poland, Lithuania, and the other small liberty-loving nations wearing Soviet shackles, and now Korea, should convince anyone that soft calls for appeasement lead only to military defeat and the destruction of human freedom. Let us demonstrate we have learned our lesson. Only one guaranty is left to us and the remaining free peoples of the world. We are thrown back on the words of the builders of this Nation—the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and preparedness.

This bill should be and, I know, will be wholeheartedly approved by this body, because it is not only consistent with the best security interests of the United States, but it also provides for the discharge of obligations into which we deliberately and openly entered. This bill is a realistic step forward in the determined struggle of this country to obtain peace, security, and freedom for ourselves and for the world.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, this legislation is essential to our Nation's defense. If war comes we will be infinitely stronger than we could possibly be without the facilities covered by this program.

But the hopes of peace are greater by reason of it. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCSWEENEY] spoke to the House recently of the activities of a Communist controlled peace conference in Stockholm, Sweden. The conference produced the so-called peace petitions which have been signed by many Americans, unaware of their origin or purpose.

A distinguished American journalist, Mr. Marquis Childs tells in his column today of one editor's reaction to the petitions:

> It happens that the executive editor of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel is Wallace Carroll. Carroll directed the London branch of the Office of War Information during World War II. He has an understanding of propaganda warfare as it is waged between truth and falsehood.
>
> His reaction to the appearance of the Stockholm peace petitions in his home town was not to say, "Tut, tut, this is bad, wicked, evil." It was to take the offensive for an honest peace.
>
> The Journal is now circulating an "appeal for a true peace." In the first day or two several hundred signers responded. The appeal as circulated by the Journal is as follows:
>
> "The war in Korea is a danger to the peace of all peoples.
>
> "We believe that the Korean war can be stopped and that peace can be saved if the North Korean forces will obey the United Nations and go back to their starting point.
>
> "We believe that the governments and peoples of the world can persuade them to do this.
>
> "We believe the governments and individuals who proclaim their devotion to peace can prove that devotion by using their influence to stop the Korean war in this way.
>
> "We invite all friends of peace to sign this statement."
>
> That petition, or something very like it, should be circulated not in Winston-Salem alone, not in North Carolina alone. It should be circulated in every country where the iron curtain doesn't keep it out.
>
> We have nothing like an organized party, such as the Communists have, to do that for us. But, I feel confident, the friends of freedom and true peace in almost every country would take it up if the initiative came from the United States.

Mr. Chairman, we must find effective means for letting the world know that our goal is world peace. The initiative must come from our Nation and we must put our skill and energies into a sound peace campaign. While we arm for defense we must take notice of the Communists' misrepresentations and must meet the challenge by expanding our information program.

No people in all the world desire peace more than we and none can surpass us in creating conditions that make it secure if we put our hands to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, pursuant to House Resolution 696, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and the nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 362, nays 1, answered "present" 1, not voting 66, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

YEAS—362

Abbitt	Dondero	Kean
Abernethy	Donohue	Keating
Addonizio	Doughton	Kee
Albert	Douglas	Kelley, Pa.
Allen, Calif.	Doyle	Kelly, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Durham	Kennedy
Andersen, H. Carl	Eaton	Keogh
	Elliott	Kerr
Anderson, Calif.	Ellsworth	Kilburn
Andresen, August H.	Elston	King
	Engle, Calif.	Kirwan
Angell	Evins	Klein
Arends	Fallon	Kruse
Auchincloss	Feighan	Kunkel
Bailey	Fellows	Lane
Barden	Fenton	Lanham
Baring	Fernandez	Larcade
Barrett, Pa.	Fisher	Latham
Bates, Ky.	Flood	LeCompte
Bates, Mass.	Fogarty	LeFevre
Battle	Forand	Lichtenwalter
Beall	Ford	Lind
Beckworth	Frazier	Linehan
Bennett, Fla.	Fugate	Lodge
Bennett, Mich.	Fulton	Lovre
Bentsen	Furcolo	Lucas
Biemiller	Gamble	Lynch
Bishop	Garmatz	McCormack
Blackney	Gary	McCulloch
Blatnik	Gathings	McDonough
Boggs, Del.	Gavin	McGrath
Boggs, La.	Golden	McGregor
Bolling	Goodwin	McGuire
Bolton, Md.	Gorski	McKinnon
Bolton, Ohio	Gossett	McMillan, S. C.
Bonner	Graham	McSweeney
Bosone	Granahan	Mack, Ill.
Boykin	Granger	Mack, Wash.
Bramblett	Grant	Madden
Brehm	Green	Magee
Brown, Ga.	Gross	Mahon
Brown, Ohio	Guill	Mansfield
Bryson	Gwinn	Marsalis
Buchanan	Hagen	Martin, Iowa
Buckley, Ill.	Hale	Martin, Mass.
Burdick	Hall, Leonard W.	Mason
Burke		Merrow
Burleson	Halleck	Meyer
Burnside	Hand	Michener
Burton	Harden	Miles
Byrne, N. Y.	Hardy	Miller, Calif.
Byrnes, Wis.	Harrison	Miller, Md.
Camp	Hart	Miller, Nebr.
Canfield	Harvey	Mills
Cannon	Havenner	Mitchell
Carlyle	Hays, Ark.	Monroney
Carnahan	Hays, Ohio	Morgan
Case, N. J.	Hébert	Morris
Case, S. Dak.	Hedrick	Morton
Cavalcante	Heffernan	Moulder
Celler	Heller	Multer
Chatham	Herlong	Murdock
Chelf	Herter	Murphy
Chesney	Heselton	Murray, Wis.
Chiperfield	Hobbs	Nelson
Chudoff	Hoeven	Nicholson
Clemente	Hoffman, Ill.	Nixon
Clevenger	Hoffman, Mich.	Noland
Cole, Kans.	Holifield	Norblad
Colmer	Holmes	Norrell
Corbett	Hope	O'Brien, Ill.
Cotton	Horan	O'Brien, Mich.
Coudert	Howell	O'Hara, Ill.
Crawford	Huber	O'Hara, Minn.
Crook	Hull	O'Konski
Crosser	Jackson, Calif.	O'Neill
Cunningham	Jackson, Wash.	O'Sullivan
Curtis	Jacobs	O'Toole
Dague	James	Pace
Davenport	Javits	Patten
Davies, N. Y.	Jenison	Patterson
Davis, Ga.	Jenkins	Peterson
Davis, Wis.	Jensen	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Deane	Jonas	
DeGraffenried	Jones, Ala.	Pfeiffer, William L.
Delaney	Jones, Mo.	
Denton	Jones, N. C.	Philbin
D'Ewart	Judd	Phillips, Calif.
Dollinger	Karst	Plumley
Dolliver	Karsten	Poage
Polk	Shafer	Vinson
Potter	Shelley	Vorys
Poulson	Sheppard	Vursell
Preston	Sikes	Wadsworth
Price	Simpson, Ill.	Wagner
Priest	Simpson, Pa.	Walsh
Rabaut	Smathers	Walter
Ramsay	Smith, Kans.	Weichel
Rankin	Smith, Va.	Werdel
Redden	Smith, Wis.	Wheeler
Reed, Ill.	Spence	Whitaker
Reed, N. Y.	Staggers	White, Calif.
Rees	Stanley	Whitten
Ribicoff	Steed	Whittington
Richards	Stefan	Wickersham
Riehlman	Stigler	Widnall
Rodino	Stockman	Wier
Rogers, Fla.	Sullivan	Wigglesworth
Rogers, Mass.	Sutton	Williams
Rooney	Taber	Wilson, Ind.
Roosevelt	Tackett	Wilson, Okla.
Sabath	Talle	Wilson, Tex.
Sadlak	Tauriello	Winstead
St. George	Taylor	Withrow
Sanborn	Teague	Wolcott
Sasscer	Thomas	Wolverton
Saylor	Thornberry	Wood
Scott, Hardie	Tollefson	Woodhouse
Scott, Hugh D., Jr.	Towe	Woodruff
	Trimble	Yates
Scrivner	Underwood	Young
Scudder	Van Zandt	Zablocki
Secrest	Velde	

NAYS—1

Marcantonio

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Rich

NOT VOTING—66

Allen, La.	Gore	Norton
Andrews	Gregory	Passman
Aspinall	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Patman
Barrett, Wyo.		Perkins
Breen	Hare	Phillips, Tenn.
Brooks	Harris	Pickett
Buckley, N. Y.	Hill	Powell
Bulwinkle	Hinshaw	Quinn
Carroll	Irving	Rains
Christopher	Jennings	Regan
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson	Rhodes
Combs	Kearney	Rivers
Cooley	Kearns	Robeson
Cooper	Keefe	Sadowski
Cox	Kilday	Short
Davis, Tenn.	Lyle	Sims
Dawson	McCarthy	Smith, Ohio
Dingell	McConnell	Thompson
Eberharter	McMillen, Ill.	Welch
Engel, Mich.	Macy	White, Idaho
Gillette	Marshall	Willis
Gilmer	Morrison	
Gordon	Murray, Tenn.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Pickett with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Short.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Andrews with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Regan with Mr. McConnell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks in the RECORD at the point just before the Committee rose; and I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to vacate the special order granted him for today; and that on tomorrow he may address the House for 1 hour following the legislative business of the day and other special orders.

FORT RUCKMAN MILITARY RESERVATION

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2567)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Massachusetts, of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That, upon payment to the United States of the sum of $23,000, the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the town of Nahant, Massachusetts, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands constituting the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, situated within the town of Nahant, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon: *Provided, however,* That the instrument of conveyance shall contain such terms and conditions which will allow the recapture of the property in the event said property is not used for educational, recreational, or other public purposes: *Provided further,* That the instrument of conveyance shall reserve to the United States, for so long as it is necessary for governmental purposes, that certain fifteen-foot easement for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of a cable and its appurtenances, and at such time as it shall be no longer required for governmental use, said easement may be abandoned and upon such abandonment will automatically terminate, and that certain temporary easement, terminating June 30, 1954, covering one and eight-tenths acres of land used in connection with the Turf Drainage Investigation Program, with right of access thereto, both easements being more particularly described in WAA Form 1005 dated June 22, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD–1299, as amended by WAA Form 1005 dated December 15, 1948, Reporting Agency No. WD–1299–B, which are filed in the office of the General Services Administration."

And the Senate agree to the same.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
HERBERT C. BONNER,
ROBERT F. RICH,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
WM. BENTON,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7477) providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute amendment. The conferees have agreed on a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. Except for clarifying, clerical and necessary conforming changes, the following statement explains the differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference.

The House bill provided that the town of Nahant, Mass., would receive all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands constituting the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation by quitclaim deed conveyance from the General Services Administrator. This conveyance was to be without monetary consideration. The Senate amendment sets out that this transfer will be effected by the Administrator of General Services upon the payment to the United States of the sum of $23,000 as monetary consideration. The conferees adopted in this regard the Senate language, which will assure that in these transfers of surplus property the Government does receive a sum of money from the recipient town. This amount bears a necessary relationship to the valuation of the property and the ability on the part of the community to underwrite this cost factor in a transfer beneficial to the community and the Nation.

The House text provided for the recapture of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation and appurtenances in the event of a national emergency. The Senate amendment struck out this recapture clause. The House conferees accept the Senate version and recede on this provision because adequate means remain and are available to the Government should occasion arise during a national emergency for reemployment of this property in the interest of national defense or security.

H. R. 7477 carried the proviso that the instrument of conveyance shall contain such terms and conditions which will allow the recapture of the property in the event said property is not used for educational or other public purposes. The Senate substitute carried no such provision. The conferees agreed upon the House text, with the insertion of the word "recreational", so that the agreed version now accepted by the conferees reads: *"Provided, however,* That the instrument of conveyance shall contain such terms and conditions which will allow the recapture of the property in the event said property is not used for recreational, educational, or other public purposes."

The conferees of both Houses agreed that the addition of the word "recreational" would broaden the usage to which this property might be put. The effect of this clause will be to assure the Federal Government that the utilization of this property will be in the interest of the community of Nahant and will preclude the employment of this reservation land for general commercial, industrial, or residential purposes.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
HERBERT C. BONNER,
ROBERT F. RICH,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes in two instances today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BURKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by him reporting on decisions reached this morning in the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities together with an exchange of letters and a press release.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Mr. George P. Delaney, before the National Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MURPHY (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe.

Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Charles A. Collier, before the National Citizens Conference on Planning for City, State, and Nation, held in Washington, on the subject Community Building Is Good Business, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD, and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $191.34.

Mr. CAVALCANTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $218.68.

Mr. WHITAKER (at the request of Mr. CHELF) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HÉBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a poem.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHAFER (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances.

Mr. LATHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $191.54.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GWINN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter, in one to include a letter written by Commodore Perry in 1856, which I placed in the RECORD January 18, and which I referred to in my discussion of the bill on the floor yesterday. I ask unanimous consent that it be reprinted in the RECORD, notwithstanding its previous appearance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and to include an address and an editorial.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR 5 YEARS FOR THE TEXAS CITY TIN-SMELTER OPERATION

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 714, Rept. 2597), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8569) to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin-smelter operation. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with

such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 715, Rept. 2598), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5967) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 716, Rept. No. 2599), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6277) to give discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 3 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 697 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to the equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily delayed downtown earlier this afternoon and just missed roll call No. 210, on the passage of the extension of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea." I want the RECORD to show that.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and yield the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] such time as he may consume.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the Government employees everywhere have lost a real friend in the passing of James G. Yaden, the national president of the American Federation of Government Employees.

I had known Mr. Yaden for the many years that he was with the Civil Service Commission and during his tenure of office as president of the American Federation of Government Employees.

My late friend was a great American, a man of deep moral convictions and faith, an understanding leader of his splendid organization, and a real friend of and worker for all Government employees. I am deeply grieved in his death.

To Mrs. Yaden and his son and daughter I extend my profound sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the bill whose consideration this rule proposes to make in order is a bill that has been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is the first general revision that has been had of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. I think it would not be out of place at this time, in the light of the fact that this is the first major revision of that act, which has been in force for some 17 years, to submit some brief comment upon the administration of that act.

As you know, when Congress passed the Glass-Steagall bill early in the Roosevelt Administration, the FDIC was a portion of that act. At that time the whole Nation was in a state of confusion relative to fiscal institutions. All the banks had recently been closed, owing to the economic crisis that was on the country at that time. After the enactment of that law, I think there has never been a time when the banking institutions of this country have been sounder or in better shape, and that condition has continued to better itself from year to year as this institution has continued to function.

I think it should be said in the light of the fact that this is a major revision of the act that the organization that has carried out the provisions of this act has done a splendid job for the country and ought to be complimented for its fine administration. There have been practically no bank failures in this country since this law has been in effect. Whatever failures there have been have been of a very minor and scattered character.

The law as it was first enacted and at the present time provides for the insurance of bank deposits up to a maximum of $5,000. Of course, that does not insure all accounts. The reason for that small amount of insurance I think grows out of this, that runs on banks which cause failures of banks are known to be very much a psychological condition. One person gets a notion that something is wrong with a bank and he tells somebody else, and the first thing you know you have a run on the bank. That condition is more likely to come about with the small depositors than with the larger depositors. So this $5,000 insurance is furnished as an insurance against the panic which causes sound institutions to go down in times of trouble.

One of the major features of this revision is to increase that insurance from $5,000 to $10,000. Personally, I do not think it is necessary. I have no quarrel with it, and I understand many of the banks want it, but personally I think that if you insure the small depositors, who are the vast majority of all depositors, you have taken away the psychological situation that causes runs and failures of banks. However, the committee in its wisdom has seen fit to increase this insurance from $5,000 to $10,000.

Another feature of the bill is a refund of a portion of the annual premium paid by the banks. As it is, under the present law each bank pays one-twelfth of 1 percent of its deposits as an insurance premium. Through that process a large surplus has been built up by the Corporation over these 17 years. In fact, it is something like $1,200,000,000 which the committee thinks is ample for the present situation. There has been a good deal of agitation for drastically reducing those premiums. The committee did not think well of that, but they have reached this formula which I, having had some 20 years' experience in a financial institution, think is a very sound proposition. That is to say, that of this premium which is paid each year the FDIC will pay all of the expenses and losses that may accrue. After that has been done they will take the surplus premiums which are left over, and of

that surplus premium will return 60 percent to the institutions that have paid the premiums and the other 40 percent will be used to build up that surplus of $1,200,000,000. The committee, and I agree, feel that 40 percent annual increase added to the present large surplus is going to be ample to take care of any situation in view of the fact that all losses are first to be paid. If any year comes along when the losses are greater than the income, then no refund is to be made to the insured until that loss has been made up in future years. It is calculated through that method we will provide for an increase in the reserve of approximately $70,000,000 a year.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Has any change been made in the proposed legislation changing the amount of the assessment against the banks which is now one-twelfth of 1 percent of their deposits? Or is it to be handled on a yearly basis?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That remains as it is, the one-twelfth of 1 percent remains.

There are numerous little minor changes in the law which, growing out of experience, are largely administrative changes, I have mentioned to you, however, I believe, the only major changes which the law contemplates.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TACKETT. I believe I understood the gentleman to say it is contemplated by the committee that the 40 percent would build up a reserve of something like $70,000,000 a year?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think that figure is in the report.

Mr. TACKETT. To what extent does the committee anticipate this reserve building up? In other words, now it is $1,200,000,000 and $70,000,000 a year are to be added to it by only taking 40 percent of the assessments. How far are they going to raise this reserve?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think they have done nothing on that in the bill. I think that is a question which is left open for future experience, and as experience guides that is what they will do in the future. They may recommend some further legislation to either raise or lower the premiums.

Mr. TACKETT. I called up Secretary Snyder and asked if he anticipated recommending to the Committee on Banking and Currency that the assessments be reduced. On the 20th day of January, 9 days later, he called me stating that he was going to ask for a drastic reduction in the assessments. I notice in this bill there is no reduction of assessments, but it is contemplated that the amounts which are lost by virtue of the insurance be paid, and that only 40 percent of the money be retained, which would make, I believe the gentleman said, something like $70,000,000 a year be added to the reserve. Has there not been some consideration by the committee toward a reduction of the assessments from one-twelfth of the deposits?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am not a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am a member of the Rules Committee and as such am presenting to the House the pending resolution providing for the consideration of the bill. So I do not know what discussion took place in that committee.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ought to apologize, and would, were it not for the exigency which compels me to take advantage of the opportunity to say that tomorrow you will find in your mail an envelope bearing my signature, addressed to you, which you should not throw into the wastepaper basket. It contains five pieces of literature relative to that greatest of States, to which I hope some of you may have the inclination to migrate.

My friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] tells a story on me which I love. He tells everybody that I am the sole Representative from the State of Vermont. Then he says he got stuck in Brattleboro and he was looking for me. He met some people and he said, "Is Charlie at home?" They said, "No. He lives 125 miles from here, but I see by the paper he will be at home on Tuesday."

The address is 12 Prospect Street, and the latchstring is out.

If you cannot use this literature, please send it back to me, because the demand is greater than the supply.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a telegram from Mr. George F. Rock, chairman of the board of directors of the American Industrial Bankers Association, in which he heartily endorses this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The telegram is as follows:

DENVER, COLO., *July 19, 1950.*

Hon. JOHN H. MARSALIS,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand that S. 2822, a bill to amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act, will be considered by House of Representatives today or tomorrow. In my opinion this legislation deserves speedy enactment. Increase in deposit insurance coverage provided by this bill will benefit millions of small depositors. Likewise it will be helpful to banks in cities and villages throughout the Nation as well as to individuals and businesses using bank credits. With a successful record over a period of more than 16 years, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has demonstrated its work as a stabilizing influence for the American free enterprise system of dual banking. Since 1944 not a single depositor has lost money as a result of banking disorders. I am voicing the sentiment of bankers and business communities generally when I assure you that this outstanding record testifies to the able administration of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Urge you to give this legislation your unqualified support.

GEORGE F. ROCK,
Chairman, Board of Directors, American Industrial Bankers Association.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, the question has been raised as to the soundness of the United States banking system. In looking to that you must look to see what makes up the reserves in the banking system and see whether they are assets or obligations that can be depended upon. If the United States banking system becomes too filled with Government obligations that have been put into the banks through the Federal Reserve System by a method of monetization, the time is going to come when the whole banking system depends on just how good the Government bonds are and whether they are maintained at 100 percent of their present parity price. The business, industrial, and individual service and loans of the banks become merely a minor incident in the banking business. When this occurs, as it is now occurring, the banks cannot survive without the income on Government obligations. Should this particular income be reduced, the prospect would then be Government subsidies even at the best, or nationalization of the banking system. The stockholders of banks in this country must insist the banking institutions conduct a commercial banking business and get off the soft cushion of Government interest-bearing obligations. The Government is already invading the field of loans because the banks are fast becoming coupon-clipping agencies for Government bonds to the detriment of their real field which made them strong. The banks will surely regret this "easy" way, and their failure to take local responsibility for the financing of loans and legitimate business will come back to plague them.

Now, may I ask the committee, when you speak of a reserve of $1,200,000,000 that has been built up in the FDIC, what is that reserve?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. In Government securities.

Mr. FULTON. What kind of Government securities does that reserve represent?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. It represents Government bonds at 2 percent. They realize $25,000,000 a year on those Government securities, and that is passed on to the reserve.

Mr. FULTON. There are no other securities than Government securities in the FDIC reserve?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. FULTON. So that actually this reserve is just a general obligation of the Government, although it is represented by bonds of the Government in formal form.

What is the percentage of deposits in insured institutions guaranteed at $5,000 at the present time? What percent of the total amount of bank deposits of insured institutions are they? My previous information is that these insured

deposits amount to over 93 percent in number of depositors in the average insured bank in this country.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. About 95½ percent.

Mr. FULTON. So that over the whole country it is 95½ percent of the deposits, at a $5,000 guaranty, that are covered by the FDIC guaranty?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. FULTON. Then if you increase the guaranty to $10,000 by this bill, what, in number, does that increase the percentage of deposits covered in insured institutions over the whole country?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Ninety-eight and six-tenths percent.

Mr. FULTON. So that when we pass this bill the United States will have in number of bank deposits of insured institutions not covered by this insurance program only 1.4 percent?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. In amount you have a $12,000,000,000 increase and 2.2 percent in the number carried.

Mr. FULTON. The number covered is raised to 98.6 percent.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. But in the total amount covered you have an extra $12,000,000,000.

Mr. FULTON. But there is only 1.4 percent in number not covered under the $10,000 guaranty.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. About 2 percent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I may say that the total amount of deposits insured are now approximately 48.4 percent. This present bill will cover 56.5 percent. The total number of accounts at the present time is 95.7 percent, and this bill will increase them to 98.6 percent.

Mr. FULTON. My colleague from Pennsylvania agrees that there is only 1.4 percent in number not covered.

Mr. BUCHANAN. As far as the total number of accounts is concerned. As far as the total amount of deposits is concerned, it is at present 48.8 percent; this bill will cover them to the tune of 56.5 percent.

Mr. FULTON. May I ask my worthy colleague on the Banking and Currency Committee what kind of Government obligations are in the assets of the banks which will cover or secure the 1.4 percent in number not taken care of under this bill?

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are covered in their entirety to the extent of $5,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wonder if the gentleman would agree that the soundness of the banks from the standpoint of the depositor is the ability of the bank to pay its dollar obligation to the depositor. As a depositor you want to know whether or not you will get your dollar value back. We have this very interesting situation: These insured banks probably carry today roughly sixty to sixty-two billion dollars' worth of Government bonds which bonds can be converted into Federal Reserve notes, which are currency, so that the bank can pay its obligation to the depositors. We are now starting in on a new defense program and additional billions of Government securities will have to be issued which will be primarily sold to the banks. As long as the banks can convert those bonds dollar for dollar into Federal Reserve notes which are legal tender the bank will probably be able to pay off the dollar obligation due the depositor, but the big question always is: What is the dollar worth after the depositor gets it?

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman is very correct. I wanted to point out this problem that we are coming to in the banking system. Before I came to Congress, for 12 years I was a partner and associated with a law firm representing a very large banking group in the city of Pittsburgh, so that I am very interested as to the effect of this proposed legislation and our current banking and currency policies on our banking and fiscal situation. When the Government guarantees either directly or indirectly all the deposits in the banks, it is a needless move to be charging banks so much premium, one-twelfth of 1 percent on the deposits per year, and putting the proceeds over into another reserve account which is also simply put into Government obligations, because that is simply a bookkeeping transaction. The Government becomes liable either directly on its guaranty of deposits or indirectly on the obligations under the bonds in the reserve.

May I point out to you that if the Administration applies the Brannan Plan principle to the banking industry, which is an unfortunate possibility, the Government will then guartantee all the bank deposits in one blanket guaranty of the Government.

When the Government guarantees all the deposits in the bank by one obligation there is no need of paying 2.1 percent a year on Government bonds held by the banks as security for deposits, because the deposits are already guaranteed. Then the Government will come along under the Brannan plan theory and say to the banks: In exchange for a blanket Government guaranty of all your deposits, we want you to turn in your Government bonds and Government short-term obligations for cancellation of the formal instruments. The Government will then guarantee the banks the same return as they now receive on their Government obligations and will tell the banks they do not have to pay any further annual FDIC premiums of one-twelfth of 1 percent per year as it is much easier for the Government simply to pay the losses as they occur, after the stockholders' equity is applied to reduce them. The banks would like this suggestion.

As the deposits are all guaranteed, no depositor will be worried about the solvency of the bank or the validity of its loans, so the few losses will be largely stockholders' losses, but they won't be able to complain much because their bank will have been receiving annual payments from the Government in lieu of interest on Government bonds and short-term obligations, without which under present conditions the bank's operations would not have been profitable or netted them a return on their investment.

Through this method of cancellation, the Federal Government would reduce its principal indebtedness by sixty to sixty-two billion dollars, the amount of Government bonds, for example, turned in as unnecessary for security for bank deposits because of the general blanket guaranty by the government of all deposits. The banks would then have to get a continuing appropriation each year to make up the loss of interest, which would be the total charge to the Government, in addition to the small net annual losses on the guaranty.

And the banks would be in the same predicament the farmers would be under the Brannan plan, dependent on Government annual appropriations for their very existence. Do not underestimate the appeal of this blanket guaranty of deposits plan which I have just outlined, as the face amount of the National debt can be cut substantially by it.

I close by warning the banks that by approaching under this bill to 98.6 percent guaranty in number of deposits they are coming so close to the blanket Government guaranty by their own actions that any child can see it will not pay the Government to pay 2.1 percent annually on the face amount of Government bonds now held by the banks as assets to secure only 1.4 percent in number of accounts. The closer we approach to 100-percent guaranty of deposits by the Federal Government, the closer we fatally approach Government control of the management of those deposits. This unfortunately means nationalization of the United States banking system by indirection, and the gradual termination of an independent United States banking system.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 seconds.

The gentleman from Virginia has clearly explained the rule and the provisions of the bill. I do not know of anyone who is opposed to the rule. I hope it passes.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264).

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2822, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any agency of the Government that more

richly deserves the confidence, the respect, and the gratitude of the American people than the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. You will remember that in 1933 we had the collapse of our banking system, that confidence was shaken in all our financial institutions, and that the banks were closed. The Government was called upon to take their capital notes or buy their preferred stock. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation furnished the money to restore their solvency so that they might resume business, and the banks were reopened. Shortly thereafter the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created and from that day to this there has been a renewed confidence in our banks, a renewed stability in our economy, and there have been so few bank failures that they have had no appreciable effect upon the economy of the Nation.

This institution has been in existence for 16 years and its net losses amount to but $26,000,000 in all that time. During that time it has accumulated a reserve of $1,200,000,000.

The bill under consideration increases the insurance coverage from $5,000 to $10,000 of individual accounts. In my opinion, this will have a very beneficial effect especially upon many of our smaller banks. There are many corporations that deposit in the smaller banks to the extent of $5,000 in order to encourage good will and I have been told by some who have control of these organizations that if the coverage is increased to $10,000 it will increase their deposits. It would encourage the decentralization of the money of our country and would encourage its further distribution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me what the average income in the United States is?

Mr. SPENCE. No; I cannot.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McSWEENEY. What happens to the fund? Does it lie idle? Is it in Government bonds? Is it usable? Can it be borrowed upon?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, it is in Government bonds, and it yields now $25,000,000 a year, which is added to the insurance reserve. The assessments on the banks are one-twelfth of 1 percent of the deposits. Under this bill the net income from the assessments will be distributed. Forty percent will go into this fund which will increase it about $40,000,000 a year, which added to the investment income of $25,000,000 will increase the insurance fund about $65,000,000 a year.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Is that 60 percent distributed pro rata?

Mr. SPENCE. Sixty percent, after the payment of administrative expenses, losses, and reserve for losses will be distributed pro rata upon the basis of the assessments paid as a credit against future assessments.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. On the basis of the premium paid in.

Mr. SPENCE. As a dividend on the basis of the premiums paid in.

In addition to this, in the organization of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, $139,000,000 was advanced by the Federal Reserve banks and $150,000,000 by the Treasury for capital stock of the corporation. That money has all been paid back. No Government agency has any money in this corporation now. The fund is contributed to entirely by the insured banks. But in the retirement of that stock no interest was paid. It is now provided that the interest that was due upon these advances, which amounts to $80,000,000, will be paid into the Treasury of the United States out of current assessment revenues. Then after that is done this organization will be absolutely free of any contributions by the Federal Government and the backlog will have been entirely made up by the assessments on the banks.

Those are the salient features of this bill. I think there is no objection to it, and I hope that the House will pass the bill.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Is it not true that the closer you come to a guaranty by the Government of all bank deposits, the closer you come to the United States Government running all banks?

Mr. SPENCE. No; I cannot see that the Government would run the banks any more if it were a $10,000 guaranty rather than a $5,000 guaranty. Certainly, they would not attempt to exercise any further control over the banks under one condition than the other.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania is laboring under some misapprehension about this bill. When you raise the coverage from $5,000 to $10,000 the bank does not pay another dime. They pay the same assessment. It is only when you have failure that it would make a difference. But, the assessment would be the same whether it was 10 or 5.

Mr. FULTON. What I am afraid of, in answer to that, is that when the Government guaranties 98.6 percent in number of deposits, you are then going to have the Government calling the tune for what the banks do, and to me that is very short-sighted policy on the part of the banks to further put themselves in the power of the Government.

Mr. SPENCE. I think the gentleman's apprehensions are entirely unfounded.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. The basic mistake our friend from Pennsylvania is making is in saying that the Government is guaranteeing those deposits. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is an agency of Government, but the fund that is being used to guarantee these deposits is contributed by the banks. It is not Government insurance.

Mr. SPENCE. It is not Government insurance. The fund is entirely made up by the assessments from the banks.

Mr. FULTON. The great mistake the gentleman from New York is making is that the reserve the FDIC holds of $1,200,000,000 is likewise invested in Government obligations, so that while it is a separate corporation it is the Government by its obligations that makes up the fund at the present time.

Mr. SPENCE. A private corporation may also invest its reserves in Government obligations, so I do not think that is pertinent at all.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman from New York where the banks get their money? The gentleman says the banks are paying premiums, but where do the banks get the money?

Mr. MULTER. They use the depositors' money and charge the depositor a service charge.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. SPENCE. There are other provisions of the bill which I have not discussed. The provisions I have mentioned are the salient features of the legislation. I think by reason of the splendid administration of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation during its 16 years of existence we can confidently expect a wise and conservative management of its affairs in the future.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this to be a very desirable bill. The committee amendments to the bill should be adopted and the bill should be passed in that form.

You recall that the Federal Deposit Insurance Act was originally passed back in 1933. When it was first set up, as a compromise only $2,500 of the depositor's money was insured. The bill that was originally introduced asked for a coverage of $10,000.

At that time there were certain interests against Federal deposit insurance and the divorcement of investment affiliates from the banks. Those interests had given the President and the Secretary of the Treasury an ultimatum that if those two bills were passed then a refunding operation of about $600,000,000, as I recall, which was due in June 1933, would not be bought. So there was much opposition not only from some of the interests but from those high in Government to Federal deposit insurance.

The then chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, our very esteemed late friend, Henry Steagall, literally pushed the bill through the House with an overwhelming majority, as did our esteemed friend, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

There was a compromise of $2,500 coverage. Later that was increased to $5,000. Now this bill seeks to increase the coverage to $10,000, to put it where it would have been had the original bill been enacted.

There are a good many reasons why this coverage should be increased to $10,000, but those of you who represent small banks should be peculiarly interested in the increase of this coverage from $5,000 to $10,000.

There are thousands of communities in the United States, very small communities, which can support only one relatively small bank. Any depositor in that community may have his funds insured in that bank up to $5,000. If he has more than $5,000, then it is usually taken to a city bank and deposited there. Thus the city bank gets the benefit of that deposit. Under the provisions of this bill that country bank will be put in a position where it will accept the deposit and the FDIC will insure the deposit up to $10,000. So, although there perhaps will not be twice as much money available in the small country banks for lending purposes, nevertheless there will be a great deal more money available in the small country banks for loaning in those communities. In so many instances we know that the life of the community revolves around the bank and the progress which that community makes is a direct result of the lending policy of the small bank, and its ability to make loans to its customers. So that, to me, is one of the most cogent reasons why that particular part of the bill should be enacted.

The House committee has also provided that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation might examine these banks without having to get the approval of the Federal Reserve Board in the case of member banks, other than national banks, and the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of the national banks. It is thought desirable to allow the insuring agency when it feels that a bank needs examination to determine whether there is danger of the bank closing to bolster up the reputation of the bank in the community in the case that there were rumors in the community that the bank was not sound. So it works as a stabilizing influence in all communities, and the examination made by the FDIC will be for the double purpose of assuring the depositors and the borrowers in the community that the bank is sound or to determine if it is unsound what might be required to make the bank sound. They are authorized to go in before the bank fails, and bolster up the bank and prevent its failure. So it adds another advantage to the FDIC assurance against bank runs and bank failures, which we have not had heretofore.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does this right which is now extended to the FDIC to make the inspection carry with it the meaning that the FDIC will make annual or semiannual or quarterly audits or only exercise that right when it thinks it is necessary?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The latter is true—only when it thinks it is necessary because of something found in the examinations made by the Federal Reserve or the State bank examiners or the Comptroller of the Currency or because of rumors which they have heard locally coming to them from local interests in respect to the bank's condition. I think we have been given more than reasonable assurance that there will be no more duplication of examination in the future if this bill is passed, than there has been in the past for the very reason that, of course, up to the present time, in so many instances the FDIC has taken the Federal Reserve examination and the Comptroller's examination, and in many instances the State examination. So we do not expect, and as a matter of fact we have been given more than reasonable assurance, that there will be no effort on the part of FDIC to duplicate any of the effort in the examining field of the State agencies, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Reserve. But they do seek the right to go in in those cases where they think a bank is in a little trouble and where they think that their examination should determine whether the bank should be closed or whether it should continue to operate under its present policy, or whether it needs a little additional capital or perhaps a little guidance that they might give it to bolster it and renew the confidence which the people in the community have.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] has expired.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It seems to me the committee has acted wisely, in that they have followed the fundamental principle in insurance, that the insurer should have the right to come in and inspect that which it is insuring at any time it deems advisable. If I understand the gentleman correctly, that is exactly what you have done.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is exactly it, and that is the attitude taken by the committee

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. REES. Do I understand that the FDIC uses the examinations that are conducted under the Comptroller of the Currency?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes, largely; and the Federal Reserve.

Mr. REES. That is, the examiner for the Comptroller of the Currency examines a bank and furnishes the FDIC with a report, and the FDIC uses that report; is that correct, as its own examination?

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is correct. If, however, they are not satisfied with the Comptroller's report or the report of the Federal Reserve, then heretofore they have asked permission of the Federal Reserve, in the case of a member bank, or the Comptroller's office in the case of a national bank, to go in and examine further. But they would have to get the approval of one or the other of the agencies before doing it.

Mr. REES. The amount of guaranteed deposit is comparatively small with respect to the amount guaranteed, is it not? That is, a very small percent of the amount guaranteed? Will that be increased by reason of this $10,000 increase?

Mr. WOLCOTT. As I understand it, a little more than 1 percent of the depositors and deposits will be the increase.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? It is 48.8 to 56.5 increase.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Oh, it is ninety-some.

Mr. FULTON. It is 48.8 to 56.5 in amount of deposits.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is in numbers.

Mr. FULTON. No, that is in amount.

Mr. REES. This applies only to individual funds, does it not?

Mr. WOLCOTT. It applies to all funds of all depositors. It applies to the Government funds that are on deposit.

Mr. REES. Does it apply to city funds? A municipal account?

Mr. WOLCOTT. It applies to city funds and Federal Government funds which are now secured by collateral.

Mr. REES. Then, if a city has a deposit of $10,000, or less, it will not be required to put up any other bonds to secure that deposit. Is that correct?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Well, it may have to, but so far as the city is concerned, it would be insured against loss up to $10,000.

Mr. REES. I do not want to press the matter, but what is meant by the thought that they may have to?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Because in many instances the State law provides that a bank must put up collateral to secure the deposit of a municipal depositor. This bill will not in any way interfere with the statutory provisions which now require banks to put up collateral to secure municipal deposits.

Mr. REES. In other words, even though it is under FDIC guaranty, it still must comply with the State law if there is one that requires the deposit of municipal bonds or Government bonds to pay that deposit.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is right. The FDIC is in addition to the security which they get from having to place the collateral for the payment of money upon demand.

Mr. REES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WOLCOTT. There is over $4,000,000,000 available against losses at the present time. There is something over a billion dollars in the insurance fund; and then, under the law, when that has been exhausted and there is need for it, the FDIC can call upon the Treasury for an additional $3,000,000,000.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit one further question at that point?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. REES. How much money as of the present date is guaranteed in deposits?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not know. It is in the report somewhere.

Mr. REES. I think the report shows.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The deposits are $156,800,000,000.

Mr. REES. How much more will be guaranteed under this bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman can figure out the increase percentagewise and determine it.

Mr. FULTON. The $156,800,000,000 is not correct. That is the total amount of deposits in insured institutions, but not the amount guaranteed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It is there in the report; I do not know where it is, but it is there.

Mr. FULTON. That is not the correct amount insured.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have not the figures in my mind. If the gentleman will consult with the Clerk and the chairman, they can tell him. What I have in mind is another point I want to make here, and I do not want to cover things which are in the report which I will refer to later on if I have to. I want to bring out the fact that there is criticism of this increase to $10,000 by reason of the fact that the fund is not large enough. Nobody knows exactly what fund is large enough, but for ordinary cases it is too large at the present time. Nobody can say whether one billion is large enough or two billion is large enough; so we keep this cushion of $3,000,000,000 in Treasury funds in here to give more assurance. And then do not forget the fact that in addition to the reserve funds which must be used first, the assets of every bank, of all Government bond holdings of every insured bank, all the real-estate holdings, all of the commercial paper, and all of the stock upon which loans have been made, all the assets of the bank, may be utilized in the liquidation of the FDIC obligation; so nobody knows exactly unless they know the total amount of all the assets of all the banks and offset that against the total amount of possible loss which, taken as 100 percent, would be covered according to actuarial figures almost in its entirety with the reserve which the FDIC now has and the $3,000,000,000 which the Treasury will put in if it is necessary. This $3,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money cannot be used until the reserves of the FDIC and the assets of the bank are exhausted. If we had such a depression here in the United States as to exhaust the assets of the banks and the reserves of the FDIC, then there would not be anything in America worth having; so we do not need to worry about the ability to pay off, or we do not have to be too actuarial about these figures.

When the time comes that we have to use Treasury money to bolster this fund up, then the country will have gone so far below the safe line economically as to make the FDIC relatively inconsequential.

This has a tremendous psychological effect against runs on banks which sometimes cause a depression. It should be continued for that reason if for no other reason. A person having less than $5,000 in a bank as of a year ago last February felt safe. At that time we had a little slump. There was no panicky feeling, no hysteria, no runs on the banks. People were not going down to the bank and saying: "Here, let me see my money. I want my money," because if they had less than $5,000 they knew it was insured and they could get it upon demand at any time. That prevented runs on the banks at that time which might have plunged us into a very deep depression in February 1949.

For that reason and the other reasons which have been given, this bill should be passed in the form in which it has been reported out of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I have received a good many letters from banks complaining of the amount they have to pay by way of annual premium to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. As I read section 7 of this bill it does give some relief to those banks. Am I correct about that?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is correct. Under the formula set up in the bill, which has been covered by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, a net is arrived at after the collection has been made of the premium. The net is arrived at by deducting the operating costs of the FDIC, any expenses which they have been put to and the payment of the interest on $289,000,000 of capital after the first year or two because under the provisions of the bill they are required to pay interest on the capital although the capital has been retired. They are going to pay the interest on that capital. But after this gets rolling and after the operating expenses, losses, and the other expenses are deducted, then they establish a net. Forty percent of that net goes into the reserves. We will be constantly increasing the reserves from year to year. Sixty percent is returned to the banks on a pro rata basis as a dividend.

It is estimated that in practice and in effect if the Corporation is enabled to continue with as few losses as it has had, the net result of this formula will be a decrease in premium payments from the present one-twelfth of 1 percent to approximately one-twenty-fourth of 1 percent.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The answer to the question propounded of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] is found on page 4 in this language:

> By December 31, 1949, the insurance fund of the Corporation had increased to $1,203,942,687, representing 1.595 percent of the estimated insured deposits on that date of $75,500,000,000.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes. I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] to that language which I think answers his question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay a just tribute to the officials of FDIC. I know of no agency now or in the history of government that has done a better job than the FDIC. It started out in 1935 from scratch without a dime. It borrowed $289,000,000 from the Treasury and from the Federal Reserve banks. Throughout the 16 years of operation it has paid back the $289,000,000. The Corporation has only lost $26,000,000, and it has set up as a reserve the large sum of $1,200,000,000. That is remarkable. And, for the last 6 years not an insured bank in the United States has failed.

In a Boston paper the other day there appeared a nice compliment to this agency stating that the present President of the United States is the only man who occupied the White House for as long as 4 years without a bank failure since the year 1867.

Who is it that does not have confidence in the officials of FDIC? I do not know of more than 12 or 15 men in the United States out of the 150,000,000 who are against the FDIC now. We have made four essential changes in this law.

One is the coverage from $5,000 to $10,000.

The second gives the right to the FDIC to make examinations to determine its risk.

The third is a formula relative to reduction of premium which is just, equitable, and sound.

The fourth gives the Corporation permission to erect a building.

The increase from $5,000 to $10,000 coverage helps the little banks of the country. They can keep the money there instead of sending it far away. It gives more security to the economy of the locality. Nobody is against that. Representatives of large and small banks in this country have testified they were for it.

We do not change the law in collecting the assessment. The Corporation collects one-twelfth of 1 percent, amounting to $120,000,000 a year from the banks of this country. They invest the money in Government securities and realize $25,000,000 a year in addition. The formula is this: Bear in mind that is $120,000,000 plus $25,000,000. Out of the $120,000,000 which the Corporation collects from the banks of this country, after the operating expenses for the year are paid and all losses paid, if any, then it sets aside 60 percent of the balance as a credit for the following year's premium to be deducted from the one-twelfth of 1 percent due, and the balance is carried to the reserve. With about $50,000,000 to add to the reserve, it still has the $25,000,000 or more obtained as interest on the funds, making the total amount approximately $75,000,000 annually to add to the reserve fund.

Who pays this money? The Government does not pay a dime, and the taxpayers do not pay a dime. The banks pay it all.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Do I understand that the net effect of this change in the method of assessment, which is a little bit complicated, would probably be approximately that a banking institution would pay only about 40 percent of what it is now paying in the way of assessments?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Let me explain it this way. The FDIC collects at the present time $120,000,000 from the banks. The operating expenses for this year are around $6,000,000. It is $6,000,000 subtracted from $120,000,000. Then you have 60 percent of that which would be in reserve next year as a credit, and 40 percent goes into the fund to pay losses hereafter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman has been making a very splendid statement, in which he has been explaining how this fund operates. The facts are, of course, that the depositors who receive the benefit of this insurance in effect pay for the insurance through fees the banks receive or the interest that is derived on the deposits that the banks earn on the money deposited, so that in effect the depositors who are protected by this legislation are actually paying for their own insurance, and there is no reason why they should be charged a higher insurance rate than is necessary to protect the fund and to insure these funds.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. There is not a bank in the United States that opposes this bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No, every bank is for it.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Eighteen witnesses appeared before our committee, and only one or two opposed one or two sections of the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As I understand it, practically every depositor in these banks wants this protection. The depositors, of course, are paying the costs in the end, and they are entitled to the insurance for which they pay.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Another thing I might say is that the Government makes money out of this, because when a bank makes its return for taxes it gets a credit or deduction of the one-twelfth of 1 percent it paid to the FDIC. If the bank receives the credit of 60 percent, then it has to pay the taxes on that, which amounts to a little over $25,000,000 a year. Under the present law, the Government does not receive any part of the one-twelfth of 1 percent for taxes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That becomes an earning instead of a debit item?

This insurance is primarily for the benefit of the depositors of the Nation, not for the benefit of the banks. The depositors really benefit by this legislation.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. There are a lot of banks in this country that would not join the Federal Reserve if they were not required to under the law. The State banks that belong to the Federal Reserve have to pay this assessment. All national banks have to pay it, but State banks who are not members of the Federal Reserve may elect to take FDIC protection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have heard some people argue in opposition to this bill that this is primarily a bankers' bill. It is not a bankers' bill, it is a depositors' bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I have heard the statement that we are subsidizing the banks of the country. This is certainly a misstatement. Who pays the money? The banks pay it. Not a dime is paid by the taxpayers or the Government. A large part of the money comes from the larger banks of this country to help the little banks. Hon. Lee Wiggins, of South Carolina, a former Under Secretary of the Treasury, and who represents three little banks in the State that adjoins mine, is the author of this formula. He was successful in getting the large and small banks and the depositors together, and I am glad he was successful in getting something satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But the gentleman will agree that the real beneficiaries are not the banks but the depositors of the Nation.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Of course it is the depositors, absolutely the depositors altogether. The money is paid by the banks.

I am one of the first men who ever advocated this kind of legislation, in 1924.

I have helped lead the fight ever since then. My people and the banks in my town and State are anxious for this bill to become law.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. STEED. I am highly in favor of this legislation and appreciate the gentleman's statement. Is it not true that the $10,000 guaranty on bank deposits now is somewhat equivalent to the $5,000 guaranty at the time that the $5,000 guaranty was originally made?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I am inclined to agree with you. With reference to the building, the building cannot cost more than $15,000,000, and it cannot be built until the President O. K.'s it. Why should they have a building? Because they are paying today more than $200,000 a year in rent. It is good business sense to have a building of their own. It means money to the taxpayers of this country if they can select a good place here or somewhere else.

With reference to this matter of making examinations. I say that these people ought to have the right, without getting written permission from the Federal Reserve or the Comptroller of the Currency. They are the people who must pay the loss and should know what their risk is. When they go into a bank now and find that the bank is weak they have a right to set up some arrangement with another bank or merge it with another bank. It is because of the diligence of these FDIC officials that we have not had an insured bank failure in the last 6 years. The Federal Reserve has a right to make examinations of the national banks, but I understand they never do. Then why should not the FDIC have the right to go and investigate if they want to? The Comptroller of the Currency is a member of the Board of the FDIC. Naturally the FDIC will accept their report without making any undue investigation. Of course, the FDIC wants to save all the money it can. Not a dime comes out of the banks when FDIC makes the examination. They pay in full for the examination themselves. So there is nothing to be alarmed about. There may be four or five little banks in the United States that are alarmed because they think FDIC might make extravagant examinations. But every dime comes out of the FDIC fund and they will not make many examinations, as was so well said by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL].

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this legislation with one or two exceptions, with respect to which I think the bill might well be amended.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to call attention to one serious omission in the President's message this morning. No one was more anxious than I was to get rid of price control and rationing; but not to take steps at this time to provide at least stand-by controls for rationing in my judgment is a serious mistake. One of the troubles we had during the last war, and one of the reasons for high prices and for enforcement difficulties was the fact that price control was instituted long before rationing. When you have price control without rationing, there is no restriction whatever on the demand for the article. Even the ordinary deterrent of the increased price is removed. Consequently, it promotes scarcity which, as time goes on, becomes less and less possible to cure.

In my judgment, it would be a great mistake if we did not impose rationing prior to price control, or at least coincidentally with price control, if we are to drift into a period of shortages. Price control is somewhat popular. People like to buy at a low price. Rationing is unpopular, because people like to buy all they want to buy at a low price. But you must have rationing, if price control is to be workable. It is more basic than price control in any effort to stabilize an economy of scarcity.

Another thought along the same line, running back to the time when we passed the first price control legislation during the last war: If prices are once allowed to become dislocated, and then you attempt to impose selective controls in certain commodities, you can never catch up to the dislocations. Ten new ones arise while you are trying to cure one old one. If you are going to have any price control legislation, it should freeze the price structure at a time when prices have been determined by ordinary economic causes and interactions, and not by artificial and arbitrary orders and regulations. If that is done, then you can, at least to some degree, conform to the ordinary economic pattern. You

can keep the flow of goods moving in a stream at least somewhat near to normal.

My own thought is that if rationing were installed at any time it might easily be possible to avoid price control. As soon as you do have price control you immediately restrict production, which cuts the supply, while at the same time you keep up demand by means of artificially low prices. On the other hand, rationing regulates demand.

When the President sought the power to have priorities, and also to impose allocations, he virtually admitted the force of the argument which I am now making, because allocations and priorities are merely on the wholesale scale what rationing would be on the retail scale. We have already had enough experience, even in the few days since the trouble in Korea started, to show how panicky buying and undue hoarding can exhaust stocks, and how little protection there is for the ordinary buyer who wants to order and buy if and when he needs to secure the goods. I think if you will study the history of what happened from 1942 on, when we first attempted to put price control on during the last war, and when you see the bad effect that came from not having any rationing at the outset of that period, you will agree with me that some steps should be taken to give authority for at least voluntary rationing, and some kind of stand-by authority for statutory rationing, and that the study of that subject should start very soon. Indeed, it should have started before now. We spent some months on the first price control bill passed by the Congress. I think we conducted hearings for 4 months. It is a very difficult subject to work out. If we do not work it out before the situation runs away from us, I think we can look forward to having many of the difficulties in the present price structure that we had during the last war and the immediate postwar period. Of course, any measure approved should be drawn in such a way that if the war situation should correct itself or not be as arduous as most of us fear it will be, then the President should not have the power to institute controls to an unlimited degree. But to neglect the study of this subject, and to neglect preparing the legislation which would be ready at a moment's notice to meet the trouble would, in my judgment, be repeating the serious mistakes that we made during the last war period.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUNKEL. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Since the President's message of today was made public, the wires are carrying heavy messages from sales agencies and purchasing agencies all over the United States, moving in. Within the last 45 minutes I have had some of those largest buyers call me and ask me what I thought about the President's message in that respect.

Of course, the message as worded, in the absence of action taken, becomes one of the most inflationary forces that we have ever had turned loose in the United States, because people are now acting in the light of what has gone before and of their recent experiences in the last 10 years.

Mr. KUNKEL. As a matter of fact, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan, it would have been an admirable thing could we have had legislation ready which could have applied to rationing, and to allocations, and to priorities at the time the President first declared the emergency in connection with the Korean situation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Certainly. If we can assume that the market which has covered the last 60, 90, or 120 days, is a fairly free market—I mean prior to the Korean situation—that might be the point at which the gentleman has recommended that we fix normal and start from there. But certainly if this thing which is under way since 1 o'clock this afternoon and which will gather speed, is let run for 90 days, the good Lord only knows what kind of mess we shall be in.

Mr. KUNKEL. If the situation continues, as unfortunately it looks as though it would, there never will be a time in the next year or two at which the price level and the economic adjustments in this country will be as near normal as they are today. From this point on they will become increasingly abnormal; and consequently, if and when selected controls are imposed they will cause all kinds of unsuspected dislocations as well as many which we can reasonably anticipate.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, after listening to President Truman's stirring message to the Congress on the Korean situation there should be but one thought in the minds of the Members of this body. In the interest of successful prosecution of the United Nations campaign against lawless aggression and the defense of the United States, we must act at once.

President Truman has called for accelerated and increased production of essential materials, products, and services and in this time of crisis it is the duty of Congress to expedite such a program. The words "too little and too late" must never again be applied to the efforts of the United States in its battle to preserve world peace.

We should consider at once the President's recommendation that—

First. The Congress should authorize, for national defense purposes, production loan guaranties and loans to increase production.

Second. The Congress should authorize the making of long-term contracts and other means to encourage the production of certain materials in short supply.

Mention of the words "materials in short supply" brings vividly to mind this country's steel supply. If we are to meet this Nation's extremely heavy military needs without serious disruption of the economy, as President Truman requested, there is no denying that our present steel capacity is definitely inadequate. Expansion, particularly decentralized expansion, is needed at once.

An appeal for expanded steel facilities is not a new topic with me. I have pointed out upon previous occasions that the United States was lagging in steel production. Only last month I urged Henry J. Kaiser to expand his Fontana, Calif., steel plant in the interest of national defense and national economy.

I am happy to say that Mr. Kaiser has met my challenge. He already has filed with the National Security Resources Board and the Munitions Board a plan for expanding the ingot capacity of the Fontana plant from 1,200,000 tons a year to 1,900,000 tons. The cost would be approximately $100,000,000, and Mr. Kaiser has assured me that steel could be pouring from these new facilities in a matter of months. Recalling Mr. Kaiser's tremendous and unparalleled production record of World War II, I am sure that my colleagues will agree this is no idle boast.

It is men like Mr. Kaiser to whom Congress must turn when the country needs production and needs it in a hurry. It is men like Mr. Kaiser who must be encouraged by Congress if we are to avoid another too-little-and-too-late situation.

Expansion of the Fontana steel plant is essential because of its strategic location which enables it to—

First. Provide steel where it may be most needed—both for protecting the public from being cut off from essential civilian steel supplies and for the prosecution of military defenses.

Second. Assure independent iron-ore supply far away from the vulnerable eastern sources dependent on the Sault Ste. Marie lock bottleneck. Fontana iron ore is hauled 52 miles over a privately owned railroad and only 112 miles on a common carrier.

Third. Require minimum transportation for assembly of raw materials and distribution of finished and semifinished steel products to fabricators.

Fourth. Protect the western United States from the danger of its rail- and water-transportation routes being cut off by hostile war action. The expanded facilities would provide both essential basic materials and finished steel where they would be required by our Pacific defense forces and essential civilian workers, not only eliminating drain on transportation facilities, but lessening the peril of interruptions in long-haul transportation.

To give industry in general the support it needs in this national defense effort, Congress should consider immediately a program of accelerated amortization similar to that in effect during the last war. This should permit a company, upon obtaining an appropriate certificate of necessity from an agency such as the National Security Resources Board, to increase its plant capacity and write off the cost over a 5-year period. I know that there are many Members of the House and the Senate who favor this method as an incentive to industry to expand. I believe it is imperative that we give it consideration as rapidly as possible.

Steel plants cannot be built in a day. We waited too long in the last war before expending steel capacity. Let us not make that same mistake again.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill S. 2822 before us today has as its principal advantage to depositors under the pending bill the provisions which raise the maximum insurance coverage from $5,000 to $10,000.

Insured banks will benefit from two provisions of the bill: The first would simplify present procedures for computing the assessment base, while the second would provide for a substantial reduction in the cost of insurance to the banks in normal years.

During its more than 16 years of existence the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has paid out about $316,261,289 to protect about 1,350,000 depositors in some 412 insured banks that have encountered difficulty. Bringing that down specifically to the State of Pennsylvania during this period, some 158,000 depositors in 24 insured banks in the State of Pennsylvania have had their funds protected by the advance of about $56,746,000 in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Funds. Further breaking the situation down in the particular State of which I am a Representative, the accounts in the insured banks in Pennsylvania as of the present time are some 8,730,000 in number. The accounts fully insured under the $5,000 maximum at the present time aggregate about 8,416,000. Under this increased coverage plan it would increase the number of accounts insured to about 8,621,000.

As to the total deposits, the total amount of deposits in all insured banks in the State of Pennsylvania aggregates about $10,899,000,000; and the insured deposits under the $5,000 maximum covers about $5,620,000,000; and under the $10,000 maximum it will be increased to some $6,481,000,000. The present maximum insurance coverage of $5,000 covers more than 99,000,000 deposit accounts in the insured banks throughout the Nation. The percentage of these total accounts at the present time is about 95.7 percent, which will increase the number then of total accounts covered to some 98.6 percent.

The total dollar deposits covered in the Nation today aggregate about 48.8 percent of the total amount of money on deposit, or approximately $76,500,000,000. It will move that figure up to some 56.5 percent, or an approximate amount of $88,500,000,000, an increase of some $12,000,000,000 in the total dollar deposits covered.

The principal changes in the existing law are some five in number. The report of the committee staff and the committee on page 5 of the report very capably points these changes out. The first of which I have cited is this increase in the insurance coverage. The second is the simplification in the computation of the assessment base. The third is the reduction in the years in which the Corporation does not encounter any undue loss in the case of deposit insurance to the banks by making provision for a credit to them of a percentage of the net assessment paid each year. Fourth, in this bill by amendment we cover the expansion of examination authority to enable the Corporation to examine any insured bank or any bank seeking insurance and fifth, and finally, the payment to the Treasury of interest of 2 percent on capital funds originally provided by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank.

There are other minor changes, of course, of a less important nature, many of which are rather technical and repeal certain obsolete sections of the existing law. I do not want to take any further time of the Committee of the Whole. In the reading of the bill for amendment when the problem comes up we will be able to present the entire picture so far as the bill is concerned.

There have been some erroneous impressions about who the benefits of this bill will accrue to. However, the committee report has duly covered that. In the final reporting of the bill I may say there was no record vote, which would indicate also there was no record vote of opposition to its final reporting. There were differences on some of the amendments, but these were agreed to by approximately a 2 to 1 margin.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I want to compliment the gentleman on his factual statement. What is the benefit to be gained by having a premium paid of 100 cents on the dollar each year, then having 60 percent given back? Why not just have the 40 percent paid in originally and only call for the 60 percent when it is needed?

Mr. BUCHANAN. The premium is divided in that fashion, of course, under the terms of the bill, 60 percent accruing to a reserve account and 40 percent to the banks, with certain added provisions.

Mr. FULTON. Why could they not calculate the expenses of the FDIC for a year, call on the banks for a 40-percent premium payment for reserves, and let it be known it is a contingent liability of the banks in the future, and not have them pay it in each year?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, in 1949 the net income of corporation holdings of securities in that year amounted to some $25,122,803, and there is at present a reserve fund of about $1,200,000,000. That is rather adequate to take care of any losses that might occur. The object, of course, is not to build that reserve fund to too large a proportion. When you are draining off too much you are probably draining it off of some of the small banks of the country rather than the larger banks. This would largely aid the smaller banks when they are insured up to $10,000 and make more money available for loans and credit advances to the businesses in that particular area.

Mr. FULTON. Does not the gentleman think that by moving further towards the guaranteeing of all bank deposits by an agency of the Government we are then getting to the point where we might have all the bank deposits guaranteed, and that the Government will then set the policies for the banks in their local operations?

Mr. BUCHANAN. No; I do not feel that way. I have no fears about that at all because the present system is operating in a fashion which, as I have stated here from the percentage figures, a large number of the accounts are now covered, almost 95.5 percent, and this will increase a few percentage points of the total number covered. But, of the total dollar deposits covered there is still adequate leeway there, so I have no fears about Government restraint or controls being exercised through the FDIC.

Mr. FULTON. May I have the gentleman's comments on the operation of this reserve fund of $1,200,000,000? That is invested in Government obligations, is it?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is right.

Mr. FULTON. Suppose that a depression occurs or there are bank failures enough so that we have to call on that reserve for paying the bank depositors, what would happen? Is it not a fact that all we do is to dip into the general funds of the Treasury and come up with enough money in order to pay the bank losses?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, we have built rather rigid supports in our economy today on a sound basis, and if the occasion that the gentleman refers to should occur, I am sure that the fund supports that we have constructed will be reenacted and make for a safer banking system. I believe the policy, in general, over the last 15 years, is indicative of that trend.

Mr. FULTON. May I ask the gentleman this question? Where will the funds come from to pay out the bank losses when the reserve fund is invested in Government bonds?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, of course, that is a situation that we will meet when that time comes.

Mr. FULTON. Will that not have to be by a general appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States, because after all they are just obligations of the United States?

Mr. BUCHANAN. If that is the wish of the Congress at that time, that will possibly be the way in which it will be handled.

Mr. FULTON. There are certainly some of us questioning the policy of the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes, some of the provisions of the bill, but as to the entire bill I do not know of any objections. There may be some.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. Any bonds that are issued by the United States Government are obligations of the Government. They must be paid by calls upon the United States Treasury. That is why the bonds are issued by the United States Government now.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I include the following statements:

S. 2822

Section 17, pages 52–45—Audit by General Accounting Office: This section authorizes the Comptroller General to make a commercial-type audit of the FDIC. A commercial-type audit is described in the attached excerpt from House Report No. 846, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session.[1]

[1] This excerpt was included in the reports of both House and Senate committees which considered the Government Corporation Control Act.

See Rept. No. 856, House of Representatives, 79th Cong., 1st sess. pp. 95–96; Rept. No. 694, Senate, 79th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 8–9.

The language in this section was worked out between the Comptroller General and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation after careful study, and should not be changed without full knowledge as to what effect any such change would have.

The provisions for a commercial audit of the FDIC should be set forth in the FDIC law as it is here and should not be contained in the Government Corporation Control Act or any other such omnibus measure, since the FDIC has little, if anything, in common with Government corporations and other agencies which would be included in such an act. The audit provisions of this bill have been designed to fit the particular needs and operations of the Corporation.

IV. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TYPES OF AUDIT

(Excerpts from H. Rept. No. 846, 78th Cong., 1st sess.)

(This statement is incorporated in both Senate and House committee reports on the Government Corporation Control Act.)

* * * * *

In general the purpose of the governmental type of audit is to determine the validity of expenditures under appropriations made by the Congress in the light of restrictions and limitations placed by the Congress generally upon the expenditure of appropriated moneys. It is a part of a system designed to enforce the personal accountability of governmental officers authorizing or expending those funds upon the basis of documents and records usually submitted to the General Accounting Office and retained in its custody. In contrast, the commercial type of audit is separate and apart from the accounting system and internal financial control of the Corporation and is designed to determine the true financial condition of the Corporation as of a given date and the results of its financial operations during the period covered by the audit, as well as establishing whether the funds of the Corporation have been regularly expended in accordance with corporate authorization. These determinations are made by detailed examination of the operating and financial records of the Corporation at the places where they are being used in the conduct of corporate business.

* * * * *

The fundamental difference between the two types of audit and the inadequacy of the governmental type of audit as applied to capital-fund operations of the Corporation may be more clearly seen from a comparison of the procedures involved.

The governmental type of audit generally involves the following seven steps:

1. The fixing of the amount for which the disbursing officer is accountable under his bonded responsibility by reason of the advance of funds under particular appropriations upon accountable warrants and by reason of collections received by him;

2. The submission by the designated disbursing officer to the General Accounting Office for audit and settlement of an account supported by certified vouchers and by other original papers evidencing specific payments which he has made from the particular funds charged to him;

3. The examination by the General Accounting Office of these vouchers and other original supporting papers to determine whether the payments covered thereby were properly authorized and whether the expenditures represent valid obligations of the Government under the specific appropriation sought to be charged;

4. The settlement by the General Accounting Office of the disbursing officer's account and the determination of his liability to the United States;

5. The determination of the liability to the United States of the officer certifying for payment the items included in the disbursing officer's account;

6. The preparation and issuance of certificates of settlement incorporating all unexplained or unadjusted differences developed in the examinations of the accounts; and

7. The institution of collection proceedings if the accountable officer fails to pay over any balances found due from him in the settlement.

COMMERCIAL-TYPE AUDIT

The commercial type of audit ordinarily made of large business corporations usually involves the following seven steps:

1. The establishment of the authorities of the various officers and employees by reference to the original articles of incorporation, bylaws, minutes of the board of directors, and other official authorizations taken in the name of the corporation;

2. The verification, through appropriate checks, of the original general and subsidiary ledgers by comparison of original collection and disbursement documents with such ledgers and, in connection with this, the determination that all actions reviewed are properly authorized;

3. The verification from the original accounting records and supporting documents of the accuracy of all items appearing on the balance sheet, including verification of all cash on hand and in banks, and when needed, positive establishment of the existence of assets by physical inventory methods or through inquiries addressed to debtors and the determination of actual liabilities through inquiries addressed to creditors;

4. The review and establishment of the accuracy of any operating statements to determine that they clearly indicate the financial progress of the corporation during the period covered by the audit, including proper reflection of any profits made or losses suffered;

5. Determination, in light of the actions by the board of directors and any changes in the policies of the corporation, that proper records are established and necessary safeguards developed correctly to reflect the financial operations of the corporation and to protect the corporation from financial loss which can be prevented by proper and adequate records and procedures;

6. The preparation of a report covering the audit, including certified financial statements and comments deemed appropriate by the auditor, such as recommendations for changes in the accounting procedure and records, errors still uncorrected at the completion of the audit, analysis of facts brought out in the financial statements, and the submission of such a report to the officials ordering the audit; and

7. The institution of corrective action by the corporate management.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE].

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the pending legislation, S. 2822. It is a good bill. It will strengthen our Nation's banking system. Depositors and bankers alike endorse the measure. Depositors will benefit principally from the added protection in the provision raising the maximum insurance coverage from $5,000 to $10,000. Insured banks will benefit because of the simplified procedure for computing assessment bases and because of the substantial reduction in the cost of the insurance in normal years.

As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, I was pleased last March to read an editorial in the Des Moines Register and Tribune paying deserved tribute to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. FDIC is one Government agency that has consistently been well managed. It has never been the object of partisan political attacks. The editorial states:

FDIC HAS BEEN A COMPLETE SUCCESS

In the dark days of 1933 a new alphabet agency of the Federal Government was added to the dozens blooming in the first spring of the New Deal in Washington. This particular one—embodied in legislation sponsored by Michigan's Republican Senator, ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG—was FDIC (for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation).

The idea made sense to men and women who had seen bank doors locked and their savings dwindle to nothing a few months before. Under FDIC, the Government guaranteed every depositor's account up to $5,000.

Confidence returned to the Nation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation continued to reinforce the integrity of banking and savings institutions. Its record, brought into review this week as the Senate passed a bill broadening its coverage, is a cheering Government success story and a happy note of national prosperity.

Every cent of the $289,000,000 advanced by the Treasury to start FDIC has been repaid. Last year it operated at a profit of $138,091,786, giving it a surplus, or reserve fund, of $1,203,942,687.

The new Senate bill, which the House is expected to approve, would extend the coverage on individual bank deposits from $5,000 to $10,000 and, at the same time, cut the insurance premium—paid by the banks—by about one-half.

The $5,000 guaranty covered about 96 percent of all bank accounts. The increased protection will bring the coverage up to 98.4 percent of all deposits.

The FDIC cannot prevent bank failures. There have been from one to four a year since 1933. But every depositor has been paid in full up to the first $5,000 of his account. In 1948 this amounted to only $400,000.

The depression baby has grown up to be a quiet, thrifty, and successful member of the Federal family.

Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out in the committee hearings on this bill, the FDIC has been a good buttress to bank management. Students of banking agree that the most important single cause of bank failures is bad management. In other words, sound banking is predicated on good management. It was this thought I had in mind several years ago when, on the occasion of the Iowa Centennial, I commended the pioneers who were responsible for the establishment and operation of the original State Bank of Iowa. My words on that occasion apply equally to the men who have administered the FDIC so ably during the 16 years of its existence, for they, too, have helped to lift the banking fraternity to a high and honorable place in society. I join with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] in expressing admiration for the management of the FDIC.

It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, why depositors are eager to receive the protection afforded by Federal deposit insurance. But the fact that this insurance is also popular with banks, both large and small, is a tribute to the splendid administration of the Corporation. E. E.

Manuel, of George, Iowa, former President of the Independent Bankers Association, had this to say about FDIC in a recent letter to Chairman Maple Harl:

We independent bankers are surely grateful for the recognition given us by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. We have a feeling that your organization is going down the line fighting for us.

Yes; the FDIC has had a stabilizing effect on American banking. And American banking is one of the most unique institutions in our economic machinery. The unusual character of our banking system was well described in a recent address by another outstanding Iowa banker, J. F. Kennedy, of New Hampton, president of the Iowa Bankers Association, as follows:

I suppose the principal reason that American banking differs from banking in other lands lies in the fact that our system reaches right down to the little people—the workingman, the farmer, the small-business man. Let's keep it that way.

It is this development of American banking to include all segments of our society that is significant. And my interest in the pending bill is based on my firm conviction that the benefits of deposit insurance should be made available to increased numbers of depositors. Insuring bank deposits is not a new idea, but experience has proved that such operations should not be conducted on a local basis. Spreading the risk is a vital principle in insurance. Back in 1829 the State of New York set up a safety fund; it failed because it was confined to one State. In more recent years other States, particularly in the Middle West, have tried similar experiments. They, too, failed because, first, the principle of spreading the risk cannot operate successfully in the limited confines of a single State; and, second, because the banking laws in those particular States were loose. I want to emphasize that these failures do not disprove the validity of the idea of deposit insurance; but they do establish that the risk should be spread through a Nation-wide system.

Mr. Chairman, S. 2822 will benefit both depositors and bankers. By its enactment, the safety and liquidity of bank deposits throughout the land will be assured, and the American banking system will thereby be strengthened from top to bottom. This legislation deserves the full support of every Member in this Chamber.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, the bill we are now considering represents the conscientious bipartisan effort of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Under the leadership of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky, I think, by and large, they have done an excellent piece of work in strengthening the Federal deposit-insurance law. They were assisted in their work by the directors and staff of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the guidance of their able Chairman, the Honorable Maple T. Harl. The Corporation and its efficient staff have received unanimous praise from every source for the fine work they have done. This bill will enable them to do an even better job, provided it is improved in one respect.

The bill presently provides for a reduction in the amount to be paid by the banks for the insurance set up by this law. That, I think, is a very serious mistake at this time. The bill doubles the amount of insurance from $5,000 to $10,000 per account, and at the same time it cuts back the amount to be paid for that insurance by about 60 percent.

I will address myself at this time to the reasons why we should eliminate from this bill any provision for reduction in the assessments or premiums. If we do not eliminate that provision entirely, at least, we should postpone the effective date of the reductions, refunds, or credits until such time as the reserve fund is built up to at least double what it is now.

I would like to bring your minds back for a moment to the days when the Federal deposit insurance law, was written upon the statute books of our country. The very distinguished gentleman from Alabama, the late Mr. Steagall, had labored long and well over a period of 15 years prior to 1933 trying to write upon our statute books a law insuring deposits. Almost every banker in the country for 15 years vigorously opposed him. Then in 1933 those of you who were here at that time, were besieged by those very bankers demanding that the Government rush in and insure deposits and guarantee them against the losses which had been brought upon the banks and the bank depositors and stockholders by the bad judgment, yes, even by the mismanagement and folly of those same bankers. When the bill was before the House in 1933, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Steagall, said this:

It is submitted that the guaranty of bank deposits against loss provided by this bill is absolute and that no specific guaranty of the Government is necessary to make the protection of the depositors complete—

Meaning, as he indicated, that this was to be a deposit insurance fund built up by the banks out of bank funds to guarantee depositors against loss.

At that session of the Congress in 1933, in discussing the conference report, before final enactment of the bill, the same gentleman said:

The purpose of this bill is to promote the the public welfare and protect the interest of depositors. It rests upon the theory that banking which is not safe for depositors ought to be prohibited by law. It is intended to require common honesty in the operation of the banks of this country and to make it posisble for banks to employ bank credits in support of trade and commerce in the United States.

He said further:

We lay down the proposition that banking is not the individual right of a citizen, but that when we charter an institution to engage in banking, to receive the deposits of the public, it is the duty of the law-making power of the Government to see to it that the deposits of the public are protected. Common honesty requires this, the public welfare requires it, and the future welfare of the banks requires it.

Those words bear repetition today, because there is a provision in this bill sponsored by these same bankers which, if it remains in the bill, will undermine the entire structure of Federal Deposit Insurance. I understand that when the time comes during the reading of the bill for amendment, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE] will offer an amendment to strike out the provision granting to the banks 60 percent refund of the present assessments, which are used to build this insurance fund. The assessments are really premiums paid for this insurance. The fund is called upon in the event of need, to pay depositors back their own money which they have loaned to these banks, which the banks are using to earn their profits.

There is nothing wrong with the banking system and nothing wrong with that theory, provided they will adhere to the principle of this bill, and continue to build this fund until it is large enough to protect the depositors of this country against loss.

One banker who came before the committee said $10,000 now is quite comparable to $5,000 in 1934. I agree. If that is so, we should expect them to come in here and say, "If you are going to increase the insurance coverage from $5,000 to $10,000, we ought to at least pay double the premium." Not so in this bill. They say, "Let us cut it by 60 percent. Let us get double the insurance and pay only 40 percent of the premium we pay with a 50-cent dollar."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I am interested in the independence of the banking system. You have heard me say this afternoon that the nearer we come to the control of deposits, the nearer we come to control of the banking system by the United States Government. Will the committee assure me that there is no intention that the greater the percentage of deposits guaranteed, there is then the possibility of greater control by the United States Government?

Mr. MULTER. Ordinarily it would be presumptuous for me to speak for every member of the committee. In this instance, however, I am sure I am voicing the sentiment of every member of the committee. There is not one of us who wants to see banking nationalized or socialized in this country, and that we will do nothing in this bill, or otherwise, that will lead toward nationalization of our banking system. We want it to remain as a private free enterprise system.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. GAMBLE. We on this side of the aisle agree wholeheartedly in that statement the gentleman has made. None of us wants banking nationalized.

Mr. FULTON. I thank you very much. I wish to compliment the gentleman on his remarks.

Mr. MULTER. At the same time, as I warned some of the bankers who came before our committee, I said: "If the time ever comes when the banking system will have to call upon the United

States Government again to save them, and put Government money into those banks to pay their losses and pay their depositors their money, we might well find the Government taking over the banking system." And we want to stop that if we can. The way to do it is to make sure that we have a reserve fund of bankers' money and depositors' money large enough to cover any loss. No witness who has come before our committee has dared say that the reserve fund here is large enough and adequate enough to cover the possible losses. The Secretary of the Treasury is quoted in the Senate hearings as having said that barring a panic such as we had in 1930–33 the fund is sufficient. We are looking ahead to the days when we may have another panic. We hope we will never have another, but that is what we must guard against, a collapse of the good times which we have had since the existence of the FDIC, against the possibility of a panic such as we had in 1933. In that year we had $58,000,000,000 of deposits in the country's banking system, and the losses the depositors took at that time quite apart from stockholders' losses amounted to 3.3 percent of their total deposits. If we had had an insurance fund at that time we would have needed just under $2,000,000,000 to guarantee those losses. Today we have three times the amount of deposits in our banking system. In our insured banks alone today we have $156,000,000,000 of deposits. If we take as our criterion what happened in 1930–33, we need at least $6,600,000,000 to guarantee against loss. The fund today stands at $1,200,000,000.

One banker said to our committee the fund is sufficient because they have the right to draw on the United States Treasury for $3,000,000,000. Yes; the law says that in the event FDIC funds are exhausted it may call on the Treasury with no further authorization necessary from Congress. The mere note given by the FDIC is sufficient to borrow from the Treasury $3,000,000,000 to save our insured banks.

I say that before the bankers are entitled to any reduction in assessments, any refund of premium, any credit of premium, call it what you will, this insurance fund should be built up at least to the $3,000,000,000 that they have a right to borrow from our Government. The distinguished gentleman who preceded me, whose profound knowledge of economics I respect sincerely, told you of an instance many years ago when New York State had an insurance fund; he said the fund collapsed because it must be on a national scale for this kind of insurance to succeed. I differ with my good friend in his conclusion. We have had insurance systems in eight other States of the Union, systems insuring deposits: They were North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Washington, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman mentioned the Nebraska system that has been in effect on a State level. The gentleman will recall that the Nebraska system failed because they kept guaranteeing more and more and more of the deposits of the banks until they guaranteed all the deposits in the Nebraska banks and then the local bankers lost their sense of responsibility so they went into these various projects that were somewhat risky, feeling they had no responsibility because the Government would make good the deposits. This makes me wonder whether or not in this bill when we are about to guarantee up to 98.6 percent in number of the total deposits we are not rapidly getting to the point where we are neglecting the local responsibility of the banks and weakening the banking system as an independent agency. I wonder if the gentleman would care to answer that.

Mr. MULTER. I was about to develop that very point. I do not think the gentleman's conclusion is correct as he stated it.

Mr. FULTON. I am merely asking for information, not giving a conclusion.

Mr. MULTER. Let me develop the point. I will show you why I think that is not the reason for the failure of those State systems. Every one of those State funds fell, not because they could not call on the Nation for support but because they did not have reserves big enough to cover the losses when the time came along to pay the losses that occurred. In every instance, because they had had a period of good times for 10 or 15 years, they cut the assessments, they cut the reserves, they took credits and dividends out of the reserve fund until they did not have enough money to meet the losses when bad times struck them.

Mr. FULTON. As a matter of fact, in several of those States were there not many bankers put in jail because they did not live up to the responsibilities and went into very highly speculative obligations and lost?

Mr. MULTER. That is true. Let me call attention to the fact that we were told in committee we do not need a big reserve fund now because a lot of money is in Government bonds, money that belongs to the bank depositors; therefore there is not so much risk capital out. Everybody here knows that in the last 2 years we changed the margin requirements from no margin on stock sales to 25 percent, and now it is 50 percent. There are $2,000,000,000 of bank loans, depositors' money, in the market today on these margin sales. You all know what happened last week. There were drops in the market of anywhere from 1 to 50 points. As soon as the bankers begin doing that kind of thing and begin making speculative loans, even though they may not go to jail, they are going to tear down this fund and tear down the reserves, then they will come down here again crying to us to save them once more. Let us save them now against themselves by building up this reserve fund.

Mr. FULTON. The gentleman does not think it will get to be the habit that they will say, "We will make the loan because it is only Government money if it is lost?"

Mr. MULTER. That is why we insist in this bill that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall have the right to go in and examine and inspect these banks whenever they deem that necessary in order to be able to stop any of those practices before they go too far.

Mr. FULTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MULTER. To prove my point that it was lack of reserves and the cutting of the melon, the return and the refund of premiums, the payment of dividends out of the reserve funds, that destroyed these insurance funds on the State level, let me direct your attention to the fact that in three States today, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, we have State insurance funds. They are sound and prosperous. Here is the reason: In Massachusetts the deposits are on the ratio of 12 to 1 against reserves, in New Hampshire 13½ to 1 and in Connecticut 7 to 1. This reserve fund of the FDIC is almost 150 to 1 on the basis of total deposits. It is 78 to 1 on the basis of insured deposits up to $5,000 per single account. It will be about 90 to 1 on the basis of insured deposits up to $10,000 per account. Until you build up this reserve fund to a better proportion, we are begging for trouble, we are in danger of not being able to support these banks in the event of difficulty.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and its members are seeking no cut in their assessments or premiums. They pay the same rate of one-twelfth of 1 percent that the member banks of FDIC have been paying up to now. Their fund comparatively speaking is stronger than the FDIC fund. The ratio of their deposits to reserves is 45 to 1. Most of their money is invested in mortgages secured by the homes of our American people. Outside of Government securities they are the soundest investments ever produced in this country.

Insurance of deposits is comparable to the business of insuring credit risks and the writing of surety company bonds. No one anywhere in this country can buy credit insurance for a premium of one-twelfth of 1 percent. Yet the bankers would cut it by 60 percent.

There is not a surety company in this country that is permitted to write bonds aggregating a total potential liability of more than 2½ times their surplus and reserve.

No banker would dare run his bank on the basis that they are now asking the FDIC to operate. No careful investor would put $1 of his own money into any institution that was asked to operate on such a basis.

Mr. R. E. Gormley, chairman of the legislative committee of the Georgia Bankers Association told our committee that before any reduction in premiums should take place a surplus of at least $2,500,000,000 should be built up. He urged that the surplus be built up so that the banks of this country will never have to call upon the Federal Treasury for another dollar.

Not one of the bankers who appeared before our committee took the position that the surplus now in this fund was adequate. Most of them said that the

amount of surplus was something to be determined by the Board of Directors of the FDIC.

The Board of Directors of the FDIC refused to take the position that the fund was adequate and placed the responsibility for fixing the amount of an adequate fund upon the Congress.

If this Congress allows the reduction of assessments to remain in this bill and disaster should befall this country before the fund is built up to a large enough sum to protect the Nation's depositors, the responsibility will be that of this Congress, and this Congress alone. I, for one, want this record to be crystal clear that I am warning the Congress against such an eventuality, and the responsibility for such a catastrophe, if one should occur, must rest upon the conscience of those Members who pass this bill in its present form.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER].

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I know that all of us here in the House and the American people generally are proud of the outstanding ability, the gallantry and the heroism of our fighting troops in Korea. I think that we are particularly proud of the gallantry of our ground forces. I can recall not too long ago, as a matter of fact since the end of World War II, when gentlemen in high positions of Government told us that this will be the last war where we will have to have ground troops, that the next war will be a war of science, a war in which push buttons would be the instrument of war.

Today we find ourselves in our first engagement, with the doughboys spilling the blood. The infantryman is the unsung hero; he is the unsung soldier; he is the individual who is sent in first and feels the brunt of battle. Normally he receives a minimum of training compared with other services. He receives the equipment that is left over; yes, and he is put into the hottest spot on any front.

Because of that, Mr. Chairman, I have introduced today a bill which will give the ground soldier a bonus for combat duty. The President's message today proposes an increase in our expenditures for military defense of $10,000,000,000. Out of that, I am sure that we can provide a special bonus of $5 a day for any of our ground troops actually in combat. That is what my bill provides for.

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, there are several precedents that have already been established for special bonuses. We have awarded flight pay to our aviators. We give special bonuses for submarine duty. We give special bonuses for diving duty, and there is special treatment for the paratroopers. The infantry and other combat ground troops is one group that is actually shedding their blood, who do not have the opportunity to come home at night and sleep between clean sheets. This bill will give them at least a little incentive, a little boost to their morale, to let them know that their country has not forgotten them; that they are not being sent in to fight and then let the other branches of the service receive the credit for the work which they are doing.

I sincerely hope that our Armed Services Committee will take immediate action, particularly at this time when our ground forces are receiving such rough treatment at the hands of the enemy. This is a war in which you either live or die. From the evidence that has come to us through the newspapers, if you are captured you go through such torture that death is preferred. So, I sincerely hope that the membership of this House will act upon this legislation. It happens that I know a little bit about the feeling of an infantry soldier. It is gall to him when he looks up into the sky and he sees his buddies in the Air Force fly over him, and he says, "Well, they are going back tonight to warm meals and clean sheets, and at the same time getting pay and a half." This bill is a little token for a sacrifice that cannot be paid in compensation but nevertheless it is a token in appreciation, a debt that we owe them for service which they are rendering for us.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, first I wish to compliment the committee for bringing this bill to the flood in its present form. Back in 1933 and 1935 we did some very fundamental legislating insofar as bank legislation is concerned. It might be recalled that about that time we instituted a policy of deficit financing of the United States whicl laid down before our people the fundamental proposition that if vast issues from the Federal Treasury were to be sold, they would either have to be sold to individuals and corporations and partnerships and trusts, or to the banks of the country. The people in charge of the drafting of the legislation knew full well that individuals and corporations and partnerships would not absorb the issues which were to be put out by the Federal Treasury and that, therefore, the banks would have to take up a substantial portion of those issues, and which the banks did to more than $90,000,000.

Some of these fundamental changes that were made might be very briefly mentioned. Passing a law which forbade the banks to pay interest on demand deposits to the depositors was about as fundamental a change as could be made in banking as it stood prior to 1933.

Another fundamental change that came in banking law was the institution of the FDIC.

Another fundamental change that came in the banking laws had to do with the liability of the stockholder. Those laws removed the double liability, so that the stockholder could not be assessed again for the investment he had made in the bank structure originally. That was done to encourage people to invest their money in the capital structures of banks, so that there would be banks that could purchase the issues put out by the Federal Treasury.

Another fundamental change that was made in the banking laws came about through making it possible for banks that had purchased these issues of the Federal Treasury, if they needed currency badly to meet the demands made upon them by the people who had deposited their savings in the banks, to take those bonds issued by the Federal Treasury, sold to the banks, and turn the bonds back through the machinery of the Federal Reserve System and draw currency from the Federal Reserve in the form of Federal Reserve notes to the extent of the par value of the bonds.

Those were some very fundamental changes made in our banking law, and they have had a vast influence on banking in the United States.

If bank capital structures are to be retained sufficiently to carry a reasonable ratio to the amount of the deposits in the banks, it is necessary for banks to earn some profits now and then so that people will invest their money in the preferred and common stock of the banks. This bill has something to do with that particular phase of banking. This bill will substantially help the little banks of the country. That is why they agree to the provisions of the bill. This bill will have a favorable influence on the earnings of those little banks as well as the medium-size and the larger banks. This bill does away with a lot of the paper work the banks have had to do in connection with compiling the assessment base which was used by the FDIC for the purpose of making assessments against the banks so as to get these premiums into the hand of the FDIC.

On page 7 of the committee report is a very fine statement with respect to the most unique formula that has been worked out. This bill does not guarantee that the banks will receive back 60 percent of the dividend. It does not say anything of the kind. The bank might get 60 percent if certain things eventuated but there is no guaranty that those things will eventuate. This formula is a protective formula for the FDIC or, in other words, for the depositors who put their money in the banks, which is all right.

The FDIC operates on a basis which gives a great, wide spread all over the United States to all banks, under various management.

Altogether, this is a pretty good bill, I think.

This wide spread is as always a good thing in underwriting. It gives that much more insurance. If a fire-insurance company or a life-insurance company can get a very wide spread over millions of risks scattered over a vast expanse of territory then the underwriter using ordinary sense can get much better protection all the way through for everybody that is insured. The FDIC must necessarily have great power. I will give you one little illustration which happened in my district just recently. A little bank with a very small capitalization of less than $100,000 found itself in trouble. The president was taking his

first vacation after 25 years. He and his wife—he is a very fine old gentleman—went down in Florida. A situation developed where there was a great shortage in this bank of several hundred times as much as the total capital stock of the bank. It became necessary for the FDIC to step in immediately, to put up several hundred thousand dollars and to take over the bank and consolidate it with another neighboring bank and all of this without the president of the bank even knowing anything about the bank being in any kind of trouble whatsoever. That illustrates how powerful the FDIC can be under the FDIC law.

If it is going to protect the depositors, it must have that power and it does have the power. This bill simply gives the FDIC a little bit more power for the benefit of these depositors who, after all, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] said, really put up the insurance premiums to take care of this insurance which they enjoy. The consolidation was made. The FDIC stepped in. The community immediately settled down. There was no run on the bank. Everybody was fully protected. That one little loss may cost—and that was a very small bank, mind you—as I was saying it may cost the FDIC more than its total deposit insurance loss in 1949 which was $431,000. Therefore, the FDIC has to have power. I think this is a good bill.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to take any of the Committee's time. It is apparent I believe that the general objectives of this measure will receive approval by the House. The FDIC has established itself as an important arm of the Federal system. It has been well administered and the changes proposed by the bill will mean substantial improvements in its service.

I strongly favor its principal provisions, the increase in coverage, the change in assessments, and the payment of dividends.

I regret that I cannot agree with the majority of the Banking Committee with reference to the proposed power for examination of insured banks.

It appears from the hearings that whenever the Corporation has felt that special circumstances warranted a separate examination of a State member bank, it requested permission of the Federal Reserve Board to make such an examination. I want to point out that the Federal Reserve Board Chairman's statement shows that 115 requests for consent to make examinations of State member banks have been received from the Corporation. Of these, not one was refused, 110 were granted, and in five cases the requests were withdrawn or dropped. It would seem that the FDIC is fully informed on the condition of State member banks and therefore nothing would be accomplished by any change in the law giving the Corporation power to examine such institutions without the consent of the Federal Reserve Board.

I call attention also to the fact that the Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, representing the State banking departments of the 48 States, is opposed to the provision which would permit the FDIC to examine State member banks without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board. They urge that such a provision would tend to weaken the dual banking system.

I quote in part from a letter dated January 30, 1950, addressed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, from the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks:

> We fear State banks faced with examinations by three different supervisory agencies would be placed in highly disadvantageous competitive position with national banks which would be examined only by Comptroller of Currency.

For these reasons I opposed the amendment giving this power to the Corporation.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, an editorial in the Streator (Ill.) Times recently said a lot of what I should like to say in praise of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It reads, in part, as follows:

> Congressional action to expand the scope of the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) as reflected in the passage in the Senate of a bill to extend coverage on individual bank deposits from $5,000 to $10,000 and at the same time decrease the insurance premium paid by the banks will receive universal support. This is one measure which had its birth in the depth of depression which has proved its usefulness and is destined to play an important role in any economic disturbance that may appear in the future.
>
> So successful has been the operation of this program that the FDIC has repaid every cent of the $289,000,000 which it borrowed from the United States Treasury when inaugurated in 1933 and last year had a profit of some $138,000,000. In reserve is $1,203,000,000.
>
> Under the $5,000 guaranty of bank deposits by the FDIC about 96 percent of all accounts have been covered and it is estimated that under the new law 98.4-percent coverage will be effected.
>
> Though the FDIC is not offered as a guaranty against all bank failures, it is notable that only one to four a year have fallen by the wayside since 1933. It is also notable that every depositor in those few institutions have been paid in full up to the $5,000 guaranty which in 1948 amounted only to $400,000.
>
> After many years during which there was no bank guaranty and much opposition to such a guaranty from many quarters, the experience with this depression project has been most gratifying.

We are considering today a bill providing for an increase in Federal insurance of bank deposits from $5,000 to $10,000. In the State of Illinois this provision of the bill will extend the benefits of complete coverage to an additional 186,000 depositors in insured banks.

Under existing law, 5,826,000 depositors in insured banks of Illinois are protected entirely. Raising maximum coverage to $10,000 will give complete coverage to 6,012,000 Illinois depositors, on the basis of the latest survey made by FDIC.

Insured banks will benefit from two provisions of the bill. The first would simplify present procedures for computing the assessment base, while the second would provide for a substantial reduction in the cost of insurance to the banks in normal years.

During its more than 16 years of existence Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has paid out about $350,000,000 to protect 1,350,000 depositors in 412 insured banks that have encountered difficulty.

In the State of Illinois during this period, 19,000 depositors of 15 insured banks have had their funds protected by the advance of $4,078,000 in FDIC funds.

The present maximum insurance coverage of $5,000 protects completely more than 99,000,000 deposit accounts in insured banks throughout the Nation. Upping the coverage to $10,000 would give complete coverage to an additional 3,000,000 deposit accounts, meanwhile raising the Corporation's potential liability by about $12,000,000,000.

The economy of the Nation has benefited greatly from the financial stability engendered by FDIC. Owners of the 104,000,000 insured deposit accounts in our banks also have come to realize that safety and security are their rights.

Significantly, this corporation has not cost depositors or the taxpayers a single penny. The insurance premiums are paid by the banks, and so far have been sufficient to cover deposit insurance losses and expenses and to accumulate substantial reserves against possible future losses.

It will be my purpose to help this agency extend wider coverage to bank depositors throughout the Nation and to help it continue its contribution to the security and stability of our financial life.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, the bill now before the House, S. 2822, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, is entitled to have the unanimous support of the House.

It increases the amount of insured deposits from the present limit of $5,000 to $10,000. This will cover a large percentage of accounts that exceed the $5,000 limit and under present law are not fully covered as to the amount above $5,000.

The enactment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act is one of the most worth while of all the acts that have been enacted by Congress to give security to the people of this Nation.

With the experiences of our people in the last depression, when their savings were lost through the closing of banks, there is nothing that has been shown to be so necessary and commendable as the legislation passed by Congress in 1934 that guarantees depositors against loss up to $5,000. I had advocated the insurance of such accounts long before Congress passed the legislation in 1934. I voted for the original bill, and I will vote for the present bill that increases the amount guaranteed up to $10,000.

It is a natural step forward to increase the amount to $10,000. There is no way to estimate the satisfaction, the comfort, and the sense of security that the original bill has given, and this present bill

will give, to our people. The insurance by the Federal Government against loss of their hard-earned savings removes doubt and fear from their minds. With a Government guaranty back of the moneys deposited, the savings of our people are as safe as the Government itself.

The fund which has been created from annual payments by the banks of the Nation has been well managed and has proven a bulwark of strength to our financial institutions and a sense of security to the depositors.

The other features of the bill making changes in the administration of the fund are also well considered and will prove helpful.

I give my wholehearted and enthusiastic support to the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time, 5 minutes, to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this legislation in general. I think the provision increasing the insurance coverage from $5,000 to $10,000 should be approved.

There are some provisions, however, to which I would like to direct attention. I do not think that $15,000,000 for a new building at this time is necessary, and at the proper time I shall offer an amendment to strike the $15,000,000 from this bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I heard the very splendid address by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. He gave a fine presentation of this measure. He did a splendid job in explaining this proposed legislation. We are grateful for his efforts. He made a very persuasive argument in favor of that building, but, nevertheless, I do not believe this is the time to use these funds for that purpose. Let us leave the money in the fund.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. This is just an authorization. It is left up to the President. It may not be built for 10 years.

Mr. REES. Well, let us not authorize it. Just leave it alone. At the present time it is not as essential as a number of other things.

Of course you authorize first. Then you, or someone, will be here asking for the funds to build it. Better leave it out for the present, anyway. Fifteen million dollars is a lot of money for one building for a comparatively small agency.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is paying about $200,000 a year in rental.

Mr. REES. In Washington?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. REES. Well, my observation is that is too much. You are paying too high rents for the small group of people you have employed there. You might do well to look into that situation. I think there are many places where the Government is paying excessive rents. This may be one of them. I would like to have the gentleman tell me how many employees there are. There is nothing in the hearings to indicate how many there are. This is a comparatively small agency.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Approximately 600 people.

Mr. REES. Approximately 600 people.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And in three different buildings.

Mr. REES. Under this bill you would spend as much as it cost to build the Supreme Court Building when it was erected. But in view of the present conditions let us make sure that we are pretty fairly well insured. I think the authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to examine banks is a good one.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the last 16 years there have been some 412 cases of bank suspensions involving payment to the depositors of $316,000,000 of which approximately $290,000,000 were bank assets and only $26,000,000 came from the fund.

Mr. REES. It is a splendid record. I agree with the gentleman. I think it ought to be understood that the assets of the bank are used before this deposit account is called upon to supplement it. Most of the bank failures came during the years before the act was put into effect rather than in the 16 years in which it has been in effect.

I, too, want to commend the management of the FDIC for the splendid service it has rendered. According to the figures submitted, there is presently on deposit in the insured institutions in round figures, $156,800,000,000, of which $76,000,000,000 is presently insured.

Under this legislation insured deposits will be increased approximately $12,000,000,000, making a total of $88,000,000,000 that would be covered under this bill.

The insurance fund presently amounts to $1,200,000,000. Although the fund is comparatively small, it is fair to observe that the Comptroller of the Currency and State banking departments and the FDIC have, since the enactment of this act, done a pretty good job in the examination of banks. Of course, it ought to be observed, too, that during the past few years, economic conditions have been such that there should be no occasion for bank failures.

Because reference has been made to the question as to who pays the insurance fees, it ought to be observed that the fees are paid from the profits of the insured banks.

I think the provision in the bill authorizing FDIC to examine the banks, if and when deemed necessary, is a good one. It will give the agency opportunity to conduct such examinations if and when they have reason to believe there is a likelihood of a bank becoming insolvent.

I would like to make one further observation. It is that in view of present uncertain conditions, it is quite important that the insurance fund be kept as strong as can be done so that in the event of emergency, the depositors in the banks will be amply protected.

The section provides for the authorization for the construction of a building for the FDIC at a cost of $15,000,000.

I do not believe it is good policy for our Government, especially in view of our present situation, to authorize the expenditure of $15,000,000 for this purpose.

There is nothing in the hearing to indicate the number of employees in the organization. Assuming there are 600, that means $25,000 expenditure for each employee. Right now we are talking about the shortage of copper, of steel, and other building materials; also need of skilled labor. The President has just delivered an address asking for certain curtailment of building materials. It would not look very well for the Government to be authorizing this building, which may be fine if we could afford it. Our Government agencies should be first to set example of curtailment of unnecessary buildings. I think it would be more sensible to leave the $15,000,000 in the fund to help guarantee bank deposits. At the proper time I shall offer an amendment to strike that section from the bill.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, this legislation needs no particular advocate on the part of any of us. Perhaps the only question at issue will be the formula involving the payment of dividends which has been discussed. I feel we should be cautious in our move to amend the bill. Let me point out the fact that the increase from $5,000 to $10,000 is only a 15-percent increase in the liability of the fund. The percentage of deposits now covered represents 48.8 percent. The percent of deposits covered by the bill before us is 56.1 percent, representing a difference of 15 percent. I also wish to pay my high tribute to the banking fraternity. Since the passage of the original FDIC legislation we have seen a complete change in the thinking of bank officials. You will not find anywhere in the country a more earnest, sincere group of individuals and they are doing a good job. The passage of the original FDIC legislation and the strengthened banking legislation of the various States has stabilized the banking industry and created faith on the part of depositors which formerly did not exist.

I wish to make this observation, Mr. Chairman, and that concerns the methods used by FDIC in coming to the assistance of insured banks that are in need of assistance. It is generally the policy of FDIC to avoid bank receiverships unless the conditions are such that warrant such a course of action. Instead the Corporation uses its authority by the merger of banks with financial aid of FDIC. In the table below I show the comparison of the two approaches or methods:

Number of depositors, amount of deposits, recoveries, and losses in insured banks placed in receivership or merged with the financial aid of the Corporation, 1934–48

Item	Total	Banks placed in receivership [1]	Banks merged with financial aid of FDIC
Number of banks	407	245	162
Number of depositors	1,342,290	382,766	959,524
Estimated number with no loss	1,285,010	325,486	959,524
Estimated number with some loss [2]	2,509	2,509	
Estimated number with claims barred by termination of insurance or receivership [3]	54,771	54,771	
Amount of deposits	$522,678,000	$109,603,000	$413,075,000
Estimated recovery by depositors	$520,347,000	$107,272,000	$413,075,000
Estimated loss by depositors	$1,883,000	$1,883,000	
Insurance terminated or claims barred	$448,000	$448,000	
Disbursement by FDIC	$266,976,000	$87,039,000	$179,937,000
Estimated loss to FDIC	$24,930,000	$14,535,000	$10,395,000

[1] The figures given in this table for number of depositors in receiverships differ from those in the 1947 Annual Report due to the final disposition of 6,585 claims, the status of which had been unsettled but were previously tabulated as fully insured. Of these, 4,333 when settled became barred claims; the balance, 2,252, were considered fully insured and the claims paid. The estimated number of depositors with no loss was reduced by 358 restricted claims which were paid in full or into a trust fund until claimed by the depositors. An adjustment of 1 depositor in the total number has also been made.

[2] 1,502 depositors will lose an estimated $1,841,000 in accounts which exceeded the limit of $5,000 insurance and were not otherwise protected, and 1,007 depositors will lose about $42,000 in accounts which had been restricted or deferred prior to 1924, or were otherwise ineligible for insurance protection.

[3] Of these 54,771 claims, it is estimated that 2,810 will be fully paid or held in trust, and 4,422 will be partially paid.

How does the second approach work? I refer now to the authority of the FDIC to extend funds and direct the merger of the bank that needs assistance with a going institution. I can give you a recent concrete example.

About noon on a recent Saturday the phone rang in the offices of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation here in Washington. An insured bank in North Carolina had "over-loaned," as short of cash, and in difficulty.

Within an hour responsible members of the staff and field representatives had been dispatched to the scene. Through the night and all day Sunday, while the majority of us relaxed, these men toiled in the magnificent tradition of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The result?

What in the years before 1933 would have been a catastrophe to this North Carolina community—hysterical depositors, hard-pressed borrowers, and the other elements which constitute panic—were absent. The situation was well in hand and normal—another example of Federal deposit insurance in action.

By time for the bank to open on Monday morning, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was able to announce that no depositor of the bank would suffer the loss of a penny. In conjunction with Gurney P. Hood, commissioner of banks for North Carolina, FDIC's Chairman, Maple T. Harl, had arranged a plan that would protect all depositors, assure continuity of banking services in the area and prevent undue strain upon the bank's borrowers or the economic life of the community.

Under terms of the plan, FDIC advanced about $1,500,000 in cash to cover all deposit liabilities of this bank and will take over all its assets. A neighborhood bank, as a result of the action of the Corporation, will assume all of the deposit liabilities, with the cash to back them, and will establish branch offices in the two locations served by the outgoing bank. Meanwhile, there will be no interruption to banking service in the communities involved.

Of equal importance is the fact that Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will liquidate the assets of the outgoing bank. The Corporation, like any well-run business, wants maximum recovery on its cash advance. But unlike an individual bank it has no need to force immediate sale or foreclosure. It liquidates the assets it acquires in an orderly manner with due regard for economic conditions in the community and so achieves both minimum strain in the area and maximum recoveries.

During the more than 16 years of its operation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation had previously been called upon to protect 1,350,000 depositors in insured banks that encountered difficulty. For this reason it disbursed $340,000,000 of which it estimates its losses will be $25,000,000.

The present case is the seventh in North Carolina which has benefited from FDIC aid. In the early days of the Corporation, two insured banks were placed in receivership and their depositors paid in cash by FDIC. More recently, since the merger technique of protection was authorized by Congress, four banks were aided by the Corporation.

The 8,000 depositors of these six banks will be eternally grateful for the prompt protection they received, just as will the depositors in the bank that was taken over last week.

It is gratifying to me to see the harmonious and effective cooperation of the Corporation with State bank supervisory authorities. Our North Carolina commissioner of banks, Gurney P. Hood, and Maple T. Harl, Chairman of FDIC, have worked in harness and in harmony for many years. In their examinations of banks, in their correlation of supervisory standards, and in their operations when difficulty strikes a bank, they share a philosophy as simple as it is effective. "The insured depositor shall not suffer," they say, and the record proves they mean what they say.

Great credit for the remarkably good record of banking during the past 16 years must also be given to the bankers themselves. They, too, are determined to run sound and safe institutions and they are working constantly to that end. Not only do senior bankers finance professional schooling for their staffs—they go regularly to graduate schools and seminars themselves. The average banker is constantly on the alert for new devices and new techniques that will improve the safety and efficiency of his institution. Furthermore, he welcomes the periodic visits of State and Federal supervisory authorities. The exchange of ideas and experiences is good for everyone—especially the depositors.

The benefits of Federal Deposit Insurance now protect more than 104,000,000 deposit accounts in 13,650 banks throughout the Nation.

The mere existence of this insurance is a great psychological aid to stability of our economy. Each instance of "Federal Deposit Insurance in Action," like this in North Carolina, strengthens the faith of depositors in the banks and in the Corporation which insures the safety and liquidity of their deposits in insured banks.

I should like to congratulate Chairman Harl and his efficient staff not only upon another job well done, but also upon the permanent contribution the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, under outstanding management, has made to the financial and social welfare of this Nation.

It is my understanding that we are now in the seventh year without the failure of an insured bank and without loss to any depositor in an insured bank. This is an all-time record in this Nation's history for banking stability and depositor safety.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat what I said in my opening statement. I know there are members of our committee who are sincere in thinking that the banking formula, this formula that is being proposed, should be amended, but we should be very careful as we amend the bill. As our distinguished chairman mentioned in the very beginning, all administrative costs and losses, and all other liability factors must first be absorbed before the return of any dividend, which will in my opinion fully safeguard the fund.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is hereby withdrawn as a part of that act and is made a separate act to be known as the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

SEC. 2. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1. There is hereby created a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) which shall insure, as hereinafter provided, the deposits of all banks which are entitled to the benefits of insurance under this act, and which shall have the powers hereinafter granted.

"SEC. 2. The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Currency, and two of whom shall be citizens of the United States to be appointed by the

President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the appointive members shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and not more than two of the members of such Board of Directors shall be members of the same political party. Each such appointive member shall hold office for a term of 6 years. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and pending the appointment of his successor, or during the absence of the Comptroller from Washington, the Acting Comptroller of the Currency shall be a member of the Board of Directors in the place and stead of the Comptroller. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and pending the appointment of his successor, the Comptroller of the Currency shall act as Chairman. The members of the Board of Directors shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for 2 years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any insured bank, except that this restriction shall not apply to any member who has served the full term for which he was appointed. No member of the Board of Directors shall be an officer or director of any insured bank or Federal Reserve bank or hold stock in any insured bank; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Board of Directors he shall certify under oath that he has complied with this requirement and such certification shall be filed with the secretary of the Board of Directors.

"SEC. 3. As used in this act—

"(a) The term 'State bank' means any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking institution which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than trust funds as herein defined, and which is incorporated under the laws of any State, any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, or which is operating under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (except a national bank), and includes any unincorporated bank the deposits of which are insured on the effective date of this amendment.

"(b) The term 'State member bank' means any State bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and the term 'State nonmember bank' means any State bank which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

"(c) The term 'District bank' means any State bank operating under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

"(d) The term 'national member bank' means any national bank located in any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands which is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

"(e) The term 'national nonmember bank' means any national bank located in any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System.

"(f) The term 'mutual savings bank' means a bank without capital stock transacting a savings bank business, the net earnings of which inure wholly to the benefit of its depositors after payment of obligations for any advances by its organizers.

"(g) The term 'savings bank' means a bank (other than a mutual savings bank) which transacts its ordinary banking business strictly as a savings bank under State laws imposing special requirements on such banks governing the manner of investing their funds and of conducting their business: *Provided*, That the bank maintains, until maturity date or until withdrawn, all deposits made with it (other than funds held by it in a fiduciary capacity) as time savings deposits of the specific term type or of the type where the right is reserved to the bank to require written notice before permitting withdrawal: *Provided further*, That such bank to be considered a savings bank must elect to become subject to regulations of the Corporation with respect to the redeposit of maturing deposits and prohibiting withdrawal of deposits by checking except in cases where such withdrawal was permitted by law on August 23, 1935, from specifically designated deposit accounts totaling not more than 15 percent of the bank's total deposits.

"(h) The term 'insured bank' means any bank the deposits of which are insured in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the term 'noninsured bank' means any bank the deposits of which are not so insured.

"(i) The term 'new bank' means a new national banking association organized by the Corporation to assume the insured deposits of an insured bank closed on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors and otherwise to perform temporarily the functions prescribed in this act.

"(j) The term 'receiver' includes a receiver, liquidating agent, conservator, commission, person, or other agency charged by law with the duty of winding up the affairs of a bank.

"(k) The term 'Board of directors' means the board of directors of the corporation.

"(l) The term 'deposit' means the unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received by a bank in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit to a commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or which is evidenced by its certificate of deposit, and trust funds held by such bank whether retained or deposited in any department of such bank or deposited in another bank, together with such other obligations of a bank as the board of directors shall find and shall prescribe by its regulations to be deposit liabilities by general usage: *Provided*, That any obligation of a bank which is payable only at an office of the bank located outside the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, shall not be a deposit for any of the purposes of this act or be included as a part of total deposits or of an insured deposit: *Provided further*, That any insured bank having its principal place of business in any of the States of the United States or in the District of Columbia which maintains a branch in any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands may elect to exclude from insurance under this act its deposit obligations which are payable only at such branch, and upon so electing the insured bank with respect to such branch shall comply with the provisions of this act applicable to the termination of insurance by nonmember banks: *Provided further*, That the bank may elect to restore the insurance to such deposits at any time its capital stock is unimpaired.

"(m) The term 'insured deposit' means the net amount due to any depositor for deposits in an insured bank (after deducting offsets) less any part thereof which is in excess of $10,000. Such net amount shall be determined according to such regulations as the board of directors may prescribe, and in determining the amount due to any depositor there shall be added together all deposits in the bank maintained in the same capacity and the same right for his benefit either in his own name or in the names of others except trust funds which shall be insured as provided in subsection (i) of section 7. Each officer, employee, or agent of the United States, of any State of the United States, of the District of Columbia, of any Territory of the United States, of Puerto Rico, of the Virgin Islands, of any county, of any municipality, or of any political subdivision thereof, herein called public unit, having official custody of public funds and lawfully depositing the same in an insured bank shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the insured deposits, be deemed a depositor in such custodial capacity separate and distinct from any other officer, employee, or agent of the same or any public unit having official custody of public funds and lawfully depositing the same in the same insured bank in custodial capacity.

"(n) The term 'transferred deposit' means a deposit in a new bank or other insured bank made available to a depositor by the Corporation as payment of the insured deposit of such depositor in a closed bank, and assumed by such new bank or other insured bank.

"(o) The term 'branch' includes any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any branch place of business located in any State of the United States or in any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands at which deposits are received or checks paid or money lent.

"(p) The term 'trust fund' means funds held by an insured bank in a fiduciary capacity and includes, without being limited to, funds held as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, or agent.

"SEC. 4. (a) Every bank, which is an insured bank on the effective date of this amendment, shall be and continue to be, without application or approval, an insured bank and shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

"(b) Every national member bank which is authorized to commence or resume the business of banking, and which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits other than trust funds as herein defined, and every such national nonmember bank which becomes a member of the Federal Reserve System, and every State bank which is converted into a national member bank or which becomes a member of the Federal Reserve System, and which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than trust funds as herein defined, shall be an insured bank from the time it is authorized to commence or resume business or becomes a member of the Federal Reserve System. The certificate herein prescribed shall be issued to the Corporation by the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of such national member bank, or by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of such State member bank: *Provided*, That in the case of an insured bank which is admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System or an insured State bank which is converted into a national member bank, such certificate shall not be required, and the bank shall continue as an insured bank. Such certificate shall state that the bank is authorized to transact the business of banking in the case of a national member bank, or is a member of the Federal Reserve System in the case of a State member bank, and that consideration has been given to the factors enumerated in section 6.

"SEC. 5. Subject to the provisions of this act, any national nonmember bank which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than trust funds as herein defined, upon application by the bank and certification by the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner prescribed in subsection (b) of section 4 and any State nonmember bank, upon application to and examination by the Corporation and approval by the Board of Directors, may become an insured bank. Before approving the application of any such State nonmember bank, the Board of Directors shall give consideration to the factors enumerated in section 6 and shall determine, upon the basis of a thorough examination of such bank, that its assets in excess of its capital requirements are adequate to enable it to meet all of its liabilities to depositors and other creditors as shown by the books of the bank.

"SEC. 6. The factors to be enumerated in the certificate required under section 4 and

to be considered by the Board of Directors under section 5 shall be the following: The financial history and condition of the bank, the adequacy of its capital structure, its future earnings prospects, the general character of its management, the convenience and needs of the community to be served by the bank, and whether or not its corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 7. (a) The assessment rate shall be one-twelfth of 1 percent per annum. The semiannual assessment for each insured bank shall be in the amount of the product of one-half the annual assessment rate multiplied by the assessment base. The assessment base shall be the amount of the liability of the bank for deposits, according to the definition of the term 'deposit' in and pursuant to subsection (l) of section 3, without any deduction for indebtedness of depositors: *Provided,* That the bank—

"(1) may deduct (i) from the deposit balance due to an insured bank the deposit balance due from such insured bank (other than trust funds deposited by it in such bank) which is subject to immediate withdrawal; (ii) trust funds held by the bank in a fiduciary capacity and which are deposited in another insured bank; and (iii) cash items as determined by either of the following methods, at the option of the bank: (aa) By multiplying by 2 the total of the cash items forwarded for collection on the assessment base days (being the days on which the average deposits are computed) and cash items held for clearings at the close of business on said days, which are in the process of collection and which the bank has paid in the regular course of business or credited to deposit accounts; or (bb) by deducting the total of cash items forwarded for collection on the assessment base days and cash items held for clearings at the close of business on said days, which are in the process of collection and which the bank has paid in the regular course of business or credited to deposit accounts, plus such uncollected items paid or credited on preceding days which are in the process of collection: *Provided,* That the Board of Directors may define the terms 'cash items,' 'process of collection,' and 'uncollected items' and shall fix the maximum period for which any such item may be deducted; and

"(2) may exclude from its assessment base (i) drafts drawn by it on deposit accounts in other insured banks which are issued in the regular course of business; and (ii) cash funds which are received and held solely for the purpose of securing a liability to the bank but not in an amount in excess of such liability, and which are not subject to withdrawal by the obligor and are carried in a special non-interest-bearing account designated to properly show their purpose.

Each insured bank, as a condition to the right to make any such deduction or exclusion in determining its assessment base, shall maintain such records as will readily permit verification of the correctness thereof. The semiannual assessment base for one semiannual period shall be the average of the assessment base of the bank as of the close of business on March 31 and June 30, and the semiannual assessment base for the other semiannual period shall be the average of the assessment base of the bank as of the close of business on September 30 and December 31: *Provided,* That when any of said days is a nonbusiness day or a legal holiday, either National or State, the preceding business day shall be used. The certified statements required to be filed with the Corporation under subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be in such form and set forth such supporting information as the Board of Directors shall prescribe. The assessment payments required from insured banks under subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be made in such manner and at such time or times as the Board of Directors shall prescribe provided the time or times so prescribed shall not be later than 60 days after filing the certified statement setting forth the amount of assessment.

"(b) On or before the 15th day of July of each year, each insured bank shall file with the Corporation a certified statement showing for the 6 months ending on the preceding June 30 the amount of the assessment base and the amount of the semiannual assessment due to the Corporation for the period ending on the following December 31 determined in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury. Each insured bank shall pay to the Corporation the amount of the semiannual assessment it is required to certify. On or before the 15th day of January of each year, each insured bank shall file with the Corporation a similar certified statement for the 6 months ending on the preceding December 31 and shall pay to the Corporation the amount of the semiannual assessment for the period ending on the following June 30 which it is required to certify.

"(c) Each bank which becomes an insured bank shall not be required to file any certified statement or pay any assessment for the semiannual period in which it becomes an insured bank. On the expiration of such period, each such bank shall comply with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section except that the semiannual assessment base for its first certified statement shall be the assessment base of the bank as of the close of business on the preceding June 30 or December 31, whichever is applicable, determined in accordance with subsection (a) of this section. If such bank has assumed the liabilities for deposits of another bank or banks, it shall include such liabilities in its assessment base. The first certified statement shall show as the amount of the first semiannual assessment due to the Corporation, an amount equal to the product of one-half of the annual assessment rate multiplied by such assessment base.

"(d) As of December 31, 1949, and each calendar year thereafter, the Corporation shall transfer 40 percent of its net assessment income to its capital account and the balance of the net assessment income shall be credited pro rata to the insured banks based upon the assessments of each bank during said calendar year. Such credits shall be applied by the Corporation toward the payment of the total assessments becoming due for the semiannual assessment period beginning the next ensuing July 1. The term 'net assessment income' as used herein means the total assessments which become due during the calendar year less (1) the operating costs and expenses of the Corporation for the calendar year; (2) additions to reserve to provide for insurance losses during the calendar year, except that any adjustments to reserve which result in a reduction of such reserve shall be added; and (3) the insurance losses sustained in said calendar year plus losses from any preceding years in excess of such reserves. If the above deductions exceed in amount the total assessments which become due during the calendar year, the amount of such excess shall be restored by deduction from total assessments becoming due in subsequent years.

"(e) The Corporation (1) may refund to an insured bank any payment of assessment in excess of the amount due to the Corporation or (2) may credit such excess toward the payment of the assessment next becoming due from such bank and upon succeeding assessments until the credit is exhausted.

"(f) Any insured bank which fails to file any certified statement required to be filed by it in connection with determining the amount of any assessment payable by the bank to the Corporation may be compelled to file such statement by mandatory injunction or other appropriate remedy in a suit brought for such purpose by the Corporation against the bank and any officer or officers thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the District or Territory in which such bank is located.

"(g) The Corporation, in a suit brought at law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be entitled to recover from any insured bank the amount of any unpaid assessment lawfully payable by such insured bank to the Corporation, whether or not such bank shall have filed any such certified statement and whether or not suit shall have been brought to compel the bank to file any such statement. No action or proceeding shall be brought for the recovery of any assessment due to the Corporation, or for the recovery of any amount paid to the Corporation in excess of the amount due to it, unless such action or proceeding shall have been brought within 5 years after the right accrued for which the claim is made, except where the insured bank has made or filed with the Corporation a false or fraudulent certified statement with the intent to evade, in whole or in part, the payment of assessment, in which case the claim shall not be deemed to have acrued until the discovery by the Corporation that the certified statement is false or fraudulent: *Providing, however,* That where a cause of action has already accrued, and the period herein prescribed within which an action may be brought has expired, or will expire within 1 year from the date this amendment becomes effective, an action may be brought on such cause of action within 1 year from the effective date of this amendment: *And provided further,* That no action or proceeding shall be brought for the recovery of any assessment on deposits alleged to have been omitted from the assessment base of any insured bank for any year prior to 1945 except that any claim of the Corporation for the payment of any assessment may be offset by it against any claim of the bank for the overpayment of any assessment.

"(h) Should any national member bank or any insured national nonmember bank fail to file any certified statement required to be filed by such bank under any provision of this section, or fail to pay any assessment required to be paid by such bank under any provision of this act, and should the bank not correct such failure within 30 days after written notice has been given by the Corporation to an officer of the bank, citing this subsection, and stating that the bank has failed to file or pay as required by law, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the bank granted to it under the National Bank Act, as amended, the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or this act, shall be thereby forfeited. Whether or not the penalty provided in this subsection has been incurred shall be determined and adjudged in the manner provided in the sixth paragraph of section 2 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended. The remedies provided in this subsection and in the two preceding subsections shall not be construed as limiting any other remedies against any insured bank, but shall be in addition thereto.

"(i) Trust funds held by an insured bank in a fiduciary capacity whether held in its trust or deposited in any other department or in another bank shall be insured in an amount not to exceed $10,000 for each trust estate, and when deposited by the fiduciary bank in another insured bank such trust funds shall be similarly insured to the fiduciary bank according to the trust estates represented. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, such insurance shall be separate from and additional to that covering other deposits of the owners of such trust funds or the beneficiaries of such trust estates: *Provided,* That where the fiduciary bank deposits any of such trust funds in other insured banks the amount so held by other insured banks on deposit shall not for

the purpose of any certified statement required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section be considered to be a deposit liability of the fiduciary bank, but shall be considered to be a deposit liability of the bank in which such funds are so deposited by such fiduciary bank. The Board of Directors shall have power by regulation to prescribe the manner of reporting and of depositing such trust funds.

"SEC. 8. (a) Any insured bank (except a national member bank or State member bank) may, upon not less than 90 days' written notice to the Corporation, and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation if it owns or holds as pledgee any preferred stock, capital notes, or debentures of such bank, terminate its status as an insured bank. Whenever the Board of Directors shall find that an insured bank or its directors or trustees have continued unsafe or unsound practices in conducting the business of such bank, or have knowingly or negligently permitted any of its officers or agents to violate any provision of any law or regulation to which the insured bank is subject, the Board of Directors shall first give to the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national bank or a District bank, to the authority having supervision of the bank in the case of a State bank, or to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of a State member bank, a statement with respect to such practices or violations for the purpose of securing the correction thereof and shall give a copy thereof to the bank. Unless such correction shall be made within 120 days or such shorter period of time as the Comptroller of the Currency, the State authority, or Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as the case may be, shall require, the Board of Directors, if it shall determine to proceed further, shall give to the bank not less than 30 days' written notice of intention to terminate the status of the bank as an insured bank, and shall fix a time and place for a hearing before the Board of Directors or before a person designated by it to conduct such hearing, at which evidence may be produced, and upon such evidence the Board of Directors shall make written findings which shall be conclusive. Unless the bank shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the termination of its status as an insured bank. If the Board of Directors shall find that any unsafe or unsound practice or violation specified in such notice has been established and has not been corrected within the time above prescribed in which to make such corrections, the Board of Directors may order that the insured status of the bank be terminated on a date subsequent to such finding and to the expiration of the time specified in such notice of intention. The Corporation may publish notice of such termination and the bank shall give notice of such termination to each of its depositors at his last address of record on the books of the bank, in such manner and at such time as the Board of Directors may find to be necessary and may order for the protection of depositors. After the termination of the insured status of any bank under the provisions of this subsection, the insured deposits of each depositor in the bank on the date of such termination, less all subsequent withdrawals from any deposits of such depositor, shall continue for a period of 2 years to be insured, and the bank shall continue to pay to the Corporation assessments as in the case of an insured bank during such period. No additions to any such deposits and no new deposits in such bank made after the date of such termination shall be insured by the Corporation, and the bank shall not advertise or hold itself out as having insured deposits unless in the same connection it shall also state with equal prominence that such additions to deposits and new deposits made after such date are not so insured. Such bank shall, in all other respects, be subject to the duties and obligations of an insured bank for the period of 2 years from the date of such termination, and in the event that such bank shall be closed on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors within such period of 2 years, the Corporation shall have the same powers and rights with respect to such bank as in case of an insured bank.

"(b) Whenever the insured status of a State member bank shall be terminated by action of the Board of Directors, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall terminate its membership in the Federal Reserve System in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, and whenever the insured status of a national member bank shall be so terminated the Comptroller of the Currency shall appoint a receiver for the bank, which shall be the Corporation. Whenever a member bank shall cease to be a member of the Federal Reserve System, its status as an insured bank shall, without notice or other action by the Board of Directors, terminate on the date the bank shall cease to be a member of the Federal Reserve System, with like effect as if its insured status had been terminated on said date by the Board of Directors after proceedings under subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the Board of Directors shall determine that an insured banking institution is not engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than trust funds as herein defined, the Corporation shall notify the banking institution that its insured status will terminate at the expiration of the first full semiannual assessment period following such notice. A finding by the Board of Directors that a banking institution is not engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than such trust funds, shall be conclusive. The Board of Directors shall prescribe the notice to be given by the banking institution of such termination and the Corporation may publish notice thereof. Upon the termination of the insured status of any such banking institution, its deposits shall thereupon cease to be insured and the banking institution shall thereafter be relieved of all future obligations to the Corporation, including the obligation to pay future assessments.

"(d) Whenever the liabilities of an insured bank for deposits shall have been assumed by another insured bank or banks, the insured status of the bank whose liabilities are so assumed shall terminate on the date of receipt by the Corporation of satisfactory evidence of such assumption with like effect as if its insured status had been terminated on said date by the Board of Directors after proceedings under subsection (a) of this section: *Provided*, That if the bank whose liabilities are so assumed gives to its depositors notice of such assumption within 30 days after such assumption takes effect, by publication or by any reasonable means, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Directors, the insurance of its deposits shall terminate at the end of 6 months from the date such assumption takes effect. Such bank shall be subject to the duties and obligations of an insured bank for the period its deposits are insured: *Provided*, That if the deposits are assumed by a newly insured bank, the bank whose deposits are assumed shall not be required to pay any assessment upon the deposits which have been so assumed after the semiannual period in which the assumption takes effect.

"SEC. 9. Upon the date of enactment of the Banking Act of 1933, the Corporation shall become a body corporate and as such shall have power—

"First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

"Second. To have succession until dissolved by an act of Congress.

"Third. To make contacts.

"Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity, State or Federal. All suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity to which the Corporation shall be a party shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That any such suit to which the Corporation is a party in its capacity as receiver of a State bank and which involves only the rights or obligations of depositors, creditors, stockholders, and such State bank under State law shall not be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States. Except as otherwise provided in sections 7 (g), 11 (g), and 12 (e), no suit by or against the Corporation shall be allowed unless it shall have been brought within 5 years after the right accrued on which suit is brought. No attachment or execution shall be issued against the Corporation or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, municipal, or United States court. The Board of Directors shall designate an agent upon whom service of process may be made in any State, Territory, or jurisdiction in which any insured bank is located.

"Fifth. To appoint by its Board of Directors such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in this act, to define their duties, fix their compensation, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers or employees. Nothing in this or any other act shall be construed to prevent the appointment and compensation as an officer or employee of the Corporation of any officer or employee of the United States in any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department thereof.

"Sixth. To prescribe, by its Board of Directors, bylaws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

"Seventh. To exercise by its Board of Directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this act, and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry out the powers so granted.

"Eighth. To make examinations of and to require information and reports from banks, as provided in this act.

"Ninth. To act as receiver.

"Tenth. To prescribe by its Board of Directors such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 10. (a) The Board of Directors shall administer the affairs of the Corporation fairly and impartially and without discrimination. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid. The Corporation shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government. The Corportion with the consent of any Federal Reserve bank or of any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, including any field service thereof, may avail itself of the use of information, services, and facilities thereof in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"(b) The Board of Directors shall appoint examiners who shall have power, on behalf of the Corporation, to examine any insured State nonmember bank (except a District bank), any State nonmember bank making application to become an insured bank, and any closed insured bank, whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors an examination of the bank is necessary. Such examiners shall have like power to examine,

with the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, any national bank or District bank, and, with the written consent of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, any State member bank. Each such examiner shall have power to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the bank and in doing so he shall have power to administer oaths and to examine and take and preserve the testimony of any of the officers and agents thereof, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the bank to the Corporation. The Board of Directors in like manner shall appoint claim agents who shall have power to investigate and examine all claims for insured deposits and transferred deposits. Each claim agent shall have power to administer oaths and to examine under oath and take and preserve the testimony of any persons relating to such claims.

"(c) For the purpose of any hearing under this act, the Board of Directors, any member thereof or any person designated by the Board of Directors to conduct any such hearing, is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, supbena any officer or employee of the insured bank, compel his attendance, take evidence, take depositions and require the production of any books, records, or other papers of the insured bank which are relevant or material to the inquiry. For the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation under this act, the Board of Directors may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such hearing, examination, or investigation is carried on, or where such person resides or carries on business, to issue a subpena commanding each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony or for the taking of his deposition and to produce books, records, or other papers relevant or material to such hearing, examination, or investigation at a time and place and before a person therein specified. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of any such papers may be required from any place in any State or in any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at any designated place where such a hearing is being held or such examination or investigation is being made: *Provided, however,* That the production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished as directed a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with any authorized representative of the Corporation as to the information contained in such documents. Witnesses subpenaed under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

"(d) In cases of refusal to obey a subpena issued to, or contumacy by, any person, the Board of Directors may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such hearing, examination or investigation is carried on, or where such person resides or carries on business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, or other papers. And such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear before the Board of Directors or member or person designated by the Board of Directors, there to produce records, if so ordered, or to give testimony touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district whereof such person is an inhabitant or carries on business or wherever he may be found. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, or other papers in obedience to a subpena issued under the authority of this act on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

"(e) Each insured State nonmember bank (except a District bank) shall make to the Corporation reports of condition in such form and at such times as the Board of Directors may require. The Board of Directors may require such reports to be published in such manner, not inconsistent with any applicable law, as it may direct. Every such bank which fails to make or publish any such report within such time, not less than 5 days, as the Board of Directors may require, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $100 for each day of such failure recoverable by the Corporation for its use.

"(f) The Corporation shall have access to reports of examination made by, and reports of condition made to, the Comptroller of the Currency or any Federal Reserve bank, may accept any report made by or to any commission, board, or authority having supervision of a State nonmember bank (except a District bank), and may furnish to the Comptroller of the Currency, to any Federal Reserve bank, and to any such commission, board, or authority, reports of examinations made on behalf of, and reports of condition made to, the Corporation.

"(g) The Corporation may cause any and all records, papers, or documents kept by it or in its possession or custody to be photographed or microphotographed or otherwise reproduced upon film, which photographic film shall comply with the minimum standards of quality approved for permanent photographic records by the National Bureau of Standards. Such photographs, microphotographs, or photographic film or copies thereof shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes, including introduction in evidence in all State and Federal courts or administrative agencies and shall be proof of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event therein recorded. Such photographs, microphotographs, or reproduction shall be preserved in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall prescribe and the original records, papers, or documents may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Board shall direct.

"SEC. 11. (a) The Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund and the Fund For Mutuals heretofore created pursuant to the provisions of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, are hereby consolidated into a Permanent Insurance Fund for insuring deposits, and the assets therein shall be held by the Corporation for the uses and purposes of the Corporation: *Provided,* That the obligations to and rights of the Corporation, depositors, banks, and other persons arising out of any event or transaction prior to the effective date of this amendment shall remain unimpaired. On and after August 23, 1935, the Corporation shall insure the deposits of all insured banks as provided in this Act: *Provided further,* That the insurance shall apply only to deposits of insured banks which have been made available since March 10, 1933, for withdrawal in the usual course of the banking business: *Provided further,* That if any insured bank shall, without the consent of the Corporation, release or modify restrictions on or deferments of deposits which had not been made available for withdrawal in the usual course of the banking business on or before August 23, 1935, such deposits shall not be insured. The maximum amount of the insured deposit of any depositor shall be $10,000: *And provided further,* That in the case of banks closing prior to the effective date of this amendment, the maximum amount of the insured deposit of any depositor shall be $5,000.

"(b) For the purposes of this act an insured bank shall be deemed to have been closed on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors in any case in which it has been closed for the purpose of liquidation without adequate provision being made for payment of its depositors.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall appoint a receiver other than a conservator of any insured national bank or insured District bank, he shall appoint the Corporation receiver for such closed bank.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be the duty of the Corporation as such receiver to cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as it may direct, to all persons having claims against such closed bank pursuant to section 5235 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 193); to realize upon the assets of such closed bank, having due regard to the condition of credit in the locality; to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders and directors thereof; and to wind up the affairs of such closed bank in conformity with the provisions of law relating to the liquidation of closed national banks, except as herein otherwise provided. The Corporation as such receiver shall pay to itself for its own account such portion of the amounts realized from such liquidation as it shall be entitled to receive on account of its subrogation to the claims of depositors, and it shall pay to depositors and other creditors the net amounts available for distribution to them. The Corporation as such receiver, however, may, in its discretion, pay dividends on proved claims at any time after the expiration of the period of advertisement made pursuant to the aforesaid section of the Revised Statutes, and no liability shall attach to the Corporation itself or as such receiver by reason of any such payment for failure to pay dividends to a claimant whose claim is not proved at the time of any such payment. With respect to any such closed bank, the Corporation as such receiver shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges now possessed by or hereafter granted by law to a receiver of a national bank or district bank and notwithstanding any other provision of law in the exercise of such rights, powers, and privileges the Corporation shall not be subject to the direction or supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Currency.

"(e) Whenever any insured State bank (except a district bank) shall have been closed by action of its board of directors or by the authority having supervision of such bank, as the case may be, on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors, the Corporation shall accept appointment as receiver thereof, if such appointment is tendered by the authority having supervision of such bank and is authorized or permitted by State law. With respect to any such insured State bank, the Corporation as such receiver shall possess all the rights, powers, and privileges granted by State law to a receiver of a State bank.

"(f) Whenever an insured bank shall have been closed on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors, payment of the insured deposits in such bank shall be made by the Corporation as soon as possible, subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section either (1) by cash or (2) by making available to each depositor a transferred deposit in a new bank in the same community or in another insured bank in an amount equal to the insured deposit of such

depositor and subject to withdrawal on demand: *Provided*, That the Corporation, in its discretion, may require proof of claims to be filed before paying the insured deposits, and that in any case where the Corporation is not satisfied as to the validity of a claim for an insured deposit, it may require the final determination of a court of competent jurisdiction before paying such claim.

"(g) In the case of a closed national bank or District bank, the Corporation, upon the payment to any depositor as provided in subsection (f) of this section, shall be subrogated to all rights of the depositor against the closed bank to the extent of such payment. In the case of any other closed insured bank, the Corporation shall not make any payment to any depositor until the right of the Corporation to be subrogated to the rights of such depositor on the same basis as provided in the case of a closed national bank under this act shall have been recognized either by express provision of State law, by allowance of claims by the authority having supervision of such bank, by assignment of claims by depositors, or by any other effective method. In the case of any closed insured bank, such subrogation shall include the right on the part of the Corporation to receive the same dividends from the proceeds of the assets of such closed bank and recoveries on account of stockholders' liability as would have been payable to the depositor on a claim for the insured deposit, but such depositor shall retain his claim for any uninsured portion of his deposit: *Provided*, That, with respect to any bank which closes after May 25, 1938, the Corporation shall waive, in favor only of any person against whom stockholders' individual liability may be asserted, any claim on account of such liability in excess of the liability, if any, to the bank or its creditors, for the amount unpaid upon his stock in such bank; but any such waiver shall be effected in such manner and on such terms and conditions as will not increase recoveries or dividends on account of claims to which the Corporation is not subrogated: *Provided further*, That the rights of depositors and other creditors of any State bank shall be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of State law.

"(h) As soon as possible after the closing of an insured bank, the Corporation, if it finds that it is advisable and in the interest of the depositors of the closed bank or the public, shall organize a new national bank to assume the insured deposits of such closed bank and otherwise to perform temporarily the functions hereinafter provided for. The new bank shall have its place of business in the same community as the closed bank.

"(i) The articles of association and the organization certificate of the new bank shall be executed by representatives designated by the Corporation. No capital stock need be paid in by the Corporation. The new bank shall not have a board of directors, but shall be managed by an executive officer appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation who shall be subject to its directions. In all other respects the new bank shall be organized in accordance with the then existing provisions of law relating to the organization of national banking associations. The new bank may, with the approval of the Corporation, accept new deposits which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand and which, except where the new bank is the only bank in the community, shall not exceed $10,000 from any depositor. The new bank, without application to or approval by the Corporation, shall be an insured bank and shall maintain on deposit with the Federal Reserve bank of its district reserves in the amount required by law for member banks, but it shall not be required to subscribe for stock of the Federal Reserve bank. Funds of the new bank shall be kept on hand in cash, invested in obligations of the United States, or in obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or deposited with the Corporation, with a Federal Reserve bank, or, to the extent of the insurance coverage thereon, with an insured bank. The new bank, unless otherwise authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall transact no business except that authorized by this act and as may be incidental to its organization. Notwithstanding any other provision of law the new bank, its franchise, property, and income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

"(j) Upon the organization of a new bank, the Corporation shall promptly make available to it an amount equal to the estimated insured deposits of such closed bank plus the estimated amount of the expenses of operating the new bank, and shall determine as soon as possible the amount due each depositor for his insured deposit in the closed bank, and the total expenses of operation of the new bank. Upon such determination, the amounts so estimated and made available shall be adjusted to conform to the amounts so determined. Earnings of the new bank shall be paid over or credited to the Corporation in such adjustment. If any new bank, during the period it continues its status as such, sustains any losses with respect to which it is not effectively protected except by reason of being an insured bank, the Corporation shall furnish to it additional funds in the amount of such losses. The new bank shall assume as transferred deposits the payment of the insured deposits of such closed bank to each of its depositors. Of the amounts so made available, the Corporation shall transfer to the new bank, in cash, such sums as may be necessary to enable it to meet its expenses of operation and immediate cash demands on such transferred deposits, and the remainder of such amounts shall be subject to withdrawal by the new bank on demand.

"(k) Whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors it is desirable to do so, the Corporation shall cause capital stock of the new bank to be offered for sale on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable in an amount sufficient, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, to make possible the conduct of the business of the new bank on a sound basis, but in no event less than that required by section 5138 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 51), for the organization of a national bank in the place where such new bank is located. The stockholders of the closed insured bank shall be given the first opportunity to purchase any shares of common stock so offered. Upon proof that an adequate amount of capital stock in the new bank has been subscribed and paid for in cash, the Comptroller of the Currency shall require the articles of association and the organization certificate to be amended to conform to the requirements for the organization of a national bank, and thereafter, when the requirements of law with respect to the organization of a national bank have been complied with, he shall issue to the bank a certificate of authority to commence business, and thereupon the bank shall cease to have the status of a new bank, shall be managed by directors elected by its own shareholders and may exercise all the powers granted by law, and it shall be subject to all the provisions of law relating to national banks. Such bank shall thereafter be an insured national bank, without certification to or approval by the Corporation.

"(l) If the capital stock of the new bank is not offered for sale, or if an adequate amount of capital for such new bank is not subscribed and paid for, the Board of Directors may offer to transfer its business to any insured bank in the same community which will take over its assets, assume its liabilities, and pay to the Corporation for such business such amount as the Board of Directors may deem adequate; or the Board of Directors in its discretion may change the location of the new bank to the office of the Corporation or to some other place or may at any time wind up its affairs as herein provided. Unless the capital stock of the new bank is sold or its assets are taken over and its liabilities are assumed by an insured bank as above provided within 2 years from the date of its organization, the Corporation shall wind up the affairs of such bank, after giving such notice, if any, as the Comptroller of the Currency may require, and shall certify to the Comptroller of the Currency the termination of the new bank. Thereafter the Corporation shall be liable for the obligations of such bank and shall be the owner of its assets. The provisions of sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 12, secs. 181 and 182) shall not apply to such new banks.

"SEC. 12. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Corporation as receiver of a closed national bank or District bank shall not be required to furnish bond and shall have the right to appoint an agent or agents to assist it in its duties as such receiver, and all fees, compensation, and expenses of liquidation and administration thereof shall be fixed by the Corporation, and may be paid by it out of funds coming into its possession as such receiver.

"(b) Payment of an insured deposit to any person by the Corporation shall discharge the Corporation, and payment of a transferred deposit to any person by the new bank or by an insured bank in which a transferred deposit has been made available shall discharge the Corporation and such new bank or other insured bank, to the same extent that payment to such person by the closed bank would have discharged it from liability for the insured deposit.

"(c) Except as otherwise prescribed by the Board of Directors, neither the Corporation nor such new bank or other insured bank shall be required to recognize as the owner of any portion of a deposit appearing on the records of the closed bank under a name other than that of the claimant, any person whose name or interest as such owner is not disclosed on the records of such closed bank as part owner of said deposit, if such recognition would increase the aggregate amount of the insured deposits in such closed bank.

"(d) The Corporation may withhold payment of such portion of the insured deposit of any depositor in a closed bank as may be required to provide for the payment of any liability of such depositor as a stockholder of the closed bank, or of any liability of such depositor to the closed bank or its receiver, which is not offset against a claim due from such bank, pending the determination and payment of such liability by such depositor or any other person liable therefor.

"(e) If, after the Corporation shall have given at least 3 months' notice to the depositor by mailing a copy thereof to his last-known address appearing on the records of the closed bank, any depositor in the closed bank shall fail to claim his insured deposit from the Corporation within 18 months after the appointment of the receiver for the closed bank, or shall fail within such period to claim or arrange to continue the transferred deposit with the new bank or with the other insured bank which assumes liability therefor, all rights of the depositor against the Corporation with respect to the insured deposits, and against the new bank and such other insured bank with respect to the transferred deposit, shall be barred, and all rights of the depositor against the closed bank and its shareholders, or the receivership estate to which the Corporation may have become subrogated, shall thereupon revert to the depositor. The

amount of any transferred deposits not claimed within such 18 months' period, shall be refunded to the Corporation.

"SEC. 13. (a) Money of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be invested in obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States: *Provided,* That the Corporation shall not sell or purchase any such obligations for its own account and in its own right and interest, at any one time aggregating in excess of $100,000, without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirement of his approval with respect to any transaction or classes of transactions subject to the provisions of this subsection for such period of time and under such conditions as he may determine.

"(b) The banking or checking accounts of the Corporation shall be kept with the Treasurer of the United States, or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a Federal Reserve bank, or with a bank designated as a depositary or fiscal agent of the United States: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirements of this subsection under such conditions as he may determine: *And provided further,* That this subsection shall not apply to the establishment and maintenance in any bank for temporary purposes of banking and checking accounts not in excess of $50,000 in any one bank, or to the establishment and maintenance in any bank of any banking and checking accounts to facilitate the payment of insured deposits, or the making of loans to, or the purchase of assets of, insured banks. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Corporation shall be a depositary of public moneys, except receipt from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said Secretary, and may also be employed as a financial agent of the Government. It shall perform all such reasonable duties as depositary of public moneys and financial agent of the Government as may be required of it.

"(c) In order to reopen a closed insured bank or, when the Corporation has determined that an insured bank is in danger of closing, in order to prevent such closing, the Corporation, in the discretion of its Board of Directors, is authorized to make loans to, or purchase the assets of, or make deposits in, such insured bank, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may prescribe, when in the opinion of the Board of Directors the continued operation of such bank is essential to provide adequate banking service in the community. Such loans and deposits may be in subordination to the rights of depositors and other creditors.

"(d) Receivers or liquidators of insured banks closed on account of inability to meet the demands of their depositors shall be entitled to offer the assets of such banks for sale to the Corporation or as security for loans from the Corporation, upon receiving permission from the appropriate State authority in accordance with express provisions of State law in the case of insured State banks. The proceeds of every such sale or loan shall be utilized for the same purposes and in the same manner as other funds realized from the liquidation of the assets of such banks. In any case where prior to the effective date of this amendment, the Comptroller of the Currency has appointed a receiver of a closed national bank other than the Corporation, he may, in his discretion, pay dividends on proved claims at any time after the expiration of the period of advertisement made pursuant to section 5235 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 193), and no liability shall attach to the Comptroller of the Currency or to the receiver of any such national bank by reason of any such payment for failure to pay dividends to a claimant whose claim is not proved at the time of any such payment. The Corporation, in its discretion, may make loans on the security of or may purchase and liquidate or sell any part of the assets of an insured bank which is now or may hereafter be closed on account of inability to meet the demands of its depositors, but in any case in which the Corporation is acting as receiver of a closed insured bank, no such loan or purchase shall be made without the approval of a court of competent jurisdiction.

"(e) Whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors such action will reduce the risk or avert a threatened loss to the Corporation and will facilitate a merger or consolidation of an insured bank with another insured bank, or will facilitate the sale of the assets of an open or closed insured bank to and assumption of its liabilities by another insured bank, the Corporation may, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, make loans secured in whole or in part by assets of an open or closed insured bank, which loans may be in subordination to the rights of depositors and other creditors, or the Corporation may purchase any such assets or may guarantee any other insured bank against loss by reason of its assuming the liabilities and purchasing the assets of an open or closed insured bank. Any insured national bank or District bank, or the Corporation as receiver thereof, is authorized to contract for such sales or loans and to pledge any assets of the bank to secure such loans.

"(f) Prior to July 1, 1951, the Corporation shall pay out of its capital account to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks, respectively, an amount equal to 2 percent simple interest per annum on amounts advanced to the Corporation on stock subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury and such banks, from the time of such advances until the amounts thereof were repaid.

"SEC. 14. The Corporation is authorized to borrow from the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to loan to the Corporation on such terms as may be fixed by the Corporation and the Secretary, such funds as in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Corporation are from time to time required for insurance purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate $3,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time: *Provided,* That the rate of interest to be charged in connection with any loan made pursuant to this section shall not be less than the current average rate on outstanding marketable and nonmarketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the making of such loan. For such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds of the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include such loans. Any such loan shall be used by the Corporation solely in carrying out its functions with respect to such insurance. All loans and repayments under this section shall be treated as public-debt transactions of the United States.

"SEC. 15. All notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations issued by the Corporation shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority: *Provided,* That interest upon or any income from any such obligations and gain from the sale or other disposition of such obligations shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of such obligations shall not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code, or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The Corporation, including its franchise, its capital, reserves, and surplus, and its income, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority, except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

"SEC. 16. In order that the Corporation may be supplied with such forms of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations as it may need for issuance under this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prepare such forms as shall be suitable and approved by the Corporation, to be held in the Treasury subject to delivery, upon order of the Corporation. The engraved plates, dies, bed pieces, and other material executed in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Corporation shall reimburse the Secretary of the Treasury for any expenses incurred in the preparation, custody, and delivery of such notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations.

"SEC. 17. (a) The Corporation shall annually make a report of its operations to the Congress as soon as practicable after the 1st day of January in each year.

"(b) The financial transactions of the Corporation shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the Corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Corporation pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities, for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. All such books, accounts, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the Corporation shall remain in possession and custody of the Corporation. The audit shall begin with financial transactions occurring on and after August 31, 1948.

"(c) A report of the audit for each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15 following the close of such fiscal year. On or before December 15 following such fiscal year the Comptroller General shall furnish the Corporation a short form report showing the financial position of the Corporation at the close of the fiscal year. The report to the Congress shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement of assets and liabilities and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expenses; a statement of sources and application of funds and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to inform Congress of the financial operations and condition of the Corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. The report shall also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Corporation at the time submitted to the Congress.

"(d) For the purpose of conducting such audit the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations of certified public accountants, with the concurrence of the Corporation, for temporary periods or for special purposes. The Corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"SEC. 18. (a) Every insured bank shall display at each place of business maintained by it a sign or signs, and shall include in advertisements relating to deposits a statement, to the effect that its deposits are insured by the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall prescribe by regulation the forms of such signs and the manner of display and the substance of such statements and the manner of use. For each day an insured bank continues to violate any provisions of this subsection or any lawful provisions of said regulations, it shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $100, which the Corporation may recover for its use.

"(b) No insured bank shall pay any dividends on its capital stock or interest on its capital notes or debentures (if such interest is required to be paid only out of net profits) or distribute any of its capital assets while it remains in default in the payment of any assessment due to the Corporation; and any director or officer of any insured bank who participates in the declaration or payment of any such dividend or interest or in any such distribution shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided*, That, if such default is due to a dispute between the insured bank and the Corporation over the amount of such assessment, this subsection shall not apply, if such bank shall deposit security satisfactory to the Corporation for payment upon final determination of the issue.

"(c) Without the prior written consent of the Corporation, no insured bank shall (1) merge or consolidate with any noninsured bank or institution or convert into a noninsured institution or assume liability to pay any deposits made in, or similar liabilities of, any noninsured bank or institution or (2) transfer assets to any noninsured bank or institution in consideration of the assumption of liability for any portion of the deposits made in such insured bank, and no insured State nonmember bank (except a District bank) without such consent shall reduce the amount or retire any part of its common or preferred capital stock, or retire any part of its capital notes or debentures.

"(d) No State nonmember insured bank (except a District bank) shall establish and operate any new branch unless it shall have the prior written consent of the Corporation, and no State nonmember insured bank (except a District bank) shall move its main office or any branch from one location to another without such consent. The factors to be considered in granting or withholding the consent of the Corporation under this subsection shall be those enumerated in section 6 of this act.

"(e) The Corporation may require any insured bank to provide protection and indemnity against burglary, defalcation, and other similar insurable losses. Whenever any insured bank refuses to comply with any such requirement the Corporation may contract for such protection and indemnity and add the cost thereof to the assessment otherwise payable by such bank.

"(f) Whenever any insured bank (except a national bank or a District bank), after written notice of the recommendations of the Corporation based on a report of examination of such bank by an examiner of the Corporation, shall fail to comply with such recommendations within 120 days after such notice, the Corporation shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, to publish only such part of such report of examination as relates to any recommendation not complied with: *Provided*, That notice of intention to make such publication shall be given to the bank at least 90 days before such publication is made.

"(g) The Board of Directors shall by regulations prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits in insured nonmember banks and for such purpose it may define the term 'demand deposits'; but such exceptions from this prohibition shall be made as are now or many hereafter be prescribed with respect to deposits payable on demand in member banks by section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or by regulation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Board of Directors shall from time to time limit by regulation the rates of interest or dividends which may be paid by insured nonmember banks on time and savings deposits, but such regulations shall be consistent with the contractual obligations of such banks to their depositors. For the purpose of fixing such rates of interest or dividends, the Board of Directors shall by regulation prescribed different rates for such payment on time and savings deposits having different maturities, or subject to different conditions respecting withdrawal or repayment, or subject to different conditions by reason of different locations, or according to the varying discount rates of member banks in the several Federal Reserve districts. The Board of Directors shall by regulation define what constitutes time and savings deposits in an insured nonmember bank. Such regulations shall prohibit any insured nonmember bank from paying any time deposit before its maturity except upon such conditions and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, and from waiving any requirement of notice before payment of any savings deposit except as to all savings deposits having the same requirement. For each violation of any provision of this subsection or any lawful provision of such regulations relating to the payment of interest or dividends on deposits or to withdrawal of deposits, the offending bank shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $100, which the Corporation may recover for its use.

"(h) Any insured bank which willfully fails or refuses to file any certified statement or pay any assessment required under this act shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $100 for each day that such violations continue, which penalty the Corporation may recover for its use: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be applicable under the circumstances stated in the proviso of subsection (b) of this section.

"SEC. 19. Except with the written consent of the Corporation, no person shall serve as a director, officer, or employee of an insured bank who has been convicted, or who is hereafter convicted, of any criminal offense involving dishonesty or a breach of trust. For each willful violation of this prohibition, the bank involved shall be subject to penalty of not more than $100 for each day this prohibition is violated, which the Corporation may recover for its use.

"SEC. 20. It is not the purpose of this act to discriminate in any manner against State nonmember banks and in favor of national or member banks; but the purpose is to provide all banks with the same opportunity to obtain and enjoy the benefits of this act. No bank shall be discriminated against because its capital stock is less than the amount required for eligibility for admission into the Federal Reserve System.

"SEC. 21. The provisions of this act limiting the insurance of the deposits of any depositor to a maximum less than the full amount shall be independent and separable from each and all of the provisions of this act."

SEC. 3. The third paragraph of section 709, title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Whoever, except as expressly authorized by Federal law, uses the words 'Federal Deposit,' 'Federal Deposit Insurance,' or 'Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation' or a combination of any three of these words, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it does business, or advertises or otherwise represents falsely by any device whatsoever that his or its deposit liabilities, obligations, certificates, or shares are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or by the United States or by any instrumentality thereof, or whoever advertises that his or its deposits, shares, or accounts are federally insured, or falsely advertises or otherwise represents by any device whatsoever the extent to which or the manner in which the deposit liabilities of an insured bank or banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; or."

SEC. 4. Section 220, title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, director, employe, agent, or attorney of any bank, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, of a Federal intermediate credit bank, or of a National Agricultural Credit Corporation, except as provided by law, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation, for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation, from any such bank or corporation, any loan or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such bank or corporation, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year or both."

Mr. SPENCE (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, that the bill and committee amendments be printed, that the committee amendments be considered at this time and that the bill be open for amendment at any point. At the conclusion of the reading of the committee amendments, which are not controversial, I shall move that the Committee rise.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Page 12, strike out lines 10 and 11 and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "drafts drawn by it on deposit accounts in other banks which are issued in the regular course of business; and the amount of any advices or authorizations, issued by it for cash letters received, directing that its deposit account in the sending bank be charged with the amount thereof."

Page 13, line 2, insert "semiannual" immediately before the word "period."

Page 25, line 2, beginning with the word "Except", strike out all down to and including the word "brought." on line 5.

Page 26 immediately following line 10 insert the following:

"Eleventh. When approved by the President, the Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase a building or to acquire a site at the seat of the Federal Government and to construct thereon a building suitable for the use of the Corporation, at a total cost of not to exceed $15,000,000 for building and site, to

be paid for by the Corporation and any payment or payments of such cost shall be considered as operating costs and expenses of the Corporation in determining net assessment income under section 7 (d) of this act: *Provided,* That the selection of such site shall be subject to the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and that the design for such building shall be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts: *Provided further,* That the facilities of the Administrator of General Services shall be utilized, in the manner approved by the Corporation, in the acquisition of such site, the preparation of all necessary plans, drawings, and specifications, the making of all necessary contracts, and the supervision of the construction of such buildings and said Administrator shall provide any other available facilities, including steam, upon request of the Corporation. Upon request of the Corporation the Administrator of General Services is authorized to spend funds for advance planning to prepare drawings and specifications prior to the approval of the title to any such acquisition. The Corporation shall reimburse the Administrator of General Services for any costs and expenses in furnishing such services and facilities in such amount as may be agreed to by the Corporation and the Administrator of General Services. The Board of Directors shall have exclusive authority to manage and service said building and to determine and provide for all of the Corporation's office space requirements."

Page 28, strike out all of lines 9 through 17 and "bank", on line 18, and insert in lieu therof the following: "examine any insured bank, any bank making application to become an insured bank, and any closed insured bank, whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors an examination of the bank is necessary."

Page 31, line 18, strike out "proof of" and insert in lieu thereof "admissible to prove."

Page 34, line 21, insert after "bank", the following "or of any noninsured national bank or district bank hereafter closed."

Page 36, line 25, strike out "and subject to withdrawal on demand."

Page 46, lines 18 and 19, strike out "Corporation has determined that an insured bank is in danger of closing" and insert in lieu thereof "Board of Directors deems it necessary."

Page 46, line 20, strike out "such closing" and insert in lieu thereof "the closing of an insured bank."

Page 46, line 23, strike out "or make deposits in."

Page 46, line 24, beginning with the word "prescribe" strike out all down to and including "community." on page 47, line 2, and insert in lieu thereof "prescribe."

Page 47, line 2, strike out "and deposits."

Page 49, immediately following line 2 add the following new paragraph:

"No agreement which tends to diminish or defeat the right, title, or interest of the Corporation in any asset acquired by it under this section, either as security for a loan or by purchase, shall be valid against the Corporation unless such agreement (1) shall be in writing, (2) shall have been executed by the bank and the person or persons claiming an adverse interest thereunder, including the obligor, simultaneously with the acquisi- of the asset by the bank, (3) shall have been approved by the board of directors of the bank or its loan committee, which approval shall be reflected in the minutes of said board or committee, and (4) shall have been, continuously, from the time of its execution, an official record of the bank."

Page 49, line 17, strike out "out of its capital account."

Page 49, line 18, strike out "and the Federal Reserve banks, respectively."

Page 49, line 21, strike out "such" and insert in lieu thereof "the Federal Reserve."

Page 49, at the end of line 23, add the following sentence: "The amount payable hereunder shall be considered as operating costs and expenses of the Corporation in determining the net assessment income under section 7 (d) of this act."

Page 54, line 18, strike out "in advertisements relating to deposits"; and on line 19 strike out the comma.

Page 54, line 20, insert immediately before the period the following: "in all of its advertisements: *Provided,* That the Board of Directors may exempt from this requirement advertisements which do not relate to deposits or when it is impractical to include such statement therein."

Page 59, line 23, insert "(a)" following "SEC. 3."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 60, immediately following line 14, insert the following new subsection:

"(b) The eleventh paragraph of section 709, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof: 'The use of the contraction "Federal Savings Insurance Corporation" or the initials "FSIC" shall not be construed as a violation of this section.' "

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment. I do not think that the point of order will be disposed of this afternoon, and I do not know that I will press the point of order. I ask unanimous consent that my reservation of the point of order upon this amendment be considered after the consideration of other amendments to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 61, immediately following line 13, add the following new section:

"SEC. 5. Subsection (b) of section 405 of title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

" '(b) In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account in such insured institution which is surrendered and transferred to the Corporation shall be made by the Corporation as soon as possible either (1) by cash or (2) by making available to each insured member a transferred account in a new insured institution in the same community or in another insured institution in an amount equal to the insured account of such insured member: *Provided,* That the Corporation, in its discretion, may require proof of claims to be filed before paying the insured accounts, and that in any case where the Corporation is not satisfied as to the validity of a claim for an insured account, it may require the final determination of a court of competent jurisdiction before paying such claim.' "

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make the same reservation of a point against that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other committee amendments?

Mr. SPENCE. There are other amendments, Mr. Chairman, that may be controversial, that are not committee amendments.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I might say that I do not think the amendment which I understand the gentleman from Kentucky is to offer on page 45, is controversial, if the gentleman will offer it now.

Mr. SPENCE. No; it is not controversial. I do not think there is any objection to it; in fact, I am sure there is not.

Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SPENCE:

On page 15, line 4, strike out "1949, and" and insert in lieu thereof "1950, and as of December 31 of."

On page 15, line 9, after the word "bank", insert "becoming due," and strike out the words "Such credits" and insert in lieu thereof "Each year such credit."

On page 15, line 11, strike out the word "assessments" and insert in lieu thereof "assessment."

On page 15, line 12, insert before the period the following "and any excess credit shall be applied upon the assessment next becoming due."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title XII, sec. 264), had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill S. 2822.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS ACT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8975) to amend the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the chairman of the committee explain the bill?

Mr. PETERSON. This is an extension of the synthetic fuels bill, moving up the period 3 years longer, and providing additional funds during that period of time. An extension came up on a previous occasion and it passed the House unanimously. It has done good work. The time is just about to expire. The funds run out the early part of next year and the actual life runs out the spring of the following year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, this Synthetic Fuels Act started back in 1944, when the Congress laid down the

policy of developing synthetic fuels from oil shale, lignite coal, gasification of coal underground, and the production of synthetic gas, at which time we appropriated some $30,000,000 to be spent over a 5-year period for research and pilot-plant work.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. At the end of 1948, I believe, we extended it another 3 years.

Mr. PETERSON. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We gave them then an appropriation of $30,000,000. This is a third extension, for an additional 3 years, with an appropriation of $27,600,000.

Mr. PETERSON. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This give us an 11-year program with a total expenditure of $87,600,000.

Mr. PETERSON. That is correct. Uniformly industry and Government have praised the program. It has been of untold benefit.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is my understanding. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if this is a bill to cover only a situation in which an experiment is being carried on to transpose, we will say, coal into a different type of fuel, or is it broad enough to cover a situation in which an experiment could be carried on to transpose the coal itself into power at the mine, instead of transporting the coal to be used somewhere else for the production of power?

Mr. PETERSON. We make no change in existing law. We merely extend the period. The existing law provides for producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, and other substances. It is rather broad in its power.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] may care to comment on the gentleman's question. He has given a great deal of study to this matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The research in the pilot-plant work is doing an enormous amount of work in connection with the study of the gasification of coal at its natural location, or in the ground.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Not only the gasification but actually the transfer of the coal into power there?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct. It covers every phase of the conversion of oil shale and lignite coal and bituminous coal, and even peat, going into the question of peat bogs up in some of our States where the price of soft coal has now advanced to approximately $18 a ton, which becomes extremely burdensome.

This covers the whole field. I have gone into the matter rather in detail with a large coal company, such as the Hannah Coal Co. and Babcock-Wilcox people, and all the oil people, such as Standard Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Pure Oil, and the big chemical companies, and as far as I can find out the administration of these funds and this whole program is being carried on with extraordinary approval of all the different branches of the industry looking forward to giving us fuel at greatly reduced cost at the mine location, as the gentleman has pointed out.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the original synthetic fuel bill was passed in 1944. It was an emergency need because of the war and we were running low on gasoline and oil. It was mainly for research and investigation in the mining operations and utilization of coal, petroleum, and other minerals. The original act was for a 5-year period. In 1948 it was extended for a 3-year period until April 5, 1952, and that is the intent of this new bill, H. R. 8975, to extend the act for another 3 years. To all intents and purposes we are at war again.

The United States is hard pressed for chemicals and byproducts of coal and oil, and it is through such experimentation as carried on in this work that they are discovered and made available to the American people.

The program has been in operation now for 6 years and we cannot afford to stop it; as I said before, we are at war, and we do not want to be caught like we were with the synthetic-rubber industry at the start of World War II, as an all-out contest between the ideologies of communism and Christianity develops. As I have said many times in the past 2 years, I feel the ones who believe in these two theories will never be able to live side by side peacefully for one is based on godlessness and the other on the teachings of the Master of Galilee.

This is a long-range program and is for the best interests of those Americans who are to come after us, for we are developing more and more into a mechanical Nation in which we are needing all kinds of liquid fuels. This program does not put the Government in business at all, for all the knowledge and modern methods developed in these plants is made available to all of the industries of the Nation.

As for the Morgantown plant, it is one of the fundamental research laboratories in the entire system. Since the present establishment is temporary and not now adequate for their needs, other quarters would have to be made available in the form of a permanent plant. When this is done the work at this station will be increased to include service to the petroleum fields of the entire Appalachian region. I think it is one of the most important bills to come before the Congress at the present time.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as a member of the Mines and Mining Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands we have gone into this bill to quite an extent. We have visited some of these plants, particularly the Rifle plant at Colorado. We have heard testimony from the Bureau of Mines. This is an important bill in connection with the war effort. You will remember that Germany depended very largely on synthetic fuels for the operation of its war machinery during the last war. You will also remember that in this country we were very short of gasoline and other fuels. This experiment and this work to be carried on under this bill can be of immeasurable benefit to the country in supplementing our power resources for the war effort at the present time. I think it is important legislation and should be enacted.

Mr. PETERSON. That was well developed in the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190), as amended by the act of March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 79), is further amended by changing the words "eight years" in the first sentence to read "eleven years", and by changing the amount "$60,000,000" in section 6 to read "$85,000,000."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following language: "That the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of April 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 190), as amended by the act of March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 79), is further amended by changing the words "eight years" in the first sentence to read "eleven years," and by changing the amount "$60,000,000" in section 6 to read "$87,600,000."

"SEC. 2. Of the sum authorized in section 1 of this act, not to exceed $2,600,000 shall be used for the construction and equipment of an experiment station in or near Morgantown, W. Va., for research and investigation in the mining, preparation and utilization of coal, petroleum, natural gas, peat, and other minerals."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact of an operation to a member of my family in Philadelphia I was necessarily delayed in taking a train to the Capital today. Because of that I missed the vote on roll call No. 210 on the bill to amend the Mutual Assistance Act of 1949.

If I had been here in time and voting, I would have voted "aye."

CRIME INVESTIGATION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 495), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 340, Eighty-first Congress, first session, incurred by the Committee on the District of Columbia, not to exceed $40,000, in addition to the funds authorized by House Resolution 396, Eighty-first Con-

gress, first session, including the expenditures for the employment of expert, special council, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, and signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 4, strike out "$40,000" and insert "$20,000" in lieu thereof.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. By this amendment the Committee on House Administration has cut the amount asked in two, is that not correct?

Mr. STANLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I want to say for the benefit of the House that the Committee on House Administration has reduced the amounts asked by all the special committees which have come before the Subcommittee on Accounts. Of course, when the House by an overwhelming vote decides to have an investigation, there is nothing that the Committee on House Administration can do but furnish the money for the investigation. But the subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. STANLEY], and the committee headed by the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], have tried to hold down these appropriations, and in practically every case have reduced the amount that has been asked for. Is that not true?

Mr. STANLEY. That is generally true. I think some of the resolutions have gone through for the amounts as requested.

Mr. LECOMPTE. There are three or four other similar resolutions which the gentleman proposes to submit to the House today?

Mr. STANLEY. That is correct.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The one presently before the House is for the expenses of the committee that is engaged in investigating crime in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia has been described as the worst spot in the United States as far as crime is concerned. I do not know that that is true, but that has been said of Washington and the District of Columbia. I believe the situation justifies the $20,000 that is asked for in this resolution.

Mr. STANLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If the committee knows that crime is so bad in Washington, why do they not do something about enforcing the laws instead of investigating crime?

Mr. STANLEY. It is proposed, when the investigation is completed, to offer remedial legislation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Well, why wait? You say you know about it. Why not go ahead?

Mr. STANLEY. The investigation has not been completed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But do we not start to make prosecutions whenever we see crime is obvious?

Mr. STANLEY. I understand the committee will bring in their final report as soon as they have completed their investigation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is not very definite in his statement.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 652), with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the investigation to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 643, by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed $25,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of such committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Committee amendments:

Strike out "$25,000" and insert "$15,000."

Strike out the words "or subcommittee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 690) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the investigations to be conducted by the special committee created by House Resolution 635, not to exceed $50,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Committee amendment: Strike out "$50,000" and insert "$40,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL PAY TO EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer House concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 233) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, effective August 1, 1950, there shall be paid, one-half out of the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, to employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the semimonthly and session indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, additional compensation per annum, payable monthly, as follows:

(1) To the chief indexer, the sum of $2,454.

(2) To the cataloger whose present salary is $5,111, the sum of $1,489.

(3) To each of the two catalogers whose present salary is $4,068, the sum of $1,560.

(4) To the cataloger whose present salary is $3,515, the sum of $1,500.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON S. 1832

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed five thousand additional copies of the hearings conducted before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. 1832, Eighty-first Congress, first session, to amend the Immigration Act of October 16, 1918, as amended. Such additional copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OIL PORTRAIT AND MARBLE BUST OF THE LATE JUSTICE HARLAN F. STONE

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 501) to authorize the procurement of an oil portait and marble bust of the late Justice Harlan F. Stone.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, subject to the direction and approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, is authorized and directed to procure an oil portrait and a marble bust, including pedestal, of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, and to cause them to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Building.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed $6,000 to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MCKINNON (at the request of Mr. HAYS of Arkansas) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY MINUTEMEN

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, current headlines tell of the armor we are dispatching to our hard-pressed forces in South Korea and of our generals who are directing our fighting forces there. But little is said of the heroic and valiant deeds, far beyond the call of duty, that our mud-slogging GI's, the boys from your home town and mine, are daily accomplishing there. These are our twentieth-century minutemen upon whom the fate of western civilization may ultimately depend. In their struggle against odds that surpass anything experienced by our forces during World War II, we must convey to them all the tribute and honor that this proud Nation can muster. Whatever we did for our brave soldiers in the war against Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo, we must do for these boys. I hope that their mothers, wherever they are today throughout our great Nation, feel America's pride in their children. Let us back up these brave boys by staying at our jobs without respite until the tide of battle has safely turned. I call upon this Congress to go on record that it will not adjourn as long as these boys face peril. I call upon this Congress to stay in session to its last minute, if necessary, to insure complete and rapid victory.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by R. W. Frazier, of Southeastern State College, Durant, Okla.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD a proposal made by Walter P. Reuther, president of UAW-CIO entitled "A Total Peace Offensive" notwithstanding the fact that it will take 5⅔ pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $464.68.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two separate instances.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include therein excerpts from House Report No. 846.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD at this point an editorial appearing in this morning's Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

(The editorial referred to follows:)

NOT THE AMERICAN WAY

Passage of the Hobbs bill by a vote of 326 to 15 in the House must be regarded as a popular demand for tightening up the law in regard to deportable aliens. Since the bill was debated for only 40 minutes, it is reasonable to suppose that many Members who voted for it were not familiar with its details. They voted affirmatively, we suspect, because they believe that subversive and criminal aliens should not be allowed to roam the country without check or supervision so long as the countries from which they came refuse to take them back again. We sympathize with that point of view while deploring the drastic remedy that the Hobbs bill would apply.

The bill has been substantially improved by amendment. Its most drastic provisions are aimed only at alien criminals and subversives who have been found guilty of violating the law and then ordered deported. Certainly aliens of this type should not be footloose merely because the country from which they came is unwilling to receive them. In some instances subversives from the iron-curtain countries continue to do their nefarious work here because regimes which sent them to the United States refuse to take them back again. This makes a mockery of American law. We should not put ourselves at the mercy of communistic agents in this fashion. But we ought to deal with these people in accord with the pattern of American justice and not merely give the Attorney General power to throw them into concentration camps, which is the Communist method.

The bill would not require imprisonment of the deportable aliens in question. As an alternative, the Attorney General could require them to report regularly to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to submit to medical and psychiatric examination, to give information under oath as to their habits and activities, and to conform to reasonable regulations to be laid down by the Attorney General, until their deportation could be arranged. Properly administered, this section of the bill would afford a salutary check upon the activities of the undersirables in question. It would enable the Government to keep close watch on what they were doing. Under even the amended bill, however, the Attorney General could step in at any time and order that any alien so controlled and supervised be sent to prison.

It is this provision that is utterly out of keeping with the American concept of due process. We have no doubt that some of the subversive deportable aliens now at large ought to be locked up. But let it be done by bringing proper charges and giving each a fair trial. Proponents of the bill made much of the fact that the individuals concerned have already been tried. But they have also paid the penalty for the offenses for which they have been convicted. What is involved under this bill is a second punishment, without any second trial, merely because deportation cannot be carried out. This is certainly un-American and probably unconstitutional. No such sweeping discretion should be vested in the Attorney General.

Any extensive exercise of this power would result in the establishment of concentration camps. The experience of other countries has proved that once established, the concentration-camp habit grows. How long would it be before citizens regarded as dangerous to our national security would be thrown into concentration camps without trial? The only safe and reasonable course is to hold fast to the principle of imprisoning people only for crimes for which they have been convicted through our established judicial process. The maintenance of liberty within the country is no less important than defense against enemies without. It is up to the Senate to reshape the Hobbs bill into an effective control system over aliens awaiting deportation without turning over to the Attorney General the power to make the United States a concentration-camp country.

DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment on an editorial that appeared in the Washington Post this morning which at one point made almost as good a speech as some of those that were made in favor of H. R. 10 Monday when that bill was passed by a vote of 326 to 15.

I read one of the passages that I think is excellent:

Its most drastic provisions are aimed only at alien criminals and subversives who have been found guilty of violating the law and then ordered deported. Certainly aliens of this type should not be footloose merely because the country from which they came is unwilling to receive them. In some instances subversives from the iron-curtain countries continue to do their nefarious work here because regimes which sent them to the United States refuse to take them back again. This makes a mockery of American law. We should not put ourselves at the mercy of communistic agents in this fashion.

Now, that quote from the editorial meets with my hearty approval. But the gentleman who wrote the editorial was mistaken in his opening statement, which is as follows:

Passage of the Hobbs bill by a vote of 326 to 15 in the House must be regarded as a popular demand for tightening up the law in regard to deportable aliens.

Mr. Speaker, that is one of the fundamental errors into which the distinguished editor has fallen. This bill, H. R. 10, has nothing in the world to do with deportable aliens, but those that have been finally ordered by legitimate authorities of your Nation and mine to be deported after exhausting all of the remedies provided by law to protect their rights. It is only after the warrant of deportation, which is the final step after all of the courts have spoken, has been issued that this bill takes effect and when after this alien, who has been received into our country, not forced to come here but by our grace, and who has violated his sworn pledge of allegiance to our institutions, our laws, and to the United States, into which he has been allowed to come as our guest, violates his oath of entry, tramples our laws underfoot and is a criminal alien in our midst, who

finally, after exhausting all of his remedies in the courts, has been ordered deported by the sovereign might of our Nation, as every free nation has, which has been thwarted in some way, usually by bribery of some petty officer of a foreign nation.

That is what the experts tell me. Of course, Russia does not want those who come here as propagandists of their fifth column to come back home if they are doing good work here. So, the big shots stay unmolested, because there never has been a single passport for the return of one of them ever granted by Russia, although in one case 13 applications of your Government were turned down flat, cold, and then a few months later when the man himself applied he got it in 5 days. So, the manifest joker in it is just that. It is not the deportable aliens; it is those that have been ordered finally deported.

I want to tell you the story very briefly of the Joe Strecker case. Joe Strecker was a tailor in Little Rock, Ark. He did well; he was thrifty, hardworking, made money, and he invested every cent of his money in Soviet bonds, because he said he believed in the principles of Soviet Russia; that he was a member of the Communist Party and that he knew that the bloody purge, the world purge, was coming to capitalist countries, and he wanted to be on the right side when our Government was overthrown. So, he put every cent of his savings in Soviet bonds. Well, when the law which said then that all Communists, or those who had any traffic with that organization which aims at the overthrow of our Government by force and violence—so the courts have held—were subject to arrest, Joe Strecker was arrested, was tried by the administrative tribunal of our Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Then, when they declared that he should be deported, he asked for a writ of habeas corpus, and habeas corpus has been pooh-poohed on this floor in debate as though it did not amount to anything but due process of law. But, on the habeas corpus hearing in the court at Little Rock, Ark., he was ordered deported. His application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied and he was ordered turned over to the immigration authorities, but while the immigration authorities were taking him to New Orleans to put him on the boat he hired a lawyer, went before Judge Borah, the former Senator's brother, who was United States judge at New Orleans, swore out another writ of habeas corpus, had another trial, and Judge Borah, after a full hearing, turned him down. He took an appeal then to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals gave him a full hearing and a trial on appeal, such as they always do, and they reversed Judge Borah and held that he ought to be freed because he had resigned from the Communist Party pending the deportation proceedings. So, that settled that habeas corpus case.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, what happened to this man?

Mr. HOBBS. I am going on to tell you. I thank the gentleman for the question.

Then, after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had ordered him freed because he failed to pay his dues or had resigned, maybe, the Government took certiorari to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court upheld that contention and that decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. They said, "Why, it is manifest that when the law says that you can only deport those men prosecuted in this case because they were Communists, that means at the present time. If a man has resigned or failed to pay his dues, then he has ceased to be a Communist." So they construed the law that way.

I had the pleasure of getting the statute changed to say that any man who had ever been a member of the Communist Party, no matter for how short or how long a time, or how long in the past, or where, should be deportable. Then that was too late to catch Joe Strecker. The Supreme Court freed him, and he is just as free today as you are or anybody else, but he says he has not changed his convictions a particle and, so far as I know, he may still be investing every cent of his savings, money earned here, in Soviet bonds.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the gentleman has pointed out a flaw in the present Taft-Hartley law in relation to the anti-Communist oath. The gentleman knows that it is written in the present tense. A labor leader who is a Communist may throw away his card and say, "I am not now a Communist," and retain his place by taking an oath in the present tense. I think it is a good thing the gentleman has changed this law to this effect. I believe we should change the Taft-Hartley law to give greater protection to our workingmen.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman very much for that contribution. I hope any such error will obviate any question about such a decision as was rendered in the Joe Strecker case.

The Joe Strecker case pointed out to me and to those of us who are thinking on this point why we could not deport Harry Bridges, because Harry Bridges quit the Communist Party in 1938 after he had been, according to the evidence, to several international and national meetings as Comrade Something-or-Other. He had several aliases. But he finally quit when they got too hot behind him. So he was not at the moment a Communist, and under the Strecker decision he would have continued to be free. So it is under our amendment of the 1940 statute that this has now been accomplished finally. The only step left is to get Australia to take him back, but if they say they will not take him back, as they have solemnly and publicly said, then the only other answer is H. R. 10, which is just the thing to cure the ill about which we are talking.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Why, of course, I am very glad to yield to my friend the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to both thank the gentleman and congratulate him for his contribution, not only now but for the wonderful work that he has done ever since he has been in the Congress for the protection of our beloved country. I was interested a few moments ago when the gentleman from Alabama spoke about these Communists who are working for the overthrow of our Government by force and violence.

Does not the gentleman believe, and I am sure he does, that those Communists and fellow travelers and those who follow their line, who seek to destroy us, not by force and violence, but by deception, deceit, sabotage, and stirring up dissension and the fomenting of strikes are even a greater menace to America than those who advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?

Mr. HOBBS. Why, certainly, sir, and I would love to amend that law so to to provide, but I do not believe that is feasible at the moment.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Why, of course, I will. I will be delighted always to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I, too, want to commend the gentleman from Alabama. I think it is a sad commentary that Harry Bridges has a beachhead on our western coast opposing everything that our boys are fighting for in Korea today and trying to negate all that we in the House of Representatives are trying to do to end this conflict and promote world peace.

Mr. HOBBS. Thank you, sir; I appreciate your contribution, as always.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Please let me say just before I yield to my dear friend from Alabama that there is no question about the status of Harry Bridges now. If H. R. 10 becomes a law, as I will point out in just a minute, it not only is abundantly buttressed by the Constitution, but it will fit him like a glove because this, giving him every right in the world, is not dependent upon the consent of his own Government. He came here on a skilled or able seaman's ticket. He knows better than you or better than I that he can go back the same way.

As I said on Monday, if 10,000 aliens have come here in one of the three easy ways—able seaman's enlistment, jumping ship in our ports, and getting travel documents which means coming through the United States, for instance, from Canada and going to Mexico, and just stopping here; or if they get a visitor's visa good for 90 days and overstayed, why, if 10,000 of them know how to use that kind of thing now to come in here, is it not reasonable to suppose that 5,000 aliens who come under the bill H. R. 10, according to the testimony of Mr. Ugo Carusi before our committee when he was head of the Immigration and Naturalization Commission, is it not reasonable to

suppose those 5,000 can somehow find their way out?

Do you not know that Harry Bridges will not say in the jug 10 minutes? I do. But I am not interested in keeping him locked up. I want him to get out. If his own country says he is such a bad citizen that they will not have him back, then I do not know of a better atmosphere to cool his fevered brow until he gets the inclination to ship again as an able seaman. That is the way he came in. He can go back that way, anywhere he wants to, and jump ship without any fear of being bothered.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy to yield to my good friend from Mobile.

Mr. BOYKIN. I am sure you know most of us here consider you one of the greatest constitutional lawyers, not only in this House but in this country. That is not me talking, but I have talked to men on both sides of this House. I remember when you were selected to try one of the greatest cases ever tried in this House, and I want to ask you one of the most important questions that I know of.

Do you not think we can outlaw the Communist Party in the United States? Let us get rid of all of them forever and ever, so that they never could come here if they ever had been a Communist or ever expected to be.

Mr. HOBBS. I will be glad to answer the gentleman's question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. I dislike to delay you ladies and gentlemen at this hour of the day, but I will be glad to answer my friend's question. I do not. So many of the members of the Communist Party are American citizens, I am sorry to say. Therefore, you would not strike at the root of the tree. That is one thing. Then, in the second place, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the great Director of the FBI——

Mr. BOYKIN. I agree. He is one of the greatest men living.

Mr. HOBBS. That is right. He has done more to clean up crime in this country than any other man. He has absolutely cleaned up one of the crimes that H. R. 10 is aimed at; namely, the Lindbergh Act, kidnaping. He has not had a glaring instance of kidnaping in some time. We had dozens of them every year until we passed that act. But Mr. Hoover says he would rather have them known to him. For instance, there is a place in this town which is run for and used by the Young Communists of America. You cannot touch them. But it is good to know who frequents that club. He does not want them to go underground where he will be unable to reach them. The same thing applies all over the country. The majority of the membership of the Communist Party in the United States is American, and you cannot touch one of them. That is all right. We bow to that, and pray for their redemption and that they may see the light. But we have got some of them. We have got rid of Fritz Kuhn. We have got rid of a number of his crowd. We have done a pretty good job, in spite of having our hands tied behind us. So I do not believe that against the advice of our enforcement officials we ought to just do what the gentleman suggests.

Mr. BOYKIN. What can we do, then?

Mr. HOBBS. Pass H. R. 10.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield.

Mr. GWINN. I am very much interested in the question asked by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN].

Mr. HOBBS. So am I.

Mr. GWINN. Is not our problem in connection with this question a problem of defining what communism is, or what the Communist Party is? So when we attempt to outlaw an abstract concept we are in difficulty. Could we not do this? Could we not describe that association or that grouping, such as the Communist Internationale, the Comintern, the Cominform, and their agencies and groupings, whatever they are, to be enemies of the United States, just as we can treat a nation or a group as enemies? Now we are at war; we recognize certain parties or groups or associations as enemies; then if our fellow travelers support them and send their literature about and do positive acts in aid of the enemy we have the legal procedure by which we can handle them. Is there not a possibility of that sort?

Mr. HOBBS. I do not know. I have put a lot of gray hairs in my head trying to do just that. You take the bill which I still have pending to curb subversives: I cannot get to first base with it because it also does what I think is exactly what we should do, it not only punishes the man who accepts employment in our Government, but also the man who appoints him and also the Congressman who recommends him for appointment; and that is what is killing my bill. There are too many fellows who might get caught. I said: "You are the very man I am talking about. You have got to be sure you recommend no one who is not absolutely loyal to the United States to work in our Government."

If our Government has sunk to the low plane where we cannot have absolute loyalty in the service of the Government, then I say we had better close up the whole establishment except the absolutely necessary departments and just shut them out from employment entirely, because if we cannot run with honest-to-God Americans then we do not need to run those departments in which we have to employ anybody with a question mark after him.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. My thought is that communism is not a political ideology, but in its last analysis is a conspiracy to commit treason, no matter what country it originates in. It seems to me that FBI Director Hoover is a little too tender with them when he says he does not want to drive a political conspiracy to commit treason underground. We drive every other crime underground. The grand divisions of crime are treason, felony, misdemeanor. I cannot understand the philosophy of trying to keep a conspiracy to commit treason above the ground. I think it ought to be put under the ground, and perhaps 6 feet deep.

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman may be entirely right. I was simply answering the question as to why we were not trying to do just that at the moment. I certainly appreciate the gentleman's comment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I wish to support the position of the gentleman from Alabama addressing us, from a legal standpoint. To be a Communist is certainly not treasonable in Russia, nor in Yugoslavia, nor in China; it is treasonable in the United States and ought to be. However, if we believe in representative government, in democracy as we practice it here, then if a majority of the people who are citizens, as the gentleman has so well said, would be foolish enough, unwise enough, un-American enough to vote a Communist into the office of President of the United States and to vote Communists into control of Congress, there is nothing we can do about it.

The answer and the remedy lies in education, in putting the light of day on what these Communists attempt to do. In spite of that, if a majority of the people should vote those persons into office, then to deny our people that right would be defeating the very purpose for which we have been in existence. And the same would apply to every other party, a Progressive Party, the Free Soilers, or any offshoot political party that has risen in the past. If the overwhelming majority should go that way, then representatative government is out. I pray God that never will happen, and I hope it will not in America; I am sure it will not. But if we want to stop people from following the evils of the Communists or a false philosophy of government, we must educate those people to what a following of this false philosophy will ultimately do to their beloved country.

Mr. HOBBS. And we have got to show them that we have a better way.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That is right.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for another 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, let me call attention to the fallacy of this editorial. This is the crux of the objectionable feature of the editorial: "What is involved under this bill is a second punishment," may I pause at that comma to say that the Supreme Court in the Turner case gives the lie to that. This is not punish-

ment. Deportation is not a criminal trial, it is not a criminal procedure. It is no punishment to send a man back home. As I said in my speech on Monday, Brer Rabbit when he was protesting so violently to Uncle Remus because he was sent back where he was born and raised was not really sincere. He was just as happy as he could be when he was thrown back into the briar patch, his native home. I think that would be true here. It should not be punishment if you are the right kind of a person. It should not be punishment to be sent back home. That is all this is.

So I do not believe the editorial is sound in its statement that they would object to that, but whether they object or not, the Supreme Court stated in the Turner case it is not punishment. I cited that in my remarks Monday. It is in the RECORD. The Supreme Court said it is not punishment, it is not second jeopardy; it is nothing in the world but a civil remedy known to every civilized independent government to get rid of its poisonous trash. When he violates his pledge of entry we have a perfect right to oust him by the civil remedy of deportation. So it is not punishment.

Reading after the comma: "without any second trial merely because deportation cannot be carried out."

I want to dwell for a moment on those words "without any second trial." Did Harry Bridges have any second trial? He has had six. Did Joe Strecker have a second trial? He did in the forum of his own choosing—mark you that—not in his home. That did not suit him because the judge there decided against him, so he took another forum and went there, and when he had the same luck with the trial judge, he took an appeal to the fifth circuit that decided with him, and the Supreme Court, by denying the writ of certiorari, affirmed their decision. But, he had all the chance in the world.

Now I want to give you just exactly what the program is, not as to those who are deportable but those who have been ordered deported, against whom an order of deportation has been issued, made after an administrative trial, which is due process of law. The Supreme Court says they do not have to have a jury trial, they do not have to have a judicial trial, because a trial by the agency put in charge by our Congress to administer the deportation law, the Department of Justice, where it belongs, gives them due process of law and they cannot complain. And even that administrative trial is subject to full right of appeal, first to the Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice, then to the review by the Attorney General himself, who is the head of the Department of Justice, then by habeas corpus to his own home or wherever he wants to take it, his habeas corpus, to any district court, then appeal to the circuit court of appeals and then by certiorari to the Supreme Court.

Now then, that is what this editor says is a wholly absence of second trial. It is just the reverse. We gave Joe Strecker six trials; we gave Harry Bridges six, and they were freed by the Supreme Court on what Mr. CELLER—bless his heart—says is no remedy at all; but, they were freed on habeas corpus by appealing to the Supreme Court through certiorari. So, habeas corpus does result in thousands of releases. And, they are not through then. They are freed sometimes on certiorari by the Government and sometimes by the man that has been ordered to be deported.

Now, I am not going to keep you longer; I just want to tell you one or two other stories. It will not take but a minute. I want to tell you the story of Caeserio Valenti, of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. He admitted that he was the head of the Philadelphia poison ring, but his lawyer said that I lied on May 5, 1939, to the House of Representatives in my speech when I said that he was responsible for the murders committed by the poison ring of which he was the head and who, by poison, for the sake of collecting insurance money, had poisoned or was charged with poisoning over 100 citizens of Philadelphia; and he said that I lied; that his client, Caeserio Valenti, although he was the head of it, was not responsible for poisoning but 21 himself. Well, the reason we could not deport him was not because that was a good defense, but it was because he was imprisoned in the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for life for first-degree murder. He did not have but one life to give to his country and he did not want to give that. He wanted to kill anybody that had an insurance policy. But when I checked up to see if he had been paroled or anything of that sort, I was informed today that he had been denied parole because since he had been imprisoned he has gouged out the eye of another prisoner. Therefore, his behavior has not been so excellent as to warrant consideration for parole.

Mr. BOYKIN. Does the gentleman remember the name of his lawyer?

Mr. HOBBS. No; I do not.

Now I want to tell you about the Detroit case, about Bernard Niedzialkowski, who is either a Russian or from a satellite country. The immigration authorities were ready to deport him, and he has been finally ordered deported. That was for a crime. The warrant was issued in 1930, and he never got out, never paid any attention, but he was convicted of murder and was arrested for murder. While this was pending, while they were taking him to jail, he went by and just did a little job that he had wanted to do for a long time. Now that he knew his time was short, he went by and killed a friend of his in Detroit. So he was arrested for murder, and they could not deport him. Then while they released him on bond, I believe, or suspended the order of deportation, he killed his second man, and possibly a third. The authorities are in dispute as to whether he got his third or just shot at him. At any rate, he is still imprisoned in the Michigan State Penitentiary, and he cannot get out even to be deported.

So these men have been with us and we cannot get rid of them. But the authorities testified before our committee that there were several thousand criminal aliens who had been finally ordered deported, and whose deportation was not stopped by prison bars, but because they did not care to leave. At least, that is about what it amounts to. There is only one way I know to do it, and that is by H. R. 10, which we passed so overwhelmingly Monday.

I just want to correct in the minds of any of you ladies or gentlemen who are present any impression that there has been any punishment inflicted, that there has been any criminal charge prosecuted. This bill specifically says that they shall be detained in aid of deportation, our sovereign power, though not at hard labor. That is to meet the decision in the Michigan case. You keep them as parlor boarders. We mean to do just that until they come to the conclusion that they have to obey the orders of the duly constituted law of the land, which they swore to uphold and obey.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURDOCK). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FURCOLO] is recognized for 20 minutes.

BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, may it please the House, shortly before the war in Korea began, I had sent a suggestion to the President and the Secretary of State that I felt might be considered as one possible road toward the ultimate goal of better relations between the nations of the world.

I had intended to discuss the matter on the floor of Congress after the President and the Secretary of State had had an opportunity to analyze my proposal. With that end in view, I had obtained permission to speak under a special order back some weeks ago. However, the war in Korea began 1 day before the time scheduled for my talk in Congress and 2 days before a radio program that had been scheduled for the purpose of discussing my suggestion with the people of the Nation.

I found that people who had been extremely interested in the idea abandoned all hope for it as soon as the war in Korea started. Newspapers that had given front page attention to it when I first broached the idea changed right after the war in Korea started. Their attitude changed from one of apparent enthusiasm to one of "Well, no use talking about peace now. The war has started."

I, too, fell into that same frame of mind, but I now believe I was mistaken to have ever paused even momentarily. I am firmly convinced that we must devote our every effort to every possible means of achieving lasting peace in the world—and we must do it every moment until we have succeeded.

I have been encouraged to find that many of our national leaders apparently hold this same belief. A little later on I will quote from the testimony of those leaders—testimony that they gave in July that seems to be an endorsement of at least the principle of the plan I suggested to the President and the Secretary of State in June. But first, let me tell you of the suggestion I made in June.

I had better emphasize right now that the suggestion I am about to discuss is

for every nation in the world—not simply Russia, although I illustrate by Russia—but the idea is intended to apply to all nations.

Now, this is the substance of the proposal I made in June:

Recent history has shown that, regardless of the cause of the situation, the fact remains that diplomacy at high government levels does not seem to create confidence and understanding between nations. That is particularly true of the relations of the United States and Soviet Russia. While the idea I am suggesting is to be applied to all the nations of the world, let me illustrate its workings by using Russia as an example.

Russia and the United States regard each other with skepticism and distrust. Everything that is done by either Government merely increases the climate of hatred and fear in the people of each nation. High-ranking diplomats have been unable to pierce the iron curtain, and the true story of America never gets to the Russian people. Statements and statistics from our governmental agencies are derided by the Communists as nothing but capitalistic propaganda. We are pictured as an imperialistic nation seeking to destroy Russia and enslave her people. The average, everyday Russian is also led to believe that the United States is about to collapse because of the failure of the capitalistic system. Our people are maligned as corrupt, impoverished, unfriendly, intolerant—just about everything that is bad.

We in this country may scoff at the idea of anyone taking such statements about us seriously. We may find it difficult or impossible to believe that any people think of us in such terms. Let us not be deceived. We must realize that the average Russian does not know us. He does not have the faintest conception of what the people of America are really like. He is not given the truth about our belief in freedom and justice, our standard of living, our ideals and aspirations, and our American way of life. In brief, he does not really know us.

The average Russian merely knows what the Russian governmental officials tell him. If he should doubt their word, he has no way of learning the truth even if he earnestly seeks to ascertain it. His schools, newspapers, radios, literature—every medium of information, in fact—is rigidly controlled by a Soviet Government that pictures us in whatever terms will suit the wishes of the Communists. The other side of the story—our side of the story—never really penetrates the iron curtain.

In the first place, the Soviet Government tells its people only those things it feels they should know. It does not hesitate to use falsehoods and half-truths if it believes such strategy is necessary in the best interests of the cause of communism. In the second place, assuming they get by Soviet censorship, official statements of our Government are disbelieved by the Russian people. They have been taught that we are lying, warlike imperialists who are trying to deceive the world by false propaganda. Our official statements are taken either with the greatest skepticism and suspicion or with outright disbelief. Before we blame the Russian people for that, let us ask ourselves whether we would believe a statement of the Soviet Government if our own American Government, newspapers, and radios all emphasized that the Russian statement was false. Why do we expect the people of Russia to take any statement of our Government in preference to that of their own government, newspapers, and radio? That is why I believe that we must seek to achieve a people-to-people diplomacy because, whatever be the reason, our official diplomacy alone is not succeeding quickly enough to insure peace in the world.

We must get to know the Russian people better and they must learn to know what the people of the United States are really like. How can that be achieved?

I offer the following suggestion in the full realization that it may not be the complete answer. But it may help to implement our official foreign policy. I also realize that as far as Russia is concerned, my suggestion may be doomed to failure by the refusal of the Russian Government to join with us in any mutual undertaking of friendship and understanding. Even so, I believe it will be at least a gesture of good will and attempted cooperation that may inspire the true confidence of the world, including the people of Russia. And, regardless of Russia's rejection of it, I believe most nations of the world would cooperate and participate in the movement.

I propose that, as part of our foreign policy, we inaugurate an attempt to establish better relations abroad by what I am terming a Truth Through Youth movement. I propose that under the United Nations, a world Truth Through Youth foundation be established with the aim of creating better understanding among the peoples of the world. I hope every nation will participate—but to illustrate how Truth Through Youth might operate, let me cite as examples Russia and the United States.

Every month we would select a hundred high-school youths from the States of this country to go on a tour of Russia. I use the figure 100 for illustration. At the same time, a comparable number of Russian youths would be brought to this Nation. In this country, they would be free to go anywhere and everywhere, talk to anyone and everyone, and see anything and everything in which they might be interested. It is hoped that Russia would grant the same privileges to our touring youngsters.

Each group might visit the officialdom of the nation in which they were visiting, but that would not be the primary objective of the tour. The main purpose would be to mix with the people themselves of the nation, to visit shops and factories, schools and playgrounds, farms and stores, and places where the people play, study, work, and live. It is possible that each group might even make some friends in the country visited, friends who would exchange correspondence and ideas in succeeding years.

During their visit, without their even consciously or intentionally telling of America, our youngsters would be conveying to the people of Russia the first authentic picture of what our country really is and what our people are really like. Most important of all, they will be believed as no official statement of our Government is ever believed. They will get to the people as no official of our Government ever gets to the people. They will create friendship and understanding as no official of our Government has ever been able to create friendship and understanding. High-school youngsters are not mature enough to be considered as spies or propagandists or people of cunning and guile. We may hope that the Russian people will accept them at face value, as they will never accept mature diplomats and statesmen.

The Russian people or the American people might disbelieve statements of the press, radios, or officials of the other nation, but these same people would find it more difficult to disbelieve their own eyes and ears. And, which is even more important, they would place absolute faith and confidence in the reports of their own children after they had returned from the country of their visit.

If Truth Through Youth worked as it might well work, let us imagine over a thousand American children a year visiting all parts of Russia. I have enough faith in our youngsters to be willing to rely on them as the best ambassadors of good will we can have. I think the Russian people will believe them and through them will see Americans as we really are.

At the same time, a thousand Russian children are visiting all parts of the United States. On their return to Russia they tell their parents, neighbors, and schoolmates of what they have seen in this country, what the Americans are really like, and what the American way of life really is. Will they be believed? We all know that the people of Russia will take the word of their own youngsters in preference to anything our Government or the Russian Government might say.

It is double-barreled in that both the Russian and the American youngsters will be ambassadors of good will in both countries—over 2,000 ambassadors a year who do not talk in diplomatic language on high governmental levels but who reach the people themselves. It will not be dollar diplomacy, military diplomacy, power deplomacy, or any other kind of diplomacy that is subject to misunderstanding or misinterpretation. It will be the only type of people-to-people diplomacy that may create friendship and understanding in the people themselves. I believe the attainment of that objective may be begun by the Truth Through Youth movement.

It may take a long time, perhaps too long. I see no shorter way. If we in this generation have failed to achieve mutual trust, understanding, and good will, perhaps the next generation may succeed where we have failed. They cannot succeed if we have not given them the opportunity. Let the youth of each nation understand each other at the high-school level so that, when they take over the reins of leadership some years from now, their youthful experiences and knowledge may help to secure peace in the world.

The cost of financing any Truth Through Youth movement would not be prohibitive. The cost of war today is prohibitive. The cost of peace cannot be measured in terms of money. The real question is, Can we afford not to do it? Actually the cost would be approximately $1,000,000 a year for 1,000 American high-school youngsters. We are already spending over $3,000,000,000 a year to buy friendship abroad.

In terms of economy, the Truth Through Youth movement will actually save us money in the long run because it is not intended to be merely a temporary, stop-gap solution. It is based on the hope of permanent gains of friendship, understanding, and good will.

It is also not a waste of money even if it accomplishes nothing but a more broadened education for some of the youth of this country. Those who participate in the movement will have received knowledge and education that will repay them, and ultimately this country, many dividends.

I propose the venture even if it be financed solely and completely by the Government of the United States. However, I do not believe that will be necessary because I think other nations, perhaps even Russia, will participate gladly and willingly bear their own share of the expense. I also think that if the people of the United States believe in the idea of a Truth Through Youth movement, we have enough patriotic citizens who will voluntarily contribute to finance it without burdening the Government.

I readily admit the idea may have many flaws in it. I do not pretend to know whether it is the best possible solution or not. I hope the people of this Nation will think about it and give me the benefit of their advice.

I want to emphasize that I do not seek the abandonment of our diplomatic endeavors but merely the implementation of them by a people-to-people understanding.

I believe the movement will also be added proof to the world of our earnest endeavors to achieve peace and good will—to open the door to friendship and understanding through the medium of a generation that must achieve those ends or perish.

Of one thing I am certain: If such a movement had been in effect for the past 20 years, our relations with Soviet Russia would be vastly better than they are today. Let us not have our children repeat the same statement 20 years from now.

Let me also emphasize that the movement is intended to apply to all nations, not just Russia. Too often we have waited for trouble some place, then take action to correct it. Let us start this movement right now, even in places where there is no trouble yet—but where there may be in the near future—let us sow the seeds of friendship before the trouble—positive diplomacy, where we take the initiative right now with the generation that will rule those countries pretty soon.

The fate of the world may be decided in the next few years. Let us be sure we have made every possible effort, no matter how small it may be, to bring good will, trust, and understanding to the peoples of the world. Only in that way will lasting peace for the world ever be attained. I suggest the Truth Through Youth movement I have proposed as at least one step in that direction.

That was the substance of the suggestion I made. Not long after I advanced that suggestion to the President and the Secretary of State, the war in Korea began and I postponed my discussion of it with the Members of Congress. Since that time several national leaders have testified before the Thomas subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considering Senator BENTON'S Senate Resolution 243 of a Marshall plan of ideas. Let me quote excerpts from the testimony of several of the witnesses who testified about July 5—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD July 6, page 9696, and so forth. I believe the testimony speaks for itself.

John Foster Dulles:

On the effectiveness of our propaganda against that of the Russians may hang the question of war or peace in the next few months.

Senator BENTON:

The problem is how to shatter Russian propaganda with truth. If the people of the world believe we are right as well as strong, communism will become easy to contain. The fight is for the minds and loyalties of all mankind. It is nothing less than that. It is to tell the world what we stand for, so it can choose for itself between our freedom and the world's freedom, or Red Russian enslavement.

Senator BENTON also emphasized the point in his resolution that—

We must encourage a vast two-way flow of students from all the countries of this earth and from America to these free nations.

Senator BENTON also gave many illustrations to show that the true story of America is not getting to the people of the world—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 9696–9701.

Secretary of State Acheson:

We must make the truth known to the peoples of the world. * * * One of the strategic objectives of the Communist campaign * * * is to confuse the world about the nature of democratic aspirations and ideals. * * * Another is to spread deception about the free world's strength and resources. * * * We must, therefore, make unmistakable the truth about the United States and the other free nations.

Acheson quoted from President Truman's statement that—

Our task is to present the truth to the millions of people who are uninformed or misinformed or unconvinced. Our task is to reach them in their daily lives as they work and learn. We must be alert, ingenious, and diligent in reaching peoples of other countries * * * we must make ourselves heard around the world in a great campaign of truth.

The Secretary of State then said:

The task of telling the truth as the President has emphasized is not separate and distinct from other elements of our foreign policy. It is a necessary part of all we are doing to build a peaceful world. It is essential to the success of our foreign policy that the military, political, and economic measures we are taking be accompanied by an effective information program. * * * I welcome particularly this emphasis on private participation. Governments can do only a very small part of the task. It is the individual citizens, the private organizations, the independent groups, who make the major contribution to insuring that the truth is known.

The Secretary of State concluded by saying:

There has never been a time when men everywhere who value freedom have a greater need to know the truth.

The Members are all familiar, of course, with General Eisenhower's statement to the effect that truth is our greatest weapon in the world today.

Senator LEHMAN and Senator FLANDERS also testified and their testimony can be read on pages 9700 and 9701 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 6.

As I stated above, I believe the testimony of these witnesses speaks for itself. The testimony indicates very clearly, in my opinion, the need to go ahead on any effective campaign of truth even while the war in Korea is on. I agree with that outlook.

While those witnesses were not talking about truth through youth, but were merely considering any and all ideas that might help to spread truth, I believe there testimony gives support to the suggested truth-through-youth movement.

I do not know what the Members think of the idea of truth through youth which I propose but I hope you will all give it thoughtful consideration. I had again better emphasize the same thing that I pointed out on several occasions back before war in Korea started, namely, that I believe the program should be put into effect regardless of whether Russia will cooperate or not. There are many, many nations that will cooperate, and we should begin with those nations even if Russia will not cooperate.

If time permits before adjournment, I may introduce a resolution in order to have an expression of opinion by the Members so that the President and Secretary of State may know that the Congress either approves or disapproves of the idea of a truth-through-youth movement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 3 minutes.

BISHOP THOMAS F. MARKHAM

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak of the pride that Lowell, Mass., and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has in the fact that Bishop-elect Thomas F. Markham, St. Peter's Church, Gorham Street, Lowell, Mass., has been appointed an auxiliary bishop of Boston.

He was born at Lowell, Mass., and educated in the grammar and high school of Lowell. He attended Holy Cross College and North American College at Rome, Italy. He was appointed monsignor while in Rome and was in charge of the American Bishop's Relief while in Italy. He acted as rector of the American College in Rome. He belongs to a very illustrious family. He is the brother of

James Markham, former Alien Property Custodian, and is a man of great distinction.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR KOREAN VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have been working in connection with legislation to take care of the men who have been injured and who have died as a result of the Korean fight. Those boys of course should be protected by insurance and by the same kind of legislation covering the men of World War II. I ask the help of the Members of the House. I see the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] present, and I ask for his help especially in drafting legislation for the assistance of these veterans.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing;

S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio;

S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian;

S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra;

S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers;

S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos);

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Cicerelli; and

S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on July 18, 1950, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 940. An act to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5866. An act to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 20, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1564. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1950, with compensation payable from the allotment contained in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, miscellaneous legal activities, pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950, approved July 20, 1949; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1565. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a volume containing the acts of the second special session, second regular session, and fourth special session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, and reorganization plans, pursuant to provisions of section 23 of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1566. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1567. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of bays, inlets, and rivers along the coast of Oregon with a view to providing an adequate number of deep-draft harbors, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

1568. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of $34,339,-114.37, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency (H. Doc. No. 647); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LYNCH: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7840. A bill to provide for the refund of certain estate taxes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2596). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 714. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 8569, a bill to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin-smelter operation; without amendment (Rept. No. 2597). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 715. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 5967, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers; without amendment (Rept. No. 2598). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McSWEENEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 716. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 6277, a bill to give discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany; without amendment (Rept. No. 2599). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6640, a bill to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas," approved August 7, 1946, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2600). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. EBERHARTER: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 9120, a bill to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2601). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 495. Resolution providing for expenses of conducting an investigation by the Committee on the District of Columbia pursuant to House Resolution 340, Eighty-first Congress; with amendment (Rept. No. 2602). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 652. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 643; with amendment (Rept. No. 2603). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 233. Concurrent resolution increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; without amendment (Rept. No. 2604). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 96. Concurrent resolution to print additional copies of hearings on S. 1832, an immigration bill; without amendment (Rept. No. 2605). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Joint Resolution 501. Joint resolution to authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone; without amendment (Rept. No. 2606). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 690. Resolution authorizing funds to defray expenses incurred by the special committee created by House Resolution 635; with amendment (Rept. No. 2607). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9171. A bill to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 9172. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for immigrant inspectors, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 9173. A bill to establisn in the Department of Labor an Agency for the Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 9174. A bill making an appropriation for the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 9175. A bill to provide for the grant of certain lands to the American Falls school, district, No. 381, American Falls, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 9176. A bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9177. A bill to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9178. A bill to suspend the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARING:

H. R. 9179. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake programs for the control of the poisonous weed, Halogeton glomeratus, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 9180. A bill authorizing and directing the construction and repair of passenger, cargo, and tanker vessels necessary for the national defense; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 9181. A bill to provide for the creation of the Office for Coordination of Civilian Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 9182. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 so as to provide additional compensation for certain members of the uniformed services during periods of actual contact with hostile ground forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SUTTON:

H. R. 9183. A bill to grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active service in the armed services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 9184. A bill to provide for the separation of subsidy from air-mail pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. J. Res. 506. Joint resolution to modify the authority of the White County Bridge Commission created by the act approved April 12, 1941; to authorize said commission and its successors to purchase or construct, and to maintain and operate, bridges across the Wabash River at various locations and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLACKNEY:

H. R. 9185. A bill for the relief of Cecelia Wahls; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 9186. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wahl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 9187. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Gianna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 9188. A bill for the relief of Edward M. Chapman, Roland P. Davis, and the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 9189. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ushi Yamauchi and Hatsue Yamauchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9190. A bill for the relief of Yaeko Phylis Matsumura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9191. A bill for the relief of Hamako Horiuchi Toguchi and Kenneth Hiroshi Toguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9192. A bill for the relief of Takako Ogura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9193. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Kamitani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9194. A bill for the relief of Mitsue Takubo and Dudley Yataka Takubo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9195. A bill for the relief of Nobuko Iefuji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9196. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Miyoko Ohta Tsuchiya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT:

H. R. 9197. A bill for the relief of Sgt. James C. Hollon and Bessie L. Hollon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H R. 9198. A bill for the relief of Yoko Sato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 9199. A bill to authorize the appointment of John S. Evans as a permanent major in the United States Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 9200. A bill for the relief of Wang Chi-Yuan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2269. By Mr. HAGEN: Resolution adopted by the City Council of East Grand Forks, Minn., on June 16, 1950, requesting that improvements for flood control included in appendix D, House Document No. 185, Eighty-first Congress, first session, with the exception of the raising of the Demers Avenue Bridge, be given the earliest possible priority by all Government agencies; to the Committee on Public Works.

2270. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of Messengers and Baggagemen's Lodge, No. 2064, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, express division, Chicago, Ill., urging the passage of H. R. 7789, a bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to make lawful negotiations of union-shop agreements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2271. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Paul Kristy, commander, Benson Post, No. 112, the American Legion, Omaha, Nebr., stating that the Congress of the United States should not adjourn while United States Armed Forces are engaged in combat in Korea; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the light of all that is true, the strength of all that is good, the glory of all that is beautiful, we are inwardly led to seek Thee daily. Thy guidance and the knowledge of Thy will gives us insight and assurance in the trying tasks of life. Graciously help us to abide in Thee, that evermore we may be steadfast and strong. May our days be filled with a high sense of the sacredness of life and the value of time. Uplift us by the thought of the importance of our task in this day and let our hearts flow over with gratitude in the fact that we can serve in such a time as this. Above all, manifest Thyself to us in the daily round of life that Thy precepts may become our law. We pray in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 19, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 19, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 587. An act for the relief of Sister Stefania Cuprys;

S. 848. An act for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarrate;

S. 1347. An act for the relief of Jose Da Silva;

S. 1869. An act for the relief of Marcantonio Doria d'Angri and his wife, Sonia Stampa Doria d'Angri;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Ruzina Skalova;

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Evzen Syrovatka and his wife;

S. 2682. An act for the relief of Naum Ionescu and his wife;

S. 2735. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vernon B. Rasmussen; and

S.3007. An act for the relief of Stefanie Pfister and Hildegarde Weber.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed, without amendment, to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 96) to print additional copies of hearings on S. 1832, an immigration bill.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7303. An act to amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 8975. An act to amend the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 233) increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the

following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 3809. An act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949; and

H. R. 7477. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. THOMAS of Utah was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate from July 26 to August 3, 1950.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. HICKENLOOPER was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate tomorrow.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Anderson	Hill	Morse
Benton	Hoey	Mundt
Brewster	Holland	Murray
Bricker	Humphrey	Myers
Bridges	Hunt	Neely
Butler	Ives	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Jenner	Pepper
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Darby	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Donnell	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Leahy	Sparkman
Ecton	Lehman	Stennis
Ellender	Lodge	Taft
Ferguson	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Flanders	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McCarthy	Thye
Fulbright	McClellan	Tydings
George	McFarland	Watkins
Gillette	McKellar	Wherry
Graham	McMahon	Wiley
Green	Magnuson	Williams
Gurney	Malone	Young
Hayden	Martin	
Hendrickson	Maybank	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent on official business at one of the Government departments.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred, as indicated:

PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENTS BONDS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN COAST GUARD CONTRACTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service granting the application for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law and the reasons for granting the applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON APPRAISAL OF EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

A letter from the chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning its appraisals of the education exchange program, together with its recommendations to the Secretary of State (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the executive secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2160) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, to authorize the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave in excess of 60 days, and for other purposes, which were, on page 1, line 3, strike "c" and insert "b"; on page 3, line 1, strike out all after "sum" down to and including "shall" in line 4 and insert "payment on the basis of his basic pay, his allowance for subsistence, and the allowance for rental of quarters whether or not he is receiving such allowance on such date: *Provided*, That the number of days upon which such lump-sum payment may be computed shall not exceed 60 days: *Provided further*, That no lump-sum payment shall"; and on page 3, strike out all after line 17 over to and including line 8 on page 4, and insert:

SEC. 3. (a) Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be effective on July 1, 1950.

(b) Any officer who, on June 30, 1949, was credited with more than 60 days of accumulated and accrued leave, shall be compensated for so much of such leave as exceeds 60 days but does not exceed 120 days, in a lump-sum payment on the basis of the base and longevity pay, the allowance for subsistence, and the allowance for rental of quarters (whether or not he was receiving such allowance on such date), which were applicable to him on such date under provisions of law then in effect: *Provided*, That there shall be deducted from the number of days upon which such lump-sum payment is otherwise authorized to be computed the number of days of leave in excess of 30 days taken during the period from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950. Payments authorized pursuant to this subsection shall be due and payable on July 1, 1950.

(c) The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to an officer who has, prior to July 1, 1950, been placed on terminal leave preceding separation, retirement, or release from active duty.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey conferees on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii of 1950, relating to statehood for Hawaii; ordered to lie on the table.

(See resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. O'MAHONEY on July 19, 1950, p. 10577, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution adopted by Benson Post 112, the American Legion, Omaha, Nebr., requesting that Congress remain in session while the United States Armed Forces are engaged in combat in Korea (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Illinois Duster & Brush Co., of Chicago, Ill., signed by J. F. Hohenadel, president, relating to the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY—RESOLUTION OF PURE MILK PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the Pure Milk Products Cooperative, an association of over 20,000 Wisconsin dairy farmers, through its board of directors adopted a resolution on May 4, 1950, at Fond du Lac, Wis., relating to the dairy industry, which I ask unanimous consent to be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY TOWARD BIG BUSINESS

Pure Milk Products Cooperative, an association of over 20,000 Wisconsin dairy farmers, makes the following resolution concerning the pending antitrust suit against a large buyer of Wisconsin milk:

The members of Pure Milk Products Cooperative, to a large degree, sell their milk to evaporated-milk plants, where it is manu-

factured and then sold outside of the State of Wisconsin.

Recognizing the complex economic problems in marketing milk in Wisconsin, we feel the following facts must be considered:

1. Wisconsin has ideal conditions for producing milk, making it the largest milk producer in the world.

2. Although Wisconsin land and climate are ideal for dairying, other possible alternative products are not readily open to the Wisconsin farmer.

3. Because of these conditions, Wisconsin produces much more milk than is consumed in Wisconsin, with the surplus milk manufactured into various dairy products.

4. This surplus milk has led to diversified manufacturing of dairy products in Wisconsin, such as cheese, evaporated milk, butter, and other dairy products.

These manufactured dairy products must be sold throughout the United States, and the channels of distribution include national firms having outlets all over the United States. Particularly is this true with evaporated milk produced in enormous quantities in Wisconsin. The two principal means of national distribution of evaporated milk are through nationally advertised brand names or through the national retail chain stores.

We in Pure Milk Products Cooperative sell large amounts of milk to many national firms and seek to sell more milk in the national market in the ordinary free and nonmonopolistic channels of trade.

An antitrust suit against the A. & P. and its subsidiary, the White House Milk Co., if successful, will remove the White House Milk Co. as a customer of Pure Milk Products Cooperative in the evaporated-milk field.

The White House Milk Co. is nowhere near the factor in national sales of evaporated milk as are other and larger customers of Pure Milk Products Cooperative. If the Antitrust Department is successful in eliminating A. & P. and its subsidiary, the White House Milk Co., from the evaporated-milk field (White House Milk Co. has all its plants in the Wisconsin area), will other national firms be also eliminated from the evaporated-milk field? If so, this would radically affect agriculture in Wisconsin, because evaporated milk is the great user of surplus milk in Wisconsin. The elimination of the evaporated-milk industry in Wisconsin would restrict the opportunity of production on Wisconsin farms without available alternatives for the land.

Pure Milk Products Cooperative members, as dairy farmers, own and operate their farms. To strike down the markets for these members and for other Wisconsin dairy farmers will tend to cripple one of the vestiges of private ownership and operation in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our Representatives and Senators in Congress that a complete investigation be made of the present antitrust suit as to its effect on the dairy industry; we further recommend that Congress itself make a completely new study of the antitrust laws, with a view toward determining what the place of national firms should be in the marketing of dairy products.

COMMUNISM—RESOLUTION OF KIWANIS CLUB OF WATERTOWN, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I received in the mail today from the Kiwanis Club of Watertown, Wis., a comprehensive resolution on the reactions of the people in my State to the Communist menace at home and abroad. I think that this resolution reflects the grass-roots sentiments of many of the people of my State. They recognize the fact that at this very moment I am speaking brave American boys are dying in the muddy foxholes of Korea. Our men are giving their lives that freedom might endure, and it is absurd that we should fail to protect freedom here on the home front. That is why I have long urged that the so-called Mundt - Ferguson - Johnston anti-Communist bill which has been pending before us for so long, and which we on the Senate Judiciary Committee reported, be taken up in the full Senate.

Under this legislation at long last we would be able to identify Reds and Red-front groups. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Kiwanis resolution be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Kiwanis Club of Watertown, Wis., fearing only God and His justice, alarmed by the Korean-Communist situation, concerned about the internal security of the United States, and disgusted with the indifference of our governments toward the danger of Communist infiltration in Federal, State, and municipal governments, as well as in private institutions that influence public opinion, such as radio stations and networks, newspapers and magazines, press wire services, and motion-picture interests, and being convinced that the expenditure of American lives in Korea is the result of these conditions;

Now, therefore, we resolve and demand that all departments of government—State, Federal, and municipal—awaken to the realization of conditions of our time; that these governments adopt a joint policy declaring that no individual has a constitutional right to be employed by our governments; that the burden be put upon the individual employee to prove his loyalty in seeking or retaining Government employment; that all Government employees who are or have been members of the Communist Party, or who are or have been members of any Communist-front organizations, or who have continuously associated with such party organizations and their members, be removed from Government employ, and that no such individuals be so employed in the future. That where doubt of loyalty of an employee or applicant cannot be removed, his employment be terminated or denied; that the dupes of the Communist Party be treated in the same category as the members because it makes little difference whether we are injured purposely or unwittingly; be it further

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States be urged to forgive those administrators who have allowed their departments to become infiltrated in innocent ignorance, provided that they cooperate to the utmost to rid the Government of this vermin and refrain from cover-ups and whitewashings when investigations are made; be it further

Resolved, That our heroic defenders in Korea and elsewhere be given unlimited support and cooperation; that the daily reports on movements of troops, naval units, and supply be discontinued; that the best of our military weapons and equipment be put at the disposal of our fighting men; that the severest punishment be meted out to those who knowingly or negligently cause one drop of American blood to be needlessly shed; be it further

Resolved, That all such radio stations and networks, newspapers and magazines, press wire services and motion picture interests or other news gathering agencies make thorough scrutiny of any and all news copy which may contain even the slightest hint of Communist propaganda, and which tends to vilify editorially those loyal Americans in our governments who stand courageously for good, clean, Communist-free American constitutional government, yet which makes martyrs of known Communists, dupes, and fellow travelers. That these radio stations and networks, newspapers and magazines, press wire services and motion picture interests or other news gathering agencies herein described, when upon discovering such Communist slanted copy passing through their facilities, make every effort to block the transmission of same, and that the person or persons responsible for the authorship of such Communist slanted copy be dismissed immediately from the employ of such agencies. That any and all writers or correspondents upon applying for employment with the above-described agencies, shall have imposed upon them the burden of proof of loyalty to the United States, and if unwilling or unable to demonstrate this proof of loyalty, be forever denied employment with these agencies even on a part-time or free-lance basis. That any and all writers presently so employed shall also have imposed upon them the burden of proof of loyalty to the United States, and if unwilling or unable to demonstrate said proof, that they be dismissed immediately from the employ of these agencies. Further, that these agencies instruct their employees to avoid any "accidental" reports of troop or supply movements when handling news during the prosecution of a war; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, the Hon. Alexander Wiley, United States Senator from Wisconsin; Hon. Joseph McCarthy, United States Senator from Wisconsin, and each of the 10 Representatives in Congress from the State of Wisconsin; the Hon. Oscar Rennebohm, Governor of the State of Wisconsin; city manager Dean Van Ness, of Watertown; the United Press, Associated Press, and International News Service; WTTN, Watertown, Wis., the Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, Wis., and major newspapers in the State of Wisconsin; and Kiwanis International.

The above resolution was adopted unanimously by the Kiwanis Club of Watertown, Wis., on July 17, 1950.

E. J. KING,
President.
BERNARD J. TRAEGER,
Vice President.
DON MITCHELL,
Vice President.
RUSSELL A. KEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, AND NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by me regarding the President's message to Congress on July 19, 1950, together with pertinent articles and an editorial.

There being no objection, the statement, articles, and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY REGARDING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS ON JULY 19, 1950

I strongly support the recommendations embodied in the President's message of July 19.

The President has reported the developments in Korea and given to the Congress a factual statement of action taken on the part of our Government in response to the resolution of the United Nations. This statement should reassure the American people of our activity and the purposes for which we have dedicated the strength and

honor of this Nation in the Korean crisis. I shall support the President's request for additional funds for national defense and national security. Increased appropriations are needed if we are to protect our national security and be properly prepared to meet any eventuality in view of the uncertain conditions that prevail in the world today.

I support the President's proposal to remove limitations upon the Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel. The armed forces must be increased in strength and numbers. The President's proposal of the use of selective service, National Guard, and the Organized Reserve to fulfill the needs of the military will be supported by the Congress.

I support the President's recommendations for the utilization of our industrial and productive resources for the purposes of national defense. It is absolutely imperative that we have a system of allocations and priorities to meet defense production requirements. The economic controls proposed by the President upon consumer credit and the cutback in Government construction program must be undertaken if we are to control inflationary tendencies which are now everywhere evident.

It is to be hoped that we can evade the necessity of reestablishing rigid price control and full-scale rationing. The decision on this subject will be primarily up to the American people. There is an adequate supply of food and consumer goods to meet regular needs. However, if some sections of the public persist in hoarding and in price gouging, the Government must act to protect the public interest. A drastic increase in prices could very well threaten the economic solvency of our country.

The recommendation of the President for increased taxes as a brake upon inflationary pressures merits prompt action on the part of the Congress. Every effort must be made to pay for additional military and national defense expenditures out of current revenues. This will require a marked increase in taxes both upon corporations and individuals. The disastrous effect of uncontrolled inflation cannot be overemphasized. Nothing would be more dangerous than to permit our economy to get out of hand and thereby greatly add to the costs of national defense and at the same time cheapen the value of the dollar and destroy the value of savings.

I believe that the Congress should reenact the excess-profits tax. Every effort must be made to prevent war profiteering. War profiteering and price gouging should be branded as un-American activities. Those who rig prices to take advantage of a critical international situation are guilty of undermining the strength and productivity of our country. Our industrial production and the faith and confidence of our people can be seriously injured by drastic price increases and the creation of false shortages of critically needed materials.

War profiteers should be branded as home-front subversives and saboteurs. War profiteers are dangerous to American security and American morale. Price gouging and profiteering in this critical hour give aid and comfort to our enemies, and place undue strain and burdens upon the American people.

I shall support all measures necessary to channel needed materials and manpower into defense plants. I shall support all measures necessary to regulate prices and to assure an adequate distribution of goods and services. I shall urge vigorous prosecution by every agency of Government of those who are guilty of war profiteering and selfish greed as exemplified in hijacking the market by exorbitant prices.

The crisis in Korea cannot be met by half-hearted and "business as usual" attitudes and practices. Every American has an equal responsibility to cooperate with his Government and the United Nations. Every American has a great stake in the welfare of our people and economy. Unchecked inflation can be as disastrous as invasion.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 19, 1950]

INSTINCT OF GREED—SUPERPATRIOTS SEEN OUT TO EXPLOIT WAR PSYCHOLOGY FOR SELFISH PURPOSES

(By Thomas L. Stokes)

Wars—even rumors of wars—arouse the greedy instinct in some human beings.

Our present situation is no exception. Again there are the signs familiar to any one who has watched the necessary preparations for our national defense from a front seat here before—here where the necessary steps must be taken to curb the greedy instinct.

The old characters bob up once more across our Nation.

There are the hoarders who rush out to stock up and thereby cause shortages, which begins a vicious circle of inflation, and there are those greedy purveyors of goods who exploit the psychology thus created to jack up prices and make a quick profit for themselves—while young men are dying. Fortunately, the Senate Banking Committee is now moving to investigate the wave of price increases that have occurred already since the North Korean invasion.

CRY OF SUPERPATRIOT

Now we hear again, too, as before, the mock earnest cry of a sort of superpatriot among those opposed to social and welfare proposals and expenditures who rise up to exploit the war psychology for their own selfish purposes. Wrapping themselves in the flag, they piously demand a cut in what they call unnecessary expenditures for our domestic economy. They don't say so, but they mean those things that Government has come to do to promote the welfare of our people. They shout bombastically for entire concentration on military expenditures.

It is their aim, under the convenient cloak of national defense, to stop or slow down some of the programs we have adopted in the general public interest. The technique is to starve them out, that is to deprive these functions of necessary appropriations and running expenses.

These are still a very small part of our budget.

We're going to need plenty for our military, no doubt about that, and we'll get it without the help of superpatriots here described. That will be needed on the firing line in Korea, or wherever, and to bolster our position all over the world. But there is a firing line here at home, too. It must remain strong.

A FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

We are engaged, on the Korean front and all over the world, in a fight for democracy. To us, democracy has come to mean the welfare, as well as the freedom, of people, our people and people elsewhere.

In the last few years we have strengthened our democracy here at home by many measures well known to all, too numerous to list, to improve the living conditions of our people through better housing, better health, opportunities for jobs at good pay, protection in employment and security for old age, development of natural resources, including our great river basins, which provide facilities for better living as well as opportunities for new employment for a growing population.

They reinforce the freedoms for which we fight, for they have freed us from the worries and cares that weaken other people to give up their freedoms. We have something to protect, a more full and rounded way of life than anywhere else in the world.

These are established functions of Government. They must be expanded gradually, in our democratic way, rather than curtailed, for we need a balanced program here at home to keep ours a dynamic democracy, an ideal not only for ourselves, but for those whom we would enlist on our side in the world-wide struggle.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 19, 1950]

DEMAND FOR CONTROLS INCREASES AS PRICES CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Increased demands for stern Government measures to prevent runaway prices for food and other products were voiced anew today as the Korean crisis spurred a buying wave throughout the country.

As Government officials kept a close watch on the situation with a view to using limited authority under existing legislation to hold prices down, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee prepared to open hearings into recent increases that have been described in varying circles as "unconscionable" and "outrageous."

Chairman MAYBANK of the Senate group said the inquiry will give special reference to increased prices for eggs and meats.

Developments included:

1. William P. Kennedy, president of the 220,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, telegraphed President Truman and congressional leaders, demanding the return of price controls and rationing in order to protect American consumers from unconscionable increases.

2. Coffee prices climbed to new record highs in the New York market. Kroger's stores, one of the country's larger chains, announced increases of 4 and 5 cents on bag-packed coffee and 4 cents on vacuum-packed.

3. More manufacturers of rubber tires for passenger cars and trucks posted price boosts ranging from 5 to 12½ percent.

4. Esso Standard Oil Co. raised the price of gasoline in all its marketing areas 0.2 to 0.5 of a cent a gallon.

5. While many prices were increasing, a big break in commodities sold for future delivery occurred in yesterday's trading. The drop coincided with news that the Communist drive in Korea had been checked, but the selling was attributed largely to profit taking by previous purchasers.

6. The cotton market broke sharply shortly before the Government acted late yesterday to stabilize rising prices by announcing that 4,320,000 bales stored under price-support programs will be kept available for market sales.

7. Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, offered a six-point program to curb inflation which he said is developing rapidly because of the Korean situation. The program included no tax reductions, reimposition of a corporation excess-profits tax of 75 percent, and a request to organized labor to seek no wage increases while the tax boost remained in effect.

AUTHORITY EXISTS

As many prices continued to increase, attention was directed to the Government's authority under existing legislation to place curbs on markets for such commodities as wheat, corn, cotton, dry beans and peas, butter, flaxseed, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, cheese, dried eggs, and dried milk.

Power to set up what amounts to price ceilings exists in provisions of farm law relating to Government authority for disposing of farm surpluses acquired under price-support programs.

By offering these products at set prices, the Government could pretty well fix the top limit of prices, at least as long as its supplies lasted. Few if any buyers would pay more than the Government selling price.

In the case of nonperishable and storable commodities, the Government may sell at prices equal to 5 percent above the current price-support rate, plus reasonable carrying charges.

In the case of perishable products—such as butter, cheese, dried eggs and milk—the Government may sell at any price it sees fit, when there is danger of these products deteriorating.

Despite recent price advances on some foods at the retail level, most commodities owned by the Government are still selling for less than minimum levels at which Uncle Sam could sell them.

Wheat, for example, is selling at close to the price-support level, which is 90 percent of parity, or a farm average of about $1.99 a bushel. Parity is a standard for measuring farm product prices. It is declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy their products.

The Government's minimum selling price for wheat would be 5 percent above the support price—about 10 cents—plus charges involved in Government storage and handling, which would be around 12 cents. Added together, this would give a wheat sales price of about $2.21 at the farm.

Certainly the Government, with its large stocks of grains, is in a position now to keep wheat from climbing to postwar peaks of $3.50, and corn from advancing above the $2 level.

The Government would jump at the chance of selling present large stocks of butter and cheese.

The situation is different with regard to meats and sugar, two foods which have gone up considerably during the past 2 weeks. It owns none of these foods. Neither does it hold any coffee or wool, other items which have jumped in price. Large stocks of wool bought during the war have long since been sold.

At what stage in a prolonged price rise the Government might toss its supplies on the market to check the advance is a question which cannot be answered at this time. Officials have made no commitments.

It is generally believed, however, that the Government would not attempt to keep prices of farm products—except perishables—from advancing to full parity, inasmuch as parity is the goal of farm legislation and programs.

In mid-June only five major farm products were bringing parity or more. They were wool, soybeans, beef cattle, lambs, and veal calves.

[From Washington Post of July 20, 1950]

CONTROL PROGRAM

In his message to Congress President Truman pointed out that industrial production is 81 percent higher than in 1939 and food production is a third higher than at any time before the war and practically as high as it was during the war years when we were sending far more food abroad than we are now. Furthermore, there is still some leeway for increasing the national output. Under these conditions the country can unquestionably support a substantial increase in military expenditures without serious strain. However, it will be necessary to restrict civilian consumption of steel, construction materials, and various other products already in short supply in order to provide additional supplies of such materials for the Armed Forces.

If businessmen, labor, farmers, and consumers show good sense and exercise restraint in buying, the control program recommended by the President will, we believe, enable the Government to meet its military needs without an inflationary rise in living costs necessitating resort to price controls and rationing. This is a very big "if," and there is no certainty that the warning that drastic controls will be recommended if prices continue to rise will put an end to profiteering and hoarding. But the President has wisely decided to test the efficacy of a system of limited and indirect controls before turning to methods that are difficult to enforce, costly to administer and deeply resented by the public. He has asked Congress for authority to establish priorities and allocate materials needed by the military. Otherwise he is relying on credit controls and increases in taxation to check consumer buying of goods in scarce supply and to curb inflation. The mere authority to requisition supplies needed for national defense would check excessive inventory accumulation. And if industrial managements succeed in working out voluntary plans for insuring prompt and adequate supplies of goods for military use, it may not be necessary for the Government to issue allocation orders.

The proposal to establish controls over consumer credit would also make it possible to reduce the buying of automobiles and other durable goods on the installment plan, thereby releasing steel and various scarce materials for military use. His orders for a cutback in public housing construction and tighter restrictions on Government-insured home mortgages will slow the pace of a building boom fostered by extremely liberal housing credits that has boosted the cost of building and intensified scarcities of materials needed for military use. The President further recommends application of controls to prevent an expansion of privately financed real-estate credit, but does not indicate the type of legislation required to effect it. In this case, too, the mere authorization to apply such controls might induce bankers to take steps to restrict such loans of their own volition.

All these plans for tightening credit serve the dual purpose of relieving inflationary pressures on the economy and releasing materials for production of military equipment. They will not, of course, prevent a general rise in prices and living costs, unless steps are taken to offest increases in the Federal budgetary deficit brought about by an unexpected expansion of military spending. The President is requesting approximately $10,000,000,000 more for defense purposes. That sum, added to a prospective deficit in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000, would lay the foundation for runaway inflation unless taxes are raised. Tax increases are in fact, as the President says, "our basic weapon in offsetting the inflationary pressures exerted by enlarged Government expenditures." And it is important to remember that heavier taxes make direct controls over prices and rationing less necessary.

Civilian government agencies have been instructed to review their spending program for the purposes of cutting down outlays that compete with the military for manpower and scarce materials. It is to be hoped that Congress will take steps to see that substantial economies are effected by such means. At this juncture, however, it is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the effect of the expanded military program. The one thing that is certain is that the 1951 deficit will be large enough to make higher taxes imperative. For that reason we hope that Congress will not adjourn until it has voted for an increase in taxes that will be at least sufficient to offset the inflationary effect of the larger expenditures that lie ahead.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S MESSAGE ON KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, yesterday the President sent a message to Congress, and last evening he addressed the American people over the radio. In his address to the American people he quoted a message from General MacArthur. I ask unanimous consent that I may read into the RECORD the full text of the message from General MacArthur.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. LUCAS. The message reads:

The following is my current estimate of the Korean situation:

With the development in Korea of major elements of the Eighth Army now accomplished, the first phase of the campaign has ended and with it the chance for victory by the North Korean forces. The enemy's plan and great opportunity depended upon the speed with which he could overrun South Korea once he had breached the Han River line and with overwhelming numbers and superior weapons temporarily shattered South Korean resistance. This chance he has now lost through the extraordinary speed with which the Eighth Army has been deployed from Japan to stem his rush. When he crashed the Han line the way seemed entirely open and victory was within his grasp.

The desperate decision to throw in piecemeal American elements as they arrived by every available means of transport from Japan was the only hope to save the situation. The skill and valor thereafter displayed in successive holding actions by the ground forces in accordance with this concept, brilliantly supported in complete coordination by air and naval elements, forced the enemy into continued deployments, costly frontal attacks, and confused logistics, which so slowed his advance and blunted his drive that we have bought the precious time necessary to build a secure base.

I do not believe that history records a comparable operation which excelled the speed and precision with which the Eighth Army, the Far East Air Forces and the Seventh Fleet have been deployed to a distant land for immediate commitment to major operations. It merits highest commendation for the commanders, staffs, and units concerned and attests to their superior training and high state of readiness to meet any eventuality. This finds added emphasis in the fact that the Far East Command, until the President's great pronouncement to support the epochal action of the United Nations, had no slightest responsibility for the defense of the free Republic of Korea. With the President's decision it assumed a completely new and added mission.

It is, of course, impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy future incidents of a military campaign. Over a broad front involving continuous local struggles, there are bound to be ups and downs, losses as well as successes. Our final stabilization line will unquestionably be rectified and tactical improvement will involve planned withdrawals as well as local advances. But the issue of battle is now fully joined and will proceed along lines of action in which we will not be without choice. Our hold upon the southern part of Korea represents a secure base. Our casualties despite overwhelming odds have been relatively light. Our strength will continually increase while that of the enemy will relatively decrease. His supply line is insecure. He has had his great chance but failed to exploit it. We are now in Korea in force, and with God's help we are there to stay until the constitutional authority of the republic is fully restored.

MACARTHUR.

Mr. President, I take this opportunity of commending and congratulating General MacArthur for the magnificent way in which he is handling the Korean situation. In the message I have read we find evidence of the courage, the fortitude, and the bravery which have characterized the activities of every American soldier in every war in which we

have participated. It also indicates the superior training of our soldiers by our great military leaders everywhere. The Communists, ruled by tyrants, surely will understand that Americans in whom the love of freedom and independence have been engrained for centuries, will not permit the aggressor to destroy those sacred and God-given endowments which have been handed down to us through the Bill of Rights by the founders of the Republic and will continue through the years.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels compelled to admonish Senators, including the Senator from Illinois, that debate during the morning hour is not permitted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent to do what I did, and it was granted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator to ask permission to read a message from General MacArthur, and that was accomplished. The Chair feels compelled to enforce the rule against debate during morning-hour routine business. If the Senator from Illinois intended to include in his request permission to comment on the message of General MacArthur, of course the Chair would recognize that fact.

Are there further petitions and memorials? If there be no further petitions or memorials, reports of committees are in order.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 7273. A bill to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2109).

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 2733. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2110).

By Mr. HUNT, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 3446. A bill to authorize the restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, lieutenant commander, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2111).

By Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 8139. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950; with amendments (Rept. No. 2112).

REPORT ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION (SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS)

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the following report was received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JULY 10, 1950.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS UNDER AUTHORITY OF SENATE RESOLUTION 250, AGREED TO APRIL 13, 1950

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Anderson, Victor H., investigator	$7,022.16	$175.55
Grefe, Charles A., investigator	6,153.14	85.46
Johnson, Grace E., clerk	7,022.16	3,511.08
Orme, Lena G., stenographer	4,328.19	721.36
Rader, Le Roy A., counsel	9,434.35	1,572.38
Wright, Fielding L., Jr., investigator	7,022.16	1,170.36

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	$50,000.00
Amount expended	7,236.19
Balance unexpended	42,763.81

G. M. GILLETTE, *Chairman.*
GRACE E. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
O. K.—CARL HAYDEN.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 20, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing;

S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio;

S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian;

S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra;

S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers;

S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzales Perez;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos);

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Ciccrilli;

S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina; and

S. 3809. An act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION (REPT. NO. 2108)

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, a resolution to investigate whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would say to the Senator from Maryland that a report from the subcommittee is not in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. Which I have been instructed——

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is a report from the full committee it is in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. I referred to it as I did only for identification. I was instructed by the full committee to submit the report to the Senate, and that I now do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report is filed.

Are there further reports of committees?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to inquire if this is a report of the subcommittee which the Foreign Relations Committee has been asked to report to the Senate, or whether the Foreign Relations Committee adopted this report and is making it as a committee report of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland stated it was a report of the full committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. President, I move that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231——

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. If I understood correctly it was stated that this is a report of the full committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a report of the majority of the committee, which is a report of the full committee. That does not mean that every member of the committee agrees to it.

Mr. LODGE. It does not mean that any members of the committee agreed to it, if I correctly understand the action that was taken. I understood that the full committee merely transmitted the report, just the same as the Post Office Department transmits a letter from one person to another. That is clear from the record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland has submitteed the report as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I rise to take issue with the statement just made by the Senator from Maryland and say that the report is not a report of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report of the committee speaks for itself, and it is not debatable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. If this is not a full committee report, and is, as has been later stated, only a partial report of a subcommittee, I make the point of order that it is out of order and should not be filed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. WHERRY. Pardon me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order. It is presented by the Senator from Maryland as a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, by direction of that committee.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not want in any way to impose upon the time of the Senate by way of an appeal, but I should like to ask a question of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to clear up the record. Is this a report of the full Foreign Relations Committee? Is it their report or is it a report of a subcommittee that the full committee has been asked to report to the United States Senate?

Mr. CONNALLY. Is the Senator asking me the question?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. Who has the floor, Mr. President?

Mr. WHERRY. I think I have the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must sustain the rule that this report is not debatable. The Chair will recognize the Senator——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if there is no other way to do it, if I am foreclosed from taking any other action, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska need not be in such a hurry. The Chair was about to say that he recognized the Senator from Nebraska to make a motion. Whether that motion is in order or not is another matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have already appealed from the decision made by the Chair before the question of making a motion was even considered.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What decision of the Chair is it from which the Senator from Nebraska appeals?

Mr. WHERRY. That this is a report of the full Committee on Foreign Relations. The distinguished Senator from Maryland stated that it was authorized to be reported as a subcommittee report.

Mr. TYDINGS. No.

Mr. WHERRY. When that statement was made I asked the distinguished occupant of the chair to clarify it. I understood he clarified it with the observation that that is what it was. If that is what it is I make the point of order against the filing of the report on the ground that it is a report of a subcommittee, and I ask the Chair to rule on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair made no such observation. The Chair stated that the Senator from Maryland, as he understood, representing the full committee, or the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was reporting this as a report from the committee. The fact that he said it was a report of the subcommittee to the full committee has no parliamentary substance because a subcommittee cannot report to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. Mr. President, both minority members of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee rose to their feet and addressed the Chair and stated that this was only a subcommittee report recommended by the full committee to be reported to the United States Senate. On that ground I raised the point of order that it is not proper to file it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A report of a committee to the Senate of the United States cannot be made by individual members of the committee whether they are in the majority or minority, unless authorized by the committee to do so. The Chair understood that the Senator from Maryland had been authorized by the committee to make this report.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, I should like to direct——

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, before I take my seat, I should like once again, if I may, to ask unanimous consent to address my inquiry again to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has been standing on his feet for some time, awaiting an opportunity to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate that; and I have been on my feet waiting for the answer.

Mr. CONNALLY. I could not answer the inquiry when the Senator from Nebraska was talking and was yielding to other Senators.

Mr. WHERRY. I was trying——

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator did not do me the courtesy of waiting until I could answer.

Mr. WHERRY. I am always courteous to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as all Senators know, the original resolution directed that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or any subcommittee thereof should actually conduct the investigation. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I appointed the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. It made the investigation, and, as a subcommittee, reported to the Foreign Relations Committee.

That committee, as the Committee on Foreign Relations, adopted a motion that the report of the subcommittee be reported to the Senate—not as the report of the subcommittee, but as the report of the full committee. I, as chairman of the full committee, designated the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], for the full committee, to make the report to the United States Senate.

That is all there is to the matter, so far as I know. Our records show that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under those circumstances, the Chair will hold that this is a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is automatically entitled to be filed at this time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator from New Jersey address the Chair?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I rise as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee to say that I should like to state what at least one of the members of the committee understands about this matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair clarify the situation. This is an important question, and the Chair wishes to keep his rulings clear and keep the situation before the Senate clear.

Under the rules—and the Chair has, in advance, consulted the Parliamentarian about the precedents in these matters—a report of a committee is entitled to be filed automatically when we reach that point in the morning hour. No Senator can prevent—either by way of objection or otherwise—the filing of a report by a committee at that time. A report automatically may be filed at that time, and, if filed, is automatically received by the Senate. Motions in that connection are not in order at the time when the report is filed under such circumstances; and debates on it is not then in order.

So the Chair is bound to hold that under the circumstances and on the statement of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] himself and on the statement of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the chairman of the committee, this is a report of the committee. It has been filed. It is not debatable.

If a Senator wishes to discuss it, he may request unanimous consent for that purpose; but the Chair would be compelled to hold that the report is not debatable at this time, any more than any other committee report is debatable at this time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may now discuss the report.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if we are going to have unanimous-consent requests made, and agreed to, to debate the report, probably we shall have unanimous-consent requests for that purpose all the remainder of the afternoon.

It seems to me that the proper course is to have the report filed. Thereafter, Senators may discuss it or may make any proper observations they may wish to make in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has held that the report has been filed by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. If the report is a report of the subcommittee, and if all that the full committee did was merely to direct the transmission of the report of the subcommittee to the Senate, would the Chair's ruling be the same?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair's ruling would be the same, namely, that the Committee on Foreign Relations, acting in its official capacity, directed the chairman of the subcommittee to make the report to the Senate as a report of the full committee.

Mr. TAFT. However, Mr. President, my parliamentary inquiry is that if the full committee did not direct the chairman of the subcommittee to make the report as a report of the full committee, but merely to transmit the report of the subcommittee to the Senate, would the Chair's ruling be the same?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution under which the investigation was made directed the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate. It has done so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. As a member of the committee, do I have the simple right to explain what happened at

the committee meeting? I think I have that right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Any Senator may request unanimous consent that he may do so; but any Senator may object to such a request. There is no inherent right of debate on the part of any Senator in connection with the filing of a report from a committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I do not intend to debate the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Any statement or speech or explanation with regard to it is, in a parliamentary sense, debate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I made a point of order, and the Chair overruled the point of order; is that correct?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair ruled that the report is a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the report cannot be filed at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair, because that is the only way this point can be raised, so that Senators, such as the Senator from New Jersey and others, may make their representations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that debate on the report is not precluded by the ruling of the Chair——

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Except that the morning hour is set apart for the purpose of the introduction of bills, joint resolutions, the submission of simple resolutions, the making of committee reports, and so forth, as every Senator understands.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course; that is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If matters properly coming in the morning hour's business are not concluded by the hour of 2 o'clock, automatically the unfinished business—which in the present case happens to be an appropriation bill—is laid before the Senate. Thereafter any Senator who obtains recognition may not only debate the unfinished business but may debate any other subject on the face of the earth which interests his intelligence.

So when the hour of 2 o'clock has arrived, if morning business has not been disposed of, any Senator is eligible to debate this report or anything else, if he is recognized by the Chair. The Chair tries to be fair in recognizing Senators.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no quarrel with the action of the Chair in that respect. However, the point of order has been made and has been ruled upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has received the report, and it is not now debatable.

Does the Senator from Nebraska appeal from the Chair's decision?

Mr. WHERRY. I appeal from the decision of the Chair for the sole purpose that Senators who wish to make statements about what the committee did may have an opportunity to do so and to debate the matter to that extent.

The appeal is debatable, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I cannot understand why it is that Senators are insisting that this matter be taken up during the morning hour. The Vice President has ruled that the report can be filed, as a result of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee in advising the Senator from Maryland to file the report. Why Senators are insisting upon a discussion of this matter during the morning hour is difficult for me to understand. When the hour of 2 o'clock arrives, Senators can obtain the floor and can debate this issue as long as they wish to do so, and can make any motions in that connection which they may desire to make. However, it is not fair to the morning hour and it is not right to take an appeal from the decision of the Chair at this time.

Mr. President, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That motion is not debatable.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair. [Putting the question.]

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for a division.

The Senate proceeded to divide.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent on official business at one of the Government departments.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—45

Anderson	Hoey	McMahon
Benton	Holland	Magnuson
Chapman	Humphrey	Maybank
Chavez	Hunt	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Frear	Kilgore	Pepper
Fulbright	Leahy	Robertson
George	Lehman	Russell
Gillette	Lucas	Sparkman
Graham	McCarran	Stennis
Green	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Hill	McKellar	Tydings

NAYS—37

Aiken	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bricker	Ives	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler	Kem	Taft
Capehart	Langer	Thye
Cordon	Lodge	Watkins
Darby	McCarthy	Wherry
Donnell	Malone	Wiley
Ecton	Martin	Williams
Ferguson	Millikin	Young
Flanders	Morse	
Gurney	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—14

Byrd	Kefauver	Taylor
Cain	Kerr	Tobey
Downey	Knowland	Vandenberg
Dworshak	Long	Withers
Eastland	O'Conor	

So Mr. WHERRY's appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reports of committees?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator from Nebraska rise?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231—relating to an investigation of disloyalty among employees of the Government—shall not be printed and shall be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

First. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or

Second. In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan Commission, wholly independent of the Executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the motion is not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the precedents and rules of the Senate, the Chair holds that the motion at this time is not in order. Therefore, the point of order is sustained.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair and ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LUCAS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the motion now before the Senate the motion of the Senator from Illinois, to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Nebraska?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

The legislative clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. BREWSTER (when his name was called). Mr. President, I am happy that I still have the privilege of voting "nay."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wanted to put that on the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is on the RECORD, and the Chair's response is likewise on the RECORD.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—46

Anderson	Green	Leahy
Benton	Hayden	Lehman
Chapman	Hill	Lucas
Chavez	Hoey	McCarran
Connally	Holland	McClellan
Douglas	Humphrey	McFarland
Ellender	Hunt	McKellar
Frear	Johnson, Colo.	McMahon
Fulbright	Johnson, Tex.	Magnuson
George	Johnston, S. C.	Maybank
Gillette	Kerr	Murray
Graham	Kilgore	Myers
Neely	Russell	Thomas, Utah
O'Mahoney	Sparkman	Tydings
Pepper	Stennis	
Robertson	Thomas, Okla.	

NAYS—37

Aiken	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bricker	Ives	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler	Kem	Taft
Capehart	Langer	Thye
Cordon	Lodge	Watkins
Darby	McCarthy	Wherry
Donnell	Malone	Wiley
Ecton	Martin	Williams
Ferguson	Millikin	Young
Flanders	Morse	
Gurney	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—13

Byrd	Kefauver	Tobey
Cain	Knowland	Vandenberg
Downey	Long	Withers
Dworshak	O'Conor	
Eastland	Taylor	

So Mr. WHERRY's appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reports of committees?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may submit my individual views with reference to the report submitted under Senate Resolution 231, and that they be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the individual views will be received and printed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in accordance with the instructions of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, I ask that the majority views and the minority views be printed separately, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 3945. A bill to amend sections 3052 and 3107 of title 18, United States Code, relating to the powers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 3946. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 3947. A bill to exempt persons who served as cadets in the United States Merchant Marine Academy in excess of 90 days at sea beyond the continental limits of the United States between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945, from induction or service under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 3948. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote the development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals important to the national defense and valuable to the national economy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3949. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote the development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals advantageous to the national defense and the strengthening of the national economy, to promote free enterprise in the mineral mining industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KILGORE, and Mr. LANGER) introduced Senate bill 3950, to provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 3951. A bill for the relief of Herbert H. Heller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 3952. A bill for the relief of Emmanuel Caralli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the continental shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

POOLING OF UNUSED IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill, prepared by me, may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the Senator from Minnesota will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 3950) to provide for the pooling of unused immigration quotas, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KILGORE, and Mr. LANGER), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Under our present immigration laws our total immigration quota, as fixed under the Immigration Act of 1924, is approximately 154,000 per year. It is not our intention with this bill to either raise or lower that quota. It is very clear, however, that within the past 10 years less than 50 percent of the available quota visas have actually been used. The result has been that immigration to the United States has been on a far lesser scale than our laws intended and has thus caused untold hardships both to our own welfare as a Nation and also to a great many needy immigrants. To correct some of these hardships it has been necessary frequently for Members of the Congress to introduce hundreds of private bills.

A great many Americans have been concerned with this development in our immigration practice. I have also felt that the quota pattern established in 1924 among different nationalities is today, in view of the changes in the European political scene during the past 26 years, somewhat obsolete. Nevertheless, there is today no way whereby we can shift quota visas from a nation which does not allow migration, such as the Soviet Union, to a nation which does allow migration but which has a very low quota, such as Greece.

With this background in mind, the bill which we introduce is designed to correct some of the inequities without the necessity of waiting for an over-all revision and modernization of our immigration laws. This bill would not displace the present nationality quota system, but it would establish priorities for three classes of immigrants, regardless of their nationality, who would be given visas to fulfill unused quotas.

The three priority classes would be:

1. Those immigrants who are needed in the United States because they possess special skills. This would include many scientists who are now needed for our defense industries and many working men and women whose skills are necessary for our defense activities;

2. Husbands, wives, children, and other close relatives seeking to rejoin their families in the United States; and

3. Refugees from behind the iron curtain and others who face persecution because of their religion, race, or opposition to totalitarianism.

Under our bill no more than 25 percent of the total unused quota would be used by any one of the three priority imigrant classes. The Attorney General of the United States would determine the qualifications under each priority category and the number of valid applications. Unused quotas left over after the exhaustion of the three special priorities would be available to regular immigrants from countries with oversubscribed quotas in the order of their application dates. All of the present immigration restrictions based on freedom from disease, illiteracy, communism, and crime would continue to apply under the new bill.

It is our intention that these three classes of immigrants should be given regular quota visas, regardless of their nationality, to the extent that such visas under our present total immigration quota are unused by regular immigrants. The new priority system is to come into effect only to the extent that the nationality quotas are unused.

I am proud to say that the bill we introduce represents the united views of more than a score of national organizations which have been studying ways of modernizing and Americanizing our immigration laws. Representatives of these groups believe that our bill would make the needs and wishes of the United States and of American citizens the guiding basis of our immigration code.

These organizations, acting through the Joint Conference on Alien Legislation, include, among others: American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith Anti-defamation League, Catholic Committee for Refugees, Church World Service, Federal Council of Churches, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, International Rescue Committee, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National Catholic Rural Life Conference, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship, National Lutheran Council, National Travelers Aid Association, Unitarian Service Committee, United Service for New Americans.

It is an honor for us to introduce this bill and bring it to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950—AMENDMENT

Mr. THYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3936) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. NEELY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. KERR, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. PEPPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

WAR RISK AND CERTAIN MARINE AND LIABILITY INSURANCE BY UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 2484) to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to provide war risk and certain marine and liability insurance, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me concerning the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table, and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Washington will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The statement presented by Mr. MAGNUSON is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT TO SECTION 1213 OF S. 2484

As reported from committee, S. 2484 provides permanent authorization for the Secretary of Commerce to provide war risk and marine insurance under certain special circumstances.

This amendment is designed to meet the objection voiced by the Minority Calendar Committee to such permanent authorization, by placing a time limit of 5 years on the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to provide insurance and reinsurance under the bill.

The language of the proposed amendment is intended to effectively provide a definite expiration date on the Secretary's authority and at the same time to carry forward only those provisions of the bill which provide for the settlement and adjudication of claims and to continue the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts to hear and determine those causes of action arising out of the issuance of policies of war risk insurance by the Secretary of Commerce during the said 5-year period.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 311), which was referred to the Commitee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 250, Eighty-first Congress, second session, agreed to April 13, 1950 (authorizing the expenditure of funds and the employment of assistants by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or any authorized subcommittee thereof, in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by subsection (o) (1) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate) is hereby increased by $25,000.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 7303. An act to amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 8975. An act to amend the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 233) increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

WATKINS DEMANDED BOLD ACTION TO STOP RUSSIA, BUT TRUMAN USED HALFWAY MEASURES WHILE WORLD BURNED

[Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio broadcast made by him over Utah stations on July 17, which appears in the Appendix.]

RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING—ARTICLE BY JACK GOULD

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Time for a Halt," written by Jack Gould, and published in the New York Times of July 16, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOUND SENSE FROM A SENATOR—NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Sound Sense From a Senator," published in the Wilmington Journal-Every Evening, of July 19, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

JAMES F. BYRNES—"FROM SUPREME COURT TO SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR"—ARTICLE FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by James A. Hoyt, entitled "From Supreme Court to South Carolina Governor," published in a recent issue of the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONTROL PROGRAM—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Control Program," published in the Washington Post of July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL COMMENT BY THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Message to Congress," and another editorial entitled "Mr. Truman to

the Country," published in the New York Times of July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—EDITORIAL FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The President's Message," published in the Wall Street Journal of July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The President's Message," published in the New York Herald Tribune of July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ROLE OF MOTION PICTURES IN THE FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State, regarding the role of motion pictures in the foreign information program, together with the enclosures accompanying the letter, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE BASTILLE OF TYRANNY IS FALLING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address, entitled "The Bastille of Tyranny Is Falling," delivered by him before the Order of Ahepa in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 21, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATE DEPARTMENT LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I move that the report which has been filed in connection with Senate Resolution 231 be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The basis of my motion is this: The Chair has already ruled that the report speaks for itself as to whether it is the report of the subcommittee or the report of the full committee.

I have examined the report, and it clearly does speak for itself. It shows undeniably that it is the report of the subcommittee. On page 4 it says:

We, as members of the subcommittee.

On page 5:

The first witness to appear before us was Senator MCCARTHY.

On the same page:

Subpenas duces tecum calling for the production before us.

Finally, Mr. President, without examining the further details of the report, I invite attention to the fact that on page 170 the report is signed as follows:

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, chairman.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.
BRIEN MCMAHON.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has already ruled on the point, and holds again that the motion is not in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I yield to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for an inquiry.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Missouri has been given the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has made his motion and has discussed it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Michigan for a question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. DONNELL. I do not yield for a point of order.

Mr. LUCAS. A point of order.

Mr. DONNELL. I have not yielded for a point of order. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appeals to the Senator from Missouri, the Senator from Michigan, and the Senator from Illinois, as well as other Senators, to give the Chair an opportunity to make his ruling. In the first place, the Chair has held heretofore that this report is not debatable in the morning hour. He has held that a motion to recommit is not in order. An appeal has been taken from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to finish his statement. An appeal has been taken by the Senator from Missouri from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Just a moment. The Senator from Missouri will be given all the time in the world.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The appeal is debatable. The question arises whether when a Senator takes an appeal he is entitled thereafter to continue to have the floor, although the appeal may be debatable, or whether, having appealed from the decision of the Chair the Chair has an obligation to recognize another Senator to move to lay the appeal on the table. Previous occupants of the Chair have ruled that it is in order to move to lay an appeal on the table, and the Chair thinks that is the orderly procedure to follow.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I was assured that I would have ample opportunity. I ask the Chair whether I have the floor at this point.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri insists on keeping the floor after he has made his motion taking an appeal from the decision of the Chair. Such a motion is subject to be laid on the table. If the Senator insists on keeping the floor, the Chair feels that he is entitled to do so.

Mr. DONNELL. I so insist, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is in accordance with the precedents.

Mr. DONNELL. I so insist. I yield to the Senator from Michigan for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. The question is this: On the flyleaf the committee report states:

Subcommittee Print. Senate. State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation. Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, a resolution to investigate whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States, together with individual views of Senator LODGE."

I ask the Senator from Missouri whether it does not display on the flyleaf that it is a subcommittee report.

Mr. DONNELL. My answer is in the affirmative. I think it very clearly does so state. I should like to say further, Mr. President, may we have order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield only for a question.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri whether he finds anywhere in this document——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Chair maintain order? I did not catch the Senator's question.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri if he finds anywhere in the report an indication whether the report is a committee report or a subcommittee report.

Mr. DONNELL. I have not examined the entire report. I have examined it sufficiently, however, to make it perfectly clear in my mind that this is a report of the subcommittee and not a report of the full committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to say that——

Mr. DONNELL. I yield only for a question.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator permit me to say to him that if he will consult the executive record of the Committee on Foreign Relations he will find that there is absolutely no question whatever that the full membership of the Committee on Foreign Relations merely voted to transmit this subcommittee report to the Senate. It did exactly what the Post Office Department does when it receives a letter from one American citizen and transmits it to another citizen.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I make a point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I have not finished.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A Senator can yield to another Senator only for a question.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I yielded only for a question. I yielded for no other purpose. In accordance with the inquiry which the Senator from Massachusetts had partially framed, I think it would be highly informative if there were brought before the Senate, either by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] any other Member of the Senate, or the clerk of the committee, the record of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield solely for a question.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would it be agreeable to the Senator from Missouri to have produced for his information the record of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the vote of the committee?

Mr. DONNELL. It would be entirely agreeable to me that it be done, and I think it should be done.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question only.

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder if the Senator from Missouri would be good enough to assure the Senate that he will continue his discussion long enough to permit the clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations to produce the executive minutes of the committee so that the Senate may have all the information before it.

Mr. DONNELL. The question is answered in the affirmative. I shall continue my discussion for a sufficient length of time to enable that to be done.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Missouri as a matter of courtesy, not as a matter of right. The Parliamentarian has repeatedly advised the Chair, and so advises the Chair now, that a Senator who makes a motion is not automatically entitled to the floor to discuss his motion. The question of recognition is up to the Chair. The Chair recognized the Senator from Missouri as a matter of courtesy, not as a matter of right.

Mr. DONNELL. I understand that I am recognized, and I shall retain the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield for that purpose?

Mr. DONNELL. If I may do so without losing the floor. I shall be glad to do so by unanimous consent if I may.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can do so only by unanimous consent.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the parliamentary inquiry may be made without my losing the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator from Michigan will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. FERGUSON. The parliamentary inquiry is this: After the Chair recognizes a Member of the Senate, even as a matter of courtesy, can the Chair revoke the recognition?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That question is not before the Chair. He has recognized the Senator from Missouri. The Senator from Missouri has the floor.

Mr. DONNELL. I appreciate very much the courtesy of the Chair.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Indiana for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. JENNER. I ask the distinguished Senator from Missouri this question: Considering the fact that we are now at war, and considering what has transpired here this afternoon, how can we get the Reds out of Korea if we cannot get them out of Washington?

(Manifestations of applause in the galleries.)

Mr. DONNELL. That question is one which I think is very difficult to answer. I shall proceed to the discussion of the appeal which is now pending.

It has been ruled by the Chair—Mr. President, may we have order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The occupants of the galleries will be in order. Under the rules of the Senate, the occupants of the galleries, while welcome, are not permitted to offer any demonstration of approval or disapproval with respect to what occurs on the floor of the Senate. Everyone must understand that a little conversation on the floor creates a great deal of disorder. The Senate is entitled to be orderly. Senators who are not willing to abide by the rules should leave the Chamber. If occupants of the galleries do not abide by the rules, the Chair has a remedy for that.

Mr. DONNELL. I greatly appreciate the courtesy of the Chair and the usual clear and explicit manner in which he has ruled.

Mr. President, as I see it, the question which is presented before the Senate is quite simple. We have had a document presented to the Senate. It has been ordered filed. It has been declared to be filed. The Presiding Officer of the Senate has so ruled. A motion was made to recommit the report, with certain directions which were set forth in the motion. A point of order was made, and sustained, that the motion was not in order. An appeal was taken, and, upon motion, the appeal was laid on the table. The conditions of the motion to recommit as presented by the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] were in the form of instructions. Perhaps I should read them.

That the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuaut to Senate Resolution 231 (relating to an investigation of disloyalty among employees of the Government) shall not be printed and shall be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

1. The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or

2. In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan Commission, wholly independent of the Executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231.

The Vice President has ruled, in general effect, that he had previously declared that this report was filed, and that consequently a motion to recommit was not in order, and from that ruling the appeal which is now pending has been taken.

Mr. President, I submit, first, in connection with the appeal, that the motion to recommit as it was submitted by the junior Senator from Nebraska is not at all the same motion that is now pending, and action upon the motion to recommit as it was made by the junior Senator from Nebraska is by no means either res adjudicata or stare decisis of the motion which is now pending, made by the senior Senator from the State of Missouri.

In the first place, Mr. President, instruction No. 1 set forth in the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska does not at all appear in the motion which has been made by the Senator from Missouri. The Committee on Foreign Relations, according to the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska, "shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231." The motion which the Senator from Missouri has presented is a motion which makes no direction whatsoever to the Committee on Foreign Relations as to what shall be done.

Then, Mr. President, in the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska, provision is made for the event that the Committee on Foreign Relations decides by a majority vote that a continuance by said committee of such investigation "is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan Commission, wholly independent of the Executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231."

Mr. President, I digress at this point to mention the fact that this second instruction is not only not contained in the motion made by the Senator from Missouri, but that this particular portion of the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska is one as to which there may well be serious difference of opinion.

For instance, this portion of the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska would provide, as I have indicated, for "the establishment of a trained bipartisan commission, wholly independent of the Executive." I believe there can be no doubt as to the fact that entire independence from the Executive is a feature on which there could be, and certainly should be, no disagreement. But there may well be a question as to whether or not the Committee on Foreign Relations should recommend to the Senate the establishment of such a commission, rather than to have the Senate itself, through an appropriate committee, make the investigation.

I am not undertaking at this point to decide that question at all, but I do make the point that not only is there a difference between the motion which was made by the junior Senator from Nebraska and the motion made by the senior Senator from Missouri which would preclude the applicability of the ruling on the first motion to the second, but that the points of difference are very important, and are not mere insubstantial points. The point I have just mentioned certainly is one as to the substantiality of which there can be no doubt.

Mr. President, we now come to the question of whether or not the report which has been filed today is or is not the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I hold in my hand what is denominated on the flyleaf as "Master copy." The words "subcommittee print" have been stricken out. I note, as did the Senator from Michigan a few moments ago, that the further portion of the title of this report, if I may so term it, namely, the flyleaf, has not been changed. What does it say? It says:

State Department employee loyalty investigation.
Report of a subcommittee.

I pause in the reading at that point. Can there be any doubt that a report of a subcommittee is not a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished occupant of the chair said that the report speaks for itself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the question, Is it not the report of the subcommittee?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, in my opinion, the title upon it clearly delineates what the contents of the report itself likewise indicate, namely, that it is the report of a subcommittee.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President——

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Iowa solely for a question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri if the President of the Senate did not say a few moments ago that the report as filed speaks for itself.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the Senator is precisely correct, and if he will recall, that was the ground on which I rose, and I stated the fact that the Chair had already so held.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri is a great lawyer, and he is familiar with the doctrine of obiter dictum.

Mr. DONNELL. In the first place, Mr. President, with all due deference to the Chair, I may say that I did not yield to the Chair for the purpose of making an observation. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair supposed that the Senator from Missouri would accord him the same courtesy the Chair showed the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I assure the Vice President that I shall do so, and I shall be very happy, if I may do so without losing the floor, at this point to yield to the present occupant of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will not take advantage of the Senator so far as occupying the floor is concerned.

Mr. DONNELL. May I state to the eminent Presiding Officer that the thought with respect to not yielding to the Chair was not original with me, but was suggested by my distinguished friend on my left? [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thought it came from some extraneous source. [Laughter.]

Will the Senator yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. DONNELL. Before yielding to the Senator from Iowa, may I respond to the inquiry of the distinguished Vice President with respect to obiter dicta? I realize there are such things in court decisions, possibly in Senate reports, but I have observed—and I say this very sincerely—that the present occupant of the Chair, the distinguished Vice President of the United States, while he has not always made decisions with which the Senator from Missouri has agreed, which does not at all indicate that the decisions were wrong, I may say, nevertheless at least attempts to confine his observations to the point at issue. I am sure the Senate appreciates that attribute, as well as the very genial and pleasant method of handling the conduct of the business of the Senate which has been exhibited by the Vice President on numerous occasions.

Now, Mr. President, if I may do so without losing the floor, I yield to the Senator from Iowa solely for a question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri this question: Regardless of the geniality and the very frequent wit of the very eminent and able Vice President, does the Senator from Missouri feel that the Presiding Officer of the Senate has any higher right to interrupt a Senator in the course of his discussion on the floor for a personal observation of the Chair, than has any other Member of the Senate?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I agree thoroughly, and I am sure the distinigushed occupant of the chair does. The very kindly, genial manner with which the Chair addressed himself to the Senator from Missouri totally disarms me, and causes me to accede most willingly to any further question which the distinguished Vice President may care to address to me.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question only.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Missouri not refer to page 1 of the document he now has in his hand and tell us whether the language "Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following report," indicates that this is a report from the Foreign Relations Committee?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not think that indicates any such thing at all. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is from the Foreign Relations Committee. He is a distinguished member of that committee. He has rendered very outstanding service. He comes from the Committee on Foreign Relations and submits a report, and, as the present distinguished occupant of the chair remarked only 20 or 30 minutes ago, "The report speaks for itself" as to what it is.

Mr. ELLENDER. But is it not a report from the Foreign Relations Committee?

Mr. DONNELL. That is the point I make: It is not a report from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question only.

Mr. FERGUSON. The question is this: On the fourth page, from which the distinguished Senator from Louisiana read, appears: "Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following report," and the flyleaf indicates—report of what? "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations"; which indicates clearly that it is not a committee report.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I was not able to get the question of the Senator from Michigan. I yield to him further for the question.

Mr. FERGUSON. The question is this: On the fourth page of the document the distinguished Senator from Louisiana read this language: "Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following report," and on the flyleaf there is an explanation as to what that report is: "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations." Now is it not fair to say that he was submitting a subcommittee report, and not a report of the whole committee, for if it had been intended to be a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations it could have been stated there, "Report of the Foreign Relations Committee."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I agree thoroughly with the observation of the Senator from Michigan. And may I say, Mr. President——

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Louisiana for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I will yield in a minute.

When the Senator from Michigan first addressed his question to me, in fact, when he subsequently did, he referred to page 4 of the copy. As a matter of fact, what he was reading from was page 1 of the copy. I turned to page 4——

Mr. FERGUSON. It is the fourth page.

Mr. DONNELL. I do not yield for any observation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri does not yield.

Mr. DONNELL. No.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask if the Senator from Missouri will yield for a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Michigan for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan asks if considering the flyleaf as being one page, and the contents as being two pages, whether the next page would not be the fourth page in the book, although it is numbered "1", and the preceding pages of the book are numbered in Roman numerals?

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator may be quite correct, but I may say that by a very interesting coincidence, while the Senator from Michigan was addressing the Senator from Missouri as to page 4, the Senator from Missouri turned to the

page which is denominated "4" at the left hand upper corner, and I find that at the beginning of the third paragraph upon that page is this significant language:

> We, as members of the subcommittee, did not approach our duties under the resolution in a vacuum—

And so forth and so forth. That, I think, Mr. President, in line with the very wholesome and salutary and accurate observation of the Chair that this report speaks for itself indicated beyond peradventure that this is a report of the subcommittee. And what, Mr. President, could the language mean: "We, as members of the subcommittee," unless the "we" to whom reference was made, are those by whom the report was submitted?

Mr. KEM, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. MUNDT rose.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say further, Mr. President, that in glancing through the flyleaves to which the Senator from Michigan referred—I trust the Senator from Michigan will be kind enough to pay attention to this particular reference—at the top of the table of contents, which appears on the flyleaf denominated Roman "III" appears this significant language: "Contents—I. Report of the subcommittee."

I observe, going down page after page, line after line, starting, for instance, with "Introduction," then "Conception of the subcommittee's duty," page 1, page 4, and so forth and so forth, that obviously these contents are the contents of a report of the subcommittee.

I yield to my distinguished colleague from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to ask my colleague if it is not a fact that on page 170 of the document the signatures on the report appear, and that the signature of MILLARD E. TYDINGS, chairman, appears?

Mr. DONNELL. I did not understand the page.

Mr. KEM. I invite the attention of the Senator to page 170 of the document.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have page 170 before me. I may say that I think I already read into the RECORD the names that appear thereon. I am obliged to my distinguished colleague for emphasizing by his question the facts as they appear at the very conclusion, which goes back, I take it, and refers to the entire report:

> Respectfully submitted.
> MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Chairman.
> THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.
> BRIEN MCMAHON.

Mr. KEM. Then I should like to ask my colleague another question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator if "MILLARD E. TYDINGS" is not identified on the second page of the document as the chairman of subcommittee on Senate Resolution 231.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am pleased that my colleague has called attention to that fact. May I read into the RECORD just what it states here on the flyleaf? It distinguishes between two things, one is "Committee on Foreign Relations." The other is "Subcommittee on Senate Resolution 231."

Mr. President, in the first place, what is Senate Resolution 231? It is shown—and I have it in my hand—that it was a resolution offered on February 21 by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and on February 22 considered, amended, and agreed to. So the resolution to which reference is made on the flyleaf is obviously the Senate Resolution 231 from the heading of which I have just read.

We are the members of the two committees? The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations certainly is not the Senator from Maryland. The chairman is the distinguished Senator from Texas, "TOM CONNALLY, Texas, chairman," and he is so listed. I shall not read all the other names. They go on down through a very distinguished list of Members of our great body. "WALTER F. GEORGE, Georgia. ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah. MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland." Thus showing that he is "from the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President——

Mr. DONNELL. If I may have the indulgence of the Senator who desires me to yield for a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not yield for the moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not yield at the moment. I call attention to the fact that immediately following the list of members of "Committee on Foreign Relations" is the list of the members of "Subcommittee on Senate Resolution 231." And who are they? "MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland, chairman." That coincides with the capacity in which his name appears on page 170, to which my colleague from Missouri kindly called my attention.

Who are the other members? One is the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. Likewise, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island appears on page 170.

Then the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] is listed as a further member of the subcommittee; and again the name of the Senator from Connecticut appears on page 170 as one of the signers of the report, which, as stated previously, is contained in a cover marked "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Maine for a question.

Mr. BREWSTER. If the Senator from Missouri were advised that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has verified his recollection as to the vote which was taken in the Foreign Relations Committee, would the Senator from Missouri ask unanimous consent for the Senator from New Jersey to be permitted to state that recollection?

Mr. DONNELL. The answer is in the affirmative, Mr. President; and I assume from the question that I am justified in inferring that the Senator from New Jersey has the information. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that, without losing my right to the floor, I may be permitted to yield to the Senator from New Jersey, to permit him to insert into the RECORD, orally, the information to which reference has been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey, speaking in his own right and for himself, ask unanimous consent that he may ask the Senator from Missouri to yield for that purpose?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I yield for the purpose of permitting the Senator from New Jersey to make that inquiry, provided I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, under the ruling of the Chair that this matter is not debatable, I think I shall be forced, notwithstanding my high regard for the Senator from New Jersey, to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The appeal is debatable. The Chair did not hold that the appeal is not debatable. The appeal is debatable. The report itself is not debatable.

Mr. CONNALLY. Furthermore, Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey wishes to raise a question as to what transpired in the Foreign Relations Committee. Certainly that would be debating the whole question, not simply the appeal. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I yield, if the Senator from New Jersey requests me to do so, if I may do so without losing the floor, for the purpose of enabling him to make the unanimous-consent request to which the Chair has alluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas objects.

Mr. DONNELL. Very well; if the Senator from Texas objects, I shall not make the request.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. MUNDT. Is the Senator from Missouri aware of the fact that the Senator from New Jersey now holds in his hand a copy of the executive minutes of the Foreign Relations Committee which will provide exactly the information the Senator requires?

Mr. DONNELL. I am not aware of that fact. However, as I stated earlier in my remarks, if a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee is furnished to me, I shall be pleased to read it to this body at any time that the minutes are so furnished.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota for a further question.

Mr. MUNDT. Would the Senator from Missouri be willing to yield to the Senator from New Jersey in order that the Senator from New Jersey may ask the Senator from Missouri some questions in connection with what he finds in the records of the Foreign Relations Committee?

Mr. DONNELL. I shall be very happy to yield for that purpose, if the request is made by addressing the Chair, following transmittal of the matter to the Senator from Missouri.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled to say that, as every Senator knows, any Senator who desires to ask the Senator who has the floor a question has a right to do so in his own right and on his own responsibility. It has not been customary for one Senator to ask unanimous consent that another Senator may be permitted to ask a question of the speaking Senator.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield, if I may do so without losing the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator may yield to any Senator for a question.

Mr. DONNELL. I so yield to the Senator from New Jersey—for a question.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I would say to the Senator from Missouri that in the Foreign Relations Committee we have a rule that we do not use on the floor of the Senate transcripts of the minutes of the committee meetings; and I wish to say, further, that that rule will be observed by me.

However, I ask the Senator whether he will yield to permit me to state my recollection of what happened in the committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not yield for the purpose of permitting the Senator from New Jersey to state that recollection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey cannot ask the Senator who has the floor to yield for the purpose of permitting the Senator from New Jersey to make a statement, unless unanimous consent is given for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of permitting me to state my recollection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri has declined to yield for that purpose, the Chair understands; and the Chair will protect the Senator from Missouri in his rights.

Mr. DONNELL. Yes, Mr. President; I decline to yield for that purpose. If the Senator from New Jersey wishes to ask me a question, I shall yield for the purpose of permitting him to do so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, is the Senator from Missouri interested in knowing that my recollection of the situation in the committee and in relation to the report now under discussion is as follows: That there were two votes; one vote was that we receive the report of the subcommittee and that the subcommittee be discharged. We voted unanimously that that should be the case. Then, as I recall, I think it was the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not yielding for a statement. If the Senator from New Jersey is framing a question——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey has asked the Senator from Missouri whether he would be interested in this recital.

Mr. DONNELL. I would be.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know whether the Senator from Missouri would or would not be interested in the recital. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am very much interested, and I shall continue to be interested in any question the Senator from New Jersey wishes to ask me.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Is the Senator from Missouri interested in the fact that the further vote was that the chairman of the committee be directed to report to the Senate the report of the subcommittee without comment?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am very much interested in that question and in replying to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Texas for a question.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not desire to ask the Senator from Missouri a question.

Mr. DONNELL. Then, Mr. President, I do not yield. I do not yield for anything except a question.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri has yielded already to another Senator——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I did not yield for anything except a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A Senator is not required to yield for any purpose; but he may yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. The question is this: That Report No. 1371, part 2, Foreign Economic Assistance, 1950, Supplementary Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on Senate bill 3304, a bill to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, title V, an Act for International Development, being filed in the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee, on the flyleaf reads as I indicated, and that would indicate that the report purports to be filed today; and it reads, "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pursuant to Senate Resolution 231," which would indicate clearly that the Foreign Relations Committee has been in the habit, and that it has been its custom, to file reports as reports of the Committee on Foreign Relations, rather than as reports of subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Relations—indicating that the one is a committee report and that the other is a subcommittee report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri wish to respond to that question? [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, it is rather lengthy, but I shall endeavor to respond.

I shall say that the data furnished to the Senate by the Senator from Michigan in stating the question would be very persuasive to me as indicating the conclusion at which the Senator has arrived.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. President, let me say that it is approximately 23 minutes of 2, and I expect to yield the floor very soon, in order that there may be a vote in a short time.

I now yield to the Senator from Utah for a question.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the page marked with the numeral "3", at the bottom of the page, in the report which has been under discussion. At the top of that page we find the following: "Contents—report of the subcommittee."

Then, on page 5 we find in Roman numerals the figure "II", and the following that we find this heading: "Individual views of Senator LODGE."

Does not that indicate to the Senator from Missouri that the entire contents of the report, according to those two pages, are made up, first, of the report of the subcommittee and, second, of the individual views of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I think that conclusion can readily be drawn by the Senator who has phrased the question.

At this time I shall conclude by saying that my appeal is based upon the sound statement made by the Vice President, namely, that the report speaks for itself as to whether it is a report of the subcommittee or a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I submit most earnestly and respectfully that the report does show, for itself, that it is a report of the subcommittee.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my appeal.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I move to lay the appeal on the table; and I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum until we can request the yeas and nays on the question of sustaining the ruling of the Chair?

Mr. McMAHON. What is the Senator's purpose?

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to request that the yeas and nays be ordered on the pending question.

Mr. McMAHON. Very well.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I join in requesting the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ecton	Hoey
Anderson	Ellender	Holland
Benton	Ferguson	Humphrey
Brewster	Flanders	Hunt
Bricker	Frear	Ives
Bridges	Fulbright	Jenner
Butler	George	Johnson, Colo.
Capehart	Gillette	Johnson, Tex.
Chapman	Graham	Johnston, S. C.
Chavez	Green	Kem
Connally	Gurney	Kerr
Cordon	Hayden	Kilgore
Darby	Hendrickson	Langer
Donnell	Hickenlooper	Leahy
Douglas	Hill	Lehman

Lodge	Mundt	Sparkman
Lucas	Murray	Stennis
McCarthy	Myers	Taft
McClellan	Neely	Thomas, Okla.
McFarland	O'Mahoney	Thomas, Utah
McKellar	Pepper	Thye
McMahon	Robertson	Tydings
Magnuson	Russell	Watkins
Malone	Saltonstall	Wherry
Martin	Schoeppel	Wiley
Maybank	Smith, Maine	Williams
Millikin	Smith, N. J.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Connecticut to lay on the table the appeal of the Senator from Missouri from the ruling of the Chair. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the Secretary will call the roll. Those who favor the motion to lay on the table will vote "yea" when their names are called; those who are opposed will vote "nay."

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay."

I announce also that on this vote the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is detained on official business and is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay" and the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is detained on official business and is paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "nay" and the Senator from Mississippi would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—45

Anderson	Hoey	McMahon
Benton	Holland	Magnuson
Chapman	Humphrey	Maybank
Chavez	Hunt	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Frear	Kerr	Pepper
Fulbright	Kilgore	Robertson
George	Leahy	Russell
Gillette	Lehman	Sparkman
Graham	Lucas	Stennis
Green	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Hill	McKellar	Tydings

NAYS—35

Aiken	Gurney	Mundt
Brewster	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Ives	Smith, Maine
Butler	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Kem	Taft
Cordon	Langer	Thye
Darby	Lodge	Watkins
Donnell	McCarthy	Wherry
Ecton	Malone	Wiley
Ferguson	Martin	Williams
Flanders	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—16

Byrd	Knowland	Tobey
Cain	Long	Vandenberg
Downey	McCarran	Withers
Dworshak	Morse	Young
Eastland	O'Conor	
Kefauver	Taylor	

So Mr. DONNELL's appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. What is now pending before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Reports of committees are still in order. Then the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask that it be read, and I request its immediate consideration.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Resolutions would be the next order of business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, my resolution is a Senate resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not a joint resolution, and the Chair cannot entertain it at this moment.

Are there any concurrent resolutions?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution. It comes under the order of concurrent and other resolutions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 312), as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 (relating to an investigation of disloyalty among employees of the Government) be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or

(2) In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan commission, wholly independent of the Executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. What time is it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is 1 minute of 2 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LUCAS. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over under the rule.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT OF RULE XIX

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, time ran out for submitting resolutions. I ask unanimous consent to send to the desk a resolution which amends rule XIX of the Senate, and I ask for its appropriate reference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be received, and the Chair will refer it to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 313) submitted by Mr. WHERRY was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That rule XIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to debate) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"7. (a) No Senator shall, in any proceedings conducted by any committee of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, directly or indirectly by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

"(b) If any Senator shall transgress the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in any committee proceedings, the chairman of the committee shall, or any member of the committee may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall suspend and shall not proceed without leave of the committee, which if granted shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate.

"(c) If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in committee proceedings, upon demand of the Senator or of any member of the committee, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing and shall be read for the information of the committee.

"8. It shall not be in order for any committee of the Senate to file any report whether pertaining to a bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, resolution, or otherwise, which contains, directly or indirectly,

any language which imputes to any Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator."

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 247, in line 19, after the word "fund", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That $1,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph for the construction of transmission lines in South Dakota shall be available only for connecting the load centers of Armour with Watertown via Sioux Falls, and of Midland with Rapid City, and of Winner and Randall Dam.

And to insert:

Provided further, That $3,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph plus $3,000,000 contract authority shall be available for construction of transmission lines and substations in South Dakota, to include a transmission loop from Fort Randall through the load centers of Armour, Huron, Aberdeen, Andover, Watertown, Brookings, Sioux Falls, and Gavins Point to Fort Randall, and lines from Fort Randall to Winner and from Rapid City to Midland.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 248, after line 24, to insert:

Such amount of the $1,300,000 appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", "General fund, contruction", "Fort Peck project, Montana", for the Havre-Shelby transmission line and substations as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior not to be required for termination of work on these facilities and the meeting of obligations heretofore incurred against said appropriation for such facilities shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General administrative expenses," on page 250, line 5, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "$7,000,000" and insert "$7,400,000."

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to address myself briefly to the report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Because of misunderstandings with regard to this whole subject, I should like to make a statement with respect to my understanding of it. On Monday last, at about the hour of 4 o'clock, I was asked to comment on the report of the subcommittee. I had never heard of it. I immediately communicated with the office of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I was told that they did not know anything about it either, but that a report was to be submitted, probably in a day or two. I asked that as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations I be permitted to have a copy of the report, and one was obtained for me. I also asked that copies of it be sent to every other member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may we have order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The Chair insists that Senators and others who desire to converse leave the Chamber. Disorder in the Senate grows more and more noticeable with every week and every month. The Chair insists on order in the Chamber. The rule applies also to the occupants of the galleries.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I made the request so that when we came to consider the report we would know what it was all about. The report came to me at about 5 or 6 o'clock that evening. I had a dinner engagement and could not examine the report in detail. I was summoned to a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations the following morning to consider the report. When we arrived the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], presented a report of what he said was the report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations to which had been committed the investigation of the charges of disloyalty in the State Department. Let me emphasize that any findings of the subcommittee were to be reported to the full committee for action by that committee. It was brought out in the discussion that the report was submitted by the three majority members of the subcommittee, that one member of the subcommittee did not even know the report was being considered, and that another member of the subcommittee had been asked to file his own report, which he did, but without being given access to the report filed by the majority. My experience has been that when I served as a member of a subcommittee and a majority of a subcommittee was prepared to submit a report, a meeting of the entire subcommittee was held, in which all members participated. If the minority members cannot agree with the draft report of the majority members they are given the privilege of filing minority reports. Apparently in this case the draft of the majority report of the subcommittee was not submitted to the other members of the subcommittee.

Therefore I raise the question whether it was officially a report of the subcommittee, because no meeting was held for the purpose of approving or rejecting it. It was submitted by three members of the subcommittee without the other members of the subcommittee participating in its preparation, although one member of the subcommittee had filed a report of his own without, as I understand, having participated in the discussion of the pros and cons, which took place among the majority members of the subcommittee. The report came to the Committee on Foreign Relations in that form.

In the full committee the action that was asked to be taken was that the report of the subcommittee be accepted, that it be reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the subcommittee be discharged. Objection was made to dealing with the matter in that way because the point was raised that there were different questions involved and that they should be voted on separately. According to my recollection the language of one motion was to the effect that the Committee on Foreign Relations receive the report of the subcommittee, and that the subcommittee be discharged. We debated that motion briefly, and by unanimous vote the report was received and the subcommittee was discharged with the distinct understanding that the receiving of the report of the subcommittee simply meant its being received for our information, and that we took no action one way or another with respect to it.

I raised the point that I had not had the opportunity to read the report, and therefore I could not pass on it one way or another. I said I did not feel we were in a position to deal with it. Other members of the committee said that they had not read the report. Therefore at no time was this report submitted to us for action. As I have said, after the report had been received by the committee and the subcommittee was discharged—and we had all voted for it, because we thought it was the proper disposition of the matter—it was moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations transmit to the Senate through the chairman, or someone designated by him, the report of the subcommittee without comment one way or another. I voted for that with the distinct understanding that it was simply carrying out the wishes of the subcommittee chairman that the matter be transmitted to the Senate as a subcommittee report for such use as the Senate might see fit to make of it.

I distinctly understood that it was not a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I doubt that anyone except the chairman of the subcommittee had read the report. I do not know that anyone else ever had a chance to read it. There was no discussion of its merits. The entire discussion was on procedure, and on the procedural question it was distinctly understood that we were merely having the report sent to the Senate by the chairman of the full committee, or someone designated by him. He very properly designated the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] who had been chairman of the subcommittee. I recollect very clearly that what was to be submitted to the Senate was the subcommittee report without comment. I want to make it clear, Mr. President, that it was to be the subcommittee report without comment, because there seems to be some misunderstanding as to what the committee did. Certainly I would not have voted "yea" on that motion if in doing so it meant that the committee was accepting the report and sending it to the Senate as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. While there was some discussion of whether we would debate the merits of the report and approve it or disapprove it we agreed that no one knew enough about it to discuss the merits. Consequently no vote was taken to approve or disapprove the report.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] simply stated that he wanted to submit his report, to have it received by the committee, and to have the subcommittee discharged. After that we

could do anything we wanted to do with respect to it. Following that a member of the subcommittee made the motion that the report be transmitted to the Senate through the chairman of the subcommittee, but only as a subcommittee report without comment. It is clear in my mind that it meant we were not passing on it, but simply sending it to the Senate without comment, because we had all agreed that we did not have time to read it or pass comment on it.

I want to make my position clear, because those are the facts as I remember them. If any other member of the committee wishes to take issue with me, he may do so, but I thought that I must make this statement. I do so because it was perfectly clear that no position was taken one way or the other by the committee. We were simply transmitting to the Senate the report of the subcommittee. The form of the document as submitted is the report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to this resolution with a deletion of some language that reflected on the minority members of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I have made this statement for the benefit of the Senate. I now yield the floor.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER obtained the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, did the Chair recognize me?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Chair had recognized me, I believe.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not know; I am just inquiring.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The Chair may state that he did say to the Senator from Wyoming that he would recognize him for the purpose of attending to a matter relating to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the filing of a report, or something of the kind, by the Senator from Wyoming. I merely desire to make the situation clear. I believe I have the floor. If the Senator wishes to have me yield for the purpose of permitting him to put something in the RECORD from the committee, I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I can wait, but I thought I heard the Chair recognize the Senator from Wyoming, and I was about to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognized the Senator from Iowa, but stated to him that the Chair had previously told the Senator from Wyoming he would recognize him. The Chair did not see the Senator from Wyoming on the floor at the time the Senator from Iowa rose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I shall not take the time now.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not want the Senator from Wyoming to think I refused to yield to him. I shall be glad to do so if he desires.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to make some comment on the pending business.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I shall be very brief, because my time is limited this afternoon.

Mr. President, with regard to the discussion which has proceeded about the so-called report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with Senate Resolution 231, I wish to make a few observations at this time, in an attempt to set the RECORD as straight as I know how to do so, and as straight as I can, according to my recollection of the facts.

I was appointed a member of the subcommittee when it was originally created pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, under the Committee on Foreign Relations. The subcommittee was in existence for approximately 5 months, held thirty-some sessions, called only 35 witnesses to investigate the comprehensive field of loyalty of employees, past and present, in the State Department of the United States Government.

What I shall have to say about this report in some detail will be submitted to the Senate, in one way or another, in the near future, but so far as the history of this so-called report is concerned, I desire to make a matter of record and to recite the recent history of this document which now is on the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, and alleged to be a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. President, I consider it not to be a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations for several reasons. In the first place, so far as I know—and I should have to ask the Senator from Massachusetts to give his own testimony on this point—there never was a meeting of the subcommittee in connection with this matter to pass on, to accept, or to refuse to accept, this document now called the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. There may have been a secret or a clandestine meeting of the three members of the majority party to peruse this proposed report, but if there was, no notice was sent at least to me, as a minority member of the subcommittee, to attend any meeting where any galley proofs, or any typewritten original drafts, or any proposals by way of a subcommittee report, were to be submitted. I never saw this so-called report until after it had been printed, denominated a report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was after it had been given to the press at least 1 day before I ever saw it in its final form.

I never at any time had notice that there was to be a meeting of the subcommittee, nor was I ever in attendance on any meeting of the subcommittee, at which the question of the adoption or rejection, or alteration of or addition to the report, could have been brought up.

Mr. President, a couple of weeks or so before this report, so-called, was actually filed, I stated that I did not myself have any report to make, because I considered that the subcommittee had done a completely inadequate job in probing the subject-matter, that it had wholly failed to call witnesses who should have been called, that it had not been zealous to look into the very subject-matter which it was directed by the Senate to investigate. I said it was no time for a report, that we did not have sufficient evidence on which to base final conclusions, and that so far as I was concerned, I had no personal report I could develop, except to say we were not ready for a report.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, here is a document purporting to be a report from a subcommittee, when no meeting of the subcommittee was ever called to consider whether I, who had said originally that I did not think it was time for a report, could either agree with or disagree to any part of the verbiage that was proposed to be issued under the name of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As I have said, Mr. President, except for rumor, thereafter I had no knowledge of the actual preparation of this report until last Friday, I believe it was, in the afternoon, when in the hands of one of the newspapermen who cover the Senate I saw this document. It had been given to the press. It had never been submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations for its actions, but it had been given to the press, and although I cannot vouch for this, I am told that access was given to some members of the press to the galley proofs before the report had been printed, for their background and for their information.

Later, 2 or 3 days ago, there was a meeting of the full Committee on Foreign Relations. This document was laid before the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the chairman of the subcommittee, and the net result was, as will be disclosed if the record is read, that it was very carefully stated that this document was received, only, by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The record is replete with the discussion as to whether the word "accepted" should be used, or merely the word "received." By the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations the word "accepted" was deleted from the document by the committee, and the word "received" was substituted in its stead, to indicate that this was not the work of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but was only a document developed by the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Then a motion was made to discharge the subcommittee. I voted for the motion to discharge the subcommittee, and I said in effect, as appears in the record of the Foreign Relations Committee itself, that I thought the subcommittee must be discharged because the futility had been demonstrated of attempting, under the methods which had been forced on subcommittee, to go deeply into the matter which it had been set up to investigate, and to discharge the responsibilities which had been committed to it. I said the inability of the committee to do the job the Senate had told us to do was very apparent and that the subcommittee might just as well be discharged. So I voted to discharge the subcommittee because I thought we had not done a job, and that there was no evidence that the subcommittee was going to do a job of thorough and adequate investigation.

Then the motion was made, if you please, Mr. President, to transmit this document to the Senate, and the chair-

man was authorized to designate a member to transmit it to the Senate.

Mr. President, if Senators will read the record of the Foreign Relations Committee at that meeting they will find that there was discussion about the particular meaning of the words which were used, and that "transmit" was used to indicate that the full committee was only a conduit by which this document, developed by three members of the subcommittee, could flow onto the Senate floor. The word "transmit" was used advisedly, and in the records of the Foreign Relations Committee it will be found that the discussion of whether or not the committee should take action on this document was pushed aside, and the members of the committee said they would take no action except the transmittal of this particular document.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee never approved this document, never adopted it as the act of the Foreign Relations Committee, and there is no statement of adoption in the record of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. President, I believe the statements I am making are accurate. They are certainly as I remember them, and I have been in some intimate association with this committee.

As I said a moment ago, I have agreed with some other Members who want to make statements this afternoon, that I shall not attempt exhaustively to canvas the subject at this moment. I shall do so at a later day, either by way of written report or speech, if I am permitted to file any kind of minority views. I may say to the Senate that I was denied that right the other day in the Foreign Relations Committee. I was accorded the magnificent privilege of filing with the Foreign Relations Committee certain statements which I might want to make, and then the Foreign Relations Committee reserved the right as to whether they would transmit my personal views as a member of the minority to the Senate. So I suppose in that channel, Mr. President, I am subject to the tender mercies of a vote of the Foreign Relations Committee, and I shall have to abandon the age-old right of a member of the minority to express himself to the same degree that members of the majority express themselves on matters that come before his committee. But that is more or less beside the point at this moment.

I should like to say, Mr. President, that this so-called document—and I want to call this to the attention of the Senate now, because I shall dwell upon it at length at a later date—in its entire connotation and context is an attempt to assail, to criticize, and to condemn the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]. Its entire connotation and concept is not to probe the State Department nor to probe the areas the Senate resolution directed the Senate committee to go into. It is a document which attempts to put the Senator from Wisconsin on trial as an individual, and completely misses the point of the investigation of the serious things which the Senate resolution directed the committee to investigate.

I have admiration for the Senator from Wisconsin as a man who has taken a position in this matter. The Senator from Wisconsin, however, is more or less beside the point. The Senator from Wisconsin has made certain allegations. He has never claimed that he had all the proof to sustain the suggestions he made. But throughout this entire so-called report, Mr. President, it will be found that the majority members of the committee are attempting to hold the Senator from Wisconsin up to the manger, as we used to say in Iowa, as the prosecutor and prover, and that a failure on his part to produce every last iota of proof on every subject affecting the State Department must cause the whole resolution to fall. Practically no effort was made to undertake an investigation of disloyalty in the State Department as the committee was charged to do by the Senate resolution. The Senate resolution did not direct the committee to prosecute or persecute, to malign, condone, or condemn the Senator from Wisconsin. It directed the committee to examine into loyalty in the State Department, and that has not been done.

Mr. President, we have been talking about the mechanics of this thing today. But above and beyond that, I think there can be little question; in fact, there is no question in my mind, that this is neither a report of the Foreign Relations Committee nor is it actually a report of the subcommittee, because, so far as I know, no meeting of the subcommittee was ever called to pass upon this report, at least so far as I, as a member of the minority on that subcommittee, received any notice.

Mr. President, this document is a mysterious and a mysteriously prepared document. It is a document whose antecedents, paternity and maternity, might be open to some serious and rather revealing facets. It is a document whose generation raises question in the mind of anyone who has followed this matter rather carefully. The peculiar verbiage, the invectives, and the vindictive attitudes in the phraseology of the report certainly bespeak a studied attempt to avoid meeting the issue the subcommittee was created to meet.

Mr. President, I have a great deal of information about this matter. I have information respecting witnesses who should have been called. One of the last acts I did in the committee was to request that the four men who signed statements that they had been hired to loot State Department personnel files of derogatory information be called before the committee. Instead of that, they were brushed off, and in this report they are brushed off as unreliable people, without the committee ever calling them before it.

There are other illustrations, Mr. President, that I shall note, and in considerable number, in the future. I say that I believe there is no legitimate paternity to this document which was filed today, alleged to be a report of the Foreign Relations Committee. It is a compilation of the views, or an authorized compilation of the views of three members of the subcommittee. It never has, to my knowledge, received a vote pro or con by the subcommittee. It may have. I do not say that it did not, but to my knowledge it did not, and I never received a notice of a meeting at which these views could be passed upon, accepted or rejected. It came to the Senate as a result of being received by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and transmitted to the Senate. I question its legitimacy, Mr. President, and at a future time I expect to discuss in some detail this report, and my views about the evidence and about the lack of evidence, about the vigor and the lack of vigor with which the investigation under the Senate resolution was pursued. I hope to make some general conclusions on the entire matter.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to set forth very briefly the reasons which prompted me to support the motion to set up a trained, bipartisan commission to go into this matter of foreign penetration.

My general views on the entire question are set forth in my minority report, and I shall be very brief in my remarks at this time.

I was animated first of all by the conviction, which has grown upon me as I have served on the subcommittee, and also based on years of observation and study as a Member of Congress and as a member of the press, that a congressional committee investigation is not well suited to this kind of a problem; it is not an effective tool. The methods available to a congressional committee—namely, publicity and the development of facts for public consumption and for the formulation of public opinion—are precisely not the methods which are practical and useful when it comes to ferreting out disloyal persons or when it comes to testing the effectiveness of a departmental security system.

The members of such a congressional committee, no matter how able they may be generally, are practically never men who have the technical background and training to do a job of this sort. Being Members of the Senate, they have a great many other duties to perform, duties which are extremely pressing, and that means that they have not enough time to give to work of this sort. They lack the tools and the equipment which it is necessary to have in order to conduct properly an investigation of this kind. By that, I mean they do not have at their disposal detectives and recording devices and all the other paraphernalia involved in checking on a security system. No congressional committee can possibly have those things.

Finally, congressional committees of the type on which I have served—the usual type of congressional committees—are set up on a majority-minority basis, which inescapably brings in a political factor; that is something which cannot be prevented.

Mr. President, the matter now before us is one which never should be considered on a political basis. The basis of its consideration should be nonpolitical. We should not have the minority investigating the administration; we should not have the majority investigating the administration. We never will get, in

that way, results in which the country will have confidence.

So, Mr. President, I have favored—and today a great many of us have voted in favor of—a bipartisan, trained commission. By "bipartisan" I mean a commission composed of an equal number of representatives of both political parties. That is the way the Hoover Commission was set up, and it has produced good results.

When I say "trained" I mean men who have had distinguished careers in fields of activity which qualify them to investigate a security system. I have in mind a commission which would have power to subpena, which would have the necessary money with which to do the work required, which would operate in secret, which would make only one public report at the time it finished its work, and which would make that public report after the election, so as to take this matter out of politics, where it has absolutely no place.

I should like to see serving on the commission men of national reputation and outstanding character—men such as Admiral Nimitz and General Devers—to be in charge of such work, and to get the truth, let the chips fall where they may, regardless of politics. Then there would be a result in which the country would have confidence. It is that kind of system which foreign governments have set up.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that, regardless of whether we agree with him or do not agree with him, he certainly is moving along in a constructive approach to a very difficult problem.

I wish to ask the Senator whether he expects to submit a resolution of that kind, which would be referred to the proper committee, which committee could give the resolution sufficient study and the consideration it should receive.

Mr. LODGE. I have already submitted such a resolution, and I have discussed it in my minority views, which I hope the able Senator from Illinois will take the time to read, for they are quite short, as compared with the majority report.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall read the views of the able Senator from Massachusetts.

However, let me point out that it seems to me that in voting a few minutes ago, the Senator from Massachusetts was voting in regard to a matter on which hearings should be held, and in regard to which persons such as those the Senator from Massachusetts has been discussing or persons of like character and ability should come before the committee and should express their views as to whether the method thus proposed for handling the situation is the best method.

What I objected to so seriously a moment ago was the attempt to have the Senate pass upon, by its vote, a proposal to compel the committee to act upon a very important proposition of this kind without hearings.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Illinois, who is always perspicacious, and who usually grasps the point very quickly, that I do not think he understood the point of the motion. The motion simply was to instruct the Foreign Relations Committee to report such a resolution. I think the committee could very easily do that.

Mr. LUCAS. But the committee would have been instructed to make such a report before hearings were held.

My point is that I think the Senator from Massachusetts has done a correct thing, namely, to submit a resolution for that purpose, and then let the committee to which the resolution is referred hold hearings, and subsequently make a report which can be discussed on the floor of the Senate.

I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts will agree with me that as a result of the investigation, we have before us a very serious question as to how a matter of this kind should be handled.

It occurs to me that it cannot be done by insisting on the type of resolution on which we voted several times this afternoon, namely, a resolution authorizing and directing the committee to do something without holding hearings, in fact, without any study or consideration at all, other than what we heard on the floor of the Senate.

So I wish to compliment the Senator from Massachusetts on the resolution he has submitted. I sincerely hope the committee will hold hearings on it, and that something constructive may come about as a result of what the Senator from Massachusetts has done.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I shall simply reiterate my conviction that the motion which was defeated today would not in the slightest degree have precluded the Foreign Relations Committee from holding hearings. I would have been opposed to precluding the committee from holding hearings, because I favor the best hearings the Foreign Relations Committee can conduct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. But the Senator will agree with me, will he not, that the motion authorized and directed the Foreign Relations Committee to do certain things, or a subcommittee of the committee? Of course, it would hold hearings. But we were taking the initiative in the first instance by taking the power away from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. LODGE. I do not agree. I think that would have been the case had the motion directed the Foreign Relations Committee to report a specific bill. I think if that motion had directed the Foreign Relations Committee to report my bill, for instance, it would then have completely taken away the committee's function. It did not do that. It did something which is often done in the Senate: It simply instructed the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a general proposition. It is certainly within the right of the Senate to do such a thing, and it leaves to the committee a wide field for action.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. There is an aspect of this matter on which I desire to have the views of the Senator from Massachusetts. I hope I may also have the attention of the Senator from Maryland. Mr. President, I hope I may have the attention of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator going to ask me a question?

Mr. BREWSTER. I am going to ask a question, but I desire the attention of the Senator from Maryland. Could the Senator from Maryland give attention to the question which I am about to address to the Senator from Massachusetts? I should like the Senator's attention, if possible.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator is going to get into an altercation with the Senator from Maryland and me, in my time. I wonder whether he could not do it later. I have a continuity of thought which I should like to develop.

Mr. BREWSTER. I may wish to direct a question to the Senator from Maryland, at the proper time. I wanted to inquire about the application of the rule on the subject of committee reports.

Mr. LODGE. I do not want to discuss that question now, I may say to the Senator from Maine. I am not getting into that at all, now. I am trying to develop the thought of why we want to have a bipartisan trained commission. I should like to get that off in one piece, before we undertake to discuss other questions. If the Senator from Maine will defer for a moment, I should be glad to yield to him then.

Mr. BREWSTER. The only reason for the query at this time is that the Senator from Iowa is obliged to leave, and it is a matter in which he also has been concerned, and with which he has been identified. That was the only reason.

Mr. LODGE. When I get through, will the Senator ask me the question then? I desire to submit to the Senate the thought that many foreign governments, when they are confronted with the problem of foreign penetration of their foreign offices, when they think there are spies in their State departments, do not have a big circus in the caucus room, with all the bright lights and with all the paraphernalia which goes with it. They have a trained, expert, nonpolitical commission which proceeds in secret, and the first thing that is heard about it is the last thing that is heard about it. That is when they have apprehended the people and have punished them and put them in prison or have done whatever else is to be done with them. That is an efficient way of doing it. Where that foreign system has detected any number of spies, the congressional system which we have been using, either in the Senate, or in the House, for 15 years, has bagged only a corporal's guard. It has not been efficient. I think we must consider this matter today. Mr. President, I should like to have order. I do not like to interfere with private conversation, but I doubt if there is any more important subject before the country than that which I am discussing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. LODGE. I think we must consider the State Department in the light of the war which is going on in Korea and which in my judgment is but one manifestation of a world-wide struggle. To be sure, the State Department is always of vital importance to the United States. The State Department is far more important to the average man, woman, and child at the crossroads of America than it is either to the people who work in the State Department or to the Senators of the United States, because the State Department represents our vital interests abroad.

Now that we are engaged in a struggle which is partly military and partly political, the State Department is our first line of defense all around the world. It was the State Department that I think very effectively persuaded the United Nations to make this brutal aggression in Korea a United Nations concern. That was done quickly; it was done effectively. That is one thing that the State Department means to us. It is the State Department which is on guard now in Indochina, in Burma, in India, and in all other places where there is unrest and where there is a possibility of danger, but where there is not as of today a military situation.

It is the State Department that we depend upon to hold together the whole Pan-American structure of friendship in this hemisphere, which has been one of of the glories of the New World for over a century. It is to the State Department that we look to galvanize the Atlantic Alliance, because, now that we are engaged in this conflict, we know that we cannot carry it alone, and we must not try to carry it alone. When one allows his eye to go across the Atlantic he knows that it is to the State Department that he will look to promote cooperation with the British and French and the Benelux countries and Italy and Scandinavia so that they will do their utmost.

Then there are the countries which are not now in the Atlantic community but which ought to be, and in connection with which the State Department can use its good offices to make the necessary political adjustments and changes that will make it possible, for example, for Germany to come as an equal partner into the organization of the west on a basis which will completely safeguard the security of the Atlantic nations.

Those are all life-and-death responsibilities which the State Department carries, and it has been one of the interesting assignments that have come to me since being a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, to have a chance to observe the State Department, to serve on the standing subcommittee which maintains contact with State Department personnel, and to be a member of the board of directors of the Foreign Service Institute, where our Foreign Service personnel go to school. I say to the Senate that we are lucky to have many good people, many fine men and women in the State Department, men and women who have a real spirit of dedication, and who have a real skill in the work they are doing. They have also the basis in the State Department today of a good security system if they invigorate it along the lines that are suggested in this report.

But I think it is obvious, and I have never met a candid and well-informed person in the State Department yet who did not admit it, that there was in the past an era of great laxity. That is not a partisan remark. It can be found in the hearings, in utterly nonpolitical testimony by nonpolitical officials of the State Department, that in the fall of 1945 and in the beginning of 1946, by a stroke of the pen, there were transferred into the State Department 4,000 people from temporary agencies, not one of whom received any screening whatever. That was careless. I do not think anybody who is now in the Department was to blame for it, but it was careless, and it was bad.

The Department has made an effort to get rid of some of the people who should not be there, and I think the effort is sincere. But there must be a clean ending to this whole business. It is not fair to the State Department, it is not fair to the country that there should be a great big question mark and a great big doubt. There is not a Senator, whether he agrees with me or not, and there is not a newspaper man, whether he agrees with me or not on the substantive question, who does not know in his heart that this majority report and my minority report are not going to provide a clean ending to this business. They are just not going to do it. There will still be the doubt. We are never going to resolve it this way. There are going to be extremists who will yell on one side, and there will be extremists who will yell on the other side, but the rank and file of the people who think they perhaps do not like some of the methods which have been used to bring this matter to public attention, nevertheless do think that there have been things which were careless and which were wrong, and they are never going to be satisfied with a verdict which they regard as political. A United States Senator is regarded as being political; some may be regarded as being a little more political than others. But we hold a political office, and cannot get away from that.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask the Senator, as bearing on the question which was discussed earlier today as to whether the document which has been filed here and about which we had considerable debate today is the report of the Foreign Relations Committee or the report of the subcommittee. I ask the Senator whether he attaches significance to the fact that, at page 29 of this document, under the heading "Conclusion," there appears this language:

> The conclusions of this subcommittee in regard to each allegation made by Senator McCARTHY are as follows—

After which appear five different conclusions.

Does the Senator think that has a bearing on whether the document is the report of the subcommittee or the report of the entire committee?

Mr. LODGE. I think it has a bearing. I have already stated my view that this report represents the views of the three majority members of the subcommittee and it comes to the Senate by virtue of being transmitted by the Foreign Relations Committee acting in a purely mechanical capacity.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield for a very brief question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Would the Senator object if at the conclusion of his remarks there be set forth in the RECORD that portion of the report which appears on page 29, starting with the word "conclusion" and ending with the contents of paragraph 5, as illustrative of whether this document is the report of the subcommittee or the report of the full Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts that portion of the report to which I have referred may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, there are questions in the minds of the American people which they want answered, and we shall not get a satisfactory result until those questions are answered. There has been some criticism of me, and it has been perfectly fair comment, because I stated in the report that one of the questions that was not asked was, Who was it who sponsored Alger Hiss? It has been said that I was trying to go back 14 years. Mr. President, there are millions of persons in this country who want to know the answer to that question, and they do not know it yet. It is a legitimate thing to want to know. It is very definitely in the interest of every outstanding, patriotic man and woman in the State Department to have that point cleared up. That is not going to hurt them at all.

The resolution which was adopted by this body unanimously—every Senator voted for Senate Resolution 231—directed us to see whether persons who are loyal to the United States are or have been employed by the Department of State—note the words—"are or have been employed." That language was sufficiently broad to go back to Thomas Jefferson's tenure of office as Secretary of State, which is something that I do not advocate doing; but there is a very legitimate concern with what went on in the recent past, and it is not expressed with the purpose of digging up dead horses or of making a political issue. There are many sincere persons who want to know what happened in the past so they can prevent its happening in the future. That is a perfectly reasonable, decent, respectable desire. We make mistakes; we find out what they are; then we try to profit by them.

So, Mr. President, those were the reasons which actuated me in voting for the

resolution to establish a bipartisan, trained commission to bring about a clean ending to this business. It is a hard enough problem, any way, a very difficult problem; it is a problem out of which I think we must try to extract all the heat and all the passions we possibly can extract. If ever there was a subject in which men who hold responsible public office should not engage in personal vituperation, should not engage in personal attacks, by name, I think this is the subject.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I should first like to finish this thought.

There surely must be enough brains and ingenuity in America to devise a system for an effective investigation into the subject without besmirching the character of innocent persons, without impairing the position of the United States before the world, and without hampering the work of the investigative agencies of Government. Surely we can develop a system in which the congressional independence of the executive is combined with the professional competence of the FBI. That should not be too difficult a thing to do. That, I submit, is what we were trying to do in voting for the motion today. I do not believe I shall ever cast a vote which I think will look better when it is viewed in retrospect than does a vote to bring a clean and constructive ending to this whole business by means of a bipartisan, trained commission which will take the whole thing out of politics, get at the truth, and let the chips fall where they may.

I now yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the Senator's very descriptive presentation, and I wanted to explore a little bit——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have order? It is very difficult to hear what is going on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let there be order in the Chamber and in the galleries.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish to explore with the Senator the importance which I am sure he feels is involved in such an investigation completely without partisanship, by making it strictly bipartisan, and also having it set up in such a fashion that when its report is finally made it will be understandable and reassuring to the general public.

In that connection, I wonder if the Senator would agree with me that in establishing such a commission or committee it should be the sole creature either of the Senate or of the Congress, inasmuch as its function is to investigate conditions prevailing in an executive agency.

Mr. LODGE. I think there is a deep-seated instinct in America that no matter how honorable and high-minded a person may be we cannot trust a man to investigate himself. In the business community we are great believers in what is called an independent audit. If this investigation is to have the kind of constructive and unifying result which I think it should have, then the people whose confidence we want especially to win are not the people who are not questioning us now; they are the people who sincerely doubt what is going on. The only way we can get such confidence is to have the commission established in such a way that it represents all elements in the community.

I contend that one of the purposes of the investigation is to restore confidence and unity so that we can close ranks before the world and the State Department can go ahead knowing it has the support of the American people. We shall not get that kind of confidence—we shall be merely shaking hands with ourselves all the time—if we have the executive investigate the executive. We are not going to get that kind of confidence if we have a commission whose sponsorship is entirely from the side of those who agree with what is being done. We are not going to get that kind of confidence under those circumstances. What we want is a commission whose sponsorship represents all the elements who are sincerely in doubt about what is going on. Then we shall get a result which will unify the people and achieve the confidence so greatly needed.

Mr. MUNDT. I agree thoroughly. I raise the question only because in the original, and, I believe, the tentative text of the proposed resolution contained on page 343 of the subcommittee report which I hold in my hand, it is said, as one of the devices to be used in creating such commission, reading from paragraph (3–b)—

> The six members of the commission who are not Members of the Senate shall be chosen from a panel submitted by the President of the United States, comprised of persons who as a result of training, experience, and attainments, are exceptionally qualified to ascertain the facts with respect to the matters referred to in subsection (a) and to make recommendations with respect thereto.

I respectfully submit that inasmuch as this investigation, necessarily, is to check on the loyalty of appointees of the President of the United States, to have an investigating committee comprised of persons selected from a panel which the President submits would simply be to pyramid insult upon injury and to achieve nothing. It is highly imperative that to investigate these conditions we have a panel which will be so meticulously selected and strictly balanced between Democrats and Republicans that its findings when they are made will be such as will eliminate the Presidential proposition entirely.

Mr. LODGE. I say to the Senator that I am not irretrievably wedded to the language. I offered the resolution to indicate the kind of approach that I think would be fruitful. I am not irrevocably committed to any language in the resolution, and I shall be glad to make any changes which may be necessary.

Mr. MUNDT. The deletion of that language would bring the resolution into strict conformity with the splendid criteria established by the Senator in his remarks immediately preceding my last interruption.

Mr. LODGE. I am in sympathy with what the Senator says.

I should like to say, Mr. President, that on the political side I realize there is a school of thought which holds—and I have noticed it for 20 years—"You must never admit that there has ever been anything wrong. The minute you do, the fat is in the fire and you will lose a lot of votes." Theodore Roosevelt found it to be tremendously popular to be candid, to admit that some things have gone wrong, and to be human. On this Amerasia case, for example, it seems to me the Department of Justice has put itself in an utterly impossible position by maintaining the attitude through thick and thin that they did not make an error of judgment. That leads us to only one possible conclusion, which is very far from complimentary. It seems to me that it is much better to be candid, to let the chips fall where they may, and to throw the light into dark places.

I remember President Coolidge's attitude with regard to the oil scandals. I should like to quote from the remarks of former Senator Wheeler, who, as Senators will remember, was a Democratic Senator from Montana. Senator Walsh also was a Democratic Senator from Montana. They conducted a splendid and most effective investigation into the oil scandals. In that connection Senator Wheeler said:

> I know of my own personal knowledge that he—
>
> Senator Walsh—
>
> got from the Department, or officials in the Department, information which he afterward used, and if he had not been permitted to do that, and if I had not been permitted to do it, I am sure there would have been a complete failure of the investigation of the Department of Justice.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this is a good example to follow in all congressional investigations. As I recall, following that investigation President Coolidge was elected by the largest plurality percentagewise, I think, by which anyone had been elected President up to that time. It did not seem to hurt him politically at all to be candid and cooperative, and to put himself on the side of those who were trying to correct errors which had been made, so that we could all join forces and move forward.

It is bad when we adopt violent attitudes, because a violent attitude on one side begets a violent attitude on the other side, and indulging in personalities on one side begets the same thing on the other side. With a war going on in the Far East, we should try to eliminate all personal remarks about each other. I shall not make any personal remarks about anyone, although some have been made about me, because I think it is very important that we keep our eyes on the hills and that we move ahead together and restore confidence in the State Department, so that within 2 or 3 years the great efforts which our Government is making and the sacrifices which the young men who are now going into the armed services are making will result in lasting peace. After all, that is what is at stake here. What is at stake

in setting up a bi-partisan commission is precisely what was at stake in the message of the President of the United States yesterday. I hope we may approach this proposition with that kind of breadth of vision, manhood, and statesmanship, and not from the standpoint of personalities and politics.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I should like to ask a very appropriate question of the Senator from Massachusetts and to have him discuss it, because it concerns the very question of personalities, which I think is most unfortunate particularly to those who are not privileged to be Members of this body. One case in the report very effectively illustrates the point I have in mind, and I wonder whether it has been brought to the attention of the Senator. It concerns a young man, 34 years of age, of Spanish-Jewish extraction, named Ralph de Toledano, who was referred to in this report at page 93 in this language:

> One of the primary forces motivating our conclusion is the inescapable fact that Senator McCARTHY's charges are almost exclusively based on the Larsen article in Plain Talk. That Larsen was the true author of the quoted portions of the article appears doubtful. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that the allegations were in fact made by Isaac Don Levine, and, as will later appear, possibly by Ralph de Toledano. The fact that these persons have been reported to us as professional anti-Communists, whose incomes and reputation depend on the developing and maintaining of new Communist fears, while not deemed necessarily significant, has not been altogether overlooked by the subcommittee.

I think everyone will recognize the fact that that is certainly very damaging to Mr. de Toledano who, as I understand from what has been reported to me by the former editor of Newsweek, has been an author of various books, including Seeds of Treason, dealing with the Hill case. He was formerly on the staff of New Leaders, which was a Socialist publication. He served in the Army during World War II. Later he was associated with the Society for Ethical Culture, then was managing editor of Plain Talk magazine, and later served with David Dubinsky's ILGWU, leaving there to go with the magazine Newsweek, of which he was an assistant editor. Naturally, Mr. President, this reflection on him is a very serious one. The first question I wish to ask is, Has the Senator given consideration to the question whether a committee report possesses the immunity from legal liability possessed by debates upon the floor? Has that matter come to the Senator's attention?

Mr. LODGE. I regret to say that it has not. I do not know.

Mr. BREWSTER. I have been advised by the Parliamentarian that there have been repeated Supreme Court decisions to the effect that a committee report is in that category, namely, that a committee report is in the same category as a speech or debate in the Senate, for which, under the Constitution, a Member shall not be held accountable in any other place. That being the fact, I assume that the Senator from Massachusetts would agree that we must be all the more particular about injuring the reputation of other people by action which we take here, or words we utter, or reports we make.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Maine that there can be no doubt about that, and there is no one who feels more strongly on that subject than I do. No one feels more strongly than I do about besmirching the reputations of innocent persons. I think it is very unfortunate, very un-American, and it goes against everything we stand for. I say that regardless of who does it, whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. I do not like the procedure. That is one of the reasons why I wanted to have the proceedings of the subcommittee held in executive session, because I was afraid that innocent people would be hurt.

Mr. BREWSTER. I have a letter addressed to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] by Mr. de Toledano under date of July 16, 1950. I venture to read it because it seems to me that here is an excellent laboratory case of what happens in a case like this:

> DEAR SIR: I have just read the report of your subcommittee on Communists in the State Department. I note its condemnation of privileged "character assassination" and call to your attention two statements.

Mr. President, I shall not read the first statement again. It is the statement which appears at page 93, which is repeated verbatim at page 162.

> (2) If true, the action of Levine and his associates in connection with the Plain Talk article is one of the most despicable instances of a deliberate effort to deceive and hoodwink the American people in our history (p. 148).
>
> These statements, insofar as they refer to me, are untrue, malicious, damaging to my professional reputation as a newspaperman, and libelous. Based on the unsupported word of a man convicted of a serious crime against his country, they are given the dignity of senatorial endorsement.
>
> I therefore insist that you and/or the cosigners of your report publicly retract them, or that you repeat them where you are not cloaked by immunity so that I can take the necessary action.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> RALPH DE TOLEDANO.

I see the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is present. It is my information that there was offered to the committee sworn documents, to which was affixed the signature of Mr. Larsen, demonstrating conclusively that the statements Mr. Larsen make regarding Mr. de Toledano and Mr. Levine were absolutely false. I think the Senator from Iowa has photostats of those documents.

Does the Senator from Massachusetts have any information regarding either of those documents, to refute the evidence of Mr. Larsen regarding Mr. Toledano?

Mr. LODGE. It so happens that I do not; but I do want to reiterate once again that the story he told us underlines the broad principle to which I have adhered all the way through, that these proceedings ought to be in secret in order to prevent exactly the kind of injustice to which the Senator from Maine refers. If my memory is correct, I think the Senator from Wisconsin was in favor of holding the proceedings in secret for the very same reason. Having secret proceedings in an investigation of this kind is not only a much more effective way to ferret out people who are guilty, but it is the only way I know of of protecting people who are innocent.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I had not intended to go into this matter today, and did not in the short statement I made a while ago, but I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, inasmuch as the matter has been raised, if he does not recall that at the last executive meeting of the subcommittee at which he and I both were in attendance, I brought up the subject that Mr. Isaac Don Levine, publisher of Plain Talk, had shown me original documents alleged to have been signed and corrected by Mr. Larsen, for the publication of this article, and that I asked that they be given an opportunity to bring these original documents in to prove the verity or lack of verity of Mr. Larsen's testimony. Does the Senator recall that?

Mr. LODGE. It is my recollection that the Senator from Iowa did that. In fact, I believe a reading of the executive records will confirm the statement. That certainly is my recollection.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I assure the Senator that a reading of the record will confirm the statement, because I have recently read the executive committee record; but I wanted the Senator to recall that.

Does the Senator recall that Mr. Levine was not called with these documents either to substantiate or disprove this matter, or that Mr. Larsen was recalled for examination.

Mr. LODGE. I am quite sure Mr. Levine was not called, because I certainly would have remembered it if he had been.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would it be the opinon of the Senator from Massachusetts that under the circumstances as developed here it would have been most appropriate for Mr. Levine and Mr. Toledano to have an opportunity to refute evidence of this character reflecting so seriously upon them? In fact, I thought the committee took action that was calculated to bring that about.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly it would have been a measure of justice to those men; there can be no doubt about that.

Mr. BREWSTER. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts had not had occasion to secure any opinion as to the immunity enjoyed by a committee report.

Mr. LODGE. No; I do not know what the legal facts are about that.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for another question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. On page 93 of the alleged report of the subcommittee there appears the following statement, which I shall have to read to the Senator as a preface for my inquiry. This is a statement of the three majority members, and it is apropos to the matter of

the Larsen article, and the claim by Mr. Larsen that Mr. Levine distorted his article, and it is apropos to the question of bringing in Mr. Levine and his signed documents to get at the truth of the matter. This is the quotation from the alleged report, in connection with the matter of their refusal to bring Mr. Levine in with his documents:

> One of the primary forces motivating our conclusion is the inescapable fact that Senator McCARTHY's charges are almost exclusively based on the Larsen article in Plain Talk. That Larsen was the true author of the quoted portions of the article appears doubtful. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that the allegations were in fact made by Isaac Don Levine, and, as will later appear, possibly by Ralph de Toledano.

In view of the fact that the three members of the subcommittee say that one of the primary forces motivating their conclusion was this Plain Talk article, does the Senator consider that our subcommittee should have called Mr. Levine, with his documents, and with his published articles, O. K.'d by Mr. Larsen, to prove whether or not Mr. Levine and Mr. Toledano fabricated these articles, or whether Mr. Larsen was distorting the facts?

Incidentally, I have photostatic copies of the documents, with Mr. Larsen's alleged signatures, and corrections in his own handwriting of the article as it went to the printers, together with photostatic copies signed by him of letters after the article was printed, commending the publishers of Plain Talk on the article, soliciting their acceptance and publication of other articles from him, and pointing out how he can continue to help ferret out subversivism in the State Department. Does the Senator feel that that would have been a proper field for us to explore and probe in order to arrive at the truth, rather than to accept the statement of Larsen, a discredited human being in his own right, and to disregard and refuse to bring in testimony which might get at the truth of these allegations, which, in the words of the majority members of the subcommittee themselves, is one of the primary reasons for their conclusions?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, if we had the kind of bipartisan trained commission I advocate, they would run down matters of that kind, they would go into all these leads, which this subcommittee has not been able to go into at all, they would get at the truth, which would be a matter of justice to individuals who have been aggrieved, as it would be a matter of justice to all the splendid people in the State Department, whose Americanism cannot be questioned. I have talked with a cross section of some of the security officials, and they are men who make a splendid impression, and they are entitled, as well as the other people who work in the State Department are entitled, to have all this cleared up. Above all, the American people are entitled to have all these doubts cleared up, so that we can unite with confidence in the difficult years which are ahead.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to suggest that all the chairman of the subcommittee would have had to do would have been to send word to Mr. Levine asking him to come and bring his documents, and to Mr. Toledano, because both of them, to my own knowledge, were anxious and zealous to appear before the subcommittee; and that matter could have been cleared up merely by the use of the telephone in asking those men to appear before the subcommittee. Does not the Senator think it would have been a very easy matter? Even while I agree in great measure with him on the question of a nonpartisan, nonpolitical investigation of these matters, does not the Senator believe this is at least one case in which the committee was well equipped and able to go into at least that particular phase?

Mr. LODGE. I do not want the Senator to think I was trying to evade his question, because I was not. I think the question of which he speaks is definitely one which the subcommittee could have taken up, and it would not have taken too much time to dispose of it.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I take it this is one illustration of what the Senator referred to in number 2 of his observations, in which he said:

> Many essential witnesses were not called and essential questions were left unanswered. The subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads.

This would illustrate that point.

Mr. LODGE. I think so, yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Taking up the testimony of Mr. Larsen, I should like to refer the distinguished Senator to page 149 of the report of the subcommittee which has now been placed before the Senate. I read beginning with the fourth paragraph:

> Few people, cognizant of the truth in even an elementary way, have, in the absence of political partisanship, placed any credence in the hit-and-run tactics of Senator McCARTHY. He has stooped to a new low in his cavalier disregard of the facts.
>
> The simple truth is that in making his speech at Wheeling, Senator McCARTHY was talking of a subject and circumstances about which he knew nothing. His extreme and irresponsible statements called for emergency measures. As Senator WHERRY told Emmanuel S. Larsen:
>
> "Oh, Mac has gone out on a limb and kind of made a fool of himself, and we have to back him up now."

Did the Senator from Massachusetts hear that testimony?

Mr. LODGE. I think I did.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator join with whoever wrote the report in setting it out as a fact that KENNETH S. WHERRY, the junior Senator from Nebraska, ever made such a statement?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no. The Senator from Massachusetts was very careful not to sign this report; and the Senator from Massachusetts has tried to make it very clear that he does not agree with this report at all.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. Let me say further, because an interesting question is raised, that while I think that the bringing in of questions of personal prestige and senatorial vanity would be wholly out of place in these serious times, I do venture the guess that if a group of smart young lawyers were to go through the majority report and take out everything in it that is a violation of rule XIX and that savors of personal vituperation there would be very little left. I merely venture that as a guess.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I appreciate his statement.

I have not had time to read every page of the report. It has just been filed. I am not familiar with all the statements contained in it, but if the report in other respects is not more authentic than the words I just read from the report, "As Senator WHERRY told Emmanuel S. Larsen," whoever this man is, and so forth, I wish to say that so far as the American public is concerned I think they can throw it in the ashcan.

Mr. President, I want to say emphatically that I never made such a statement. I wish to say that on the floor of the Senate and in public utterances I have backed the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] on the theory that I think he has rendered a great service to the American people. I believe that if there were any way to prevent the filing of the report, and if a motion could be made to delete such material as I have read, the Senate of the United States should give the junior Senator from Nebraska the opportunity to have it deleted from the report, and that the matter not be broadcast throughout the whole United States by the circulation of 140,000 or 150,000 copies of the report.

I was not even given an opportunity to confront the man who is alleged to have made the statement. I was not given an opportunity to refute this testimony. But the statement of this man, whose honor is now being questioned, who is said to be untruthful, is taken at face value, and it is going to be broadcast to the American people that I made such a statement as he said I made.

Mr. President, I think that if rule XIX is applicable against impugning improper motives to a Senator on the floor in debate, certainly it ought to be applicable to written statements. I have submitted a provision to extend rule XIX to written statements. A Senator should have the right to delete from a report libelous statements, untrue statements, statements which have never been made by him.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his answer to my question that he did not have any part in having the statement included in the report, and that he did not believe the statement. That gives me much comfort and courage.

Mr. LODGE. I may say to my able friend, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, that I accept his denial completely and without reservation. I do that not only because of the confidence I have in the Senator from Nebraska but

also because of the credibility of the man who made the statement.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Are we to understand that as the result of the report Senators may now stand on the floor and say whatever they please about each other, in whatever language they care to use? Is that what the report means?

Mr. LODGE. Does it mean that because rule XIX was suspended, insofar as the report is concerned, that therefore it is suspended, insofar as the Senate is concerned?

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes. In other words, that the Senator from Massachusetts, or I, or any other Senator, can now stand up on the floor of the Senate and say just what he thinks about the other fellow without being called to order. [Laughter.]

Mr. LODGE. I will say to my friend from Indiana that I do not see how the cause of American democracy in the world is going to be advanced by our eliminating all courtesy between Senators. I think the tone of the report is very deplorable. I do not talk about the substance of it or the argument of it. Individuals are entitled to their opinions, but I think this tone of personal abuse and vindictiveness is unfortunate.

Mr. CAPEHART. I agree with the Senator, but I wonder if, as the result of the report, all rules are suspended, and that no holds are to be barred from now on?

Mr. LODGE. I will say that, so far as the Senator from Massachusetts is concerned, he has tried since he has been here not to make personal reflections on Senators, and he is going to continue to try not to do that.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

EXHIBIT 1

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this subcommittee in regard to each allegation made by Senator MCCARTHY are as follows:

1. There is no truth in the statement that Mrs. Brunauer was assistant to Alger Hiss at San Francisco.

2. The allegation that Mrs. Brunauer was responsible for getting the American Association of University Women to support Communist fronts is false. In fact, the allegation was based on incomplete evidence when the same evidence would have refuted the charge if it had not been deliberately withheld.

3. Mrs. Brunauer did attend two meetings of the Friends of the Soviet Union in 1934 and 1936. On both cases she attended for perfectly legitimate motives and no inference of Communist sympathies can be raised therefrom. She denied, and there is no evidence to show, that she was ever a member of the American Friends of the Soviet Union.

4. Mrs. Brunauer was a signer of the call to the Congress of Youth. However, the announced principles of the meeting were entirely proper and the list of signers conclusively refutes any implication of Communist sympathy because of this act. In addition, there is no evidence before the subcommittee that this particular meeting was under the domination of the American Youth Congress, as alleged.

5. Mrs. Brunauer was active in the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts and the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts in 1938. The latter was cited as an organization with the same aims as the American Congress for Peace and Democracy by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. There is no evidence before us to support the allegation that the editor of the Daily Worker was active therein.

Mr. TYDINGS obtained the floor.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. TYDINGS. If I do not lose the floor by yielding for that purpose, I yield. I make such a request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland that he may yield to the Senator from North Carolina to suggest the absence of a quorum, without losing the floor thereby? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Holland	Millikin
Anderson	Humphrey	Morse
Benton	Hunt	Mundt
Bricker	Ives	Murray
Bridges	Jenner	Myers
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Chavez	Kem	Robertson
Connally	Kerr	Russell
Cordon	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Darby	Langer	Schoeppel
Donnell	Leahy	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Lehman	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Lodge	Sparkman
Ellender	Lucas	Stennis
Flanders	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McClellan	Thye
Fulbright	McFarland	Tydings
Graham	McKellar	Watkins
Green	McMahon	Wherry
Hayden	Magnuson	Wiley
Hendrickson	Malone	Williams
Hickenlooper	Martin	Young
Hill	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, before discussing in some sequence the events which I shall presently relate, but referring now specifically to the point raised by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], I wish to read a letter:

JULY 3, 1950.

Hon. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am scheduling a meeting of our subcommittee for 10:30 a. m. on Friday, July 7.

In accordance with the motion adopted at our last meeting——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The report has been filed, has it not?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Therefore the subcommittee is discharged.

Let me inquire who is the gentleman sitting to the right of the Senator from Maryland, and what authority has he to be on the floor of the United States Senate?

Mr. TYDINGS. Under the rules of the Senate, he is still the counsel of the subcommittee; he has not been discharged. I have conferred with him, and we are entitled to keep him until such time as we wind up our business.

Mr. WHERRY. Counsel of what? There is no subcommittee left.

Mr. TYDINGS. I still have many duties to perform; I have hundreds of documents which I have gathered from various governmental agencies, and which I have to return. I even have a Republican investigator on the payroll; I saw him today.

Mr. WHERRY. Aside from a Senator's secretary, special permission has to be granted to anyone to come on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I raise the point of order that this man is not a Senator's secretary, he does not have permission to be on the floor of the Senate, and he is not today entitled to the floor of the Senate.

I ask that the Sergeant at Arms see that all persons not entitled to the floor of the Senate are cleared from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this gentleman was appointed by a vote of our subcommittee; he is chief counsel of the subcommittee. I have asked him to bring numerous papers here, so that I may tell the Senate—without heat, without passion—exactly what occurred.

It will be a serious handicap to me to have to go through all these many folders and get the papers about which Senators may from time to time interrogate me.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the statement the Senator has made, and I wish to be fair.

Mr. TYDINGS. I hope the Senator will be.

Mr. WHERRY. I have always respected the Senator from Maryland, and he knows it; and I should like to acquiesce in his request.

Mr. TYDINGS. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will do so.

Mr. WHERRY. But I just asked this man Morgan whether he wrote the portion of the report about the Senator from Nebraska, and he said he did. Mr. President, a man who will impugn a Senator, as he has done, is not entitled to the floor of the Senate, and should be ejected.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I know how the Senator from Nebraska feels about that matter; but I hope he will be magnanimous to me and will not put me to such a disadvantage.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not wish to put the Senator from Maryland to a disadvantage; but I do not think a man of that sort has the right to be on the floor of the Senate. I make the point of order.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, he is an employee of the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and I ask that he be permitted to remain here until he is discharged by the proper authority.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the rule be enforced. He is not entitled to the floor of the Senate. There is no justification for it. He has not been granted permission, and the present occupant of the Chair knows that to be so.

I ask that he be ejected from the floor of the United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will read the part of the rule under which he thinks the decision must be made in the present case.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, to what rule does the Chair refer?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To rule XXXIII, the last paragraph, on page 46 of the standing rules of the Senate, in enumerating the various persons who may be admitted to the floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session.

The following is the closing paragraph of the rule:

> Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

It is the understanding of the Chair that even though various employees of the several committees might not be covered by that particular description, yet it has been the uniform practice of the various committees to use on the floor of the Senate a clerk or a staff member who might be selected by the committee to function at that particular time.

The Chair is of the opinion that this person, being the person employed by the committee and designated to assist in the presentation of this matter, is entitled to floor. Therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have not yielded.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have a right to appeal from the decision of the Chair; but I shall be willing to withhold the appeal.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have not yielded. I do not wish to be technical; but I can see nothing to result from all this other than a loss of time. So I refuse to yield. I do not wish to be discourteous; but all we shall have, under the procedure suggested by the Senator from Nebraska, will be a roll call, and we shall simply waste 20 minutes. I refuse to yield for debate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I made an appeal, not a point of order. A point of order is not debatable, but an appeal is debatable.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have not yielded.

Mr. WHERRY. However, the Chair has already recognized me.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have not yielded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair holds that the Senator who has the floor does not have to yield for that purpose; but any Senator has a right to appeal from a decision of the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The Senators from Ohio [Mr. TAFT and Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—43

Anderson	Humphrey	Maybank
Benton	Hunt	Morse
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	Murray
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Myers
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Donnell	Kerr	O'Mahoney
Douglas	Kilgore	Pepper
Ellender	Leahy	Robertson
Frear	Lehman	Russell
Fulbright	Lucas	Sparkman
Graham	McClellan	Stennis
Green	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	McKellar	Tydings
Hill	McMahon	
Holland	Magnuson	

NAYS—31

Aiken	Ives	Schoeppel
Brewster	Jenner	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Butler	Langer	Thye
Capehart	Lodge	Watkins
Cordon	McCarthy	Wherry
Darby	Malone	Wiley
Ecton	Martin	Williams
Flanders	Millikin	Young
Hendrickson	Mundt	
Hickenlooper	Saltonstall	

NOT VOTING—22

Bricker	Gillette	Taft
Byrd	Gurney	Taylor
Cain	Hoey	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	Kefauver	Tobey
Dworshak	Knowland	Vandenberg
Eastland	Long	Withers
Ferguson	McCarran	
George	O'Conor	

So Mr. WHERRY's appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, there is nothing in the report of the committee which purports to be testimony, whether it should or should not have been inserted as such in the report, which is not in itself testimony given under oath. As I was reading—and I shall not yield again until I have finished presenting in some sort of sequence the story of this investigation, and I hope Senators will not ask me to yield, because it will only bring forth a denial and will only postpone the time when I can yield and, at the end, answer questions.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] said that he had no chance to file a report. He said he did not know what was going on in reference to the filing of the reports, and that he had no opportunity to read the report, et cetera. On June 30, the committee, according to the record, had a meeting.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I dislike to interrupt the Senator, and if he will stick to the facts, I will not interrupt. I did know that a report was being prepared, but I had no opportunity to read it after it was prepared.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I call for the regular order. The Senator from Maryland has the floor. No other Senator has a right to interrupt him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for. The Senator from Maryland will proceed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, during the course of the discussion this afternoon I have heard some of the most erroneous statements made that I have ever heard in my life, and I shall go to the RECORD in order to prove their erroneous character. But I did not interrupt. I have learned to wait for my opportunity. I have taken in the past 3 months much punishment in the newspapers by a colleague of mine who has used every epithet and every term of opprobrium and calumny to blackguard me, the Senator from Connecticut, and others. But I have not returned the favor, because I do not want to sink to that sort of level, even off the Senate floor; and anything I say on the Senate floor, I shall say outside the Senate floor, and I shall not retract it afterward. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I will not yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I desired to make a correction for the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland declines to yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. On June 30, there was a meeting of our committee, which was attended by all five members. The question of filing a report came up. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] had said several times that he wanted to make his own observations regarding the case; which was fitting and proper. He was keeping notes, and he said he wanted to write his own report. The Senator from Iowa said he did not want to make any report; he did not think the investigation was complete enough.

in his opinion, and what he had to say he would say on the Senate floor.

I returned to my office, and on the following Monday, July 3, I addressed letters to all members of the subcommittee, and one, particularly, to the Senator from Iowa, a copy of which I hold in my hand, and from which I now read:

JULY 3, 1950.

HON. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am scheduling a meeting of our subcommittee for 10:30 a. m., on Friday, July 7.

That was a week from the time we had agreed to write a report.

In accordance with the motion adopted at our last meeting, the business of this meeting will be devoted to the formulation of a report by our committee. I am consequently asking each member of the committee to have his views in written report form ready for adoption either as majority or minority views at that time.

It is essential that this matter be in readiness so that the report, containing all views, may be simultaneously sent to the printers.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS.

On the following Monday I told the members of the committee that they would not be held to the strict time, but would be allowed three more days of grace, so as to give them time to make their reports. When we met, the Senator from Massachusetts repeated his position, and I thought that perhaps there would be some area we could carve out, as five Members of the Senate, on which we could agree. So I said, "I suggest we start with the case of Ambassador Jessup," who, incidentally, had the clearest kind of supporting evidence from General Eisenhower and General Marshall, two men who rank almost as high as any of the 96 United States Senators in integrity and in standing before the people of the country. So I said, "Let us see whether we feel that the evidence before the committee supports or does not support the charges against Ambassador Jessup."

We took a vote. The three Democratic members said it did not support the charges. The two Republican members, as they had a right to do, said, "We refuse to vote." So it was a vote of 3 to 0. I said, then, "What is the use of going on? Certainly, if we cannot agree on the case of a man like Jessup, who has the reputation of being a great patriot, supported by the Secretary of State under whom he served and a great general of the American Army, Dwight Eisenhower, I do not think we can agree on anything."

They said they thought that was correct. I asked the Senator from Massachusetts to submit his report, and he gave it to me. In order to keep faith with him, I did not read his report so that I could pick it to pieces; I did not want to comment adversely on it. I took his report to the counsel and said, "Here is Senator LODGE'S report. Put it into the record." He said, "Have you read it?" I said, "No; I have only glanced at it." So, if the Senator from Massachusetts did not see my report, I did not see his. He had everything I had. That is how fair I was with him.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] made no report. He told the members of the press repeatedly, so newspaper columnists say, that what he had to say he would say on the floor of the Senate.

So much for the report, Mr. President.

I want to start out by saying that there are few offices on the face of the globe that carry such tremendous prestige, wide responsibility, and glorious opportunity as that of a Senator of the United States. So exalted is that position that a man who speaks here speaks for a whole State. The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] who represents, in part, the people of New York, speaks for more people in this legislative body than are to be found in all Holland and perhaps Belgium combined. It is a position of tremendous eminence, degraded though it may have been at times in its history, but, in the main, the annals of this body are studded with the names of illustrious men who have written in imperishable language the history of this great Republic, this great democracy which is the United States of America.

At any rate, Mr. President, that is the general acceptation that goes with the term "Senator," even though many of us, and I, perhaps more than any of my colleagues, cannot measure up even remotely to such a position of eminence. But in the public mind, generally, when a Senator speaks, the thought is, "It must be so." The only exception to that is when we leave the precincts of this Chamber and go forth onto the hustings where the people take what we say with more or less latitude because they know that beneath our togas and our ability to strut sitting down, we have very human personalities.

Mr. President, when the eminent chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee asked me to head this subcommittee I told him twice that I should prefer not to do so. I was carrying a very heavy load, I thought, as the chairman of the Armed Services Committee to which I devoted most of my energies, and although I was serving on his committee I did not think I could, in justice to myself and to the work which lay ahead, take the responsibility. The third time he came to me I told him that I would take the job, and I took it as a public duty, realizing remotely, not clearly, that there would be no praise, no plaudits, no encomiums, because, in the very nature of such charges as these, there would be only scars, wounds, misunderstandings, and misrepresentations by men of little character who preferred to serve their own ends rather than those of their country.

At any rate, Mr. President, the first thing I wanted to know when the subcommittee organized was what were the charges, not only the charges made here, but also the charges which the people of the country had heard. So I set about trying to find out what the American people had been told, so we could find the answer as to whether those charges were true or false.

The first thing that came to my attention was the fact that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], as he had every right to do, had spoken in Wheeling, W. Va., on the 9th day of February before the Ohio County Republican Women's Club at a Lincoln Day dinner.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, of Wheeling, W. Va., on the following morning carried this particular paragraph in its news column. I have had it enlarged so that Senators can read it. The original I have in my hand. In big banner headlines it said:

MCCARTHY charges Reds hold jobs. Truman blasted for reluctance to press probe—

And so forth. It is written over the byline of Mr. Frank Desmond. It is not merely a promiscuous article, but it was written by a reporter who signed his name "Frank Desmond."

Here is what this particular paragraph in the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin says:

Referring directly to the State Department, he—

The Senator from Wisconsin—

declared, "While I cannot take the time to name all the men in the State Department—

All the men—

who have been named as members of the Communist Party and members of a spy ring; I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party, and who, nevertheless, are still working and shaping the policy in the State Department."

There we have a spy ring known to Acheson. There we have 205 Communists known to Acheson. He will not do anything about it. I shall come back to this later.

I then asked the radio station whether the Senator from Wisconsin had made any such statement. Mr. Paul A. Myers, who is program direction of radio station WWVA, made the affidavit which I hold in my hand. This is an enlargement of the original affidavit.

As program director of radio station WWVA, I read the attached 13-page speech script before it was delivered by Senator JOSEPH MCCARTHY on February 9, 1950. I reviewed our tape recording of the delivered speech before WWVA broadcast it on the same evening, and again reviewed it against the script on the following day.

Mr. President, I should like to read that again:

I reviewed our tape recording of the delivered speech before WWVA broadcast it on the same evening, and again reviewed it against the script on the following day.

I certify that the tape recording was the same as the attached script with the exception of interpolations and connective words such as "a's," "and's," and "the's"; which to my way of thinking do not change the meaning of the text.

I have initialed each page of the attached photostatic copy of Senator MCCARTHY'S speech.

PAUL A. MYERS.

And so forth. These [indicating] are the pages of the speech made by the Senator from Wisconsin which were handed to Mr. Myers, and he initialed them on each page.

So far, Mr. President, we have the Wheeling Intelligencer and the program director, who say the same thing. I have before me an affidavit by Mr. James A. Whittaker, who is the news editor of the

radio station WWVA, who says under oath:

An news editor of radio station WWVA I was in charge of the tape recording of Senator JOSEPH MCCARTHY's speech at the Hotel McLure, Wheeling, W. Va., on February 9, 1950. At the hotel I followed the prepared script as I listened to the speech.

I certify that the delivered speech as recorded by me and on that evening broadcast by station WWVA was in the same form as the attached photostat of the prepared script—

And so forth. Here [indicating] are all the notations, page for page.

I asked the Senator from Wisconsin, on one occasion when he was before our committee in executive session, if he had said that. He said "No." He was asked repeatedly on the floor of the Senate by the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] if he had said that. He refused to answer either one way or another after being asked to give an answer on four separate occasions. I rose, and without heat, said, "It seems to me the Senator is an honest man and could answer the question yes or no." He did not answer it.

Mr. President, I am not investigating the Senator from Wisconsin. However, I must investigate the charges made by the Senator if I am to do the job and put credence and credibility in what might be connected with these charges. That is what the American people want to know, because when a Senator says there are 516, 205, 57, 108, or 25 spies, or 1 spy, even in the State Department, it is not the statement of a man on the corner of Ninth and G Streets who is carrying on a casual conversation with people who are going home from work. It is the voice of the Republic. It is the voice of the Government. It is a challenge, at a time when men are faced with perhaps the cruelest and most violent enemy in all the history of Christendom, the Red Communists who today in Europe and in the Far East and all over the globe are taking such a toll of freedom, democracy, human life, and liberty.

It was not long ago, Mr. President, that I rose on the floor of the Senate and denounced the infamous trials behind the iron curtain by which Cardinal Mindszenty by methods which we were asked to adopt here and which, thank God, we did not adopt, was pulled from his altar, sacred to God, and human rights as it was, and thrust into a slimy dungeon. For that I received the encomiums of much of the press. I have visited the capitals of Europe, and all the battlefields, including Hiroshima and Nagasaki; I observed the plane drop the atomic bomb over Bikini; I have interviewed nearly every defense minister in Europe and have brought home information with regard to the defense program, to the end that communism might be held in check, while some of those who now parade their patriotism were voting against the Marshall plan, the arms aid plan, and the North Atlantic Security Pact, and the other day, here in public, made the biggest double somersault I have ever seen when for the first time they said, "I will take a different course now because the Reds are actually in South Korea."

However, Mr. President, let us proceed with the narrative. I have referred to what was in the script which the Senator from Wisconsin gave to these two eminent gentlemen and gave to the newspaper reporters. It was the same old thing. It refers to 205 members of the Communist Party. It refers to the members of the spy ring, who are known to Acheson. Think of that, Members of the Senate. Here is a Secretary of State with 205 known Communists in his Department, with a spy ring in his Department, and he is so low and vile and unpatriotic that he permits them to stay there and whittle away at the vitals of our Government and to tear down our freedom, tradition, heritage, and history of which you, Mr. President, and I are so proud.

The Senator from Wisconsin denied it.

Mr. President, I wonder if I could get unanimous consent to play a radio recording of the Senator's own voice on one of these occasions. I ask unanimous consent that I may play a recording of the Senator's own words. I am not asking Senators to take my word, but to hear the Senator's own voice, who says he has not made a statement of this character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would be the last man on earth to stop a complete and full report of the distinguished Senator from Maryland. I feel it ought to be done some place else than on the floor of the United States Senate. The reason I say that is that we have certain rules pertaining to the use of this Chamber.

Mr. TYDINGS. I withdraw the request.

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment, please.

Mr. TYDINGS. I withdraw the request.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to state my reasons.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the unanimous-consent request is to be denied, I withdraw it. I withdraw the unanimous-consent request and retain the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly I can give my reasons, can I not?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, regular order.

Mr. TYDINGS. I withdraw the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has withdrawn his request, and therefore the Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Later I shall give my explanation.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will play this record off the Senate floor in due time, but admission will be by card only. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I then went to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I had not been on the floor taking part in any of the debates. I read how the Senator from Illinois had persistently repeated more or less the same language which I have repeated, and asked the Senator from Wisconsin if he had nor had not said, and although it seemed easy to say "yes" or "no," no answer was forthcoming for a long, long while. Finally the Senator from Wisconsin did read on the floor of the Senate a verbatim copy of the same speech which these radio people and newspaper people in West Virginia had been given, except that when we got down to this place (indicating on chart) the language had changed in this paragraph. The Senator then in his written speech said:

I said I had in my hand the names of 57 persons in the State Department who were either Communists—

Not card-carrying—

who were either Communists or loyal to the Communist Party.

Thus we have gone from 205 card-carrying Communists, and persons in the spy ring, to 57 who were either Communists or loyal to the Communist Party.

But in the meantime the eminent Senator from Wisconsin and my good friend from Nevada made a little excursion to Salt Lake City, and there both of them went on the radio again, as the Senate will remember. The Senator from Wisconsin talked about communism. The Senator from Nevada talked about world trade, and a little about communism. I have a record of that. I shall be delighted to play it, but I suppose I shall have to play that outside, too.

This is what the record would say if I could play it, but my hearers will never get the full beauty they would through hearing the golden voice itself telling it. [Laughter.] It is like going to the Metropolitan Opera in New York and hearing Lauritz Melchoir, the great Danish tenor, reading the libretto instead of with a full-throated orchestra in full cry accompanying him, singing it with his soaring golden tenor, reaching out and reverberating through the halls of the Metropolitan Opera. But, even so, it is fairly interesting.

Here it is. I shall try to imitate it a little, because I have played it several times. [Laughter.] Listen to this. This is Dan Valentine, the radio announcer:

As I understand, Senator McCarthy, you have a rather startling statement to make. Is that right? That you've made earlier in the day.

Senator MCCARTHY. I gather you think it's startling, Dan.

DAN VALENTINE. I think all America would think it startling.

Senator MCCARTHY. Last night I discussed the Communists in the State Department.

"Last night" was at Wheeling, W. Va. Keep that in mind. This is only the following day. This is the 10th.

Last night I discussed the Communists in the State Department. I stated that I had the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party.

Not members of the Communist Party, not people who were alleged to be Communists, but the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party. We have gone from 205, in Wheeling, on the 9th, down to 57 in Salt Lake City, in 24 hours, and in the process we have lost how many? How many is 57 from 205?

Mr. KILGORE. One hundred and forty-eight.

Mr. TYDINGS. We have lost 148, and I would not be surprised—and I say this with a smile—if it did not happen as the plane went over Nebraska. [Laughter.] I know of no better place to put them, because the Senator from Nebraska could take care of them.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I would rather not.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh——

Mr. TYDINGS. That was a compliment.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to thank the Senator. I certainly appreciate that very much, indeed.

Mr. TYDINGS. It was intended only as a compliment.

Mr. WHERRY. If I had know this was going to be so eloquent I think it would have been better to have the record played. I do not believe the record is as good as the Senator from Maryland is.

Mr. TYDINGS. At any rate, remember what the Sentor from Wisconsin has said—and I can show it, page and date, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. He told the Senator from Illinois this:

Here is what I said. I said in West Virginia this: I said I have in my hand 57 Communists, or individuals, who would appear to be—

Not who are, but who would appear to be—

either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.

But he does not even say they know Acheson, and the reference to a spy ring was lost as they crossed Missouri. It was dumped there, and the freshet had been on at that time, and carried it down to the sea, and to complete oblivion.

But bear with me, bear with me. After he said, "I stated that I had the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party," he said:

I noticed today that the State Department has denied that. They say they do not know of a single one in the State Department. I want to tell the Secretary of State this: If he wants to call me tonight at the Utah Hotel, I'll be glad to give him the names of those 57 card-carrying Communists.

I might say this, however, Dan, the day that Alger Hiss was exposed the President signed an order to the effect that no one in the State Department could give any information as to the disloyalty or the communistic activities of any State Department employee. Then later they went a step further. They said, in addition to that, no one in the State Department could give any information as to the employment of any man in the State Department. Now, obviously, before we will give the information, give him names of Communists whom he—the names he certainly should have (if I have them, he should have them). I want this: An indication of his good faith. The best way to indicate that is to say that, at least as far as rules 57 are concerned, when you give me their names, then all information as to their communistic activities, as to their disloyalty, will be available to any proper congressional investigating committee. Have I made myself clear, Dan?

[Laughter.]

Those of my colleagues who hear the record will excuse me for a poor imitation, but it has some remote likeness.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I cannot. I continue:

DAN VALENTINE. In other words, Senator, if Secretary of State Dean Acheson would call you at the Hotel Utah tonight in Salt Lake City, you would tell him 57 names of actual card-carrying Communists in the State Department, actual card-carrying Communists?

Senator MCCARTHY. Not only can I, Dan, but I will, as I say, on condition——

DAN VALENTINE. I don't blame you for that——

Senator MCCARTHY. That they lift the veil of secrecy and allow the congressional committees to know about the communistic activities and disloyalty in that Department.

DAN VALENTINE. What do you think of that, Senator MALONE?

Senator MALONE. Well, Dan, I think JOE is doing a whale of a job.

[Laughter.]

In baseball that is what we call an assist. But Dan cannot get over it. I am going to pass over a good deal of this. Dan Valentine is a man who cannot be convinced, so he keeps coming back.

DAN VALENTINE. Well, I am just a common man out here in Salt Lake City, a man who's got a family and a son and a job. You mean to say that there are 57 Communists in our State Department that direct or control in our State Department?

Senator MCCARTHY. I don't want to indicate there's only 57. I say I have the names of 57.

Dan VALENTINE. There's at least 57?

Senator MCCARTHY. I don't claim to be any FBI or anything, so when I have the names of 57, you can be right well sure there's a lot more. Incidentally, the President's own loyalty board gave Mr. Acheson, the Secretary of State, the names of 283 out of one small batch that they screened.

They said these men are bad risks. You shouldn't have them in the State Department; and out of 283, 207 of those are still in the State Department. Now may I say this also, Dan. While I would like to take credit for digging up all this information, actually—

And bear this is mind—

the House Un-American Committee have done practically all of this work.

That is how new it was.

I have many other sources of information also, some of them from right within the State Department, and I may say that there are some very fine men in the State Department.

I think there are three or four there. [Laughter.]

If there were not, I would not be able to have these names tonight.

DAN VALENTINE. They probably want them out more than anybody, don't they?

Senator MCCARTHY. They realize the danger of the situation perhaps more than anyone else—

And so on and so on.

That is what the Senator from Wisconsin said in Salt Lake City; not what he said to the Senate he said either in West Virginia or at Salt Lake City, but what his own voice shows he said. There cannot be any doubt about whose voice it is. He told us under oath that was not what he said, but the record stands there to challenge that statement.

When he comes across things like that what should a United States Senator tell the people of his country?

On this Odyssey, somewhat like the trip of Ulysses, after a while the Senator from Wisconsin went to the habitat of my good friend who sits next to me, the genial, able, conscientious anti-Communist, loyal American, hard-working legislator, deserving of his State's affection and pride, PAT MCCARRAN. He went to Reno. Now here is where the cat begins not only to get out of the bag but it takes pretty nearly all the bag with it on the way out. I exhibit the blown-up paragraph of the Nevada State Journal of Reno, Nev., February 12. Senators will note that the action is taking place on successive nights. Here it is, and over the headline appear the words, "Written by Edward Conners," a special writer. Here is the paragraph in question which the Senators can see blown-up on the board. This is what the newspaper says:

Senator MCCARTHY, who had first typed a total of 205 employees of the State Department who could be considered disloyal to the United States and pro-Communists, scratched out that number and mentioned only "57 card-carrying members", whom Acheson should know as well as Members of Congress.

Senators will note that the 205 which was in all the other statements was still in the speech he handed to Mr. Connors, but he crossed out 205 and put "57" over it.

Mr. President, there is too much evidence to doubt what was actually said, particularly when we have a voice here which can speak louder than the five silent exhibits I have already shown the Senate. That is why I said a hoax and a fraud was practiced on the people of the United States, and, by the eternal gods, that is true.

But let us go on. That is not the half of it. There was next detailed in this sordid episode the cases of 81 individuals. On the Senate floor a number was called, and then an account of the person represented by the number was, without mentioning the name of the person, read. Give me that red book—81 cases.

Oh, my, how the newspapers did lap up these things. Eighty-one spies in the State Department. Eighty-one Communists in the State Department, known to Acheson. "He will not do anything about it." "Day after day TYDINGS and his gang are whitewashing." Day after day my lips were sealed, while I had this little red book in my hand. And what does this little red book show?

Before the loyalty program was put into effect by Presidential order, which was about the fall of 1947, there was no screening process such as there is now. So with the conclusion of World War II, when many agencies were covered by Presidential order into the State Department, and when the Russian situation did not work out as many people had hoped it would, it became necessary to screen those people to see whether or not they were more Russian than American

So a loyalty program was set up—not by Congress, but by President Harry Truman—and boards were created to examine these cases, and General Marshall, just before that time, or while it was going into effect, was Secretary of State. He was called up by the House Committee on Executive Expenditures. Marshall said, "Go to the Department." It was Secretary Byrnes first, I believe. He said, "Look over the files. Give us your suggestion." It was Secretary Byrnes who said that. So the inspector of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures actually went to the State Department and brought the files back with him. He went through them from beginning to end, and made a summary of what was in each one of them; a little summary such as I exhibit here. And what do Senators think? That was the summary the Senator from Wisconsin read on the floor of the Senate, with a few adaptations to give it some semblance of newness.

I want to show this to the Senate. Remember that when each one of these files was looked over by the representatives of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments there was on the outside a little summary of what the information in the files contained. That was in the Eightieth Congress, which was not controlled by this side of the aisle, incidentally.

I now want to show the Senate what the file itself says on the outside. This is what the file says. This is one of the matters:

A report of April 24, 1947.

That is what the file says. This is what the Senator from Wisconsin stated:

Another reference to April 24, 1947.

The file goes on:

The subject has been a contributor to the Hungarian Communist magazine NOK.

The Senator from Wisconsin:

The individual had been contributing to the Hungarian magazine NOK—

And so on down the line. That was the new information that was brought to the Senate, the warmed-over investigation, not by that committee alone, but by four separate committees of the Republican controlled Eightieth Congress, not one of which thought any of these cases of sufficient character to ask that a single one of them be discharged by name, or to bring a report to the floors of Congress.

I can take summary after summary and read the summary on the file and then read the summary the Senator from Wisconsin read, and draw the deadly parallel. So when some shout "whitewash" I am going to show the Senate that we Democrats are in some very "extinguished" company. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. In a moment.

Here are the four committees of the Eightieth Republican-controlled Congress that had most of these same files, and some that the Senator from Wisconsin did not have: The House Committee on Appropriations, which of course was Republican-controlled; the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which of course was Republican-controlled; the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, about which Senators will hear more later on; and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which was Republican-controlled. General Marshall was called before the committee and was interrogated. As my friend, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], will recall, for he was on that committee, General Marshall was called before it and was interrogated about these same cases.

Now I wish to read from a speech by Representative Jonkman. He also had contact with this matter. He was a Republican from Michigan, and was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the Eightieth Congress. After he looked into the matter, here is what he said in a speech on the floor of the House:

But before the Eightieth Congress adjourns, I want the Members to know there is one department in which the known or reasonably suspected subversives, Communists, fellow travelers, sympathizers, and persons whose services are not for the best interests of the United States have been swept out. That is the State Department. For this job the people of the United States can thank to a great extent, in the order in which the work was done, first, Congressman Bartel J. Jonkman—

Who was then speaking—

of the fifth district of Michigan, who, on July 10, 1946, was appointed a committee of one from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate Communists in the State Department; and, second, the people themselves, who on November 5, 1946, elected a Republican Congress; and, third, Mr. John E. Peurifoy, who after that election was appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of State—

Et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. All of them examined the same cases. So there they are. Even the two Republican Members of the Senate who were members of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, and who examined into the loyalty of the employees of the State Department, and had access to these same files, did not make a single recommendation that either or any or all of them was a Communist.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. TYDINGS. Only for a question.

Mr. LUCAS. Did Representative——

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maryland would not yield to me.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, Senators can examine the minority views and the majority report, both of which were made after we had the 81 cases in our hands at the White House, after we had all the opportunity in the world to read everything in them, and Senators can hunt in the report and in the minority views wherever they will, but they will not find in them a single word that a single one of the 81 cases has been found to be a Communist or a spy or a disloyal person by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], or the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]

As a matter of fact, of course, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] said the files would show that he was correct in his charges. When I went to the White House and asked the President to let me have the files, so that I would not have to subpena them—and I did not make statements about that conversation and request for the newspapers to make the headlines, either, though I went to the White House three times—I said to the President, "I think in this case the people of the United States are entitled to know."

The President replied, "I want you to have the files. My only fear is that, if I give them to you, every other committee which comes along will say, 'You gave the files to that committee. Why don't you give them to us? Then there would be no privacy—nothing of that sort at all."

I replied, "Four committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress had the files. They did not do anything about them. I should like to go through them and see if I can do something about them. Certainly, if you have already let four committees of the Eightieth Congress have access to them, why can't we have them? The people want to have this matter settled, and not have it made a football to be kicked back and forth."

The President said, "You have a point there. I could let your subcommittee have the files, in view of the precedent that four other committees already have had them."

However, Mr. President, day after day, as proclaimed in the newspaper headlines, the Senator from Wisconsin said, "The President refuses to give the committee the files because he knows that the files will show that I told the truth."

Some of those statements and some of the statements made on the floor of the Senate were far from reflecting the degree of comity and respect which my friend the able Senator from Massachusetts says should characterize the relationship between Senators—and let me say that I aim to have such comity and respect maintained between all persons, whether in office or out—and the man who happens to be the President of the United States.

Mr. Truman turned the files over to me. He said—and I quote his words almost verbatim: "MILLARD, if there are any subversive people in this Government, any Communists, any bad characters, I want you to say so."

Mr. President, later I shall show the Senate more, in writing, to prove that in all this matter the President has been the one who has put the pressure on all the Departments to kick out such persons, although in the newspapers he has been paraded about the country as having taken just the opposite course.

Of course, Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin said that as soon as we got the files they would prove his case. Then he said that when we could not get them the reason we could not get them was that they would prove his case. Then, when we did get the files, the Senator from Wisconsin said they had been rifled and robbed and raped.

So it did not make any difference what we did; we could not prove anything, so said the Senator from Wisconsin.

At any rate, we went through the files. My colleague the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], read nine out of the great number on the table—nine, that is all. He thought so little of them that he read only nine of the files which the Senator from Wisconsin said would prove his case. There the files were; we had them for 6 weeks. The Senator from Iowa said, "I am not going to bother to read all this stuff."

However, the Senator from Wisconsin had said they would prove his case; and for days on end the newspapers carried statements to that effect, while we were being charged with being whitewashers, and while our lips had to be kept sealed and silent, lest some persons be tipped off that they were being investigated, and lest we should get into what they wanted us to get into, namely, nothing but a billingsgate argument.

My colleague the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], after he read 12 of the files, said, very honestly, "I am not going to read any more." He said, "I am not a lawyer. I think it is very difficult to appraise these files. I am simply going to say that I do not think I can do a job on them"—or words to that effect—"the sort of job which should be done by someone who is trained to do a job of this kind."

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] and I and, I think, our colleague the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], shared the work a little, and took each other's word, when we got to a file, for certain parts of it.

I personally undertook to read all the files on the table, although by doing so I missed a number of important votes in the Senate, and although at the same time I had to attend various important committees of which I am a member—including the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Armed Services Committee, and the Foreign Relations Committee—and I also had to take on this work, which took 6 or 7 hours a day. The result was that I was rather tired and haggard every night; but at the same time I was being berated every day and night in the press and by the Axis-Communist press and by their one kept radio commentator.

While I am on this subject, let me say that in the middle of one of those very, very long days, when I was very tired, I addressed the chamber of commerce, and I talked frankly on communism and on the problems which confronted our committee. It was lucky that I was so well received, because the press had been tremendously adverse up to then; the newspapers had only one thing to say about our subcommittee, and that was charge after charge after charge, with never an answer. But I went at the thing. They were very courteous, and when I finished, I told them I would do exactly what I have done—examine all the evidence that was pertinent to this issue and let the chips fall where they might. And I said, "I shall have to leave before this session is over, but I am glad I had an opportunity to make this brief talk." They applauded. The next speaker spoke briefly. He was Mayor D'Alesandro, of Baltimore City. When I left the room, the audience stood up and applauded. It made my sorrowful heart feel good, in the face of the denunciation I had taken, that the people of my own State, trained as much as any people on earth in tolerance, were fair enough to withhold judgment until all the evidence was in. I felt very proud about it. But, that night, or the next morning, on the radio, the kept commentator of the isolationist press said, "Senator TYDINGS was roundly booed at the chamber of commerce meeting." I did not get any boos at all. The applause was a tremendous compliment. My colleague, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], who was there, called up the gentleman and said, "You are wrong about this," and he explained it to him; whereupon the gentleman repeated the charge the following night. [Laughter.] I have not finished on that score yet, either. I do not start fights quickly, but I do not run away from them when I am attacked. That goes for more places than one.

Then the Senator from Wisconsin said the files had been raped. So I said, "All right." I called up the Department of Justice and said, "I want you to get the FBI to go down there and check over those files. That is what the FBI is for, to see that fraud and thievery and dishonestry do not take place in the great departments of our Government, particularly in the State Department. If there is anything wrong with those files, I want you to tell me about it." So the Attorney General said to the FBI, "Give us all the material you have got, that you have turned over to the State Department, touching on the loyalty of these people." The FBI put it all together, and attorneys were sent from the Department of Justice to the State Department, where they compared paper by paper. They came back and reported to me in writing that the files were intact, and I so stated in the press. Then, just as I was about to make my report, the Senator from Wisconsin said that I had said that the FBI checked the files—of course, I did not know who actually checked the files—and that that was not the case. So I called up the Attorney General and said, "I want the FBI to check those files, and if they do not check them, I think we ought to have another investigation. That is what the FBI is for, to see whether there is any fraud in the keeping of the secret records of this Government. If there are any shenanigans there, I want to know it." And for the second time I received a report giving a clean bill of health, which I am going to read, now, for the first time. I did not put it in the newspapers right away, to make another headline, although I have had it for quite some while. It reads:

MY DEAR SENATOR: At my request the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted an examination of the State Department files which the members of your committee have been reviewing. Previously—

That is the first time I asked for it—

Deputy Attorney General Ford advised you, under date of June 16, 1950, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had furnished him a copy of all loyalty material which had been furnished the State Department in these cases, that a check had been made under his direction, and that it was found that all of the FBI reports and memoranda which had been furnished the State Department were contained in the file.

I requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make a similar investigation of these files, in view of the further question raised several days ago by Senator MCCARTHY regarding their completeness. The examination, made on July 3 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, discloses that the files contain all FBI reports and memorandums furnished to the Department in these cases prior to the time they were turned over to your committee, with the following exception, regarding which the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports as follows—

One file—

Case No. 51. "File complete except summary, dated May 13, 1947, not in file, although substance of summary set forth in State Department investigative report dated July 19, 1947."

Sincerely yours,

J. HOWARD MCGRATH.

So I have had it checked twice, now, by the FBI. Keep in mind that the loyalty program was set up in October 1947, and every case where there has been any real charge of disloyalty has had a full field investigation by the FBI, and all investigations touching on loyalty, in every manner, shape, or form, are in those files now; and that is what this letter says, and that is what was made available to the committee.

Then the Senator from Wisconsin said they had been rifled in 1946, and he had some affidavits, which were unsigned. It would not have made any difference if they had been signed. He himself said in the Senate that if we got the files, they would prove his case. He himself said here that the reason the President would not give us the files was that they had the material in them which would prove his case. Then, when I got the files, he said they had been rifled. Now, it is impossible to reconcile all those statements. Each of them cancels out the other. If any material was taken from the files in 1946, it was before the FBI was called into the picture, because the loyalty program did not go into effect until the fall of 1947, and that is when the materials started to accumulate.

I have dealt with that, but I love this little chart [indicating]. I call it Behind the 8 Ball, and I hold it up so that all may see. There are eight separate committees listed, including the House Committee on Appropriations of the Eightieth Congress, Republican-controlled—there was nothing there to become excited about—the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Eightieth Congress, Republican-controlled, with that eloquent disciple of purity Representative Jonkman, who so eloquently gave the

tribute and encomium to the State Department which I read a moment ago; and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which was Republican.

I should like this chart hung upon the wall. Some day I hope it will earn merit in the National Gallery of Art. [Laughter.] I have titled this futuristic design and painting "Whitewash." I have seen whitewash before, but it is the first time I have ever seen it applied with eight coats on any political fence in the history of America. So much for the spectacular side of the 81 cases.

Who has been on trial, here? Has it been the State Department? I do not think so. Has it been the Congress? I do not think so. It has been the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the agency created by this body to hunt spies, crooks, thieves, income-tax dodgers, saboteurs, file robbers, grafters, any any others who have unfair and illegal contact with the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, if there was a spy ring in the State Department, as was alleged in Wheeling, W. Va, speech, if there were 205 card-carrying Communists, that information should have been disclosed not in a hullabaloo on the floor of the Senate, or on the hustings, but to the FBI, to J. Edgar Hoover and his fine organization. Believe me, if there was anything of substance in the charges, the FBI would have acted, and in 2 minutes would have brought the culprits to justice.

We have been using the investigative system in trying the charges of the Senator from Wisconsin. Do Senators think that if these charges had substance there would not have been action before this time? I have given Mr. Hoover every day my own reports of the proceedings, open and secret, so that he knows as much about it as does anyone in America. So far as I know, no flying squads have arrested a lot of people, at least not up to now.

It is not the job of the Senate of the United States to run down spies and disloyal persons. Our job is that of investigation only, to see whether the agencies which we ourselves have established are competent, able, and equal to the task we have assigned them. I believe they are. The Senator from Wisconsin does not believe so, because his very indictment of these gentlemen indicates a belief that the cases which have been investigated in full field investigations, which are in the 81 files, and which the Senator says stamp these persons as Communists and members of a spy ring, do not evidence good investigative work, since he says they really are Communists and members of a spy ring.

Then we came to the case of Owen Lattimore. So far as I know I never saw Mr. Lattimore in my life until he came before the committee. I had heard of him. I knew he was an expert, so-called, on far eastern affairs, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, a man who was supposed to be, and I believe is, very scholarly; he has written a great many books and is very determined and independent in this thinking.

Finally, after we got the 81 cases, like the second act in Macbeth, all the scenery on the stage was changed. The 81 cases were in Act I. That had been performed; that no longer served the purpose. We could not make headlines over and over again with a murder, particularly when 8 police inspectors had already gone over it. So we got to the top Red spy in the State Department, the chief architect of our far eastern policy, and, as things were going badly, some people said, "Oh, my God, is he responsible for this?" It fitted in perfectly.

So we started the long voyage, all over again, to find out whether Mr. Lattimore was the top Russian agent, the top Red spy, the chief architect of our far eastern policy. I wrote to former Secretary Hull, former Secretary Byrnes, former Secretary Marshall, and Secretary Acheson. I could not write to Mr. Stettinius, unfortunately, because he had died. But all the other Secretaries of State from 1933 onward were written to. I asked them if the charges were true, insofar as they knew; was this man the maker of our far eastern policy; was he the chief architect of our far eastern policy? Each of them replied—and the letters are all in the report:

> I never saw him in my life to know him. I never had any dealings with him. He had no more to do with the far eastern policy than had anyone else. He was never an employee of the State Department. There is nothing to the charges at all.

Even Mr. Budenz, who appeared before the committee at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin, testified that he thought that charge was not technically accurate. But the Senator from Wisconsin said he would stand or fall on that case. And so I again started my legs down to the White House. I said, "Mr. President, you have got to let us see the record on Owen Lattimore."

He said, "Oh, I cannot do that. If I did that, there would be a hundred investigations launched tomorrow morning. This is an election year, and they will be started all over the place, and there will be 10 committees knocking on the door. If I let you have that, I can never live it down, and the whole thing will explode, because a great many of these charges are minor. Some of them may be bad. Some of them may be proved; a great many of them are disproved. We cannot be having people's reputations slandered."

I said, "I know, Mr. President, but you have got to let me have that file. The people of the country are entitled to know."

He said, "MILLARD, I am sorry; I should like to do it; I know you are in a hot spot up there."

I said, "I submit, Mr. President, you have got to let me have that file."

He said, "By God, you are going to get it."

Those were his exact words.

He said, "But I cannot let you have the files, because that would break the rules, but I will get a summary of that file made by Mr. Hoover. You can believe him; can you not?"

I said, "Yes."

So we had Mr. Hoover read this file, amounting to 14 pages.

I came away and did not call up anyone to have anyone arrested. I did not feel that the Government was going to pieces. I thought, if that is all there is about Mr. Lattimore, and the Senator from Wisconsin will stand or fall on this case, he is away down below the center of the earth by now. At any rate, my friends who came back in the cab with me did not seem to be worried that the Government was going to fly to pieces and that a spy ring was going to take over. My Republican colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], in his minority views—I do not quote him verbatim—says the charges against Lattimore have not been proved. So, if the Senator from Wisconsin is going to stand or fall on that case, certainly, since he is a man who, like every other Senator, keeps his word, it puts the committee pretty well in the clear. I know he said that on the floor of the Senate, and I know he would not go some other place and say something else.

Oh, what headlines the great spy case made. I can see the room now, packed with teeming people, with the kleig lights and the radio on, Owen Lattimore sitting there, a little bit of a figure who had come halfway around the world as fast as he could come to answer the charges. There he sat. The investigation was new then, and if one of us uttered a syllable to the effect that there might not be complete proof of the charges, we were Red sympathizers and fellow travelers. We were supposed to adopt the rule of guilt by accusation—accuse a man, take him out and shoot him. That is the old Russian system.

With reference to Lattimore, four members of the committee who saw fit to file reports—the majority reports and the one by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]—say the charges are not proved. The Senator from Wisconsin said his file would show that Lattimore was the top Red agent and a Communist. We heard it read. So far four members of the committee have said that that is not so. What difference does that make? The newspapers will not have time to print much of what I am saying here today in rebuttal to 5 months of false smears and headlines. They can say, "What do we care about this except to wind it up, and if there are bad men in our Government, get them out, and if the charges are not true, say so. Our hearts are in Korea. We are not going to waste time now printing very much about these charges. The poor devils whose names were paraded across the headlines will be lucky if they get a mention on page 73 in the last column under the weather reports."

I could refer to Jessup, to whom Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and General Marshall wrote glowing tributes, but I wish to talk a little about "Miss Amerasia," or what I call Whitewash No. 2.

In the spring of 1945, when the war was still going on, the similarity of a

short news article in a magazine called Amerasia to a dispatch that had come from China attracted the attention of a very wide-eyed observer in the Agency known as OSA, who thought it was unusual that there should be published in this magazine, an account of some doings in Thailand, when the dispatch that had come to them had never been released. An investigation was made at night by a man named Frank Bielaski. In the office of Amerasia, which was a magazine of about 1,800 circulation, with a staff of five or six people, including the stenographer and office boy, he found a great many documents of all categories. There were memorandums, notes, private papers, and classified documents, some secret, some very secret, and I think one was top secret. He discovered a number of these documents, and it was an alarming situation. He reported it to Major Van Beuren, and they went over to the State Department and said, "Look, here is a whole lot of your documents."

The State Department said, "It looks bad. There has been a leak somewhere. Let's turn it over to the FBI." They did turn it over to the FBI. The FBI put more and more men on surveillance of this office, on all people going and coming from the office, and on all people who had dealings with people who worked in the State Department. At one time I think there were about 75 FBI agents working on the case. It went on for months and months. The FBI, in my judgment, is one of the greatest bulwarks of democracy in this Republic. They are on the job. They are doing everything they can to keep democracy ahead of any subversive influence. When they saw what the situation was, they immediately thought that prevention would be better than any other course that could be followed. The thing to do was to stop it. In order to stop it they went in the office af Amerasia. I think they went there four or five times at night and made a thorough survey of everything there. Then they went into the apartments and offices of the people who had been identified with this nefarious enterprise. I think it was on June 6 that orders were given to get the quarry.

So this great mass of agents closed in and arrested six people. They held Philip Jaffe, the editor of Amerasia; a woman by the name of Kate Mitchell, who was arrested with him in the office of the magazine; a writer named Mark Gayne, who did not work for the magazine but worked for a leading periodical; a State Department employee, Emmanual Larsen; a gentleman named John S. Service; and another individual, a naval lieutenant named Roth.

The case was taken before the grand jury in the District of Columbia in 1945.

The first grand jury was about to recess. There were only a few days more for the grand jury to sit. I shall not go into all the details. It was thought that if more time were given to develop the case it could be made stronger, as it had some very weak elements in it. In another 10 days a new grand jury would come in, so they started the case before the new grand jury. The new grand jury heard all the evidence of the FBI. Some 17 FBI agents testified. Three of the defendants waived immunity and went before the grand jury, where they were given the "third degree" by the Government attorneys. The documents in the case were examined. All the evidence was brought before the grand jury. When the grand jury finally voted, they indicted three of the defendants. They indicted Jaffe, the editor of Amerasia; Larsen, the State Department employee; and Roth, who was a lieutenant in the Navy. The other three were not indicted. Of the six persons arrested only two were connected with the State Department. They were Emmanuel Larsen and John Service. When the grand jury voted on Service they voted 20 to 0, or unanimously, not to indict. While the Government attorneys were preparing the case for trial the attorneys for the defendants came to the Government attorneys and said, "Why don't you settle this case?" The Government attorneys said, "No, we won't settle it."

In the meantime Emanuel Larsen, the State Department employee who was indicted, tricked the apartment-house manager into admitting that he had let the FBI into Larsen's at night, or at another time, surreptitiously, without Larsen's permission, without his knowledge, and without any search warrant or legal authority. Thereupon the attorneys for Larsen went to the District Court and filed what lawyers call a motion to quash and suppress the evidence on the ground that the evidence obtained was illegally obtained, and therefore violated the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution. In the meantime the attorneys for Mr. Jaffe were in the Department of Justice. At that moment the clerk of the court in which the motion to quash had been filed called up the Department of Justice attorneys and told them what had happened. Fearing that Jaffe would learn the evidence had been obtained illegally, they followed suit immediately and entered into an arrangement with him whereby he would pay a fine, I think, of $5,000. Thereupon they went down to the court and in due time Jaffe pleaded guilty and the court fined him $2,500. After that Larsen came in and pleaded nolo contendere. He was fined $500.

All of us feel that the men who took part in taking documents, no matter what their character, whether they were secret, semisecret, top secret, or what not, ought to have suffered very severe punishment. I regret as much as anyone that the case did not bring more serious punishment to those who pleaded guilty or nolo contendere. But we have put in our report, for all to read, a long list of cases wherein the Supreme Court and the other Federal Courts held over and over again that evidence which is illegally obtained, that is, evidence which is obtained without legal authority, without a search warrant, cannot be used to convict a man, because the fifth amendment provides that no man can be compelled to bear witness against himself. If the authorities had made the arrests of these men and had come upon the evidence in the course of their arrests, the plea which was entered would not have been good, according to law. This will seem like poor law to nonlawyers, and some of us who are lawyers quite often wonder if it is as good as the founders thought it to be. But it has a long history, into which I shall not go today, but there are many decisions of the courts which support it.

The fourth amendment of the Constitution provides:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The fifth amendment reads:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law—

And so forth. I do not know how many cases can be found, but probably 50 or 60, in which the courts, even the Supreme Court of the United States, have uniformly held that if evidence is illegally obtained, without a warrant, in the premises of the accused, without his consent and knowledge, it is equivalent to making him testify unwillingly against himself. Whether that ought or ought not to be I am not arguing. That is the law, and that is what the courts have held. We have put in the RECORD a number of cases so holding.

In order that I may give an illustration all will understand, it will be recalled that during prohibition days many people who had illegal possession of liquor got off because their premises were raided without search warrants. It was the universal defense. If the raiding officer broke into a place without a warrant and secured the evidence illegally by going into a man's home, the fourth and fifth amendments were used in order that the individual might be cleared.

That is the point, Mr. President. All of that does not amount to a row of pins so far as our duty is concerned. We were not charged with ascertaining whether the grand jury did right or wrong. We were not charged with finding out whether the Department of Justice settled a case rightly or wrongly, per se. We were charged to find out whether persons in the State Department were disloyal, and we would say yes, they were. Emanuel Larsen was disloyal. He was indicted, he was fined, he was fired.

The only other man the FBI said had any connection with the case was John S. Service. The grand jury voted 20 to 0 that he had not intentionally committed any wrong, and the Senator from Massachusetts and the majority of the committee both say that so far as we are

concerned no evidence was adduced to show that Service was disloyal to his Government. All the committee members who have spoken on that phase of the case have reached a similar verdict.

Mr. President, I now wish to say something further to show what a fair deal we got in the press, and one of the newspapermen to whom I am referring is sitting in the gallery now. He wrote every day about the Amerasia case. Of course, our hearings were in executive session, and he could no more know what evidence we were adducing than the wall of the Senate Chamber could know it. One day I read this account:

Here is this committee going at this thing all wrong again. Why don't they call the lawyers that prosecuted the case?

Then there was a tirade about the way we were conducting the hearing. At that every moment the lawyer who was prosecuting the case was on the stand behind closed doors, while we were being berated for not calling him.

Another story to this effect went over the air:

If Senator TYDINGS wants to find out, ladies and gentlemen, what is wrong with the Amerasia case, why doesn't he call General Donovan and General Pat Hurley?

I called them. General Hurley said:

It all happened while I was out of the country. I don't know anything about the Amerasia case.

That did not square me with the people who heard the broadcast. Then we sent up to see what General Donovan had to say, and he stated:

I cannot tell you anything about it other than what Mr. Van Beuren told you.

Mr. Van Beuren did not tell us anything that would help us in any way at all, in my opinion.

Mr. President, that is a sample of the stuff. There was the grand jury in New York, and the headlines were commenting on the hearing. Nobody knew what our committee was doing, because the hearings were behind closed doors. Yet some were saying, "Why are you waiting and not doing this and not doing that?" And they did not know what they were talking about.

Finally, the case was whipped up to such a point that it went to the grand jury in New York. I turned on the radio one night and listened to a commentator. He is one I like to hear. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a great country. You cannot stop America. Whenever there is something wrong, sooner or later it will come out. My, it must make your hearts feel good tonight to hear that after this Amerasia case has blackened the pages of our country, the guilty in that sorry and sordid story are to be brought to justice. In New York, the run-away grand jury—

Listen to that language "run-away"—

has at last taken hold of this enterprise, which now you will find out about.

Night after night the run-away grand jury was being headlined over the front pages of the papers, great headlines, and editorials.

You can't trust Congress. They are a sorry lot of politicians.

Even some of the politicians agreed with that, showing their estimate of themselves, rather than of their fellows.

For days and days and days old Amerasia was riding on a run-away grand jury train. Finally, what happened? The great run-away grand jury brought in a unanimous verdict that there had been nothing remiss in the handling of the Amerasia case, so far as they were able to learn in the time in which they had to consider it.

Did that satisfy the critics? Immediately a resolution was offered by the Senator from Indiana. He rose on the floor one day and spoke about "Whitewash, Inc." He had a field day in the Senate. I was in a hearing at that time. Someone said, "You had better get to the Senate floor. Senator JENNER is tearing you to pieces. Go down." I said, "I don't care." I did not go. About a half hour later I came into the Chamber and heard the tail-end of the Senator's speech. He was so sorry about the Senator from Maryland, poor fellow that I was. Talk about reflecting on a Senator. I was going to whitewash. I was going to keep the spies in the State Department. I was going to keep the wicked Communists here and sell my country short.

I want to say to the Senator from Indiana that I have been in some pretty hot places since my boyhood. I have been in some pretty hot places on battlefields, where real men have been killed. I do not want to be personal, but I can think of one or two times when I do not believe there are many men in the world who had a closer shave than I had. If Senators read my biography—I say this though I do not want to be without any modesty—they will find a faint hint there that General Pershing gave me the highest awards this Government has to give, which I can wear on my breast. I do not believe the Senator from Indiana can beat that.

But the Senator from Indiana was worried about the company I was in. Well, I found that the junior Senator from Indiana is in company that I never associate with. I find that Joe Stalin and the Daily Worker and the Senator all vote the same way. I am really going to read the record, because I do not want this little side issue to go unnoticed, particularly when the Senator was so kind, while I was working carrying on two jobs at once, to take care of me during my absence.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order, to call the Senator to order under rule XIX for imputing improper motives to a Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland will take his seat.

(Mr. TYDINGS took his seat.)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senator from Maryland be allowed to proceed in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Florida. [Putting the question.] The ayes have it, and the Senator from Maryland will proceed in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have in my hand an editorial or statment by Mr. William Z. Foster, noted Communist, writing in Political Affairs. He advocates as the major point, it seem to me, reduction of the Marshall-plan aid, and the cutting of the arms budget for the Atlantic Pact countries, and so forth. These are issues around which the masses can be rallied. I find that when it comes to cutting the arms aid, and cutting the Marshall-plan aid, the Senator from Indiana has a wonderful record. He has voted against the Marshall-plan aid. He has voted against the North Atlantic Security Pact. He has voted against the arms implementation of it, the arms aid to the North Atlantic Pact countries, until the other day when Korea was invaded. Then he thought it was a good idea to get a few guns over there.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. JENNER. Is not the Senator from Maryland the same Senator who with a bleeding heart has made impassioned statements in the past 2 months on what we must do to disarm? And is it not true, in view of what has happened in Korea, that the Senator, who is at the head of the Armed Services Committee, has almost had his way? It looks like the Senator is having his way.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thought the Senator from Indiana would get around to that. I never advocated, as the Senator knows, that America disarm. I have been a proponent of universal proportionate disarmament, with proper inspection, before, during, and after World War II. If we had had that, no nation now would be in a position to fight us. I coupled with that, that the United Nations should have a police force.

But I am not going to be diverted by questions as to my record. I did not interrupt the Senator when he spoke. I sat and enjoyed his tirade, because I knew that, faced with disaster abroad, the Senator had voted against every program that had been put forward to build up democracy and hold back communism. While Joe Stalin was hollering "this is warmongering" and so on, and the Daily Worker was holding forth, I looked up the Senator's votes, and here they are, one after the other, always, always, always, following the same thing that Stalin is saying, that the Daily Worker is saying, and the junior Senator from Indiana is saying.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is no reflection on the Senator from Indiana. It is merely the truth.

Mr. CAPEHART. I move that the Senator from Maryland be required to take his seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland will take his seat.

(Mr. TYDINGS took his seat.)

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senator from Maryland be allowed to proceed in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator

from South Carolina that the Senator from Maryland may proceed in order. [Putting the question.] The ayes have it, and the Senator may proceed in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not going to read them all. Amendments to cut, amendments to eliminate, amendments to restrict everything we have had up, until the other day, and then at long last, when Old Joe, with his supertanks, was coming down over the thirty-eighth parallel in Korea and our few American boys were falling back with almost nothing, the Senator and some of his colleagues who vote as he does, who had been hollering against Harry Truman and the Democratic administration, began to be for the Marshall plan, for the North Atlantic Pact, and for arms aid, whereas they had consistently been voting against all that.

Mr. President, I do not think anyone on this floor is going to deny that all this time the Senator from Maryland has been here day after day, week after week, month after month, battling for wind tunnels, battling for the Central Intelligence Agency, battling for Army housing, battling for an Army pay bill, battling for various Army bills, battling for experimental submarines in an effort to get our country into such shape that it would be prepared for any emergency, and that he has also traveled all over the world trying to secure first-hand information.

When the Senator from Indiana tries to put me in a class—well, I guess I had better not say that. I will leave it hanging in the air and let everybody draw his own conclusion.

Now, Mr. President, and Members of the Senate, that is not all the story. I have more records than this one. Do not think this is the only one I have. I have more of them. Now where is the whitewash?

The House Judiciary Committee went through the whole grand-jury proceedings in the Amerasia case, and we had all their reports before our committee No Member of the House of Representatives said they had whitewashed. We had all the proceedings of the grand jury itself which investigated the case. We had all the evidence of the FBI. We had Forrestal's diary. We had a statement from Mr. Justice Clark. We had a statement from Judge Proctor. We have all the testimony of the FBI. I asked the FBI witnesses:

Do you know in any manner, shape, or form, by anbody, anywhere, any time, anyhow, of any undue influence that was brought to bear on any Government agencies, officers, attorneys, or what-not having to do with this case to stop it or fix it?

Answer. No, sir.

Did you get every man in the State Department that you think had anything to do with letting these documents out? Not who you know, but who you think?

Answer. Yes, sir; we got everyone of them.

Did you put men in the State Department to look around under cover and try to find out how these documents were getting out?

Yes, sir.

Did you get anybody at all?

No, sir.

Did you see any documents passing from a State Department man to anybody on the outside?

No, sir.

Did you see any documents going to the representative of any foreign government?

No. sir.

Are you certain that you turned over to that grand jury all the evidence that you had?

Yes, sir.

Where is that evidence?

I put them over the jumps every way I knew how to ask the questions. And if anybody thinks that was a whitewash, those who were asked the questions do not think so. They said when they got out of there that there was very little that anybody could ask that I had not asked them.

And all the time the whitewash cry was going on by Mr. Woltman, he neglected to tell his readers that he is being sued for libel in the Amerasia case, and was using us as a means of trying to secure evidence for his own personal benefit.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question.

Mr. CAPEHART. Was the Senator from Maryland or the subcommittee able to find out who did steal the 1,700 documents?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not understand the Senator. Larsen undoubtedly had been one of the men—he admitted it—who had taken them. Who else took them the FBI did not know.

Mr. CAPEHART. In other words, it was proved that Larsen took the 1,700 documents, was it?

Mr. TYDINGS. And he was indicted; he was fined; he was kicked out.

The FBI had nothing on Service. The grand jury voted 20 to 0 not to indict him. He has been cleared by four loyalty boards; he had been cleared by the grand jury; he has been cleared by a House Judiciary Committee; he was cleared by the New York grand jury; and now he is cleared by the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Rhode Island, the Senator from Connecticut, and the Senator from Maryland. That is fairly good clearance. If there is any whitewash here, as has been alleged, again I say this committee is in rather good, high-toned company. First of all, there is the House Judiciary Committee; then there is the Federal grand jury; then there is the Eightieth Congress, during the term of which the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle had two long years in which to go into this case, shortly after it happened; but they did not do anything about it then, although they raised it again, with us, 5 years after it happened. There is also the recent New York grand jury; and then there is the FBI testimony.

By the way, Mr. President, I wish to have this testimony printed; I am more anxious to have it printed than I am to have the committee report printed, because the testimony shows the full extent to which the committee went to dig up every bit of the evidence. When my good friend, the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], says that the report has been superficial, I should like to call to his attention the fact that he was not at the subcommittee meetings all the time when we were getting the testimony on the Amerasia case. I do not mean that the Senator from Massachusetts was deliberately away, but a part of the time he was in Europe on a mission. So he was not in the subcommittee when we adduced a great deal of the testimony.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question.

Mr. LODGE. I wish to ask the Senator whether he will permit me to say that tomorrow I shall seek recognition in order to rectify a number of inaccurate statements which have been made about my position on various matters; but I shall not attempt to interrupt the Senator in order to comment upon them today.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is the Larsen to whom the Senator referred a minute ago the Larsen who is referred to in the report?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. CAPEHART. I should like to ask another question: Was the committee able to find any Communists in the State Department or in any other Department of the Government?

Mr. TYDINGS. First of all, as I shall review again, the business of hunting spies and the business of hunting Communists is primarily the business of the FBI, one of the finest investigative organizations in the world. If the Senator from Wisconsin had anything, that was the place to go; that was the organization to which to turn it over. The fact that the FBI has had all the information and all the material about which the Senator from Wisconsin has talked, plus everything we could adduce, and that, nevertheless, the FBI's investigation shows that there is a complete lack of proof of the alleged big spy ring and of the alleged 205 card-carrying Communists, as the Senator from Wisconsin alleged in his speech at Wheeling, W. Va., is fairly good proof in my book that the Senator from Wisconsin was entirely in error, to say the least.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield for a question.

Mr. CAPEHART. Was the Senator or was his subcommittee able to find any Communists who had been in the State Department?

Mr. TYDINGS. We investigated every case which came before us; and neither the three Senators who have signed the majority report nor the Senator from Massachusetts nor, so far as I know, the Senator from Iowa have said that any of the charges have been proved.

Mr. CAPEHART. Then is it the Senator's answer that he and his subcommittee were not able to find any Communists who had formerly been employed in the State Department?

Mr. TYDINGS. We found the same thing that the four separate committees

of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress found.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator from Maryland and his subcommittee did find the Hiss case; did they not?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; the Hiss case was before the loyalty program was put into effect.

Mr. President, of course, a rather good technique has been followed, namely, always to work in the name of Hiss. That is always done; his name is always brought in, in some way or other.

Mr. President, there is no one who looks upon a traitor with more disgust than do the members of this subcommittee, whether on the Republican side of the aisle or on the Democratic side of the aisle. However, the Hiss case was not our job. Hiss already is out; he has already been convicted, and his case is in court.

Mr. CAPEHART. The resolution under which the subcommittee was operating calls for an investigation as to whether persons who are disloyal are employed by the United States or have been employed by the United States; does it not?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes. We thought of going back and getting Thomas Jefferson on the stand, but I did not know whether my memory would be clear about my boyhood that far back. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS and Mr. BREWSTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if the following is a correct statement: The Democratic Policy Committee drafted the resolution for this investigation upon the theory that the Senator from Wisconsin had direct information from informants in the State Department—as was said over and over again in the speech the Senator from Wisconsin made on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes. Of course, I have read in parallel columns how the 81 cases which formerly had been examined were reread with slight alterations by the Senator from Wisconsin as if they were new matter. That is what precipitated this investigation, and that is what we thought we were going to investigate when the subcommittee was formed.

Then I found that four separate committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress—and I say that without any reflection on them, but simply in order to show that those committees were not of the same political complexion as is the present majority of the subcommittee—had examined every one of those cases, and had not found any Communists or subversives in any of them. All that is shown by the exhibit now hanging on the wall, the chart to which I have referred to as "behind-the-eight-ball chart," the chart which shows the names of the four committees in the Eightieth Congress, one Republican Member of the House, two Republican Senators, and the Eightieth Congress itself, all of whom found no Communists or subversives in any of these cases, although those committees and Members of Congress and the Eightieth Congress itself now are charged with having made a whitewash.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, the Senator from Maryland knows, does he not, that the 81 cases he had to consider were the same as those which had been examined by the four committees in the Eightieth Congress to which he has referred?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct. Of course, some may not have realized that they were the same.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I will not yield now, for I wish to summarize my statement. I did not interrupt other Senators; I did not interrupt the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], although I do not entirely agree with everything he said. However, I think he made a rather fair presentation of the matter, as he has had the facts. I am sure there are many facts in this connection with which he is not familiar, including the testimony which has been taken. Incidentally, Mr. President, let me say that I wish to have the testimony printed. I think it is most important that it be printed, so that it may be considered in connection with the committee's report. In the testimony there are 3,000,000 words—think of that, Mr. President—3,000,000 words, on 4,000 pages.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator——

Mr. TYDINGS. Just a moment, Mr. President; I have not yielded, and I shall not yield until I take my seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland declines to yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I now wish to summarize, Mr. President:

Where are we? What a farce this has been, what a hoax, what a fraud, what deceit—for the Senator from Wisconsin to go to West Virginia and state that there are 205 card-carrying Communists in the State Department and that there is a spy ring in the State Department—a charge coming from the lips of a United States Senator—and then overnight to reduce the number thus charged, and to say that the correct number is 57; and then to return to the floor of the Senate and make the same speech, paragraph by paragraph, with that one paragraph changed, although even with that change the facts are not at all in line with the charges made—and uttered with his voice—by the man who is making these wild charges to the people of the United States.

Mr. President, one simply cannot beat a man's voice. We can have all the denials we want, we can have all the explanations we want; but there is the voice, nevertheless. It cannot be brushed down, and it is not the voice of truth. All one has to do is to read the statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and listen to this recording in order to know that there is not truth in both those statements. We have the affidavits of the radio people, we have the newspaper clipping, we have the letter of the newspaper publisher; we have the record in Salt Like City, we have the record in the Reno State Journal, and we have the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin on the Senator floor. We have the 81 cases in this folder—and here they are, in parallel columns. This is what the folder says; this is what Senator MCCARTHY said. They are the same cases that have been reviewed by four separate committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress. I defy anyone to say that that remark cannot be proved. Who says it? Then what is there other than a fraud and a hoax and a deceit about this whole matter? It ought to make the blood of Americans boil, that they have been told these foul and vile charges—and here is a recording to prove it. And if that is broken, I have duplicates. [Laughter.]

I am not going to talk about Amerasia anymore. The only other man in the State Department who the FBI says was involved in this, that they know about, was John S. Service. He came out of the grand jury room with a vote of 20 to 0 against an indictment. He had been cleared by four separate boards. He has been cleared by the House Judiciary Committee, which investigated the case 2 years ago. He has been cleared by the New York grand jury of 1950. He has been cleared by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the three Members on this side of this subcommittee. He is the only other man mentioned in this entire case.

Now, what are Senators going to do about it? Do they want to take the word of the FBI? Any Senator may come to my office. I have had all the copies cataloged so that it is possible to turn to any of them. I hope it will be made a public document. I will give to any Senator all the grand jury proceedings. I have those. More than that, I will give him the proceedings of the four Republican committees which examined the 81 cases. I have got most of those.

Now, has a fraud, has a hoax, has deceit been practiced on the American people? In Korea, as the Senator from Wisconsin says, brave American boys stand between freedom and slavery, between a Godless nation and Christianity, between democracy and dictatorship. There they stand, outnumbered, quickly thrown in to meet a superior foe, but fighting with that good old American courage which in the face of odds carries on to victory. And while that is going on, the people at home—their mothers, their wives, their fathers, their brothers, their sisters, their children—are told that there are 205 card-carrying Communists in the State Department and a spy ring known to the Secretary of State, and that we will not do anything about it. Wonderful!

The news comes, "Sorry to inform you that your husband was killed in action on such and such a date in Korea." Headlines appear in the press, "Lattimore is the chief architect of our far eastern policy, the top Red spy in our Government." Even the Senator from

Massachusetts, whose fairness in this matter has been outstanding, on the whole, as perhaps none of us could be 100 percent fair, said, "That is not true"; and if he, from the opposite side of the aisle, says it is not true, where does that leave the Senator from Wisconsin and the boys in Korea, about whom he shed so many tears in his news release?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. LODGE. I do not wish to ask a question. I wish to make a statement.

Mr. TYDINGS. No, I do not yield for a statement. I did not interrupt the Senator.

Ah, me. Yes, the position of a United States Senator is a great position. There is not a man here that I know of who has wings. There is no one here who is perfect. I suppose none of us can look back on a life without some regret at some incident or happening that we wish had been otherwise. Certainly I should be the last to demand a heart so clean that the mortal would be likened more to an angel than to a Senator. I know we are human. I know we have faults. I know we have weaknesses. But, Mr. President, faults and weaknesses and failings are one thing: a deliberate campaign founded on such loose threads and sketchy and hashed-over and worn-out evidence and facts such as these, at a time of great international peril, is another thing. If this body has any real idea of maintaining its integrity before the people of America and the Armed Forces of the United States, we might well ponder this report and might well ponder those facts. If Senators are still in doubt, let them read the RECORD of last February, then come over and listen to me play my little Victrola. They will learn who has been whitewashing—whitewashing with mud, whitewashing with slime, whitewashing with filth, whitewashing with the dregs of publicity, at the expense of the love of the people for their own country.

I do not want to become sentimental. I remember that a long time ago, when I first went to France, I was a machine gunner, and I had no machine gun. We had hewn logs of wood. I was a captain in those days. We would go into the field every day with our logs. We drilled, and we went back. And how we used to ask what the Congress of the United States was doing at home. We finally got some machine guns. Many men who died would have lived had we gotten them sooner, for we would have learned how to handle them and how to take care of ourselves. I know a little something about what the soldier feels. One or two of them have written me. They cannot believe, they have been good enough to say, that I would intentionally keep a spy in the State Department, that I would keep a Communist there, when our own men are dying. I have tried to tell them that we are not doing that. But they say, "It is pretty tough out here to carry on, under the odds we are fighting against, when we know that our families think and hear and often believe that our Government does not care anything about us, and it is all a mess of spies and traitors." Yes, I know it. I am going to ask the Senate what is it going to do about it, if it finds that these charges have been sent out to the men and to the families of the men who are fighting and dying, and that there is not an ounce of truth in the charges so far as any evidence that comes from the accuser is concerned.

I have been asked whether I intended to bring in a resolution on this or that. I have said, "No, I am going to bring the truth to the Senate and to the American people. Let someone else find the remedy." I might act as a prosecutor, unintentionally, in order to get the truth to this body and to the American people.

I have made no attack on the Senator from Wisconsin. I have simply dealt with the facts as they exist in this case and have taken the very file which he said would prove his case and which the Senator from Massachusetts, at least by his silence, agrees does not prove the case, a file which was examined by Republican Members in control of the Eightieth Congress, and they did not say the case was proved.

As for Owen Lattimore, the Senator from Massachusetts, and the whole committee, so far as it has spoken, say that the charges are not supported by the facts. We had access to the files of the FBI on this matter.

Mr. President, there are the facts for the Senators to ponder. I have no remedy to suggest. I return the matter to the hands and the consciences of the Members of the Senate as we think of men and events in one of the most critical hours in the history of this Republic and of the freedom of mankind on this planet.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION—PRINTING OF SENATE REPORT NO. 2108

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 314), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to have printed for its use 4,000 copies of Senate Report No. 2108, a report pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, Eighty-first Congress, second session, a resolution to investigate whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States, and that an equal number of the supplemental views submitted by Mr. LODGE be also printed.

INTERIM OPERATION OF TIDELANDS OIL LEASES

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this afternoon I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 195 dealing with the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, commonly called the tidelands. I prepared a statement which I released to the press in explanation of that resolution. I now ask unanimous consent that the full text of the statement and the full text of the joint resolution be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution and the statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 195

Joint resolution to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes

Whereas certain mineral leases on submerged lands on the Continental Shelf were issued by Coastal States under claim of ownership by such issuing States, and lessees have expended large sums of money in conducting operations under such leases; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States on June 23, 1947, rendered an opinion in the case of *United States* v. *California* and on June 5, 1950, rendered opinions in the cases of *United States* v. *Louisiana* and *United States* v. *Texas*, holding that the United States has paramount rights in, and full dominion and power over, the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf adjacent to the shores of California, Louisiana, and Texas, and that the respective States do not own the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf within their boundaries; and

Whereas it is in the national interest and important to national defense in the present emergency that the orderly development of the oil and gas deposits in the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf should continue without interruption, and it is not feasible at the present session of Congress to enact permanent legislation covering the exploration, development, production, and conservation of the oil and gas deposits in the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, thus making it essential that this resolution be enacted in order to protect the interests of the United States and permit continued development under existing leases pending the enactment of permanent legislation by the Congress respecting the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (a) That any person holding a mineral lease covering submerged lands of the continental shelf issued by any State or political subdivision or grantee thereof prior to December 21, 1948, or so issued subsequent thereto with the approval of the Secretary, which is, on the effective date of this resolution, in force and effect in accordance with the terms and provisions of such lease and the law of the State issuing it, may, subject to the provisions of this resolution, continue to operate in accordance with the terms and provisions of such lease.

(b) All rents, royalties, and other sums payable under such a mineral lease after the effective date of this resolution, or, as to a lease issued by the State of Louisiana or the State of Texas, payable after the entry of a decree by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States* v. *Louisiana* (Original No. 12, October term, 1949) or *United States* v. *Texas* (Original No. 13, October term, 1949) if the decree is adverse to the defendant's claim of proprietary rights in submerged lands of the continental shelf, shall be paid to the Secretary, who shall deposit them in a special fund in the Treasury pending the enactment of legislation by the Congress concerning their disposition.

(c) With respect to any mineral lease that is within the scope of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may, after the effective date of this resolution, or, as to a mineral lease issued by the State of Louisiana or the State of Texas, after the entry of a decree by

the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States* v. *Louisiana* (Original No. 12, October term, 1949) or in the case of *United States* v. *Texas* (Original No. 13, October term, 1949) if the decree is adverse to the defendant's claim of proprietary rights in submerged lands of the continental shelf, exercise such powers of supervision and control as may be vested in the lessor by the terms and provisions of the lease.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized, upon the application of any person holding a mineral lease issued by or under the authority of a State on tidelands or submerged lands beneath navigable inland waters within the boundaries of such State, to certify that the United States does not claim any proprietary interest in such lands or in the mineral deposits within them.

SEC. 3. In the event of a controversy between the United States and a State as to whether submerged lands held under mineral leases issued by or under the authority of the State are submerged lands of the Continental Shelf or submerged lands beneath navigable inland waters, the Secretary is authorized, with the concurrence of the Attorney General of the United States if the controversy is being litigated, to negotiate with the State an agreement respecting the continuation of operations under such leases pending the settlement or adjudication of the controversy.

SEC. 4. (a) In order to meet the urgent need during the present emergency for further exploration and development of the oil and gas deposits in the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, the Secretary is authorized for a period of 3 years from the effective date of this resolution, or, as to submerged lands of the Continental Shelf within the boundaries of Louisiana or Texas, for a period of 3 years after the entry of a decree by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States* v. *Louisiana* (Original No. 12, October Term, 1949) or in the case of *United States* v. *Texas* (Original No. 13, October Term, 1949) if the decree is adverse to the defendant's claim of proprietary rights in submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to grant to the qualified persons offering the highest bonuses on a basis of competitive bidding oil and gas leases on submerged lands of the Continental Shelf which are not covered by leases within the scope of subsection (a) of section 1 of this resolution.

(b) A lease issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall cover such area as the Secretary may determine, shall be for a period of 5 years and as long thereafter as oil or gas may be produced from the area in paying quantities, shall require the payment of royalty at the rate of 12½ percent, and shall contain such rental provisions and such other terms and provisions as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe in advance of offering the area for lease.

(c) All moneys paid to the Secretary for or under leases granted pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury pending the enactment of legislation by the Congress respecting their disposition.

SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations as he may deem to be necessary or advisable in performing his functions under this resolution.

SEC. 6. When used in this resolution, (a) the term, "submerged lands of the continental shelf," means the lands (including the oil, gas, and other minerals therein) underlying the sea and situated outside the ordinary low-water mark on the coasts of the United States and outside the inland waters and extending seaward to the outer edge of the continental shelf; (b) the term "mineral lease" means any form of authorization for the exploration, development, or production of oil, gas, or other minerals; (c) the term "tidelands" means lands regularly covered and uncovered by the flow and the ebb of the tides; and (d) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

INTERIM OPERATION OF TIDELANDS OIL LEASES

Believing that it is essential in the national interest that there should be no interruption of the development and operation of oil deposits in the submerged lands of the continental shelf, I have today introduced a joint resolution providing for the interim development and operation of these lands.

Petroleum is the essential fuel for all military operations—on land and sea and in the air. In the situation which now confronts our country in international relations nothing should be left undone to promote the development of petroleum resources in this country.

The Supreme Court in the Louisiana and Texas cases handed down opinions on June 5 this year confirming the position which was taken in the decision of June 23, 1947, in the California case, reasserting the paramount authority of the United States over submerged lands. Formal decrees have not yet been handed down in the Louisiana and Texas cases and the Congress has not yet enacted any of the bills now before it affecting these lands. It seems to be quite impossible that any of these measures could be enacted at this session.

If there is no legislation, the delay occasioned by the slow process of the issuance of court decrees and the determination of the applications of the States of Louisiana and Texas for rehearing would raise such obstacles to operation and development that the United States would probably be deprived of oil production from these lands at a time when it will be needed in the national interest. At the same time, both the States and the industry, as well as the people of the United States, would suffer.

My resolution in effect makes the Secretary of the Interior a receiver to administer all of the submerged lands except those under inland navigable waters. He will be authorized to receive all rents and royalties under existing leases and to deposit these sums in a special fund in the Treasury pending final solution of the controversy by court action and congressional legislation.

The resolution does not attempt to settle any controversial issue but it does give the Secretary of the Interior authority for a period of 3 years after the entry of a decree in the Louisiana and Texas cases, to grant leases on submerged lands of the Continental Shelf which are not covered by existing State leases.

Failure to enact interim legislation of some kind would precipitate very serious confusion at a time when the country can ill afford it.

Section 1 of the bill provides that any lease of submerged lands issued under the authority of any State prior to December 21, 1948, and which is in force and effect on the date of the resolution may continue to be operated in accordance with the provisions of the State lease. All rents, royalties, and other sums payable under such a California lease or such a lease issued by Louisiana or Texas, if the decree sustains the position of the United States, are to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior pending the enactment of legislation by Congress providing for their disposition. This section also gives the Secretary all the powers of supervision and control which are vested in the State under the terms of such leases.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary to certify that the United States does not claim any proprietary interest in lands or mineral deposits in lands 'beneath navigible inland waters within the boundaries of any State.'

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate an agreement with any State with respect to the operation of leases which may be subject to a controversy as to whether they cover submerged lands of the Continental Shelf or submerged lands beneath navigable inland waters. If the United States is engaged in any litigation involving such lands, the Secretary of the Interior is required to obtain the concurrence of the Attorney General of the United States.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary to issue leases at competitive bidding but on a flat royalty rate of 12½ percent for 5 years and as long as oil and gas may be produced on submerged lands which are not covered by State leases within the provisions of section 1(a). Receipts under such leases are also to be deposited in a special fund pending future legislation.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations and section 6 contains the necessary definitions.

I am distributing copies of the resolution to all persons who have indicated an interest in the matter and at an early date I shall call a session of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at which the problem may be discussed.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR MEETING THE KOREAN CRISIS

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, at the outset I desire it understood that I am not speaking on the question which has been under discussion this afternoon. I intend to speak on it, probably, tomorrow.

Mr. President, when the Russian equipped and trained Communists from North Korea made their open attack on the Republic of Korea on Sunday, June 25, they opened a new phase in world history. We had known that Soviet communism had its plans for world conquest. But we had hoped that it would limit itself to methods short of open armed aggression. We had hoped that it would respect the principle, established by the United Nations Charter, that there should be no threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. The unprovoked attack on the new Republic of Korea shows that these hopes were vain; it shows that the free world must now gird itself to meet the menace of armed attack at any time, at any place.

The present struggle is not just a struggle between the United Nations and the Communist forces of North Korea. Neither is it yet a struggle between two great powers. It is everlastingly important to keep these things clearly in mind.

We are engaged in the age-old struggle of despotism against freedom. This is a struggle which concerns all of the free world and calls for moral and, to the extent practicable, economic and military support from all who are engaged on the side of freedom. The United Nations has acted promptly, and decisively, to make this clear. Fifty-two nations have concurred in the Security Council finding of aggression and in its appeal to bring that aggression to an end.

While all must help, the heaviest burden and the responsibility of leadership fall upon the United States, not because this is peculiarly our war, but because we have the unique capacity to contribute to a common cause. We have industrial productivity roughly five times that of the Soviet Union. We are the only one

of the free nations which possesses great industrial power and which also is free from grave economic dislocations of the Second World War.

Long before the attack on Korea, many of us have felt that world conditions would not permit indefinitely a situation where Russia, in its comparative economic poverty, would continue to manufacture planes and tanks on a scale which far outstripped that of the free world. The unbalance of power, created by this situation, was bound to tempt despots to action, as in Korea.

I believe that the administration can be fairly criticized for not having responded more quickly to these obvious world conditions and for not having provided prevention in time.

This, however, is not the moment for recrimination and for placing blame for past mistakes and present perils.

Yesterday, in his message to the Congress and in his radio address to the American people, the President presented a program of action which, in its broad outlines, is a forceful response to the challenge of Soviet communism and to the aggressive war now being conducted against the United Nations in Korea. It is a program which in principle justifies the general approval of the American people. It points the way by which we can and must present a united front at home to those who have already struck at indivisible freedom and who are poised to strike again and again unless our action gives them pause.

In many respects the President's program is vague and needs important clarifications before legislative enactment. It is essential to our economic health that the additional expenditures proposed should not precipitate ruinous inflation which in turn, by requiring broad price controls and rigid rationing would necessitate expensive and throttling bureaucratic regimentation of our whole economy. With wisdom, courage, and efficiency on the part of the administration, these additional expenditures can be made without crippling our economy.

There must be frugality in the departments of the Government not directly engaged in the present conflict. Expenditures for our nondefense activities must be cut to the bone. At the same time we must insist on prudent spending by the armed services, which in the past have been too often guilty of waste and extravagance. The critical need for efficiency in every part of our Federal Government is greater today than ever before.

The implementation of the President's program will be thoroughly discussed and debated later when concrete legislation is before us for consideration. At the moment we can rejoice that the administration has awakened at last to the peril which has long stared us in the face. We can rejoice that the administration is demanding action which can provide the basis for national unity. Such unity in itself can be a moral factor of mighty force in the struggle to preserve freedom and to extinguish the present warfare in Korea before it spreads into the awful disaster of a third world war.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION—PRINTING OF REPORT NO. 2108

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 314 submitted previously today by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to have printed for its use 4,000 copies of Senate Report No. 2108, a report pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, Eighty-first Congress, second session, a resolution to investigate whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States, and that an equal number of the supplemental views submitted by Mr. LODGE be also printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I think I understand this perfectly. As I understand, it is satisfactory to both the Members of the majority and also to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The effect is that we can get about 4,000 copies in this way and save $600 or $700, because the reports would be printed anyway. It would be necessary to go to press again to get the additional 4,000 copies of the report. Within the $1,200 limit it is necessary to take this action.

Mr. WHERRY. This is a simple resolution, which provides for the maximum number of copies to be printed. After these copies are printed, a concurrent resolution would have to be agreed to in order to get additional copies printed?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Will envelopes be printed for each report?

Mr. HAYDEN. Envelopes are not printed for committee reports. The individual views of the Senators from Massachusetts will be printed separately.

Mr. WHERRY. Each Senator may obtain copies of the report and use his own franking privilege?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to submit a unanimous-consent request with reference to the appropriation bill. There are pending to the pending appropriation bill two very important amendments. One involves an appropriation of $25,000,000 to begin ship-repair work on certain ships designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a necessary part of any preparedness or war effort.

The other amendment deals with cancer, heart disease, and mental diseases, in the field of health and research grants.

I have conferred with the Senator from New Mexico, and in view of the fact that these two amendments may cause a great deal of discussion, I ask unanimous consent that they be brought up after consideration of the appropriation bill is concluded. I ask that they be considered as the last amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator restate his request? My attention was diverted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that what probably will be the two major amendments on the appropriation bill, one involving $25,000,000 for ship-repair work, to which 38 Senators are opposed, and the other one, dealing with cancer research, and so on, to which another group of Senators is opposed, be considered last.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, to begin with, the health research item is in chapter V, Labor-Federal Security.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; I have conferred with the chairman.

Mr. WHERRY. The ranking minority member is in California and he will not return until Monday or Tuesday of next week. It was my understanding that it was desired to take it up on Monday, and it certainly should be delayed until Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope the Senator will not ask for unanimous consent until I can take the matter up with the Senator from California.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I withdraw the request.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to be heard upon one of the amendments. If I understood the Senator correctly the other amendment which he is offering, and for which he makes the unanimous-consent request, has to do with chapter VIII of the general appropriation bill, which covers certain independent offices and executive agencies.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have not had an opportunity to examine the Senator's amendment. I am chairman of the subcommittee in charge of that chapter. Apparently it will not come up at least until after the Interior Department chapter has been disposed of. If the Senator from California should return before the Interior Department chapter is finished, then the Labor and Federal Security chapter would have the right-of-way. I therefore ask the Senator to withhold his request until tomorrow, to give me an opportunity to study it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wished the statement to be on record that these amendments will cause a great deal of discussion. I think 30 Senators have signified their opposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator withdraw his request?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I withdraw my request.

ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on July 18 I sent a memorandum to the members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. With the memorandum there was a statement which had been prepared by the staff of the joint committee at my request. Because the economic aspect of our international operations is of very great importance I ask unanimous consent that this memorandum, together with a statement of the necessity for preparedness taxation may be printed at length in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS IS ESSENTIAL

Mr. President, we know now that modern war is total war and that the nation that succeeds in modern warfare is the nation with the strongest economy, as well as the greatest military skill.

Success for the United States in the present international dilemma depends upon (1) the awareness of our people of the fact that Soviet Russia is the head and center of a world revolutionary movement which plans by force and deceit to destroy all rival governments; (2) the willingness of the American people to contribute their substance to pay the economic costs as well as the military costs of total warfare.

It has been the policy of the United States, and still is, to establish world peace. To this end it has contributed through the Marshall plan to the economic rehabilitation of Europe, and through the Truman policy to the containment of communism. By supporting Greece and Turkey and by promoting the union of democratic nations through the North Atlantic Pact and the Western Hemisphere Pact, it has made the free nations of the world more able to resist aggression.

It is evident now that the Soviet Government, through the use of the veto in the United Nations, through the confusion it has sought to create by the activities of Communist Party members everywhere, and through localized acts of aggression, such as those at Trieste and Berlin, now ripening into actual aggressive warfare in Korea with Soviet-trained soldiers and Soviet-built machinery, is determined not to permit the world to return to the ways of peace. The United States must continue, through the United Nations, to mobilize the moral forces of the world against these aggressive tactics of Russia, but at the same time must launch an intensified program of military and economic preparedness.

The question which must be answered by all our people is: How much we are willing to contribute of our personal economic resources to the winning of this struggle? We cannot hope to make the military effort successful without an all-out economic effort. We know now that the lessons of World War I were not used in preparation for World War II. We cannot afford to make the same mistake again of a soft approach to the hardest problem this Nation has ever faced.

When World War II began, the United States had a national debt of less than $49,000,000,000; the national debt today is $257,000,000,000. The debt has reached this proportion because we did not have a pay-as-you-go policy for the war. Only 45 percent of the money costs of that conflict was raised by taxes. The rest of it—55 percent—was postponed to the future through the issuance of bonds. Whatever new expenditures are undertaken now will have to be paid for either through taxes or through another increase in the national debt with consequent inflation. The Kremlin expects this country to take the easy way out, that is, to hold taxes down and to trust that somehow, some time in the future the debt will be paid. Russia is counting on us to bring about our own fiscal collapse by our failure to support necessary military outlays by increased taxes.

Congress is ready now to approve increased military expenditures. Such appropriations should be accompanied by a tax bill which will finance the expense without increasing the debt.

Fortunately, it will be much easier to do this than would at first appear. Military expenditure will increase production; production will increase the income of the people and a portion of this increased income turned into defense channels by a preparedness tax law would make it possible to avoid another increase of the national debt.

Higher taxes would have another beneficial effect. They would constitute an effective substitute for rigid economic controls. In World War II we kept the tax rates lower than they might have been. Rigid controls were therefore necessary, though we were unwilling, in the use of controls, to freeze prices, wages, and profits across the board. Higher taxes now to meet the increased expenditures which everyone believes inevitable will reduce the money available for civilian purchases and will thus operate to divert industrial production from civilian commodities to military commodities. A preparedness tax bill would enable all the people to contribute the buying power necessary to finance the concentrated military production required for the preservation of the free world. For some time to come we as a people will have to be willing to buy fewer automobiles and more tanks.

At my request the staff has made a review of the present economic situation involving recommendations as follows:

1. Balance the cash budget. Federal expenditures should be held to the minimum, particularly those not directly connected with military requirements and vital economic expansion. Once the expenditure program for the next fiscal year has been enacted, the Congress, after conservatively estimating the increased yield in taxes likely to result from increased levels of business activity, should increase governmental revenues by enough to balance the cash budget.
2. Restore consumer credit control.
3. Authorize allocation machinery for critically scarce materials.
4. Implement through the United Nations the point 4 program and other measures providing not only for expanded technical, education, and economic assistance, but for freer flow of goods, services, and capital, to every member of the family of nations seeking peace and freedom.

Furthermore, immediate administrative action should be taken (1) to contract credit for all activities that unduly compete with expanded armament effort; (2) to impound, insofar as possible, funds appropriated for nonvital postponable objectives; (3) to develop a program for private expansion of productive capacity of critical items, such as steel; (4) to encourage increased private savings, via sale of savings bonds.

I. REVIEW OF CURRENT ECONOMIC PRESSURES AND THE OUTLOOK

The current economic situation differs considerably from that which prevailed when war broke out in Europe in September 1939. Then the economy had a great deal of slack. Now employment, personal income and consumption are at record levels.

In 1939 out of a total labor force of 55,600,000, about 9,000,000 were unemployed. Now the total labor force is about 66,000,000 and less than 3,500,000 are unemployed. Technological developments may be counted upon to increase production equivalent to adding a million persons to the labor force during the next 12 months. Another million, mostly young persons, will be available, many of whom are daily volunteering for the armed services. Hours of work can be increased. But the total amount of slack in the labor force is obviously less than half that of 10 years ago.

In 1939 the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production averaged 109 for the year and doubled within the next 5 years. In June of 1950 the index of industrial production stood at about 197. It reached 243 during the war. It could readily be increased from 5 percent to 7 percent, i. e., the index could reach a level of 210 without involving higher costs, uneconomic and submarginal plants, or additional costs necessary to overcome bottlenecks in production capacity. The one outstanding exception is steel, with copper, paper, and power possibly also bumping ceilings at an early date.

In 1939 disposable personal income amounted to about $70,000,000,000. Now it is more than $200,000,000,000, and may approach the $210,000,000,000 level before the end of 1950. After adjustment is made for increases in population and prices, real per capita disposable personal income is up over 40 percent. Furthermore, consumers are buying more in relation to their incomes than they were in the prewar period. Additional employment and wages combined with military operations abroad might well cause consumers to bid up prices sharply.

In 1939 prices were comparatively low; agricultral prices in particular were substantially below a balanced relationship with other parts of the price structure. Price increases then raised both production and capacity. At boom levels such as now exist, price increases are simply inflationary and obstruct rather than increase balanced production.

In 1939 corporate profits after taxes were about $5,000,000,000. They are now running at a rate of about $21,000,000,000, after taxes. Profits are therefore well over four times the prewar level after allowing for the increase in tax burden.

Inventories of goods are in general about in balance. But widespread piling up of inventories by business, coupled with consumer hoarding, might well tighten the situation to such an extent as to give manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers strong incentive to aggravate inflationary pressures.

It is assumed in this statement that current police action in Korea represents not an emergency action, but rather the first in a continued series of localized encounters with Communist aggression. Relatively heavy military expenditures may for years to come be a steady proportion of governmental outlay and approximate eighteen to twenty billion dollars, as compared with thirteen at the present time. Can five to seven billion dollars be added to current defense expenditures without inflation? As indicated above, the economy could quickly expand another 5 percent with existing labor force and capacity. Gross national product could rise from levels of $260,000,000,000 to two hundred and eighty or two hundred and eighty-five billion without serious inflation of costs, provided there be no panic buying by consumers, business, or the Government. A further general rise in prices is not only unwarranted but aids directly the strategy of the Kremlin. Lenin laid down as the first tactic in Communist overthrow of capitalism that of inciting inflation. Rumormongers and speculators who boost prices are accomplices of Stalin. No more effective economic weapon can be found than the demonstration by this Nation of self-discipline and sacrifice in domestic commodity markets equal to that being shown on Korean battlefields.

II. FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal policy, under the circumstances, should be directed toward balancing the cash budget as nearly as practicable or feasible, thus contributing to economic stability and strength.

On the basis of present tax laws, on the basis of the expenditures implied in the pending appropriation bill as amended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and on the basis of modestly expanding levels of national income, the cash budget of this Government may nearly be in balance. The cash budget as distinct from the traditional budget includes total receipts from all sources including trust accounts on the one hand and all expenditures, including those from trust accounts, on the other hand. The Federal deficit on the traditional basis, excluding trust-account operations, might be $2,000,000,000. Existing programs approximate the conditions set forth by the Monetary, Credit, and Fiscal Policy Subcommittee in its report last January as requiring a cash surplus.

The Nation faces this question: Is the expected increase in defense expenditures of an emergency nature—one lasting only for a few months, or until the present Korean situation is terminated? Or, is an increased tempo of military activity more or less permanent—one likely to last for the foreseeable future as additional Communist aggressions develop in other parts of the world? If the former is the accepted assumption then the Government might well accept the resulting Government deficit as a temporary expedient. If, however, the latter is deemed more likely, then sound fiscal policy demands balancing the budget either through reducing expenditures in other areas or by increasing taxes, or a combination of the two.

One of the strongest instruments for stabilizing the economy at high production levels and preventing creeping inflation is the Government's fiscal program. Nothing can be gained through permitting price increases and inflation. Today there is little slack in our human and material resources. Further inflation will not produce extra output.

With fiscal policy one of the most expedient methods of preventing inflation, the Congress should make every use of it. This involves adhering to the criterion that the cash budget should, at the minimum, be balanced when economic activity is at its present tempo. Most careful scrutiny of Federal expenditure programs should again be made to find possible reductions that might offset to the largest possible extent the necessary increases in the military area. Once the expenditure program has been determined—after the pending appropriation bill becomes law and after the new requests for additional military authorizations are known—the Congress should increase taxes to the extent necessary to assure a balanced cash budget in the next fiscal year.

The tax structure should also be designed to make whatever contribution is possible toward the control of strategic materials and scarce manpower. There is now in effect a schedule of wartime excise taxes originally designed with this purpose in mind. To the extent that present necessities are similar to those prevailing at the time these taxes were designed, they are well and good. No need for change in them exists. It may be, on the other hand, that changed circumstances would dictate some change today in the list of particular articles subjected to punitive excises at an earlier date. The list of items included might, therefore, be subject to review but the principle of curtailing all uses of limited resources where they do not contribute to defense needs should be continued. This would suggest that the pending tax bill not be pressed until the expenditure program becomes known and that an automatic criterion of a balanced cash budget be the guiding principle in any tax legislation this session.

III. MONETARY POLICY

Tax measures designed to improve the balance of the budget must be accompanied by monetary action wherever possible.

Under the present circumstances of threatened inflation, the direction of the required monetary action is clear. The problem is (1) the willingness to use and (2) the effectiveness, if used, of the credit restrictive devices which might be brought into play. Ordinarily restrictive credit devices operate through interest rate channels and thereby influence business decisions. However, if the psychological pressures making for inflation are strong enough they may well outweigh the importance which businessmen and consumers attach to increased interest costs. To the extent that they do discourage borrowing, increased interest costs offer a useful device. To the extent that costs are disregarded in the rush of individuals and businessmen to make their own preparations for war, the restrictive effects of higher interest rates are nonexistent; only the cost effects to government and defense construction are real.

The Federal Reserve System has several devices available to it for restricting credit. One of these is through its open market operations.

Another restrictive device now available to the Federal Reserve System is the possibility of increasing requirements for member bank reserves. These requirements are now four percentage points or some 15 percent to 20 percent lower than their recent maxima.

The most effective control for the specific needs of diverting purchasing power from so-called hard goods is no longer available without congressional action. The reenactment of authority for Regulation W is a first and necessary step if consumer purchases of automobiles, houseshold durables, are to be curtailed.

In recent months it has been an accepted Government policy to encourage housing expansion. If defense needs require, the Government should reverse this policy, discouraging housing loans. This may be done by forcing larger down-payments for approved mortgages, by increasing maximum rates on insured mortgages and by qualitative action through tighter appraisals standards.

IV. MANDATORY ALLOCATION OF MATERIALS

The economy is operating so near capacity in certain areas such as steel, electric power, and paper that any increase in demand in the military establishments must, of necessity, create a demand for vital materials in excess of the immediate supply. In addition to efforts to expand our capacity in these key items, efforts should be directed toward developing allocation programs for fair apportionment of these scarce materials among civilian uses. So far as military needs are concerned, the Draft Act provides the President with power to direct production priorities for the defense establishments. However, Congress will need to enact authority for the administration to cooperate with industry in establishing equitable allocations to prevent disruption of the civilian economy and rising prices.

PREPAREDNESS TAXATION NEED

A meeting of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report has been called for Friday morning, July 21, at 10 a. m. The President's message asking for increased military expenditures because of Korean developments has made it clear that prompt action must be taken to prevent inflation and to mobilize the home-front economy to see the Nation through the world crisis.

Members of the committee have responded to the memorandum of the chairman circulated earlier in the week, and the meeting Friday will be an executive session for the discussion of all phases of economic mobilization.

The President correctly pointed out in his message that "the dollar spent now for military purposes will have a magnified effect upon the economy as a whole" generating increased pressures which "if neglected could drive us into a general inflationary situation."

I shall lay before the committee official evidence of the sharp increase in prices which has already taken place, running as high as from 20 to 50 percent in some commodities since March 14; in rubber there has been an increase of 90 percent.

Food prices for the housewife, as well as raw-material prices for the industrial manager, had both risen 15 percent by July 11, and the increase is becoming more rapid. Prices of materials which will go into the military preparedness program are rising more rapidly; steel scrap on July 11 had risen 44 percent, zinc 47 percent, copper 22 percent. Failure to act promptly to control this rising trend will only serve to make the national program of preparedness more difficult and more expensive.

The President in his message has recommended taxation "to finance the greatest possible amount of needed expenditures." This is a mild statement if indeed it is not too soft. Corporate profits after taxes which before World War II were running at approximately $5,000,000,000 annually are now running at a rate four times that, or $21,000,000,000 annually. The combination of rapidly rising prices and this all-time peak of corporate profits after taxes seems to indicate the necessity for immediate action to impose at least an excess-profits tax.

The Nation is once again face to face with the problem of freezing prices. If we temporize, inflation will make the job increasingly difficult. There is no Member of Congress who does not remember how impossible it is to roll back prices after they have risen. It will be much easier and much better for all concerned to prevent them from rising.

On numerous occasions in the last 10 years I have called attention to the essential wisdom of the following sentence from the inaugural address of President Warren G. Harding on March 4, 1921:

"There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for national preservation."

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Robert J. Smith, of Texas, to be Vice Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Reports of committees are in order. If there be no reports, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, last evening I served notice that we would take up for consideration the nomination of Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] desires that it go over another day, and I shall accommodate him, but I advise him that tomorrow we must consider that nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will go over.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, July 21, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 20, 1950:

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Robert J. Smith, of Texas, to be Vice Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. George E. Schnabel, pastor of Albright Memorial Evangelical Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Father of life, light, and mercy, we rejoice in this day. In humility of spirit we yield ourselves to this hour that brings us together to deliberate the problems confronting this Nation and all the peoples of the world. We give Thee hearty thanks that we are not alone but that Thou art with us.

Now again as we face a crisis which is not of our own making, to all who carry upon their hearts the problems of state give the wisdom and the common sense that together make for clear thinking and right decision.

Grant, we pray Thee, to the President the presence of Thy divine spirit, that he might feel Thy hand upon him during these days that try his soul and that bear down upon him the heavy burdens of this crisis.

And now in this hour grant Thy blessing not only upon those whose immediate concern is to legislate for the common good, but also grant Thy blessing, our Father, upon all those who serve the Members of Congress: those who disseminate the news—may they have, O God, a sense of stewardship for the enlightenment of the people.

And as we pray today, first praying for ourselves, grant that before our prayers end we might find ourselves at home and at work among the unfinished tasks of Thy world.

This is our prayer today, Eternal Father, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF EXHIBITS FOR MIDCENTURY INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, INC., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 489) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Midcentury International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Midcentury International Exposition, to be held at New Orleans, La., from September 15 to October 1, 1950, inclusive, by the Midcentury International Exposition, Inc., a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the said exposition, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the said exposition to sell within the area of the exposition any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Midcentury International Exposition, Inc., a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the Midcentury International Exposition, Inc., a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 19, sec. 1524).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Midcentury International Exposition, Inc., will be held in New Orleans from September 15 to October 1 of this year. The purpose of House Joint Resolution 489 is simply to encourage and assist this exposition by permitting that the articles brought to this country for display during the exposition may be entered free of import duties and charges. This is in accord with established congressional policy. As in the case of other legislation enacted by the Congress to facilitate such expositions, House Joint Resolution 489 contains the necessary safeguarding provisions so that if the articles admitted under this legislation are sold, proper import duties will be collected.

I therefore urge the immediate passage of this legislation.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF EXHIBITS FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD EXPOSITION, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 496) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition to be held at Chicago, Ill., from June 9 to June 15, 1951, inclusive, by the International Food Exposition, Inc., a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the said exposition, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the said trade fair to sell within the area of the exposition any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such

articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further,* That at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further,* That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further,* That the International Food Exposition, Inc., a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the International Food Exposition, Inc., a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 19, sec. 1524).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee [Mr. DOUGHTON] in urging passage of House Joint Resolution 496. This resolution is designed to facilitate and encourage participation in the International Food Exposition to be held next year in Chicago from June 9 to June 15 by providing that the imported articles for this exposition shall not be subject to market requirements under the tariff laws unless the articles are withdrawn for consumption in this country. The articles admitted for this exposition may be sold within 3 months after the close of the exposition but only under such safeguarding regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe in order to protect our revenue and collect the proper import duties.

This legislation follows the established policy of the Congress in encouraging international exhibitions and expositions held in this country and its passage will afford the people of our country opportunity to see the progress made in other countries of the world in developing new food products.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE RE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9120) to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the period within which a claim for credit or refund may be filed, or credit or refund allowed or made if no claim is filed, shall not expire prior to 2 years after the time the tax was paid, but if a claim is filed, or credit or refund allowed or made if no claim is filed, more than 6 months after the expiration of the period within which the Commissioner may make an assessment pursuant to such agreement or any extension thereof, the amount of the credit or refund shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during the 2 years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or, if no claim is filed, immediately preceding the allowance of the credit or refund."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1941, and, subject to the provisions of the second sentence of section 169 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1942 (added by sec. 509 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1943 and amended by section 2 of this act), the amendment shall also be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1923, and before January 1, 1942.

SEC. 2. The second sentence of section 169 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1942 is hereby amended to read as follows: "A provision having the effect of section 322 (b) (3), as amended, of the Internal Revenue Code and a provision having the effect of the amendment made by subsection (b) of this section, shall be deemed to be included in the revenue laws respectively applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1923, but such provisions shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1942, only if at some time after February 24, 1944, the Commissioner may assess the tax for such taxable year solely by reason of having made (either before, on or after February 24, 1944) an agreement with the taxpayer pursuant to section 276 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code or the corresponding provision of the applicable prior revenue law to extend beyond the time prescribed in section 275 of such code or the corresponding provision of such prior revenue law the date within which the Commissioner may assess the tax."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, prior to the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1942, section 322 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code limited credits and refunds of income taxes to those in respect of which claims were filed by the taxpayer within 3 years from the time the return was filed by the taxpayer or within 2 years from the time the tax was paid. If no return was filed by the taxpayer, then claim for credit or refund had to be made within 2 years after the time the tax was paid.

Section 169 of the Revenue Act of 1942 made important changes in section 322 of the code. Section 169 (a) of that act added paragraph (3) to section 322 (b) of the code to provide certain exceptions to the usual statute of limitations in cases in which both the Commissioner and the taxpayer have, within the period prescribed for the filing of a claim for credit or refund, agreed in writing to extend the time within which the Commissioner may make an assessment.

The stated purpose of section 322 (b) (3) was to extend the period within which claims for refund might be filed in cases where a waiver of the statute of limitations is given, by permitting such claims be filed at any time within 6 months after the expiration of the waiver. However, according to the interpretation placed upon these amendments by the Treasury Department, they have the effect of cutting down the usual 2-year period after payment within which claims may be filed, in any case where the waiver expires more than 6 months before the expiration of such 2-year period.

H. R. 9120 provides that the period within which a claim for credit or refund may be filed, or credit or refund allowed or made if no claim is filed, shall not expire prior to 2 years after the time the tax was paid. The bill also provides that, if a claim is filed more than 6 months after the expiration of the waiver period, the amount of the credit or refund shall not exceed the amount of tax paid during the 2 years immediately preceding the filing of the claim.

The amendment would be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1941, and in certain limited cases with respect to prior taxable years if at some time after February 24, 1944, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by reason of a waiver agreement with the taxpayer, was not precluded from the assessment of the deficiency in tax for such taxable years.

THE KOREAN SITUATION

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, the President in his speech last night discussed the Korean situation and presented the case and events that led up to the final Korean invasion.

However, he failed to tell the American people that last year we had 8,000 troops in Korea which were withdrawn, and which evidently meant that we had written off Korea.

Now it would appear that our policies have been changed, and we have decided that Korea is not expendable and fine American youths are sacrificing their

lives to regain that which we held a year ago.

Somehow or other it does not make sense to me and there should be an explanation made to the American people as to why the withdrawal of our troops, and then fight to again regain that which we held.

He does not explain to the American people who is responsible for making these decisions, which I think everyone is entitled to know.

Certainly there has been some shameful blundering along the line somewhere.

Also, he did not tell the American people that the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, have been pressing for an all-out defense program. And he did not explain why he insisted on cutting back the proposed 70 air groups to 48 air groups at a time when defense was greatly needed. He does not explain Secretary Johnson's economy program that brought about the cancellation of the carrier; the cut-back in our ground forces; the cut-back in our Marine Corps and our naval air; and many other cut-backs.

In Chairman VINSON's speech of April 4, he said that Mr. Johnson had taken off not alone the fat, but part of the muscle also. It would appear now that he severed a main artery while performing this economy move on the defense program.

So we now find ourselves in a very desperate position, and if the action that has now been taken, had been taken a year ago, the Korean incident, in my opinion, would not have happened. It has taken the administration a long time to find out you cannot do business with the Russians.

THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago, in my nightly broadcasts over radio station WCFL, in Chicago, I stated that the Americas stood between the death throes of Europe and the birth pains of the Orient and that the security and the economic welfare of the United States during perhaps a period of 500 years depended upon how well we advanced the solidarity of the nations in this hemisphere and aided in the development of their resources, their commerce, and their power to meet the inevitable conflict of interest with the eastern world. Events since then, and the critical world situation of the moment, certainly emphasize the great importance of broadening our thinking from a national to a hemispheric basis. Therefore, I call to the attention of the House, as a most heartening sign of American solidarity, a news article in this morning's newspapers that the free Republic of Nicaragua has announced that 5,000 well-trained Nicaraguan troops are ready for immediate service wherever the United Nations considers they are needed. I am moved by this news to say again, as once I chorused over half a century ago with my Nicaraguan playmates in a Nicaraguan public school, "viva la Republica de Nicaragua, viva los Estados Unidos de America."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOLIFIELD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF SUGAR SHORTAGE

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I urgently call upon the Agriculture Committee of this House to make an immediate investigation of the sugar shortage with a view to seeing that sugar is available to every American family.

Apparently, sugar is not available to the average American family through the normal retail stores. Complaints are beginning to come in. I have done some checking on this myself, and I find that these complaints are well founded.

It seems that this sudden shortage of sugar at the retail level is due to several factors—which include the failure of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the proper sugar import quota in anticipation of our country's needs. There are, of course, many other circumstances which have aggravated this situation. The fact remains that the average American family does not hoard sugar but merely buys from day to day that which is needed for family food purposes.

It is the Congress' job to ascertain promptly why adequate supplies of sugar are not available for needed purchases by housewives.

DISPOSITION OF COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the House yesterday by practically a unanimous vote passed a bill to defend Korea against communism.

While it is an admirable thought to fight communism in all parts of the world, I want to say to the President of the United States and to those in authority at the present time that it is necessary and most essential that we stop communism in the United States.

For instance, there is the case of Harry Bridges, who perjured himself in his application to become an American citizen. This is the same man who 6 years ago obtained his freedom through the efforts of the then First Lady of the land.

There are other men in this country of the same ilk who would betray America, and their names are well known to the FBI and to those high in the present administration.

These men should be rounded up in this critical time and lodged in jail or any other place which would prevent their subversive activities against the Government of the United States. We should not permit them to roam all over these United States at this time when our American boys are giving their lives in the defense of Korea.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop, to look, and to heed.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

DUMPING AND WASTING OF FOOD MUST BE STOPPED NOW

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, waste of food must be stopped. The United States Government, according to news reports, is dumping the new potato crop. These reports state that the Department of Agriculture has purchased $400,000 worth of new potatoes and has destroyed more than $300,000 worth of this valuable food. All this is going on while the Army and Navy are buying potatoes at market prices.

The same is true with regard to veterans' hospitals that also use Federal funds. In other words, Federal funds are being used to pay for new potatoes that are being destroyed, while other Federal funds are being used to buy potatoes at regular prices. Not only that, but other tax-supported institutions, including hospitals and welfare agencies and organizations of similar nature, pay regular prices for these products. All this while the administration is calling attention to the soaring retail prices of food of various kinds.

The right hand of Government does not seem to know, and in this case apparently cares little, what the left hand is doing, all at the taxpayers' expense.

I realize administration officials dealing with this problem have considerable to do, but it would not be expecting too much if they would devise a plan for using the potatoes that are being wasted so that there might be an ample supply to take care of an increased demand ahead of us. It will make our citizens sick to realize that potatoes are being dumped while prices of essential food are increasing every day. The destruction and waste of food should be stopped now.

While I am on this subject matter, Mr. Speaker, I think our administrative officials should give consideration to the

moving of surplus eggs and dried milk to take care of ECA demands abroad, and thereby offset a part of the tremendous demand that is being made against the Federal Treasury at the present time.

TOTAL MOBILIZATION

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with many others in commending the President of the United States on his message to the Congress yesterday and on his speech to the people of America last night. They were logical and straightforward. My only regret is that the President did not call for complete and total mobilization.

We are in a struggle for survival. Every citizen should be placed equally in that struggle with no immunity, no special privileges, and no special profits for anyone or any group during this effort.

Total mobilization would not necessarily signify the beginning of world war III. On the contrary, it is the best remaining hope we have of averting total war. At this moment it may be that the Communist leadership has not finally and irretrievably decided to start world war III. If we can now, by our acts, convince the minds of the men in Moscow that the people of America are not only willing to fight to resist Communist aggression but by their acts are in a position to fight, and to win, then we still have hope of averting world war III. The men of the Kremlin are realists. If they can once appreciate our fervor and devotion to protect democracy and freedom and our resolve to sacrifice and fight to protect it, then there is some chance that those men in the Kremlin may not bring on total war.

The people of America, I am sure, would gladly make this sacrifice for peace. The people of America would have to make this sacrifice in war.

Total mobilization at this time could well mean peace. If it fails to convince the leaders of communism of our intentions then total mobilization would have readied us for battles to come. It would well save us from some future historian writing: Too little and too late.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago I introduced the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that, in any future war in which the United States may be engaged, military or essential civilian service should be performed by all citizens of the United States and there should be a total mobilization of all material resources, of industrial and other organizations, and of the services of all citizens of the United States. The President is hereby authorized and requested to determine, select, and designate those material resources, industrial and other organizations, and services, which he considers indispensable to the successful prosecution of any future war in which the United States may be engaged, and to submit to the Congress his request for the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to secure to the executive branch of the Government the powers and controls essential to the successful prosecution and conclusion of any such future war.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time that we mobilized not only our military forces but the economic resources of this country to defend this great Nation of ours.

INVESTIGATION OF HIGH COST OF LIVING AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMER SERVICES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan group of six Members of the House—Representatives JACOB K. JAVITS, Republican-Liberal, of New York; JAMES G. FULTON, Republican, of Pennsylvania; THOR C. TOLLEFSON, Republican, of Washington; ANTHONY F. TAURIELLO, Democrat, of New York; ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF, Democrat, of Connecticut; and SIDNEY R. YATES, Democrat, of Illinois—are today introducing a resolution to establish a select committee to guard against uneconomic price rises and shortages of foods and other cost-of-living items while the Congress is in recess this fall. The resolution also provides for investigation of the effect on the cost of living of moderate- and middle-income families in the United States, particularly in the cities, of the Federal Government's farm price support and control programs and of the processing and distribution costs of foods and fibers. The select committee is also asked to determine whether consumers are getting enough information to enable them to buy most economically and intelligently and whether the consumer services available throughout the Federal Government are being adequately coordinated.

In view of the national decision not to consider the present situation in Korea sufficiently grave to invoke full war emergency powers, self-discipline and watchfulness on the part of our people are clearly needed to keep prices for foods and other cost-of-living items from running away and to prevent the creation of artificial shortages. Drastic increases in the last 2 weeks since the Korean aggression in the cost of flour, coffee, sugar, meat, and similar items to the American family of moderate and middle incomes, as well as of basic raw materials like cotton, rubber, and copper, are only the first signs of what is coming. Unscrupulous elements, though a small minority of our people, are always ready to take advantage of a national emergency for selfish purposes. The light and the heat of congressional investigation will serve a salutary purpose in disclosing facts and in holding the line against a runaway inflation in the cost of living. A fundamental assumption by the Soviet Union in its effort to dominate the world is that we in the United States will suffer a cataclysmic economic collapse. Nothing would be more conducive to a serious depression here than a run-away cost of living. It is essential in the interests of total diplomacy and the victory against communism that the price line on cost-of-living items be held domestically. We consider our resolution to be directed toward that end.

Consumer services in the Government are widely dispersed through many agencies and coordination is urgently required. Among the agencies rendering consumer services are the Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Security Agency, Department of Commerce, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Department of the Interior, Interstate Commerce Commission, Office of the Housing Expediter, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Nation is beginning to understand the importance of protecting the consumer and giving the consumer advice in his purchasing as a critical element in the stabilization of our economy and in our prosperity, yet the services which the Federal Government renders are widely diffused, confusing, and often contradictory. A rationalization of these services in the interest of the consumers, their simplification, and consolidation is urgently needed.

The text of the resolution follows:

Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living

Whereas the challenge to free institutions and world peace by Communist aggression in Korea is being utilized by unscrupulous elements as the basis for drastic price rises in food, clothing, household goods, and other cost-of-living items, otherwise economically unwarranted; and

Whereas food costs are estimated to constitute about one-third of the budget of the moderate- and middle-income families and there have been heavy increases in the costs of food and fibers having a serious effect on their standard of living especially of those residing in the cities; and

Whereas the adequacy and availability at reasonable prices of our food-and-fiber supply is vitally important to the Nation; and

Whereas it is essential that while the House of Representatives is in recess or adjourned a committee of the House shall have under constant surveillance and inquiry the price levels and supply availability of cost-of-living items: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of 15 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker with adequate representation from among members representing consumers in industrial and city districts, one of whom shall be designated as chairman. The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the effect on the cost of living of the moderate and middle-income families in the United States of (1) factors related to United States military preparation or operations; (2) the farm price support and control programs of the Federal Government; (3) processing and distribution costs and practices with relation to food and fibers; (4) the adequacy of consumer services and consumer information, and the establishment of a means for

coordinating the many Government services and agencies, and private sources of information to guide consumers in the most effective utilization of their purchasing power; (5) the need for laws and regulations or the amendment or repeal of existing laws and regulations in relation to the foregoing.

The select committee shall report to the House of Representatives—or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session—from time to time as it shall deem appropriate, but finally not later than March 1, 1951. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the continental United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am having a great many requests from women saying they would like to join the Marines or WAVES or WAC's. They are anxious to do all they can for their country in this time of emergency and stress. Some have even stated they would like to have a draft of women if they have a draft of men. That is a very far reaching thing. I believe the registration of women may well come. I was reliably told that the limitation on the quota in the different services will be lifted very shortly and enlistments will be accepted. The rules and regulations are not yet ready to announce. You must remember that 165,000 women served in a service capacity during World War II, and they made a very great contribution.

NECESSITY FOR A BALANCED MILITARY FORCE

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, in the present emergency conditions, there have been various calls from groups in the country for the resignation of certain policy making people in the Government. This is no time to rock the boat. We should be united behind our boys in Korea and get them the reinforcements, men, material, and weapons and should forget any bickering among ourselves at this time.

The team is in there. We are all working together on this, and regardless of past mistakes or future mistakes that might be made we have to work on this Korean trouble on a nonpartisan basis.

A group of the Progressive Republican Congressmen of the House endorsed a statement of affirmative principles as goals for the Republican Party, which were largely based on the 1948 platform. A group called the Republican Advance, who have called for the resignation of Secretary of Defense Johnson, also endorsed these principles, which is their right. As I am not a member of this group, nor was I consulted on that statement calling for his resignation, I wish to express my confidence in Secretary Johnson and his Assistant Secretary of Defense, our good Paul Griffith of Pennsylvania. These are difficult times, and no man can guarantee against an attack any place in the world, but we can all step in and cooperate when it does take place.

The problem of defense is not whether we could adequately protect any country in the world from attack but whether the United States could have a balanced force that gives this country reasonable security and with which we can guarantee reasonable security to the people to whom we have obligations under the United Nations. We must back the United States team that is now implementing the policies regardless of politics, as we cannot waste the time for new personnel to learn vital key jobs. Any change now or lack of confidence at home can only show dissension behind the lines and react unfavorably abroad.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject The Historical Background of the Korean Situation.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances.

Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Macomb (Ill.) Daily Journal.

Mr. CAVALCANTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LATHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. ADDONIZIO and Mr. CARNAHAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks, each to include an editorial.

Mr. BOLTON of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some excerpts from a speech.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264).

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 2822, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the Committee rose on yesterday it was agreed that the bill was to be considered as read and open to amendment at any point. All committee amendments to the bill were agreed to, except two amendments against which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] reserved points of order.

The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a point of order was reserved.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 60, immediately following line 14, insert the following new subsection:

"(b) The eleventh paragraph of section 709, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof: 'The use of the contraction "Federal Savings Insurance Corporation" or the initials "F. S. I. C." shall not be construed as a violation of this section.'"

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan insist on his point of order?

Mr. WOLCOTT. No, Mr. Chairman: I do not insist on the point of order to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second amendment against which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] reserved a point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 61, immediately following line 13, add the following new section:

"SEC. 5. Subsection (b) of section 405 of title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"'(b) In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account in such insured institution which is surrendered and transferred to the Corporation shall be made by the Corporation as soon as possible either (1) by cash or (2) by making available to each insured member a transferred account in a new insured institution in the same community or in another insured institution in an amount equal to the insured account of such insured member: *Provided*, That the Corporation, in its discretion, may require proof of claims to be filed before paying the insured accounts, and that in any case where the Corporation is not satisfied as to the validity of a claim for an insured account, it may require the final determination of a court of competent jurisdiction before paying such claim.'"

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan insist on his point of order?

Mr. WOLCOTT. No, Mr. Chairman; I do not insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: Add a new subsection at the end of section 3, reading as follows:

"(c) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on January 1, 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further committee amendments?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, this is not a committee amendment in the sense that the committee has agreed to it. I think, however, it will have the support of the entire committee.

Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: Page 62, after line 4, add the following new section:

"SEC. 6. The name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation created by section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act is hereby changed to 'Federal Savings Insurance Corporation,' and the words 'Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation' wherever else appearing in law shall be deemed to mean 'Federal Savings Insurance Corporation.'"

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a very desirable amendment. I believe it meets with the approval of the Corporation, and I am sure it meets with the approval of the majority of the committee.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, the Advisory Council which is provided for by the law creating the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has unanimously recommended that this change in the title be made, in order that there be no question that this Corporation does not insure any loans, but insures only deposits in savings and loan associations. We make that clear by changing the name of the Corporation to read "Federal Savings Insurance Corporation," omitting the words "and loan."

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan insist on his point of order?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to insist on the point of order, but I would like to be heard on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the Federal Savings and Loan Association, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation are set up under a separate act. I do not think there is any question at all that a point of order would lie against this amendment. We have not had any hearings on this. The statement has been made on behalf of someone or other that it is desirable to do this. I recall in 1939 when an attempt was made to force all savings banks into the Federal Home Loan Bank system or they would go out of business. That was a follow-up of the Banking Act of 1935 when an attempt was made to force all banks into the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System under the original bill which was introduced was to be politicalized; the President was to be given power to remove any member of the Federal Reserve Board at will.

The method used at that time to force all banks into the Federal Reserve System was that if they did not come into the Federal Reserve System they could not have their deposits insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The danger of that was seen in 1935. We modified the act so that we did not create under that act a gigantic banking octopus under the political domination and control of the President of the United States. It was charged at that time that to control the credit of the Nation in this manner was to control the lifeblood of the American economy. We successfully fought those attempts to socialize banking at that time.

In 1939 another bill was considered by the committee and by this House, H. R. 6940, which sought in like manner to force all savings banks into the home-loan bank system or go out of business. We have had some trouble with some of the Federal savings and loan associations and the State-chartered building and loan associations holding out to the public that they were savings banks. They are not savings banks; they are lending institutions; they are thrift institutions which are doing a splendid job here in the United States today in home financing. They are restricted in the main to home financing; they are primarily lending institutions. A customer is not called a depositor in the building and loan and the savings and loan associations for the reason that we do not want to give the impression that they ars savings banks. They purchase certificates; and when they purchase certificates sufficiently, if their credit is otherwise good, they may make a loan for the purpose of building a home.

I think we should keep the Federal savings and loan association in that field. I think we should keep the State-chartered building and loan associations in that field; and at least I think we should have some hearings upon the desirability of changing the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation before it is done. To strike out the word "loan" might give the idea to some that it is a savings institution. For that reason, notwithstanding the fact that after hearings we might decide the change was desirable, I must insist on my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, may I yield to our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Kentucky on the point of order.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of changing the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is because it is a long name and is not really in conformity with what is actually done. The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation does not insure loans. If they insured loans, they would insure the collection of the borrower's debt by the institution. What they really do is insure the savings, and this designation is in accordance with their functions and their duties.

It is desirable because it shortens the name, which diminishes the expense in advertising. The longer name is unwieldy in printing on their books and stationery and the shorter name actually designates its functions. It is the savings deposited in the institutions that are insured.

The gentleman from Michigan has spoken on the general conditions that prevail in reference to the lending institutions, but he has not addressed himself to the parliamentary question involved. We have already legislated in this bill on the name of the Federal Savings and Loans Insurance Corporation, providing that if they use the phrase "Federal Savings Insurance Corporation" in their advertisements it will not be a violation of the law preventing the associations from stating they are federally insured.

I submit the matter to the ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. FORAND). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Committee has under consideration a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The gentleman from New York has offered an amendment to change the name of the Federal Savings

and Loan Insurance Corporation, which was created under another act.

They are two very separate and distinct acts; therefore the Chair is constrained to rule that the amendment is not germane and sustains the point of order.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which was considered in the committee, yet it is not a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: Page 29, line 12, strike out "any officer or employee of the insured bank" and insert in lieu thereof "witnesses"; and on line 13, strike out "his" and insert "their"; and on lines 14 and 15 strike out "of the insured bank."

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, this will merely broaden the powers of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in carrying on its investigations. Presently it may subpena an officer or employee of an insured bank, but its hands are tied in calling in any outside person who may have knowledge of the transaction under investigation. If a person does not voluntarily appear, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has no means to compel him to testify in order to be enlightened as to what the true situation may be. My amendment will give that organization the right to subpena one who is not connected with the bank in connection with transactions properly within the scope of the FDIC in carrying on its examinations, hearings, and investigations.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, this matter was considered in committee and the amendment was not adopted by the committee.

Let us understand what we are doing by the amendment if it is adopted. The language of subsection (c) of section 10, starting in line 8, page 29, is as follows:

For the purpose of any hearing—

I stress the word "hearing" because it does not say "examination"—

under this act, the Board of Directors, any member thereof, or any person designated by the Board of Directors to conduct any such hearing, is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, subpena any officer or employee of the insured bank, compel his attendance, take evidence, take depositions, and require the production of any books, records—

And so forth. As I understand the amendment of the gentleman from New York it authorizes the Board of Directors of the Corporation to designate any examining officer to subpena any of the records of one who has done or is doing business with the bank. This is an authority which the Federal Reserve does not have in connection with its examination of banks, it is an authority which the Comptroller of the Currency does not have in connection with the examination of national banks, it is an authority which I doubt any of the States have given to their banking commissioners. This means that in the examination of a bank, unless an amendment is offered at the same time to define a hearing as something different than an examination, it would authorize the subpenaing of everyone who has done any business with that bank. It would authorize subpenaing of a borrower, it would authorize the subpenaing of a depositor.

Now, if we are going to authorize the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to do that, to perhaps harass business, industry, agriculture, and labor with the threat of subpena, it carries with it, of course, an unlimited amount of power to investigate on the part of an examiner without any review anywhere.

This is cumbersome, this is unusual authority over which the FDIC has had no jurisdiction heretofore and concerning which the committee has had no hearings. This came to us as a suggested amendment from the FDIC. The committee deliberated upon the matter but did not adopt the amendment for the reason that it would give the FDIC unusual power to subpena anyone it saw fit to subpena, an authority that is not given to any other examining officer. I believe that the amendment should be defeated, at least until such time as we have a chance to determine whether it is necessary or not.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. We passed this over in committee. We did not call it up for a vote. In the last minute of voting on the bill we overlooked calling it up for a vote.

Mr. WOLCOTT. No; we did not overlook calling it up. I have a very distinct recollection and a notation here that we passed it because of the controversial aspects of it, and then I have a note that it was not adopted, and after it was considered we considered six other amendments, all of which are included in the same document.

Mr. MULTER. The gentleman is quite right. I was wrong when I said that this gives specific power in connection with examinations and inspections. It is only in connection with hearings that they are authorized to conduct.

Mr. WOLCOTT. What is a hearing? There is nothing to describe what a hearing is, and unless there is something to describe that a hearing is distinguished from an examination, a hearing may be built out of any examination which the FDIC examiners make of the bank.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. WOODHOUSE: Page 15, beginning on line 4, strike out all of section (d).

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which would strike out all of section (d) on page 15, beginning on line 4. This would delete from the bill before us the proposal for return to the banks of 60 percent of the net assessment income of FDIC and retain the present method of handling assessment income.

FDIC has an enviable record. I join in all the praise which we heaped upon it yesterday. This is no time to risk spoiling that record.

The fundamental purpose of FDIC is to protect the millions of small depositors and build public confidence in the banking system. Depositors have been protected. The public has confidence in the banking system; that confidence must be maintained.

FDIC now has a reserve of $1,200,000,000 plus $3,000,000,000 borrowing power from the United States Treasury. This reserve has been built up over the 16 years of the life of FDIC. During more than one-half of those 16 years the country has enjoyed unusual economic prosperity with a substantial degree of inflation.

The experience of the FDIC over these 16 years does not offer a dependable criterion as to the expectancy of loss either in normal times or in times of depression.

FDIC reserves have increased, but not at the same rate at which bank deposits have increased. In 1934 the ratio was .73 percent. On December 31, 1948, it was .69 percent and today is about .70 percent. Mr. Harl has stated that they would like to build up a reserve of 1 percent of over-all deposits—Senate hearings, page 39.

The real question is: Is the reserve of $1,200,000,000 adequate to cover losses should we face difficult economic conditions?

During the 1929–33 failures depositors lost 3.3 percent of total deposits before the situation cleared up. But such figures mean little. Since then the ratio of capital accounts of all commercial banks to total assets show a decline from an average of 10 percent to 1 percent. On June 30, 1949, there were 312 banks with a ratio of capital to assets of less than 4 percent—a very thin protection. True the character of bank assets and of bank loans has changed. Banking legislation has tightened up certain former practices. But no figures seem to throw much light on this question of reserve.

No witness claimed to know what the reserve should be. All of them relied very definitely on the $3,000,000,000 credit with the United States Treasury. In brief, the witnesses seemed to rely on the Government to get the banks out of trouble, if trouble should arise.

Increasing coverage to $10,000 will increase FDIC liabilities 15 percent from $74,533,093,000 to $86,287,984,000 covered deposits, meaning 98.6 percent of all bank accounts and 56.5 percent of all bank deposits.

At the same time it is proposed to reduce assessments by a possible 55 percent. In good years banks would get up to a 60-percent refund. In poor years, when they might be in need of help, they may get no refund. This is a topsy-turvy formula.

Moreover, under current conditions the 1950 refund would be some $68,000,000 turned back to the banks at a time when we are fighting potential inflation and taking measures to tighten up loans.

Today banks are doing well. Their profits are good. The FDIC premiums do not fall on the banks, but on the depositors. When FDIC was instituted the banks were permitted to discontinue payment of interest on demand deposits and to make a service charge. These two items have more than met the $120,000,000 a year paid in FDIC assessments.

Because there is no one who claims to know what the reserve should be, because it is essential to take not even the slightest step which might be inflationary or which might lessen public confidence in the banking system; because the experience of the past 16 years is no criterion for the future, and because we are expanding the liabilities of FDIC it would seem wise to leave the situation as it is for the next few years and not to provide for assessment refunds at this time.

In support of this stand I quote from the testimony of Mr. H. Earl Cook, Director, FDIC, and of Mr. Maple T. Harl, Chairman, FDIC, both of whom are held in high esteem by Members of Congress.

Mr. Cook states—pages 25 and 26, House hearings:

The adequacy of the insurance fund is the central question which is raised by the two principal features of S. 2822; namely, the increase in the insurance protection from $5,000 to $10,000, and the reduction of assessment income received from the insured banks which will approximate 55 percent. The adequacy of the fund is not a matter to be decided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Only the members of this committee and the Congress can decide that question. However, we would like to offer a few comments which may be helpful to your committee in arriving at this decision.

In the first place, our studies do not demonstrate that the fund is adequate. May I say here that this Corporation is only 15 or 16 years old and some matters which we will discuss in executive session with you may throw further light on that particular phase. Nor are we aware of studies completed by others which prove with any degree of certainty that the present deposit insurance fund will be able to withstand all future periods of adversity. The insurance fund now amounts to more than $1,200,000,000. It represents an insurance reserve accumulated by the Corporation after making full provision for losses in connections with banking troubles. Furthermore, the Corporation has repaid the $289,000,000 advanced by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve. That payment was authorized by Public Law 363 with which you gentlemen are so familiar. However, when the insurance fund is compared with the $157,000,000,000 of deposits in insured banks, the margin of protection for the 104,000,000 depositors appears to be very modest.

To be considered also is the fact that, since the Corporation was established, our economy has been in an expanding phase. This has helped to solve many of the problems which otherwise would have entailed costly expenditures.

There are many other facets of the problem of sufficiency of the FDIC funds * * * The problem cannot be dealt with appropriately in generalities. It is absolutely necessary to develop detailed information of a highly confidential nature. * * * If you will defer any questions regarding the adequacy of the fund until the executive session, it will be possible to furnish the members of this committee with a much clearer picture of our problem.

Mr. Harl states:

Our studies do not demonstrate that the fund is adequate. Nor has anyone else, to our knowledge, been able to establish that the deposit insurance fund is sufficient to meet all contingencies. The present insurance fund amounts to about $1,200,000,000. To be sure, that sum looks like and is a lot of money. However, when compared with the $150,000,000,000 of deposits, it would seem that the margin of protection is indeed modest. (Senate hearings, p. 22.)

* * * the experience of the Corporation has been limited almost exclusively to a period of favorable economic conditions—a period of heavy losses could drastically curtail the fund. Prudence counsels the avoidance of any measures that would drastically reduce the amount of deposit insurance assessments or limit the necessary growth of the fund. (Senate hearings, p. 24.)

* * * The relatively small demands made upon the resources of the Corporation during its 15 years of operation cannot be regarded as indicative of future requirements. (Senate hearings, p. 96.)

To eliminate or drastically reduce the contribution of banks to the insurance funds would be a departure from the concept of self-help which is a fundamental feature of the Federal Deposit Insurance System. Increased reliance on Government help is inevitable if the bankers' contribution is reduced beyond reasonable levels. This will invite Government domination of the banking business. It boils down to this—if free enterprise in banking is to continue, deposit insurance must remain predominantly an instrument of self-aid and the banks must be willing to foot the bill. The cost of maintaining a strong mutual insurance fund is indeed a small price to pay for bank solvency, stability, depositors' safety, as well as the historical privilege of freedom in banking enterprise. (Senate hearings, p. 23.)

In light of their testimony I ask support of the amendment to retain assessments as at present.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. I want to compliment the gentlewoman from Connecticut on the very excellent statement she has made in behalf of this amendment. I join with her in support of the amendment. I feel it is worthy of consideration and hope it is successful.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the last speaker is a very able member of our committee. She is conscientious, and very helpful as a member of our committee. I am sorry I have to differ with her on this matter, although I know she knows much more than I do about banking.

As was explained yesterday, after you pay the operating expenses and all losses for the year, 60 percent of the amount that remains is given as a credit in the following year and 40 percent is carried to the reserve fund. The 40 percent and the $25,000,000 they receive each year as interest on Government securities amount to around $70,000,000 that will be added to the reserve fund. We have in the reserve fund now $1,200,000,000. The FDIC started without anything and had to borrow for capital $289,000,000. That has all been repaid.

Consider the country banks now. I know a bank with $50,000 of capital stock that has deposits of $3,000,000. The assessments costs this little bank $2,500 a year, which is a good deal of money for a small bank.

The Members of this House may be certain that we have taken nothing away from the FDIC. Instead, we have strengthened it.

How have we strengthened it? By giving the FDIC broader authority to examine and ascertain its risks. This fund or reserve we speak of now amounts to about $1,200,000,000. Its safety or guardianship is a sacred trust. We must always be aware of any attempt to raid this fund either directly or indirectly, such as attempting to alter in any way the independent status of the FDIC.

I speak of this great great feeling and considerable pride as I have devoted a great deal of my time to the study of deposit insurance.

The Chairman of the FDIC, Mr. Harl, stated before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the formula herein prescribed would be workable, that the coverage could be increased from $5,000 to $10,000, provided you protected the fund by giving the FDIC the right to look at its risks. The original bill before the Senate at that time eliminated the written consent of the Federal Reserve when the FDIC wanted to examine a State member bank. It was not thought necessary to eliminate the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency before the FDIC could examine a national bank since the Comptroller was a member of the Board of the FDIC. This was supported by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the American Bankers Association—in fact everyone who appeared before the Senate subcommittee endorsed this provision.

We decided that the FDIC should have the right to examine any insured bank, State or National, without asking anyone's permission, since it alone of the three Federal banking agencies must pay the losses. I might point out that this is in accord with the recommendations of the Comptroller General.

As I said before, this formula is sound. The fund will continue to grow, because if the losses exceed the amount of the assessments due there is no credit to the bank until the amount of the loss is restored to the fund. Therefore, the fund will always grow.

Everyone who testified and spoke on this bill has paid the FDIC a compliment. Let us call the roll of the people who favor this formula. They are as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury; the Comptroller of the Currency; the Bureau of the Budget; Hon. Lee Wiggins, former Under Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Walter J. Cummings, first head of the FDIC; next is the second head of the FDIC, Hon. Leo T. Crowley; next is Hon. Maple T. Harl, present chairman of the FDIC; next is a member of the Board of the FDIC, Mr. Cook; then the American Bankers' Association; the Mutual Savings Bankers' Association; the

Consumers Bankers' Association; and many of the State bank associations.

Small banks and large banks all over the country are in favor of this. What most bankers wanted was a credit of 80 percent, but they sat down in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury with the Board of Directors of FDIC including the Comptroller of the Currency and finally agreed on 60 percent. That is subscribed to by practically every bank in the United States. Furthermore, we had 18 witnesses who appeared before our committee and all except one stated that this formula was sound. They represented little banks and the banking associations in many of the States.

Throughout the past 16 years we have not lost more than $26,000,000, and within the last 6 years we have not had an insured bank failure, because the FDIC has been on the job. Under the Banking Act of 1935 when a bank fails the FDIC is appointed the receiver because it pays the losses. They go in there and give the community and the people sufficient time to sell the assets so that the losses will not be so great. They give them time and do not dump all the assets and securities on the market at one time. Therefore, with the careful examination and supervision by the FDIC we will not have so many losses from now on. I hope you vote against the amendment.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to take a position opposite to that of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. He has been very kind and most helpful to me. I know that his remarks were offered in good faith and that they represent his opinion on the subject.

Nevertheless yesterday I took the time to warn the Congress that any reduction of assessment or premiums paid by the banks at this time will place the responsibility on this Congress and on this Congress alone, if anything goes wrong with this insurance fund.

I pointed out yesterday that every State insurance system, and there were nine of them in years gone by, failed because after 10 to 15 years of good times they cut the assessments and the premiums and cut the reserve funds so that when panic times came and bad times struck those States, the fund was insufficient in every instance to make good the losses. You will follow that same pattern now, unless you do adopt the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE], and take out of this bill the provision for the reduction of these assessments.

Let me call your attention to a statement offered to the other body when the matter was before its committee considering this very bill. The very distinguished gentleman, Mr. VANDENBERG, pointed out in this language exactly what I am trying to make clear to you. He said:

> To decrease assets and increase liabilities at one and the same time seems to me, I say it most respectfully, as somewhat lacking in the prudence which should govern every FDIC procedure. In the language of the street, it "plays both ends against the middle." It moves too rapidly in reorganizing the FDIC concept. It increases FDIC liabilities by a minimum of $12,000,000,000 without compensatory offsets while reducing annual FDIC income by a probable average of 55 percent net. Although fully acknowledging the good faith of this proposal and the persuasive arguments that can be made in its behalf, I honestly warn against any such wholesale changes in the FDIC balance sheet.

There were other warnings of the same kind given to us and to the committee on the other side.

The FDIC Board of Directors takes the position that they will not state that this fund is adequate; they put the responsibility on you; they say it is for you to decide what is an adequate fund; and I tell you today that $1,200,000,000 in the fund with $156,000,000,000 of deposits in insured banks is not an adequate surplus. Any Member who votes against this amendment now offered and for the bill with reduction of assessments in it as now offered must let his conscience be his guide and be ready to assume the responsibility if anything goes wrong in the days ahead.

On June 27 the New York Herald Tribune carried an item quoting the Second District Federal Reserve Bank as voicing a good deal of concern about the future based on its examination of 600 banks in the last 3 months.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Congress, I plead with you, I beg of you to pass this amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE] and save the banking system of this country, save this insurance fund so that if the days ahead do blacken and darken—we hope they will not, but if they do—let us be prepared for any emergency; let us build this fund to at least the same amount that the bankers may borrow from the Government under the law; let us have at least $3,000,000,000 in the fund. The law now provides that they may call on the Government for $3,000,000,000. Let the banks at least build up an equivalent amount before we reduce their assessments.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are here discussing a formula. As I said yesterday, this formula does not guarantee to the banks that they will receive one penny reduction in the assessment now being made. I ask you to read the formula set forth in paragraph D on page 15. The formula closes by stating: "The insurance losses sustained in said calendar year plus losses from any preceding years in excess of such reserves. If the above reductions exceed in amount the total assessments which become due during the calendar year, the amount of such excess shall be restored by deduction from total assessments becoming due in subsequent years."

This formula is so sound that it even reaches out into future years. You can go back and work on this.

A $1,500,000,000 reserve is not in itself going to save the banks if a very bad situation arises—now, do not get the idea in your mind that there is enough reserve in the FDIC to save the banks if you get into a great economic wash-out; it is not designed for that purpose. If you want to do that, then build up a reserve of around $125,000,000,000. It becomes fantastic, of course.

Take the insurance companies. Did the Home Insurance Co. have sufficient reserve to meet the San Francisco earthquake? Go back and study your history of fire insurance. Suppose you have a catastrophe that wipes out 15,000,000 people; will your life-insurace companies be able to meet it? They do not carry large enough reserves to meet a great wash-out like that; and, of course, you have not got it in FDIC; you will not have it in 50 years assessing one-twelfth of 1 percent as is done at the present time. You simply do not run insurance companies that way; you cannot build a capital structure big enough; the social cost becomes too great.

Here is a formula that protects the FDIC; it protects its operations; it also prevents a fantastic fund being built up that somebody some day can reach in on and grab. I can imagine our getting into a situation where we would reach in and grab the Social Security reserves, the civil-service retirement reserves. What are they? They are just something the people think they have. What are my personal goods and money? Just something that is under my name for the time being. If the Government wants those things, it can take them in the easiest manner possible. They could make capital levies and take these things from us. If we build up great reserves, you will have somebody some day trying to reach in and grab them.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. May I point out to the gentleman that 100 percent of the FDIC reserve is now in Government bonds, obligations of the Government; so there will be nothing for the Government to reach in and grab; it is their own obligations.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes, but they have a mighty power to tax us. The FDIC is a great psychological force to induce people to keep their money in the banks so that the banks can use that money to buy Government bonds to help finance deficits, if you please. That is why we have FDIC insurance, to induce you to keep your money in the banks instead of in an old sock somewhere. Keep it out where it can be used, where your credit can be used for constructive purposes, instead of hidden out under the trees, in tin cans and old mattresses, in stoves and down in the furnace in the summer time. Our people have to have leadership from a psychological standpoint. Why should the depositors be burdened with assessments far beyond anyone's ability to prove that they will be needed? It cannot be proven that this fund is inadequate at the present time.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Have we not had enough proof through the years that the FDIC formula as it stands now has provided more money than is necessary, therefore the provision in this bill to return it is not needed?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman is correct.

What has kept the banks from failing in the last 12 to 15 years? Not the FDIC. The FDIC comes in as a cushion in some individual cases. As I pointed out yesterday, it is the inflationary forces that have been running. Who is it that could not have made money in the last 15 years in the banking business? The record of earnings is the proof.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 30, noes 75.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER: At page 15, line 25, add the following sentence: "No credit under the provisions of this subdivision of this section shall be allowed or applied at any time that the capital account of the corporation aggregates less than $2,000,000,000."

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is being offered because the Woodhouse amendment did not prevail.

The amendment is very simple. It does not affect the formula that is written into the bill to give credits and reductions in the assessments or premiums paid by the banks. It provides that those credits or reductions shall not become effective, they shall not be allowed or applied to the banks until the reserve fund reaches $2,000,000,000. At the present time it is $1,200,000,000.

The United States Treasury can be called upon to give or lend $3,000,000,000. Mr. Gormley—representing the Georgia Banking Association—testified before our committee, that in his opinion the reserve fund should be at least $2,500,000,000. My amendment only calls for $2,000,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, testifying before the Senate committee on this bill, stated that in his opinion this fund is sufficient except in panic times like we had in the thirties.

In view of the fact that the FDIC board will not take a positive position that the fund is sufficient and adequate now, in view of the fact that the only positive testimony before our committee is that it is insufficient at this time, I say you should not reduce these assessments, you should not allow any reduction by credit or otherwise until this reserve fund reaches at least $2,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the argument I made a few minutes ago against the amendment offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE] applies to this amendment.

Now, if $1,200,000,000 is not sufficient to pay for the losses of the banks of this country, I do not think that $2,000,000,000 would do much more.

I want to repeat: The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the FDIC, the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, and practically everyone who testified were in favor of this bill. Now, it is true that one witness, Mr. Gormley, from Georgia, an able and distinguished gentleman, testified it might be preferable to have $2,500,000,000. The FDIC officials, bankers, and others have definitely agreed on 60 percent. Eighteen witnesses testified for this bill and only one witness qualified his statement.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would not the gentleman agree with me that one of the greatest possible assets in the FDIC concept is the preventive medicine which good management of the FDIC uses, wherein they step in before the disaster occurs and take over and consolidate the banks and prevent the great blow-up occurring in individual banks?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent, and I say that that is exactly what the FDIC is doing now, and that is one reason why we have not had a failure in 6 years.

Another reason is that the FDIC checks these banks very carefully before admitting them into the fund. I know from personal experience that when a new bank applies for insurance the FDIC investigates the management, the needs of the community, the amount of capital, its earning prospects, and so forth. These things are done quietly and efficiently, and many banks today have benefited from the prudent administration of the FDIC. Proper credit must also be given to the bankers themselves for continually working to improve their operations.

Let me read what Mr. Gormley said:

I personally think that the compromise plan arrived at in this bill would be constructive. I am not prepared to say that the present surplus developed by the Corporation and accumulated by the Corporation is a sufficient one, and neither do I think anyone else can say that the $1,200,000,000 of surplus now accumulated in the Corporation is sufficient.

But of all the 18 witnesses who testified, only Mr. Gormley said personally that it might be better to have a larger surplus. Then we have the Director of the Budget, who is the representative of the President of the Unittd States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency all in agreement. Practically all of the little banks were represented by witnesses, and all agreed on this formula written by the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable Lee Wiggins, who also represented three small banks, and who at one time was head of the American Bankers' Association. He has the confidence of everyone.

I do not know much about finance, and I do not believe that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] knows much more than I do, and certainly I would not put my judgment up against that of these distinguished witnesses who appeared before our committee.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] is an excellent lawyer and fine gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be voted down.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman yields further, reference has been made to the three billion line of credit in section 14 of the bill. Would not a Congress in session, whatever Congress it is, if a disaster occurs, immediately recognize that that $3,000,000,000 is just a drop in the bucket as against $175,000,000,000 of deposits?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. If a crisis arises, the Congress will act just like they do when they prepare to meet an emergency in war.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And not depend on the reserve fund?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MULTER) there were—ayes 20, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 49, line 9, after "obligor", strike out "simultaneously" and insert "contemporaneously."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, under section 13 (e) of this measure as amended certain conditions for the first time are imposed upon a bank in the event agreements are entered into between customers of the bank and the bank. Prior hereto and up to the time of an unfortunate interpretation of the law it was believed that all legal agreements entered into by the bank and obligor were binding on the Corporation. Under the language of the bill, this agreement must be entered into simultaneously with the recording and other conditions. It is quite obvious that that is impossible. Bank directors usually meet once a week. In the smaller banks there are no loan committees. This language contemplates that when these agreements are entered into they may be approved contemporaneously, which, of course, means at a time approximating when they were entered into.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. I have no authority to accept the amendment for the committee, but I see no objection to it.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. RAINS. May I inquire of the gentleman if there is anything in his amendment that would make retroactive the right to sue or file claims against the Corporation?

Mr. WALTER. Of course not, because this whole section 13e as amended applies only to future agreements. It in

no wise affects agreements already entered into. It was never the intention of Congress to give to the Corporation a stronger position than that of the bank and the adoption of the amendment, my amendment is offered to prove that heretofore it was the intent of Congress that any agreement in the absence of fraud, was binding on the Corporation.

Mr. SPENCE. The gentleman's amendment only changes the word "simultaneously" to "contemporaneously"?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. SPENCE. I see no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to call the attention of the House to the fact that we have as our guests in Washington today one of the finest precision drill teams in the United States. They have taken 101 first prizes in 3 years of competition all over the country. Tonight at 8:15, before the baseball game, they will perform at Griffith Stadium, and tomorrow night at 7:45 in the Capitol Plaza before the band concert. I know my colleagues join me in welcoming them to Washington.

Mr. TALLE. Will the gentleman tell the House what State this drill team is from?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. From California.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Where is this drill team from?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. This drill team is from Half Moon Bay, Calif.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call attention to the committee amendment on page 26. This amendment I discussed yesterday provides for the authorization of the expenditure of $15,000,000 for a new building for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It was my understanding during that discussion that any controversial amendments would be considered today. At that time I called attention to my interest in this provision in the bill and my objections to it.

Mr. Chairman, I now ask unanimous consent to return to the committee amendment beginning on page 26, line 11, and running over to page 27, line 17, so that we may give this matter further consideration. I feel that the committee did not have a chance to look this amendment over and realize what it was doing when it approved the amendment last night. There was no debate on it after it was offered. All I am asking is that we have a chance to reconsider the amendment. I think as a matter of fairness we should do that. It was not debated at all, just put in the bill by the House committee. Let us have a chance to reconsider it. It will take only a few minutes. Then we can find out whether this Committee of the Whole supports this amendment. I trust there will be no objection to my request. It is my intention to offer a motion to strike this provision from the bill, and ask for a vote on the motion.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, who has always been more than fair with respect to permitting others to express their views. I know he favors this bill. I also favor the bill if this provision is eliminated. If he will let us vote on the amendment, as I think we should, this Committee of the Whole will express its approval or disapproval.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I appreciate the fine compliment paid me and I would like to accommodate the gentleman, but I am going to do something I have never done before in my experience here, I am going to make an objection. The Chairman said definitely we would take up the committee amendments yesterday, which we did. The gentleman's objection comes too late now, and he will have to get unanimous consent to return to that amendment.

Mr. REES. That is what I am trying to do—to get unanimous consent to return to the consideration of the amendment. I certainly do not see a bit of harm in doing that. All I am asking is a chance to reconsider the amendment and get a vote on it.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The gentleman is very persuasive.

Mr. REES. All I am doing is asking unanimous consent to reconsider this amendment. It seems to me that one individual should not object to such a reconsideration. We have done it many times on other occasions.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The gentleman's views, of course, will be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I must object to his request.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I want to call your attention to what you do if you adopt this amendment. By this amendment you draw off $15,000,000 for an FDIC building to be constructed in Washington. It is an authorization, you say. Yes; but, of course, an authorization means an appropriation. Authorization is necessary before an appropriation may be considered. I inquired yesterday how many people there are in Washington in this agency. Members of the committee did not seem to have the information. Finally, one member estimated there were 600. I called the Civil Service Commission a while ago and find that there are 326 employed in the agency. That means officers, clerks, stenographers, messengers, and all.

It looks like a lot of money to house a little over 300 employees in a nonwar agency, especially during this crisis.

So, if you do not eliminate this provision, you are authorizing a building to house 326 employees at a cost of approximately $50,000 for each employee right at this moment when you are talking about holding back materials for essential buildings and other necessary construction. It will be said this is only an authorization and the building may not be built until 10 years from now. Be that as it may it is not a good policy. It is not a good thing to do. If Government buildings are to be erected, there are others more necessary than this one.

Furthermore, if you do not expect to construct this building in the near future, why authorize it now?

If you read the hearings you will note where a member of the Board says that the appearance of a fine building such as proposed "would call attention to the great responsibilities imposed upon the Corporation and dignify its functions in the public eye." In other words, it would make a great impression on those who had the privilege of seeing this great edifice. I think the public would be more impressed right now if the $15,000,000 is retained in the insurance fund.

This section in the bill was not considered in the other body at all. It was put in the bill at the last minute when the House committee was considering this legislation. I did serve notice yesterday that I was going to offer an amendment to strike it out. But objection has now been raised by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. He says it was agreed to and considered as a committee amendment. I concede the gentleman from Georgia is within his rights. Unless he is willing to agree to my unanimous-consent request a vote on the amendment will not be permitted at this time. It will remain in the bill for the present. We will be given opportunity for a separate vote on this amendment when debate is over and the bill is submitted for final vote in the House.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I would like to correct the gentleman on one thing. Of course the committee amendment was voted on and adopted in the committee.

Mr. REES. It was not unanimously agreed to. I am simply asking that the vote be reconsidered so the question may be properly debated.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. They are now paying $200,000 rent. I am astonished that the gentleman should take the position he does.

Mr. REES. I am likewise astonished that this agency would pay $200,000 annual rent to provide office quarters for 326 people, including officers, employees, stenographers and clerks and all the rest of them. Your committee might do well to look into that matter. It seems to me I think you will agree, that such rents are excessive.

With the exception of this provision, I am in favor of, and am supporting the legislation. I think the increase in the amount insured from $5,000 to $10,000 is a good move. I want to commend the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the splendid service it is rendering to the banks and to the depositors of this country.

The amendment providing for a $15,000,000 building does not belong in this legislation. Not at all.

Opportunity will be given to vote on this amendment after debate is concluded and the bill is reported to the House for final vote. I trust the Members will vote to strike the $15,000,000 from the measure.

Mr. Chairman, let me repeat this is not the time for our Government to set an example of constructing a building costing millions of dollars that has nothing to do with the defense effort. The steel, the copper, and other materials, and the labor, that you would put in this edifice, had better be saved for more essential use right now. Our Government should be first to set the example in this respect. It is difficult to understand how one can support this particular proposal and then insist on the curtailment of steel and other necessary building material.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am for this bill and expect to vote for it. But I have a question I would like to direct to the committee. It has come to my attention, not just recently but over a period of years, that the FDIC insists upon making examinations of both national and State banks. Many of these bankers have complained to me that they are already subjected to examination by either the national bank examiners or the State bank examiners and that this makes an unnecessary duplication and imposes a burden upon them. The question I have to direct to the committee is whether this legislation will make mandatory this continued double inspection.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. It is my understanding, and I think it is the understanding of most of the members of the committee, as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] stated yesterday, that the authority requested is not a duplication of the examinations now provided for by law, but that the examinations provided for in this bill will be merely used in cases of emergency and not as a usual and regular periodic examination of, let us say, every 6 months or every year. This shall be done only in case of conditions where the FDIC feels an individual bank under individual circumstances requires an individual examination.

Mr. HARVEY. If I may further pursue the question. Has it not been the policy, however, in the past for the FDIC, even in the case of strong national banks, to go in and make a duplicate inspection in addition to the inspection made by the national bank examiners, or the State bank examiners?

Mr. COLE of Kansas. They do not have the authority now to make the examination without consent, and so far as I know that is not the situation.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. It is true, however, that the FDIC does make inspections of banks now under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. HARVEY. That is correct.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. And with the consent of the Comptroller. This is to authorize the inspection without such consent.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I think I can answer the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. HARVEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Where they have a national bank examination it is not customary for them to have an FDIC examination. But where they have a State bank examination, it is customary.

Mr. HARVEY. I see. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as the only member on the Banking and Currency Committee from the city of Chicago, I have felt it my duty and responsibility whenever measures are before the committee having to do with the operation of banks to write a letter to all of the bankers in Chicago requesting an expression of their views. Following that practice in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday, July 1, 1950, I inserted letters received by me on the pending bill from the bankers of Chicago, including one from Walter J. Cummings, the first Chairman of the FDIC.

It is the general consensus of the Chicago bankers that the measure we are considering is meritorious. Some of the bankers, including those comprising the membership of the Illinois Bankers Association, are opposed to the provision authorizing the FDIC to examine banks without prior consent of the Federal Reserve. The Honorable Benjamin O. Cooper, auditor of public accounts of the State of Illinois, takes a similar position, and I am reading Mr. Cooper's letter of July 14, 1950, at the conclusion of my remarks.

My own judgment is that, in the interest of the depositors, it is important that the FDIC have the right, at any time in its judgment necessary, to go into a bank without notice and without prior consent from the Federal Reserve. This, to me, is just good common sense, but this does not mean that the banks should be put to the inconvenience and the expense of frequent and periodical examinations by the FDIC supplemental to the examinations which are now made. The committee was given to understand definitely by Chairman Harl and other members of the FDIC that it was not the intention of the corporation to conduct examinations except in such cases of emergency and immediate urgency as the welfare of depositors demand. If this were an authorization which would set up another regular routine of bank examinations, thus subjecting banks to unnecessary expense and inconvenience through a multiplicity of examinations, I should not support it. But, as I have said, it is not so intended, and I feel safe in assuring the bankers of America that it will never be carried to that extent. I feel confident that it will operate in furthering the security of depositors and to the advantage of the bankers as well as of the public.

There was some difference of opinion in the committee on the Woodhouse amendment, which I thought was a matter of such importance as properly should come for determination in the Committee of the Whole after calm consideration and exhaustive discussion open to all the Members of the House. My own decision on how I should vote on the amendment I reserved until such time as the matter was before the Committee of the Whole. I have given the matter much study and much thought, and my mind was open until the development of recent days, placing us on a wartime basis. Under the conditions of the war emergency—and for the very simple reason that in a time of abnormality and uncertainty as to the future there should be the minimum of changes and revisions in existing structures—I was inclined to give weight to what the gentlewoman from Connecticut had to say about the possible element of inflation.

But the defeat of the Woodhouse amendment did not as greatly affect the FIDC reserve fund as might have appeared on the surface from the able and forceful arguments made in its behalf. In the period of the next 10 years the reserve fund under the provisions of the present bill will be increased from approximately one and a quarter billions of dollars to about one and three-quarter billions, whereas under the provisions of the Woodhouse amendment the increase would not greatly have exceeded the figure of $2,000,000,000. No one knows how large the reserve should be to meet unexpected and drastic situations of financial chaos, but it is doubtful if the difference of a half billion dollars accumulated during a period of 10 years would be the difference between security and insecurity. It is at least reassuring to us that the reserve has been growing steadily during the past 16 years, that no inroads have been made upon it, and that it will continue to grow at the rate of between forty and fifty million dollars a year.

I think that the banks of the United States, by and large, have earned the respect and the confidence of the American people. I say this as one who was most critical of bank practices and policies in the period antedating the depression of 1929. The pressure exerted by certain banks in the control of credits to industry was responsible for the lowering of wages that proved a large factor in bringing on the depression starting in 1929. The manner of floating uncertain loans to foreign countries and then disposing of such questionable securities at large commissions through agent banks throughout the Nation was an abuse of the prestige of the banker that received deserved rebuke in the public mind. Likewise the profitable traffic in so-called gold real estate bonds that some banks carried on in a wild and reckless era of financing did not add to the good repute of the banking fraternity, even though in that period there were many banks that did not follow the practice and remained fixed in their adherence to the ways of sound banking.

Thus there have been banking abuses in the past, and doubtless there are banking abuses continuing in some spots as there are abuses elsewhere, but for my part I have the same confidence in the integrity and the patriotism and the good and honest intentions of the average banker as I have in any other American.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the foundation of banking recovery and the restoration of public confidence in the banks was furnished by the sound banking laws enacted by democratic Congresses under the gifted leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which now has a matchless record of 16 years successful operation with absolute security to the covered depositors, is a cornerstone in that structure. Today Republicans and Democrats alike, with few dissenters, are giving recognition to the wisdom of that legislation by supporting this bill which increases the insurance coverage of deposits from $5,000 to $10,000.

The bankers of America also have recognized the soundness of the banking laws enacted by Democratic Congresses and in the main have accorded to them the support of their full cooperation. It is only fair to say that to them is due their share of the credit for the change of the banking picture of 1929 to that of today.

When I speak of bankers I am not referring alone to a dozen or more of the big banks in the large centers of population. I am thinking as well of the thousands of little banks throughout this Nation, and most of the banks in our country do belong in the small-business category. They need our friendly understanding of their problems just as much as those in any other small-business group.

Their contention is that if the premiums paid by them for bank deposit insurance is greater than the amount required to cover the risk, based upon the experiences of 16 years, and plus the cost of maintenance, the excess should be divided into 2 pools, one pool of 40 percent to go into the present reserve of approximately a billion and a quarter dollars, and the other pool of 60 percent upon which the contributing bankers could draw in the payment of their insurance premiums in later and possibly tougher years. There is no proposal to distribute any money among the banks as cash refunds. On the other hand a considerable part of the 60 percent division reverting to the credit of the contributing banks would go back in cash to the Government in the payment of Federal taxes.

Now, certainly I think this should be considered as all other proposals, regardless of their source, which come to us in our deliberations on legislative measures. What we are all interested in, and what is essential to our economic functioning, is sound banking with the resultant security of deposits. The main question raised by the Woodhouse amendment was how fast we should go in building up the reserve of the FDIC to meet demands in the years ahead which may not be as favorable as those of the present period. Under the bill as it stands unamended, the reserve would be increased forty to fifty million dollars a year. If the Woodhouse amendment had been adopted, and the bill were enacted into law, the increase in the reserve would be a little more than twice that amount. In either case it probably would be infinitesimal in the event of a long and deep and devastating depression such as came to us with the crash of 1929.

I am inclined to believe that the present reserve, plus additions thereto of some $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year, is adequate protection in any situation except that which might develop in a time of complete and devastating economic wreckage. And I do not believe that the American people should be led to believe that, in the event of such a depression as we experienced in 1929, there is any assured stability attaching to any reserve. Our approach to that problem is to protect by good laws and wise regulations our financial and economic structure from ever again being upset by such a depression as that of 1929. To take the position that all we have to do to avoid the griefs of a depression is to build up reserves is the very height of folly. Reserves themselves are usually composed of the very holdings that are affected and destroyed in value by the depression itself.

While I am inclined to the opinion that there was much force in the position of the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. WOODHOUSE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER], especially in view of the war-emergency conditions preventing, I do not feel that the contrary decision of the majority in the Committee of the Whole has removed the beneficial character of the pending bill which entitles it to our support in the public interest. We cannot lose sight of the fact that the FDIC is not an instrumentality or servitor of the bankers but is the agent and the protector of the plain people who deposit their money in banks, that it has afforded to these plain people full and complete protection of their savings for an extended period of 16 years, and that it has given to the bill before us its endorsement and recommendation that it do pass.

In conclusion I wish to read, as I stated at the commencement of my remarks I would do, the letter from my good and distinguished friend, the great auditor of public accounts of the State of Illinois, the Honorable Benjamin O. Cooper. Because of his high position in my State, and the affection and deep respect in which he is held by all the people of Illinois, I wish to accord to his letter, in which he states his viewpoint on certain provisions of this measure, the courtesy of presentment to my colleagues. Mr. Cooper writes me:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am informed that the House Banking and Currency Committee has voted recently to delete from S. 2822 the Senate amendment to section 10 (b). This amendment was placed in the bill in the Senate to protect our State banking institutions, and I hope that the amendment will be retained in the bill if it is passed by the House.

This information comes from D. Emmert Brumbaugh, secretary of banking of the State of Pennsylvania, who testified recently on S. 2822 before your House committee as chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. Mr. Brumbaugh probably has discussed the matter with you, and you probably have heard, also, from the President of our Association, Maurice C. Sparling, who is superintendent of banks of the State of California.

You will remember that on February 7, 1950, I wrote you, enclosing a copy of my letter addressed to Mr. H. Earl Cook, Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, regarding this proposed legislation, and you very kindly replied in a letter to me dated February 14. As I understand it, section 10 (b) of S. 2822 as originally introduced in the Senate would have authorized the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to examine State Federal Reserve member banks without prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, which approval is required by the existing law. This provision of S. 2822 was opposed by our national association and by many others. As a result, S. 2822 as passed by the Senate in March 1950 contained an amendment permitting the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to examine State Federal Reserve member banks only with the written consent of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Brumbaugh's testimony on behalf of our national association urged that the amendment to section 10 (b) of S. 2822, as contained in the bill approved by the Senate, be retained. I believe that a final vote is to be taken on S. 2822 within the next week, and I will appreciate anything which you may be able to do in having the Senate amendment remain in the bill if it is passed by the House.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, along the lines of the speech of my good friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] talking about economies when we have to have an all-out war effort, I was very much surprised when I learned that the bill H. R. 8975, providing for experimentation in the field of synthetic fuels, had been called up by the Public Lands Committee yesterday and passed the House by unanimous consent. This bill requires the expenditure of some $87,600,000. My office was advised that it would not be brought up until a rule had been obtained, as the bill was for more than a million dollars, and that a rule had been requested, and therefore I was of the opinion no further action would be taken until the Rules Committee had acted. I feel rather concerned to think that they would bring the bill up late last night under a consent request without giving those interested an opportunity to be present to debate the bill. With American boys losing their lives every day in this war effort it seems strange that we should pass an $87,600,000 bill with 5 minutes of debate. They jumped the bill from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000, and they tossed in $2,600,000 for a laboratory without objection from anybody. I was interested in that proposal. I see my good friend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] is here. I should like to ask him why Members interested in the legislation were not notified that the committee was going to call up the legislation.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PETERSON. I may say that this morning was the first time I knew of the gentleman's interest in this bill. Had I known of it previously, I would have notified him when the matter came up. I cleared the matter with the ranking member of the Public Lands Committee. I discussed it with the majority leader and with the minority leader and then

we brought it up. Normally we would not have brought up a matter of this magnitude by consent except that when the bill passed before it passed by a unanimous vote. We felt that the bill was needed. All of the testimony was for the bill.

Since the gentleman spoke to me this morning I have talked with the clerks of the committee. They did not understand that the gentleman wanted to be notified.

Mr. GAVIN. I may say to the gentleman from Florida that I have no objection whatsoever to the $80,000,000 authorized for experimental work in synthetic fuels, but when you come along and toss in $2,600,000 for a laboratory without giving the membership an opportunity to vote on it I think you are taking rather quick action. I think that you all recognized that if that were to be accepted it had to be done very quickly when there were but few Members on the floor of the House, because certainly I would have objected particularly at this time when we are in an all-out war effort, objections should have been registered to the $2,600,000 set up for a laboratory. I would like to have such a laboratory in my back yard; my good and able friend the gentleman from Ohio, WALTER BREHM, was also interested; he would like to have a laboratory in his district. But here we come along and without any debate whatsoever we grant $2,600,000 for a laboratory. If we have got to conserve our resources and our money for this all-out war effort, then we ought not to provide for this costly laboratory with no more than 5 minutes' debate.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman yielded to me to answer him. I was going to say that had I known that the gentleman was interested I certainly would have notified him. The bill was reported out unanimously by the committee. I discussed it with the majority leader, with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, and he himself when the matter came up under reservation pointed out how industry and Government alike wanted this particular laboratory. With reference to the particular laboratory, the committee in its wisdom put these two matters together because there is an overcrowding at the university and there was a need for this building.

Mr. GAVIN. I have appeared before the gentleman's committee with the same sort of a proposal, but I was not given the opportunity to appear before the gentleman's committee to present my case. I have been before the committee on the same matter. The bill came out originally without the laboratory. The laboratory has only been put in within the last 2 weeks. The original bill did not contain the laboratory. It has just been put in lately.

Mr. PETERSON. The bill was amended in committee and reported out with the laboratory. If the gentleman is interested in his section I assure him he will be heard.

Mr. GAVIN. In view of the fact I indicated my interest to the gentleman's committee and to the clerk of his committee, certainly when you were going to bring the bill up under unanimous consent, the gentleman should have given me an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. PETERSON. I had no knowledge of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago the gentleman from Kansas referred to a committee amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole appearing on page 26 in reference to a building and a site. I read that section:

> When approved by the President, the Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase a building or to acquire a site at the seat of the Federal Government and to construct thereon a building suitable for the use of the Corporation, at a total cost of not to exceed $15,000,000.

The question has been raised that in view of the Korean situation should the FDIC be granted authority now to construct a building?

The authority in this bill is conditioned upon the approval of the President. The President will not approve construction of FDIC's building if the war situation makes it desirable not to do so. This bill will not permit the immediate construction of a building for FDIC. It is merely stand-by authority requiring the President's approval. This authority should be in this bill. It should not be delayed. The FDIC needs permanent quarters for the most efficient operation.

It will not cost the taxpayer 1 cent. The entire cost will be paid out of assessments received from banks.

The present annual rental paid is about $200,000 in the District of Columbia for quarters in three separate locations. So it is only good business sense and good judgment that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation use its own funds and be permitted to construct a building and acquire a site of its own in order to administer the agency in one headquarters.

I believe that the gentleman is under a misapprehension that an additional appropriation is necessary. These funds have been gathered through the collection of premiums, of course vested in the Corporation, and will be used for this purpose.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. The gentleman from Kansas is not under any misapprehension with respect to the use of this fund. The Corporation we are talking about is not an organization that is organized for the purpose of building buildings or anything of that kind. It has in its charge $1,200,000,000 of funds in order to protect the depositors of this country. That is what it was created for.

As I understand this provision of the bill, you are going to divert a part of that money, or the additional fund, whatever you may call it, for the purpose of erecting a building. What I am saying is that in my judgment it is not necessary to erect a building in the city of Washington costing $15,000,000, just to house a few hundred individuals. I realize that something was said in the hearings, although there is only about a paragraph here devoted to this building proposition.

While the gentleman from Kansas has not been in the active banking business, he has been interested in banks and is a member of the board of directors of a bank. I do not believe, as a member of the board of directors of a bank, that he would do the thing that has been suggested; that is, use the other fellow's money to build a bank building. The bank with its own funds could build a building, of course, which would be all right. We too, pay taxes. This outfit is not paying any taxes at all.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Since no Government money is invested in FDIC, or in the proposed FDIC building, the FDIC office space requirements and the servicing of its building should be kept separate from Government leasing and servicing. Otherwise FDIC funds for rentals, management, and servicing its building and office space will become intermingled with Government funds.

Mr. REES. That is too much to pay for buildings to house some 300 people. They do not need that kind of property.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. If the FDIC kept this $15,000,000 invested in Government bonds at 2 percent, it would receive $300,000 a year in interest, which would mean a net saving to that organization of $100,000 a year as contrasted with paying $200,000 a year for rental for the present buildings, is that not correct?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes, but this would be contrary to the whole plan of deposit insurance which is a mutual insurance trust fund paid in by the banks to be used exclusively for deposit insurance purposes. It would be a serious mistake to have this fund and the FDIC authority over the same become involved with Government funds and other Government operations. To operate most effectively the FDIC must remain independent in all its aspects.

Limitation of $15,000,000 on cost of building and site: This amount was arrived at by General Services Administration after a thorough survey of the requirements of the FDIC. It was also approved by the Senate Public Works Committee and the Budget Bureau.

Language of bill: This was worked out and approved by General Services Administration, FDIC, Budget Bureau, and the Senate Public Works Committee.

Well, the gentleman certainly would not do that as a bank director in the city of Harrisburg, I am sure.

Mr. KUNKEL. It would save $100,000 a year.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think we are overlooking the language in the amendment. It does not say you have got to spend $15,000,000. It says "not to exceed $15,000,000."

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is exactly right.

Mr. DONDERO. We have at present a large social security fund, and the Social Security Administration is going to build a building out of its own fund. I know the sincerity of the gentleman from Kansas in relation to Government savings.

Mr. REES. Has the gentleman ever known of an authorization to go through this House, and where there was a subsequent appropriation, where all of the money was not used?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I certainly subscribe to the argument of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Now as to whether they must pay taxes, let me refer to page 51 of the bill, section 15 wherein it says that—

> The Corporation * * * except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

So it is clear that if this building were to be constructed local real estate taxes would be paid.

I am for this committee amendment and hope that it is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, this may be the voice of experience, I do not know. I came into the room as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] was discussing the inclusion of an amendment in the bill which I think very few Members of the House knew was there. I was here on the floor during the discussion on the bill, especially the latter part of yesterday afternoon. So I thought I might comment from the experience of the subcommittee on which I serve.

We have constant requests of this kind, and we have presently before us a request from the Veterans' Administration, which certainly would receive all possible consideration by us and by the Members of the House, to build an office building in the city of Chicago out of money which had been appropriated for the building of a hospital.

Now, I am not trying to compare the two cases, but I am saying that even in a case as justifiable, you might say, as the Veterans' Administration, which is certainly not a temporary agency nor a small agency, we are very hesitant. It is very doubtful, indeed, if the subcommittee will report favorably on the use of that money. We would be very vulnerable, I think, if we did.

These are the differences. I certainly hope that this amendment since it cannot be reconsidered, will come up for a separate vote in the Congress, and I hope that it will be voted down. These are the reasons:

First, we are entering a war, and there will be immediate need for every bit of structural steel, that is, steel for structural use in buildings, and every one of our expenditures should be explored carefully, and limited to the most absolute necessities.

Second, whenever we build a building for a Government agency, no matter how plausible the need of that agency is, we have a condition in which the private builders and private owners, the people upon whom we depend for the taxes to run this Government, are deprived of just that much more income out of which to pay taxes.

Further, it is very rare, if you will check the cost of space under private ownership against the cost of space operated by the Government, do you find that the Government could not have rented office space somewhere in the vicinity for the same price or for less than the other.

The third condition is, and this is very important, Mr. Chairman, that when an agency of Government builds a building, it has never been known to build one too small, and having built a building and expanded to fill the confines of that building, it is increasingly difficult to return that agency of Government to a normal size. We simply invite top-heavy bureaucracy by building buildings on requests of this kind.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the point just brought out by the gentleman from Kansas, there is no comparison between the situation as stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN] and the present situation. A private bank makes its money out of its earnings, out of its profits. It has to be economical. A private bank pays taxes; a private bank supports the community in which it is located. A public agency of Government takes land from the tax rolls in almost all instances, although I understand that this bill includes a provision in lieu of taxes; a public agency of Government does not have to live upon its profits; it spends without limitation.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. As a matter of fact, in connection with the point the gentleman raised, that the Government could always rent more cheaply from private agencies, the evidence so far presented here in this committee shows that the FDIC is paying $200,000, and that they would have to take out of their investment account a sum on which they are realizing $300,000 to do that, so they would lose $100,000 on the evidence already before the committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is absolutely right. What the committee should suggest is an investigation of why this agency is spending $200,000 for rent, and not a proposal to build them a building.

I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264), pursuant to House Resolution 697, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the committee amendment relating to the $15,000,000 building.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Page 26, line 11, insert the following:
>
> "Eleventh. When approved by the President, the Corporation is hereby authorized to purchase a building or to acquire a site at the seat of the Federal Government and to construct thereon a building suitable for the use of the Corporation, at a total cost of not to exceed $15,000,000 for building and site, to be paid for by the Corporation and any payment or payments of such cost shall be considered as operating costs and expenses of the Corporation in determining net assessment income under section 7 (d) of this act: *Provided*, That the selection of such site shall be subject to the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and that the design for such building shall be subject to the approval of the Commisison of Fine Arts: *Provided further*, That the facilities of the Administrator of General Services shall be utilized, in the manner approved by the Corporation, in the acquisition of such site, the preparation of all necessary plans, drawings, and specifications, the making of all necessary contracts, and the supervision of the construction of such building and said Administrator shall provide any other available facilities, including steam, upon request of the Corporation. Upon request of the Corporation the Administrator of General Services is authorized to spend funds for advance planning to prepare drawings and specifications prior to the approval of the title to any such acquisition. The Corporation shall reimburse the Administrator of General Services for any costs and expenses in furnishing such services and facilities in such amount as may be agreed to by the Corporation and the Administrator of General Services. The Board of Directors shall have exclusive authority to manage and service said building and to determine and provide for all of the Corporation's office space requirements."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SPENCE) there were—ayes 59, noes 85.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 91, nays 226, not voting 113, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—91

Abbitt	Frazier	O'Sullivan
Addonizio	Fugate	O'Toole
Albert	Granger	Pace
Baring	Grant	Patten
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Peterson
Biemiller	Hart	Polk
Blatnik	Havenner	Preston
Bolling	Hobbs	Price
Boykin	Holifield	Rains
Brown, Ga.	Jackson, Wash.	Ramsay
Buchanan	Jacobs	Rhodes
Burke	Jones, Ala.	Rooney
Burleson	Karst	Sabath
Burnside	Karsten	Sasscer
Burton	Kee	Shelley
Byrne, N. Y.	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Camp	Kerr	Spence
Cannon	King	Steed
Carnahan	Kirwan	Stigler
Cavalcante	Larcade	Sullivan
Celler	McCormack	Tackett
Cooley	Miller, Calif.	Vinson
Davenport	Mitchell	Walsh
Deane	Morgan	Walter
Doyle	Morris	Wheeler
Durham	Multer	Wickersham
Eberharter	Murdock	Wier
Engle, Calif.	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson, Okla.
Feighan	O'Brien, Mich.	Young
Fogarty	O'Hara, Ill.	
Forand	O'Neill	

NAYS—226

Abernethy	Ellsworth	Lodge
Allen, Calif.	Elston	Lovre
Allen, Ill.	Fellows	Lucas
Andersen, H. Carl	Fenton	Lynch
	Fernandez	McConnell
Anderson, Calif.	Fisher	McCulloch
Andresen, August H.	Ford	McDonough
	Fulton	McGrath
Andrews	Gamble	McGregor
Angell	Garmatz	McGuire
Arends	Gary	McKinnon
Auchincloss	Gathings	McMillan, S. C.
Bailey	Gavin	McSweeney
Barden	Golden	Mack, Wash.
Bates, Mass.	Gorski	Madden
Battle	Gossett	Magee
Beall	Graham	Mahon
Beckworth	Gross	Mansfield
Bennett, Fla.	Guill	Marshall
Bennett, Mich.	Gwinn	Martin, Iowa
Bentsen	Hagen	Martin, Mass.
Bishop	Hale	Mason
Blackney	Halleck	Merrow
Boggs, Del.	Hand	Meyer
Boggs, La.	Harden	Michener
Bolton, Md.	Hardy	Miles
Bolton, Ohio	Harrison	Miller, Md.
Bonner	Harvey	Miller, Nebr.
Bosone	Hays, Ark.	Mills
Bramblett	Hays, Ohio	Monroney
Brehm	Hébert	Moulder
Brown, Ohio	Hedrick	Murphy
Bryson	Herlong	Nelson
Buckley, Ill.	Herter	Nicholson
Burdick	Heselton	Noland
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoeven	Norblad
Canfield	Hoffman, Ill.	Norrell
Carlyle	Hoffman, Mich.	O'Hara, Minn.
Case, N. J.	Holmes	O'Konski
Case, S. Dak.	Hope	Phillips, Calif.
Chelf	Horan	Poage
Chesney	Howell	Potter
Chiperfield	Huber	Poulson
Clevenger	Hull	Rabaut
Cole, Kans.	Jackson, Calif.	Rankin
Colmer	Javits	Reed, Ill.
Corbett	Jenison	Reed, N. Y.
Cotton	Jenkins	Rees
Crawford	Jensen	Rich
Crook	Jonas	Riehlman
Cunningham	Jones, Mo.	Rodino
Curtis	Jones, N. C.	Rogers, Fla.
Dague	Judd	Rogers, Mass.
Davis, Ga.	Keating	St. George
Davis, Wis.	Kelley, Pa.	Saylor
DeGraffenried	Kruse	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Delaney	Kunkel	
Denton	Lane	Scrivner
D'Ewart	Lanham	Scudder
Dollinger	LeCompte	Secrest
Dolliver	LeFevre	Sheppard
Dondero	Lichtenwalter	Short
Eaton	Lind	Sikes
Elliott	Linehan	Simpson, Ill.
Smathers	Tollefson	Widnall
Smith, Kans.	Towe	Wigglesworth
Smith, Wis.	Underwood	Williams
Staggers	Van Zandt	Wilson, Ind.
Stanley	Velde	Wilson, Tex.
Stefan	Vorys	Withrow
Stockman	Vursell	Wolcott
Taber	Wadsworth	Wolverton
Talle	Wagner	Wood
Taurlello	Weichel	Woodhouse
Teague	Werdel	Woodruff
Thomas	Whitten	
Thornberry	Whittington	

NOT VOTING—113

Allen, La.	Hall, Leonard W.	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Aspinall	Hare	Pfeiffer, William L.
Barrett, Pa.	Harris	
Barrett, Wyo.	Heffernan	Philbin
Breen	Heller	Phillips, Tenn.
Brooks	Hill	Pickett
Buckley, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Plumley
Bulwinkle	Irving	Powell
Carroll	James	Priest
Chatham	Jennings	Quinn
Christopher	Johnson	Redden
Chudoff	Kean	Regan
Clemente	Kearney	Ribicoff
Cole, N. Y.	Kearns	Richards
Combs	Keefe	Rivers
Cooper	Kelly, N. Y.	Robeson
Coudert	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Cox	Kilburn	Sadlak
Crosser	Kilday	Sadowski
Davies, N. Y.	Klein	Sanborn
Davis, Tenn.	Latham	Scott, Hardie
Dawson	Lyle	Shafer
Dingell	McCarthy	Simpson, Pa.
Donohue	McMillen, Ill.	Sims
Doughton	Mack, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Douglas	Macy	Sutton
Engel, Mich.	Marcantonio	Taylor
Evins	Marsalis	Thompson
Fallon	Morrison	Trimble
Flood	Morton	Welch
Furcolo	Murray, Tenn.	Whitaker
Gillette	Murray, Wis.	White, Calif.
Gilmer	Nixon	White, Idaho
Goodwin	Norton	Willis
Gordon	Passman	Winstead
Gore	Patman	Yates
Granahan	Patterson	Zablocki
Green	Perkins	
Hall, Edwin Arthur		

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Coudert.

Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Macy.

Mr. Welch with Mr. Sadlak.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Cooper with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Marsalis with Mr. Latham.

Mr. Heller with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. James.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Hardie Scott.

Mr. Yates with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Evins with Mr. Gillette.

Mr. Carroll with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Granahan with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Green with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Pickett with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Perkins with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Kearns.

Mr. Regan with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Thompson with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. Trimble with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Jennnigs.

Mr. Breen with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.

Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

Messrs. HEDRICK, HARRISON, DENTON, ROGERS of Florida, NOLAND, MURPHY, BUCKLEY of Illinois, HALE, BENTSEN, BATTLE, HAYS of Ohio, HOWELL, and MONRONEY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BURKE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MULTER. I am, Mr. Speaker, in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MULTER moves to recommit the bill S. 2822 to the Committee on Banking and Currency with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: At page 15, line 25, add the following sentence: "No credit under the provisions of this subdivision of this section shall be allowed or applied at any time that the capital account of the corporation aggregates less than $2,000,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MULTER) there were—ayes 40, noes 167.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

ABACÁ PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. McSWEENEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 717, Rept. No. 2657), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3520) to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for

amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

REFUND OF CERTAIN ESTATE TAXES

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7840) to provide for the refund of certain estate taxes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 (c) of Public Law 378, Eighty-first Congress, first session, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) If refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of subsections (a) and (b) is prevented on the date of the enactment of this act, or within 1 year from such date, by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than section 3760 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to closing agreements, and other than section 3761 of such code, relating to compromises), refund or credit of such overpayment may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act. This subsection shall not apply with respect to a transfer of property in case (1) the decedent retained for his life or for any period not ascertainable without reference to his death or for any period which did not in fact end before his death (A) the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to the income from, the property, or (B) the right, either alone or in conjunction with any person, to designate the persons who should possess or enjoy the property or the income therefrom, and (2) refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of subsections (a) and (b) was prevented on or before January 16, 1949, by the operation of any law or rule of law."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7840 amends section 7 (c) of Public Law 378 of the first session of this Congress to permit refund or credit of overpayment of estate tax resulting from application of section 7 of such law to cases where the decedent retained a life estate or other income interest in property transferred during life, unless such refund or credit was prevented on or before January 16, 1949, by the operation of any law or rule of law.

Section 7 of Public Law 378 provided in certain cases that an inter vivos transfer of property by a decedent prior to March 4, 1931 (or, in some cases, prior to June 7, 1932), with certain interests in the income or use of the property retained during his life would not result in inclusion of the property in the decedent's gross estate if he died before January 1, 1950. Section 7 of Public Law 378 also provided that retention by a decedent of certain minor reversionary interests in a transfer of property prior to October 8, 1949, would not result in inclusion of the property in the decedent's gross estate. Section 7 (c) of Public Law 378 provided for the reopening of closed cases so as to permit refund or credit of overpayment of estate tax in cases where property was included in the gross estate by reason of the retention by the decedent of a minor reversionary interest. However, refund or credit was not permitted in closed cases if the decedent in transferring the property in question, retained the income from the property for life or some other interest in the income or use of the property.

In general, this was a desirable limitation on the reopening of closed cases where estate tax had been paid as the result of retention by the decedent of a reversionary interest, since payment of the estate tax was not necessarily inequitable where the decedent retained not only a reversionary interest but also an interest in the income from the transferred property. The limitation on refunds in closed cases in section 7 (c) of Public Law 378 is inequitable, however, in its application to cases where estate tax has been paid and refund has been prevented by the running of the time for filing claim for refund or by a final court decision after January 16, 1949. There were no final court decisions on or before this date in which property was included in a decedent's gross estate by reason of the fact that an interest in the income from the property was retained by the decedent in a transfer of such property prior to March 4, 1931. On January 17, 1949, the Supreme Court held, in the case of *Commissioner* v. *Church* (335 U. S. 632), that property transferred before March 4, 1931, was includible in the decedent's gross estate by reason of his retention of a life estate in the property, whether or not he retained a reversionary interest in the property.

Consequently, after January 16, 1949, it was possible for an estate-tax case to become closed, so that refund would not be allowed, even though the only basis for inclusion of certain property in the decedent's gross estate was the retention by him of a life estate in the property in a transfer made before March 4, 1931. Your committee believes that this result is contrary to the general policy of Public Law 378, which is that property transferred prior to March 4, 1931, shall not be included in a decedent's gross estate solely by reason of the retention by him of a life estate if the decedent died before January 1, 1950. H. R. 7840 corrects this result by permitting refund or credit of overpayment resulting from the application of Public Law 378, regardless of the retention of a life estate in the transferred property, unless such refund or credit was prevented on or before January 16, 1949, by the operation of any law or rule of law.

The amendment to Public Law 378 made by this bill permits refund in a case where refund is prevented under the present law by a final court decision rendered after January 16, 1949, and in a case where refund is prevented by the fact that the case was closed on stipulation of counsel after January 16, 1949, while on appeal from a lower court decision adverse to the taxpayer.

Section 7 (c) of Public Law 378 provides that the refund or credit permitted therein shall be made or allowed if claim is filed within 1 year from the date of enactment of such act. Claims for refund or credit permitted by reason of the amendment to Public Law 378 by this bill must also be filed within 1 year from such date; that is, within 1 year from October 25, 1949.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 706 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5137) to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half hour to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and now yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. LYLE], who was requested by the committee to call up the rule, this rule makes in order a bill providing an extra judge for the State of Texas. We all probably realize there has been a great increase in the volume of work devolving on our Federal judges. In order to lessen that volume of work it will probably take action on the part of the Congress to change the type of cases that come before the Federal judges. But until that is done, it does seem necessary that these judges being asked for at this time be granted in order to carry on the judicial business of the respective Federal districts.

We therefore ask that this receive the consideration of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have heard of no objection to the rule on this side with reference to this judgeship. I take it for granted that the

members of the Committee on the Judiciary will explain the bill and show a justification for this judgeship as well as the others which it is intended to take up.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] 181 Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 212]

Abbitt	Gordon	Passman
Allen, La.	Gore	Patman
Anderson, Calif.	Granahan	Patterson
Aspinall	Green	Perkins
Barrett, Pa.	Hall,	Pfeifer,
Barrett, Wyo.	Edwin Arthur	Josph L.
Bates, Mass.	Hall,	Pfeiffer,
Bolling	Leonard W.	William L.
Breen	Hare	Philbin
Brooks	Harris	Phillips, Tenn.
Buckley, N. Y.	Heffernan	Pickett
Bulwinkle	Heller	Plumley
Burdick	Hill	Powell
Burke	Hinshaw	Quinn
Carroll	Irving	Redden
Cavalcante	James	Regan
Celler	Jennings	Ribicoff
Chatham	Johnson	Richards
Christopher	Kean	Rivers
Chudoff	Kearney	Robeson
Clemente	Kearns	Roosevelt
Cole, Kans.	Keefe	Sadlak
Cole, N. Y.	Kelly, N. Y.	Sadowski
Combs	Kilburn	Sasscer
Cooper	Kilday	Scott, Hardie
Coudert	Klein	Shafer
Cox	Latham	Sims
Davies, N. Y.	Lyle	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Tenn.	McCarthy	Sutton
Dawson	McMillen, Ill.	Taylor
Dingell	Mack, Ill.	Thompson
Donohue	Macy	Trimble
Douglas	Marcantonio	Vinson
Engel, Mich.	Marsalis	Welch
Evins	Morrison	Whitaker
Fallon	Morton	White, Calif.
Flood	Murphy	White, Idaho
Frazier	Murray, Tenn.	Willis
Furcolo	Murray, Wis.	Winstead
Gary	Nixon	Yates
Gathings	Norton	Zablocki
Gillette	O'Brien, Mich.	
Gilmer	Pace	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 310 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON USE OF CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES, AND INSECTICIDES IN AND WITH RESPECT TO FOOD PRODUCTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 323, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Use of Chemicals, Pesticides, and Insecticides in and With Respect to Food Products, and for other purposes: Messrs. DELANEY, ABERNETHY, HEDRICK, JONES of Missouri, KEEFE, MILLER of Nebraska, and McDONOUGH.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5137) to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5137, with Mr. HARRISON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, this bill was introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS]. It provides as follows:

That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas. The first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the eastern district of Texas shall not be filled.

This is a temporary appointment. There is one judge in this district now. This bill would call for the appointment of a temporary extra judge.

The judgeship proposed by this bill has been recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States at its regular meeting in 1949.

Since the enactment of the Judicial Code of 1911, the eastern district of Texas has had one district judge. Under section 124 of title 28, United States Code, this judge holds court at six places; namely, Beaumont, Jefferson, Paris, Sherman, Texarkana, and Tyler. These places of holding court are widely separated as indicated by the following road distances: Sherman to Paris, 75 miles; Paris to Texarkana, 95 miles; Texarkana to Jefferson, 58 miles; Jefferson to Tyler, 78 miles; Tyler to Beaumont, 194 miles; Sherman to Tyler, 145 miles; and Sherman to Beaumont, 339 miles.

The headquarters of this judge for this district is located at Sherman. The entire district comprises six divisions covering 41 counties.

The problem of adequately serving this district which arises from its geographic expansiveness is further intensified by the recent development of oil and gas fields in the northern part of the district. In the southern area great industrial development has taken place around Beaumont and Port Arthur.

The need for this additional judgeship for the proper dispatch of the legal business in this district is clearly set forth in a memorandum furnished by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, which I shall go into at a later time.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] such time as he may require. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS], who introduced this particular bill, happens to be back in Texas attending, I imagine, to some of his primary problems.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the situation with regard to this temporary court which the Committee on the Judiciary has recommended be created in the East Texas district, where I have tried a good many lawsuits, is such that the court sits in six different places. From the northern end of the district to the southern end it is nearly 400 miles. The present judge, who is more or less physically disabled, lives in the extreme northern part of the district. The lawyers at Beaumont, which is a town of around 175,000 to 200,000, and at Port Arthur, a town of some 75,000 to 80,000 people, and Orange, a town of some 40,000 or 50,000 people, have to travel 400 miles to see a district court about any legal business. The litigants have to do likewise.

Let me read some statistics to you by way of comparison. I have been informed by lawyers of the East Texas district that there are some 1,400 cases now pending on the docket in that court. In 1947 the average case load, that is of cases pending, in each one of those places was 484, as compared to the average in the other 84 districts in this country of 271 cases. In other words there were some 150 cases more on the average in 1947. In 1948 there was an average of 324 cases, as compared to 205 in the other 84 districts. In 1949 there was an average of 433 cases as compared to the average of 217 in the other 84 Federal districts of the country.

This would indicate, Mr. Chairman, that certainly we need to create a temporary judgeship in that district in order to clean up the the docket so that the litigants can get their cases tried. Bear in mind that Beaumont, Orange, and Port Arthur in the southern part of Texas is an oil district, as is all of East Texas. I have tried cases in Tyler and in other places in East Texas in the oil field. One of the largest if not the largest oil field in the world is located in that district.

Much oil litigation is constantly being carried on there about titles to oil lands, as well as other difficulties between various litigants both out of the State and in the State. That accounts largely for the crowded condition of the docket.

I think this is a very meritorious bill and should be approved by the House so that this judge can go there to help clean up the docket and so that lawyers and litigants will not have to travel as they do now 385 or 400 miles to see a judge and to transact legal business. I think this bill is necessary and should be passed.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this is a rather unenviable position in which I find myself. There are eight bills to create new judges coming up in the Congress at this time and the majority leadership has elected to bring up as the

first bill the creation of an extra judgeship in the eastern district of the sovereign State of Texas. I am told that our distinguished and beloved Speaker is in favor of this bill. It is regrettable that I find myself in disagreement with the Speaker, but I feel sure he would expect me to do my duty as I see it. Equally sorry am I that I find myself in disagreement with my friend from Texas [Mr. WILSON] a valued member of our Committee on the Judiciary.

What I have to say here in large part will apply to all of these bills to create new judgeships, but I am told that after the Rayburn-Wilson-Combs bill is disposed of the Sabath-Yates bill for Illinois will be called up, and that the rest of them will probably go over until Monday.

Yesterday the President delivered his message to us and we were all impressed. We are all of us exercised and concerned over the state of world affairs. Certainly, it must have occurred to us as we heard that message that now is the time to put first things first. As a part of putting first things first we must curtail insofar as possible expenditures for normal Government activities; in other words we should not go into things that are not absolutely essential on the home front.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KEATING. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have in front of me the report on the bill, and in it is a letter signed by Henry P. Chandler, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, dated April 10, 1950.

Mr. KEATING. If the gentleman will permit an interruption, I may say that I intend to go into that report following some general remarks on all the judgeship bills. If the gentleman would be willing to defer his question I should be glad to go into the details of this specific bill a little later, after some general observations.

Mr. TABER. Very well.

Mr. KEATING. It seems to me at least that this bill or the other bills that are before us should not be allowed to just slip through without a fair hearing on both sides of the question. I do not entertain too much hope about the defeat of the particular measure before us because of the very strong backing it has from the Democratic side. The Republicans simply do not have the votes to defeat this bill without substantial help from the other side of the aisle.

You will remember that already in this Eighty-first Congress, about a year ago, we created 24 new judgeships and made three more temporary judgeships permanent; that is a total of 27. The Continental Congress, the first Congress of the United States, called to set up the entire judicial system throughout the country, created 24 judgeships for all of the United States. Never since that time have we reached as many as 27, which we have already created, and we are now being asked to add 8 to that number, or a total of 35.

When we created these other judgeships, it was done by the device of an omnibus bill. These particular eight are not brought before us under an omnibus bill but in separate bills, so it is impossible to offer an amendment to provide that not more than two-thirds shall be members of the same political party, as was done, albeit unsuccessfully, when the previous judgeship bill was before us.

I know all of us agree that the nonpartisan character of the judiciary should be maintained, despite the unfavorable vote which was taken in June of last year, because all of those who opposed the amendment we offered at that time gave voice to the sentiment that our judiciary should be maintained on a bipartisan basis. They protested that it was not necessary to include mandatory provisions in the measure to accomplish that result. In fact, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] who took the laboring oar in opposing the amendment that was before us a year ago to keep the judiciary bipartisan, said, after paying respects to my sincerity in offering the amendment, for which I was very grateful:

> The gentleman's contention should be respected in principle and in practice.

You will find those words in the June 16 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Further he said:

> I maintain that this amendment, though offered in good faith, we hope it will be respected in spirit in the appointments made in every administration, no matter which party shall be in power.

And again:

> It would give the Nation a lift to higher and holier things if we could be sure that the spirit back of the gentleman's amendment would always be preserved.

Those were the words of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama in opposing my amendment which was offered last year. It would be holy and high to keep the judiciary nonpartisan, avers my friend.

Now let us see what has happened.

There were 27 judges provided for in that legislation. The President of the United States has appointed 24 of those 27 judges and of those 24 it so happens that 23 are members of the Democrat Party. One happens to be a Republican. While I appreciate there are high and holy men in the Democrat Party, I question seriously whether the relative proportion of holiness in that party is as high as is indicated by the appointment of Democrats that has been made.

In other words, it was indicated in opposition to this amendment last year that it was not necessary to provide that at least one-third of the appointees should not be members of the majority party in order to maintain the bipartisan character of the judiciary. But it has turned out that of the 24 judges appointed 23 are members of the majority party. No doubt all of them are able gentlemen, but the fact remains that the Chief Executive in exercising the appointive power has failed to observe the salutary principle to which the representative of his party gave voice so eloquently when this matter was before us a year ago.

The history of the appointments from 1933, which was the year when the present majority party came into power, until this time is that there have been 289 judges appointed of whom 272 have been members of the Democrat Party and 17 not members of the Democrat Party, or a percentage of 95 to 5 percent. That is a condition which seems to me to deserve a certain amount of correction and is one of the reasons why I am opposing this bill to create further Democrat jobs in high places.

Furthermore, how can we be asked to give our support to this measure? Is it a part of the Truman program?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I took an active part in the campaign in the fall of 1948 and at that time I heard a great deal about this, that, and the other issue. But I did not then hear anything in the campaign about these bills, that there would be bills introduced to create 35 new Federal judgeships. I never heard anything about increasing the President's salary or boosting the pay of all the top officials in the Government or introducing and trying to pass a bill which would relieve those who came down here for the inaugural parade from paying admission taxes, or, as I say, this bill to create all these additional judges. It seems to me that these issues should be debated before the people. Do they want to have all of these new Democratic officials appointed, or officials of any party, as far as that is concerned? Does the need exist for saddling this expense on the wage earners and taxpayers of the country? Or is this simply a device to reward the party faithful?

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I want to ask the gentleman if the proportion of 1 to 24 is retained, the Republicans will only get one-third of one judge; is that correct?

Mr. KEATING. That is correct, and it remains to be seen which third they will get, if any.

Mr. HALE. Would not that fractional operation be particularly difficult to execute?

Mr. KEATING. Yes; it would be, and painful too, whether performed on a Democrat or Republican.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to comment on the argument advanced that the Judicial Conference has approved of these additional judgeships. They have approved, I believe, of all of these bills before us.

Now the Judicial Conference is made up of estimable gentlemen, first-rate judges. I know a number of them personally. Two or three of them I am happy and proud to consider as my friends. But they belong to this club which we might call another body that meets from time to time. One of these estimable gentlemen comes in and says, after they have had dinner—I presume it is after dinner—"Now, we need another judge down my way." The rest of them say, "That is fine," and another will say, "As a matter of fact, we need one up my way." Whereupon after they all have

their say, the matter goes through unanimously. All of these are always unanimous, there is never or rarely ever a dissenting opinion in the meetings of the Judicial Conference composed of these fine, estimable gentlemen. Please understand that I am not intending to be critical of them or of their devoted service to their profession. But it is our responsibility, not the responsibility of the Judicial Conference, as to whether these additional judges will be appointed. We must measure all of the factors entailed in such a determination.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I cannot yield at this time. I am limited in time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield to the gentleman from New York a minute?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman a minute.

Mr. KEATING. As soon as I finish this I will be happy to take the minute and at that time to yield to the majority leader.

The proper approach to all these judgeship bills is to increase the jurisdiction of the Federal court from $3,000 to $10,000.

When the $3,000 jurisdiction was set up it was a big sum of money; $10,000 will not begin to buy now what $3,000 bought when that jurisdiction was established. That is the sound approach. That will cut down the number of cases and will lead to a completely different set of figures in all these courts as to the number of cases pending. That is the move we should make, instead of continually adding new Federal judges.

Now, let me come to the consideration of this specific bill before us. I hope that the Members will look at the tables to which I refer as to this case here.

In deciding whether this judicial district needs a new judge, please look first at page 11 of the report, which gives the cases that have been commenced and terminated in this district during the last 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Up at the top you will find that in the year 1949 there were 433 civil cases started, which was less than in three of the previous 10 years. Then when you come down to the criminal cases, down at the bottom of the page, you will find that in 1949 there were 138 cases started, which is the lowest number of any year since 1940. Now that is no doubt due to the increasingly law-abiding character of the fine citizens of Texas, and I congratulate the gentlemen representing those districts for the fact that their criminal cases have declined. But it is a fact that there is a lower number of criminal cases being tried in this judicial district today than at any time in 10 years.

When you turn over the page, table 2, on page 12, the strongest reason is revealed why this bill should be defeated. Here is shown the total civil cases per judge and the total criminal cases per judge. If you take the column relating to civil cases and you add it to the criminal cases, that gives you the total case load for the judge in the eastern district of Texas. The total is not printed in this report, but it is an easy arithmetical computation and is very illuminating. The total case load back in 1940 was 726. It went up next year to 783; in 1942 to 796; then 1943, dropped to 521; 1944, rose to 630; 1945 up to a peak of 837; 1946, 800; 1947, 695; 1948, 503; and 1949, 571. The year 1949 is the lowest year except 1948 of any one of the 10 years. The one judge has been handling that number of cases all of these 10 years, and there is no justification for creating another judge to handle fewer cases now.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me that the meat of this question is on page 3 of the statement by Mr. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

> The time for disposition from filing to determination of cases tried in the district (exclusive of land condemnation, habeas and forfeiture cases which are not typical) shows an excellent record, 7.9 months, for the eastern district of Texas, compared with an average of 10.4 in the 86 districts.

Indicating that business is being disposed of there on a much more rapid basis than it is anywhere else.

Mr. KEATING. That is right. The gentleman from New York has put his finger on it exactly. The Members will hear on Monday from the proponents of some of these other measures that the main reason why judges should be named in their districts is that this 10.4 figure is exceeded. Now, if that basis is followed, then, certainly, when the 7.9 figure is so much of a decrease from the average, some effect should be given also to that factor. Otherwise, the taxpayer gets it in the neck going and coming. And I might add, that is without any corresponding benefit to the litigants. If the courts are so congested, that justice is unduly delayed and if that condition is occasioned by a shortage of judges and that fact can be affirmatively established, a strong case can be made out for the authorization of additional judicial officers. The statistics here show that exactly the opposite is true and litigants get substantially quicker justice than on the national average.

There is one other factor which distinguishes the Texas case from any other, and that is found on page 5 of the report, that some of the civil cases arise from the fact that injured workmen are given the right under Texas law to bring suit in the Federal Court against insurance companies, and that is reflected in the number of civil cases. As you see, a very large amount of the load, small though the total is, and less though it is than in most of the rest of the districts in the country, is caused by the fact that the State of Texas gives jurisdiction to bring these actions in the Federal court. Where does that end us up? It means that any sovereign State by conferring jurisdiction on a Federal court to hear their local controversies, and most of these involve just a few dollars, can throw the burden of the expense of all this litigation upon the United States Government. It seems to me that strong representations should be made to the State of Texas to compel these cases to be tried in their State courts and not permit them to be brought in the Federal courts. Of course, much of that litigation would naturally be channeled into the State courts if we were to adopt my suggestion about raising the jurisdictional limit in the Federal courts.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I listened with great interest to the adroitness of my friend from New York [Mr. KEATING]. We all know how adroit he is. But he let the cat out of the bag so far as he is concerned, and I was somewhat surprised because usually he does not make his objections so open as he did on this occasion, when he said he is opposing it as a Republican. I think that must have been a temporary lapse of memory on the part of my friend, because he usually is too adroit to admit that publicly. His open frankness, which is refreshing, clearly shows just what his opposition is based on, that he is a Republican.

My mind goes back to 22 years ago when I came here, when similar bills were brought in under the administration of the late President Coolidge and former President Hoover. We on the Democratic side never opposed them. We recognized that the important thing was service to the public. One of the most important problems confronting the people, whether on the Federal level or on the State level or on the city level, so far as our courts are concerned, is the crowded condition of the dockets, with people trying to get their cases tried as quickly as possible. Long delays create extreme dissatisfaction.

I know as a practicing lawyer, a very active trial lawyer, for more years before I came here than I want to confess, that in the Massachusetts courts it took anywhere from 4 to 6 years in those days to have accident and other cases tried. Clients would come into your office, and there was nothing you could tell them. The insurance companies would recognize that and would compel many a cheap settlement, because they knew they had time on their side. They knew that the plaintiff invariably was a person who did not have much means and could not afford to wait. The result is that oftentimes we were forced to make a settlement far below what the liability and the injuries and the damages called for.

It seems to me the basic question we should consider is not that of politics. While that is important to us, it should be secondary. The basic question in each one of these bills is whether or not the circumstances, the facts, justify favorable action on the bill, and whether or not the service to the people, the party litigant, those who go into the Federal courts in the district affected, warrants favorable action on our part.

The question of who are appointed, as long as they are good men, judicial-minded, is at times a matter of import,

and it is important to have persons who are judicial-minded; but the basic question is whether or not an additional judge or a permanent judge is warranted in these districts, based upon the conditions that exist there, and having in mind the primary objective of service to the parties litigant, and particularly to try to speed up justice in bringing to the parties litigant early consideration and early action on the cases in which they are involved. This applies particularly to the person or the company that does not have the means to engage in long years of litigation, particularly when an important part of the delay is due to the fact that the dockets of the courts are so crowded that the courts are unable to hold trials as quickly as they would like to and as they ought to.

In any event I again want to say while I regret it I am pleased to note the open frankness of my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] in his expression that his opposition to these bills is based on the fact that he is a Republican.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the letter written by Henry P. Chandler, who is the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, has been referred to by the gentleman from New York. I want to quote from that letter a part which in my opinion will clinch this particular matter so far as settling the question of the necessity for this judge:

In a recent letter written to Chief Judge Hutcheson of the fifth circuit, the present district judge for the eastern district of Texas, Hon. Randolph Bryant, explained some of the factors in the business of the court as follows:

"However, the biggest intangible in the situation of this district at this time (and which is not disclosed by the statistics of business at all) is the fact that the Government has already begun condemnation proceedings looking to the acquisition of over 300,000 acres of land within this district, and embracing separate and diverse projects extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the westernmost county of the district. One project alone—that on Sulphur River in the Texarkana division—contemplates the acquisition of over 100,000 acres of land, and these matters are almost unending in their demands upon the time of the court in litigation involving disputes over the value of lands, hearings upon the distribution of proceeds resulting from the condemnation, and the like."

* * * * *

"Another important circumstance to be considered is the fact, of which I have kept the Administrative Office advised, that there are almost daily discoveries of oil and gas fields in this district, which, as you know, are always prolific of litigation.

"The dockets here (in Beaumont), where most of the business of the district originates, are fairly current, but this is due entirely to the adventitious fact that I have had the assistance of four or five outside judges here during the last year, in addition to my own valiant efforts. I am concluding my third week of court here now and expect to be here next week, and in spite of this there will remain 100 more civil cases upon the dockets here, and there will be twice or more that number by the time the fall term begins."

May I call to your attention the conclusion of Mr. Chandler based upon their investigation, and upon the facts that have been presented to them:

For the various reasons above-mentioned, it seems apparent that the business of the eastern district of Texas has outgrown the ability of one judge to handle it adequately, notwithstanding the excellent record of the present judge with the assistance from the outside which he has received in coping with the burden thus far and his own intense application.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. With pleasure.

Mr. TABER. It appears on page 2 that the committee recommends that this judgeship be temporary, therefore it does not appear conclusively that the need is of a permanent character which would indicate that the merits of this additional judgeship had not been too greatly impressed upon the committee.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Yes; Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have no personal interest in this at all. I do not recommend judges for appointment. This judge in this district everybody knows is not a well man. He is one of those good Republicans. I have known him and he has known me practically all our lives. He cannot handle the business of this district.

The reason why at times this thing looks slightly current is that four or five judges are pulled away from their own districts and brought in here to help clean up or partially clean up this one. Randolph Bryant is not a shirker; he is a fine man. His father was a great judge, and they have all been Republicans. But the litigants in this district are suffering; there is no question about that, and these other judges, busy as they are, cannot leave their districts every year, or twice a year, and go help Judge Bryant clean up this docket; they are all busy themselves. It is 400 miles from Sherman by Texarkana to Beaumont. This man has to sit in six places. Even if he did not have much of a docket, just going from one of these courts to another would certainly be a big physical task for even a man in good health.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield.

Mr. GOSSETT. The bill itself provides that this is a temporary judgeship.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GOSSETT. If it should appear later that the business of this area was so heavy that an additional judgeship was required, undoubtedly the recommendation would be made and our committee would have to consider the matter and act on the recommendation for permanency and establish the need. So we shall have an opportunity again to pass upon the question of permanency at a subsequent time in addition to the date we already have in the RECORD.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Let me finish this statement by Mr. Chandler, and this is very conclusive with me:

For the various reasons above-mentioned, it seems apparent that the business of the eastern district of Texas has outgrown the ability of one judge to handle it adequately, notwithstanding the excellent record of the present judge with the assistance from the outside which he has received in coping with the burden thus far and his own intense application. The additional judge for whom the bill would provide has become necessary on account of the increase in industry and business in the district. Accordingly I trust that the bill may be enacted.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY P. CHANDLER,
Director.

Mr. Chairman, the table at the bottom of page 5 shows the additional work that was done by visiting judges: In 1947 3 judges gave attention to 13 cases in 11½ trial days; in 1948 5 judges came in and gave attention to 53 cases in 64½ trial days; in 1949 5 judges came in and gave attention to 33 cases in 43 trial days; and in the first half of the present calendar year 1950 2 judges have already heard 9 cases over a period of 12 days.

So it does appear that there is not only great necessity for a temporary judge, but undoubtedly great necessity for a permanent judge. As has been stated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT], if the emergency arises and is serious enough undoubtedly there will be a demand made by the people in the district for a permanent judge.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I think no one will accuse me of being partisan in connection with the selection of Federal judges. It is regrettable that these selections are made on a partisan basis; that is all wrong. It is too bad that before a name can be sent to the Senate by the President for appointment to a Federal judgeship that that name must first have the approval of the Democratic national committeeman or the Republican national committeeman, depending upon which party is in power. The functions of political chairmen are not judicial; they are partisan entirely—to win elections and dispense patronage—and they would not be true to their trusts if they recommended somebody to be appointed judge who did not meet political specifications. A few years ago Congress established the judicial council composed of the presiding circuit judges of each circuit in the United States.

It was thought that this council would not recommend the appointment of additional judges unless they were absolutely necessary to the dispensing of justice in the districts affected. Well, council judges are human just like the rest of us. Practically all of them hold their positions because of political affiliation and invariably because of politically partisan activity and endorsements.

It has been clearly demonstrated, however, that Congress was too optimistic and this council, being fallible, has not solved our problem. I fear politics do enter into these matters. It is fine to talk about a bipartisan judiciary. It

seems difficult to do anything about it, however. The present system is not nonpartisan and the political complexion of the Federal judiciary is bound to reflect to some extent the views of the political part appointing the judge.

Mr. Chairman, all virtue does not reside in either political party. For my part, I would rather have an outstanding lawyer whose integrity is above question and whose ability is recognized, appointed to a Federal judgeship even though he be a Democrat, than a renegade Republican selected by a Democratic national committeeman or even the State chairman of the Democratic Party. This is plain, blunt, ordinary sense. It is quality we want in the Federal judiciary rather than political expediency.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for this bill. It has the approval of the judicial conference. The court calendar is in arrears to such an extent that the taxpaying constituents are entitled to have the benefit of the courts in administering justice to them. I have never talked with the Speaker, who happens to come from Texas—about this bill; however, there are two Members from Texas on the Committee on the Judiciary. The gentlemen from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] and the gentleman from Texas, Judge WILSON, both are outstanding Democrats. They are fearless and patriotic representatives of the people. If there are any two men on the committee who are less partisan in doing the work of the committee, then I do not know who they are. Both of these gentlemen come from that part of Texas affected by this bill. Judge WILSON was an outstanding jurist in the district and, in addition, he is a splendid lawyer and I am sure would not advocate the appointment of another Federal judge unless he conscientiously believed such action was necessary in the interest of all of the people. When these Texas Members tell me of the existing conditions, and urge that this bill be enacted into law, I am convinced they speak with knowledge and sincerity, and I am inclined to follow their recommendations.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I am glad the gentleman has made reference to what should be the nonpolitical character of the Federal judiciary. Without regard to any adverse position on this particular measure, I might point out that, at the time the matter of filling a vacancy on the Supreme Court was before the country, I took occasion to run down the figures on the political affiliation of recent appointments to the Federal judiciary. I discovered that of 10 appointments to the Supreme Court made since 1933, 9 were Democrats, 1 was a Republican; also, of the Federal judgeships that were filled in that time, of 189 so filled, 182 were Democrats, only 7 were Republicans.

I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that I have examined this particular bill and I am inclined to follow his leadership and vote for it; however, I think it is well that the attention of the Congress, the country, and the executive branch be called to the proposition that the judiciary should certainly—within some reasonable limits—include in its ranks people of different viewpoints or different philosophies as they may be found from time to time. Certainly they should all be people of judicial qualification—qualification based on law—but, beyond that, to pack the judiciary through the years with people of one political affiliation, which very often means people of one sort of inclination in respect to current problems as against any other, is not good for the judiciary and is not good for the country.

Mr. MICHENER. I agree with the gentleman's views, and to the end that that which he suggests might come about, if the present administration will not make a bipartisan judiciary possible, there is one place and one time in the United States when this question can be properly settled. That is at the election box on election day. In conclusion, if this judge is not needed, then this bill should not pass. I am persuaded it is needed and shall vote accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, I will be delighted, and always am, to yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman almost overwhelms me, but not quite. I intended to add in the brief remarks I made, when the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] so kindly yielded to me, that prior to the year 1933, to which I referred, the executives of the United States, the Presidents, Democrats, and Republicans, made what was very obviously a good faith effort to try to maintain in the Federal judiciary a reasonable degree of bipartisanship.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman for that contribution, and I would not, for any reason in the world, attempt to overwhelm him, and I am sure that I could not do so even if I would because of his ability to take care of himself.

I have said often before, and I now say, that the only fair policy in regard to the judicial appointment is the time-honored policy of a 50–50 balance, as nearly as can be, having regard to the variance in the life-spans of the different judges. I am mindful of my old instructor, Justice Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, who was appointed by a Republican President. I am mindful of the fact that Edwin Douglas White was appointed Chief Justice by the same distinguished Republican President. I believe that it ought to be polestar guiding every President, and of every Senator in confirming the judiciary, that the ability and integrity of the appointee should be the first consideration, but that there should be some balance maintained between the two Parties that alternately control, else we will have an unbalanced judiciary and not be able to preserve that ideal of the blind goddess who holds the scales of justice, and we cannot live up to the hope engraved on the front of the Supreme Court Building, "Equal justice under law."

Now, so much for that. That is nothing new; that has been with us ever since the founding fathers of this Republic declared the policy in the Constitutional Convention. The judicial branch of our Government will always be assured against a frozen ideology if that principle be observed.

I wish to make three other remarks:

"Justice delayed is justice denied." When a judge who is not up to par physically has a district 400 miles long, it is utterly absurd to ask the litigants, witnesses, and lawyers to come frequently to their court only to find the sign out, "There will be no court today. The judge is ill again." That kills respect for the courts. It denies justice by delay.

The other thing I wished to say was this, that this distinguished Republican who has so long and so faithfully, until his health failed, honored himself and the bench upon which he sat, is not being displaced for any other reason. A temporary judgeship is merely a catchphrase which we have employed in our committee. It does not mean temporary except that the position of the first judge to die shall not be filled unless it is necessary. As my good friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] knows better than almost anyone else, while these positions very nearly always are filled, it is only by making out a new case. Therefore, I think with assurance the word "temporary" does not mean temporary in the sense that this judgeship is not needed at this time.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, on July 18 I introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Rules. I see the distinguished chairman here. Upon his advice I communicated with the distinguished chairman of the House Committee for the District of Columbia, who assured me of his full cooperation. That resolution has to do with requesting an investigation of alleged war scare profiteering in the District of Columbia, where the price of bread has been increased 1 cent. I understand that today gas is going up half a cent. We do not know what the end might be. I hope the District Committee is empowered to act and proceeds to act immediately on this investigation.

I think you will be happy to know that I received 20 letters from Members of the House in today's mail approving of that and agreeing with the resolution and its purpose. I also received a number of telephone calls, also favorable, from Members of this House.

As a result of that, and conversations I have had with our colleagues on the floor and in the cloakrooms in the last couple of days, I have been prevailed upon by them to introduce a resolution, which I will introduce when I finish this talk, asking for the creation of a select

committee of the House to conduct a full and complete investigation of any war-scare profiteering or panic buying or hoarding that may be or is going on any place in the United States or its possessions during the period of this emergency.

There is little more at this time that I feel it necessary to say about this resolution or its purpose or its potential or its intent. I am sure that my distinguished colleagues can do that far beyond my poor power to add.

You might be interested, however, in knowing that for the same purpose and along the same line I wrote the Attorney General of the United States this morning to this effect. I added, however, this: I advised him of what I had done with the District resolution and that I intended today to introduce this resolution. I further said to him that I felt under all these circumstances, if they are true—and I do not know whether or not they are any more than or as much as you do, but the press is full of it, the radio is full of it, and there are editorials and special stories about it, and the President of the United States in his address to the Nation last night commented upon and stressed this kind of thing—I asked the Attorney General to direct all the United States district attorneys to conduct a survey, or what you will, within their areas and jurisdictions and report to him what information they have as to the truth or falsity of these statements, and that being the case, to act as the Department best sees fit.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that under all of the circumstances, the best interest and the general welfare of the Nation will be served by the House acting immediately on the provisions of this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 5, after the period add the following: "The first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the eastern district of Texas shall not be filled."

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder sometimes how a non-lawyer ever gets into this closed-shop argument with all these lawyers. I say to my nonlawyer friends—if we let some of our attorney members have their way, I think there would be a Federal judge to about every 10 square miles. We added 27 last year and there are 9 proposed this year. I imagine there are some difficulties and that some of these gentlemen are unable to get around. But I say to you in all sincerity, if the average Federal judge is willing to work half as hard as the average Member of Congress he would clean up his docket. If he was willing to work a few Saturday afternoons and Sundays and holidays in writing up some of his opinions, they would not be so far behind in their work. I am sure we do not want to get into any political argument on these bills as to whether the new appointees are going to be Democrats or Republicans. Of course if you are going to create these judgeships, I think the Democrats should have the edge. But seriously the way to get away from that, at least temporarily, is to put this off until next year. One of these vacancies is in my district. I know the judges are not suffering in northeastern Ohio. There has been a vacancy existing there for about a year. I do not think anybody is being hurt there. I would suggest that all these bills be defeated or else recommitted and when we get back next year we will have plenty of time. We are in an emergency and we are trying to avoid nonessential spending. Let us attend to our emergency needs and not go into anything new during this session.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I feel there has been a fair case made out for the creation of this judgeship. In my judgment justice is of sufficient importance to the American people that its cost should not be counted too closely.

I do not know how to put a price tag on justice. As an illustration of what I mean, let me call your attention to something which is not a very good recommendation of this body. On the Speaker's desk there are two discharge petitions. One of them is Discharge Petition 28, which I filed several months ago. It would bring up a bill which would empower the Federal courts to force delinquent parents who take refuge in other States to support their children whom they have deserted and left behind. That is a problem with which the States have not been able to cope. It is an important problem and only the Federal courts can deal with it. Every lawyer and every judge who has had any experience with that problem knows that that is the truth. There are 54 names on that discharge petition. But, Mr. Chairman, there is another discharge petition on the Speaker's desk which was filed just a few days ago. That discharge petition is supported by some powerful organizations. It has 211 names on it. I do not want to be cynical about the thing, but I have a feeling that there is a good deal of merit to the legislation of which I am speaking—I will not discuss the merits of the other bill which the second discharge petition attempts to bring out. But I would just like for the Members of this House for a few minutes to consider the comparison. The deserted children—about a million of them in this country—of course are not organized, but the folks back of this other discharge petition are organized, and so it has four times as many signatures.

I am going to vote for this bill because I believe that justice is something on which you cannot put a price tag, but I will agree with the gentleman from Ohio to this extent, that the Federal judges are probably not too busy to render justice in those types of cases where only Federal courts can give relief. They might have to work a bit harder, but that will not hurt them. They have pretty good pay and security.

I know that this speech is vain and futile; I know that it is not going to do any good, that we are not going to get the bill out to help these deserted kids get justice, but at least I would like to shame those who sign for bills backed by organized groups and not for this bill. I should like for the Members of the House to think about it a little and to reflect as to whether or not their signature on discharge petition 28 would not be in support of the thesis upon which our jurisprudence is based, that the weak are entitled to justice the same as the strong; and I particularly would like for those folks who signed the other petition upon which there are now 211 names, to consider whether or not they would not like to sign the petition to give a remedy to about a million deserted children in this country.

The mark of failure of any government is when it becomes careless of the protection of its weakest citizens.

Your weakest citizens are the little ones, and they are entitled to their birthright—the right to support from their parents; not a shameful existence on charity nor on the pittance a poor mother might earn while she might be making their home comfortable for them.

Even the beasts of the field and jungle care for their young until the appointed time of emancipation.

Sadly, I say, there are parents who, in this respect are outranked in honor by the beasts of the field and jungle.

This bill would make them meet their moral obligations regardless of where they are. If we believe in justice for the unorganized "kids" we should sign petition 28.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5137) to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas, pursuant to House Resolution 706, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 702 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6454) to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6454) authorizing the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

Both the Senators from Illinois have joined in introducing a like bill in the Senate, which has been reported favorably without amendment to the Senate by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, that the Administrative Office of the United States Court, as well as the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget and all of the United States district court judges for the northern district of Illinois, have joined in unanimously approving this legislation. All have urged that this bill be enacted because of the dire need for additional judges in this area. The situation has become acute. The latest figures as given me by Roy H. Johnson, clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as of June 30, 1950, indicate that 3,349 civil cases are now pending in this court; and 349 criminal cases are pending. The estimate of the backlog on civil cases in 2 years, and the criminal docket is 8 months behind.

In the report of the Attorney General on this particular bill, which is contained in House Report 2393, he states—and I quote:

It is to be noted that the court for the northern district of Illinois adjudicated and terminated more cases in the fiscal year 1949 than were disposed of in either of the other districts (California and Pennsylvania). Yet, instead of being able to reduce the backlog, it has increased from 349 cases per judge in 1947 to 429 cases in 1949. It is also noted that * * * many cases may not be disposed of for 2 years because of lack of judicial power.

Notwithstanding the evidence presented showing the need for additional judges, the Committee on the Judiciary amended this bill to provide for two additional judgeships with the condition that when a vacancy occurred in those judgeships, such vacancy will not be filled. As it is, only yesterday, one of the judges, Judge Elwyn R. Shaw, passed away, creating still more of a work load for the other judges.

I am inserting herein, at this point in the RECORD, a letter which I received jointly from all of the honorable judges of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, setting forth in detail the need for this legislation and the reasons for the delay in meting out justice. "Justice delayed is justice denied." The figures that I have given previously are as of June 30, 1950, and are not reflected in the afore-mentioned letter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Chicago, October 13, 1949.

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SABATH: At a meeting of the judges of this court, held early last May, we considered the accumulation of cases in our court, the state of our calendars, and, particularly, the large number of cases pending which are likely to take many weeks to try, and unanimously resolved to request help. Our request for help came before the annual seventh circuit conference on June 16, 1949, and the conference went on record as approving our request and recommended the creation of two additional judgeships for this district. The Honorable J. Earl Major, chief judge of the seventh circuit, presented our request to the September 1949, session of the Judicial Conference of the United States and, as we are informed by Chief Judge Major, that conference approved our request for the creation of two additional judgeships for this district. The purpose of this letter is to call to your attention the foregoing facts and certain statistics hereinafter referred to, which we feel sure make the need for two additional judgeships in this district imperative.

Since the coming into the court, in 1933, of Judges Holly and Sullivan, the judges of this court have handled the business of the court without substantial assistance from the outside, and we think we may be permitted to say that, for a metropolitan community of the size of ours, this is a somewhat extraordinary record.

The statistics set forth on the attached sheet indicate, however, that, since July 1, 1944, we have been getting behind in the trial of our civil cases. You will observe that on July 1, 1944, there were 1,105 civil cases pending in the District. On July 1, 1949, there were 2,354 civil cases pending—an increase of 1,249 cases. During the same time, the number of criminal cases pending in our court has increased by only 2—this, for the reason that the Rules of Criminal Procedure require that we give preference to criminal cases and we follow the rules to the best of our ability, with the result that criminal cases have not piled up ahead of us.

During the same time, July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1949, the pending bankruptcy cases increases from 1,013 to 1,245. The low point in the pendency of bankruptcy cases was apparently July 1, 1946, when there were only 526 cases pending. On July 1, 1949, there were more than twice that number pending. Bankruptcy cases are increasing in number rapidly, but during the period under discussion bankruptcy cases have taken but little time, relatively, of the judges of our court. There was a time, however, during the middle 1930's, when bankruptcy cases took all of the time of certain judges of our court and very nearly all of the time of the remainder of the judges.

For present purposes, however, we need consider only the increase in the number of pending civil cases. As has been pointed out, and as the statistics set forth on the attached sheet show, there were 2,354 civil cases pending in our court on July 1, 1949. That was more cases than all of us disposed of in any one of the years from July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1949, inclusive. During the year ending June 30, 1946, we disposed of 2,352 civil cases, but that was an extraordinary year, and many of the cases disposed of that year were not the ordinary civil case. The average number of civil cases disposed of annually during the period beginning July 1, 1943, and ending July 1, 1949, was 1,853. Accordingly, there were pending on July 1, 1949, almost one and one-third times as many civil cases as all of us could dispose of in a year. Furthermore, the increase in the number of civil cases pending during the period from July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1949, of 1,249 cases is more than two-thirds of an average year's work for all of us.

We are all clearly of the opinion that the interest of society and of the court will be well served by an increase presently in the number of judges in our district by two. We respectfully request that you set in motion the machinery necessary for the creation of the two additional judgeships.

With kindest regards, we are

Sincerely yours,

J. BARNES,
P. SULLIVAN,
M. I. IGOE,
W. J. CAMPBELL,
WALTER J. LABUY,
ELWYN R. SHAW,
Judges, United States District Court,
Northern District of Illinois.

CASES PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS ON JULY 1, 1943, AND COMMENCED AND TERMINATED IN THAT COURT DURING EACH OF THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, AND 1949 AND CASES PENDING JULY 1, 1949

CIVIL

Pending July 1, 1943, 1,108; commenced, 1,536; terminated, 1,539; pending July 1, 1944, 1,105; commenced, 2,034; terminated, 1,784; pending July 1, 1945, 1,355; commenced, 2,630; terminated, 2,352; pending July 1, 1946, 1,633; commenced, 1,999; terminated, 1,833; pending July 1, 1947, 1,799; commenced, 1,934; terminated, 1,532; pending July 1, 1948, 2,201; commenced, 2,232; terminated, 2,079; pending July 1, 1949, 2,354.

CRIMINAL

Pending July 1, 1943, 226; commenced, 749; terminated, 753; pending July 1, 1944, 222; commenced, 872; terminated, 869; pending July 1, 1945, 225; commenced, 777; terminated, 744; pending July 1, 1946, 258; commenced, 700; terminated, 658; pending July 1, 1947, 299; commenced, 566; terminated, 619; pending July 1, 1948, 246; commenced, 622; terminated, 644; pending July 1, 1949, 224.

BANKRUPTCY

Pending July 1, 1943, 1,398; commenced, 959; terminated, 1,344; pending July 1, 1944, 1,013; commenced, 576; terminated, 887; pending July 1, 1945, 702; commenced, 353; terminated, 529; pending July 1, 1946, 526; commenced, 436; terminated, 410; pending July 1, 1947, 552; commenced, 575; terminated, 125; pending July 1, 1948, 1,002; commenced, 738; terminated, 495; pending July 1, 1949, 1,245.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts, I feel that justice demands that favorable action be given to the consideration of this legislation.

In view of the lateness of the hour, I shall not delay the House and I hope that the rule will be adopted unanimously.

For the House's information, I have agreed not to call up the bill today, and in view of the fact that I have been called out of the city and will not be here on Monday, I most respectfully ask, that in my absence, you will give this bill the same unanimous vote that I know you will give to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of the passage of H. R. 6454, for the creation of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

The northern district of Illinois includes the metropolitan area of the city of Chicago, an ever-growing urban and suburban community, bringing with it the problems attendant upon concentrated, thickly populated city life. These problems have been reflected in the number of cases filed in the courts, and the six very able and distinguished judges of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois have worked long and diligently to clear their dockets. However, the situation has grown worse rather than better with the passage of time, and in spite of their best efforts the number of cases awaiting disposition is greater than it was a year ago.

I first became aware of the situation on September 27, 1949, when the growing district court docket was called to my attention, and I thereupon filed H. R. 6255, to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges. Civil cases have increased, criminal cases have increased, and apparently the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois was to become the forum in which the Government proposed to try more than 40 of its antitrust suits, the shortest of which would take not less than 3 months, and the longest, it was anticipated, would take more than 2 years. It is difficult to foresee how speedy and full justice can be given in the face of such a condition, and judges are being constantly harassed by the thought that no matter how hard they work to dispose of their matters two other cases will be filed to take the place of those disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very vital bill, not only to sustain the true administration of justice guaranteed under our Constitution to the people residing within the northern district of Illinois, but as well for the judges themselves who cannot sustain the pace of the work necessitated by the condition of their dockets today. I urge its speedy enactment.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to this resolution

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF BILLS ON THE CONSENT AND PRIVATE CALENDARS ON THURSDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday next to call bills on the Consent and Private Calendars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand it, that does not include the matter of any suspensions?

Mr. McCORMACK. There will be no suspensions. That is understood.

Mr. HALLECK. Just the call of bills on the two calendars?

Mr. McCORMACK. The minority leadership has very kindly consented to this call of the calendars, which is outside of the regular day and it will be confined to bills on the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Did the gentleman say there would be no suspensions or did not know of any?

Mr. McCORMACK. There will not be any suspensions.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday next there will be continuation of consideration of the judgeship bills, with the so-called Illinois bill, the rule on which has just been adopted, the first order of business. I announced yesterday that those bills might set aside as other legislation came up for consideration, but they will be called in the order I stated yesterday when opportunity presents itself during the next week, 10 days or 2 weeks. Monday will be confined to consideration of these judgeship bills and we will dispose of as many of them as possible on that day.

On Tuesday there will be H. R. 9177, extension of enlistments. That is expected to be reported out of the Committee on Armed Services tomorrow, and, if so, it will be brought up on Tuesday.

Then there is H. R. 9178, personnel ceilings in the armed services. That is in the same situation as the previous bill. The probabilities are that those bills will not take very long under the adroit leadership of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and the adroit leadership of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Following that there is H. R. 6277, Russian Railway Service Corps, and H. R. 8569, continuing Texas City tin smelter.

If there should result any roll calls on Tuesday I shall ask unanimous consent that they go over until the next day due to the fact that on Tuesday next there are primaries in several States. We have done this in the case of every State to date where there has been a primary.

Of course, if that program is not entirely disposed of on Tuesday it will go over until the next day.

On Wednesday there will be House Resolution 687, which relates to stationery allowance for Members. With all due respect to any opposition to this, I personally am strong for it. I feel we are entitled to it because all Members are buying stationery out of their own pockets. I know the people of my district do not expect me to do that.

Then there is S. 3520, the production of abaca, and H. R. 9038, determining the forms of budget.

As I stated, on Thursday there will be the call of bills on the Consent and Private Calendars, following which we will take up for consideration the bill H. R. 9109, cotton-acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Mr. HALLECK. Has a rule been reported on the last bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; a rule has been reported today. If by any chance the Committee on Banking and Currency should report a bill following the recommendations of the President in his message of yesterday, such bill will be given priority.

Mr. HALLECK. I have had some inquiry regarding a bill out of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee having to do with transportation.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the forwarders' bill?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is not on the program for next week.

Mr. SABATH. But a rule is outstanding.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is a rule outstanding. We have a very busy program without that.

If there is any further program, it will be announced later, particularly with reference to any bills involving the President's recommendations, and, of course, conference reports will be brought up at any time.

Mr. HALLECK. I take it the majority leader can assure us that the special legislation which might be necessary for action, in view of the President's recent message, will come along as rapidly as possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. As soon as it is reported out of committee, as soon as a rule can be obtained, it is my intention to bring it up. That is the only answer I can give. I understand that both the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency are going to start hearings on Monday. That is on information and belief. Of course, I cannot state how long those hearings will take. That rests within the jurisdiction of the committees. But all I can say is that as soon as a bill is reported out, it is my intention to bring it up just as quickly as I can.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman is in the position that many of us are in, that we are being asked constantly as to any adjournment or recess plans. However, I take it that that is a matter about which there can be no definite advice at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. At this time it is difficult to state. My remarks are not so much directed to the leadership of this body, but I might say that, so far as I am concerned, and I am sure I express the

views of the Speaker, I am very hopeful that the leadership of the other body will recognize that when we get through with our program, and get it through as quickly as possible, there is no necessity for Congress to be in session, and that some adjournment, sine die, as I hope, or some other form of adjournment or long recess might be made. I am hopeful that that might take place within the next 3 or 4 weeks. But that is clearly in the realm of probable speculation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I ask the gentleman to yield just to inquire of the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], whether he is of the opinion that the bills that have been mentioned are the only projected measures that this Congress will be asked to pass upon in the foreseeable future.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state now. As I am talking now, that is all I can say, but if I have any further information, I shall acquaint the House with it just as quickly as possible.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have asked that question because I read, or thought I read, in the President's words, or in between the lines, the indication that he expected to come back to Congress and ask for further legislation on different matters a little later on. In other words, there was mention made of taxes, there was mention of possible controls, perhaps the freezing of wages, and many other actions, that he, at least, suggested in his words and in his message, both to the Congress and to the people over the radio and television, he might desire, and might request of the Congress in the foreseeable future, and I just wondered whether the gentleman had any information about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no knowledge now, but as soon as I have any knowledge I shall acquaint the House with it, because it is only right that all Members should be acquainted as fully as possible as to what the situation is and what to expect.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGES FOR ILLINOIS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, we have adopted the rule on the bill to provide two additional judges for the northern district of Illinois. The bill will be taken up on Monday. Unfortunately, I have been called out of the city and will not be here on Monday, as I said before. Of course, if it were possible, I would ask unanimous consent that it be considered and passed now, but I do not want to delay the House unnecessarily at this late hour.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CLASSIFYING COMMUNISTS AS ENEMIES

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I introduced a resolution, as follows:

Whereas world communism has avowed its intention to overthrow the Government of the United States:

Resolved, That the Communist International, the Comintern, the Cominform, and all their sections, branches, affiliates, organizations, subsidiaries, and agents are hereby declared to be the enemies of the United States, within the meaning of article III, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, with freedom facing its severest test in history, it is time to call a halt and declare the Reds traitors to our form of government and subject to the penalties relating to treason.

Our men are dying on the Korean front in the current tragic phase of this eternal conflict between free men and slavery. We must now declare what we know and define more clearly our enemies and foes within as well as those without our borders.

This resolution extends the coverage of the word "enemy" as used in our Constitution. Instead of limiting the use of the word "enemy" to describe a particular nation, it includes organizations or individuals, even those within our own borders whose purpose is to overthrow our Government.

There are many confused and deluded Americans who are deceived or careless in their association. This resolution constitutes notice to all our citizens to risk identification with such enemies and to engage in disloyal action at their peril.

This resolution gives our authorities power to deal immediately with such elements as staged the Peekskill military demonstration in my district. It makes such recent efforts as those to liquidate Judge Medina in New York during their trial impossible. It exposes them to trial as traitors, which they are.

This resolution does not define as enemies any nations or any loyal nationals now residing in the United States such as Poles, Chinese, Yugoslavs, Russians, or any others. It does declare those to be traitors who by overt act aid or comfort those who have avowed their intention to overthrow our Government by force.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 60 minutes.

HON. J. HARDIN PETERSON

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time in order that I might speak of one of the great records of service of its entire history, and about one of the most beloved Members who has served in this body. I want to talk about J. HARDIN PETERSON, Member of Congress from Florida, a man who is leaving the Halls of Congress at the close of this session after 18 years of distinguished and valuable service.

I think all of us recognize the fact that Pete's service has been public service at its best. The measure of his ability, the measure of his work are the things which will live on in our memories and in the records of this institution for many, many years. He is one of those people who possesses the simple, kindly, human qualities that all of us admire in men of any walk of life, and particularly admire, and often find it hard to discover in men whose careers have been devoted to public life.

I do not think any of us have ever called upon Pete for help when we did not get it. I know there have been innumerable occasions when he out of the goodness of his heart has given many of us a lift along the way in carrying on the heavy responsibilities of this work. Particularly has that been true of the younger Members as they have come in to the House. Ten years ago when I first came to Congress, the knowledge that I could lean upon Pete for help in finding my way and in learning my job, was one of the most comforting and reassuring things that happened to me.

Leadership is measured in many ways, and the leadership of Congressman PETERSON has been revealed time and again in the conduct of the affairs of the Nation during his period of service. The fine record of his committee is only one example of his influence. Perhaps it has passed more bills than any other in the history of the Congress. But above and beyond the fact that he has sponsored and passed many bills lies the fact that they were good bills. Many of them were little bills, but each of them went deep into the lives and habits of good, sincere, honest people somewhere in this great land, and they have helped those people.

I want to name one of the reasons, and a very important reason, for the leadership which Pete has shown. Always her influence has been shown in the uprightness, the moral stature of his work. Always she has been close to him when she has been needed to comfort, to cheer, and to inspire him. Today she sits in the Gallery, and I know that pride fills her heart for the things are said of his work, but we know that those things apply equally to her. I speak of his very fine and lovable wife, Christine. She has done much, indeed, to make him the great and valuable force that we know him to be.

Pete is leaving Congress voluntarily. He is leaving because he is tired and he

wants to go home, to the comfort and pleasure of private life with his own family. He has earned the rest for his job has been more than well done. But we shall miss him greatly. I shall miss him as a friend and counselor. My State and my Nation shall miss him for his great contribution, his sterling character, his fine statesmanship.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed glad to have an opportunity to pay a short tribute to a gentleman of the type of J. HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida. When I first came here, through the kindness and courtesy and hospitality of Mr. PETERSON I had the pleasure of meeting a number of you Members and particularly the Speaker of the House.

You know, for a country boy who had not gotten around, to get up here and shake hands with the Speaker was a mighty good feeling. I had heard so much about the Speaker and what an outstanding man he is. I felt that I was shaking hands with greatness when I shook hands with SAM RAYBURN.

Thomas Jefferson said there were certain qualifications that a public servant should have; first, he should be honest, second, he should be qualified, third, he should be faithful. You can add to those hard work. Mr friend, J. HARDIN PETERSON, has each one of those qualities. He is what I call a working Congressman. Pete has a fine conception of what a public servant is. He believes that public office is a public trust and his service, while he has been here, has demonstrated that.

I might say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that the elements of progressivism and liberalism and conservatism are so mixed in J. HARDIN PETERSON that nature might well stand up and say to all the world, "This is a real American."

I regret to see such men as Mr. PETERSON, SAM HOBBS, JAY LEFEVRE, and BOB RICH, and such men as BILL WHITTINGTON and STEVE PACE and Mr. WADSWORTH and a number of others leaving the Halls of Congress in these critical times. They are real leaders who are leaving the service of the people at a time that we can ill afford to have them leave. These are critical and troubled times in the history of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I wish for J. HARDIN PETERSON Godspeed. May he have the Lord's blessing in his future career.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, we all regret that J. HARDIN PETERSON, affectionately known as Pete, is retiring from the Congress. We know it will not only be a loss to the State of Florida, but indeed a loss to the entire United States. I believe I can say as a member of his committee of which he is chairman, and I being a member of the opposition party, that there never has been nor will there ever be a better chairman than Pete. Pete not only has a knowledge of the problems which come before the committee, but he has that other great requisite, the ability to act as chairman and be fair to representatives of all groups, whether they be of his party or not. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say that we in Congress are really losing a colleague of whom we can be justly proud and one whom we all affectionately love.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish very much to associate myself with the complimentary things being said about our senior colleague from the State of Florida, J. HARDIN PETERSON. The other evening I was privileged, at a Florida alumni party in honor of J. HARDIN PETERSON, to sit beside Mrs. Holland, the wife of the junior Senator from the State of Florida. She said that she and Pete had grown up together and that they had gone to school together. The first time she met Pete was when she entered the school and the young boys and girls came to her and pointed out this fellow and said of him, "He makes 100 percent in all of his studies—and he even makes 100 percent in deportment." So far as I am concerned Pete has been 100 percent from that day to this.

He has been 100 percent in his devotion to his duty, 100 percent in his loyalty to his friends, and 100 percent cooperative with his colleagues. I do not know of anyone who has been nicer to other people nor more helpful to them and to me than the senior Member of our Florida delegation, J. HARDIN PETERSON. Some of the many things that have been accomplished in the last 4 years, even in my district, he has been responsible for. I am frank to say that the establishment of the Everglades National Park, for which I got most of the credit, actually the greater portion of that credit is due to the hard work and generous attitude of J. HARDIN PETERSON, who as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, guided that legislation through the House.

We here are going to miss him. The Nation is going to miss him. Words cannot properly express the sadness his retirement brings. The one gratifying thing about his retirement is that it will make it possible for him to associate himself again with those good people of the State whom he loves and wants to be with. He looks forward to a wonderful and closer association with a really fine young man, J. Hardin Peterson, Jr., a young man for whom I feel a great affection and to whom I owe a debt of gratitude for campaigning for me recently. He is a fine man, and that young man has the stamp of greatness and goodness on him that his father and mother have put there. We hope their association may continue for many long years to come—we know it will be a happy one—but let us never forget that J. HARDIN PETERSON's retirement is a great loss to the United States Congress, to the State of Florida, and to our Nation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I want to join with the friends of J. HARDIN PETERSON in paying a word of tribute. I have been a member of the Committee on Public Lands for 8 years, during which time we have had several chairmen, but none more anxious to please, none more willing to accommodate than J. HARDIN PETERSON; in fact, he leaned over backwards, sometimes to his own detriment, in order to accommodate some little thing, something going on in the committee.

J. HARDIN PETERSON! I do not know what the "J" stands for; I have always called him "Pete" and I hope when he leaves the House of Representatives and I meet him down in Florida—I hope to go down there and fish with him—he has invited me as he has almost everyone—that I will be calling him "Pete" at that time. The Public Lands Committee has already lost a number of very able men; we lost a valuable man in the death of William Lemke; FRANK BARRETT is running for Governor of the State of Wyoming, and the friend in front of me is not running again. JOHN SANBORN is aspiring to be Senator from his State, and there may be others on the other side who will not be back. That has been a good committee; it has worked hard under the leadership of Pete as we affectionately know him.

Mr. PETERSON is a great American; and, best of all, he is a Christian American. I know that. I think he must have found, some place along the road of life, that the finest flower that grows is that of fellowship and friendship with his fellow man. There is a little poem, the words of which, if I remember right, run something like this. I think he may not know it but he exemplifies the thoughts expressed in these few words:

The greatest business in the world is that of making friends,
And no investment on the street pays higher dividends,
For life is more than stocks and bonds and love than great percent
And he who gives in friendship's name shall reap what he has spent.
Yes; life is a great investment, and no one lives in vain.
He guards a hundred friendships as a miser guards his gain;
So let's give the world a welcome whate'er it may bring forth,
And may no mortgages e'er foreclose this partnership of friends.

Pete, I'll be seeing you in Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Utah [Mrs. BOSONE].

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, first I should like to ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] may extend his encomium of Mr. PETERSON at this point in the RECORD, Mr. ASPINALL being unable to be here; and also that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'NEILL] may likewise extend his remarks. He regrets his inability to be present today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with my colleagues of the House and, especially with those of the Committee on Public Lands, to voice my appreciation of the challenging ability and leadership, fine character, thoughtfulness for his associates, pleasing person-

ality, and ever-present apparently unlimited enthusiasm of our distinguished chairman, our colleague from Florida, the Honorable J. HARDIN PETERSON.

I have worked with many people, both in the capacity of leader and follower. Never have I come to appreciate a fellow worker and a leader more than I have come to esteem the high worth of my chairman, Mr. PETERSON. I have found him to be at all times most considerate with those with whom he works and has the responsibility of being their leader. His inherent humility almost covers up a recognized atttribute of stern realization to the necessary activities of the day. The unbounded energy which he expends has been carried over into the activities of his colleagues and has permitted—without any known evidence of the expending of too much energy—the completion of a program of work accomplished, that can only be appraised upon a close study of the results of our committee labors performed during the last 2 years. I doubt very much that any committee has ever worked harder and expended more labor with less inclination to engage in partisan or personal criticism than has this committee of ours under the talented leadership of its present chairman, Mr. PETERSON.

His innate consideration to the individual members of his committee and his loyalty to each one of them has been most pleasing to me. His intrinsic sense of fairness in conducting debate in the committee and in the taking of testimony, together with his ability of exercising the utmost personal impartiality in securing the decisions of the committee, will leave with all of us a precedent well worth following throughout the years to come. No chairman could possibly exert a more desired or a more effective degree of comradeship, fairness, and understanding within his committee.

Personally, I have come to know and love this gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] as I would a brother. He possesses the fine attributes of friendship and character that causes one to enjoy his presence and fellowship, and to desire his company in times of his absence.

Mr. Speaker, this past 2 years have been a very enjoyable experience to me. I have appreciated making many new relationships and, in many instances close friendships, with all of you, but I say in all sincerity that my appreciation for the gentleman being honored at this time is second to none in this entire House of Representatives.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I am unhappy that it is my obligation to make the following remarks about my esteemed colleague, Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON. I am unhappy because he is a man my age, still a young man, and I can see no reason for him to leave this legislative body because of age or any other reason. Considering his kind of experience, I am to lose a colleague whose activities have been invaluable to me since the day of our first meeting.

The Congress will lose an able and honorable Representative and, although it is said that everyone is replaceable, it is difficult to replace a person with all the good characteristics of this man. His successor will find similar achievement very hard to acquire.

I have been in legislative work 11 terms, in contrast to Mr. PETERSON's 9 terms and, in all of that time, I have not found a man more pleasant to work with and to be guided by during the serious hours of our work; nor have I ever found a more affable gentleman in the few social hours that our work allowed us.

I mentioned above that I was unhappy and I believe I have explained why. I now herein extend to Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON my sincere best wishes for his furture interests whatever and wherever they might be. I reiterate my sincere thanks to him for the very many kindnesses shown me.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, I believe we are losing one of the finest Members of this House when we lose J. HARDIN PETERSON. I cannot blame him for wishing to retire, and I certainly do not blame his wife, Mrs. J. Hardin Peterson, for wanting a home, a permanent home, after 18 years of service in the National Capitol.

The Members of Congress who are conscientious know that there is absolutely no glamor in this job; it is plain slavery. I believe one of the slaves of the public and of the United States and of this House and of the Committee on Public Lands is J. HARDIN PETERSON. Selfishly, certainly, as a member of that committee and as a Member of this House, and as a colleague, I hate to see him retire; but I think he has earned his retirement.

He is still plenty young to engage in the practice of law with his son. He and his wife are still young enough to enjoy the comforts and the security of a beautiful home in Lakeland, Fla.

Mr. Speaker, a good public servant is rare. A good public servant is not only intelligent, he is able, he is honest, and he is courageous. I wish we had more J. HARDIN PETERSONS in the Congress.

J. HARDIN PETERSON has been a very able chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. I know of no one who knows the rules any better than he does as indicated by the way he has executed them in his committee. With great dispatch we have covered very important bills in that committee. He is very fast in his work, he is exceedingly fair and courteous to both Republicans and Democrats alike. I have not been able to observe where he has granted favors to one side as against the other.

Mr. PETERSON is not a sectionalist. We westerners almost believe that he belongs to Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and any of the 17 Western States; yet he is a resident of Lakeland, Fla., a State in the South. If Florida would like to give him up, certainly we in Utah or any member of the Western States would be tickled to death to have him. We think he is just about the best westerner in this Congress.

J. HARDIN PETERSON has been big enough and great enough to know the problems of every section of the United States. That, I think, makes him a man of national stature. We westerners regret that we have to lose him. He is a great American and it is my prayer that he and Mrs. Peterson and his family may begin to enjoy life as they left it 18 years ago to give this magnificent service to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I should like to agree with all the good things that have been said about J. HARDIN PETERSON, our good friend from Florida. There could not be too many good thing said about him. We have had many things in common, as the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] knows. All of us have been recipients of favors, of friendships, from the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], while he has been a Member of this body.

I feel that no Member of this House is going to leave at the end of this year who will be more greatly missed, and no Member will leave with greater affection in the hearts of those Members who stay in the Congress than J. HARDIN PETERSON.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, no one in this body will regret the leaving of J. HARDIN PETERSON more than I regret it. This is a splendid opportunity for us to express our feelings for him while he is present to hear. I concur in the good things said about him and that will be said about him. But before I get too serious I want to take advantage of this public opportunity to make to him due apology and explanations and to ask his forgiveness. I have had J. HARDIN PETERSON out my way several times and I have played a few tricks on him. I hope he will forgive, because I expect an invitation to come down to Florida some time and I fear he might repeat some of those tricks on me if I go down there.

I must admit, too, that when we have been alone privately telling stories, I have occasionally doubted him when he told me about wrestling years ago in the waters of Florida with those 'gators as a boy. At first I could not believe that story, but when I observed how expertly and successfully he wrestled with legal and legislative problems in the Public Lands Committee, I am inclined now to believe him. As he has handled these difficult, complicated matters in committee, he undoubtedly must have been able to handle the 'gators as a boy.

Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, may I say that we are going to miss "Mr. Pete." May I confess again that as a Scotchman I have occasionally sought and used his services as a lawyer without benefit of his receiving a retainer fee. He has a splendid legal training, coupled with judicial temperament, which he freely used for his colleagues. I hope it will be useful in other walks of life as well as it has been for us Members of Congress.

He told me that he had bought a home and he said, "I bought a home on the highest hill in Florida and Mrs. Peterson and I are anxious to go back and live there." I thought I understood, but I had visions of a mountain retreat. So when I asked him about the altitude, I

think he said it was about 38 feet above sea level. I want to say now to my good chairman and my splendid friend that I will invite him to come out west to gather petrified wood or any other kind of rock if he will only invite me to go Alpine climbing with him in Florida.

After 18 years of wonderful service he and his good wife have undoubtedly earned the right to retirement and rest while they are yet young. We shall expect his counsel to prevail, and his experience and helpfulness to count in other fields after he has left Congress. So I say to him, as some of the Indians of the West would say, to whom he has been most gracious and kind, "Mr. Pete, we shall love you until the sands of the desert grow cold."

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEFEVRE].

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Speaker, it was back in the Eightieth Congress that my old Committee on Insular Affairs was merged into what is known today as the Committee on Public Lands.

Early in the Eighty-first Congress, Congressman JAMES HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida, was named chairman. He has been a devoted chairman and has given unstintingly of his time and knowledge.

It has been one of my most enjoyable and informative duties to have served on a committee under the direction of a personage such as Congressman PETERSON, who always knew the full content of the subject before the committee. In his 18 years in public office he has served not only the first district of the State of Florida, but the entire State, and the Nation as a whole. His jovial and sincere personality has won him friends from every State in the Union. His biography in the Congressional Directory will show the extent of his outside activities and interests. However, I note the absence of one treasured hobby. I am sure you all know what I am leading up to. I understand that Mrs. Peterson has stated that they will have to build a small museum to house Pete's collection of rare stones, shells, war trophies, and coral. I recall a trip made to the South Pacific last fall when my good friend, the late William Lemke, collected coral from Samoa and Truk to add to the Peterson collection.

I am sorry that Congressman PETERSON has seen fit to announce his retirement from the Congress and I know that his presence will be greatly missed and his counsel often referred to.

My best wishes go to Congressman PETERSON on his return to his native State.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Congressman, I have had many opportunities to call on "Mr. Pete," as we affectionately call him, for help and assistance. There is no one who can give greater and more effective assistance than can Mr. Pete. He certainly has wonderfully helped me many times since I have been here.

Shortly after I came here I had a little accident; I had to go to the hospital. Congressman PETERSON kept in more than daily contact with me while I was there so that I could record my position on each vote in Congress while I was in the hospital. When I came out of the hospital, Mr. Pete observed that he though I was working a little too hard, so he and Mrs. Pete used to take me out driving Sunday afternoons, and many times we used to ride through some of these great parks that Mr. Pete was very much interested in establishing. There are many parts of this country where you will find spots of green, especially in our national parks, which have come about through his efforts, because he has given so much of his time to the development of beauty in this country. To me these spots of green will be a living memorial to his life of public service.

Mr. Pete has a keen intellect and a warm and understanding heart. Both played their part in the laws we have today, not only in the field of conservation, but in many, many other things for the betterment of mankind and the land in which we live.

When I think about Mr. Pete, I cannot help thinking about all the stories about him. I would like to mention one, which he once told me and which illustrates not only his good humor, but also his innate humility. Somebody mentioned today about his habit of picking up a rock here and there and shinnying up a tree to see if he could get something out of the ledge to put in his collection. Some time ago, so Mr. Pete told me, there was a Florida judge who had a man up for being drunk. The judge asked the prosecutor if he knew what the evidence was. The judge listened very attentively. The prosecutor replied about the alleged drunk, that the prisoner had his hair all ruffled up, and he had all kinds of stuff sticking out of his pockets and was covered with clay and was filled with sand spurs. The judge turned around and said, "That sounds like you are talking about Congressman PETERSON."

Mr. Pete has certainly shown on all occasions that he is above the little things in life. If there is anything outstanding in Mr. Pete's life—and there is plenty—it is his friendship, and next to that his humility. I think that you can measure a man by his humility. I think that Mr. Pete is great in that respect among other noble attributes.

Before coming to Congress, Congressman PETERSON had already made an outstanding name for himself as an able lawyer, an effective prosecutor, and a civic leader. He is a veteran of World War I; an alumnus of the University of Florida, having made an enviable record there in his studies and extracurricular activities; and, in addition, holds an honorary degree from another great educational institution. All of his life has been characterized by well-earned success.

His natural ability is but a part of his greatness, for no one has a better record than he for persistent hard work, thoroughness, initiative and loyalty to American traditions. In the House all instinctively rely upon his unfailing, complete honesty, his good judgment and his good will toward everyone. These qualities and all the others which represent the best in manhood and which we find so richly in his life give us confidence in his work. His natural leadership and good will have furnished the foundation stones for many of the important pieces of legislation which have become the law of the land.

I can think of lots of stories about him and I am going to tell you just one more, because I think it tells of the warmth of this man's life. It is not an important story and there is no moral to it. As I think of Pete I think of these little stories about him, because they are so characteristic of him, and indicate how he has shared his chuckles with others.

In the district I represent there is a great deal of rural country, real "country country," as they say. There is one small town out there that Mr. Pete grew up in. I will not mention it because that city now claims it is a little larger than the Bureau of the Census says it is, so I will not refer to its smallness, but it was small when he lived there. Mr. Pete claims he is the only buzzard-pecked Member of Congress. I want to tell you about that.

It seems back there when he was just about 9 or 10 years old he was the biggest boy in the little gang in this little town. They had a little menagerie, they had a little toad, a little grass snake, and a few other things like that. They heard of something that was real good that they were going to get. That was a buzzard with a broken wing that was in a palmetto patch in the hummock land. So they all went down there. Mr. Pete, being the biggest, about 10 years of age, was the one assigned to go in and get the buzzard to put it in the menagerie. He went in. He always had heard that if a buzzard pecked you it would give you cancer. But he went in there and tried to approach the buzzard, in the adroit way in which he has handled some of the legislation on the floor of the House in these later years. He approached the buzzard, thinking he had it just right, but somehow or other the buzzard gave him a good peck. The boys got mighty scared. They ran down the middle of the street looking for a doctor. They used to have a doctor in that town in the old days. Everybody was crying, the little kids wailing, and people came out and everybody was saying, "What's the trouble?" They cried, "The buzzard pecked him, the buzzard pecked him, the buzzard pecked him."

That is just a little story that Mr. Pete tells on himself but it illustrates the warmth and humility of this man, something that means a lot to us.

I want to say before I conclude that any tribute to Mr. Pete would be incomplete if it did not refer to Mrs. Pete. She is about the sweetest person, next to my own mother—I am an old bachelor, so I can say that—that I ever met. She is a great woman, and has great warmth in her heart. Anybody that could put up with all the kindly devilment of Pete all these years would have to be the wonderful person she is. He does have habits, like picking up stones, that might get annoying. She works hard and so does he. They both make a team. They have put a lot of good legislation on our statute books. I think providence has

never brought to this land and this earth of ours a statesman more lovable than Mr. Pete.

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I, too, greatly regret the fact that our friend Pete has decided to voluntarily retire from Congress. It will be a great loss to the Nation, to his own State of Florida, and to all of us. To make it brief, I simply want to concur in all the nice things that have already been said about him. In the 10 years I have been here I have known of no Member of Congress who has had a greater spirit of cooperation with his colleagues than has J. HARDIN PETERSON. I have never known him to say an unkind word about any Member of the House either on or off the floor, nor has he ever been unkind in his actions or looks toward any Member. He is outstanding in that regard.

He is a profound and deep student of American history. He has often talked to me about the fact that the State of Florida and the State of Iowa were both admitted to the Union on the same day and under the same act of Congress. Therefore, in closing, Pete, when you get lonesome down in Florida, as you will, in spite of the great sunshine you have there, just remember you will always be welcome in your sister State of Iowa.

Mr. SIKES. I yield to my friend from Florida [Mr. HERLONG].

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, I want to concur in the splendid tributes that have been paid to Mr. Pete and Mrs. Pete. I believe I have known Mr. Pete longer than most any other Member of Congress. I knew him long before he came to Congress. As a matter of fact, three of the counties of my congressional district were originally in his district. It was my privilege the very first time Mr. Pete ran for Congress to be his campaign manager in that area.

I can say that I have never had occasion to be other than tremendously proud of my very first venture into politics, when I was supporting PETERSON for Congress in 1932.

I do not have to remind you Members of Congress of the affection and respect which we hold for Mr. Pete. We all love him.

I can say also that the people of the First Congressional District and for that matter all the people of the State of Florida have the same respect and love for Mr. Pete that we here in Congress hold for him.

Sometimes you wonder why people love a man so much. I will tell you why in Mr. Pete's case. It is because he loves people. He loves them and they simply return his love. While he has a love for people, he also has a love for other things. He loves rocks, shells, books, and things like that. Reference has been made here how he has collected rock. He has them in his desk drawers. He has them on his shelves. And I will bet if you look in his pockets right now, you would find some rocks. He has collected rocks everywhere except in his head. He has a good head and a good mind and he is going to keep that good mind in the practice of law down in his district.

Seriously, Mr. Speaker, I want to say you have to deal in superlatives when you talk about J. HARDIN PETERSON. I know of no finer man. He is a great American; a great statesman, and a splendid Christian gentleman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to join with Mr. PETERSON's colleagues from the State of Florida and the members of the Committee on Public Lands as well as the Members of the Congress generally in paying this tribute to Mr. PETERSON. I have served with him on the Committee on Public Lands as a member of that committee and have served under him as chairman. He is an able parliamentarian and he knows the order of business and how to conduct a committee. He is always courteous, kind, and helpful to the witnesses. He invariably is helpful to the members of the committee in getting legislation through the committee and through the Congress. Whether they are members of the majority or the minority party seems to make no difference to him.

I had an opportunity to go to Florida on a committee trip not long ago and met not only his son and daughter, but his many friends in that area. The high regard they hold for him in that area is evidence of the service he has given to his constituents in that State. It made no difference whether it was a member of the chamber of commerce or a member of the sponge fleet that works in the Gulf of Mexico—they all have just as much love and respect for J. HARDIN PETERSON.

Mr. Chairman, I join with the others in regretting that he is not going to serve in the Congress any longer. We here and the State of Florida are losing an able Representative. The Nation is losing a statesman. I join with the others in wishing him and his wife happiness, contentment, and success in his future life.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, someone has made, I believe it was the poet Edwin Markham, two significant statements. First he said:

> We have committeed the Golden Rule to memory. Now let us commit it to life.

I believe I have never known any person who more completely has carried out that admonition; who more truly actually has committed the Golden Rule to life, than J. HARDIN PETERSON.

The other statement was this:

> He drew a circle that shut me out.
> Heretic, rebel—a thing to flout.
> But love and I had the wit to win,
> We drew a circle that took him in.

Mr. Speaker, I have never known a person who could more effectively encircle people by his innate, inherent love for humanity, by bands of love and draw people to him more closely and firmly than our good friend Pete.

As chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands, naturally I am thrown in almost constant contact with him. He is honest. He is sincere. He is very, very able. In addition thereto he is a courteous Christian gentleman and one of extraordinary tact. My remarks are going to be brief because I realize the hour is late, but I would like to bring this particular significant thing to your attention.

In addition to the virtues that I have mentioned and the other virtues that have been so eloquently mentioned by so many, and the others still which I am sure will be, I would like to mention this particular one.

It has very properly been said that the bigger a man is the easier it is to approach him, that it is the little man who is hard to approach. The big man is always easy to approach. Mr. PETERSON is the easiest man to approach I have ever known, bar none. It has been a refreshing experience to me to find that the great Speaker of this House, and the great majority leader of this House, and yes, the great minority leader of this House, and the leadership generally of this House on both sides are easy to talk to, easy to see, easy to approach; and that means a lot, Mr. Speaker, in a democracy. It means a lot toward the welfare of our great Nation. I am glad that our leadership on both the majority side and the minority side possess that particular virtue. But of all the men I have ever known in my life, men of big affairs, I believe Pete has them all beat on being approachable. Anyone can see him who cares to do so.

Just this last suggestion and I conclude: Many times, busy as he was—and he moves like a locomotive, a steam engine on this floor—if you will watch him you will see that he moves rapidly, he walks fast—he has to walk fast to get his job done. Many times just 2 or 3 minutes before an important matter arose I have had to distract his attention and the current of his thought—and they were important matters he was dealing with—and ask him to help me with some other important matter. Never has he seemed the least bit perturbed, but immediately he came to my rescue and assistance.

Out of a grateful heart I express to this House my sincere appreciation for the help that he has given me as a struggling chairman of one of the subcommittees of this great Committee on Public Lands of which he is chairman. May God bless him and all his loved ones.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with all of the fine folks here and say to you, Pete, "I love you also."

We are losing a lot of very, very able statesmen; they are voluntarily retiring. I think it is a compliment to all of them that none of them will be missed more or welcomed back with greater affection than J. HARDIN PETERSON and his wife; and I say that sincerely.

To you, Pete, I do not designate myself as a member of the opposition party. I have never seen Chairman PETERSON of the Public Lands Committee opposed to anything that had merit and which could be backed up with able arguments; on the contrary, he has seen fit to see the case of every section of the United States and to fight for that legislation which would be beneficial and contribute to

progress. I come from the State probably farthest away from Florida, yet I have found J. HARDIN PETERSON in his heart a citizen, a resident, and a supporter of the Fifth District of the State of Washington.

So, in closing, I want to say to you, Pete, that the quality of our representative Republic and our democratic processes here have been added to by your ability to eliminate partisanship in the consideration of things purely and strictly American.

I think that probably the Delegates from Hawaii and Alaska whom you have helped so much will join with those of us from the extreme Northwest United States in saying that Florida's gain as a permanent resident is a loss to the entire Nation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE of California. When J. HARDIN PETERSON retires it is going to cause a loss to this House which cannot very well be replaced, and yet I think that every member of our committee will agree that the place where he will be missed most is in the Public Lands Committee where we have had such a splendid opportunity over a period of years to observe the diligence and the real leadership that he has given here in the Congress of the United States.

J. HARDIN PETERSON came to the Congress before I was old enough to vote; yet after 18 years in this House he pursues his duties with a diligence that puts us younger Members to shame. Anyone who has observe the burden that J. HARDIN PETERSON has carried in these past 2 years has acquired a tremendous admiration for his capacity for real labor.

He was to all intents and purposes the acting chairman of our committee prior to the time that he was formally elected to and held that position because of the illness and incapacity of his predecessor, the Honorable Andrew Somers of New York.

Our committee has dealt with a great deal of legislation and all of it has had the personal attention of J. HARDIN PETERSON, our chairman. I think this record would be incomplete if it did not indicate in a general sort of way the type of work this committee has done and to which J. HARDIN PETERSON has given so much of his time. I will recite these just briefly because time is growing late.

There have been 745 bills referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Five hundred and fifteen of these bills have been considered by the committee. Three hundred and thirteen of those bills have been reported out of the committee. Two hundred and seventy bills have been passed by the House and one hundred and sixty-four have been enacted into law. There is no committee of this House which carries an equivalent burden and that considers as much legislation save and except possibly the Committee on the Judiciary which now handles the bills involving personal claims. In the subject matter of those 270 bills considered by our committee and passed by the House, have been the following:

Hawaii statehood.
Alaska statehood.
Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation.
Folsom Dam, California.
Various Indian rehabilitation bills.
Homesteading in Alaska.
Puerto Rico Constitution.
Fort Berthold Indian payment, re Garrison Dam site.
Critical and strategic mineral and metals.
Mining incentive bills.
Palisades Dam project.
Canadian River project.
Mapping program.
Water resources program.
Study re payments in lieu to tax.
Park concessions policy.
Forestry problems.
Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act amendment.

That is just a brief summary, a cursory summary I may say, of the legislation our committee has handled. In all of these our chairman has had to give his personal attention. He had to be prepared to go before the Rules Committee, he had to appear here on the floor of the House personally informed on what the legislation was about. Many Members of this House, as well as of our committee, are personally indebted to our chairman for the favors he has done for them, in getting their bills through this House.

Mr. PETERSON has carried that burden without complaint. He has seemed to prosper, if anything, under the terrific strain that has been put upon him, yet throughout it all he has shown a patience and an unwearied good humor that is almost beyond belief. Other men in this Congress get agitated, irritated with the delay, the procrastination and sometimes the contention that goes on in committee, but in all of my experience with J. HARDIN PETERSON, which goes back over four terms in this House, I have never seen him display one ounce of temper or one iota of bad humor. He is without question the most patient, the most long-suffering chairman there is in the House of Representatives.

But added to his diligence and his patience is a real statesmanship. He has given outstanding leadership in our committee and he has always been actuated by the highest motives of public service. It is perfectly plain to me why the people of his district have returned him one time after another.

Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that a man with 18 years' experience in this House, and with the rare qualifications which J. HARDIN PETERSON has, must retire—and I do not question for a moment his right to retire or his reasons for doing so—and take from this Congress his valued experience and the special gifts he has for statesmanship. If I had any wish to express, and I expressed this not long ago at a dinner honoring J. HARDIN PETERSON, I would like to express the wish, if it could be granted, that J. HARDIN PETERSON, when he leaves the House of Representatives, could will to me, a younger man, that vast and valuable accumulation of experience which he has, that almost unlimited energy and diligence which he has displayed in his 18 years in the Congress of the United States, his untiring and his unwearied patience, his good humor, and, most of all, his grasp of the fundamental principles of real statesmanship.

Our chairman leaves a record which is rich in good works. He has been a faithful and honorable public servant. He is a man of singular integrity and learning. Among his colleagues he will be remembered as a man of constant, loving, and noble nature. It is our unhappy task to bid him good-by when the last day of this session is closed, but he will carry back to Florida with him the abiding affection, the deep respect, and the good wishes, for him, and his faithful helpmate Mrs. Peterson, of every man and woman in the House of Representatives.

Mr. SIKES. I now yield to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, opportunities seldom come to utter a eulogy with the recipient sitting only a few feet away, hale and hearty, and obviously happy. But that is the way it ought to be. A person's hearing apparatus ought to be in good order when nice things are being said about him. Selfishly, I could express the wish that all these laudatory words could be deferred for 2 or 4 years or into the indefinite future because, selfishly, I hate to see Pete leaving here. He has been a tower of strength, as the gentleman from Washington suggested, in all matters having to do with the Territories. He has put through bill after bill for us. In regard to the development of the Territories, and their development and progress, Alaska and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands owe him a debt of gratitude. In that connection, I want to say that the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON] left Washington this morning for Hawaii, and I think the Delegate from Puerto Rico [Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN] is at present in Puerto Rico. They have asked me to express their expressions for what Pete has done for the Territories.

Pete, as has been said, is a wonderful legislator. Even more important, it seems to me, he is a wonderful human being. He has had time to attend to all the affairs of his district, but he has given time to the affairs of the Nation, and this country, particularly the public-land States of the West, will be a better land for his having served in this Congress and his having been chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. We hate to see him go, but at the same time we all feel that he and Mrs. Peterson are entitled to the retirement while they are still in the prime of life, and I am sure that the well wishes of every Member of this House will go with Mr. and Mrs. Peterson when they retire to their "mountain home" at Lakeland, Fla.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JENISON].

Mr. JENISON. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join with my colleagues in this hour of deserving tribute to the Honorable J. HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida, who is retiring after 18 years of conscientious service to his country.

It has been my privilege to work with Mr. PETERSON during my membership on

the Committee on Public Lands in the Eightieth Congress, and again, and most recently, when I returned to that body when he had become chairman. His high sense of responsibility, his unswerving loyalty to his country and his constituents, and, most of all, his consideration of those who worked with him, have stamped him as an outstanding public servant and a great American. It is extremely unfortunate, I think, for our country that he finds it necessary to retire from the Congress, but his accomplishments will most certainly remain as a constant reminder of his conscientious service.

I join, I am sure, with every Member of the House in wishing for him and for Mrs. Peterson the rest and joy and happiness that they so richly deserve.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the hour is growing late. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join with my colleagues in tribute to our devoted friend and coworker, J. HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida, who will retire from the Congress at the end of this session. There are so few times when a man has made the sacrific in life to serve his country and his people that appreciation is expressed for that sacrifice and that service as has been demonstrated on this occasion.

While I know that this good man is glad to hear the expressions of esteem and appreciation of his service in the Congress, it is my opinion, that there is nothing that can be said that will be of greater satisfaction to our colleague than his own satisfaction and knowledge in his own mind and conscience that he has served his country and people well and faithfully, and that his contribution has been constructive, unstinting, perennial, and generous, and that as a result of this service he has the satisfaction in his own mind that his contribution has been helpful and has made his country a better place in which to live.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard encomium on almost every phase of the life of our colleague during his service here, and I know that there are few Members who have had and have the respect and esteem for a Member that the entire membership of the House holds for J. HARDIN PETERSON; however, it has been my good fortune to visit with Congressman PETERSON in his district in Florida, and I want to say that I can testify also to the place that he holds in the hearts of his constituents. I have been around both in politics and business and in civic and fraternal work and I can tell from what I see and hear what the people feel and think about a man in his community. Hardly a person, of all races, wherever we went together that did not greet him by his familiar name of "Pete" or "Mr. Pete" and who exclaimed how glad they were to see him, or who thanked him for some favor he had performed for them.

This fact is also borne out because, unless a man is a good man and able and performs his duties in a political office, it is seldom that he will survive politically for more than a quarter of a century, and then retire voluntarily.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a great pleasure and privilege for me to claim J. HARDIN PETERSON as my friend, and while I regret to see him leave the Congress due to his long years of experience and wisdom and qualities of statesmanship, he has done his part for his country and is entitled to the rest that he has so richly earned from the arduous duties here which he has performed with distinction and faithfulness. I wish to Congressman PETERSON and his good wife and family continued success and a full measure of happiness in the days to come.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I have often described J. HARDIN PETERSON as the most accommodating Member of Congress. I could take up the entire CONGRESSIONAL RECORD eulogizing this splendid and kindly gentleman. However, I simply want to pay him this tribute. "He is a good fellow." I know of nothing better that could be said of any person, be he colleague, or other associate.

Mr. Pete, as I have always affectionately referred to him, has often invited me to go fishing with him in his native Florida. I sincerely hope that he will take time out from his law practice, after leaving the Congress, to indulge in this fine pastime and that he will never allow the big ones to get away.

He is one of the wealthiest men I have ever known. Not, of course, in dollars or other things of intrinsic value. His wealth is in the friends, the esteem, the confidence and well wishes of all who have known and respected him during his outstanding years of service in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to join with my colleagues in expressing our admiration and high personal friendship for Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida, on this occasion.

While I have never served on the same committee with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], it has been my privilege to attend many meetings of the Committee on Public Lands during their deliberations on bills involving national defense, and especially concerning strategic and critical materials and the mining industry.

Throughout those meetings I had occasion to observe Mr. PETERSON'S great diligence and devotion to duty in the interest of our Nation's welfare. His energy and his understanding of the legislation under study was most outstanding and was exceeded only by his courtesy and his friendly cooperation with his colleagues on the committee, with colleagues from the House of Representatives appearing before the committee, and with all witnesses who appeared before the committee.

I believe I am in position to judge the services of most of the Members of Congress in national defense matters during the 12 years of my service in the House of Representatives and I place Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON very high in the quality and value of his services and his contribution to our Nation.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper at this time that I express a few words to show my appreciation to a great chairman, a great statesman, and a great American, the Honorable J. HARDIN PETERSON, of Florida.

It has been a great privilege for me to serve on the Committee on Public Lands. We have the most friendly relationship on that committee due in a large part to the ability and fairness of Chairman PETERSON.

At every opportunity, Chairman PETERSON has given every possible consideration to me. He has given me every opportunity to be heard and express my views and has given me all possible assistance with parliamentary procedure.

He has the unique ability of making me feel at ease. He extends the warmth of his personality to witnesses. Everyone who has come in contact with him has had the greatest respect for the best representative legislative body in the world, the House of Representatives. Every person who has come in contact with him becomes a better American and a better citizen for that contact.

It has been a real privilege to serve with him. All of us who represent the people of the United States can profit from the richness of his character and all of us have profited from being associated with a good American.

Minnesota, the northernmost State in the Union, extends to Representative and Mrs. Peterson, from the southernmost State, an invitation to spend a summer in the land of the sky-blue water. In return, many of our people will winter with you.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, the voluntary retirement of JAMES HARDIN PETERSON will bring to a close the service of one of the most able and industrious men in the House of Representatives. His distinguished career here has been climaxed by his elevation to the chairmanship of the important Committee on Public Lands. It has been my pleasure and honor to serve with and under him on this committee. I have found him congenial, considerate, and cooperative. His interest in the work of this group has not been confined to his own section of the country but extends to all parts of the United States and to the manifold activities comprehended in the scope of this committee's jurisdiction.

His record as an American and a statesman speaks for itself, and his decision to quit the Halls of Congress will cause general and sincere regret among his colleagues. For my part, I shall miss him not only as a coworker but as a helpful and understanding friend. I wish for him abundant success in his new chosen field of activity.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to speak of our dear friend, the chairman of the committee on which I serve, Congressman J. HARDIN PETERSON. His is a political career that will long remain an example for us all to follow. True, he is a member of a party, but equally true is that he has represented all of the people.

Throughout his entire public career his voice has always been heard on the side of those who needed an advocate most.

He is a gentleman much beloved by his colleagues. He is a man endowed with many fine qualities and many natural abilities. He is endowed, too, with an idealism that has made him share

those talents without thought of personal reward or gain. He has never been too busy but what he was ready to advise and counsel the younger Members of this House and give them the benefit of his years of experience in the Congress of the United States.

It has been a pleasure to watch him preside over our committee. He has been a presiding officer who has always demanded that we have all of the facts before us. Then he would patiently, logically, and intelligently help chart the course of action to achieve a solution.

The House of Representatives is losing a generous, kindly, and thoughtful friend. Remembering his years of outstanding service to his district and country, we cannot begrudge him returning to his beloved State and we only hope that when he slows his pace enough to do a little fishing along the banks of the Swanee that he will stop to remember his friends here in Washington. It is my understanding that his home county is staging a "J. HARDIN PETERSON day," which pleases us all to know that here, for once, is an exception to the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country." The citizens of Polk County are to be commended for their vision in sending this outstanding man to the Halls of Congress and keeping him here to render a valuable service to our country.

Certainly he has represented the sentiments expressed by Chapman when he said, "There is a nick in Fortune's restless panel for each man's good." And that of our good friend, J. HARDIN PETERSON, is surely overflowing.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include a few brief remarks with reference to the voluntary retirement of the very able Congressman from Florida, the Honorable J. HARDIN PETERSON.

It has not been my privilege to serve on the Committee on Public Lands upon which he was an outstanding member nor has it been my privilege to serve as a member of his delegation, but as a North Carolinian and a representative of a neighboring Southern State, I am honored to add my remarks to the many fine tributes paid him by other Members of this body on Thursday, July 20, in the House of Representatives.

I consider Congressman PETERSON one of the most resourceful and practical Representatives in the Eighty-first Congress and at the same time possessing an unusual understanding of the other Congressmen's problems and especially of the new Members.

When I entered the Eightieth Congress as a new Member with no previous experience in this forum and naturally being uncertain as to procedure and at times decisions, I found Congressman PETERSON of great practical assistance to me. He not only gave me sound advice, but made me feel that my judgment was as valuable as his although his was grounded on long valuable experience in the Congress and mine was entirely new. Kindness and simplicity marked him as a great legislator because at all times he showed that he had rare qualities of ability and leadership without the accompaniment of any conceit.

It is very regretful indeed that a man who is still so able and active in this body should voluntarily retire. It is a great loss to the people of this Nation as well as to his native State of Florida and to the leadership of this Congress that he is entering other fields. What makes the Congress of the United States the greatest deliberative body in the world is because a great many of the Members are of the same fine type of experienced statesmanship as J. HARDIN PETERSON.

I feel that I can understand the call that he has to return to his home and practice law with his son and thereby climax what has been a most eventful and splendid record in the Congress of this great country. As a Member from the North Carolina delegation, I wish for him Godspeed and a continuation of his eventful and successful life.

May I add in conclusion that the voluntary passage from the Halls of Congress of Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON is a poignant and irreplaceable loss to this great Nation which he has served so long, so well, and so capably. Our country can ill afford to lose in this hour of crisis congressional leaders of the type and caliber of the senior member of the delegation from the great State of Florida.

Mr. MILES. Mr. Speaker, I am but a newcomer to the House and have chosen not to seek reelection, and I wish to pay a brief tribute to my good friend, J. HARDIN PETERSON, who has also chosen not to seek reelection.

I shall treasure the experiences I have had as a Member of Congress, but I shall cherish even more the friendship of the men and women with whom I have served. None of these will mean more to me than my service on the Committee of Public Lands under Mr. PETERSON'S chairmanship and the friendship and helpful guidance he has given me. It is through his patience and intelligent understanding of all matters that come before the committee that my duties there are made a pleasure rather than a task.

The Public Lands Committee, the Congress, and the people of the United States will lose a man who is almost irreplaceable. I think he is one of the soundest men in Congress. He is hard working and thorough, and I have never yet seen him go after anything that he did not accomplish what he set out to do.

Mr. PETERSON has earned the confidence of both Democrats and Republicans in the House of Representatives. I feel that I have been privileged to have been able to serve and to associate with him on the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, upon learning of the determination of HARDIN PETERSON to retire from this body I immediately began to speculate as to what his reasons for that decision might be. I know, of course, that there is some idea abroad in the land that no one ever leaves the House of Representatives except by reason of death or defeat. Those of us who serve here know that is not true. Certainly as to Pete, I know that he never could be defeated down there, and he is too hale and hearty for any of us to think about anything really bad happening to him. So in order to satisfy myself about it, I asked him one day, and his answer to me, in my opinion, is a real evidence of the great character of the man. He said, "You know, Charlie, my boy is coming back to practice law. I have been busy here. I have worked hard. Through the years I have not had as much chance and opportunity to be with my boy and to enjoy his fellowship and his company and to help him and guide him as I would have liked."

I might say parenthetically that those same reactions must occur to many of us who find ourselves in a similar position.

He said, "I am going to quit Congress. I am going back, and I am going to practice law with my boy, and I am going to fish with him, and I am just going to go live with him, and I am going to make up for a little lost time."

I say what better could indicate the greatness of the man.

I want to say one other thing here. On occasion it falls to my lot and it is my great privilege to be in the districts of my colleagues who serve here. I never undertake to tell the people back home what they feel or believe about their Representative in Congress, but I have always felt competent to advise them as to the standing of that individual Member among his colleagues here in the House of Representatives. I have frequently said that for a man to come to this body and here earn by his record the respect of his colleagues who serve with him is one of the greatest distinctions that can come to any man.

The things that have been said here today about HARDIN PETERSON are great, clear, true evidence of the acknowledged fact, that he, among the best who are here, has earned and well deserves the respect, the admiration, and the love and affection of those of us who serve here with him.

So one day I trust that you, his colleagues in Florida, and the rest of us whenever chance may come our way, will see to it that his people down there, with whom he will now be more closely associated than ever before, will know and understand just how much we think of him, how much we dislike seeing him leave, but at the same time how much we joy in the great future that lies before him.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my able and dear friend the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] for yielding me this one moment. I know it is rather unusual for him to do this, but he did it for a special purpose, so I could express publicly my respect and admiration for our colleague J. HARDIN PETERSON. He happened to know that my mother is in the gallery, and for that reason he said he would let me say that publicly.

Mr. Speaker, J. HARDIN PETERSON is one of my closest friends if he is not my closest friend in Congress. I have been here only one term, but he has done me many, many favors. Not the least of them was the time last year when he and his wife drove up into my district and made a speech for me, after I had

had my throat operated on and could not go myself. That is just one of many, many things. For him to do that for me, just a first-timer, was certainly something.

He believes in gentlemanliness, honest, chivalrous, clean-minded, God-fearing manliness. He believes in man, the masterpiece of God's creation, the finest of all fine things in this world. He believes in God, the infinite Architect of the universe and the compassionate Ruler of all things.

May God travel with you along life's pathway, Congressman PETERSON. I know that this House and this Nation in the trying troubles just ahead are going to miss your wisdom and your experience.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the State of Florida has sent many great men to this body and to the other body of the Congress and has made many powerful and constructive contributions to the progress of our country. But I think I can say without exaggeration that in the entire history of the State of Florida as a State of the Union the people of that State never sent a greater man to the Congress than J. HARDIN PETERSON. That observation is no reflection upon any of their great citizens of today or of yesterday.

But I think I can make that statement on the basis of my own personal knowledge and my observation and experience as a Member of this House, and for 8 years of the last 10 years as majority leader of this body.

The thing that interests me is the mind of J. HARDIN PETERSON. I am not interested in the name of a man nor his color or race, nor his religion. It is the character of a man that interests me. J. HARDIN PETERSON is possessed of a noble mind and an understanding intellect, and is a man of great integrity. He, like all of us, has received the gift from God of the power to think and reason and resolve our thoughts into a will for good or evil. J. HARDIN PETERSON in his life has resolved that that great gift from God shall be for good.

I say without any intention of flattery or exaggeration that J. HARDIN PETERSON exemplifies to the fullest extent humanly possible a fine, noble character and the nearest approximation humanly possible to that nobility of mind and beautifulness of character which is as close to God as any man can be or any person can be.

J. HARDIN PETERSON served in this body for 18 years. Coming from his community in Florida and from his congressional district he has brought credit to his people. He has brought credit to his State. He has enriched the history of our country. He has given great aid to the enactment of far-reaching legislation of importance, not only to aid our people of today, but to aid generations to come. I know that the people of Florida and particularly the people of his congressonal district will always remember the contributions J. HARDIN PETERSON has made to the progress of Florida and the Nation, and they will know that his place is for all time indelibly inscribed in their hearts and in their minds.

Reference was made to the fact that he is going back to the practice of law. The story that CHARLIE HALLECK told is exactly what our friend, J. HARDIN PETERSON, told me. May I say, not for the purpose of advocating a law business for HARDIN PETERSON and his son—I expect no part of any of the fees from cases that may come to him and to his son—but might I say to the people of Florida, in my opinion there is no abler man either as a legislator or as a member of the bar than HARDIN PETERSON.

If I had a case which particularly involved the Federal Government or Washington, and if I lived in Florida or elsewhere, I would engage HARDIN PETERSON as my attorney. I also trust, and I hope that Pete will remember "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

As majority leader it has been my privilege and my duty to be close to the Members of the House, particularly the Democratic Members, and more particularly to the chairmen of committees. In my opinion, as has been stated by other Members, HARDIN PETERSON is one of the ablest chairmen who has ever served in this body. As majority leader of the House of Representatives, I publicly admit that. He is a great leader, a great American, a great Democrat. He is a great team man. He has been a source of strength and support to me and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the years that I have acted as majority leader and during the time that the Speaker has been the presiding officer of this body.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I think the measure of a good chairman is the manner in which he gets along with the individuals of the other party than that to which he belongs. Congressman PETERSON has been in a class by himself when it comes to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend from Ohio and I thoroughly agree. The responsibility of leadership in the majority party, and that means in the Committee, is a great trust, and it is evidenced most effectively in the consideration given to the minority Members in protecting their rights and seeing that their rights are not trespassed upon.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. COLMER. If all of us who desired the opportunity here this afternoon to extol the virtues of our dear friend from Florida were to do so I am afraid we should be here all night. But I do want to say to this House as one who entered this body along with my distinguished friend that Nature great equalizer of persons that she is, did not give any one of us all of the virtues, but she has given our friend one virtue that it seems to me excels and stands out above all others. To me, my colleague from Florida is a person who lives by the side of the road and is a friend to man.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to pay my tribute to the gentleman from Florida. I have had the pleasure of serving with him on the committee; and I should like to speak of his great wholesomeness, his belief in the good in the world and not in the bad, his belief in his fellow man. There is not a finer man that I have ever served with than Mr. PETERSON. I wish him all possible happiness, and I wish to his wife and his son the greatest of happiness also.

Good luck to you, colleague; I shall miss you as I did when you left the committee.

When Mr. PETERSON was chairman of the subcommittee it always semed to me that he had a magic wand that he used over his bills; he knew just when to press a point, just when to bring a bill out. It is a great gift.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that whenever he had a bill up in the House I never worried about its being handled correctly; and, as majority leader, I did not have to hang around the floor closely, because I knew that the bill was in the hands of one who was able and in whom I had complete confidence.

And I may say that J. HARDIN PETERSON enjoyed the confidence, the respect, and the friendship of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt; and he enjoys the confidence, the respect, and the friendship of President Harry S. Truman.

J. HARDIN PETERSON, and also Mrs. Peterson, have been gifted with understanding minds; God gave them that gift, and they have both developed it to the highest extent humanly possible. As one of our colleagues said, "He loves people, and people love him." How true. And I shall miss him not only as a colleague, but also as majority leader—and he has been a source of strength to me. I regret very much that he is voluntarily retiring, but having made the decision he and Mrs. Peterson carry with them the best wishes of all of his colleagues for every happiness and every success throughout their lives.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly a great pleasure for me as a Republican who has been in the House now for about 32 years to pay my highest respects and esteem to J. HARDIN PETERSON. I regard him as one of the most faithful public servants I have ever seen operate in this House. He is a credit to the State and to the district which sent him here. I personally am very sorry to see him leave the Congress, even though he belongs to the other party. I think we need such men as J. HARDIN PETERSON, and especially in this hour of trial and peril of our country. But I know that if he goes back to Florida he is not going to escape the call of the people, for sooner or later I expect to see him Governor of the great State of Florida, and that his leadership will add greatly to the prestige of that State. I rejoice that we have had him with us so long and am sorry that he is leaving us.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure, pride, and humility that I now yield to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, along with all the other Members who have expressed themselves this afternoon, I deeply regret the retirement from public life of HARDIN PETERSON. I do not blame him for retiring under the circumstances, going back to where he can be closely daily associated with his son, because I am a believer in blood and I like people the best who like their own blood better than any other blood.

HARDIN PETERSON has been an able legislator, an outstanding chairman of a great committee. We not only are devoted to HARDIN PETERSON, but we have for him a deep, a very deep, respect for the kind of a man he is. His life has been a good, a fruitful and a full one. He is an able statesman, he is a great American, he is a fine patriot. His is a lovely soul. My life during my acquaintance with him throughout the years that are allotted to me will be richer, much richer, because I have known him.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, the hour is late. I could take a long time in my own feeble way to express appreciation. But may I say that what I have been able to accomplish here has been due to the kind cooperation of the distinguished Speaker, the majority leader, the minority leader, my friends on the committee and in the House. I appreciate more than I can tell you the kind things that have been said today.

I shall always treasure my service in the House. I thank all of you from the bottom of my heart. May God bless you all.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 6073.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 728, Rept. No. 2702), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO DETERMINE THE FORM OF NATIONAL BUDGET AND OF DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 729, Rept. No. 2703), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9038) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of the departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

FARM PROBLEMS

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the opportunity to discuss all of our farm problems personally and individually with every farmer in the Fourteenth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, but since I cannot do that I am doing the next best. I want to make this written report to you on some of the major farm issues. The quality of the work of a Congressman seems to vary directly with the extent to which he is able to learn and understand the problems and aspirations of the people in his district. The elected representatives of the people have a solemn duty to report on the issues involved in new and pending legislation.

Most of us would agree, I think, that we have a very good Federal farm program right now. But all of us could suggest some improvements that ought to be made. The Federal farm price support and production adjustment program was inaugurated in 1933 when farmers all over the country were in dire economic distress. It helped to pull farmers out of the depression. During World War II the support program provided a price assurance to farmers that allowed them to make a wartime production record which helped to win the war and to feed a world faced with famine in the early postwar years.

Farm price supports also helped bridge the gap for farmers between war and peace. After World War I, prices of farm commodities dropped over 50 percent in less than 10 months. No such drop occurred after World War II, owing in part of the operation of price-support legislation. This prevented disastrous drops in farmers' incomes and was probably of considerable importance in preventing the slight recession of 1949 from becoming a postwar depression.

The Eightieth Congress enacted a farm price support program called the Agricultural Act of 1948. One part of that law provided that the wartime support program would be continued through 1949; the other part of the law was to take effect on January 1, 1950. This delayed-action part of the law drastically lowered the levels of support for most commodities and removed from mandatory support many of the most important farm commodities produced in north Ohio.

The Eighty-first Congress took cognizance of farmers' objections to the delayed-action part of the Agricultural Act of 1948 and enacted some rather important changes. Among those changes was the provision for mandatory price supports for milk, butter, and their products. This is a change of real importance to farmers in northern Ohio. The new law, the Agricultural Act of 1949, also provided for a somewhat higher level of support for the so-called basic commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts. It also revised the formula for calculating parity prices by the inclusion of the wage rates of hired farm labor.

During both sessions of the Eighty-first Congress, both before and after the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1949, a great many other changes in our price-support legislation have been urged upon Congress by many different groups. I would like to have the benefit of your thinking on some of the major issues that are involved in these proposals.

American agriculture is geared to high production. In the past 10 years farmers have set six new production records. Since the war, however, per capita consumption of farm products has declined; and agricultural exports declined last year.

These developments placed a downward pressure on farm prices and farmers' incomes at a time when farm people were still expected to live on smaller incomes than nonfarm people. In 1948 the per person income of farm people was $909, compared with $1,569 for nonfarm persons, a difference of $660. In 1949 the figures were $763 per person for farm people and $1,555 for people who do not live on farms. Farm people make up nearly 20 percent of the national population but received less than 8 percent of national income in 1949.

If these conditions continue, some kind of direct action seems indicated. Looking at the experience of the thirties and since the war, the Congress has noted a widespread agreement that some kind of farm price-support program seemed to be the answer. But there has not been such widespread agreement on just what kind of support program the law should provide.

Mainly, the discussions have revolved around four major issues.

First. The old parity formula that has been in use since 1933 is based upon the

idea of maintaining the purchasing power of individual farm commodities such as wheat, or corn, or butter at the same level in terms of things that farmers buy as it was in the period 1909 to 1914. It has been suggested by several farm organizations, and by the Secretary of Agriculture, that a more nearly current farm family purchasing power formula should be substituted for the commodity purchasing power formula. Those who suggest the change point out that farmers are more interested in total farm income than in just per bushel or per pound prices of their commodities. And, therefore, farm income is the most realistic and most desirable goal for the support program.

Second. The second issue that is being widely discussed, and upon which Congress is asked to decide, is that of the appropriate or proper level at which farm prices or farmers' incomes should be supported.

(a) Some, a minority, oppose the whole idea of a support program for farmers.

(b) Others say that such support programs should act as a protection against the loss of out-of-pocket production costs—this would be a level of between 55 and 70 percent of parity. In bad years such a level of support would leave very little for family living expenses, farm improvement, and debt repayment.

(c) Another group favors supports ranging between 75 and 90 percent of parity, with minimums in years of large supply close to the 75-percent level. Such a level would help prevent complete bankruptcy of those farmers who had sufficient reserves to tide themselves over several bad years in succession.

(d) Still others urge that the best interest of the entire Nation as well as that of farmers demands that farmers' incomes be maintained from year to year at a level not too far below that of immediately past years. The thinking here is that if farmers' incomes are allowed to fall too far too fast, this would set up a series of economic repercussions that would injure not only the farmers involved but everyone who sells or manufactures the things that farmers buy.

Third. Closely associated with the previous question is the one of what commodities should be provided with price supports.

(a) There is, of course, the group that says "None."

(b) Another group would restrict price-support operations to the storable so-called basic commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, and peanuts.

(c) Others would extend the list to include the important perishable commodities such as milk, butterfat, the meat animals, hogs and cattle, eggs, and farm chickens.

(c) Still others would urge the inclusion of important fruits and vegetables.

(e) While others would cover all bona fide farm products.

Fourth. A fourth issue is the question of the method of support. There are basically two major methods of supporting farmers' returns on the commodities they sell. One of these is the purchase method by which the Government, through direct purchase or a loan program, takes enough of the supply of the commodity off the market to bring the market price up to the support level. The other method is the payment method, whereby farmers sell their entire supply into the market, at regular supply and demand prices, and, if the resulting average market prices are below the support level, the difference would be covered in a production payment from the Government to the farmer.

The loan and purchase agreement method of support seems to have worked relatively well for storable commodities and has not worked a hardship upon consumers because the so-called surplus production that is taken off the market one year by the Government can be safely and economically stored for use in a later year. Moreover, when it is possible to store a commodity cheaply for a period of years it is only good sense to maintain an adequate safety reserve against poor weather, low yields, or other national emergency.

But for perishables there are a great many people who feel that the payment method of support would be preferable. If not used, perishable farm commodities must be destroyed or stored at a very heavy expense. Provision has already been made by law to use as much as possible of such commodities in the school-lunch program, in public and private welfare agencies both in this country and abroad. Yet Government-owned inventories of such products as potatoes, eggs, and milk products continue to pile up in expensive storage. It is felt by many that it would be best to allow the retail prices of such commodities to drop to a more realistic supply and demand level and thus encourage the current consumption of such products.

There have been a great many confusing statements about the cost of the farm price support program. For my part, I am inclined to think that the cost of a support program will be well spent if by doing so we can prevent a major national depression and unneeded suffering by our farm families.

The need for a farm price support program grows out of the fact that the individual farm family is unable to protect itself from the fluctuations of the rest of the economy. Farmers make up the large majority of our free competitive enterprisers. In an economy where farmers are required to sell at the giving price in an unprotected market and buy at the asking price in a protected market, they operate at a disadvantage. This disadvantage is measured in terms of lower farm incomes.

If there is no price-support program at all the entire burden or cost of this economic unbalance falls directly upon farmers, even though their customers may for a time be enabled to obtain an abundance of farm commodities rather cheaply.

By setting up a support program of some kind a part of the cost of our economic unbalance is shifted off the shoulders of farmers to the entire population. These allow farmers to continue to produce abundantly and insure consumers a steady supply of farm products from year to year.

OHIO

	Lorain County	Medina County	Summit County	Portage County
Number of farms	3,179	2,991	2,881	3,494
Number of part-time farmers [1]	1,262	1,050	1,854	1,572
100 to 149 days	69	53	39	75
150 to 199 days	76	87	57	89
200 to 249 days	99	103	82	113
250 and over	1,018	807	1,676	1,295
Number of farms by tenure:				
Full owners	2,196	2,149	2,307	2,611
Part owners	492	428	171	311
Managers	26	33	34	14
All tenants	465	381	369	558
Cash tenants	340	226	306	288
Share-cash tenants	11	10	2	8
Share tenants and croppers	106	126	53	133
Other tenants	8	19	8	129

[1] Farmers performing 100 or more days of work off the farm.

Source: 1945 Census of Agriculture.

Number of farms by size groups	Lorain County	Medina County	Summit County	Portage County
Under 3 acres	19	2	41	21
3 to 9 acres	372	312	920	405
10 to 29 acres	612	495	740	695
30 to 49 acres	400	377	312	478
50 to 69 acres	402	381	231	491
70 to 99 acres	447	488	254	541
100 to 139 acres	422	471	193	457
140 to 179 acres	218	218	90	203
180 to 219 acres	122	128	37	92
220 to 259 acres	63	51	21	36
260 to 379 acres	73	47	29	59
380 to 499 acres	21	14	9	8
500 to 699 acres	3	4	3	4
700 to 999 acres	4	2	1	3
1,000 acres and over	1	1	------	1

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.

Head of livestock	Lorain County	Medina County	Summit County	Portage County
Mules and colts	77	135	88	80
Horses and colts	3,434	3,712	2,004	3,896
Cattle and calves	26,585	28,540	12,501	26,757
Hogs and pigs	10,721	12,317	5,470	8,288
Goats and kids	187	229	157	158
Sheep and lambs	8,821	6,128	1,144	3,493
Chickens on hand	225,268	295,455	142,649	230,598
Chickens raised	476,096	477,621	357,996	513,009

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.

Crops	Lorain County	Medina County	Summit County	Portage County
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn	32,802	34,501	13,889	27,760
Oats threshed	17,526	19,538	7,953	17,977
Barley and rye	599	612	284	862
Winter wheat	22,942	22,526	8,471	14,159
Soybeans	19,026	8,056	2,039	3,470
Alfalfa cut for hay	2,030	1,366	1,346	1,519
Clover or timothy for hay	28,798	28,782	13,326	29,969
Alfalfa and clover seed	2,950	2,312	91	548
Irish potatoes (for sale and for home use)	2,148	1,194	748	3,135
Apples (trees all ages)	139,880	82,217	114,052	94,605
Peaches (trees all ages)	14,861	19,251	40,202	24,413
Grapes (vines all ages)	1,019,435	124,841	150,570	64,706
Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees	5,988	2,816	4,616	3,291
Vegetables for sale (green beans, cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, English peas, other) [1]	3,129	435	1,865	2,468

[1] Not including sweet and Irish potatoes.

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.

OHIO

	Lorain County			Medina County			Summit County			Portage County		
	Number of farms	Total value of farm products	Value of products used by farm households	Number of farms	Total value of farm products	Value of products used by farm households	Number of farms	Total value of farm products	Value of products used by farm households	Number of farms	Total value of farm products	Value of products used by farm households
All classified farms	3,087	$9,251,183	$758,267	2,954	$7,086,797	$777,096	2,832	$4,628,256	$815,841	3,390	$6,820,460	$865,452
Fruit and nut	206	468,346	38,588	74	110,218	9,892	138	252,110	27,166	91	220,258	12,559
Vegetable	138	612,132	27,430	24	35,910	5,725	95	257,779	18,866	140	699,660	29,372
Horticultural specialty [1]	45	1,463,785	7,215	6	49,083	1,270	25	812,106	3,545	18	131,632	1,220
All other crop	529	647,073	54,316	200	282,292	26,861	189	297,627	37,723	211	367,865	29,701
Dairy	877	3,572,879	262,550	986	3,877,766	336,688	309	1,329,282	126,110	956	3,352,395	329,203
Poultry	303	645,722	61,213	413	860,053	88,652	283	444,559	67,891	298	737,252	62,096
Livestock	157	310,926	39,053	260	524,005	68,519	136	268,102	38,980	229	335,100	54,898
Forest product	2	1,794	185	6	4,525	700	12	10,879	1,664	16	5,362	715
General	410	1,333,248	122,502	365	1,181,679	115,710	173	413,776	57,112	231	615,032	70,271
Farms producing primarily for own household use	620	195,278	145,415	620	160,666	123,079	1,472	542,036	456,784	1,200	355,904	275,417

[1] Flowers, plants, and vegetables grown under glass; nursery products; flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, etc.

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1945.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] is recognized.

RADIO NETWORK MONOPOLIES

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to your attention a very serious problem which is confronting us in one of the greatest industries which has come in our time, that of radio broadcasting. It can be said that this industry consumes more of our people's time than any other single thing which our people do, except sleeping and working. Any industry which commands such a large percentage of our people's activities certainly should be given serious consideration by the Congress of these United States.

Fortunately, in 1934 the lawmaking bodies of this country produced a masterpiece of legislation, the Communications Act of 1934, which act has generally been well administered by the Federal Communications Commission. I label this act a masterpiece because since 1934—16 years ago—this act has served as a template to form and regulate the radio-broadcasting industry, which industry is paramount in the lives of our people.

Under this act an industry which has seen thousands of basic changes within itself has been able to flourish. Under this act thousands of citizens of our country have been licensed by the Government to use these channels of public domain. Under this act these licensees of the facilities of the public communication airways generally have done an excellent job of using their grants in the public interest. Under this act thousands of industries have seen fit to spend millions of dollars each year to produce entertainment second to none in order that these industries may convey to the listening public the qualities of their wares. In the radio field these industries are called sponsors.

Under this act, one of the greatest monopolies this country has ever seen has grown to such proportions that it dictates what entertainment and what information the public shall hear over the public's own radio airways. This monopoly is that of the radio networks or chains, the American Broadcasting Co., the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The above four chains dictate to the licensees of our radio stations that the licensees shall not broadcast a program of local or home-town interest or a commercial program of a local or home-town merchant. This dictatorial power is made possible because of a clause in the contracts of the radio chains, with the licensees of radio stations, called an option time clause, which clause gives the power to the radio chains to force any local radio program off the air through intimidation of the licensee of the radio station. These radio chains dictate the rates that hundreds of radio broadcasters shall charge for their radio facilities. These radio chains dictate what programs and over what stations the radio public shall be informed or entertained. These chain monopolies dictate which commentators interpret the news for millions of our people. Nothing in the make-up of these radio chains prevents their control by foreign countries or agents; yet these monopolies dictate the majority of the programing of our country's radio stations through the medium of their affiliation contracts with these radio stations. These monopolies dictate the editorial policies of some of the major trade publications of the broadcasting industry. At this point I would like to state that the publication Variety, the trade paper of the entertainment world, is the only radio publication which, to my knowledge, has had the fortitude to expose these radio chain monopolies, as exemplified in a recent article which they published, entitled "Affiliates Cry Chain Gang—affiliates being those independently owned radio stations which affiliate themselves with the radio chains. These monopolies operate four of the greatest lobbies in the Capitol. They attempt to, and at times do, exert undue influence on the decisions of the Federal Communications Commission by dangling lucrative jobs before the eyes of the personnel of our controlling agencies.

May I here cite a recent situation where it was rumored in the radio broadcasting circles for over a year that the National Broadcasting Co. proposed to hire Mr. Charles Denny, then Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, which rumor was denied by Mr. Denny. The final outcome was that Mr. Denny resigned as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to become vice president of the National Broadcasting Co.

These network chains control the executives of the organization supposed to represent the individual broadcasters of this country; namely, the National Association of Broadcasters.

I wish to particularly call your attention to a situation where the secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. C. E. Arney, Jr., deliberately attempted to prevent radio broadcasters which were members of his organization, as well as nonmembers of his organization, from obtaining copies of radio legislation introduced before this House, which legislation called for the licensing of the four network radio monopolies by the Government, namely, my bill (H. R. 7310), which was introduced before this Congress on February 15, 1950. Not only was the distribution of copies of this bill suppressed at the NAB convention in Chicago, but at a meeting of the nonmembers of the National Association of Broadcasters, discussion on the legislation was prevented by the chairman of the meeting, which chairman was sitting next to and was under the control of Don E. Petty, the chief counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters.

In addition to the above, Mr. C. E. Arney, Jr., secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters, enlisted the officers of the Stevens Hotel in an effort to stop the distribution of copies of the legislation in the lobby of the hotel, where most of the broadcasters attending the convention were registered.

Here we have the officers of the National Association of Broadcasters, an association made up of and purported to represent the interests of the radio broadcasters of this country, working for the radio network monopolies, in direct contradiction to the interests of the members which support the salaries of these NAB officers by their dues. These officers attempted to prevent the members of their association from learning about legislation introduced before this

House, which legislation would be very beneficial to the interests of all of the broadcasters in this country. Here we find a concrete example of the radio chain monopolies controlling the actions of the officers of an organization which is supposed to represent the interests of the individual broadcasters of this country rather than the interests of all of the radio chain monopolies.

We shudder when we hear about the suppression of public information in countries controlled by dictators, but we find it right here at home.

Now, I wish to talk about another phase of this network monopoly, a phase which should interest this House, every radio sponsor, every radio station representative, every radio station licensee, both network affiliated and independent, as well as the listening public. A very comprehensive survey made in this country by C. E. Hooper during the month of October 15 to November 15, 1949, a month that is considered a very high month of radio listening, because it is after the summer vacation period and before the period occupied by the Christmas holidays, confirms the following.

The average commercial radio broadcast, of all of the four network chains in this country, is heard by only 2.74 percent of the radio listeners of this country, when it is broadcast coast to coast over a network chain for the first time; while 97.26 percent of our people do not hear the broadcast. This is concrete proof that rebroadcasting a radio program for the second time would be advantageous to the sponsor of the program, as well as to the listening public, which were unable to hear the program at the particular time when it was first broadcast.

Another Hooper survey made last December for the Pacific coast indicates that in four isolated cases rebroadcasts of popular broadcasts were made, and this survey pointed out the fact that the rebroadcast of Charlie McCarthy attracted 25 percent more listeners than the first broadcast of the program, and the rebroadcast of Jack Benny attracted 31 percent more listeners than the first broadcast of that program.

Rebroadcasting of radio programs can be very profitable to the sponsors of these programs because it enables the sponsor to procure additional listeners at a very low cost. Rebroadcasting is beneficial to the listeners because it encourages the sponsors to produce high-grade entertainment, thus affording the listeners a better quality program, and it also is in the public interest to make the program available to the 97.26 percent who were unable to be at their radios to listen to the first broadcast.

In light of the above, I have had a thorough investigation made as to why rebroadcasting is not more general, and I have found this shocking fact to be true.

First, the rebroadcasts made in the West were made by the networks over the same stations which broadcast the first program a few hours before, and during a time when the networks had some open option time to sell on their affiliated stations. In this situation, the rebroadcasting was in full control of the networks. Further investigation shows that the reason rebroadcasting is not more common on the east coast is that there is little or no option time available on the east coast network stations. Therefore, if rebroadcasting were done on the east coast, the individual affiliated stations would receive the revenue direct from the sponsors for these rebroadcasts, and the networks would lose the economic control which they have over these stations. Also, the rebroadcasting of sponsor's radio programs would create additional business for a lot of independent stations which can use such new business to keep them out of the red, where a great percentage of them are now operating.

In an attempt to encourage sponsors to rebroadcast their programs on the east coast, one radio station has attempted to negotiate with the sponsors of these radio programs, in an effort to arrange for their rebroadcast; but this station has been told by the network monopolies that he cannot rebroadcast these programs, even if he has the permission of the sponsor.

Here we find a plain example of the network monopolies restraining trade between a broadcasting station and the sponsor of a program, which sponsor pays the entire cost for the production of his radio program, and by so paying owns the property right in the program.

Here we again find the network monopolies preventing millions of dollars in revenue from reaching the broadcasting industry, just because this revenue could not be controlled by these monopolies. These networks are not only preventing the sponsors of these programs from using their radio programs to their best advantage, but more important, this action on the part of the network monopolies is directly preventing the listening public from hearing these high quality broadcasts.

Now this huge monopoly has had fertile ground in which to conduct itself against the public interest because of one thing, which the Communications Act of 1934 failed to consider and that was, the licensing by the Government of these four monopolies, in the same manner the Government has for years licensed the individual radio stations. Naturally, the fathers of the Communications Act of 1934 did not foresee this possible condition, and, therefore, could not provide legislation to regulate it.

In drawing up my proposed bill, H. R. 7310, I found the Communications Act still a masterpiece of legislation. My investigation showed that this act does not need any basic changes, it merely needs to be amended to provide for the control of the four monopolies, the above-mentioned four radio chains, in a manner similar to the way the act now controls individual radio stations. Such control will lessen the regulation of the individual radio stations of this country because these stations are now held responsible by the Federal Communications Commission, if the networks with which these radio stations are affiliated violate any rules which the Federal Communications Commission has attempted to set down for the control of these networks. Such attempted indirect control of the radio chain monopolies by the Federal Communications Commission has been very ineffectual, and might be likened to the case of spanking George because his brother Jack misbehaved and was out of reach of a spanking.

The purpose of my statement today is, in some small way, to acquaint you with this serious situation, and how it is affecting the radio listening public of our country. These monopolistic practices require our immediate attention.

Because of the tremendous detrimental effect these radio chain monopolies are exerting on our people; on the independent and network affiliated stations; on the radio talent of this country; as well as on the sponsors of our commercial radio programs and all other phases of the radio broadcasting industry, and because, remedial legislation cannot be enacted at this session of Congress, I urgently request that the Department of Justice, as well as the Federal Trade Commission make an immediate and thorough investigation, to determine the extent which these network chains are violating the Communications Act of 1934, as well as all other antitrust, monopoly and fair trade acts, to immediately apply these laws to correct this deplorable situation, and that these Government agencies report to this House their findings and the corrective action taken by them.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program, and any special orders heretofore entered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Messrs. FELLOWS, DEANE, and CHELF, for such time as may be required to perform their duty as a Special Committee to Investigate Alleged Election Irregularities in the State of Tennessee.

To Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 5 days, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. ADDONIZIO), for Thursday, July 20, on account of official business.

To Mr. TRIMBLE, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. ASPINALL, for July 19 to 25, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $225.50.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. KEATING) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Ray Moley, and other extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial recently appearing in the Boston Post.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 7477. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3809. An act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 24, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1569. A letter from the Chairman, the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, Department of State, transmitting the fourth semiannual report to the Congress in accordance with the provisions of section 603 of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress (H. Doc. No. 648); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1570. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Milburn Creek, Swift Creek, and adjacent bays and channels, New York, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1571. A letter from the executive secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a report covering the contracts negotiated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics pursuant to Public Law 143, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1572. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McSWEENEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 717. Resolution for consideration of S. 3520, an act to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2657). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1749. A bill for the relief of the town of Mount Desert, Maine; without amendment (Rept. No. 2695). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2401. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and enter judgment upon the claims of the State of California for reimbursement for moneys advanced and expended in aid of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2696). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KEATING: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8394. A bill for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 8925. A bill to provide a recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2698). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee of conference. H. R. 6073. A bill to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2701). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 728. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 9109, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2702). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 729. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 9038, a bill to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2703). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9121. A bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2704). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 7641. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in the District of Columbia to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; with amendment (Rept. N. 2608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 298. An act for the relief of John Rowland; without amendment (Rept. No. 2609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 920. An act for the relief of Ellen Rodriguez Moreno; without amendment (Rept. No. 2610). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1169. An act for the relief of Christina Shalfeieff; without amendment (Rept. No. 2611). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1419. An act for the relief of Wilhemus Johannes Marie Van Der Kooy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2612). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1491. An act for the relief of Rudolf Meinhard and Irene Hallinger; without amendment (Rept. No. 2613). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1551. An act for the relief of Jose Augusto Pereira; without amendment (Rept. No. 2614). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1573. An act for the relief of Anastacia Roshani, without amendment (Rept. No. 2615). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1942. An act for the relief of Isabel Alba Casas, Concepcion Garcia Perez, Maria del Carmen Fernandez Matesaenz, Maria Santos Zuniga, Felipa Casado del Blanco, Mercedes Rodriguez Villanueva, Selina Milan Gonzalez, Teresa Duque Saenz, Martina Equiza Garces, and Teresa Baztan Elizalde; without amendment (Rept. No. 2616). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1963. An act for the relief of Augusto Segre; without amendment (Rept. No. 2617). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2053. An act for the relief of Vivienne Joy Wilson and minor daughter Mary Ann Vaughn; without amendment (Rept. No. 2618). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S 2183. An act for the relief of Nicholas J. Chicouras; without amendment (Rept. No. 2619). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2264. An act for the relief of Juliana Sosa de Solis; without amendment (Rept. No. 2620). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2442. An act for the relief of Yone T. Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 2621). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2608. An act for the relief of Dr. Kun Ken Hu; without amendment (Rept. No. 2622). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2723. An act for the relief of Maria del Carmen Moreno-Elorza, Maria Louisa Asin Luri, Rafaela Garcia Casini, Giovanni Importa, and Teresa Compagnoni; without amendment (Rept. No. 2623). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5083. A bill for the relief of Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn); without amendment (Rept. No. 2624). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6228. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chao-Jen Chen, Dr. Janet Wang Chen, and Eleanor Chen; with amendment (Rept. No. 2625).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6992. A bill for the relief of Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Haladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian; with amendment (Rept. No. 2626). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7019. A bill for the relief of Aenny Blank; with amendment (Rept. No. 2627). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7336. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto; with amendment (Rept. No. 2628). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7390. A bill for the relief of Erika Kuebart and her minor son; without amendment (Rept. No. 2629). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7451. A bill for the relief of Sumiko Fujita; without amendment (Rept. No. 2630). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7630. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wha Sook Lee Hong; with amendment (Rept. No. 2631). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7631. A bill for the relief of Ottavia De Gaspare and Sandra De Gaspare; with amendment (Rept. No. 2632). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7733. A bill for the relief of Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Marie Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Maria Adozinda da Fonseca Melo, Joaquine de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho; without amendment (Rept. No. 2633). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7856. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Teruko Tominaga Ikeuchi; with amendment (Rept. No. 2634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8184. A bill for the relief of Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko; with amendment (Rept. No. 2635). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8258. A bill for the relief of Il Nai Che; without amendment (Rept. No. 2636). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8384. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Hori; without amendment (Rept. No. 2637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8401. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maurice N. Goss; without amendment (Rept. No. 2638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8452. A bill for the relief of Ronald Mow and Angeline Cecilia Mow; without amendment (Rept. No. 2639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8523. A bill for the relief of Marianna Gantschnigg and Merle Richard Gantschnigg; without amendment (Rept. No. 2640). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8533. A bill for the relief of Emiko Nishimura; without amendment (Rept. No. 2641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8562. A bill for the relief of Yukie Yabe and Gabriel Eugene Yackanich; with amendment (Rept. No. 2642). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8598. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chisako Shimizu Sheldahl and Ryoichi Shimizu Sheldahl; without amendment (Rept. No. 2643). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8718. A bill for the relief of Fred Hess; without amendment (Rept. No. 2644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8769. A bill for the relief of Annamarie Stritter and her minor daughter; without amendment (Rept. No. 2645). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8829. A bill for the relief of Sisters Pasqualina Bova, Rosa Pellanda, Emilia Dei Rossi, Speranza Zoia, and Domenica Lapadula; without amendment (Rept. No. 2646). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8863. A bill for the relief of Sachiko Mitoma; without amendment (Rept. No. 2647). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8901. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Asako Ikeda Heaney; with amendment (Rept. No. 2648). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8902. A bill for the relief of Satoko Matsushima Hoglund; with amendment (Rept. No. 2649). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8971. A bill for the relief of Gertrude Hell; with amendment (Rept. No. 2650). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8987. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Kato; with amendment (Rept. No. 2651). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9044. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kayoko Suzuki Jensen; without amendment (Rept. No. 2652). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9055. A bill for the relief of Cynthia Anne Kane; without amendment (Rept. No. 2653). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9086. A bill for the relief of Maria Luisa Mercado; without amendment (Rept. No. 2654). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9143. A bill for the relief of Humi Nagano and her child; with amendment (Rept. No. 2655). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9145. A bill for the relief of Tomoko Yamaya; without amendment (Rept. No. 2656). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 503. An act for the relief Solly Manasse; without amendment (Rept. No. 2658). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1059. An act for the relief of John W. Wagner; without amendment (Rept. No. 2659). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1208. An act for the relief of Pasch Bros.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2660). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1320. An act for the relief of Mrs. Barbarita Romero; with amendment (Rept. No. 2661). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1529. An act for the relief of Amy L. Hefington; without amendment (Rept. No. 2662). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1654. An act for the relief of Kyra Kite Riddle; without amendment (Rept. No. 2663). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2016. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Proctor; without amendment (Rept. No. 2664). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2242. An act for the relief of John E. Dwyer; without amendment (Rept. No. 2665). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2297. An act for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2666). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2565. An act for the relief of Edward E. Duff; without amendment (Rept. No. 2667). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2866. An act for the relief of Egbert G. Gesell; without amendment (Rept. No. 2668). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2934. An act for the relief of Julius Elzas; without amendment (Rept. No. 2669). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2990. An act for the relief of Amy Louisa Shier; without amendment (Rept. No. 2670). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2991. An act for the relief of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3012. An act for the relief of Mrs. Osa J. Petty; without amendment (Rept. No. 2672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3163. An act for the relief of Mrs. Honora Redman; without amendment (Rept. No. 2673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3253. An act for the relief of Lyon F. Hibberd and the estate of George T. Erb; without amendment (Rept. No. 2674). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 651. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Paul E. Queneau; without amendment (Rept. No. 2675). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Kenji Takumi; without amendment (Rept. No. 2676). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3314. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suárez; without amendment (Rept. No. 2678). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3012. A bill for the relief of Max L. Finklestein, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Preston C. Sherman, doing business

under the firm name and style of Sherman & Associates, bankrupt; with amendment (Rept. No. 2677). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4530. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis; with amendment (Rept. No. 2679). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4600. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Janet Judith Koeninger, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 2680). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4629. A bill for the relief of the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2681). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4891. A bill for the relief of Albert E. Scheflen; without amendment (Rept. No. 2682). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6195. A bill for the relief of Carlo de Luca; without amendment (Rept. No. 2683). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6409. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Olson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2684). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6522. A bill for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne; with amendment (Rept. No. 2685). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7371. A bill for the relief of John Fleckstein; with amendment (Rept. No. 2686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7393. A bill for the relief of Francisco Blanco; with amendment (Rept. No. 2687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7454. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Preston Watters, the estate of Mrs. Jessie Nivens Watters, and the estate of J. W. Gillum; with amendment (Rept. No. 2688). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7964. A bill for the relief of the estate of Francis A. Waldron; with amendment (Rept. No. 2689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8118. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Ismael Miranda; without amendment (Rept. No. 2690). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8315. A bill for the relief of Joseph F. Gallagher; without amendment (Rept. No. 2691). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8561. A bill for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston; with amendment (Rept. No. 2692). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8641. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Clyde L. Watson, Jr., a minor, and Laverne F. Andrews; with amendment (Rept. No. 2693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8686. A bill for the relief of the Overseas Navigation Corp.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6909. A bill for the relief of Floyd E. Dotson; without amendment (Rept. No. 2699). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8062. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Charles Spiller and Glenn T. Spiller, minors; without amendment (Rept. No. 2700). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 9201. A bill to direct the survey and repair of certain vessels in the national defense reserve fleet; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 9202. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote the development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals advantageous and necessary to the national defense and the strengthening of the national economy, to promote free enterprise in the mineral-mining industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 9203. A bill to provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of quantity rather than acreage, to establish a program of price support based on such quotas, to provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 9204. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, so as to provide additional compensation for certain members of the uniformed services during periods of actual contact with hostile ground forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio:

H. R. 9205. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for additions to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H. Con. Res. 245. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to universal service and total mobilization of national resources in any future war in which the United States may be engaged; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. Con. Res. 246. Concurrent resolution to favor a Pacific Pact and United States participation therein; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. Con. Res. 247. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to a so-called peace petition currently being circulated in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 718. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Res. 719. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. Res. 720. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 721. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TAURIELLO:

H. Res. 722. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 723. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 724. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 718; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. Res. 725. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 726. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of price increases and hoarding in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 727. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 726; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. Res. 730. Resolution to protect the United States against Communists and fellow travelers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio:

H. R. 9206. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Namika Trace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9207. A bill for the relief of Valeria K. Zitkutei (Zitkus); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 9208. A bill for the relief of Emilio Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 9209. A bill for the relief of Edward Charles Cleverly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 9210. A bill for the relief of Richard F. Harvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 9211. A bill for the relief of Charles W. Vanderhoop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho:

H. R. 9212. A bill for the relief of Mrs. George A. Meffan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2272. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Ed C. Burris, vice president, Texas Manufacturers Association, Houston, Tex., requesting repeal of the Walsh-Healey Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2273. Also, petition of F. B. Turner, Secretary, Associated Townsend Clubs of Dade County, Fla., Miami, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2274. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney, secretary, Associated Townsend Clubs of Orange County, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2275. Also, petition of Charles H. Nutting, secretary, the Fifth Congressional Townsend Club Council, Ormond, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2276. Also, petition of L. D. Glenn, secretary, Associated Townsend Clubs of Pinellas County, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2277. Also, petition of J. C. Michael and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou great indwelling Spirit, who art ever attempting to guide the spirit of man to the realization of abundant life, give us a greater expectancy. Deliver us, we pray, from fears that paralyze the will, and from doubts that breed despair. Let us see Thee, the unchanging, secure foundation, upon which we can continue to build a glorious heritage of freedom and fidelity. We need the insight of Thy spirit and the all-pervading power of Thy love. To this end grant unto us the divine initiative that, as imitators of the Infinite, we may be bearers of light and abundant life to our age. Teach us to look upon our purpose and place in the world with the same sense of mission of the One who staggered the world by the daringness of his faith, the Man of Galilee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 20, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 20, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1304. An act for the relief of Nicolae G. Caranfil and his family;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Marco Murolo and his wife Romana Pellis Murolo;

S. 2349. An act for the relief of Ho Paak-Sui;

S. 2745. An act for the relief of Marie De Champourcin; and

S. 2795. An act for the relief of Fortunato Giulio Torre.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264), with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas;

H. R. 7840. An act to provide for the refund of certain estate taxes;

H. R. 9120. An act to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. J. Res. 489. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 496. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MAGNUSON was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSIONS

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized to hold hearings on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, to consider the Production Act of 1950.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MCFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Millikin
Anderson	Hendrickson	Morse
Benton	Hill	Mundt
Brewster	Hoey	Murray
Bricker	Holland	Neely
Bridges	Hunt	O'Conor
Butler	Ives	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Jenner	Pepper
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Darby	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Donnell	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Leahy	Sparkman
Downey	Lehman	Stennis
Ecton	Lodge	Taft
Ellender	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	McFarland	Thye
Frear	McKellar	Tydings
Fulbright	McMahon	Watkins
George	Magnuson	Wherry
Gillette	Malone	Wiley
Graham	Martin	Williams
Gurney	Maybank	Young

Mr. MCFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business attending a meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, before action on the request of the Senator from Arizona, I desire to make a unanimous-consent request that the consideration of the appropriation bill may be proceeded with for 2 hours today. I do not want to be greedy at all, but we did not proceed with the consideration of the bill at all yesterday, and we have been proceeding very slowly with it for the last 2 days. I think we should pay some attention to the bill. Our country is in very serious condition, and it is necessary to have these appropriations made. Instead, we are dealing with other matters and are not considering the bill before the Senate.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that beginning at 2 o'clock this afternoon the Senate proceed for 2 hours, until 4 o'clock, to consider the appropriation bill. I appeal to Senators to give the matter some thought, and let it be done. I hope Senators will agree at least 2 hours today should be allotted to consideration of the unfinished business so that we may get as far with the bill as we can. We made very good progress earlier in the consideration of the bill, but we are now making no progress at all. Therefore, I make my unanimous-consent request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that from 2 o'clock p. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. today the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business, the appropriation bill. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, there is no one in the Senate who believes in expediting the work of the Senate more than does the junior Senator from Nebraska. I

want to say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that I should like to cooperate with him as much as I can. He is the chairman of the committee of which I am a member, and I usually cooperate with him. However, I wish to say that this is a most unusual request, in face of the fact that all day yesterday was spent on the Tydings report, and most of the time was occupied by Senators on the majority side, and rightly so, because the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] was making a speech in connection with the filing of the report. Certain objections were raised, and Senators on this side stated that at the proper time today they would ask to have the floor so that they could set the record straight. In view of that fact, notice has been served that Senators expect to speak today on the report, I think they should be allowed to proceed. I suggest, therefore, that we should get the record straight today, and then take up the appropriation bill. With all due respect to my distinguished chairman, the junior Senator from Nebraska is forced to object to the unanimous-consent request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the request of the Senator from Tennessee. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] with respect to the transaction of morning business? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF JUNE 26, 1884, RELATING TO ALLOTMENTS MADE BY MERCHANT SEAMEN

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL AND ALLOCATION POWERS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, his quarterly report on Export Control and Allocation Powers (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report for the year 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Munitions Control Board, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report of the Board for the period January 1, 1949, to June 30, 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Resolutions adopted by the Associated Townsend Clubs of Orange County, of Orlando, and the Townsend Clubs of Volusia County, of Daytona Beach, both in the State of Florida, favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 3180. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947; with amendments (Rept. No. 2113);

S. 3522. A bill to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2114); and

H. R. 7670. A bill to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital; without amendment (Rept. No. 2115).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 3953. A bill to provide for the appointment and compensation of an Assistant Solicitor General and two assistants to the Solicitor General; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 3954. A bill for the relief of Mirko M. Bjelopetrovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

S. 3955. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Wyoming to the town of Jackson, Wyo.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 3956. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Motomura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SPARKMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 315), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Small Business created by Senate Resolution 58, agreed to February 20, 1950, is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of $10,000 in addition to any other amount available to said committee, for the purpose of holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 1 of Senate Resolution 272, agreed to May 26, 1950.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN CASE OF STRIKES—RESOLUTION OF GREENBURG (KANS.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution which I have received from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Greensburg, Kans., which resolution urges some form of legislation be enacted whereby the public interest is protected in the case of strikes that affect our transportation systems, public utilities, and communications.

The resolution is an expression typical of many I have received, and it definitely should signify to those of us in Congress that some appropriate action be taken to prevent recurrences of strikes affecting these types of industries.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved, That Senator ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL of Kansas be informed that by a majority vote of the Greensburg Chamber of Commerce, Greensburg, Kans., at an advertised meeting held on July 14, 1950, urges that some form of legislation be enacted whereby the public interest be protected in case of strikes that affect our transportation systems, public utilities, and communication systems; that in passing this resolution the chamber of commerce recognizes the rights of individuals as well as employees of such systems and that the rights of both must be protected; that the chamber of commerce believes the rights of the public are paramount in the matter of the transportation of grain, live stock, farm commodities, and mail and also in the matter of heat, light, power, and public health; that our national economy not be permitted to be endangered by such strikes.

Ernest Swisher, Russell V. Kay, Louis Lehr, Wayne E. Turner, Harold D. Corless, Dwight H. Moore, Clinton M. Swisher, Truman E. Nash, W. R. Johnson, E. H. Broadbooks, F. O. Corns, Geo. L. Kirby, Edgar B. Corse, Donald E. Waters, Stanley Mitchum, Martin A. Aelmore, F. A. Northrup, R. G. Tucker, Robert V. Corns, L. S. Birch, Wm. Keller, O. O. Dieux, Jesse L. Caphuge, H. L. Pratt, Leo J. Burton, L. H. Braun, Fred E. Heinze, James C. Allen, J. A. Menobs.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII AND ALASKA—COMMUNICATION FROM INTERRACIAL FEDERATION OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I received this morning from W. J. Doyle, president of the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County, Wis., an important communication concerning the interrelationship between the present war in Korea and America's relations with Oriental peoples. Obviously one of the key considerations in the proposed statehood legislation for Hawaii and Alaska endorsed by the federation is the matter of the impact on our foreign policy of United States granting of statehood—the effect of our action in terms of cementing our relationships with the peoples of Asia. Of course, there are many other considerations, strategic, military, and otherwise, which must necessarily go into making a decision on the two statehood bills. I believe, however, that this communication from the federation will be of general interest and so I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the RECORD to be followed thereafter by a listing of the

officers of the federation, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERRACIAL FEDERATION
OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY,
Milwaukee, Wis., July 18, 1950.

Hon. Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: In view of the current situation in the Orient including the war in Korea and the unrest all along the eastern periphery of the Pacific, a great burden is placed on the American people and their Government to show their good faith to Asians. For a number of years now it has been the most important talking point by Communists to create discontent and hatred that the American people regard Asiatic people as inferior.

To give for once and for all the lie to this line of talk, the United States should at once take steps to grant statehood to Hawaii and Alaska.

Since 1920 Hawaii has been only a passive member of our American system of government. It is not democratic to deny the right of self-government to people who are otherwise so integrally a part of America. It would seem to us that the requests of the people of Hawaii have been too long ignored and that the time has arrived to recognize the rightful claims of the people to partnership.

Both political parties are committed to early statehood in their platforms. The strategic importance of the two Territories in a military sense cannot be ignored, but what is more important is the fact that full statehood will give the people throughout the entire Pacific Basin a knowledge that America has at last grown to her full stature as a member nation of the Pacific area.

We urge you to give your full support to getting the statehood bills up for a vote.

Cordially yours,
W. J. DOYLE, *President.*

(Officers: W. J. Doyle, president; Mrs. Webster Woodmansee, vice president; Mrs. Sophia Foreman, secretary; Miss Edwina Thomas, corresponding secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: Miss Dorothea Carter; Mrs. Vernice Gallimore; Robert George; Mrs. Josie Glover; Miss Jeanette Hayes; Father Claude Heithaus, S. J.; Miss Virginia Huebner; William V. Kelley; Father Franklyn J. Kennedy; Mrs. Manfred Landsberg; Mrs. Austin F. Lutter; Mrs. Fred Madison; Rev. W. J. G. McLin; Miss Marie Merkle; Mrs. Henry Mullen; Mrs. C. T. O'Harrow; Mrs. Robert Ota; Sidney Sayles; Arthur Schubert; Edel Seebach; Miss Flora Seefeld; Miss Florence Van Vliet; John J. Williams.)

FINANCING OF STORE BUILDING AND MODERNIZATION—RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL GROCERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the National Association of Retail Grocers, at Chicago, Ill., relating to financing of store building and modernization.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL GROCERS, JUNE 4 THROUGH 8, INCLUSIVE, 1950, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCING OF STORE BUILDING AND MODERNIZATION

Whereas the problem of adequately financing new food stores or modernizing present locations through present banking facilities is quite often impossible for most independent food retailers: Therefore be it

Resolved, at the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers, in Chicago, Ill., June 4 to 8, 1950, That Congress be petitioned to pass adequate legislation to provide for the insurance, similar to the present Federal insurance on loans for home improvements, on a self-sustaining basis, and without cost to the taxpayers, of bank loans up to $50,000, repayable within 10 years; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Members of Congress.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on February 28, 1949, Senate bill 1119 to authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of the commissioned services under the emergency economy legislation, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Upon discussion at executive session of the Judiciary Committee on July 18, 1950, the committee considered that the subject matter of the bill was one which more properly came within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary I request that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Armed Services Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Committee on the Judiciary is discharged from further consideration of the bill, and it is referred to the Committee on the Armed Services.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3936) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments to the Maritime Commission section of the general appropriation bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, now the unfinished business, which will have the effect of reducing ship construction subsidies through contract authorizations by approximately $93,000,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. GURNEY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS — ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AMENDMENTS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, there is on the desk an amendment intended to be proposed by me (for myself and other Senators) to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] be added as an additional cosponsor of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, there is on the desk an amendment intended to be proposed by me (for myself and other Senators) to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] be added as additional cosponsors of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 5137. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7840. An act to provide for the refund of certain estate taxes;

H. R. 9120. An act to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. J. Res. 489. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 496. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE—LETTER FROM CONSTITUENT OF SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from a constituent regarding conditions in Europe and the attitude of certain Europeans toward the United States, which appears in the Appendix.]

MOBILIZATION AND PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Another Effort To Bypass Experience," written by Arthur Krock, and published in the New York Times of July 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION—ARTICLE FROM LABOR

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Bankers Close to Success in 'Raid' on Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Fund," published in this week's edition of Labor, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM — STATEMENT BY OVETA CULP HOBBY

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Oveta Culp Hobby, executive vice president, the Houston Post, on Senate Resolution 243 relating to the international information and education program, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR WILEY'S RECORD AGAINST COMMUNIST MENACE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD certain materials dating from prewar days showing a parallel between our efforts against communism in those times and our efforts today, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE TYDINGS WHITEWASH—EDITORIAL FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

[Mr. JENNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Tydings Whitewash," published in the Indianapolis Star of July 19, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

REPLY BY SENATOR YOUNG TO CRITICISMS IN NORTH DAKOTA UNION-FARMER

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the North Daktota Union Farmer in its issue of July 3, 1950, contains an article severely criticizing the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and myself.

This was in connection with the vote by which the Senate adopted the conference report on H. R. 6567 (S. 2826).

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as a part of my remarks the article from the North Dakota Union Farmer and my answer contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Bob Dugan, editor.

There being no objection, the article and Mr. YOUNG's reply were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUTTON, BUTTON—WHERE WERE LANGER AND YOUNG WHEN THE SENATE VOTED ON CCC BILL?

While you're sitting on your tractor these days doing your summer fallowing, and pondering on the strange and devious ways of North Dakota politics, the Korean war, and the price of wheat, here's something that will keep you busy while you finish up the north quarter.

It has to do with politics, the price of wheat, and a couple of North Dakota Senators. And when you get done thinking about it, you'll begin to realize that politics and Senators and Congressmen are a pretty important part of your farming operation.

Here's the way this little story goes:

For 6 months Congress has been dingdonging around with the appropriation bill which will provide the necessary funds by which the Federal Government gives you farmers price support for your wheat. Under the present law (and it doesn't look now as if it will be changed in this Congress) the support floor isn't as high as we or you would like it to be. It's set for 1950 to guarantee you about 80 percent of parity. It's too low, but it's better than no supports at all.

Now it isn't enough that Congress has passed a law saying that certain crops will be supported. Congress must also appropriate the money.

That's the appropriation we're talking about—the so-called $2,000,000,000 Commodity Credit Corporation bill. The House passed it some time ago.

Last week the $2,000,000,000 appropriation bill came up on the floor of the Senate. The Dixiecrats and the Republicans ganged up and when the vote was tallied—it ended in a tie. It took a nasty, old, liberal Democrat like Vice President BARKLEY to break the tie—in favor of the farmer. The farmers are now assured of at least 80-percent price supports on basic crops for 1950.

But wait. That's only half the story. This is where the story starts getting dirty.

While a nasty, old Roosevelt-New Deal-Fair Deal-Truman Democrat was breaking the tie, did you know where North Dakota's two great Republican agricultural Senators were?

Well it seems as if there was a primary election campaign coming on in North Dakota about that time. Mr. YOUNG was spending $10,000 and two sets of vocal cords telling the voters that he was not only a member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, he was also a member of the equally powerful Senate Agricultural Committee. Yes, sir. No other North Dakota Senator could make that statement. As such, he was God's own gift to the American farmer—particularly the North Dakota farmers since they had the votes.

Two days before the primary election, just as Mr. YOUNG was getting a full head of steam on this great-man theme the papers announced the dramatic victory of how BARKLEY broke the Senate tie. At the bottom of the story it said: "YOUNG paired against."

Yes, Mr. YOUNG, junior Senator from North Dakota, one of the brave, liberal GOP turks, the champion of farm legislation, the proponent of high price supports—the dirt farmer from Berlin—was recorded "against" appropriating money for not 100-percent price supports, not even 90-percent price supports, but for 80-percent price supports.

Wait a minute. The story is not over yet. What about Mr. LANGER?

At the time this crucial piece of farm legislation came up on the Senate floor and when every vote in favor of the bill was so urgently needed, the senior Senator from North Dakota was out in the State campaigning for his great and good friend, Mr. Vogel. Usually when a Senator knows he is going to be absent when an important vote will be taken he arranges to "pair" with some other Senator who will be absent. At least, Mr. YOUNG was conscientious enough and had the courage to record his vote—though we believe there is no plausible excuse for his voting against the farmers. But Mr. LANGER did not even take the trouble to indicate whether he was for or against—and, since he did not vote, we must assume he was against the appropriation.

Both Mr. LANGER and Mr. YOUNG owe the farmers of this State an explanation of their vote or lack of vote on this important appropriation bill. Both talk glibly about being for the farmer—about how they are for high price supports. Today, more than ever before, we need those words backed up with action.

Last year North Dakota farm income dropped $225,000,000 from the 1948 level. So far this year North Dakota farm income is down another $40,000,000 from the 1949 level.

Mr. YOUNG is up for reelection this fall. Every Farmers Union member who sees Mr. YOUNG during his fall campaign should ask him about this vote. Mr. LANGER is up for reelection in a couple of years. He needs to explain his position also.

It all comes to this: That this business of politics, this business of keeping informed as to the record of our public figures, regardless of personal party loyalties and affiliations, is just as important to the farmer today as the actual job of farming itself.

In this particular instance, what good would it be to you as a farmer if you did harvest a good crop this fall, if that $2,000,000,000 CCC appropriation bill had failed to pass. With glut of wheat on the market and no price supports, you'd go bankrupt in a hurry on $1 wheat or less.

It's something to think about, isn't it?

JULY 14, 1950.

Mr. BOB DUGAN,
Editor, North Dakota Union Farmer,
Jamestown, N. Dak.

DEAR MR. DUGAN: This letter is in answer to your vicious and maliciously untruthful article attacking Senator LANGER and me in the July 3, 1950, issue of the North Dakota Union Farmer.

It is inconceivable to me that the editor of a publication primarily designed for farm readers could be so ignorant of legislative processes and the workings of the present farm program as this article makes you appear. Therefore, I can only conclude that the many misrepresentations were deliberate.

Three times in the course of this diatribe you flatly state that price supports on 1950 crops are based upon 80 percent of parity. As every one of your readers knows the true figure is 90 percent. You imply that I am opposed to high supports when, as a matter of fact, you have previously published the information that I was a joint sponsor of the Young-Russell amendment for 90 percent supports, a principle which was, in part, embodied in the Farm Act of 1949.

In the course of your article you tell your readers over and over again that I was "paired" against the $2,000,000,000 appropriation for CCC. In the first place, this was not an appropriation bill. It was a measure to increase the borrowing authority of CCC by $2,000,000,000. In the second place, as the record will show, I fought in the Senate Agriculture Committee, on the floor of the Senate, and in conference for this $2,000,000,000 increase. I opposed every crippling amendment, including the one offered by Senator WILLIAMS to reduce the borrowing authority by $1,000,000,000. My vote for the bill is recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 6, 1950.

The "pair" which you have so grossly distorted was against adoption of the conference report on the measure. I had refused to sign this report, as a Senate conferee, because the so-called Magnuson-Morse amendment, inserted by the Senate to prevent a flood of importations of foreign farm commodities, was deleted in conference. My "pair" was to send the measure back to conference in the hope that the House conferees could be induced to yield on this vital point.

You assert that the Dixiecrats and the Republicans ganged up in an effort to defeat the

CCC bill. Had you bothered to check the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 26, 1950, on page 9176, you would have discovered that not one southern Democrat voted against the adoption of the conference report. Southern agriculture, by and large, has not been injured by foreign importations as the North has.

The Magnuson-Morse amendment was a direct outgrowth of large importations of apples and nuts which wrecked the price of these commodities in the Pacific Northwest. It was supported by 16 of the major farm and producer organizations. It was supported by these organizations because they felt that the most important part of any farm program was to protect our markets against a flood of more cheaply produced foreign commodities. Producers of rye, potatoes, beef, nuts, pork, wool, and other commodities felt very keenly about the need for such a provision.

For your information—and I believe you would do well to absorb a considerable amount if you intend to attempt further interpretations of Washington developments—the Magnuson-Morse amendment was designed to make effective section 22 of the Agriculture Act. This is the section which permits the President of the United States to impose quotas or increase tariffs when importations of foreign farm commodities jeopardize domestic price-support programs.

During the 12-month period from May 1, 1949, through April 30, 1950, the United States imported great quantities of agricultural commodities from Canada and other countries, at a time when the cash price of these commodities was below support levels in the United States. Importations of rye and potatoes, particularly, had a disastrous effect on our market situation. The importation of 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes undoubtedly had a more depressing effect on our markets than even our own surplus. It would seem almost insane to import such huge quantities of potatoes when we were dumping millions of bushels of American-produced potatoes on the ground for fertilizer or other purposes. Had rye imports even been curtailed, with our extremely short rye crop last year prices would have been far above support levels and would have required no price-support program whatever.

You could not have been entirely ignorant of the rye situation, Mr. Dugan, inasmuch as the Farmers Union Herald of St. Paul has specifically called to the attention of its readers the fact that American rye requirements are being virtually filled by importations from Canada. The fact of the matter is that United States rye was going into storage under the price-support program while we were importing 10,095,000 bushels of Canadian rye. These importations were more than half of our total production.

Under these circumstances, I have no apology for supporting wholeheartedly the Magnuson-Morse amendment to the CCC bill. This proposal would have directed the Secretary of Agriculture—who is to my mind the responsible official—to initiate the investigation whenever foreign importations threatened the domestic farm price-support program. The Secretary would then report his recommendations to the President who then could invoke quotas or tariffs. In my opinion, this would have insured speedier and more certain action to halt imports.

At the same time, the Magnuson-Morse amendment would have prevented further international agreements or extension of existing agreements which did not reserve the right of this country to invoke section 22. This provision is vital to the protection of American agricultural interests.

For years foreign wool has supplied approximately two-thirds of United States requirements. Simple tariff protection would have been all the farmers needed to maintain decent price levels for wool. Failing to accomplish this, a wool price-support program became a necessity.

For your further information, I am a co-author and co-sponsor of the present CCC Charter Act. Among the provisions of the act is the present authority to borrow $4,750,000,000 from the United States Treasury to support farm prices. I supported the $2,000,000,000 increase in borrowing authority, even though I do not feel that the additional funds will be required for some time. Nearly $1,000,000,000 of CCC funds were still uncommitted and the prices of many commodities were above support levels.

As a farmer, it never occurred to me before becoming a Member of the United States Senate that anyone working in the interests of agriculture would not only have to fight opponents of farm legislation such as the grain trade, but would even have to battle the editor of a publication ostensibly devoted to the improvement of agricultural conditions. Could it be that you are so narrow in your partisan views that you can see no merit in anything done by a Republican, whether he be of the ROC or Nonpartisan League group?

The recent election returns demonstrate rather well, I believe, that your narrow views on candidates and policies are not shared by many people in North Dakota.

Sincerely yours,

MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senator.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Chair whether it would be in order to ask unanimous consent to have certain routine nominations for promotions in the Army, Navy, and Air Force considered as in executive session at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair supposes it is in order to ask unanimous consent.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that certain routine nominations for promotion in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, which I am reporting favorably from the Committee on Armed Services, be considered and approved. All these nominations are reported by the committee unanimously, no objections having been heard. They are all routine nominations, and for the most part from colonel on down, and, so far as I recall, not any high-ranking officers are involved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator whether all the nominations are within the armed services, or are there civilian nominations also?

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall have to refresh my memory. My recollection is that the nominations cover solely promotions of persons in uniform. If I am in error, I hope some Senator will correct me; but in going over the list, I see that I am correct.

Mr. WHERRY. If that is the case, and the nominations are routine, and if this action will save a printing bill, I acquiesce, as I always do in such cases.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be considered, and, without objection, they are confirmed en bloc.

THE METAL MINING INDUSTRY AND THE PRESENT CRISIS—LETTER FROM SENATOR McCARRAN

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of the President's message to the Congress this week with reference to our preparations for any eventuality that might grow out of the Korean crisis, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have written to the President of the United States concerning this country's metal-mining industry.

It is my considered judgment that those in control of the strategic and critical metal mines which supply materials so vital to a synchronized industrial machine, should be informed what demands may be made upon them in the event of total war, which we pray will never come. I have tried to set forth some of the problems the metal-mining industry faces today; and for which it is seeking answers.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
July 20, 1950.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I want to bring to you a message from the metal-mining industry, that it is ready and willing to do any job it may be called upon to do as a result of the Korean conflict, or any future eventualities that might be thrust upon this Nation.

This country's mining operators and miners are awaiting some advice from you, Mr. President, and the National Security Resources Board, as to how they might best make preparations to gear themselves for their all-important job.

I need not remind you that during the last war our domestic metal supply played a role second to none in winning victory. Although these metal producers are anxious to assist in every way possible, I want to explain that the relative health of this industry is considerably worse than it was in 1940, insofar as the ability to produce is concerned.

Statistics available to me show that exploration and development of metal mines, other than iron, today show a drastic decline. In the event of total war, 98 percent of the industry would be in a worse condition than it was in 1940, and 30 percent of it would be in a most deplorable condition. Only a few of the open-pit copper mines would be as well off as in the years prior to World War II.

Exploration for the critical metals—copper, lead, and zinc—has declined by 57 percent, while exploration for strategic metals—manganese, tungsten, antimony, and quicksilver—has declined 96 percent.

As illustrative of the retrenchment of western mining activity, the number of operating underground metal mines from the period 1940 to 1949 has decreased 76 percent in California, 89 percent in Utah, 95 percent in Oregon, and 66⅔ percent in Nevada. The number of skilled miners has likewise dropped proportionately.

These statistics can show only that greater preparations must be made now than in 1940 if our metal-mining industry is to meet demands placed upon it. Without these metals we would have no steel industry, no jet

engines, no poison gas, no storage batteries, no electric lights, no radio tubes, no guided missiles, no antiatomic weapons. In the event foreign sources of the strategic and critical metals should be cut off due to submarine warfare, these mines would be what the military calls the strategic reserve upon which we would have to rely.

May I urge upon you, Mr. President, that the metal-mining industry be permitted to have its task outlined to it in as specific terms as possible so it can prepare, and prepare now. As a manufacturing plant must take time to tool up, so must a mine make lengthy preparations before the actual metal becomes available for planes, tanks, and guns.

Another subject I feel honor bound to mention is the future of gold and silver producers. During the last war, War Production Board order L-208 was handed down without consultation with the precious metal producers. This arbitrary ultimatum, while designed to aid our war effort, affected mines that could not possibly have been a deterrent in any way to our industrial effort. It was later admitted that the order was hasty and probably ill-advised. Today our gold and silver mines have not recovered from that order that closed down their operations. Many never will recover, since shafts and tunnels are filled with water and the gold and silver is lost forever.

The precious-metal mining industry asks only, Mr. President, that if any need for such an order is believed to exist for any reason in the future, the industry be consulted in order that it may explain its position. It wants to be heard before a guilty verdict is handed down.

I will await any information that you may provide to me on the above matters, which I deem to be so important to the future welfare of our country.

My kindest personal regards and all best wishes,

Sincerely,

PAT MCCARRAN,
United States Senator.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CALL OF CALENDAR ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement. Before doing so I wish to state that I am fully in accord with the desire of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee to move forward as rapidly as possible with the unfinished business, the omnibus appropriation bill. I may state in that connection that I have taken up with the distinguished minority leader the question of working out some kind of agreement in regard to limitation of debate on that bill beginning next week. I am hopeful that such an agreement may be reached.

It is the intention of the majority to ask that the unfinished business, the appropriation bill, be laid aside temporarily next Wednesday for the call of the calendar. It is necessary to announce in advance the time for the call of the calendar so that Senators will know when they can count on the calendar being called, I make the announcement now, and if there should be any change in the plan, further announcement will be made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to make a suggestion to the majority and minority leaders in connecnection with working out some sort of system whereby we may make progress with the appropriation bill. My suggestion is that debate be restricted perhaps to 15 minutes or 10 minutes by any Senator on each amendment prior to 4 o'clock, let us say, of each day, and that after 4 o'clock other matters may be considered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Evidently the distinguished Senator from Colorado has been reading our minds, because that is what we have been discussing, except we have considered 5 o'clock to be the proper time at which to proceed to other matters.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That suits me better.

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope we can work out an acceptable plan. I shall not propound a unanimous-consent request now.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the acting majority leader announced that on next Wednesday the unfinished business will be laid aside temporarily and that the calendar will be called.

Mr. McFARLAND. A request will be made to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business on that day for the purpose indicated.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. If the unfinished business is laid aside on next Wednesday, is it intended to begin calling the calendar at the point where we left off the last time, or will the calendar be called from its beginning? If the latter action is proposed, it would make some difference.

Mr. McFARLAND. That will be announced later.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, it will be our intention to ask that the calendar be called from the place at which we left off at the last call, and also to include a few bills which are listed as to which objections have been withdrawn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is already a list in existence containing eight or ten bills which will come under that designation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understood it was the Senator's intention to request a call of the calendar on Wednesday. If the calendar is called during the consideration of the appropriation bill, it will be next Wednesday, and we can be assured of that. Is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further routine matters to be presented?

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I am trying to obtain the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York is seeking recognition to make a speech. The Chair is not in position at the moment to recognize the Senator for that purpose. He will do so later.

THE MERIT CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1027) for the relief of the Merit Co., which was on page 1, line 6, strike out "$47,427" and insert "$31,612.39."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a private relief bill, passed by the Senate last year. As it passed the Senate, the bill authorized the payment of $47,427. In the House of Representatives, the bill was delayed for many months, and during that period a supplemental report was submitted by the Navy Department. On the basis of this supplemental report, the House has amended the bill so as to reduce the amount allowed to the claimant to $31,612.

I have been informed that the sponsor of the bill, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] will be satisfied if the Senate accepts the House amendment. Accordingly, it does not appear to be necessary to send the bill to conference, and I now move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the bill S. 1027.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2864) to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, line 15, strike out "marshals," and insert "marshals and"; on page 2, line 15, after "attorneys,", insert "and at the request and in behalf of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts those of the"; on page 4, strike out lines 6 to 12, inclusive; on page 4, line 13, strike out "SEC. 8." and insert "SEC. 7.", and on page 4, line 18, strike out "SEC. 9." and insert "SEC. 8."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to enact into substantive law authorization for certain items that frequently recur in the appropriation act dealing with administrative expenses incurred by the Department of Justice.

The bill consists of a total of nine sections, each one of which furnishes the necessary authorization in substantive law to support a specific part of an appropriation. In the past such appropriations have been supported solely by legislative language contained in the annual appropriation act for the Justice Department. Such legislative language in an appropriation bill is always subject to a point of order. The new policy is to put the legislative language on the statute books outside the appropriation bill.

This bill passed the House July 10, 1950, with certain amendments which are explained fully in House Report 2309.

Only two substantive amendments were made by the House. The first of these is designed to preserve the present authority of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Failure to include this provision in the bill as originally submitted by the Justice Department to the Senate was an oversight on the part of the Justice Departmnet, and that Department now concedes that this provision should be in the bill.

The other substantive amendment made by the House is to strike out sec-

tion 7 as superfluous, on the ground that the same subject matter is adequately covered by Public Law 285, Eighty-first Congress, chapter 535. This section was left in the bill as it passed the Senate, because it was believed that the section was slightly broader than Public Law 285, Eighty-first Congress. The Department of Justice now feels that the bill should pass with this section deleted.

Accordingly, I now move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the first change has to do with replacing in the bill the appropriation for the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Why was that left out in the first place?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Department of Justice left it out when it sent the bill to us. It was left out by oversight by the Department.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the Senator is not referring to a conference report, but to two House amendments to a bill passed by the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. These amendments, if enacted, will be substantive law, will they not?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me inquire about the other amendment made by the House of Representatives, and the difference between the bill as passed by the Senate and the bill as passed by the House. As I understand, the Senate broadened the authority.

Mr. McCARRAN. The other substantive amendment made by the House is to strike out section 7 as superfluous, on the ground that the same subject matter is adequately covered by Public Law 285, Eighty-first Congress, chapter 535. This section was left in the bill as it passed the Senate, because it was believed that the section was slightly broader than Public Law 285, Eighty-first Congress. The Department of Justice now feels that the bill should pass with this section deleted.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator tell us how the Senate version of the bill was broader than the House version of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Merely in giving a little broader scope, which it is now felt is unnecessary.

Mr. WHERRY. So if the House amendment is adopted, that provision will be deleted from the bill; and Public Law 285 will govern; and there is to be no change in that respect. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection——

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I was unavoidably detained, and had to enter the Chamber late. Let me ask to what subject this matter relates.

Mr. McCARRAN. It relates to Senate bill 2864, which passed the Senate, after having been reported from the committee of which the able Senator from North Dakota is a member. The bill relates to the administrative expenses of the Department of Justice.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I now renew my motion that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate bill 2864.

The motion was agreed to.

AMY A. TAYLOR AND MYRNA TAYLOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1049) for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor," which was, on page 2, line 5, after "residence", insert "upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on June 8, 1950, the Senate passed Senate bill 1049, a private immigration bill. The House has amended the bill to make provision for the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes, which is in accordance with established precedents in this type of case.

Accordingly, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THOMAS N. EPIPHANIADES AND WANDA J. EPIPHANIADES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1792) for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades, which was on page 1, line 8, after "1948" insert ", upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on June 8, 1950, the Senate passed Senate bill S. 1792, a private immigration bill. The House has amended the bill to make provision for the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. This is in accordance with established precedents in this type of case.

Accordingly, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

TEVFIK KAMIL KUTAY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2243) for the relief of Tevfik Kamil Kutay, which was on page 2, line 2, after "entry" insert ", upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on April 19, 1950, the Senate passed S. 2243, for the relief of one Kutay. This is a private immigration bill. The House has amended the bill to make provision for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax, which is in accordance with established precedents in this type of case. Accordingly, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264), which were, on page 12, strike out lines 10 and 11, and insert "drafts drawn by it on deposit accounts in other banks which are issued in the regular course of business; and the amount of any advices or authorizations, issued by it for cash letters received, directing that its deposit account in the sending bank be charged with the amount thereof;"; on page 12, line 22, after "one", insert "semiannual"; on page 14, line 24, strike out "1949, and" and insert "1950, and as of December 31, of"; on page 15, line 5, after the word "bank", insert "becoming due"; on page 15, line 5, strike out "Such credits" and insert "Each year such credit"; on page 15, line 7, strike out "assessments" and insert "assessment"; on page 15, line 8, after "July 1", insert "and any excess credit shall be applied upon the assessment next becoming due"; on page 24, line 23, strike out all after "States." over to an including "brought." in line 2, page 25; on page 26, line 24, strike out all after "to" over to and including "bank" in line 9, page 27, and insert "examine any insured bank, any bank making application to become an insured bank, and any closed insured bank, whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors an examination of the bank is necessary"; on page 31, line 18, strike out "proof of" and insert "admissible to prove"; on page 33, line 11, after "bank," insert "or of any noninsured national bank or District bank hereafter closed,"; on page 35, line 15, strike out "and subject to withdrawal on demand"; on page 45, line 9, strike out all after "the" down to and including "closing" in line 10, where it appears the first time, and insert "Board of Directors deems it necessary"; on page 45, line 10, strike out "such closing" and insert "the closing of an insured bank"; on page 45, line 13, strike out "or make deposits in,"; on page 45, line 14, strike out all after "prescribe" down to and including "community" in line 17; on page 45, line 17, strike out "and deposits"; on page 47, after line 15, insert:

No agreement which tends to diminish or defeat the right, title, or interest of the Corporation in any asset acquired by it under this section, either as security for a loan or by purchase, shall be valid against the Corporation unless such agreement (1) shall be in writing, (2) shall have been executed by the bank and the person or persons claiming an adverse interest thereunder, including the obligor, contemporaneously with the acquisition of the asset by the bank, (3) shall have been approved by the board of directors of the bank or its loan committee, which approval shall be reflected in the minutes of said board or committee, and (4) shall have been, continuously, from the time of its execution, an official record of the bank.

On page 47, line 17, strike out "out of its capital account."; on page 47, line 18, strike out "and the Federal Reserve banks, respectively,"; on page 47, line 21, strike out "such" and insert "the Federal

Reserve"; on page 47, line 22, after "repaid," insert "The amount payable hereunder shall be considered as operating costs and expenses of the Corporation in determining the net assessment income under section 7 (d) of this act."; on page 52, line 16, strike out "in advertisements relating to deposits."; on page 52, lines 16 and 17, strike out "statement," and insert "statement"; on page 52, line 18, after "poration", insert "in all of its advertisements: *Provided*, That the Board of Directors may exempt from this requirement advertisements which do not relate to deposits or when it is impractical to include such statement therein"; on page 57, line 19, after "SEC. 3.", insert "a)"; on page 58, after line 10, insert:

(b) The eleventh paragraph of section 709, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof "The use of the contraction 'Federal Savings Insurance Corporation' or the initials 'F. S. I. C.' shall not be construed as a violation of this section."

(c) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on January 1, 1951.

And on page 59, after line 3, insert:

SEC. 5. Subsection (b) of section 405 of Title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account in such insured institution which is surrendered and transferred to the Corporation shall be made by the Corporation as soon as possible either (1) by cash or (2) by making available to each insured member a transferred account in a new insured institution in the same community or in another insured institution in an amount equal to the insured account of such insured member: *Provided*, That the Corporation, in its discretion, may require proof of claims to be filed before paying the insured accounts, and that in any case where the Corporation is not satisfied as to the validity of a claim for an insured account, it may require the final determination of a court of competent jurisdiction before paying such claim."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the bill deal with the FDIC?

Mr. MAYBANK. The bill deals with the FDIC, yes. It is the proposal for an increase of guaranty of bank deposits from $5,000 to $10,000.

Mr. LANGER. I am interested in the $65,000,000 which it is alleged was taken out of this fund. Can the distinguished Senator tell me what happened to that?

Mr. MAYBANK. I will say that that is what I want to find out. We are going to have a conference on it, I may say to the Senator from North Dakota, to see if we can iron out the differences between the two Houses, and when the conference report is made I shall certainly notify the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is a privileged one. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. FLANDERS the conferees on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS P. MURPHY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex., and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a private bill for the relief of a United States immigration inspector of El Paso, Tex., who lost his personal effects, and Mexican pesos to the value of 500 American dollars, when the automobile in which he was traveling to his post of duty in Mexico was totally destroyed by fire.

The total amount of the bill as originally passed by the House was $725.50. The Senate reduced the amount to $225. The reduction represented the $500 in Mexican currency stated by the claimant to have been in a suitcase which burned up when the car burned. It was the opinion of the Senate committee, in which the Senate apparently concurred, that in the absence of affidavits definitely establishing that the cash actually was in the suitcase which was destroyed, the bill should be amended to the reduced amount. Since the Senate's action on the bill, affidavits have been received which do establish that this currency was in the suitcase and did burn. It is believed, therefore, that a conference would simply result in the Senate receding from its amendment. Accordingly, instead of asking that the Senate agree to the conference asked by the House, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment to the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the amount of money involved?

Mr. McCARRAN. The amount is $725.50.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the rescission?

Mr. McCARRAN. We recede from the amendment reducing the amount $500.

Mr. WHERRY. Which brings the amount up to $725.50?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, which were, on page 2, strike out line 1, and on page 22, after line 4, insert:

[redacted], Bakker, John or John Cornelius Bakker or John C. Bakker or John Baker or Jan Bakker.

[redacted], Contis, Eleni Constantine nee Paschalis.

[redacted], Friedmann, Ernest.

[redacted], Friedmann, Alzbeta nee Gottesmann.

[redacted], Kuo, Ching Tsiu or Kuo Gin Chiu or Helena Gin Chiu Kuo.

[redacted], Linguista, Antonio Luigi.

[redacted], Lutschewitz, Anna Marie Elizabeth nee Elfner.

[redacted], Rinde, Oistein.

[redacted], Tsolainos, Mariongouls T. nee Coumarianos or Mariongoula Vardakas.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the House has amended Senate Concurrent Resolution 91. This is a resolution dealing with the suspension of deportation of certain aliens. One House amendment strikes out the name of one alien, in a case which has been withdrawn by the Attorney General, and the House has added the names of nine additional aliens. These names have been checked, and the individuals named appear to be properly eligible for this relief.

Accordingly, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate Concurrent Resolution 91.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not quite understand how it is that one name has been stricken from the resolution and nine have been added.

Mr. McCARRAN. The House has a right to strike out names and to add others, and when they add others those names come back to the Senate committee for screening.

Mr. WHERRY. That has been done, and the Senator is satisfied with the screening?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 95) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, which were on page 25, strike out line 5, and on page 32, after line 20, to insert:

[redacted], Bortolotto, Paoli.

[redacted], Calovich, Mary or Mara Abram alias Mary Car.

[redacted], Didner, Samuel.

[redacted], Edquid, Arturo M. or Arturo Maatubank Edquid.

[redacted], Livanos, Arietta Stavros nee Zafirakis.

[redacted], Mondillo, Giovanni Battista alias Giuseppe Battista Mondilla or Gio Batta Mondillo.

[redacted], Tonseth, Johanna Katharina Flood.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the House has amended Senate Concurrent Resolution 95. The amendments strike out the name of an alien in a case which has been withdrawn by the Attorney General, and adds the names of seven additional aliens.

It is recommended by the committee staff and by the committee that the Senate concur in the House amendments. We have screened these additional aliens, and concur in the House amendments.

I therefore move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Arizona. The appropriation bill which is now before the Senate, in the items dealing with the Bureau of Reclamation, has abandoned the form which was used in prior years, so that individual projects are not mentioned.

Mr. HAYDEN. That change was made at the suggestion of the House of Representatives. What appear in the bill now are lump sums. In order to obtain a break-down of the lump sum, one must examine the House committee report and the Senate committee report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to have the attention of the minority leader, also, please.

Last year when we passed the Interior Department appropriation bill, it contained two legislative limitations upon the expenditure of funds which were appropriated for the Missouri River Basin. The first of these was one upon which the junior Senator from Nebraska and the present speaker agreed with respect to the Glendo unit. That amendment reads as follows, being a provision of the existing appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1950:

Provided further, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado and approved by Congress: *Provided further,* That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress:

Mr. President, the purpose of the two amendments was to provide that since the streams involved are interstate streams, there should be, in the spirit of the existing law, complete agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation, representing the Federal Government, and the States affected, before any expenditure should be made for either of these units.

The definite plan report and the review and the approval required of Congress have not been had in either case. Nevertheless, a reading of these two amendments will show that they refer only to limitations on the appropriations carried in the appropriation bill for 1950 and prior appropriations. In order to make a proper legislative enactment, there should now be an amendment to this bill providing that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for either purpose. But inasmuch as last year's bill required the preparation of a definite plan and report, to be submitted to the States and to be approved by Congress, it will not be necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to suggest that, since the Senators from Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado were in perfect accord last year, nothing should be done until the authorities in their several States have had an opportunity to examine and agree to these matters. Obviously the Bureau of Reclamation should spend no money for the units referred to by the Senator from Wyoming, until the States have satisfied themselves. I do not think it is necessary to incorporate such a provision in the bill, because the understanding is perfectly clear. It was expressed here on the floor that it should be binding on the Reclamation Service.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am satisfied that by the legislative recognition of this situation, and in view of the legislative history of the matter, the Bureau of Reclamation will recognize what we are doing, just as the Bureau has always regarded a statement in a report as being a directive to be followed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Obviously, if the directive of last year could not be complied with within the time available, and the States have not had an opportunity to examine into this matter, nothing should be done, on the face of it, until an understanding is arrived at.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I think we appreciate the action of the Senator from Wyoming in calling attention to this provision. It apparently is not in the bill. I deeply appreciate the remarks of the chairman, with whom I am in entire agreement. I am also in agreement with the distinguished Senator from Wyoming. I hope there will be no objection, since it was done last year. Personally, if there is no objection, I should like to see this language included in the bill. My reason for it is that there has been a great deal of question as to whether a committee report governs in such cases. That question has been raised on the Senate floor and discussed at length in the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill. I appreciate the legislative history which is being made now, upon which there is absolutely complete accord. In view of the fact that all the States went to such length and a compromise was reached, on which they are in total agreement, even though it be legislation on an appropriation bill, since it was included in an appropriation bill once, I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will prepare the amendment and offer it for insertion in the bill. That is the least we can do. If it is thrown out on a point of order, we can do nothing about that, but at least I should prefer to have it in the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I personally believe that is the proper way of accomplishing what is desired. I believe the most expeditious way of handling it then is for me to ask unanimous consent, inasmuch as this is a legislative matter, that a legislative amendment may be added to this bill, providing that no part of the current appropriation may be expended for the purposes set forth, with respect to the Glendo unit and the Moorhead unit in the appropriation bill for 1950.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, what the Senator is now proposing is that we repeat the text of last year's bill, is it not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Exactly.

Mr. WHERRY. Then if any Senator wants to object to it or to debate it, he will have a perfect right to do so. But certainly I shall not object to such a unanimous-consent proposal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the Senator from Wyoming proposing to make it a part of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his request.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My request is for unanimous consent to insert in this bill the complete text of the two amendments which were approved by the Congress last year with respect to the Glendo unit and the Moorhead unit in the Missouri River appropriation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator's offering such an amendment, which is an amendment to perfect the bill? The Chair hears none. Will the Senator send his amendment to the desk to be stated?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the amendment which I propose will be found marked on pages 21 and 22 of the appropriation bill for 1950. I ask that these two amendments be now stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, is the amendment in the exact form of the amendment which was inserted in the bill last year?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. They will be stated by the clerk precisely as they appear in the present law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert:

Provided further, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit, or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further,* That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction, of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Mont., or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on page 152 of the report which was submitted by the Appropriations Committee on the Interior Department appropriation bill, there is a proviso, to which my colleague, the junior Senator from Wyoming, and I have both agreed, which reads as follows:

KEYHOLE DAM, WYO.

The 1951 estimate for this project appears under phase A in the amount of $3,179,000, which has been allowed by the committee. However, representations have been made to the committee that the water supply on the Belle Fourche River is such that under the Wyoming-South Dakota compact of February 18, 1943, it may be difficult to fill this proposed reservoir. Under the terms of the compact between the two States, there is no limitation upon the number of small reservoirs which may be built in Wyoming. It is the opinion of the committee that a comprehensive study of the future water supply should be made before construction is undertaken.

Mr. President, this matter has been the subject of a great deal of consideration by the water authorities of the State of Wyoming. I have in my hand a letter from the State engineer, Mr. L. C. Bishop, together with a photostatic copy of a letter which he received from District Engineer Francis M. Bell, of the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, with respect to this matter. There is no question that under the compact between the two States, Wyoming has the right to build these small reservoirs. What the effect may be upon the water supply, I do not pretend to know. Some residents of the State say that there will not be sufficient water. But the State engineer of Wyoming writes me, in this letter, as follows:

The enclosed copy of a letter received recently from Mr. Francis M. Bell, district engineer, United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colo., is self-explanatory. This information from Mr. Bell was at the request of Mr. James Munro, of Sheridan, who represents some of the landowners above Keyhole dam site, and who insists that there will be no water for the reservoir because under the Belle Fourche River compact, all of it will be held back in stock reservoirs. I do not agree with Mr. Munro on this.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of the State engineer's letter may be printed as a part of my remarks. I read it, because I want to emphasize the essential nature of the recommendation made in the committee's report, that the Bureau of Reclamation undertake a close scrutiny of this water supply before any construction is initiated.

There being no objection, the letter, with its enclosure, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF WYOMING,
STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, July 5, 1950.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Senator from Wyoming,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 1 with reference to the water supply for the Keyhole Reservoir.

It is my own opinion based on a review of the report of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, the records of the United States Geological Survey and my own knowledge of the water shed above Keyhole Dam site that the average flow above the dam will average between 20,000 and 26,000 acre-feet per year.

The enclosed copy of a letter received recently from Mr. Francis M. Bell, district engineer, United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colo., is self-explanatory. This information from Mr. Bell was at the request of Mr. James Munro, of Sheridan, who represents some of the landowners above Keyhole Dam site, and who insists that there will be no water for the reservoir because under the Belle Fourche River compact, all of it will be held back in stock reservoirs. I do not agree with Mr. Munro on this.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates the 1929–47 average runoff of the Belle Fourche River above Keyhole Dam at 28,500 acre-feet with a maximum of 243,000 acre-feet in 1929, and a minimum of 3,100 acre-feet in 1934.

In a stream with such large variation in its runoff, a large capacity reservoir is necessary as you know to hold over irrigation water for the short years and control the floods if and when they come.

Since you have a copy of the definite plan report of the Keyhole unit, Cheyenne division, South Dakota, Missouri River Basin project, I will conclude by saying that our office is in general agreement with this report although we do believe that the height of the water level of the dam could well be reduced 10 feet, and thus save a million dollars or more in the cost of construction. This we agree will impair the flood-control value to a great extent, and also reduce the carry-over capacity, which, according to past records, will be needed. We urged this at the hearing in Moorcroft, but the Bureau officials did not see fit to make this change.

As you know in allowing the permit, we required an outlet to be constructed at the bottom of the pool and a compromise was later made with the Bureau officials whereby a 24-inch outlet may be placed at elevation 4,034 or 14 feet above the bottom of the pool, and about 1,000 acre-feet of water held as dead storage. The original plan proposed a dead storage of about 10,000 acre-feet.

Yours very truly,

L. C. BISHOP,
State Engineer.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Denver, Colo., June 5, 1950.

Mr. L. C. BISHOP,
State Engineer, Cheyenne, Wyo.

DEAR MR. BISHOP: I am sending to Mr. Eisenhuth at Sheridan a copy of your letter of May 31 relative to average flow of the Belle Fourche River and by copy of this letter am suggesting that he obtain a series of comparative measurements at the Moorcroft gage and at the Keyhole Dam site. Since the Moorcroft gage is located at the upper end of the proposed reservoir, it is my personal opinion that measurements will show no decided increase in flow between the gage and the dam site unless there are some spring-fed streams in the intervening area. Apparently the additional area involved is less than 200 square miles.

Unfortunately, the Moorcroft record itself is too short to permit any accurate determination of average annual discharge. The Moorcroft record is in two periods, the first of which is broken. During the second period the gage was at a different location. The longest record in that part of Wyoming is on the Powder River at Arvada, and although that is a much larger stream it seems reasonable to assume that over a period of time both streams would behave in a similar manner. On this assumption, average discharge may be computed for each period of record for Moorcroft and for the two periods considered as one. The calculations are as follows:

FIRST PERIOD

Average discharge Moorcroft, 1924–32 equals 79 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1924–32 equals 534 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1916–49 equals 426 cubic feet per second.

Computed Moorcroft, 1916–49 equals 63 cubic feet per second equals 45,500 Af. (approximate).

SECOND PERIOD

Average discharge Moorcroft, 1944–49 equals 25.5 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1944–49 equals 330 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1916–49 equals 426 cubic feet per second.

Computed Moorcroft, 1916–49 equals 33 cubic feet per second equals 23,900 Af. (approximate).

BOTH PERIODS

Average discharge Moorcroft, 1924–32, 1944–49 equals 56 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1924–32, 1944–49 equals 447 cubic feet per second.

Average discharge Arvada, 1916–49 equals 428 cubic feet per second.

Computed Moorcroft, 1916–49 equals 53 cubic feet per second equals 39,400 Af. (approximate).

The wide range in these values indicates that the original assumption is not entirely correct. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the longer the period of comparison the more accurate would be the result. On this basis the average Moorcroft discharge would be 39,400 acre-feet. It should be pointed out, however, that included in this figure are 2 years of extremely high run-off. If those 2 years were not considered, the figure would be reduced to 22,200 acre-feet which closely approximates the figure obtained by using only the last 6 years of record. Thus, it would appear that the true average annual discharge is somewhere between 22,000 and 39,000 acre-feet.

In view of the influence on the average discharge of the extremely high run-off years of 1924 and 1929, another comparative study may be made using median discharge rather than mean. On this basis it may be determined that the median discharge (likely to occur 50 percent of the time) is about 21,500 acre-feet. Since this method is statistically incorrect this figure cannot be given full weight despite the fact that personal judgment indicates it may not be too far out of line.

Because of the short, broken record at Moorcroft a detailed analysis of precipitation-run-off relations would be required to obtain an idea of the correct annual discharge at the Keyhole dam site or at Moorcroft. Superficial studies of available streamflow records as shown above indicate that in an ordinary period of years run-off would average about 22,000 acre-feet. However, the occasional occurrence of an extraordinary wet year such as 1924 would greatly increase the average.

Information contained herein should be considered as preliminary and provisional. The results of comparative measurements may throw additional light on the subject.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS M. BELL,
District Engineer.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona, will recall, on pages 837 to 841 of the Senate hearings on the measure a justification was presented by the Bureau of Reclamation for the proposed development of a cooperative farm upon the Riverton

project. Included in the testimony is a letter from President Humphrey, of the University of Wyoming. The letter sets forth the interest of the university in the establishment of a development farm on the Riverton project under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

I did not seek to offer any amendment, and I do not now, because the Reclamation Omnibus Adjustment Act, section 40, provides as follows:

Provided, That in connection with the settlement and development of each of these projects the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to enter into agreements with the proper authorities of the State or States wherein said projects or divisions are located, whereby such State or States shall cooperate with the United States in promoting the settlement of the projects or divisions after completion and in the securing and selecting of settlers.

So I think the legislative authority is quite sufficient for such a cooperative agreement if the State authorities and the Bureau of Reclamation see fit to carry it out. It is an agreement which I heartily recommend. The Riverton project is one of the most productive and one of the oldest under the reclamation law, and it would be very helpful in encouraging settlement if such a cooperative farm should be established.

Mr. President, I should like to say that I felt it would be very desirable if this farm should include a soil-testing station, but that is a matter to be worked out.

Does the Senator from Arizona agree with the statement which I have made?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am quite sure that the Senator's quotation from the law is correct. There was no budget estimate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 250, line 5, to strike out "$7,000,000" and to insert "$7,400,000."

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate was treated to the spectacle of a blistering demonstration in a seemingly desperate effort to prove that a fraud and a hoax have been committed by one of its own Members.

The effect of that demonstration will be determined in part by public reaction to the majority report of the Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee investigating disloyalty in the State Department, when compared to the individual views of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who has been a minority member of the subcommittee. It will be determined also by public reaction to any political motivation behind the demonstration.

Charges of a fraud and a hoax, with or without provocation, whether substantiated or unsubstantiated, should not be allowed to serve as camouflage for dereliction in duty or failure in performance on the part of those preferring the charges.

Errors in commission by some should not blind us to errors in omission by others.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had been given the task of conducting a full and complete study and investigation as to whether persons who are disloyal to the United States are or have been employed by the Department of State.

Its duties and functions were not to be limited or confined to an investigation of the charges by the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY].

To the contrary, if there was one function not specifically assigned to the committee, it was an investigation of the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] himself.

In fact, investigation of the McCarthy charges was purposely omitted from the text of Senate Resolution 231 as a result of debate in the Senate last February 21.

That resolution as originally offered was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation as to whether persons who are disloyal to the United States are employed by the Department of State as charged by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

At that time I objected to the inclusion of the words "as charged by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]", and, speaking on the subject before the Senate, I spoke, in part, as follows; and my remarks can be found on pages 2063 and 2064 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I do not like to see this particular investigation limited to the charges made by one particular individual. * * * If we are going into this matter, it seems to me that we very definitely should not limit the investigation to those charges. If there are conditions in the State Department which ought to be investigated, they certainly ought to be investigated in full, and the investigation should not be limited in any respect.

I wish to say that I intend at the proper time to move to amend the resolution offered by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] by deleting the words "as charged by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]." That would give us a clear investigation of the type which it seems to me should be undertaken if an investigation at all is to be conducted.

After some debate on the question, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] made the following statement, which appears at page 2066 of the RECORD:

I have conferred with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and with other Members of the Senate. We believe that the amendment which was suggested by the able Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is in keeping with the best interests of what we believe to be a thorough and fair investigation. I should like to modify my resolution by striking out * * * the words * * * "as charged by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]."

Subsequently, these words were stricken from the resolution, and the resolution in its final form was adopted on February 22, 1950.

Not until yesterday, however, was the cat let out of the bag when the majority leader stated that the Democratic policy committee drafted the resolution for this investigation.

So there may be some who feel that if a fraud and a hoax have been perpetrated on the Senate of the United States and the American people, such perpetration is evident in the apparently deliberate action of the subcommittee in disregarding the will of the Senate, as expressed in the debate on February 21, and in Senate Resolution 231, as finally adopted by the Senate.

The tone of the report and yesterday's presentation by the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. TYDINGS] show beyond question that the subcommittee's investigation has been aimed primarily and exclusively at the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY].

The individual views of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and yesterday's statement before the Senate by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] offer compelling evidence that the subcommittee has not performed the function assigned by the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

With this task, therefore, wholly uncompleted and with no evident effort or even desire to complete it on the part of the majority responsible for it, this important work should now be assigned to a body qualified to finish the undertaking as originally directed by the Senate.

For this reason I strongly support and urge favorable action on the proposal of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], or on any other appropriate proposal, by which the job can be properly concluded.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] for having so completely and indisputably cleared the record. Our subcommittee was specifically directed by the Senate not to make its work an investigation of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Did I understand the Senator from Massachusetts to say that the subcommittee was instructed not to investigate the charges of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. LODGE. In effect, yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. How does the Senator come to that conclusion?

Mr. LODGE. I came to that conclusion by listening to the record just read by the Senator from New York, which showed that the Senate voted to strike out the language of the original resolution which provided that the committee should investigate the charges of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does not the Senator from Massachusetts realize that the Senator from New York was trying

to broaden the scope of the investigation and not to eliminate the charges of the Senator from Wisconsin? It was clearly stated by him that he wanted those charges investigated.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Now the Senator from Massachusetts says the committee was not to investigate those charges.

Mr. LODGE. Not to concentrate and focus on them.

Mr. ANDERSON. How much should the committee have done?

Mr. LODGE. I think they should have gone to the whole question of foreign penetration, I will say to my good friend from New Mexico, and the committee definitely did not do that. To create the impression before the country that we have considered the whole question of foreign penetration, to use a not very kind expression—but it is true nevertheless—would be an attempt to bulldoze the country.

Yesterday reference was made a number of times to what I thought about various phases of the investigation. As a matter of fact, I think every single reference was inaccurate and was based on partial quotations or quotations taken out of context. Therefore today I plan to set the RECORD straight about myself. I shall do so in four or five different parts, and I shall not yield while I am discussing a particular point. When I get through with the discussion of a particular point I shall be very glad to yield for questions. It is understandable that Senators should want to quote each other, but I think that when a Senator is in good health, and is here and not in Siberia, or some other place, it is better to let him speak for himself.

The Senate heard statements made about my vote in the subcommittee in relation to the case of Mr. Philip Jessup. As I recall, we were asked to vote on whether or not the investigation had cleared him, or words to that effect. Let me say that I am very glad to take the word of General Eisenhower for the fact that Mr. Jessup is a splendid American. I would be very much surprised if an investigation into Mr. Jessup were to reveal that he was not a splendid American. However, though I may be wrong about it, when the motion was made in the subcommittee I had the feeling that it was similar in effect to the question which a lawyer may sometimes ask a man as to when he had stopped beating his wife. I thought it was an attempt to be very clever about it, if Senators know what I mean, instead of being frank about it and playing it straight across the board on the merits. I will say that if Mr. Jessup had been investigated I would not have hesitated to vote my conviction on what the investigation showed. It is certainly contrary to the facts, and not at all helpful to Mr. Jessup, to pretend that an investigation has been held when in fact no investigation has been held. There were only two individual cases which the committee investigated. One was the case of John Service, and the other of Owen Lattimore. The Owen Lattimore investigation was, as I shall show in a minute, most incomplete. However, an attempt was made to investigate him.

The Senate was not told yesterday what happened after the vote was taken on Mr. Jessup. It seems to me it is always much better when trying to give the story of what went on in one of the subcommittee meetings to give the whole story and let the Senate judge for itself, instead of trying to censor the account which the Senate gets. After the vote on Mr. Jessup was taken, which was a vote of three voting in favor of Mr. Jessup and two members of the committee voting "present," I moved that the committee report a resolution establishing a bipartisan commission to clear up this whole question once and for all. I still think the country demands something of that sort. The motion was defeated, with only two members voting in favor of it. So much for the last meeting of the subcommittee.

Reference has been made to my position with regard to Owen Lattimore. It has been stated that I cleared him. I would prefer to have the word "cleared" set off in quotation marks, because it pops up all the time. I say to the Senate very frankly that sufficient evidence was not developed with regard to Mr. Lattimore to enable me to clear him or not to clear him. The most I could say, as I said in my individual views—and it is all there for Senators to read—was that the evidence which had been developed did not sustain the charge that he was the "top architect of American foreign policy in the Far East," or that he was the "chief Communist agent in the United States." The most pertinent questions about Mr. Lattimore were never asked. They were questions which would have to be asked in executive session and we were never given a chance to have an executive session in which to ask those questions, although I tried many times to get those questions asked. The pertinent questions related to whether or not Mr. Lattimore influenced American foreign policy. It is perfectly clear of course that he never held a major office in the State Department. That was not the point. The point was whether the unofficial influence which he may have had on the policy makers in the State Department was extensive, and if he did have that influence whether his influence was good or bad. That was an extremely pertinent matter.

I should like to read a few of the questions which I thought should have been asked with regard to this subject. Here are questions in the Lattimore case, which were not covered.

I refer to my individual views:

There is no authoritative and detailed presentation in the record from the State Department setting forth precise evidence, dates, etc., concerning Mr. Lattimore's relationship in the State Department. The persons mentioned by Mr. Budenz as having had relations with Mr. Lattimore have not been examined. There were some 16 in number.

Those who headed the China desk in the State Department have not been questioned to determine whether Mr. Lattimore gave advice on United States policy on China, and whether his advice was followed.

The United States Ambassadors to China who held that office during Mr. Lattimore's period of activity have not been questioned along the same line.

One can very well see that those are pertinent questions. They are questions which could not be gone into in public.

The subcommittee has not discovered whether any new information has come into the possession of the Department of Justice respecting Mr. Lattimore since March 24, 1950, when the members of the subcommittee were allowed to see a summary of Mr. Lattimore's file.

On April 25, Mr. Budenz stated that he would furnish the subcommittee with names of Communists whom he knew to be in the State Department. That list has not come to the subcommittee.

Investigation has not been made of all those whom Mr. Lattimore is supposed to have brought into the Institute of Pacific Relations.

It seems to me that those are all legitimate questions which a trained commission would go into, and which anyone would desire to go into who wanted to reach a dependable conclusion about this case.

This went to the very heart of the whole Lattimore question and it is a pity from the standpoint of Lattimore and from the standpoint of the State Department and from the standpoint of the public that we were never allowed to go into that question. My position therefore is a very simple one. It is that the record which we made does not sustain the charge against Lattimore and that the record which we made is most inadequate and fragmentary. No good purpose is served by trying to twist that statement into an endorsement or into a clearing. As I said in my report, my conclusions regarding Lattimore were inescapably tentative, and I do not see how, with the very inadequate record which was made, it could be otherwise.

Now I come to the matter of the 81 files. Senators heard it said yesterday that I said, after reading 12 of the 81 files, that because I was not a lawyer I was unable to appraise the files. I have great regard for lawyers, but I think a person with newspaper training is just as much qualified to read these files and reach conclusions on them, if anyone can reach conclusions on them, as a lawyer would be.

The statement that I said that is utterly inaccurate. My statement of views in this matter is contained in full in my minority views, and neither there nor anywhere else have I said I could not reach a conclusion on the files because I was not a lawyer. I was unable to reach conclusions on the files for perfectly obvious, simple, nontechnical reasons. I was unable to reach conclusions on the files because the leads were not followed up, the evidence was not developed.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. As soon as I finish this part about the files, I shall yield.

I repeat, I was unable to reach conclusions on the files because the leads were not followed up, the evidence was not developed, the credibility of the witnesses was not demonstrated, and all sorts of extremely damaging allegations about the subject of the files were neither proved nor disproved. That is not a question of being a lawyer or not being

a lawyer; it is simply a question of common sense.

Now, Mr. President, let me give three examples of the files I read. I will say to the Senate that we were not allowed to take any notes out of the White House, but when I got back to my office after being at the White House, I would dictate memoranda to a dictaphone, from memory, and I believe the account I am now giving is substantially accurate. But, of course, not being able to take a note out of the White House, one cannot be absolutely sure about any detail being accurate.

Example No. 1 was an employee whose loyalty was vouched for by two persons whom I happen to know personally and in whom I have confidence. In fact, they are two members of the press. On the other hand, the file contained the following unfavorable allegation against him: First, that a Communist who was well known to the FBI stated that the subject was a Communist; second, that another man who had worked in a well-known newspaper office in a big city in the east, stated that the subject was a Communist; and, third, that the subject was a member of an organization the officers of which were Communist. My natural personal inclinations were to abide by the judgment of the two men who vouched for this individual. On the other hand, one could not possibly ignore the unfavorable allegations. Yet there was nothing in the file which had any material bearing on the three categorical charges of communism. As far as the information in the file was concerned, the investigation apparently ended right there.

To say that I was in the position of a juryman and that my only job was to decide on the basis of the file alone whether the man was guilty or innocent is utterly to miss the point. A Senator who is a member of an investigating committee is not in the position of a judge or juryman and, even if he were, he would have to have all relevant points cleared up before he could make up his mind. The handbook guiding the procedure of loyalty boards makes it clear that the loyalty boards are not required to make any findings of fact—those proceedings are included in each person's file—or to obtain rebuttals or answers to allegations which may be made, but are simply required to announce their conclusion, it being prescribed in directive IV, page 25, that the board "shall state merely the action taken." They do not have to say why. This does not make for a record which is illuminating to someone who has not seen any of the witnesses and who is limited in his knowledge of the facts to what he may find in the file.

Example No. 1 also raises the question clearly to my mind, as to whether in this case the announced policy of resolving all doubts in favor of the Government have been followed, but Senators can see that in that example alone it is impossible, at least it is from my viewpoint, for a man who has not made up his mind already to look at that file and reach a conclusion.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I will yield when I get to the end of the discussion of the 81 files. I announced, before the Senator from Connecticut came into the Chamber, that my remarks would be very brief, and would be in three or four parts, and that at the end of each part, I would yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Will the Senator indicate when he gets to the end of that part?

Mr. LODGE. I shall be delighted to do so. I am giving three examples taken from the files I read to show how hard it is for someone who approaches the matter with an open mind to reach a conclusion.

Example No. 2: In this file a statement occurred that the subject married a girl in a foreign city and then took her to another foreign city and abandoned her. Upon reading this statement, I made mental note of it, expecting that as my reading of the file progressed the statement would be either confirmed or denied. I read the whole file and there was no further mention of it. It was just left hanging. If one is limited to reading the file alone, it is obviously impossible to reach a conclusion regarding the character of this man without knowing whether this allegation is true or false.

Example No. 3: This case contained an allegation that the subject had asked a high-placed State Department official to put in a word with another high official in behalf of two former Communist employees of the State Department. I searched the whole file and found no confirmation or denial or explanation of this allegation. This file also contained an FBI statement "from a reliable informant" that the subject had associated with a very well-known Communist indeed. This was also neither denied nor explained.

I think it is to be noted, speaking of these files, on which so much emphasis was put yesterday, much more than I would have put, that the Senator from Maryland, as appears on pages 10710 and 10711 of the RECORD, makes it perfectly clear that neither he nor the Senator from Connecticut nor the Senator from Rhode Island read all the files themselves. It is really not necessary, and hardly fitting, to point the finger at me when they themselves did not read them.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. It is noteworthy that the majority in their report—and I ask Senators to look at the report—did not make a case by case description of each file together with their verdict on each file. There is simply the broad statement, in effect, that "God's in His heaven and all's right with the world." I realize that we were forbidden by Presidential order from taking notes out of the White House, but we were furnished with a listing of the files and it is possible from memory to reconstruct one's opinion of each one and it would have added greatly to the completeness and the authoritative character of the majority report if each one of the 81 files had been completely described, without, of course, giving the name, and an opinion expressed on each one. That would have been a thorough, conscientious, and authoritative way of handling the question. As it is, there is just a broad, sweeping statement which in no way meets the objections which I consider to be fundamental.

The question here is not that of being a lawyer, brilliant or otherwise. We did need technical help, but it was not help from a lawyer. It was help from FBI personnel, who could have given real assistance in interpreting some of the notations which were in these files from the FBI.

If any of my colleagues have never seen one of those files, I may suggest that they are extremely complicated, very voluminous, and the FBI notations appear in a special format, a special style. As a matter of fact, on May 10, 1950, I requested that an FBI man be detailed to be present all the time in order to respond to questions as to what the significance was as to the different items that occurred in the files, and I was flatly turned down by Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant Attorney General. He flatly turned down that request. We were also denied any help from the subcommittee's professional staff or from our own staff.

I have discussed the state of these files confidentially with persons who have had long experience in the Government service, persons who are respected by everyone in this Chamber, persons whose experience has been very broad. They had to discuss the matter on a confidential basis, but they confirmed my view that the files were not sufficiently developed, were not sufficiently complete to enable a person to reach a conclusion based on the files alone. It seems to me that only a person whose mind was made up in advance could possibly reach a conclusion based on the files alone.

Mr. President, if the bipartisan trained commission which I advocate is created, it could investigate all persons making allegations, such as are mentioned in the files, and disprove or confirm the allegations. This would mean an average of about 10 witnesses per case, which would mean a total of about 800 persons to be examined. This is the thorough, conscientious, businesslike way to do this job. It will probably take a full-time commission of trained men a good 6 months, but at least when it was done we would have definitive results.

I now yield to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON].

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator, of course, appreciates the fact that the reports of investigations which he found in the files he did consult—and, incidentally, for the Senator's information, the Senator from Connecticut has consulted every one of them——

Mr. LODGE. Every single file?

Mr. McMAHON. Every single file.

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator from Connecticut ought to tell the Senator from Maryland about that, because the Senator from Maryland did not know that.

Mr. McMAHON. That is all right. He can get it out of today's RECORD.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Maryland said:

> The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] and I think our colleague, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], shared

the work a little, and took each other's word, when we got to a file, for certain parts of it.

That is what the Senator from Maryland said yesterday. When the Senator tells us that, I believe him, of course.

Mr. McMAHON. Of course, the Senator appreciates the fact that when he is criticizing the extent of the investigations, reports of which he found in the files, he is criticizing the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was charged with developing all the factual evidence after word was given to them to conduct a full field investigation.

Mr. LODGE. I do not admit that, I will say to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. Very well. That speaks for itself. At any rate, the FBI got the order to make the investigation. They made it. And with respect to what they found, contrary to the statement which was given to the press and to the world, the files were complete, and their complete investigation was in the files.

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. McMAHON. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not stop its investigation of any person whom it is charged with investigating until it is satisfied that it has developed all of the facts capable of being developed. If they have not done their job and the Senator is criticizing it, he is welcome to do it, but I will disagree with him.

Mr. LODGE. No; the Senator from Connecticut, I think, unwittingly is creating a false impression. There were many files in which there was no full field investigation by the FBI whatever. Of course, a full field FBI investigation, as we have been told hundreds of times, is a summary of information they have obtained, and is not an evaluation. They never evaluate the information. They never make a recommendation. So there can be no question as to whether one agrees or whether one disagrees with the opinion of the FBI, because the FBI does not express an opinion. That is one point I want to make. The second point is this——

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. Let me complete my answer to the Senator from Connecticut, and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Missouri.

The second point is this: The files contain rumors and reports from the FBI in addition, in some of the files, to the results of field investigations. There were admittedly rumors and reports. Now, of course, the FBI is not going to vouch for every single rumor and report. No investigative agency is going to do that. So, when I say that a rumor about a man is neither proved or disproved in the file, that is no criticism of the FBI at all. That is no criticism of anybody. It simply means that that file is not sufficiently complete to enable one to reach a conclusion. That is all there is to that.

I now yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if it is not true that it was developed by the Ferguson committee in connection with its investigation of the failure of the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute the Kansas City vote fraud perpetrators, that there are several types of investigation conducted by the FBI. That there is a so-called full investigation. There is a so-called limited investigation. Then there is an investigation in which the FBI is directed to ascertain certain facts only and then report back to the Department of Justice.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I understand that to be true. I should like to say, before I leave this subject and go on to my next point, that I would be very much surprised if Mr. J. Edgar Hoover would ever make a statement underwriting these 81 files. I doubt very much if Mr. J. Edgar Hoover would ever be prevailed upon to say that these files, in their present state, are sufficiently well developed and sufficiently complete to make it possible for somebody to read the files, and not do anything else, and reach a conclusion.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. Of course, the subjects who were investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation were thoroughly investigated, in the opinion of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that is true, because if he did not think all investigative efforts had been made which would develop the facts the investigation would have been carried further.

I should like further to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that, of course, he totally loses sight of the fact that in many of the cases witnesses were heard before the loyalty boards and looked in the eye. Of course, the Senator has made reference to the fact that in one of the cases witnesses whom he knew personally, on whom he placed great reliance, made certain statements upon which he placed great reliance. I believe the Senator said there were three witnesses, whom he did not know, who gave a different view. That is something which occurs in every courtroom in the land on every trial day, where there are more witnesses on one side than on the other. That is why findings of facts by trial courts are binding upon the appellate court, because the facts have been determined after witnesses have been seen and heard. There may be one witness or two witnesses, such as those who testified favorably to Phil Jessup, and then there may be hundreds of witnesses who may tell of rumors and bring in innuendoes against Phil Jessup absolutely contradicting the statements of General Eisenhower and of General Marshall. Yet I will take the word of a Senator in this body on the other side of the aisle, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], who referred to Jessup and his magnificent performance in combating Vishinsky and Molotov before the Foreign Relations Committee. That is in the record of the Foreign Relations Committee. That is the kind of American Phil Jessup is.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I shall be glad to answer the questions of the Senator from Connecticut, but I do not like him to make three assertions and then not allow me in my own time to reply to the assertions. That is a little unreasonable. I think the Senator was not here when I spoke about Mr. Jessup, so I will repeat what I said, which is that I am delighted to take, and do take, the word of General Eisenhower and of General Marshall that Mr. Jessup is a fine, loyal American. I will go one step further, and say that if we should investigate Mr. Jessup and were to find anything bad about him I would be tremendously surprised. I will say that I think the job Mr. Jessup has done in the United Nations has been wonderful. But I will not say that we have investigated Mr. Jessup when we have not. The Senator will never get me to say that, never. We did not investigate him. Why try to say we investigated him when we did not, except for a desire to be clever and try to put people on the spot?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. I will not yield to the Senator from Washington until I respond to the statement the Senator from Connecticut made. Then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Washington.

Furthermore, there is no use in trying to create the impression that I am critical of the FBI or of the loyalty boards. I am not critical of the FBI or of the loyalty boards. I have just as much admiration for the FBI as has the Senator from Connecticut. However, I think it is a great pity—and I believe the Senator from Connecticut will agree with me on this—that these 81 persons were not cleared by the Loyalty Board before they were taken in by the State Department. I think all of them should have been cleared first by the Loyalty Board. In my opinion, that would have been much better, rather than to hurriedly at the last minute, order an investigation of their loyalty simply because the investigation was begun in the Senate.

The FBI is a wonderful tool; but I think the administration should use it with foresight and with intelligence.

The Senator from Connecticut made three points, Mr. President, and I am answering them. Then I shall yield for interruptions.

In my opinion the personnel of the loyalty boards is good; I have confidence in them. However, I still say that the file, as it stands, with the leads not followed up and the evidence not developed and the allegations neither proved nor disproved, makes it very difficult to reach a final conclusion.

Mr. KEM and Mr. MAGNUSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LODGE. I yield first to the Senator from Missouri, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, who, I know, shares with me admiration for the FBI and for its Director—and I think all Americans have that feeling—if it is not true that the statute which created the FBI places it under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Justice, and if at every step in an investigation the activity and the work of the FBI and its Director are under the control of the Attorney General.

Mr. LODGE. I think there can be no doubt about that. The FBI is under a politically appointed Attorney General, just as the Navy is under a politically appointed Secretary of the Navy, in, roughly, the same sense.

So it was that when I was at the White House, I tried to have the FBI man sit in with us there and help us interpret some of the notations, but I had to go through Mr. Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, and he turned down the request. He had the power to say whether the FBI could go there and help a United States Senator or whether it could not do so.

Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. First, let me state that I am leaving Washington at 8 o'clock this evening to go back to my home State — for obvious reasons. [Laughter.]

Mr. LODGE. I do not know what they are, but I am sure they are good ones.

Mr. MAGNUSON. All this discussion has been very interesting. I have read the report——

Mr. LODGE. Which report?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have read both reports—both the minority views of the Senator from Massachusetts and the majority report.

When I reach home tomorrow morning, I shall be asked a question by the people of the State of Washington, and I think perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts can answer it for me now; at least, I should like to take his answer back with me. It is a very simple question: Did the Senator from Massachusetts in his investigation find any Communists in the State Department?

Mr. LODGE. No; I did not.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is the answer.

Mr. LODGE. No; I did not.

I should like to go a little further.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the Senator's position, in that he does not think the inquiry is complete.

Mr. LODGE. Let me answer the Senator's question in a little more detail, please.

I did not find any Communists in the State Department, but I went to all the lengths to which I think any man could go, in that I personally interviewed the State Department agents and special agents covering a large part of the United States, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, and I asked every one of them whether they knew of any Communists in the State Department. All of them said they did not.

As I said yesterday, I think the great error of judgment and the great laxity occurred in 1945 and 1946. I have made that very clear. The officials of the State Department who testified before us, and who are nonpolitical, all make that same statement. I do not know why we do not admit that a great mistake was made in 1945 and 1946, and that since then a sincere effort has been made to correct it.

I believe the State Department has the basis of a good security system, but, in my judgment, it can be invigorated and improved along the lines of the report which was signed by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and myself. Let me say that it is the only feature of this whole wretched, miserable business on which there has been any bipartisan agreement in regard to what should be done to improve and strengthen the State Department set-up. I think that is encouraging.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for his reply.

Mr. LEHMAN and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from New York, who was first on his feet, I believe.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding to me. I wonder whether the Senator from Massachusetts recognizes the implications of his refusal to clear Philip Jessup. Nothing, absolutely nothing has been proved against Mr. Jessup. No sound basis for any charge has been found. Nevertheless the Senator from Massachusetts is not willing to clear him.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; the Senator from New York misunderstands me. I said I was not willing to say I had investigated Mr. Philip Jessup when I had not. The Senator from New York was not here when I made the statement, I believe.

I said that I fully accept General Marshall's and General Eisenhower's opinion that Philip Jessup is a good American; but I said I could not say that I had investigated him when I had not. The Senator would not want me to say I had investigated him if I had not done so.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course not. However, the Senator from Massachusetts certainly seemed to imply or left the impression that there should still be some doubt in the minds of the American people in regard to the loyalty of Philip Jessup.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; that is in error.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to have that assurance from the able Senator from Massachusetts, but that was certainly the impression I received.

Mr. LODGE. Then the Senator from New York certainly received the wrong impression, because nothing I have said or done would warrant such an impression. I am delighted that the Senator from New York has asked the question, so that I can correct the misapprehension.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Massachusetts will permit me to make a brief statement at this point, let me say that I deeply regret the dangerous iniquitous and intolerable position in which individuals in Government service have been placed by the sweeping, unsupported, and completely unproven and unprovable charges made on the floor of the Senate and in other places by the junior Senator from Wisconsin. Until the junior Senator from Wisconsin reflected on the loyalty of Philip Jessup, no one had ever raised a question about his patriotism or integrity and in the months since the junior Senator from Wisconsin first leveled his charges against Philip Jessup, I have heard not a single responsible person support those charges.

On the other hand, we have had the testimony of four Secretaries of State and the testimony of General Eisenhower in regard to Philip Jessup's loyalty and responsibility and Members of this body, one Senator after another, to the number of four or five, rose on this floor and testified to their confidence in Philip Jessup.

Yet the fact that the junior Senator from Wisconsin has reflected on Mr. Jessup's loyalty has gone through the country and has raised doubts in the minds of many Americans regarding his loyalty and his value as a public servant.

I think this proves the iniquity, the danger, and the unjustifiable nature of the accusations which have been made, but have not been proved, judging by the report of the Tydings committee.

It is incomprehensible to me that anyone would even question the loyalty of a man like Philip Jessup.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am glad to say to the Senator from New York that I have never questioned Mr. Jessup's loyalty, and I accept what General Eisenhower and General Marshall and the Senator from New York say about him. I would be very much surprised if anything reflecting on Mr. Jessup's loyalty were revealed. I admire his public record. However, I am not going to say that I have investigated him, when I have not.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to ask the Senator whether the Department of Justice furnished any explanation or was of any assistance in clarifying any of the questions which may have come to the Senator's mind when he was examining the files?

Mr. LODGE. The Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Ford, was of assistance, yes. He was there.

Mr. THYE. Did he offer explanations?

Mr. LODGE. Yes. I want to be absolutely fair to him. He put in much of his time and went to a good deal of trouble. He is a very agreeable man. He undertook to furnish answers to questions which arose. But, of course, what I wanted there was not that. I did not want somebody at the Cabinet level. I wanted somebody from the FBI who was a career man. If we are having an investigation into submarines, we do not want the Secretary of the Navy; we want an Annapolis man who has spent his life in the submarine category. I wanted trained FBI men there.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Would it not have been more helpful and more assuring to the general public if the Senator could have reported to the Senate today that the FBI had answered every question asked by the Senator concerning the files, and if the Senator could have reported to us that the President had said, "I will send the files to you. You, as a United States

Senator, elected by the people, sworn to defend the Constitution, have just as much right to examine a file as a file clerk would have." If the President had taken that attitude, we could have had greater assurance in making our report to the people that the investigation had been thorough and that the facts had been obtained.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is true. It is always much better to be generous and candid and open about these matters. Yesterday I referred to the remark made by former Senator Wheeler, of Montana, in connection with the oil scandals under the Harding administration. Senators may recall that he, Senator Walsh, of Montana, and others conducted a vigorous investigation which resulted in a number of people going to jail. Senator Wheeler said—and I quoted him yesterday—that President Coolidge simply opened up all the files of the Department of Justice, and there they were, open to inspection by members of the opposition party. He let them look at everything. The country had confidence in the result. I may add, it did not hurt President Coolidge one bit.

Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. McMAHON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from New Mexico was on his feet first. I yield to him. I shall next, yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts will understand that the questions I am about to ask are based upon a desire to get some information, and that I retain the highest esteem for him, both as a citizen and as a Senator.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator has made a remark or two about the fact that the committee did not investigate Jessup. I want to say that the replies made by the Senator to the earlier questions about Jessup were completely satisfactory to me, and I would not be inclined to cast any reflections upon them. The Senator stated his faith in Mr. Jessup. But did the Senator or anyone else in the committee ask for any further justification of Jessup, after the testimony of General Eisenhower and General Marshall?

Mr. LODGE. That, I do not recall. That occurred during a time when I was absent because of a tragic accident which smote my family, when a young man who was close to us was drowned near our home. I was not present on the day when the Jessup investigation took place, so I cannot answer the question from personal knowledge.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does the Senator not feel that if there was any question of the thoroughness of the investigation, it should have been raised while the committee was at work?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, I think so. I think that almost all the questions I now raise were raised by me while the committee was at work. If the stenographic report of the committee is ever printed in full—and I hope it will not be printed unless it is printed in full—the Senator from New Mexico will see a great long list of questions raised by me, and they were raised while the committee was at work. I think that is quite right.

Mr. ANDERSON. In his statement, the Senator from Massachusetts said he believed that Lattimore had never held a major office in the State Department. Did the investigation show that Lattimore had ever held a minor office in the Department?

Mr. LODGE. Yes. There was testimony on that point. He was a reparations commissioner to Japan, I think, in 1945, which I would say was a minor State Department office. Would not the Senator say that?

Mr. ANDERSON. I question whether he was ever a State Department employee. No one else was able to find that testimony.

Mr. LODGE. I think the statement was that he was on a reparations commission to Japan.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, would the Senator like my assistance on that question? I happen to know the facts.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I should be glad to know that, because, as I recall, there never got into the record a factual statement from the State Department as to exactly the status of Lattimore and the facts of Lattimore's connection. I wanted to get such a statement, but never got it.

Mr. McMAHON. I think it is in the record. I think I can find it in the record.

Mr. LODGE. If it is, I shall be glad to be shown where it is, because I have not been able to find it.

Mr. McMAHON. Perhaps I can refresh the Senators' recollection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut, that he may enlighten me and may elucidate this point.

Mr. McMAHON. The facts and the history of Lattimore's mission to Japan were that Edwin Pauley, who was the head of that commission, had him assigned to him as one of his experts. It was quite a large mission. As a matter of fact, he was paid by the State Department, but it was an independent mission working out of the White House. I do not believe there was any other connection with the State Department per se, other than the fact that he was paid by the State Department.

Mr. LODGE. I have found the information, which is the most that I have been able to find in the record. The State Department describes Lattimore as being "associated with a mission outside the United States" for a period of 4 months in 1945. I am quite sure that that is all the record says on that point.

I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. I was very much interested in the Senator's statement that the FBI does not express an opinion. I want to say that I was connected with an investigation of this same type in the House of Representatives, and it was a matter of deep concern to me that there was no one able to express an opinion on behalf of the FBI. Does the Senator from Massachusetts not feel that we must some day develop machinery so that, after the FBI has gathered its information, someone connected with an official agency can speak out and say, "Yes; we think this man is or is not a dangerous person for the Government to employ"?

Mr. LODGE. I share the feeling of the Senator from New Mexico as to the sort of hopeless sensation which comes over one when he reads all the statements which have come to him, second- and third-hand, and then nobody reaches any kind of conclusion. The Senator, who has been Secretary of Agriculture, has had to confront that problem from an administrative standpoint, and he has had much more experience with it than I have. I certainly should be glad to join with him and to work with him to try to establish a system which would be a little tighter, and under which responsibility would be fixed a little more definitely in the hands of those who have the greatest knowledge.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does the Senator recall that early in the period of the war the Congress of the United States voted approximately $700,000 to be appropriated to the FBI to make an investigation of the loyalty of people and report to the Congress? Does he recall that the report to the Congress does not mention a soul as disloyal—not one—because of the very fact that the FBI does not express an opinion?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON. I want to say to the Senator that I questioned Director Hoover on that a great deal in connection with the loyalty investigation in which I was engaged as a member of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. His answer was precisely what the Senator from Massachusetts has just now given, that the FBI does not express an opinion; it collects facts. It is not a jury.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I recognize the probable correctness of what the Director has said, but it seems a shame that $700,000 was spent and not one person could be identified as in any way disloyal, of all those who were investigated.

Mr. LODGE. It is very disconcerting to a great many Department officials in Washington who have talked to me about it, and it certainly is very disconcerting to a Senator who is charged with the responsibility of investigating and reaching a conclusion.

Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. TAFT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LODGE. I yield first to the Senator from Indiana, and after that I shall yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is it not a fact that Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter and Supreme Court Justice Reed, Mr. Foster Dulles, and, I think, Mr. Acheson testified in good faith as to the character of Alger Hiss, prior to the time he was convicted?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know. I had no connection with that case, and I do not know.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I was interested in the Senator's example No. 1, a file which contains conflicting statements about one of the men who were being investigated by the subcommittee. I assume that those statements were read by the Senator from Connecticut as well as by the Senator from Massachusetts, since he has stated that he read these files. What I want to ask is this: Here is an employee whose file showed that two persons said that they had confidence in him. Were those two persons then called by the committee to ascertain upon what they based their opinion?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no, no.

Mr. TAFT. Was the FBI man who made the investigation called by the committee to testify as to what he found?

Mr. LODGE. No; not at all.

Mr. TAFT. It was stated that a Communist who was well known to the FBI said that a certain man was a Communist. Was that Communist called before the committee to ascertain the basis of his opinion that this man was a Communist?

Mr. LODGE. No. The conditions under which we saw the files would have made such a procedure impossible.

Mr. TAFT. Were those names given in the files?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; but we saw the files on a completely confidential basis, so it would have been impossible to have called anyone.

Mr. TAFT. Was not the sole purpose of seeing the files to get leads which the committee could follow up?

Mr. LODGE. That was what I thought, and that has been my contention right along. I approached it with a perfectly open mind, because I had never done that kind of work before. Allegations were left hanging. The common sense thing to do was to send for the people, have them appear before the committee, and ask whether the statement was true.

Mr. TAFT. There is a reference to a man working in a well-known newspaper office who was stated to be a Communist. Was he ever called before the committee?

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. TAFT. The thing which impresses me is that the committee was trying to find out, presumably, whether Subject No. 1 was a Communist. How could it find out without calling persons and asking them the reasons for their opinions or views?

Mr. LODGE. I do not think it is possible to say that a thorough and conscientious job could be done unless that condition were fulfilled. But the conditions under which we were allowed to see the files, which were conditions of complete confidence—and we were not allowed to make any notes and were bound in honor not to reveal any names—I promised not to reveal any names—those conditions made it impossible to have that kind of a follow-through. If we establish a bipartisan trained commission, for which so many of us voted yesterday, whereby all witnesses and persons with pertinent information could be called, the leads could be run down.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I assume that the Senator from Massachusetts——

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator asking me a question?

Mr. McMAHON. Yes. I assume the Senator does not wish to leave any implication in the RECORD which might have been raised by the comment of the Senator from Missouri with reference to the way in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation performs its duties——

Mr. LODGE. That question is not clear to me.

Mr. McMAHON. The insinuation, as I got it, was that the Attorney General had general supervision over the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that, therefore, there was a possibility, in fact, a probability, that the FBI and the Attorney General were in cahoots not to make a full and complete investigation. The Senator does not want to leave any such implication, does he?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I am not interested in the Senator from Missouri; I am interested in the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I have the floor, and I obtained it for the purpose of rectifying inaccuracies which were uttered with reference to myself yesterday. I stated my views concerning the FBI. I have the highest regard for those men, who are career men, like the men in the Army and the Navy. Obviously the Cabinet level and the political level stand between them.

Mr. McMAHON. But the Senator would agree, would he not, that the job which was given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, namely, the investigation of these persons, was performed?

Mr. LODGE. I would not agree that those people had been investigated by the Department of Justice before they were given their jobs.

Mr. McMAHON. I did not ask that question.

Mr. LODGE. Oh. Pardon me.

Mr. McMAHON. I asked whether the files from the Bureau of Investigation indicated, in the Senator's opinion, that the FBI had done what it was ordered to do, namely, to investigate.

Mr. LODGE. The files were not from the FBI; they were loyalty files from the State Department.

Mr. McMAHON. Does not the Senator realize that the bulk of the files had been sent to the State Department by the FBI, and there was a report of their investigation?

Mr. LODGE. I think that in those files there was some material from the FBI. There were hearings and proceedings before the State Department Loyalty Board, and letters and memorandums from persons working in the State Department. I do not think it is accurate to say or to try to create the impression that those loyalty files were mostly the work of the FBI, because many of them were not. I am sure the Senator cannot find Mr. J. Edgar Hoover accepting responsibility for the development of those files.

Mr. McMAHON. I wish to point out only that the investigative functions of the Government in loyalty matters rests with the FBI. What was developed in the cases is in the State Department files. It was after the investigations by the FBI and their statement of the facts which had been developed, that hearings were had before the Loyalty Board of the State Department.

Mr. LODGE. I do not agree with that statement. There were several cases in the 12 files which I read in which the loyalty board held hearings, although a full FBI field investigation had not yet been made. I can remember one case. I can remember the man's name. I shall not give the name, because I promised not to give it.

Mr. McMAHON. Will the Senator tell me the name off the floor?

Mr. LODGE. I shall tell the Senator off the floor. There was a loyalty board proceeding, and a full field investigation had not yet been made in May. There are many cases in which a field investigation has only recently been ordered because of these charges.

Mr. McMAHON. If it is a definite statement of fact it is one which we can directly prove. But I wish to submit to the Senator that I think he will find that 90 percent of the investigations were ordered in the regular course of business, before the junior Senator from Wisconsin, at Wheeling, W. Va., said there were 205 card-carrying Communists in the State Department known to the Secretary of State. With that statement I know the Senator from Massachusetts does not agree.

Mr. LODGE. My view about the undeveloped and incomplete state of those files is not a reflection on anyone particularly. Certainly it is not a reflection on the FBI. I am sure the FBI will never accept any responsibility for the condition of those files. Of that I am positive. I admire the FBI, and I do not think any criticism I have made here could in any way be inferred as being directed to the FBI. Nor do I think I should apologize for having read only 12 files. I think 12 out of 81 is a representative cross section. I reached my opinion that the files were in such an unfinished state as to make it impossible to reach a conclusion, after I had read six or seven. I then decided I would be absolutely sure, and I pulled out files at random until I had read 12. I am morally certain that if I had neglected all my other duties as a United States Senator and had read all the 81 files, I would not have been any wiser than I was after I had read 12.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Connecticut. Will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me to say, for the information of the Senator from Connecticut, that I did not insinuate that the Department of Justice has certain limited investigations by the FBI in which the hands of the FBI are tied. I state that as a fact, as developed by the testimony before the Ferguson committee, which was charged by the Senate with the responsibility of investigating the failure of the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute the Kansas City vote frauds.

Perhaps the Senator from Connecticut does not remember the facts developed in the case. In that case, the then Attorney General of the United States advised me officially as a Senator from Missouri that a full and complete investigation of the Kansas City vote fraud had been made by the FBI. Later, when the Ferguson committee undertook to investigate the matter the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, appeared before the committee, and it developed through the testimony of Mr. Hoover that in certain cases, which were, generally speaking, cases having political implications, the FBI were not given a free hand in making the investigation. In such cases they were permitted to investigate only upon the express permission and direction of the Department of Justice. In such instances they were directed to make certain limited investigations, that is, to interview certain witnesses and report back to the Attorney General. I may say in passing that it was unlikely that any of those witnesses would know anything about the facts which were really relevant to the investigation. What the Attorney General in his letter to me had represented to be a full and complete investigation was in fact a limited investigation, in which the FBI was directed to interview certain specified witnesses only and then report back to the Department of Justice. It further developed that when that limited investigation was made and the report made to the Department of Justice, the Attorney General directed the FBI to close its files.

I want to say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have told him the facts in language which is as clear and as explicit as I can make it. So let us have done with any talk about insinuation. Those are the facts for anyone who wants the facts.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator insinuate——

Mr. LODGE. I should like to say——

Mr. McMAHON. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LODGE. I would appreciate it if the interruptions could be kept on the basis of questions related to this matter. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to say to the Senator from Missouri that I hope in what he said there was no insinuation about there having been any limited investigation ordered in any of these loyalty cases, because knowing nothing of the files, knowing nothing of the facts, and not having seen the files, I assume he would not want to leave that implication.

Mr. LODGE. I have given my understanding of the condition of the files.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to ask the Senator about his statement that no FBI man was present in the Cabinet room at the White House for consultation on these files. Does the Senator recollect the statement made by the Senator from Connecticut and the assurance which the Senator from Connecticut gave him, that having been the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and having had occasion to deal with perhaps thousands of these files, if any hieroglyphics or Egyptian symbols were written on the files—and I have seen no such symbols—that perhaps they would be familiar to me and I could enlighten the Senator with regard to them and that if I could not do so the deputy Attorney General who has the administrative duties under his jurisdiction perhaps could answer the Senator's question? I would like to ask further——

Mr. LODGE. I should like to answer one question at a time. I remember something like that. Of course I was surprised that the Senator should even bring it up, because, while I have a great liking for the Senator from Connecticut and have great confidence in his integrity, and although I also found Mr. Peyton Ford a thoroughly charming man and good American, it was obvious to me that no work we could do would command any confidence if we got opinions from people who are politically involved—the way all Senators are involved in politics—and that the only way an investigation of this kind could command any confidence would be by obtaining the independent judgment of career men in the service of the FBI. That fact was so obvious to me then and it is so obvious to me today that I am surprised the Senator from Connecticut does not see it the way I do.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator and I are talking about quite different things. I thought it was the Senator's contention, which he made earlier, that there may be in the files certain symbols and figures of a code nature which he could not understand. I assume the Senator did not want an FBI man present to make an adjudication for him. I did not hear the Senator ask a single question of either Mr. Ford or anyone else present concerning any statement or any symbol in the files which the Senator did not understand.

Mr. LODGE. I make it clear that Mr. Ford was not a satisfactory mentor so far as I was concerned, and that I would not accept him as a mentor. I think he is a thoroughly charming man, with whom I should be delighted to spend an evening socially. However, I did not think I would be doing the job properly by having Mr. Ford in that position. I was not interested merely in hieroglyphics, but in meanings. I was not merely putting the microscope on the files.

Mr. McMAHON. They are all written in English.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; but there are words that have special meanings, as I have subsequently discovered.

Mr. McMAHON. That is absurd.

Mr. LODGE. It is what?

Mr. McMAHON. It is absurd.

Mr. LODGE. I am sorry that the Senator from Connecticut should use such unbridled words. I shall not do the same.

Mr. McMAHON. I shall when I believe them justified.

Mr. LODGE. I do not doubt it. There is one thing I should like to do in this discussion, and that is to keep a reasonable tone. I think we should get some of the pus and some of the poison out of this thing. If we start throwing adjectives at each other, it will not do any of us any good.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Oregon considers one question to have great weight in evaluating this entire McCarthy issue. The Senator from Massachusetts may have answered it when the Senator from Oregon was off the floor. If he did, I am sure he will not object to repeating his answer for the enlightenment of the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would appreciate it if the Senator from Oregon would voice his question a little louder for the benefit of Senators who cannot hear the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. In the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts did the Senator from Wisconsin submit to the committee any evidence which substantiates any of his charges against a single one of the persons whom he accused of being Communists?

Mr. LODGE. As I stated before the Senator from Oregon came into the Chamber, there were only two individual cases which the committee investigated. One was the Lattimore case, and the other was the Service case. I have already stated that the charge that Lattimore was Communist was not substantiated either by the Senator who made the charge or by the committee. I also think that the committee's investigation was inadequate and fragmentary.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Senator permit me to repeat my question and point it from a slightly different angle? I should like to satisfy myself as to the merits of McCarthy's charges and the proof he offered in support of them before I reach a final conclusion on this very serious matter. Am I correct in my understanding that, so far as the presentation of evidence to the committee by the Senator from Wisconsin is concerned, he failed to present any evidence which supported his accusation of communism against a single person whom he charged with communism?

Mr. LODGE. The committee did not investigate all the charges. The only two individual cases which were investigated were the Lattimore and Service cases. I have given my statement on

Lattimore. So far as Service is concerned, it is my conclusion that the case was not proved that he was disloyal. I think that the evidence with respect to the Amerasia case showed him to be a man who was gullible, indiscreet, and lacking in a sense of the realities of the situation. However, the evidence does not show him to be disloyal.

Mr. MORSE. Did the committee make itself available to the Senator from Wisconsin to submit any and all evidence which the Senator from Wisconsin might have had that would have substantiated his charges as to any of those he accused, if he had the evidence?

Mr. LODGE. The committee did not investigate any individual case except the two I have referred to.

Mr. MORSE. My question is not whether the committee investigated, but whether or not the committee supplied the Senator from Wisconsin with a forum for the establishment of his proof if he had proof to offer. After all, the Senator from Wisconsin had the burden of proof, so far as his charges were concerned, and I want to know if he sustained it in a single case.

Mr. LODGE. The committee gave the Senator from Wisconsin an opportunity to be heard; yes, they did; and that is well known.

Mr. MORSE. So far as the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts goes, the Senator from Wisconsin did not submit to the committee any evidence that would cause the Senator from Massachusetts, as a member of the committee, on any evidence he submitted, to reach the conclusion that the Senator from Wisconsin had proved his charges against a single person accused?

Mr. LODGE. That is not quite what I said. I say that he did not provide evidence to sustain the charges against Lattimore and against Service. I think the Service investigation was a complete investigation. I think the Lattimore investigation was not complete, and there were certain questions which have not yet been answered.

Mr. MORSE. I want the Senator from Massachusetts to know, as I am sure he does know, that I am merely seeking a basis for forming a final judgment as to whether or not the procedure in this case has been adequate, so far as providing the Senator from Wisconsin with a full opportunity to present proof in support of the charges he made on the floor of the Senate is concerned. The investigation is a twofold one. I think the committee had its own initiative duties to perform in regard to the investigation, and I believe the Senator from Wisconsin had a clear responsibility to present to the committee any proof he had that would substantiate the charges he made on the floor of the Senate. So my query goes to the question of whether or not he did or did not submit that proof, and whether or not, on the basis of such proof he did submit, the Senator from Massachusetts reached the conclusion that he had or had not proved his charges.

Mr. LODGE. I have already indicated to the Senator my conclusions about Lattimore and Service. As to whether the Senator from Wisconsin had an adequate opportunity or not I think is a question the Senator from Oregon might ask him some time. He certainly had a chance to appear in public. My recollection is he was not accorded the opportunity, which is usually accorded Senators, to attend the private sessions of the committee. That is my recollection.

Mr. MORSE. Did the committee at any time refuse to receive any exhibits, evidence, or documents which the Senator from Wisconsin at any time offered to the committee for its perusal?

Mr. LODGE. I do not recall anything along that line.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. On the floor of the Senate yesterday the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], as appears at page 10712, in referring to Lattimore, said:

> My Republican colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], in his minority views—I do not quote him verbatim—says the charges against Lattimore have not been proved.

Mr. President, I observe what I assume the Senator from Maryland had in mind, namely, that in the separate views of the Senator from Massachusetts is this language:

> In these circumstances, the only possible conclusion is that the investigation which the subcommittee conducted—and which was, as has been set forth above, definitely limited in its character—not only failed to prove the allegation that Mr. Lattimore was a Communist; it also clearly failed to prove the charges that he was either "the architect of our far-eastern policy" or "one of the top Communist agents in this country."

I desire to ask the Senator whether or not I correctly understood him a few minutes ago in two separate statements to say, in substance, that the investigation made by the committee of Mr. Owen Lattimore in the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, was inadequate, fragmentary, and not complete.

Mr. LODGE. That is my view.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator whether or not he has this afternoon, while the Senator from Missouri perhaps was off the floor, quoted from the record the language of the report of the Senator from Massachusetts showing the fragmentary, inadequate, and incomplete character of the investigation.

Mr. LODGE. I think the RECORD will make that clear.

Mr. DONNELL. Would the Senator have any objection if I should read at this point, so as to have it in black and white in the RECORD, the statement appearing in the Senator's separate views at page 331?

Mr. LODGE. Not at all.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I shall then read it. This, I may say, is under the heading "Owen Lattimore," and appears at page 331 of the section devoted to Mr. Lattimore. I read:

> The subcommittee, however, was denied access to the so-called raw FBI file for reasons which are to me understandable, but it did see a summary. We also were denied the benefit of cross-examination in this case conducted by counsel representing the minority, and the opportunity to question in private Mr. Lattimore, J. Edgar Hoover, and those who had presided over the China desk in the State Department and had been United States Ambassadors to China during the period when it was asserted that Mr. Lattimore was the "top architect" of United States foreign policy in the Far East.
>
> Whatever conclusions are to be announced in this case, therefore, must be based both on hearsay evidence and on incomplete investigation, and are inescapably tentative. This is regrettable both from the standpoint of Mr. Lattimore and from the standpoint of the country.

I ask the Senator whether or not he agrees with me that the statement made by the Senator from Maryland yesterday that the Senator from Massachusetts had said that the charges against Lattimore had not been proved, cannot be correctly evaluated and cannot be complete unless the additional facts which I have read from page 331 are also set forth, to show the inadequacy, the fragmentary nature and the incompleteness of the investigation made.

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. President, if there are no more questions——

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. On page 210 of the report of the subcommittee, which was filed in the Senate yesterday, appears what I call to the attention of the Senator, so that I may ask him a question in relation to it. I read:

> On October 6, 7, and 8, 1949, Mr. Lattimore, following preliminary correspondence with the Department of State, was one of a group of 25 private individuals participating in a round-table discussion arranged by the Office of Public Affairs for the purpose of exchanging views on United States foreign policy toward China.

Is that the same meeting mentioned on page 684 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations this year, 1950, in considering the 1951 appropriations, under the heading, "Conference on United States policy payments"?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know.

Mr. FERGUSON. It reads:

> The Office of Public Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary of State, has called together experts representing various points of view to consult with Department of State officers on major policy questions.

Under that it is stated:

> Conference on Problems of the United States Policy in China—October 6, 7, 8, 1949.
>
> Cost: Travel and per diems payments of consultants, $2,539.17 (estimated).

Mr. Owen Lattimore, director of the Walter Hines Page School on International Relations, is listed as one being present. Is that round table the same as the consultation on major policy questions?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know, I am sorry to say to the Senator. I am not informed on that point. I would have to go back to my records and study that

in order to make an authoritative answer. I would not wish to make a guess.

Mr. FERGUSON. Was there any testimony before the committee that those who attended this meeting, as indicated on page 684 of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, were paid on a per diem basis for consultation?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know. I yield the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts yields to the Senator from North Dakota for a question.

Mr. LANGER. I am very much interested in the four affidavits which were filed by the junior Senator from Wisconsin alleging that there was a project whereby the files of the State Department were thoroughly examined in 1945, and everything detrimental to employees was removed. Was any investigation made of that by the Senator's subcommittee?

Mr. LODGE. No; that came along just as we were finishing. The investigation was sort of petering out when that came along. We did not go into that.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Before the Senator yields the floor will he not be good enough to give us a concise statement, particularized as well as he can, within the boundaries of the confidential nature of his consultation with the reports and files, as to the exact nature of the reports which he and the other members of the investigative committee were permitted to see? I ask that for this reason: At least the junior Senator from South Dakota finds himself wholly confused as a consequence of the colloquy which took place this afternoon. It occurred to me that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] would give the impression that the members of the subcommittee had had an opportunity to see the raw files and the full field reports made by the FBI as it investigated the characters listed in the 81 cases. On the other hand, the Senator from South Dakota recalls hearing the testimony of Attorney General McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover before the subcommittee in which they said that they would not, and they could not, and they did not believe it advisable to present that kind of evidence to the Senator's subcommittee. I think the country has at least a right to know whether a change of policy ensued, and whether members of the subcommittee were permitted to see the full field reports and the raw files, or whether in the final analysis the members of the subcommittee saw only simple fragmentary reports sent to the State Department by the FBI.

Mr. LODGE. The question of what is and what is not a raw file is an FBI technical question. I do not know whether we saw the raw file or not. We saw files in which there would be a slip of paper with a report about the man in them, and then there would be a letter from somebody, and there would be a State Department memorandum, and a whole lot of data. Whether that was all the data on the man, or whether the FBI had other things that were not in there I do not know. We did see those files, and I am perfectly prepared to believe that they contained all there was as to a given man. But I do not know whether the FBI would say that that constituted the raw file or not. We saw full field reports in some cases. But there were other cases where such reports had not been made.

Mr. MUNDT. In some of the 81 cases it was obvious, was it not, from the FBI—that the FBI had not concluded its investigation?

Mr. LODGE. Yes. Of course, I do not think one could say that this constituted a complete departure from previous administration policy, because while it was something new to let us see the files, we saw them under such stringent limitations that we really could not follow up all the leads and take the file as a lead on which to base an investigation, which is, of course really why we want to have a full investigation, which could not possibly be made when we were seeing them under a seal of confidence.

Mr. MUNDT. How was it possible for a Senate investigative committee to arrive at a conclusion and make a report to the American people that there was no evidence of disloyalty, on the basis of files and investigations which were not completed by the FBI?

Mr. LODGE. That is what I cannot understand.

Mr. MUNDT. It appears the committee has not seen the full evidence. How can it make a report either pro or con on that basis?

Mr. LODGE. That is precisely my point; and on that note of interrogation I will yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, since the matter we are discussing is of such profound importance and since there seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to certain matters connected with it, as a Member of the Senate and especially as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I feel there is a duty to be performed in making perfectly clear some of the aspects of this report.

I regret exceedingly, more than I can express, that on certain votes yesterday the Senate divided on strictly partisan lines. We are dealing with a subject that should not be in the field of partisan politics, and yet almost inevitably it has gotten there. I do not believe, from following this thing through, and from talking with persons familiar with the subject, that it is possible for us to deal with a matter of this kind with the type of congressional committee which was set up. So, before I proceed further, I want to identify myself with the suggestions of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], in the recent discussions on the floor, that the only way we can deal with such questions is to have an objective, nonpartisan, committee of the highest caliber of men who will not be in any way tempted in the slightest, no matter what the conditions may be, to permit any political considerations to enter into their work.

Earlier this year, when this matter first came up, I made the suggestion, and I repeat it now, that what we need is a commission of that sort, headed by men of the caliber of former President Hoover, Barney Baruch, and General Eisenhower. That is the only way we can bring to the American people a sense of security in such a controversy as this.

In spite of everything that has happened, no matter how the report which was filed yesterday is received the people of the United States are still left, as I find from telegrams and mail addressed to me, with a feeling of uncertainty. Their attitude is, "Why can we not get at the truth of the charges or rumors which are going around, and if they are true, why cannot, we once and for all put an end to such conditions?"

So I feel, unfortunate as it is that this debate has to go on while other matters of the utmost importance are pressing for consideration. We should clear in our own minds what the issues are. So, I am going to address myself for a few moments to one or two questions which came up yesterday and which gave me, as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, great concern.

After a preliminary discussion, Mr. President, as to whether or not the report submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] yesterday was a report of the Foreign Relations Committee or simply the transmission of a report of a subcommittee, the Vice President ruled:

> The Senator from Maryland has submitted the report as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I immediately rose and stated:

> Mr. President, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I rise to take issue with the statement just made by the Senator from Maryland and say that the report is not a report of the Foreign Relations Committee.

I stress this only because I am advised, after making inquiry, that the report that came in yesterday will now be printed and circulated to the country as a report of the Foreign Relations Committee. If that be the case, and if it is not perfectly clear that this report is merely the report of the subcommittee, and of three members of the subcommittee at that, the country is going to be misled into thinking that the report represents the complete coverage of this vitally important matter.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to make an inquiry?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. If the report is made as a report of the Foreign Relations Committee, would it be proper to characterize it—in the language which was used here yesterday—as a fraud and a hoax?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's question. If the report is labeled "Report of the Foreign Relations Committee," I

think it would mislead the American people. I do not wish to identify myself with the charges which were made yesterday, when various persons, especially some Members of the Senate, were charged with engaging in a fraud and a hoax. I think it is most unfortunate that such language was used.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is it the opinion of the Senator from New Jersey, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the report will not represent the true fact to the American people if it is issued as a report of the full committee?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Definitely so.

Mr. CAPEHART. In other words, the Senator from New Jersey thinks, does he, that the report, if issued as a report of the full Foreign Relations Committee, will definitely mislead the American people and will misrepresent the fact?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes. Therefore, before the report is printed and before it is circulated all over the country, I think it should be made very clear, as the report indicates, that it is a report of only three members of a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, not a report of the entire Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. First of all, Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from New Jersey is a distinguished member of the Foreign Relations Committee——

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, let me say that I am a member of the committee; I do not express an opinion as to whether I am a distinguished member.

Mr. DONNELL. I did not ask that question of the Senator, for of course it would be embarrassing to him.

Does the distinguished Senator from New Jersey know whether the full Foreign Relations Committee has directed that the title page of the report which was filed yesterday be removed? I refer to the title page reading in part "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pursuant to Senate Resolution 231"? Has any authority been granted by the full committee to remove that title page?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Not so far as I know; and I hope that title page will not be removed, because it designates just what the report is.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Has any authority been granted by the Committee on Foreign Relations, so far as the Senator from New Jersey knows, to remove, following the word "Contents," appearing on page III, the words "Report of the subcommittee"?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Not so far as I know. I do not know that the committee has acted in any of those matters at all.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further inquiry?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Without going through the entire report of the subcommittee, I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey whether the Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized any deletion from the subcommittee's report, on page 4, of the words:

> We, as members of the subcommittee—

Or has the full committee authorized the deletion of the words, on page 29 of the report:

> The conclusions of this subcommittee in regard to each allegation made by Senator McCarthy are as follows—

Or has the full committee authorized the deletion, on page 170 of the report of the subcommittee, of the following:

> Respectfully submitted.
> Millard E. Tydings, Chairman.
> Theodore Francis Green.
> Brien McMahon.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No; I think no such action has been taken.

As I said before, I hope no such action will be taken, because the passages the Senator from Missouri has just read properly designate what the report is. I am glad the Senator from Missouri has brought up these points, because they are the same points that I am making.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further inquiry?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Yesterday the Senator from New Jersey referred to the fact that there is some sort of understanding in the Committee on Foreign Relations that the records of its proceedings will not be referred to or quoted on the floor of the Senate. Did I correctly understand the Senator from New Jersey in regard to that matter?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes; and I am about to speak on that point at this time.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator be so kind, when he discusses that point, to discuss it in view of the fact that the Reorganization Act, which was passed in the Seventy-ninth Congress, being Public Law 601, generally known as the LaFollette-Monroney Act, provides as follows, in section 133 (b):

> Each such committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

When the Senator from New Jersey discusses this question, will he discuss the question of how any committee record kept pursuant to the LaFollette-Monroney Act can be of the slightest assistance to the Senate unless the Senate has an opportunity to see the record—a record which, according to that law, must be kept.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad the Senator from Missouri has brought up that point.

The rule we have in the committee does not prevent any Senator from seeing the records of the meetings of the committee; but the rule we have simply prohibits members of the committee from quoting hither and yon from the minutes of the committee's meetings, less there be quotations out of context. I was not present when that rule was adopted; but on at least one occasion a quotation was given out of context, and it did not give the correct impression.

So we agreed, and quite properly so, that we would not quote from the committee's records; but we did indicate, as I think it was correct for us to do, that we could refer to what the committee's records contained.

Yesterday, Mr. President, I referred to the vote which was taken in the Foreign Relations Committee, first on the question of receiving the report of the subcommittee, and then on the question of discharging the subcommittee from the further consideration of Senate Resolution 231.

Then the question arose as to how the full committee should handle the report of the subcommittee.

My recollection of the language of the motion made at that time was that the committee should transmit—not report, but transmit—the report of the subcommittee to the Senate, without recommendation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does such action by the full committee comply with the terms of the resolution?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That is a question. We discussed it in the full committee at great length.

Of course it could be argued that we would be complying with the resolution by saying, "We have examined the report of the subcommittee, and it is our report."

We have discussed that matter quite fully in the full committee.

I have gone through the record of the committee's meeting, to see whether there was approval of that position, or whether there was a decision that the committee take a vote on the merits of that question, and whether there was approval of this, that or the other position.

To follow up the questions asked me a few moments by the Senator from Missouri, let me say that I assume that every Member of the Senate is entitled to inspect the records of any committee, unless a matter of security is involved; for instance, a matter which the Armed Services Committee would not wish to have generally inspected. But, generally speaking, I have assumed—without asking the question—that any Member of the Senate could examine the records of the committee.

So, Mr. President, for the benefit of my colleagues, and to save their time, I shall read now the pages of the committee's minutes which show any action on the question of approval or disapproval of the report of the subcommittee or on the question of whether the subcommittee should be discharged from further service under the terms of Senate Resolution 231, either with approval or or with disapproval, or in regard to whether the report of the subcommittee

should be accepted by the full committee as its report; and I shall state the pages separately. Those matters were discussed in the committee; and it was agreed by all of us in the full committee that we were not passing on the report in any way, shape, or manner.

It was admitted, as the committee's records show, that the members of the committee had not read the report, except possibly the chairman of the subcommittee; that at least the two minority members of the subcommittee had not even had the report submitted to them for their consideration, but that the report was simply submitted by the three majority members of the subcommittee as the report of the subcommittee, on the assumption that the minority members would not agree to it, and that therefore there was no use in consulting them about it.

So the report came in as the report and the conclusions of the three majority members of the subcommittee. I am not arguing now whether the report is or is not a correct one; but I simply point out that the other members of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had not had an opportunity to read the report, could not accept the report or could not pass on its merits.

So, Mr. President, after discussion in the full committee, it was simply decided that the report of the subcommittee should be transmitted to the Senate, without recommendation.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I hold in my left hand a copy of what was filed yesterday, which has on the outside of it, "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to Senate Resolution 231." I hold in my right hand a booklet which was just handed to me a moment ago, entitled "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to Senate Resolution 231." I ask the Senator whether any authority has been given by the Committee on Foreign relations so far as he knows to change the document which was filed yesterday, and of which I have a copy in my left hand, so as to read differently in the copy which is now being printed for public distribution throughout the United States. Was any such authority granted?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will say to the Senator that no such authority was given. The same report has just been handed to me. It surprised me, because I had hoped I might make my point here before the final printing of the report was made.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield further to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that in my left hand I have a table of contents appearing on page III, which reads "Contents—1. Report of the Subcommittee."

I hold in my right hand a booklet—the booklet which was just handed to me—which has eliminated the words "Report of the Subcommittee." Does the Senator know of any authority that the Senate has given or that the Committee on Foreign Relations or anybody has given for the deletion from the document that was filed yesterday of the words which I have referred to, and which were the subject of controversy yesterday on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No; I know of none. I may say that I should like to finish my statement. The point I was making——

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Let me finish this statement, please, and then I shall be glad to yield. I want to make my statement complete as to what was troubling me in this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey declines to yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I decline to yield for a moment until I finish this statement. Last night and this morning I went through the transcript of the committee record. I tried to note the pages and the very place where these questions came up for approval or disapproval, where, for instance, the questions came up of whether we were reporting for the committee or were reporting for the subcommittee. It was definitely set forth that the report of the subcommittee would be transmitted to the Senate without remarks of any kind, without comment. The pages where these references appear, in case Senators want to read the transcript, are pages 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 54, 57, 58, 66, 67, and 69. I have included reference to the pages showing the motions which were made and agreed to in regard to these issues. The discussion is quite full. There is a constant repetition of this question of whether we were simply transmitting—and the word "transmit" was used advisedly—the report of the subcommittee or whether it was to be a committee report.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will yield in a moment. I think we are justified in presenting this matter as a very important issue because I am sure that no member of the Foreign Relations Committee would want to mislead the public as to what was being put out by the committee. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. I should like to ask the Senator a question. He says there was a motion about "transmitting," and so on. What was the question that was voted on in the committee? The Senator knows what was in the transcript.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. If the Senator will let me waive the rule and read from the transcript, I will read the motion.

Mr. CONNALLY. No; the Senator has been giving his memory of these matters. What is the Senator's memory about this?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. On which vote?

Mr. CONNALLY. On the final vote on this matter.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The final vote was to transmit the report of the subcommittee to the Senate without recommendation.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is absolutely in error, as he will ascertain if he will consult the transcript which he has in his hand—the original transcript. The motion was that the committee report to the Senate.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator is correct. I apologize.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well. That is what I wanted to bring out.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator moved that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report to the Senate, through the chairman, or through someone designated by him, without comment.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But let me remark that that is the first place where the word "report" was used because throughout these particular proceedings, when the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] was discussing the question, he used the word "transmit."

Mr. CONNALLY. The committee did not vote on what the Senator from Florida said. They voted on the question stated by the chairman.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It was the difference between the words "transmit" and "report"—that is, to "transmit" or "report" to the Senate the report of the subcommittee without comment. I will not argue with the Senator about the words. Either way, it means the same thing. Everyone understood it. It was understood that we were transmitting the report of the subcommittee, and that the committee itself was taking no action on it because the members of the committee admitted that they had not read the report. So how could they make a report they had not read?

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Did the Foreign Relations Committee have any meeting between yesterday noon, when the report was submitted to the Senate, and the present time?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No; that is, I have no knowledge of any meeting during that time.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan has just been handed——

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a second? I should like in a moment to propound a question. I observe that the Senator from Texas is leaving the Chamber. I should like him to know that I am going to ask a question in a minute which will indirectly, at least, be addressed to the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not answer questions unless they are addressed to me.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield that I may ask a question which I will address to the Senator from Texas, if I may have unanimous consent so to do?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Missouri for the purpose of asking a question of the Senator from Texas, on condition that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the question I desire to aks the Senator from Texas is this: Will he, at this point in the proceedings, permit the record to be brought to the Senate, particularly the pages which have been referred to and identified by the Senator from New Jersey, in order that there may be in the RECORD now what those pages show? I ask the Senator whether he will permit that?

Mr. CONNALLY. What is the Senator talking about? What pages?

Mr. DONNELL. The pages from the transcript of the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have no authority to do that, under the rule, which is well established. That rule was adopted a long time ago. It is to the effect that minutes of the committee, in executive session, cannot be used on the floor. I did not make the rule. But it was made, and that is the rule of the Foreign Relations Committee. I cannot break it, even under the persuasive oratory of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey permit me to ask one other question?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am happy to yield for that purpose, on the same condition.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas whether the record of the Foreign Relations Committee is available to any Member of the Senate, in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, and if so, whether I may have his leave, as chairman of the committee, to make a personal examination of the contents, copy the contents, and bring them to the floor of the Senate, either this afternoon or tomorrow?

Mr. CONNALLY. No. The Senator may consult them, but when he asks that he be permitted to make copies and bring them to the Senate floor, my answer is that that would be a violation of the rule. I have no objection to the Senator's going to the committee room and reading the record and finding out all it contains.

Now, listen. Here is what happened in the committee, some time in 1949. There was colloquy in the committee. Mr. President, it is suggested to me that even this is a transcript of proceedings in an executive session of the committee. But I can state that what I have indicated is the rule of the committee. It was a rule adopted by action of the committee, not by me.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey permit me to address a further inquiry to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield again, on the same condition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and consent is given accordingly.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, do I not have a voice in whether I shall yield or not?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Texas to yield. I know his courtesy is such that he can always be depended upon to yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Go ahead. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas, Will the office of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the record to which I referred be open to any Senator, including myself, this afternoon and tomorrow? Before the Senator answers the question, I desire to say that if I go there, I am going to take a paper and pencil and copy what I read. With that notice, I ask the Senator whether the records will be open to me for that purpose?

Mr. CONNALLY. They will be open to the Senator if he desires to go to the committee room, but I am not going to make any agreement or promise about what the effect of his going there may be. If the Senator wishes to take with him paper and pencil, that is his responsibility, not mine. Inviting someone into the office of the committee is like inviting him into one's house. I simply invite a person into my house; I do not have to question him as to whether he is going to steal the silver. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I shall be glad to yield if the Senator assures me that he will not steal the silver.

Mr. DONNELL. I promise the Senator from New Jersey that I shall not steal the silver.

The delightful humor of the Senator from Texas is always appreciated. We all admire and regard with great esteem our distinguished colleague from Texas. His delightful humor is one of the rarest spots in senatorial experience——

Mr. CONNALLY. Period. Stop right there.

Mr. DONNELL. To my mind, Mr. President, this is not a case in which we should be dissuaded from duty, and I know the Senator does not attempt to dissuade any of us from duty by the mere humor of the situation nor by an illustration which obviously is not seriously intended. We are here as Members of the United States Senate to find out the facts, to find whether this document which is about to be circulated throughout the Nation is the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, although, yesterday, when it was filed, it had on its title sheet the words "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations." We are here to find out whether the fact is that the records of the committee show that this is a report of the committee. It cannot be considered that I would be guilty of stealing the silver or anything else if I should go to the committee and impress on a piece of paper what I find in order that it might remain at least partially in my memory. It is my expectation, intention, and promise to the Senate that I shall go to the office of the Committee on Foreign Relations, request permission to see the files, and while I am there I expect to copy a portion of the files which refer to this subject matter and to report what I find.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, answering the Senator's question, I am not the guardian of the conduct or personal actions of the Senator from Missouri. He says he is going to the office of the committee to read what transpired in the Committee on Foreign Relations. I request that he read page 69.

Mr. DONNELL. I shall read it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Read page 69 and note the question which was put to the committee by the chairman, and then note what follows as to the vote. What the Senator does is his responsibility and not mine; but if he is going to do any reading, I hope he will read that page, instead of reaching around somewhere else and ducking the main question. Read page 69. Will the Senator agree to do that?

Mr. DONNELL. I shall read it with the utmost care and shall report to the Senate every word that is in it.

May I say, also, that I do not believe any Member of the Senate, including my good friend from Texas, thinks I am going to duck around and try to evade the issue. I am going to the committee to find out, if I can, what the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations was, with respect to this report, and to bring to the Senate information as to what the action was.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Let me say to the Senator from Missouri that I think it will be a fine service which he will render, because if I have in any way misinterpreted the language of the transcript, I want it called to my attention, and I shall be glad to admit any mistake I may have made. Page 69 was one of the points I wanted to deal with.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The junior Senator from Michigan read from the original report which was filed yesterday, having taken it from the desk. The title page read as follows:

Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to Senate Resolution 231.

Within the past 5 or 10 minutes a page has delivered to the junior Senator from Michigan a report, No. 2108, which has on the title page the following:

State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation—Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pursuant to Senate Resolution 231.

In other words, it now appears as being a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Does the Senator from New Jersey know whether there has been a meeting

of the committee to authorize the change in the wording which has been read to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. As I said to the Senator from Missouri, who asked the same question, there has been no meeting that I know of. The very thing I have been trying to bring before the Senate is that this change of title is not, in fact, the committee's action. When I opened my remarks I endeavored to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that the hearings show it was the purpose of the committee to do nothing except to transmit to the Senate the report of the subcommittee. That was the purpose of my earlier statement.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator have before him a copy of Report No. 2108, which has been handed to us within the past few minutes?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator be kind enough to turn to page 4 and note the third paragraph on that page? Does he note there that while on the title page are the words "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations," on page 4, at the beginning of the third paragraph, it says:

> We, as members of the subcommittee.

Does the Senator observe that?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I observe it, now that the Senator has called my attention to it.

Mr. DONNELL. Does the Senator also observe that at page 170 of Report No. 2108 there appear these words and names:

> Respectfully submitted.
> MILLARD E. TYDINGS, chairman.
> THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.
> BRIEN MCMAHON.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I note that. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. Were those Senators members of the subcommittee which has been referred to in the colloquy?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. They were the majority members. The other members were the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], who did not sign this report.

Mr. DONNELL. Has the Committee on Foreign Relations had witnesses before it in this investigation, or have those witnesses come before the subcommittee?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. They have come before the subcommittee, entirely, so far as I know.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask, without burdening the Senator with all the detail of it, if he will be kind enough to turn to page 5 of the report, under the heading "Initial phases of the inquiry," and state whether the first sentence reads as follows:

> The first witness to appear before us was Senator MCCARTHY.

I emphasize the word "us." Does the Senator see that?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I see that; and obviously it is the subcommittee's report.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator cast his eye down to the last paragraph on that page, which begins as follows:

> We requested the loyalty files concerning these individuals—

And so forth. Does the Senator observe that?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I observe that.

Mr. DONNELL. And the "we" refers to the subcommittee?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It must refer to the subcommittee, because, so far as I know, the full committee never requested any files. I invite the Senator's attention to the table of contents on page III, in which, in the second line, are the words "Conception of the subcommittee's duty." It then refers to page 4. That is corroborative of what the Senator from Missouri is trying to bring out, namely, that this document, although it is the report of the subcommittee, has been titled so as to appear to be the report of the whole committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator turn to page 47, which I have chanced to turn to—similarly to the manner in which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] made his examination of the 12 or 15 files of the 81 files involved—and glance at the section headed "Conclusion"? I notice the following language:

> The evidence before this subcommittee—

And I underscore with my voice the word "subcommittee"—

> The evidence before this subcommittee—

And so forth. I call attention also to the beginning of the next paragraph:

> In consideration of the charges made against Miss Kenyon, this subcommittee—

The Senator sees those words, does he?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I see the same words.

Mr. DONNELL. Does not the Senator agree with me that all of that illustrates the fact that the title page has been changed by the omission of the words "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations," which appeared on the document which was received yesterday and ordered filed by the Vice President? Does not the conclusion follow irresistibly that this document is mislabeled when it is marked "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations," and that the document, to quote the Vice President yesterday, distinctly speaks for itself, although he ruled that the document filed was the report of the full committee? Does not the conclusion follow irresistibly that the document is the report of the subcommittee, and that if it is handed out to the public as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations it is not a correct representation to the public? Does not the Senator agree with that statement?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am in accord with the Senator's statement, and I thank him for helping to build up the point I wanted to make in opening my statement. In other words, I feared it would be a misrepresentation to the public if we did not clear up this vitally important question, namely, "Was the Foreign Relations Committee instructed by committee vote to transmit a copy of the subcommittee's report, or was it adopting it as its own report?"

The Foreign Relations Committee never examined the report, and never had anything to do with it. It simply transmitted it to the Senate. As the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] pointed out, the words "report" and "transmit" were used interchangeably, but the motion of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] called for the transmission of the report to the Senate. There was no discussion of the meaning of the words. They meant exactly the same thing to us.

Mr. BREWSTER. May I ask a question at that point?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Maine addressed the Chair, the Chair did not hear the Senator.

Mr. BREWSTER. I did not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator from New Jersey yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I am sure the Senator from New Jersey would not suggest that the investigation of this matter by our subcommittee was not within the contemplation of the Senate resolution. A reading of the resolution itself discloses the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation—

And so on. So the resolution adopted by the Senate specifically authorized the inquiry to be made by a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the concurrence or by the direction of the committee itself, designated the distinguished subcommittee, consisting of five members, and named as its chairman the eminent Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. The subcommittee discharged its duties, made its report to the full committee, and the full committee transmitted the report by unanimous vote to the Senate itself. Therefore, how can the Senator suggest that the resolution has not been thoroughly complied with?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. In answer to what the Senator has said, of course we all know that the work could be done by a subcommittee. There is no question about that. The Senator from Florida must remember that lengthy discussion was had on the whole question.

Mr. PEPPER. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator from Florida used the word "transmit" all through the discussion. The understanding was that the report would be sent to the Senate for whatever it might be worth. It was admitted that

no one had read the report except the Senator from Maryland. I do not think the Senator from Florida would say that he had read the report or that he was prepared to pass on the merits of the report.

Mr. PEPPER. I read it as an individual. No one is claiming that the investigation was made by the Committee on Foreign Relations as a whole committee. The investigation was made by a subcommittee consisting of five members of the whole committee, who were named by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was the subcommittee that made the report to the full committee, and the full committee sent the report to the Senate. So I do not see how anyone can suggest any irregularity.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. There is no irregularity involved in the subcommittee's making its report to the full committee, even though I did object to the report being released to the press before anyone had seen it. I was told that the press had it last Friday, and I did not see it until Monday, but I will pass that over. I am not objecting to the fact that the subcommittee made its report to the full committee. I am objecting strenuously to the implication that the full committee ever acted on the report, or ever took a vote on it, or did anything else except to transmit it.

That was brought out throughout the discussion. The Senator from Maryland used the word "transmit." He stated he did not care to have approval or disapproval of the report. He merely wanted it transmitted to the Senate. It is now being printed as a report of the whole committee. I want to make it perfectly clear that I cannot be a party to this being done, and I do not want my name to appear on it as subscribing to its being a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I object to that being done. As a member of the full committe I have a right to object.

Mr. PEPPER and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Senator——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has yielded to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Has the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee ever suggested that the full committee made the inquiry and that the full committee was making any recommendation to the Senate? No one has ever made any such claim. To my knowledge, the matter is here exactly as it actually transpired. The Senate adopted a resolution. I read from it again:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation—

The subcommittee named by the full committee made the investigation, as authorized to do by the Senate. It made the investigation and submitted its report to the full committee. The full committee transmitted the report to the Senate. The report is here before the Senate. An authorized agency of the Senate, a subcommitte, has made the investigation.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yielded to the Senator for a question. If he wants to answer his own question in his own time, I have no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. I add the words: "Is that not so?"

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator has met the technicality.

No, it is not so, because the committee did not pass on the report. Therefore, to have it printed as a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations is misleading the entire American public. I merely desire to state that, so far as I am concerned, as one member of the committee, I had not had time to read the report when I received it. I was called to a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee before I had time to read it. It was sent to me the night before, and I could not read it because I was busy. I went to the meeting. It was presented in a few words by the chairman. I did not sign the report. None of us were asked to sign it. The question was raised whether we ought to approve it or disapprove it. The chairman of the subcommittee said that he did not want a vote on approving it or disapproving it. All he wanted was to transmit it to the Senate, so it could be printed. That is all that came up in the committee at any time. Now, to have it printed as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations is misleading to the American public. It is something that we should not be doing in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. PEPPER subsequently said: Mr. President, a moment ago I stated that the vote in the Foreign Relations Committee with respect to the report of the subcommittee concerning the loyalty inquiry was 11 to 0. I inadvertently made an error. The vote was 9 to 2. It was 11 to 0 to receive the report and discharge the subcommittee. Then the vote was 9 to 2 to report the report of the subcommittee to the Senate.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I understood the Senator to say that he objects to this report going out as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations with his name attached to it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am.

Mr. DONNELL. Am I correct in understanding that the Senator does not consider that this report, No. 2108, is the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Is it not correct that the Senator considers, instead, that it is merely the report of the subcommittee? Am I correct in my understanding?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I agree with what the Senator has said. That is the point I have tried to make. I think it is vitally important.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, in view of the fact that we have had the words "fraud" and "hoax" bandied around this Chamber in connection with this report, and with the allegations that there is Communist infiltration into the Government; and in view of the further fact that the Senator from New Jersey has told us candidly that if this document goes out as a report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, as the new jacket on the report now indicates, it will not be an accurate designation; and in view of the fact that he has told us, further, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has never authorized such a report or the issue of such a jacket, numbered deceptively as "Report No. 2108," it seems to me that such a misrepresentation must be a fraud and such a misrepresentation must be a hoax on the American public.

It occurs to me that that is what the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. TYDINGS] had in mind when he was using the words "fraud" and "hoax" in connection with the problem before us, and I ask the Senator from New Jersey if he does not agree that if we are to maintain the authority of the United States Senate it is imperative that our documents mean what they say and say what they mean, that if they are reports of committees they should so indicate? Certainly it is not just or honest or fair to the American public to permit a document to go out under the label of the Committee on Foreign Relations which the committee's own minutes indicate never has been approved, which is a total misrepresentation and not a committee report at all.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, that is the point of my bringing this matter up this afternoon. I did not know this jacket had been prepared. I anticipated it, because I had heard something about it, and it seemed to me that it was proper to bring to the attention of the whole Senate what this is, and my desire to make vigorous protest against it.

Mr. MUNDT. I hope the Senator from Missouri will carry out his public-service suggestion, as he has indicated he would, and that he will get the minutes of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and make them available to the Senate and to the public, so that this kind of "hoax" and this type of "fraud" may not be perpetrated on the American public under the authority of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

Mr. FLANDERS and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield first to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I desired to ask the Senator from New Jersey if he would ask unanimous consent that he might yield only while I made a motion without his losing the floor.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Does the Senator desire me to yield so that he may make a motion?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I will ask the ruling of the Chair as to whether the Senator from New Jersey can yield the floor while the Senator from Vermont makes a motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey may not do so without asking unanimous consent.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield the floor temporarily while the Senator from Vermont makes a motion, as he has requested, and that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I would have to know the nature of the motion. Otherwise, I would have to object.

Mr. FLANDERS. I will make the motion, so that the Senator——

Mr. McFARLAND. No; I am not going to wait for the motion to be made.

Mr. FLANDERS. I cannot explain the motion without making it.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator may explain it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has asked unanimous consent to yield for a purpose stated, and the Senator from Arizona objects.

Mr. FLANDERS. Then I will explain the nature of the motion.

Mr. McFARLAND. Very well.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield the floor.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, with the consent of the Senator from Vermont, will the Senator yield to me before he yields the floor?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator from South Dakota expressed the hope that the information as to what is in the minutes of the Committee on Foreign Relations be brought in. I desire to assure him, and every other Member of the Senate, that I shall make every effort to procure that information. I shall go in person to the office of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and if I am able to obtain the information, as I assume I will be, I shall bring it to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield the floor.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I have asked Mr. Trice to notify the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] that I intend to reply to his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. JENNER. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to announce at this time to the Senators present that as soon as the Senator from Indiana has concluded his remarks, or other Senators who wish to speak on the matter now under discussion have concluded their remarks, I intend to move the consideration of a piece of emergency legislation involving the Maritime Service as it relates to our war effort.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me so I may make a brief explanation, requiring about 2 minutes?

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin on the condition that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from Indiana yielding to the Senator from Wisconsin without losing the floor? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I sat in the Senate all day yesterday and listened to the discussion which occurred on the floor, and I have heard considerable of the discussion today as to what took place in the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday last. Unfortunately, I was not present at that meeting. I was called by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to attend a meeting of the Judiciary Committee. I arrived at my office from Wisconsin about 10 o'clock in the morning and at 10:10, as I recall, I went to the Committee on the Judiciary committee room and remained there all morning, uninformed of proceedings in the Foreign Relations Committee. My information as to what took place in the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee came to me later. As soon as I could, Tuesday afternoon, after hearing of the session of the Foreign Relations Committee, I did consult with the clerk of the committee and was briefed on the subject. I have since looked at the minutes briefly.

In the motion which was made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] in committee the word "transmit" was used. However, when the motion was stated by the chairman of the committee the word "report" was used. In the meanwhile there had been a discussion in committee as to whether or not the committee would approve the report. As I recall, from a very brief analysis, and from what was told me, it was the consensus of those present that there could be no acceptance or approval of the report until the report had been studied.

That is about all I know of what went on in the Foreign Relations Committee meeting. Of course, not being present, I personally did not accept or approve the report, nor could I, if I had been present without having at least studied the record; and, in view of the discussion which has been held here by those who constitute the investigatory subcommittee, it would appear to me to be very difficult for any one of us to arrive at any decision until we had an opportunity to go over the testimony. In other words, it seems to me that those of us here, sitting as we do in the nature of a review court, have got to examine the evidence and see if the evidence sustains the general findings and if the issue raised by the Senate resolution has been answered. However, I must say that with three members or four members of said subcommittee agreeing in relation to certain individuals mentioned, the issue provided by the resolution still remains unanswered. That issue is whether or not there are or have been any disloyal persons in Government.

I shall have something to say later, but I believe in view of the general discussion here as to whether or not this is the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is important that I at least express my own views on the report. The intent seems plain. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meant to transmit the report but not approve the same.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JENNER. I shall not yield until I finish my remarks, and then I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. President, never has the Senate been reduced to such a spectacle as was presented on this Senate floor yesterday afternoon.

Certainly, never before have I ever seen a man go to such desperate lengths to defend his right to be wrong.

The fact that the Senator from Maryland saw fit to attack me personally in his tirade as an accomplice of Stalin is relatively unimportant.

All trained seals have to stoop to pick up the ball when they drop it, and the attack of the Senator from Maryland on me is only an indication of how low he is willing to stoop to pick up the administration's ball, no matter how rotten the filth it has rolled through.

Certainly in this hour of crisis the personal political future of anyone of us, including my own, is utterly insignificant and I have learned that since a man has to live with his own conscience, it matters not what even the majority thinks of him so long as his conscience is clear.

For myself, I am far more interested in what my fellow Americans will say of me 25, 50, 100 years from now than I am of what they are saying today or may say tomorrow.

I have also learned when one's personal integrity is attacked in the gutter of ward politics, one only covers himself with another's slime when one joins in the fight on that level.

But there is one more thing I have learned, Mr. President, and that is, when in such a time of crisis as this, men, in order to save their own miserable political hides or to cover their own bloody tracks of blunders and betrayals, drag the future of America down into the muck and mire of gutter politics, they can count me in because where my country is at stake I will get down there and wallow around with the worst of them.

The Senator from Maryland has now presented a spectacle which has transformed the majority of the United States Senate into an instrument of mob rule with which the masterminds of this administration can ride rough shod over facts, legitimate evidence, the truth itself, the sincere concern of a unanimous minority, and even flout the deepening fears and misgivings of the American people who are asked now to sacrifice, suffer, and die to cover up the bloody tracks of treason.

By his actions the Senator from Maryland has dismissed any doubt I may ever have entertained concerning my own convictions, concerning the kind of an America I believe in, and concerning the kind of constitutional government and way of life I want to preserve to the future.

The Senator from Maryland has charged that the position I hold faithfully reflects the Communist Party line; and he would have the American people believe that he has been defending and continues to defend America's most vital interests, principles, and security.

Well, Mr. President, I just cannot let this challenge go unanswered.

The Senator from Maryland has presented and defended a position and a thesis which proves we are poles apart, at opposite extremes. The issue he has raised is this: Who has been playing the Communist Party line, the Senator from Maryland or the Senator from Indiana?

Let us examine the record and see.

I know of no better way of bringing this issue to a head than by putting the facts on the table, naming names, citing chapter and verse.

I am sure the Senator from Maryland is far too clever to expect anyone to be fooled by his flattery of my importance or influence in the United States Senate.

I am only a freshman Senator who has served 3½ years in this body. I am a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Rules and Administration. More often than not, Mr. President, I have stood with a small minority within the minority party.

What is the position that I have consistently defended? I believe that the eruption of war in Korea is the final proof that this administration's pro-Soviet propagandists, both at home and abroad, have been leading the American people, for the past 18 years, from one lie to another, from one sell-out to another, from one catastrophe to another, and from one war to another, behind false slogans, false panaceas, false programs, and false promises.

I have consistently sought to restore traditional American principles to our foreign policies, to repudiate the betrayals of the past, and to guarantee against their repetition in the future.

I have consistently opposed the squandering of American resources and manpower down the rat holes of Europe and Asia, in a determined effort to do everything within my power to keep America sound, strong, and free.

As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] said recently in the Senate—and I suppose he will be called a Communist, too, following the line—when will we learn that we cannot buy friends with money? We have sent to the South Koreans $360,000,000 in economic aid, since the end of the war; and there has been available to them $100,000,000 for their defense; and when our Army was taken out of South Korea, we left there another $100,000,000 worth of equipment for them—a majority of which now is in the hands of the Communists, and is being turned against American boys.

Mr. President, Senators must wake up. When will we learn that we cannot buy friendship?

I have continually raised my voice in warning against the folly of pursuing a policy that played directly into Stalin's hands by enabling him to force America to spend herself into bankruptcy.

Certainly no one in his right mind could ever charge that for the past 18 years this position of mine has represented anything but the minority view.

What is the position that the Senator from Maryland has held during these past 18 years, which he now asks us to embrace permanently in the future? How has this position advanced America's interests and the cause of peace?

Mr. President, 5 days before the Korean war, Mr. Truman said, "We are nearer peace than at any time in the last 5 years."

Mr. President, let us see about that. Let us look at the record and see who is following the Communist line.

Let us see whether the position the Senator from Maryland has held during the last 18 years has advanced the cause of peace or has helped to stop the march of communism.

Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland should know, for one thing he cannot plead is ignorance of what has taken place.

Of all the men in public office in America today, the Senator from Maryland is the one man who knows just what has happened during the past 18 years. He has been on the ground floor since 1933, in the formulation of the most crucial policies in American history. It is he who holds the dubious distinction of having first recommended Dean Acheson for service in the Government; and from that time to this, the Senator from Maryland has been "in the know."

Of course, Mr. President, we almost had a disc jockey in the Senate yesterday, but if the disc jockey ever comes into being and ever passes out cards, I shall wish to know the color of the cards of admission to the party, and I hope the disc jockey, if we ever have one in the Senate will, when he thinks of the fact that he is the one who has been responsible for bringing Dean Acheson into the Government, add to his repertoire the song, O, I've Gotta Wash That Man Right Out of My Hair. [Laughter.]

Yes, Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland has been consulted on the basic policies which have been formulated; he has helped formulate the overall strategy; he has lent his weight, his support, his prestige, and his power to the furtherance of these same policies.

If the truth were known, the Senator from Maryland has helped to mastermind the destiny of these United States throughout this tragic period, and his influence and power have grown until today he is a member of the three most important committees in the United States Senate, namely, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Armed Services Committee, of which he is chairman, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

With all the political and oratorical tricks at his command, he not only defends, without the slightest apology, the consequences of the past 18 years, but he has effrontery to insult our intelligence by asking us to believe that throughout this tragic period of 18 years our destiny has been in the hands of competent, patriotic, loyal Americans, and that we should be proud of this leadership.

Again I say, if any man ever knew what he was doing, the Senator from Maryland is that man, for he has even openly boasted on the Senate floor that he had access to information that was denied to others. The Senator from Maryland was telling the truth, for during the past 18 years he has been an intimate member of what have turned out to be political and family circles which have been pulling the strings of American foreign policy behind the scenes.

The political circle of which he has been a member is responsible for the recognition of Russia by these United States and is the originator of the vicious, treasonable propaganda that Russia was a God-fearing, law-abiding nation, dedicated to the sacredness of human personalities and committed to the cause of peace.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Maryland would have us believe that the outrageous secret agreements during and since the war, have advanced the cause of peace and America's vital interests and security. He would even have us believe that those who were a party to those suicidal agreements were patriotic and loyal Americans, while those of us, such as the junior Senator from Indiana, who have condemned those secret sell-outs as treasonable, are supposed to be playing the Russian line.

It certainly is not difficult to call the hand of the Senator from Maryland, for the cards he is hiding are so red with the blood of treachery.

The following facts will prove that the Senator from Maryland is asking the American people to believe that anyone who seeks to correct these criminal betrayals or to expose their perpetrators in our midst is following the Communist line.

The Senator from Maryland certainly has a low opinion of the native intelligence of the American people, Mr. President; for although this administration's propagandists have thus far succeeded in hiding the staggering extent of America's sell-out to Stalin that has been engineered by our own so-called statesmen, truth will not remain forever on the scaffold and falsehood forever on the throne.

Can it be that the Senator from Maryland does not know that at Tehran, by the single stroke of a pen, an American President, moved by his behind-the-scene advisers, carved Europe in two, sold 100,000,000 people in eastern Europe into the bloody and tyrannical hands of Russia, and paralyzed the European economy?

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that at Yalta, under the influence of Alger Hiss, a dying American President sold Asia down the river, partitioned Korea at the thirty-eighth parallel, sold out China and Manchuria to Stalin and turned communism loose around one-half of the world?

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that the debacle in the Far East was made certain by the Potsdam Agreement, which was designed to destroy Germany and Japan, the only two powers in the world which have been able to stop the threatened aggression of Russia's oriental hordes?

With these criminal betrayals still on the diplomatic books, when has the Senator from Maryland ever raised his voice against them? Who is following the commie line?

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that for 500 years what Russia has been seeking to gain in a

vicious struggle of power politics is, namely, salt-water ports in the Orient, and in the Mediterranean and in the North Sea, and that these have been handed to her on a silver platter in these three deals?

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that so far as the Orient is concerned, the Korean war is the inevitable consequence of the most completely documented conspiracy against the United States in history?

Does the Senator from Maryland honestly believe that the American people will accept his arguments that these things have just happened by coincidence?

Has the Senator from Maryland forgotten that no one yet knows who pushed a dying President into accepting Russia's offer to enter war in the Far East 1 week before Japan surrendered, when Admiral Zacharias, himself, admits that for 6 months our own State Department knew of the existence of a Japanese offer to surrender? Has anybody advised the Senator from Maryland, in the investigation that he has just gone through, who told Dean Acheson to take our troops out of Korea? Did the Senator from Maryland find that out in his very complete and thorough investigation which he has just completed and reported to the Senate? Who advised Dean Acheson and our State Department that he would not lift our hand to defend Formosa? Let us see who is following the "commie" line.

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that the Dean Acheson, Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, and John Stewart Service, who engineered the sell-out of the Orient, really took over with Japan's surrender, and that our most highly trained and most competent experienced Far Eastern personnel were shoved out of the State Department, including Stanley Hornbeck, George Dooman, Joseph Ballantine, and Joseph Grew? That is when it took place, and they are practically all in the Department today.

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that when this crowd of master conspirators took over, their first official act was to slap General MacArthur in the face, to try to order him to execute the Emperor, and to issue the infamous document FEC-230 for the communization of the Japanese economy? Let us see who is following the "commie" line.

Ah, is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that the same pattern was repeated in China, where behind the propaganda line the Chinese Communists were "agrarian reformers"—just "agrarian reformers"?

Even General Marshall, himself, was made a stooge of these conspirators and was directed to force Chiang Kai-shek to take the Chinese Communists into his Government, along with their armies.

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that during these negotiations aid authorized by the United States Senate was deliberately withheld from Nationalist China until it arrived too late to prevent the Communists taking advantage of this lack of arms for almost 15 months, although the Congress had appropriated the money? Somebody, some little boy, some place, said, "Let them alone—let them rot."

Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that throughout this whole period this same crowd of conspirators peddled the vicious line to the American people and the world that was designed to betray our wartime ally, who for 8 years had heroically fought the Japanese, and further designed to advance the cause of communism in Asia?

Is the Senator from Maryland also ignorant of the fact that this identical pattern was extended to Korea, where, I am informed, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodges, commanding general of South Korea, also was ordered by the State Department to take the Communists into the South Korean Army?

And is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that John Foster Dulles stated to a group of Senators here on Capitol Hill just a few days ago, prior to the attack in Korea, that the State Department line was advocating that a good dose of communism would be good for the Asiatics? Wake up, Senators. Let us see who is following the commie line.

And is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the frightening success this State Department conspiracy has had in selling not only China but also America down the river until whereas, in 1945, Russia dominated 180,000,000 people, today she has enslaved over 800,000,000?

Does the Senator from Maryland think there would have been any need for the outrageous State Department white paper on China unless there was a criminal conspiracy to cover up?

Surely the Senator from Maryland has seen the document which I hold in my hand, which contains the charges presented by the Chinese Nationalist Government to the Security Council of the United Nations against Russia, with facts and figures and such authentic documents that the Russians have never answered these charges?

Certainly, even while this white paper was being issued, Secretary Acheson and his cohorts knew every single item in this Chinese Nationalist document to be true.

This is only part of the story. For this conspiracy not only was determined to sell China down the river, but Korea as well.

It was only a few days ago that Owen Lattimore advised the United States Government "to let Korea fall, but not to make it look as if we pushed it."

The sad thing about it, Mr. President, is that those who are being pushed now in Korea are the sons of the mothers of America.

It was not so long ago that the State Department issued a secret document announcing it was its intention to let even Formosa go.

In other words, these traitors were pushing Formosa along with China and Korea down the throat of the Russian bear.

Let us see who is playing the "Commie" line.

Think of it, Mr. President. These State Department conspirators have done their deadly work so well that, in spite of the fact that Ambassador Jessup had just returned from a 20,000-mile tour of the Orient, including Korea—in spite of the fact the Joint Chiefs of Staff had only recently toured all of the Pacific—in spite of the fact that John Foster Dulles, himself, had spoken in Seoul just a short time prior to the Korean outbreak, and Ambassador Muccio had been on the scene, together with the United Nations Commission for the last 2 years, and in spite of the fact the intelligence reports available through the different branches of the armed services were pouring into Washington, we were caught flat-footed in a Korean Pearl Harbor. How many times can that happen? How long can we stand it? Who is playing the "commie" line?

All the time our supreme commander in the Far East, General MacArthur, was barred from any jurisdiction, whatever, in the Korean theater. The State Department boys were running that. There are Senators who shed crocodile tears because our boys are being killed because of a conspiracy which has been perpetrated deliberately and criminally in our Government. Is the Senator from Maryland ignorant of the fact that the same group responsible for this debacle are in the State Department at this very moment with his official blessing? Does the Senator from Maryland honestly expect us to believe these things are just a coincidence; that they have not been deliberately engineered? Or does the Senator from Maryland just hope, along with the late Harry Hopkins, that the American people are "just too damned dumb" ever to catch on?

The issue then is, who is best serving Stalin's interest in the United States—the Senator from Maryland, who insists that these things have just happened, or the junior Senator from Indiana who knows these things could not just have happened, and who is determined to continue his fight to ferret out the master minds of this criminal conspiracy along with their criminal accomplices and clean them out of government?

What does the Senator from Maryland have to say in answer to the following proof that someone master-minded these betrayals?

I quote from Cordell Hull's memoirs:

> In general, I was not a social intimate of the President.
>
> I was not invited to White House dinners, except on official occasions, or to week-end excursions on Mr. Roosevelt's yacht or to Hyde Park.
>
> Moreover, I was frankly glad not to be invited into the White House groups where so often the "liberal" game was played on an extreme basis.
>
> I was known not to be an extreme liberal or semiradical, as were some of those who were close about the President, and my presence in their gatherings would have been as embarrassing to me as to them.
>
> The President's Cabinet filled, in general, a very minor role in the formulation of foreign policy.
>
> It was also natural that there should develop a so-called inside kitchen cabinet composed of a few persons.

Mr. President, I quote further from Cordell Hull:

> The President did not take me with him to Casablanca, Cairo, or Tehran Conferences

* * * nor did I take part in his military discussions with Prime Minister Churchill in Washington, some of which had widespread diplomatic repercussions.

I learned from other sources than the President what had occurred at the Casablanca, Cairo, and Tehran Conferences.

Mr. President, what happened at the Quebec Conference September 11, 1944, where the future of Germany was decided?

Again, our Secretary of State was not invited.

He was too American and too conservative for this gang of cut-throat conspirators the Senator from Maryland is busy defending.

Again I quote from Cordell Hull's diary:

Four days after the Conference began I was astonished to receive from the President a memorandum addressed to me, dated September 15, 1944, which indicated that he and Churchill had largely embraced Morgenthau's ideas * * *. The memorandum * * * stated:

"It was felt that the two districts should be put under somebody under the world organization (the UN, where Russia was to get the veto until every demand she made was gratified)."

Mr. President, Secretary Hull goes on to say:

In fact, the President did not seem to realize the devastating nature of the memorandum of September 15 to which he had put his "O. K.—F. D. R."

The President's memorandum also showed plainly that he had not understood the meaning of what he had agreed to at Quebec.

Note that.

At about this time Secretary Stimson had a talk with the President, from which Stimson drew the same conclusion.

Stimson informed me that the President was frankly staggered at hearing these sentences, and said that he had no idea how he could have initialed the memorandum, and that he had evidently done so without much thought.

Now, Mr. President, who is playing the "Commie line"? Who engineered the Yalta sell-out?

Again quoting Cordell Hull:

I should state at this point that I was not consulted by the President or anyone else on policy issues prior to or during the Yalta Conference.

This is our Secretary of State speaking in a time of great crisis.

He continues:

Nor was I informed beforehand of the purposes of this Government at any other important conference subsequently.

Then who was running the show?

According to Adolph Berle, one of Woodrow Wilson's and Franklin Roosevelt's trusted advisers:

In the fall of 1944 there was a difference of opinion in the State Department.

I felt that the Russians were not going to be sympathetic and cooperative.

The opposite group was largely Acheson's group, with Alger Hiss as his principal assistant.

The Senator from Maryland brought Dean Acheson into the Government and is proud of him. Who is playing the "Commie" line?

It is a matter of record, Mr. President, that in 1943 Dean Acheson, then Assistant Secretary of State, headed a group of State Department experts assigned to planning the size and duties of a world organization to prevent war.

And now Alger Hiss, on whom Dean Acheson will not turn his back, on whom the Senator from Maryland will not turn his back, stands as a convicted liar and perjurer, whose interdepartmental memos are still locked up in this administration's deep freezes, and the secret of his fellow conspirators along with them.

Who is playing the "Commie" line? Let us find out. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] would not sign such a report. They want an honest report. They want the American people to know the facts and the truth as to what is going on in this beloved country of ours.

These are the known facts, to which the Senator from Maryland would have us forever close our eyes.

Who is following the "Commie" line? Is it the Senator from Maryland, who has conducted the most scandalous and brazen whitewash of treasonable conspiracy in our history, who would continue to cover up these termites and vermin, who, even while I speak, are gnawing at the foundations of our freedom, or is it the junior Senator from Indiana, who would ferret out these rats and fumigate their State Department haven?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I make a point of order. The Senator from Indiana is out of order in his remarks about the Senator from Maryland, and I invoke rule XIX of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana will take his seat.

(Mr. JENNER took his seat.)

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Senator from Indiana be allowed to proceed in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it and the Senator from Indiana may proceed in order.

Mr. JENNER. The Senator from Maryland has charged that I have opposed this administration's 35 international hand-out schemes, in which we have squandered $35,000,000,000 in foreign hand-outs since the war.

This is true.

But he goes on to charge that this is playing Stalin's game, while he, who has supported these hand-outs has been fighting Communists.

What are the facts, Mr. President?

Which of us is doing more to advance or oppose the cause of communism by our stand?

Mr. President, I have consistently opposed the squandering of American resources abroad because I believe we were merely preparing the table for Stalin, as we did in Korea. We gave the Koreans $360,000,000. We appropriated $100,000,000 for military equipment for Southern Korea, and today it is all gone and practically all of it in the hands of the North Korean Reds. We keep pouring money into Europe. Why? Of course, I stand, as I said before, for the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to wherever the security of this Nation demands its extension. Why should we keep pouring money into France, for example, where they change their government about as often as the moon changes, where one-third of the population is Communist, and where one of the largest single political parties is Communist? The picture is about the same in Italy. Oh, let us wake up before it is everlastingly too late.

I continue to be determined to husband our resources and to give priority to our own staggering needs to meet even the minimum requirements for an impregnable national defense.

Mr. President, it is not so long ago that I found myself joined by such distinguished Americans as Mr. William Clayton, Mr. John Foster Dulles, General Bradley, Harold Stassen, and many others, who warned that we really were losing the cold war, and preparing the table for Stalin.

I have never posed as a military expert, Mr. President, but I still refuse to believe that when I took the oath of office as a Senator of the United States I was obligated to squander our substance in a suicidal attempt to underwrite everybody else's interest and security but our own.

This is my position, which the Senator from Maryland says directy reflects "the Commie line."

What is happening, Mr. President, to America when the Senator from Maryland charges that anyone who is determined to keep America sound, strong, and free is playing Stalin's game?

Only men who are desperate would so twist the truth into such an ugly shape.

But what of the Senator from Maryland?

He is a great authority on military affairs by his own admission, for he is chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, and he once attended a military conference in Brussels to discuss plans for a North Atlantic Pact, which did not even exist, and does not even exist today, except on paper.

Who has been most useful to the Communist cause?

Has it been the junior Senator from Indiana, or the Senator from Maryland, who advocates the squandering of America's billions to rearm so-called allies, who have neither the means nor the will to defend themselves, and who defends an administration which has presided over the spending of $89,000,000,000 for national defense during the past five peacetime years, and who now cries crocodile tears that even this gigantic sum has been so maladministered that American GI's have been dying in Korea trying to stop 60-ton Russian tanks with peashooters? Eighty-nine billion dollars have been spent in the past 5 years for the defense of this country. The distinguished Senator from Maryland is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and our boys are dying trying to stop 60-ton tanks with peashooters. Who is playing the Commie line?

General Bradley, himself, has admitted that in spite of the enormous expenditure for national defense since the

end of the war we cannot win a war, keep the peace, or defend ourselves.

The Senator from Maryland on February 6, 16, and 23 of this year actually advanced the proposition for general disarmament on top of the frightful neglect of our own national defense.

Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland is also a member of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, and certainly he cannot be ignorant of what has been going on in this field.

Again I ask, Mr. President, who is rendering the greatest service to communism—the junior Senator from Indiana, who knows just from reading the newspapers that the English spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, deliberately betrayed our atomic secrets into the hands of Russia, as a member of a gigantic atomic spy ring which the FBI has already started to round up, right under our noses, and who wants to help the FBI finish the job, or, is it the Senator from Maryland whose logic has become so twisted that he can see no relation between the American atomic spy ring, now being rounded up, and the Mackenzie King report on the Canadian spy trials, which no Member of Congress has ever seen, because it links this spy ring with officials who have either served or are still serving in the State Department?

No wonder we did not get an investigation, Mr. President. No wonder we got a "whitewash" report.

Surely the facts I have recounted are known to the Senator from Maryland and it is hard to see by what rhyme or reason the Senator expects us to believe he is ignorant of them, for any ignorance in these matters which the Senator may possess is deliberate ignorance.

I have never heard a more blasphemous perversion of the truth than the outburst of the Senator from Maryland yesterday giving a clean bill of health to the entire personnel of the State Department, when in addition to all the foregoing facts, he knows that the FBI at this moment has 21,104 cases of subversion it has never started to prosecute, when the Senator from Maryland knows also of the army of sexual perverts who are engaged in the filthy immorality of blackmail and degradation, and when the Senator from Maryland knows that J. Edgar Hoover has warned us of 55,000 known Communists who are becoming more numerous, more tricky, and more active than ever.

Mr. President, the frightening fact is that a Senator, of all people, who knows at least these sordid, terrifying facts to be true, would go to such staggering lengths to cover them up, along with whatever there may be of their rotten, slimy, treasonable implications.

A man must be really desperate when he will organize a conspiracy within his own political family circle to help cover up such a hideous perversion and betrayal of the public trust.

Is it not true, Senator TYDINGS, that you sponsored and continue to sponsor Dean Acheson?

Is it not true, Senator TYDINGS, that it is your own father-in-law, Mr. Davies, who, as our Ambassador to Russia, wrote as foul a piece of pro-Soviet propaganda as was ever designed to corrupt the minds of the American people?

Is it not true that Mr. Seth Richardson, who is chairman of the President's Loyalty Review Board, is a law partner of your father-in-law?

Is it not true that the counsel you hired to do your work on this subcommittee, Mr. Morgan, was associated with Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hiss' pal, Mr. Kaufman, during the Pearl Harbor hearings, which applied an even more outrageous whitewash to the past?

Is it not also true, Senator TYDINGS, that after Ambassador Hurley was sabotaged by the State Department's pro-Communist clique, Mr. J. Leighton Stuart was appointed Ambassador to China as a direct slap in the face to the Nationalist Government, and that the whole of this story has not yet been told?

Mr. President, the issues I have discussed rise far beyond any conflict of politics or personality, for never before in our history did our own people need more truth and more light. Certainly never has there ever been such a frightening need for a restoration of their faith in their political leadership.

I still believe that only the truth can make and keep men free. The Senator from Maryland believes that the truth belongs only to a select inner circle of a new political aristocracy that has emerged on the American scene during the past 18 years, which, in the name of progress, prosperity, and peace, has succeeded only in selling us down the river, and leading us into three frightful wars in one generation.

I want to conclude my remarks by advising the Senator from Maryland that in my humble opinion everything he has been a party to in this mess, and his attempts to defend it, fly right in the face of the lessons of history.

I believe that the result of the spectacle to which the United States Senate has been reduced will be to arouse the American people to the fact that they dare no longer entrust the future to those who have betrayed the past.

And the day of reckoning is coming.

Mr. President, I desire to say that I have no medals, such as the distinguished Senator from Maryland told us yesterday he has. I did not know the distinguished Senator from Maryland was such a brave and heroic man until he told us from his own itsy-bitsy lips yesterday, but I do know that there is another medal which will probably come to him. It will be very large, and emblazoned with a single name:

"Thanks, from good old Joe, for a job well done."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services I report two bills, which have been unanimously approved by the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reports will be received.

The bills reported by Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services, are as follows:

S. 3939. A bill to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2116); and

S. 3937. A bill to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2117).

Mr. TYDINGS. The first bill (S. 3939) is to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; the second bill is to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Believing that the second bill (S. 3937) is imperative to the defenses of the country, as enlistments are expiring every day in the fighting forces, and that no debate will be entailed by the consideration of the second bill, I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, coming, as it does, from the Armed Services Committee with a "must" attached to it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I also understood the request to be for immediate consideration.

Mr. TYDINGS. For the one bill (S. 3937). There are approximately 300,000 men in the Army, Navy, and Air Force whose enlistments will expire in the next calendar year. Under normal conditions these men would reenlist on a percentage basis of about 50 percent. These are trained men who cannot be replaced. It is not easy for the recruits to fill the shoes of these trained men.

Since men are dropping out of the armed services every day, the purpose of the bill for which I ask immediate consideration is to extend their enlistments until we can secure replacements to take the places vacated by the men who drop out.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the distinguished Senator to say that the bill was reported from the Armed Services Committee unanimously.

Mr. TYDINGS. It was, and with an imperative plea from the Defense Department, and in line with the President's message, that we take quick action thereon.

Mr. WHERRY. No one wants to prevent quick action being taken. The Senator, however, has not even spoken to me about taking up the bill this afternoon. I wondered if there could be—no, Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. TYDINGS. Consideration of the bill will take only 5 minutes, in my opinion. If it takes longer I shall withdraw it.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the distinguished Senator from Maryland to give us in as much detail as he can the purpose of the bill. Are copies of the bill now available to Members of the Senate? Are they on the desks of Senators?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland has reported two bills,

and has asked for present consideration of one of them, which the clerk will state by title.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the bill printed?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes, it is printed.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it available for distribution?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; it is available. I do not know where copies of it are, but the bill has been printed, and we have had it in our committee for some time.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder if we cannot have a discussion of the bill until we find whether copies are available.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is a short bill, and I can read it in 2 minutes. Does the Senator want me to read it, or does he wish to have the clerk read it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk says it is a short bill and that he can read it in 2 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Nebraska has no objection to the present consideration of the bill. If there are other Members on this side of the aisle who wish to object, I feel they should be given an opportunity to do so.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, this is a measure with which I am familiar——

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; I will say to the Senator that this is not our measure.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I wish to make one statement and then I shall be glad to yield. All the bill does is to extend the enlistment of men who are now in the Army, for 1 year, to prevent the loss of trained personnel, until we can supply the vacancies, 300,000 of which will be created, with men who in the meantime have been trained to take their places.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. We did the same thing in World War II, did we not?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; we did.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not quite understand the Senator. As I understood, he said that the bill had been reported from the Armed Services Committee unanimously.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Was the minority represented with respect to the measure?

Mr. TYDINGS. The minority members were all present except one, as I recall; and we were unanimous, not only in reporting the measure, but in realizing the seriousness of the situation, and the need for quick action upon it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have the Senator explain the measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that Senate bill 3937 be given present consideration. Is there objection?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I shall not object, but could we have the bill read? The Senator said it would take only 2 minutes to read it.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The legislative clerk read the bill (S. 3937), as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That until July 9, 1951, the President shall be authorized to extend all enlistments in any component of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, and the United States Marine Corps, including the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve, and in any component of the Air Force of the United States for a period of not to exceed 12 months: *Provided*, That all persons whose terms of enlistments are extended in accordance with the provisions of this act shall continue during such extensions to be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations for the government of their respective service.

SEC. 2. Personnel of the uniformed services entitled to benefits under section 515 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 831) shall not suffer any reduction in total compensation by reason of any extended service performed under the terms of this act.

SEC 3. That portion of section 1422 of the Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 484) which reads as follows: "All persons who shall be so detained beyond their terms of enlistment or who shall, after the termination of their enlistment, voluntarily reenter to serve until the return to an Atlantic of Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, and their regular discharge therefrom, shall receive for the time during which they are so detained, or shall so serve beyond their original terms of enlistment, an addition of one-fourth of their former pay:", shall be suspended with respect to enlistments extended in accordance with this act.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to say that all the bill does is what we have done heretofore in periods of imminent danger, such as that which confronts the Nation now. Just before World War II broke out, in 1941, we extended the enlistments and made other provisions to take care of a similar emergency. Enactment of the bill is vitally needed to keep the defenses of our country up to standard, until the intermediate measures which will come along from now on will overtake this situation and make it no longer necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In World War I and in World War II was similar action taken before war was declared?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; in World War II at any rate. I do not know about World War I.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator explain the last section? Does it provide for an increase of 25 percent in pay if the men are kept beyond the period of enlistment?

Mr. TYDINGS. I did not quite understand the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the meaning of the last provision of the bill? As it was read it would seem to me that there would be an increase of 25 percent in pay. Is that what it means, or what does it mean?

Mr. TYDINGS. That section has been suspended, because it provides for keeping men on particular ships. We do not want to keep men on particular ships. That is a peacetime measure.

Mr. AIKEN. I see.

Mr. TYDINGS. And it was necessary to suspend that language along with the other provisions with respect to the Navy.

Mr. AIKEN. Unfortunately the Senator from Vermont did not hear the quotation marks in the reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, since the matter came up, two questions have arisen which a Senator who is not on the floor would like to ask. I wonder if the Senator from Maryland would withhold his request for immediate consideration until the other bill is discussed, and by the time action is taken on that I think we will have the Senator in question present.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to withhold my request. I should like to add that I appreciate the courtesy of those in charge of the unfinished business for permitting it to be laid aside temporarily. The bill I have reported is an important piece of legislation, and I certainly trust that before we adjourn or recess today we may have the bill considered and enacted into law.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this bill was taken up in the Armed Services Committee this morning with the following Republicans present: BRIDGES, GURNEY, SALTONSTALL, and MORSE. As a result of some suggestions made by Members on the Republican side of the aisle, particularly suggestions made by the able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the bill was modified in certain particulars, and comes to the Senate with the unanimous recommendation of the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. What were the modifications? That is one of the things I want to know.

Mr. TYDINGS. I believe the Senator from Oregon has the other bill in mind, if he will allow me to correct him. The bill we are now discussing is the one extending the period of enlistment. There was a companion bill discussed.

Mr. MORSE. What the Senator from Oregon had in mind was not the modification of the language of the bill, but the understanding we reached that if and when legislation was passed in regard to family allotments, they should automatically be extended to these men whose service would be extended under the bill now being discussed.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct, although that does not appear in the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I withdraw any objection.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask for immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that Senate bill 3937 be immediately considered. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the armed forces of the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONTROL OF ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS IN WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I report Senate bill 3859, and I submit a report (No. 2118) thereon. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like an opportunity to address the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will say to the Senator from Missouri that he was advised there were certain matters which needed to be considered immediately. The Chair has the Senator from Missouri in mind to be recognized in his own right as soon as it is proper to do so.

Mr. KEM. That is entirely satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan is also anxious to be recognized. The Chair will recognize Senators as he can.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I wish to say that I should like very much to be recognized when this bill is passed. I have a particular reason for wishing to be recognized, namely, I wish to make a statement in the nature of a reply to the attack made yesterday by the eminent Senator from Maryland on those who have voted for a reduction in funds for the Marshall plan. I should like to have an opportunity to say what I have to say while the distinguished Senator from Maryland is on the floor. I know he has manifold duties and many demands on his time and on his attention; but, as I have told him personally before this time, I should like very much to say what I have to say on this matter while he is present in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me inquire for what purpose the Senator from Missouri wishes me to remain.

Mr. KEM. So that the Senator from Maryland may be advised personally of what I have to say in reply to what I consider to have been an entirely unwarranted attack on Senators who in good faith have supported a reduction in Marshall plan aid.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I shall deny myself that pleasure, but perhaps I shall later reply to the Senator in my own time.

However, I do not care to remain on the floor of the Senate to listen to speeches to which I do not care to listen, because I can tell what they will be without hearing them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope we shall act promptly on this bill. It is an emergency matter.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection, with the expression of the hope that I shall be recognized when the bill is passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I shall not object unless consideration of the bill takes an undue amount of time. If it does, then I shall have to ask unanimous consent that the further consideration of the bill be suspended, if the Senator will cooperate in that respect.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall be glad to cooperate.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I shall not object if it is understood that when the bill is passed or otherwise disposed of I shall be recognized by the Chair. Otherwise, I shall object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the rules, the recognition of Senators is in the discretion of the Chair.

Earlier today the Chair was handed by the Senator from Nebraska a list of Senators on the minority side who desired to speak. The Chair understands that all of them have spoken now except the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Michigan.

It is immaterial to the Chair which of those two distinguished Senators is recognized first. However, if it is agreeable to the Senator from Michigan, the Chair is willing to recognize the Senator from Missouri first, and is willing to make that statement now, so that the bill can be disposed of.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I simply wish to say that I think a poor precedent would be established if any Senator were to demand that he be recognized as a condition of giving consent for the consideration by the Senate of an important measure.

I am willing to have the distinguished Senator from Missouri have the floor following the consideration of this bill; but I hope he will not make such a request. I hope he will be willing to trust to the good judgment of the President of the Senate, and will recognize that the request he has made would, if granted, establish a poor precedent for the Senate to follow.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understood the distinguished occupant of the Chair to say that he would recognize the Senator from Missouri if there was no objection on the part of the Senator from Michigan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

As Senators know, the Chair does not keep a list of Senators whom he has privately agreed to recognize. The Chair has never thought such a practice was proper.

However, the Chair has publicly stated that when this bill is out of the way, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Missouri, if that is agreeable to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President——

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Oregon will permit me to explain the bill first.

Mr. President, this is a bill of an emergency nature. The bill would authorize the President to control the anchorage and movements of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered. The bill would apply to all the harbors of the United States and its Territories.

Under the present situation, the President would have to declare a complete emergency in order to be able to take care of this problem, which is vital to the security of the Nation. The enactment of this measure will allow the President to declare a limited emergency, as applicable to the area around the waterfronts.

There is now no existing law which would prohibit a foreign vessel, flying a foreign flag, from entering the harbors of our country, which usually are surrounded by great cities, even if such vessel were at the time carrying any type of weapon—whether an atomic bomb or bacteria or anything else—and thus could do a great deal of damage and harm in a sneak attack on our country. The purpose of the bill is to prevent such a thing happening.

Furthermore, the bill will allow the President to invoke security measures on the waterfronts—that is to say, around the docks. In my opinion, the bill will have the dual effect of helping clean out whatever subversive influences may exist around the waterfronts and of protecting the country from sneak attacks of the sort I have mentioned. Some of the last strongholds of the Communists in this country exist in some of the waterfront unions, despite the efforts of patriotic maritime labor leaders to clean out some of those unions.

Under the provisions of this bill, the President could, and probably would, call on the Coast Guard, the FBI, or such other Government agencies as he might wish to use, to give us such waterfront security.

So, Mr. President, the prompt enactment of this measure is vital.

Of course we know that if enemy airplanes were to fly over our country, they

might do considerable harm to our country or to some of our cities. However, at the present time there is no way to check on what might be shipped aboard a foreign vessel entering a port of the United States. The customs officials are not particularly trained in regard to such matters, for they simply go to the skippers of incoming vessels and ask, "What do you have on board?"

The reply perhaps would be, "10,000 bushels of wheat."

The inspector would look into the hold of the ship, but that is about as far as his inspection would go.

Today we still trade with Russia; Russian ships are entering our ports without any security investigation.

This measure will give the President the authority to invoke the same kind of security measures which were invoked in World War I and in World War II.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me inquire whether it is a fact that all the defense authorities, including the Coast Guard, the Attorney General, the Army, and the Navy, ask for the enactment of this measure.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. I appreciate the suggestion the Senator has made.

Mr. President, the Department of Defense, the Attorney General, the Treasury Department—which at the present time is in charge of the Coast Guard—and the Department of Labor, are all interested in the matter of subversives around the waterfronts; and all those Government agencies not only have endorsed this measure, but they say it is important as it relates to a great emergency, and they say the bill should be enacted immediately.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wish to endorse most heartily what the Senator from Washington has said, and I do so in behalf of the minority members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

This situation illustrates the wisdom of the advice given by Bernard Baruch, namely, that we should have on the statute books, as statute law, appropriate measures to enable the President, under direction of the Congress, to take proper action under such circumstances.

So I hope this measure will be enacted promptly.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the latest discussion of this matter by Mr. Bernard Baruch. I refer to excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. Baruch at Columbia University on May 18.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the address were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 16, 1950]

MR. BARUCH ON TOTAL MOBILIZATION—A PROGRAM FOR ALL-OUT DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES PREPARED BEFORE THE KOREAN CRISIS

In World War I we sailed an uncharted sea. We had to find our way by trial and error. When we were finished, we had wrung Hindenburg's admission, "Her brilliant, if pitiless, war industry had entered the service of patriotism and had not failed it. * * * They understood war." But when World War II began, those in command threw away the charts we had left. Repeating the mistakes of the past, they eventually drifted back to what had been recommended originally. The war was won, but only after a terrible cost in the needless prolongation of the struggle and a needless toll of blood and treasure.

I would not bring up this record of the past except for two reasons. First, one object of this seminar is to see that these mistakes are not repeated again in event of another war—which all of us hope can be prevented. Then there is grave doubt whether the mobilization lessons of both world wars have actually been learned.

Only recently, for example, it was proposed that a selective-service law be enacted on a stand-by basis, to go into effect on proclamation of the President and the Congress. Nothing was said about putting other mobilization measures into law on a stand-by basis as well. The draft of our young men was to be put on the statute books by itself.

Nowhere have I heard a voice raised in protest against the shocking immorality of this proposal. Our youth would be put on notice that they may be called into service, their education and careers interrupted, but none of the propertied interests would be put on call.

Are profits, prices, wages, and other segments of society more sacred?

I cannot imagine that that is the feeling of Congress. I can only conclude that the lesson of the last two wars, which was so costly, has been forgotten. Were another war to come we would have to mobilize not only our young men but the entire Nation, our whole economic and industrial power—men, money, farms, factories, mines—all our resources, spiritual as well as material. I believe we need a stand-by selective-service law, to be ready for any emergency, but it must be part of a total program of mobilization readiness. It cannot stand alone.

Without such a total mobilization program on the statute books, ready to be put into operation overnight, the risks and costs of war are greatly and needlessly increased.

What prevents the outbreak of another war? It is not primarily American possession of atomic weapons, although that is important. The greatest single deterrent to war is the memory of the crushing military might this country mobilized and transported to every part of the world in the last war. At the height of that conflict we produced nearly as many tanks, airplanes, ships, and other munitions as the rest of the world combined. We can be sure that will not be forgotten by any potential enemy plotting aggression. But we can also be sure no potential warmaker will forget that it took roughly 2½ years to convert our energies from peace to all-out war production.

There is only one war plan any aggressor can have—to seek to overwhelm us during that "too little and too late" period while our military power is still "on order." The longer the time lag in our mobilization that the enemy can count on, the more inviting a target for attack we become—the greater the danger that we may not reach our allies in time, should they be attacked.

Of course, this time gap cannot be closed completely. Because of that we must maintain a military force capable of instant retaliation and of holding a safe line of defense until we have time to mobilize. To the degree that we narrow the time lag in our mobilization our military forces can be safely reduced.

At least a year could be cut off that time lag by enacting into law now a stand-by mobilization program. Were that done our security and that of all free peoples would be appreciably strengthened. Nor would this action require any additional defense expenditures. All that it requires is the courage to put into law now what we know would have to be done in event of war.

Hitler gambled on our delay in mobilization and almost won. With ever-quickened weapons of destruction—airplanes of supersonic speed, atomic weapons, rockets—a repetition of the delays of the past could prove fatal. To wait until bombs are falling before we begin to legislate may cause the loss of the war. It tempts the aggressor into gambling on overwhelming us with some blitz attack before we are able to mobilize.

As all of you know, preparation for a modern war begins many years before the actual start of hostilities. The modern aggressor regiments his economy long before there is any actual shooting. He stockpiles weapons, stores raw materials, converts his factories—while there still is so-called peace.

In the case of mobilization, our procrastination is all the more tragic, since nothing is to be gained by a failure to act. What should be done is so evident. We do not have to wait for someone to devise a "perfect" plan. Let us write into law now, on a stand-by basis, all the measures which were proven necessary in the last war. That is the minimum we should get on the statute books at once. Then were war to come, we should start from where we left off, instead of repeating the old mistakes.

With this minimum in law, the National Security Resources Board could work steadily to improve the mobilization program. Studies to implement mobilization legislation are fine. What I oppose is making so-called studies merely to avoid action, as a cover for a lack of political courage.

I respect the abilities and courage of Stuart Symington, the new Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. I hope he can at last take the Board off the "dead center" of inaction on which it has been for so long, a dead center so perilous to our security. The first necessity is to get a sound mobilization program on the law books. That is the real test of how effective the Security Resources Board will be permitted to become.

The issue is a simple one—are we going to stop talking and take action?

Specifically a sound mobilization program requires, among other things:

An impartial selective service law, with a work-or-fight clause;

A readied civilian defense;

The elimination of profiteering;

An over-all ceiling on all prices, rents, wages, and other costs to prevent the inflation that could wreck any mobilization;

Higher taxes;

Power to curtail less essential production to give priority to military and essential civilian needs;

Organization of manpower to direct it where most needed, with an index of all essential skills and training facilities;

Rationing of scarce essentials;

A comprehensive system of economic defense controlling all imports and exports.

This stand-by mobilization program would not specify the weapons to be produced nor the size of the armed forces to be raised. The objective would be to provide the organization so that in case of emergency all our resources can be pooled and tapped with a minimum of delay, whatever the weapons to be manufactured, whatever the size Army, Navy, or Air Force. The military should be able to get what it needs, when needed, with the least dislocation to the civilian economy.

And, as I have emphasized, all these measures must go together as part of one whole.

One alibi often put forward for neglecting our mobilization readiness is that it "will militarize the country." This is like opposing the installation of a fire-alarm system on grounds that it will cause fire. The mobilization program I have proposed is not intended to take effect immediately. These

laws would be placed on the statute books, ready to be put into operation in an emergency upon joint proclamation of the President and Congress—not the President alone, but the President and Congress acting together. Like the fire department, these laws would be ready for action if the alarm went off.

There will always be some who counsel, "let's wait until war comes and see whether these controls are necessary." There will always be some who try to weaken whatever mobilization controls are suggested to exempt their own interests, to leave profits untouched, wages free, prices uncontrolled, taxes too low. The test of a sound mobilization program is that it disciplines all pressure groups and all selfish interests for the sake of the national interest.

To prevent war is our first objective. Our second objective must be to win any war forced upon us. Both these objectives are served by enacting a standby mobilization law now. Both these objectives are needlessly weakened by not doing so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 3859? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee will be stated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, first let me state that on page 2 there are two new committee amendments, striking out certain words which the committee has unanimously agreed should be stricken out.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator polled the committee in regard to the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the Senator also poll the committee in regard to the amendments?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The Senator from Maine will agree with me as to that, I am sure.

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the first two committee amendments are merely technical in character.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, in line 6, after the word "necessary", it is proposed to strike out "in his opinion."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

The VICE PRESIDENT. At this time there is no right to object, for the bill is before the Senate, and the clerk has read the first committee amendment.

Mr. CORDON. However, Mr. President, some time ago I attempted to catch the eye and ear of the Vice President, in order to state that I reserved the right to object to the request to lay aside the unfinished business and proceed to consider this measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear or see the Senator do so. The Chair asked whether there was objection to the request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of this bill. The Chair heard no objection.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I spoke to the senior Senator from Washington in regard to an objection I had; and he requested me to withhold it until he could make a statement.

I thought I had reserved the right to object or an opportunity to reserve that right and to object. Certainly I wish to reserve the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the Senator, nor see him on his feet, but if he says he was trying to get recognition, the Chair will nullify what has happened, and give the Senator the right to be heard.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. CORDON. I want to know whether I have a right to object. I have not heard the ruling of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has been given the right to object.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have just had an opportunity to glance over the proposed legislation. In my opinion, it should be corrected in one respect. It provides that whatever may be done in the way of security measures is to be done by regulation of the President or other agencies under his direction. The law is merely notice to the people of the country that there is authority to do something, the people know not what; and they can only know what when the regulations are made. It is a legal maxim that everyone is presumed to know the law. That presumption has been held also to apply to regulations made pursuant to law. In this instance, then, there would be a presumption that everybody on the waterfront knew what these regulations were, and if anyone violated one of them, when in fact he did not even know there was such a regulation in existence, he would still be subject to the criminal penalty provided in the bill. If it stands as it is, I shall object to a consideration of the bill. I understand that the Senator from Washington is willing to accept an amendment to the bill to include the word "knowingly" with reference to any violation of an order. If that be the case, that would protect an innocent person who, wholly innocently and ignorantly, may have committed a violation of some of the regulations.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President I think the Senator from Oregon has made a good suggestion. The Attorney General drew this bill very hastily. If the Senator from Oregon will offer an amendment to include the word "knowingly" at such places as he thinks proper, I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, in one moment I shall withdraw my objection, but before I do I should like to express the hope that those who have charge of legislation having to do with the emergency with which this Nation now finds itself faced will, as far as humanly possible, not request unanimous-consent consideration of proposed legislation they bring to the floor which may often be well meant, but which may contain some defect or something vicious which was not intended and which a reasonably careful inspection might avoid. There may be provisions in it which could be improved to the interest of the country. So I hope that Senators having charge of such measures will, so far as possible, allow them to remain on the desk at least for a day, until those who may be interested in sound legislation have an opportunity at least to know what they are voting for. There will be some cases, I know, where that cannot be done. I hope that it will be done whenever possible. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon still wish the floor?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, if it is in order, I wish to move an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not in order until the bill is before the Senate. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment was on page 2, line 6, after the word "necessary", to strike out "in his opinion."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I desire to ask the reason for striking out those words. Let me state the point that occurs to me. If I am in error, I am readily susceptible to correction; but I should like to state the point. As I see it, the effect of striking out the words "in his opinion" is to leave it as a question of fact as to whether it is in fact necessary, in order to secure the vessels, that the action may be taken; whereas, if the words "in his opinion" are retained, it leaves it to the President's opinion to determine whether it is necessary. I am wondering whether the committee thinks it advisable to make the amendment—whether the committee thinks it should be narrow, confined to the question of whether there is actual necessity, or whether the committee thinks it better to leave it to the President's own opinion. That is the inquiry I should like to address to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Missouri that the Senator from Maine was somewhat concerned, not about giving the President the authority, but that a subversive might be picked up on the waterfront who might go into court and even subpena the President, for the purpose of determining whether the facts supported his

opinion that he should declare a waterfront emergency. The Senator from Maine and I agree that the bill would not be damaged in any way by striking out those words, and that it might make clear what we really intended.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. This restriction appears both in line 6 and in line 13, where it reads "not especially authorized by him." I raised the question in both instances, because it is quite obvious that the President of the United States would be a little too busy to have an opinion about this ship or about protecting people who go abroad. Therefore, it is another example of the tendency in recent years to repose all power in the President, understanding that he must necessarily delegate the authority. The tradition of America is to delegate it to the responsible authority, a Cabinet officer or some other official of the Government, and it is contemplated that the President, in his rules and regulations, will determine who shall exercise the authority. I believe that when this bill goes to conference, appropriate language will then emerge which will be a provision that it shall be determined by competent, recognized, or duly created authority; which is the way I think it should be.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the explanation. I think it would be rather unfortunate to require as a condition precedent to the right of the President to take this action that there must be demonstrated and established as a matter of fact the existence of the necessity.

Mr. BREWSTER. I quite agree.

Mr. DONNELL. It seems to me it should be left, if not to the President, at least to a responsible official to use his opinion in determining whether the necessity exists. I am reassured by the assurance by both Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 14, to strike out "by him."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 18, after the word "States", to strike out "and in Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands" and insert "the Canal Zone, and all territory and water, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, in line 1, after the word "available", to strike out "for the national defense" and insert "to the executive departments."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment was, after line 3, to insert a new section:

SEC. 2. Section 4 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 194), is amended to read as follows:

"The President may employ such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment was, on line 10, to insert a new section:

SEC. 3. Section 2 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(a) If any other person fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given under the provisions of this title, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and may, at the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, with reference to the amendment on line 10, I am not certain as to whether the shortened reading by the clerk included all of that section. If it did, then I want to offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk advises the Chair that he read all of it. Is it an amendment to the committee amendment which the Senator wishes to offer?

Mr. CORDON. I desire to offer an amendment to the committee amendment inserting a new section, No. 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment having been agreed to, it will first be necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. Without objection, that will be done. The Senator may now offer his amendment.

Mr. CORDON. I desire to offer an amendment to section 3, on page 3, line 14, after the word "person", to insert "knowingly"; and, in line 16, before the word "obstructs", to insert "knowingly."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 14, after the word "person" insert "knowingly"; and in line 16, before the word "obstructs" insert the word "knowingly."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. Without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, if I may address an inquiry, by unanimous consent, to the distinguished Senator from Washington, I desire to say first that I appreciate the fact that action was taken a moment ago on the amendment on page 3, line 1. I am asking, however, to revert to that for the purpose of my inquiry. It states, as amended, "Any appropriation available to the executive departments shall be available to carry out the provisions of this paragraph." It occurs to me, from a very hasty glance at it, that we may be making a mistake there. I do not know whether there is any appropriation that is available to all executive departments. Would it not be better if it should read "any appropriation available to any of the executive departments?"

Mr. MAGNUSON. That would serve the same purpose. The Coast Guard, as the Senator knows, is under the Treasury Department. The main responsibility for inspection would be in the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is not under the Department of National Defense. I have always advocated that it should have stayed there, but it went back to the Treasury Department.

Mr. DONNELL. It might be that we would have to find an appropriation available to all executive departments, and there might be none such.

Mr. President, I respectfully move that the Senate reconsider the action by which the amendment was agreed to, and that the amendment shall read "to any of the executive departments."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall be glad to accept that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the action of the Senate in agreeing to the amendment will be reconsidered.

The clerk will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 1, after the word "to", it is proposed to insert "any of."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 20, it is proposed to strike out the words "on or", and in line 21, to strike out "earlier."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217; U. S. C., title 50, section 191), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Whenever the President finds that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual or threatened war, or invasion, or of disturbances or threatened disturbances of the international relations of the United States, the President is authorized to institute such measures and issue such rules and regulations—

"(a) to govern the anchorage and movement of any foreign-flag vessels in the territorial waters of the United States, to inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards thereon, and, if necessary in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of rights and obligations to the United States, may take for such purposes full possession and control of such vessels and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof, and all other persons not especially authorized to go or remain on board thereof;

"(b) to safeguard against destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of similar nature, vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities in the United States, the Canal Zone, and all territory and water, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Any appropriation available to any of the Executive Departments shall be available to carry out the provisions of this paragraph."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, section 194), is amended to read as follows:

"The President may employ such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title."

SEC. 3. Section 2 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(a) If any other person knowingly fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given under the provisions of this title, or knowingly obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and may, at the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall expire on such date as may be specified by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, with reference to the appropriation bill, I have two amendments on the desk. If on Monday or Tuesday of next week the section of the bill to which my amendments relate should be agreed to, I hope I may be permitted to discuss them after that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the amendments are to the text of the bill, it would not be in order to consider them until all committee amendments are disposed of.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am quite satisfied that the bill will not be passed before next Tuesday. I have no objection to the Senator's request.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I doubt that the bill will pass by that time, but I hope the Senator will help to expedite its passage.

Mr. WHERRY. I am satisfied that if the Senator from Washington will withdraw his request there will not be any difficulty about it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I can ask unanimous consent upon my return.

Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I submit the following resolution and ask that it be received and lie on the table.

Whereas Report No. 2108, entitled "State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation," as printed and distributed on July 21 differs from the report submitted to the Senate on July 20 in certain important respects, particularly in being called on the cover sheet a "Report of the Committee"; and

Whereas it does not appear that the Foreign Relations Committee has adopted the report; and

Whereas a false impression of the status of this report will be spread abroad by the cover which has been substituted since it was received by this body: Therefore be it

Resolved, That said Report No. 2108 be at once withdrawn from distribution until the cover be replaced to agree with that covering the report as submitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be received.

The resolution (S. Res. 316) submitted by Mr. FLANDERS, was received and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I am sorry that the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has seen fit to absent himself from the Chamber. I have always understood that the free State of Maryland prided itself on its tolerance. As I understand, tolerance means an attitude of forbearance toward the views, opinions, and actions of others, even though one finds oneself not entirely in accord with them. I am sorry, too, that the Senator from Maryland is not here because I wanted to pay my tribute to the magnificent histrionic performance which he afforded us yesterday afternoon. I have always enjoyed the theater, Mr. President. I think I know a good show when I see one, and the Senator's performance was good theater from beginning to end.

The decision of the Senator from Maryland to enter the field of statecraft deprived the stage of a shining luminary. The Senator compared the work of his committee with the performance of Macbeth. In my opinion, Mr. President, that part is not exactly suited to the Senator's superb talents. I should rather see him cast in the role of the melancholy Dane. I have, however, a further suggestion. I think the Senator from Maryland would make one of the outstanding Simon Legrees of all times. I can see him now, with a handlebar mustache, high boots, black-snake whip in hand, crossing a river of artificial ice, pursuing with inexorable fury an Uncle Tom, a Little Eva, or perhaps a JOE MCCARTHY.

George Bernard Shaw once said that it is an extremely difficult thing to put on the stage anything which runs contrary to the opinions of a large body of persons. I think we should bear that in mind in judging the performance of the Senator from Maryland. I think he must have known, when he spoke, that the show he was putting on ran contrary to the opinions of a large body of the American people. I think we should judge his art and his high skill with that in mind.

When the Senator had completed his performance yesterday I think many of us left the Chamber uncertain whether we had seen a farce, a comedy, or a tragedy. For my part, at one point, at least, the Senator, in his performance, reached high tragedy. I was sorry to see the Senator, for whom I have always had and still have a high regard, stoop to an argument unworthy of him. I refer, of course, to the argument he made that all those who in this Chamber have supported a reduction in Marshall-plan aid funds were associates of Stalin and playing the Communist line.

I want to be perfectly fair to the Senator. I shall not give any opportunity for misquotation to arise. Therefore I shall read the exact language of the Senator with reference to the argument to which I have referred. I read as follows:

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have in my hand an editorial or statement by Mr. William Z. Foster, noted Communist, writing in Political Affairs. He advocates as the major point, it seems to me, reduction of the Marshall-plan aid, and the cutting of the arms budget for the Atlantic Pact countries, and so forth. These are issues around which the masses can be rallied. I find that when it comes to cutting the arms aid, and cutting the Marshall-plan aid, the Senator from Indiana has a wonderful record. He has voted against the Marshall-plan aid. He has voted against the North Atlantic Security Pact. He has voted against the arms implementation of it, the arms aid to the North Atlantic Pact countries, until the other day when Korea was invaded. Then he thought it was a good idea to get a few guns over there.

After an interruption by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] the Senator from Maryland continued, as follows:

While Joe Stalin was hollering "this is warmongering" and so on, and the Daily Worker was holding forth, I looked up the Senator's votes, and here they are, one after the other, always, always, always, following the same thing that Stalin is saying, that the Daily Worker is saying, and the junior Senator from Indiana is saying.

Mr. President, Senators will recall that earlier this year the authorization bill for Marshall-plan aid was before the Senate. Several amendments to reduce the amount of the bill were offered. One of them, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and by other Senators, was adopted by the Senate. The vote on the amendment reducing Marshall-plan aid authorization was 47 Senators in favor of the reduction and 33 against a reduction. Mr. President, I want to ask whether the time has arrived when in the opinion of the senior Senator from Maryland the Senate of the United States is dominated by associates of the Kremlin, Joe Stalin, and those who follow the Communist line? That is certainly the only inference that can be drawn from what the Senator from Maryland has said.

I hold in my hand the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 5, 1950, which records the vote on the amendment for the reduction of Marshall-plan aid. As I said, 47 Senators voted "yea," 38 voted "nay," and 16 Senators did not vote. I read: "So Mr. BRIDGES' amendment was adopted."

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the entire list of the Senators who on that occasion voted for a reduction in Marshall-plan aid. The list appears in the RECORD of May 5, 1950, on page 6448. Among those who voted in favor of reduction of Marshall-plan aid appear the names of many venerable Senators who have grown gray in their Nation's service, men whose names are known, and favorably known, in every State of the Union. On that list are the names of Senators who have been returned many times to the Senate by the people of their respective States. Not only that, Mr. President, but there appears in that list of Senators who voted

against the Marshall-plan aid the names of Senators who have been honored by their colleagues in this body, and who have been raised to places of highest confidence and trust within the gift of Members of the Senate.

Therefore I am prone to press the question. I am sorry the Senator from Maryland is not present. I think he said he did not think he would like my speech. What I am about to say, Mr. President, I shall say with the utmost good nature, but I feel it must be said in order to keep the RECORD clear. The Senator from Maryland accused the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] of voting the Communist line. He said he was an associate of Joe Stalin. The first charge on that count that he made against him was that the Senator from Indiana had voted to reduce the Marshall-plan aid. The question therefore arises—and it must be answered, Mr. President—is whether the Senator from Maryland is charging these honored and distinguished Senators who voted to reduce Marshall-plan aid with being associates of Joe Stalin and following the Communist line?

I do not know why the Senator from Maryland saw fit to bring Marshall-plan aid into this debate on the question of Communists in the Government. Marshall-plan aid is before the Senate in the appropriation bill. It has already been discussed, and I am sure before the bill is passed it will be discussed at much greater length. I think the Senator from Maryland, must know that at the present moment Marshall-plan aid is a tender subject with millions of Americans. It is a tender subject with the mothers of America whose sons are going out and fighting in the rice paddies of Korea, some of whom never to return.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Florida for a question.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator question the assertion that the western democracies are stronger today to resist any kind of outside aggression because of the Marshall-plan aid they have enjoyed?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I am glad that the Senator has raised that question. Of course, the Senator knows that it is said that shortly before his death Lenin said, "We must overcome the Americans by causing them to spend themselves to their destruction." So each day, each month, and each year that have gone by since we have embarked on these give-away schemes all over the world we have been getting nearer to the ultimate end that Lenin had in mind.

There are two reasons, Mr. President, why Marshall-plan aid is a tender subject with the American people today. First, American boys are now fighting in Korea with insufficient, inadequate, and inferior equipment.

We do not need to do anything but to read the daily newspapers to know the facts. We know that our boys have been required to meet 60-ton tanks, far superior to any issued by our Government. We know they have been required to meet these tanks with antitank guns whose bullets have fallen from the front of them like paper pellets. We know that our boys have lain in the rice paddies of Korea with insufficient and inadequate air cover. We know all these things have happened to the soldiers of a great republic which has been sending untold sums to 16 countries of western Europe.

Mr. President, the second reason why the Marshall-plan aid is a sore subject with the mothers of America today is the fact that large quantities of war material are being funneled through the Marshall-plan countries into Russia and the countries behind the iron curtain.

I have always believed in a strong national defense. Since I have been a Member of this body I have voted without exception for every appropriation for the armed services. I think in all probability I shall continue to do so as long as the people of Missouri see fit to keep me here. But I have done that with one guiding purpose in mind. I wanted to see America build a national defense so strong that no nation in the world would have the slightest temptation to attack us.

When the 70-group Air Force bill was before the Senate we put the cart before the horse. We have made these prodigious gifts for economic aid in the countries of western Europe, and then we have considered what we may do to arm ourselves.

Shortly after the Marshall-plan bill was first passed in the Senate, we had under consideration the 70-group Air Force bill. One question was whether we could afford it, and it is an interesting coincidence that only 5 days before President Truman gave the order to start shooting in Korea the President at a press conference at the White House said we could not pay for a 70-group Air Force.

Mr. President, we need a 70-group Air Force. We need adequate air cover for the boys in Korea, and it seems to me unthinkable that we should be spending our money for economic assistance in 16 countries of western Europe, and at the same time send our boys into battle with inadequate arms, insufficient matériel, and inefficient equipment. Do we seek to justify it on the ground that we cannot pay for better?

Mr. President, I said a few minutes ago that it is a tender subject to the mothers of America why the countries of western Europe should be furnishing war materials to Russia, and the countries behind the iron curtain, at the same time our economic aid is going to these same countries. It may be asked how I know that is a tender subject with the mothers of America. I have received many letters from mothers of sons who have gone and have had to go, and they wonder how in the name of common sense this thing can be taking place—that our boys are being sent into battle inadequately prepared.

Mr. President, I am not going to burden the Senate at this time with a discussion of the details.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I might say that I have received petitions which corroborate the very statement the Senator has just made relative to receiving letters from women all over America. I have received them also from men and from entire families who signed the petitions.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I am ready to believe, from conversations I have had with other Senators, that perhaps there are few Members of this body who have not received from their constituents similar communications.

I made a speech in the Senate on this subject on July 17, 1950. If the statements had not been true we might expect a denial from the administration. But from that day to this I have not heard or seen a single word by way of denial.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. WHERRY. I recall that the distinguished Senator from Missouri made the speech on July 17 to which he has referred, and he not only spoke about the dollars provided for ECA but he called attention to the fact that they could be spent in the purchase of materials which were sent into Red Korea to be used against our soldiers.

I do not know whether it is true or not, but I heard it said on the radio last night by a news commentator that the Department of Commerce was giving greater consideration to the issuing of export licenses because it did not want to grant licenses for the shipment of strategic materials to the Red Communists in China. If that is to be the attitude of the administration, that is exactly what the Senator from Missouri is asking, and certainly for Senators to stand on the floor of the Senate and criticize a Senator who has voted to cut the ECA appropriation, and against scattering around the world strategic materials which we now need, which I think is voting as an American should, and to state that one who follows that course is associated with Joe Stalin, is not only inept, but the statement is simply not the truth.

Mr. KEM. I thank the Senator from Nebraska for his statement. The Senator from Nebraska has directed the attention of the Senate particularly to the fact that large quantities of petroleum and petroleum products have been shipped by the United Kingdom to Red Communist China. It redounds to the credit of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that he brought this to the attention of the administration and the Congress. I notice in the press that the British have announced that they are going to stop such shipments. What I am discussing now are shipments of other war material that is just as important and just as necessary to our war effort as petroleum.

On page 10366 of the RECORD of July 17 there is set out a partial list of exports from the United Kingdom, from Belgium, Luxemburg, and France to Russia and the satellite nations during the year 1949. I ask unanimous consent that

those tables be incorporated in my remarks at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Partial list of exports from Belgium-Luxemburg during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations [1]

Item	Amount in dollars [2]	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons [3]
Arms (to Czechoslovakia)	$6,040	302	----------
Iron, cast iron, and steel	19,782,840	989,142	151,749
Copper	11,028,820	551,441	23,523
Lead	1,583,160	79,158	4,836
Zinc	3,003,780	150,189	10,413
Tin	941,060	47,053	485
Other base metals and alloys	1,387,360	69,368	623
Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus, and appliances, and parts	7,937,880	396,894	6,273
Electrical machinery and apparatus, and articles for electrotechnical use, and parts	5,840,660	292,033	----------
Railway and tramway rolling stock and material	430,600	21,530	872
Optical, measuring, precision, and other instruments and apparatus	2,480	124	----------
Chemical products	1,709,540	85,477	8,573
Explosives, fireworks, matches, and other inflammable materials	1,447,960	72,398	2,014
Rubber and manufactures	942,600	47,130	1,355

[1] Complete list available in my office, including a breakdown of exports by importing country.
[2] Computation based on current exchange rate of 50 francs to the dollar.
[3] 1 metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Partial list of exports from United Kingdom during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars [1]	Amount in thousands of pounds sterling	Quantity
Ball and roller bearings and parts	$243,600	87	[2] 2,000
Iron, steel, and manufactures (total)	12,140,800	4,336	[3] 88,000
Steel bars and rods, not alloy	1,736,000	620	[2] 20,000
Bars and rods of alloy steel	504,000	180	[2] 1,000
Hoop and strip	422,800	151	[2] 3,000
Railway and tramway construction material	708,400	253	[3] 10,000
Barbed wire	420,000	150	[2] 3,000
Cable and rope (except insulated telephone and telegraph cable)	425,600	152	[2] 1,000
Nonferrous metals and manufactures (total)	4,062,800	1,451	----------
Aluminum and alloys	618,800	221	[4] 21,000
Brass and other alloys of copper, other than nickel alloys	1,142,400	408	[4] 63,000
Copper	694,400	248	[2] 1,000
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,806,800	2,431	----------
Machinery (total, excluding ball and roller bearings and parts)	45,172,400	16,133	[4] 867,000
Electric generators	11,986,800	4,281	[4] 181,000
Electrical machinery, other than motors and generators	2,864,400	1,023	[4] 46,000

[1] Computation based on present exchange rate of $2.80 to the pound sterling.
[2] Hundredweight (112 pounds).
[3] Long tons.
[4] Hundredweight.

Partial list of exports from United Kingdom during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations—Continued

Item	Amount in dollars [1]	Amount in thousands of pounds sterling	Quantity
Machinery—Continued			
Machine tools (metal-working) other than portable power tools	5,138,000	1,835	[4] 129,000
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircraft) (total)	$13,361,600	4,772	----------
Rubber tires for motor vehicles, other than motorcycles and tricars	229,600	82	$9,000
Chassis for motor vehicles, with engines	1,660,400	593	1,000

Partial list of exports from France during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars [1]	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons
Chemicals:			
Inorganic	$1,546,759	533,365	23,425
Organic	983,283	339,063	610
Rubber and rubber products	1,678,616	578,833	1,426
Steel-mill products, hot rolled, sheets and plates	4,198,881	1,447,890	41,696
Steel-mill products, cold rolled, tubular products, and wire	3,087,703	1,064,725	19,283
Aluminum, crude, and semimanufactures	369,245	127,326	815
Aluminum alloys	408,688	140,927	833
Lead and lead alloys	316,349	109,086	1,115
Metal manufactures	2,046,376	705,647	3,985
Machinery and apparatus	10,272,238	3,542,151	6,771
Machinery, electrical, and apparatus	2,015,239	694,910	525
Transportation equipment	8,281,011	2,855,521	7,913
Optical, surgical, scientific, and photographic instruments and apparatus	1,113,145	383,843	115

[1] Computation based on current exchange rate of 350 francs to the dollar.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, it may be asked, and I think it would be a fair question, since that was in the year 1949, what is going on now? I have tried to exhaust every avenue of information open to me to ascertain what is going on now. The Department of Commerce has been very cooperative. I wish to say to their credit that I have not seen the slightest indication that they wanted to conceal any information that was in their files. Two members of my staff went to the Department, and went over the records in the office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. President, as a result of that inspection of the records of the Department of Commerce some really surprising statistics developed. Here are some things they found.

During the first 4 months of this year the United Kingdom exported more than $6,800,000 worth of electrical machinery to Russia. This represents nearly a 50-percent increase over British exports of electrical machinery to Russia during the first 4 months of 1949. I asked these men if they were able to find out what was being sent by the United Kingdom to Poland and to Czechoslovakia—to Czechoslovakia where the great Skoda Works are located—and they were not able to develop that information in the time available. So the figure I give to the Senate is the figure of exports from the United Kingdom to Russia alone for the first 4 months of this year. So much for electrical machinery.

During the 4 months which ended April 30, 1950, the United Kingdom also sent to Russia more than $1,087,000 worth of machine tools. This is almost 10 times as many machine tools as were exported by the United Kingdom to Russia during the first 4 months of the corresponding year, 1949. In other words, in the first 4 months of this year the United Kingdom accelerated her shipments of machine tools to Russia 10 times over. That does not take into account shipments of machine tools which were being made during that period to Czechoslovakia, to Bulgaria, to Rumania, or any other of the satellite countries. That is to Russia alone.

Mr. President, Belgium has made shipments of war materials to Russia. During the period January through April sizable shipments of iron, steel, and tin plate have gone from Belgium to the U. S. S. R. Italy is sending steel, iron, and machinery to the U. S. S. R. Sweden's trade with Russia during January 1950 was nine times greater than it was in January 1949. And so it goes on.

I regret, Mr. President, that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] saw fit in this time of crisis to cast doubt on the loyalty of any of his fellow Senators. Such suggestions do not enhance the prestige of the Senate. I have heard the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the distinguished majority leader, say on the floor of the Senate more than once that it is time for all Americans to close ranks. I have felt that way about it. I have said so publicly. So, Mr. President, it comes as a distinct surprise to hear a man who has been honored time and time again by the people of the Free State of Maryland, and by his colleagues in the Senate, charge that certain of his fellow Members of the Senate are following the Communist line and are associates of Joe Stalin. That surely does not enhance the prestige of our Nation abroad.

Surely it must give aid and comfort to the Reds who are killing our boys in Korea to read reports that they have, according to the Senator from Maryland, associates in the United States Senate. Surely such reports must be distressing indeed to those in the front lines in Korea who have a right to expect, and, Mr. President, do expect, that they will receive 100-percent backing from the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, there is just one more subject to which the Senator from Maryland referred, to which I desire to make some reference. I shall address myself to that argument very briefly. That is the argument that since we have a Department of Justice and the FBI, no American need concern himself about Communists in the Government. The argument, as I understand it, is that since the Department of Justice and the FBI are on the job, there is no need for concern, there is no need for any work or investigation on the part of the elect-

ed representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, there are two comments I should like to make on that argument. First, under the law, United States Code, title 5, section 340, which establishes the FBI, the FBI is placed under the jurisdiction and the control of the Department of Justice, which is, as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] said earlier on the floor of the Senate, a political arm of the Government. The FBI cannot investigate any case the Department of Justice does not want investigated. Let there be no mistake about that, Mr. President. The FBI cannot investigate any case the Department of Justice does not want investigated. Similarly, the Department of Justice cannot cause to be investigated by the FBI any case the President of the United States does not want investigated.

Second, in order to remove what I have to say from the field of generalities, I want to give the Senator from Maryland a specific instance of what I mean and to what I refer. This case, Mr. President, is not a hypothetical case. It is an actual case.

In May 1947, some 71 citizens of Kansas City, Mo., were under indictment for one of the foulest of all crimes, the crime of depriving their fellow citizens of their right to vote, of the right to have their votes counted as cast. The evidence in those cases, then pending in the circuit court of Jackson County, Mo., consisted of the ballots in the precincts in which the alleged fraud occurred. Those ballots were stored in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners of Jackson County, Mo., in Kansas City. In the nighttime on May 27, 1947, the courthouse was violently entered. The office of the board of election commissioners was violently entered. The safe in their office was violently blown open and those ballots, consisting of the evidence in those cases—evidently the thieves knew exactly what they had come for—were carried away. They were so voluminous that it required a truck or cart or some similar vehicle to carry it away. Mr. President, that occurred in the courthouse in Kansas City, Mo.

In the same building is the office of the sheriff of Jackson County, Mo., which is open all night, with a deputy or deputies constantly in attendance. Across the street was the office of the police department of Kansas City, Mo.—a complete police department, similar to that maintained in other metropolitan centers.

Mr. President, the strangest coincidence of all—and it is just a coincidence; I do not want anyone to think that I am inferring otherwise—was that the President of the United States was sleeping in a hotel some five blocks away; and, as I understand, on such occasions the entire business district of the city which is temporarily housing the President of the United States is under the surveillance of the Secret Service of the United States. It was under those circumstances that the ballots containing the evidence in the cases in which 71 persons were under indictment were forcibly, feloniously carried away.

The FBI was immediately called in. The Attorney General of the United States dramatically announced that there would be a complete and thoroughgoing investigation. However, from that day to this the theft of the evidence in the Kansas City vote-fraud cases remains a perfect crime. No arrests have been made; apparently no clues have been established. As the record stands, the FBI has been completely baffled.

Mr. President, I should like to know and the people of the United States would like to know just what the FBI did discover, just what some of the best agents in the employ of the FBI, who were sent to Kansas City, were able to do.

I wonder whether the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the acting majority leader, will join me in an effort to secure, so that they can be made public, the complete records of the FBI in regard to that case. I think the acting majority leader or the regular majority leader would perform a distinct service if one or the other of them would do that. It seems to me that the people are entitled to know the facts in that case.

So, Mr. President, when the argument is made that we can sleep at nights, that we can rest assured that there are no political Communists or fellow travelers in the employ of the State Department or in the employ of other departments of the Government of the United States, a lot of people will take that argument with a little grain of salt.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MCFARLAND. The Senator from Missouri would not want me to go there with him and try to steal the FBI files; would he?

Mr. KEM. Of course not.

Mr. MCFARLAND. That is about what the Senator from Missouri is proposing.

Mr. KEM. Of course, Mr. President, I would not want the Senator from Arizona to be guilty of a felony. However, if he would give me the political support which comes to the majority leader in this battle, I think it is very likely that the people in my State and the people in my city, who have a very natural interest in what the FBI was able to do, would obtain the information. At any rate, it would be worth a trial.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Missouri for the compliment he has paid me in regard to any influence which I might have.

However, the present hour is too late for the junior Senator from Arizona to enter into a discussion relative to securing the files from the FBI. That matter has been discussed many, many times; and the Senator from Missouri is well aware of what has been held in that regard.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I have not been able to find out what has been held in that regard. If the Senator from Arizona knows the facts about that matter, I am sure he will perform a very distinct service to the people of my State and to the people of the country generally if he will give us the benefit of that information.

Yesterday the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] told us that he was able to obtain from the administration information not available to other Senators or to the public generally. Now I am asking whether the acting majority leader—if the distinguished Senator from Arizona continues to act in that capacity, of course I shall be glad to have him do so—or the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the regular majority leader, will interest himself in this subject. If he will do so, I believe we shall have some results, and without further delay.

The tragedy of this matter is that under the circumstances the people of the United States are bound to have some reservations as to the political character of the Department of Justice—reservations which ought to be cleared up, and the sooner the better.

Mr. President, I wish to say in passing that most of these things occurred, not during the term of service of the present Attorney General, our honored former colleague from Rhode Island, former Senator McGrath, but during the incumbency of his predecessor as Attorney General. However, I think it is also fair to say that during the incumbency of the present Attorney General the Federal statute of limitations—a 3-year statute of limitations—ran on the prosecution of the theft of the evidence in the Kansas City vote frauds.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Arizona has assigned, as I understand, as his reason for not wishing to discuss this matter, the lateness of the hour.

Let me ask the Senator if it is now as late as it generally has been in recent weeks when the Senate has ended its session for the day. In other words, it is now exactly 5:37 p. m., according to the clock in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona desires to discuss this matter, I shall be glad to stay here as long as he wishes, or if he will ask the Vice President to give me the privilege of the floor Monday, when the Senate convenes, I shall endeavor to answer any questions the Senator from Arizona may put to me. I would like to accommodate the Senator from Arizona if he is not prepared to discuss the matter at this time.

I think the facts should be fully discussed, in the public interest. It has never been satisfactorily developed, why the theft of the evidence in the Kansas City vote fraud indictments is a perfect crime.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A. M. ON MONDAY

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] previously stated that he wished to obtain the floor to address the

Senate this afternoon. However, thus far, he has not been able to obtain recognition.

Therefore, because of the lateness of the hour, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate ends its session for today, it take a recess until Monday next, at 11 a. m., and that the Senator from Michigan be given the right to speak at that time, without a quorum call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the request please be repeated?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona has requested, first, that when the Senate concludes its session for today, it take a recess until Monday next, at 11 a. m.; and, second, that at that time the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] be given the floor, without a quorum call.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to make some observations for a few minutes, if that will be satisfactory to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, at the conclusion of his address yesterday, the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] asked the question: "Where do we go from here?" I am confident that anyone who heard his address and any of those who have had an opportunity to look even very casually over the report are convinced that the job of the committee of which he was chairman has not been completed. I am just as sure of that as I am sure that I am now standing on the floor of the Senate; and I am also perfectly sure that the American people are not satisfied with what has been done.

In a spirit of constructive criticism and in all sincerity, Mr. President, I wish to offer an affirmative program. I should like to discuss it in some detail some time next week, when I have an opportunity to do so.

However, at this time, toward the close of the session for today, I should like to conclude my remarks with these constructive suggestions:

First. I think the time has come when the records of the committee, not only the records of its proceedings in open session but the records of its proceedings in executive session, should be made public. It has been given to the press here, there, and other places, and I think that Senators should have the transcript of all this evidence so they can make up their minds relative to what is in the report as bearing upon the work that has been done by the committee.

Second. I think that the Senate should adopt the resolution, No. 312, which was offered, and which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 (relating to an investigation of disloyalty among employees of the Government) be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investigation in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or—

And this is the important part of it—

(2) In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan commission, wholly independent of the Executive, to conduct a full, complete, and relentless search into the whole subject of foreign penetration of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provisions of said Senate Resolution 231.

Mr. President, if that is done, I am satisfied that it will meet with the approval of the American people. That resolution has been offered, and it is the responsibility of the majority of the Senate to see that it is brought up for consideration. It is a constructive step which I am sure would meet with the approval of the people of the United States.

Third. The time has come, and there can be no doubt about it, that the Congress should pass the Mundt-Ferguson bill. The resolution I just quoted would take care of the difficulty within the Government. The Mundt-Ferguson bill would take care of the situation outside the Government. It is needed, and I think it is needed more than any other piece of legislation, outside the military requirements which will be presented to us by the military authorities and by the administration, with which we all agree, and which will be passed speedily after due consideration.

That is my suggestion, Mr. President. That is my answer to the question, Where do we go from here on the domestic front?

Where do we go from here on the foreign front? Certainly the time has arrived when the administration should require the resignation of Dean Acheson. In order to achieve unity in the country and to restore confidence in the State Department policy, that time has arrived. He has been repudiated by the administration in his policy in Asia, and certainly we need to revamp our policy so far as western Europe is concerned. I do not say this with animosity or personal feeling against Mr. Acheson, but if he were an official in any other country of which I know of, and a vote of confidence were had, which would have been required, to my mind he would be out of office. Why wait any longer in the United States of America?

Mr. President, if such action is taken I am satisfied it will meet with the approval of the country. What we need now is unity. And, believe me, I am for unity to accomplish the task which is at hand.

Mr. President, I should like to answer in some detail some of the observations which have been made, but I say in all sincerity, and with all respect to the Senator from Maryland, that that is the answer to his question, "Where do we go from here?" Let us clean up the situation at home, and let us do the job over there.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I merely want to state in response to the suggestion of my good friend from Missouri that I explain why the FBI files cannot be made available, that my decision not to discuss that subject this evening is made for this reason, and for this reason alone: First, I think it has been discussed many, many times. I think I fairly understand how those files are secured, and the reasons why they cannot be made available to Members of Congress. At least, I understand the position of the Attorney General. But, Mr. President, I am of the opinion that there are more important matters before the Congress today than a discussion of why the files of the FBI cannot be made available to Members of Congress.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. In a moment. One of those important measures is House bill 7786, which contains appropriations for the departments charged with the defense of the Nation. I think it is time that in the Senate of the United States we turn our minds to our duties in connection with providing the necessary funds for the defense of the country.

For that reason, and because I do not want to provoke further discussion on a subject which has already been thoroughly discussed, I feel that we could better devote ourselves to the discussion of the unfinished business. I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona whether the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland did not occupy the floor of the Senate for several hours yesterday, discussing the report of the Foreign Relations Committee on the question of Communists in the Government.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am not aiming my criticism at the Senator from Missouri or anyone else who has occupied the floor today, or the distinguished Senator from Maryland, who occupied the floor yesterday. All I am stating is that these matters have been discussed, and think the time has come for us to turn our attention to the consideration of H. R. 7786.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona yield further to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEM. My good friend from Arizona is an eminently fair man.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator for his compliment.

Mr. KEM. The Senator is a former superior court judge. He knows what it is to hold the scales of justice. He has had the unpleasant duty of sending men to the penitentiary—perhaps to the gallows. I know my friend from Arizona is deeply imbued with and instilled in American principles of justice and fair play. I want to ask the Senator whether he thinks it is fair for the Senator from Maryland to make this dramatic and histrionic speech in the Senate yesterday, drawing the attention of the Senate for several hours, and then to foreclose further discussion of this important question that is so near the hearts of all Americans? The question is whether

there is infiltration of Communists and fellow travelers into the Government of the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, let me say to my good friend from Missouri that the question as to what any Senator may think about the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Maryland is up to the individual Senator, personally, to answer for himself. Each Senator can answer that.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. May I finish? I may say that as to whether the charges have been substantiated, it is up to the people of the United States to decide. No one on the floor of the Senate, so far as I have heard, has said that any of these charges were substantiated. I do not at this time want to get into a discussion of what procedure we should follow or of what we should do. All I am saying—and I am making an honest appeal to the Senate—is that some time on Monday I hope we may resume consideration of H. R. 7786, which contains important appropriations for the defense of the Nation.

I have never tried to deprive any Senator of the opportunity to discuss any subject he pleased, and I never shall. But I hope that we can make some progress with the appropriation bill. I desire the Senator from Missouri distinctly to understand that I am not in any way criticizing him for any remark he may have seen fit to make on the floor. That was his privilege as a United States Senator. I am, in the exercise of my prerogative as a Senator, only making an appeal for that which I think is for the good of the United States, namely, to proceed with the business of the Senate, leaving it to the Senator from Missouri and any other Senator to discuss whatever they may desire to discuss.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Missouri made the statement a little while ago that he thought it was unfair for the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] to occupy the length of time he occupied yesterday, and then not to let anyone answer him. I suggest to the Senator from Missouri that we have listened for a long period today to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] in a very bitter and voluminous speech, mostly devoted to the Senator from Maryland and what the Senator from Maryland submitted in his speech on yesterday. So I cannot see how the Senator from Missouri can conclude that we heard the Senator from Maryland and then did not permit any other Senator to discuss the question.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas——

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Arizona yielded in order that I might ask a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; I yield. But I do not think we can gain anything by the discussion. My only object was to invite the attention of the Senate and of the people of the United States to the importance of the Senate's proceeding with the appropriation bill as rapidly as possible. It was not for the purpose of criticizing anyone.

Mr. KEM. I agree entirely with the Senator. The Senator comes from the wide-open spaces of the West. Would he sit here in the Chamber of the Senate of the United States and hear his loyalty impugned by another Senator and not rise to his feet at the first opportunity to reply?

Mr. McFARLAND. When that time comes, the Senator from Arizona will make his decision.

Mr. KEM. I do not know how the Senator voted on the reduction of Marshall-plan-aid funds, but I know that many of his close friends and associates voted to reduce the amount. I should think the Senator from Arizona would resent an imputation on their loyalty. I should think that instead of attempting to discourage the Senator from Missouri from pointing out facts in that connection, the Senator would rise to urge that that sort of thing be not repeated on the floor of the United States Senate.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am certain that the Senator from Missouri will be able to take care of himself on any occasion.

Mr. KEM. I think the Senator from Arizona has fallen into the same error into which several Senators who have spoken have fallen, namely, assuming that the responsibility and duty of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under Senate Resolution 231 was to investigate the charges made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]. As was pointed out today by the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]—I do not suppose the Senator from Arizona heard his address, because if he had I do not think he would have fallen into that error—the resolution as originally prepared by the Democratic policy committee provided for an investigation of the charges of the Senator from Wisconsin, and that resolution was amended on the floor of the Senate, and as it was adopted by the Senate, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, was authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation as to whether persons who are disloyal to the United States are or have been employed in the Department of State.

So, Mr. President, it is no answer that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] has not produced any evidence. That is not ground upon which the Committee on Foreign Relations can be acquitted of any further responsibility. The question is whether it has made a full and complete investigation of whether persons who are disloyal to the United States are or have been employed by the Department of State.

Let me say, in passing, that I do not know much about the investigation. I did not attend any of the hearings, but I have read some of the subcommittee's report to some extent, not all of it—I have been intrigued by one thing which stands out, namely, why there is no mention of the name of Alger Hiss. The committee was directed to find out whether any disloyal person ever had been employed in the Department of State. That question came up yesterday, but it was turned off by the Senator from Maryland with the facetious remark that the committee had not thought it well to put Thomas Jefferson on the stand. I hope the implication was not that Thomas Jefferson was a disloyal person. As a devoted believer in the principles of Thomas Jefferson, I resent the remark. I do not see any reason whatever to have brought the name of that great American into a discussion of disloyalty in the Government of the United States.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Clarence J. McCormick, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the executive calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. McFARLAND. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until next Monday at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, under the order previously entered, the recess being to Monday, July 24, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 21 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

IN THE AIR FORCE

PROMOTIONS

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be captains, Air Force nurses

×Askegaard, Elizabeth Ann, [redacted]
Bernard, Erin Langford, [redacted]
Deegan, Florence Irene, [redacted]
Deege, Eloise Ruth, [redacted]
Lott, Inez T., [redacted]
×McCally, Mary Jane, [redacted]
×McLaughlin, Margaret F., [redacted]
Murphy, Anne Martha, [redacted]
Nigro, Elaine M., [redacted]
Roche, Florence T., [redacted]
Staudt, Veleska Barbara, [redacted]

(NOTE.—The officers nominated for promotion to captain have completed and will complete the required 7 years' service for promotion purposes between May and August. Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.)

APPOINTMENTS

The following-named persons for appointment in the United States Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eighteth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947), and title II, Public Law 365, Eighteth Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947):

To be lieutenant colonel, USAF (medical)

Paul A. Campbell, [redacted]

To be majors, USAF (medical)

John E. Alexander, [redacted]
William T. Kelley, [redacted]
Ralph M. Lechausse, [redacted]
Joseph L. Mann, [redacted]
Frank M. Townsend, [redacted]

To be captains, USAF (medical)

Verne H. Alder, [redacted]
Stanley H. Bear, [redacted]
William S. Davis, [redacted]
Walter H. Goggans, [redacted]
Richard K. Miller, [redacted]
Oakley K. Park, [redacted]
Edward P. Smith, Jr., [redacted]
George S. Tootle, [redacted]
Joseph B. Wildhaber, [redacted]

To be captains, USAF (dental)

Robert H. Jakob, [redacted]
Howard H. Morgan, [redacted]
Charles C. Morris, [redacted]
Robert L. Reilly, Jr., [redacted]

To be first lieutenants, USAF (medical)

Roger C. Arnold, [redacted]
Glenn D. Baird, [redacted]
David H. Beyer, [redacted]
James G. Borman, [redacted]
Harry C. Green, Jr., [redacted]
Louis E. Harrington, [redacted]
Nestor M. Hensler, [redacted]
Peter D. Hogan, [redacted]
Frederick R. Hook, Jr., [redacted]
Jack B. Jay, [redacted]
William Krivit.
John T. Logue.
Jack M. McKay.
Charles C. Sorensen, [redacted]

To be first lieutenant, USAF (dental)

Hiram M. Jackson, [redacted]

To be first lieutenants, USAF (chaplain)

John D. Barringer, [redacted]
Vernon Bordelon, [redacted]
Arthur E. K. Brenner, [redacted]
Michael J. Finneran, [redacted]
Charles H. Glaize, [redacted]
Raymond T. Mattheson, [redacted]
Earl W. Minor, [redacted]
Edward B. Mulligan, [redacted]
Ivan L. Paulk, [redacted]
Grover E. Stillwagon, [redacted]
Charles W. Wakefield, [redacted]

The following-named distinguished aviation cadets for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eighteth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants

Sabin L. Anderson	Arthur L. Keyes
Ray E. Badertscher, [redacted]	Claude C. Mitson
	Paul G. Mulhern
Thomas R. Bean	James L. Mulligan
Garold R. Beck	Earl G. Peck
Warren R. Carter, Jr.	Walter H. Schmitz
James W. Chilton	Robert W. Smith
Charles B. Christison	Richard W. Whincup
Harry V. De Hosse	George S. White
Harry Falls, Jr.	Robert F. Wilke
Orgle D. Godwin	Elvin O. Wyatt
George H. Helbing	

Subject to physical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following-named distinguished military students of the Senior Division, Reserve Officer's Training Corps, for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eighteth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

Francis J. Cunnion	Joseph H. Piper, Jr.
Charles A. James	Raymond Smith

The following-named graduated cadet, United States Military Academy, class of 1950, for appointment in the United States Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, with date of rank June 2, 1950, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eighteth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

Joseph Frederick Green

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named midshipmen (Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

David I. Carter.	George T. Sargent, Jr.
Leo J. Fitzpatrick, Jr.	Cornelius F. Savage, Jr.
Heman J. Redfield III	
Bruce L. Rehn	

The following-named civilian college graduates for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Frank F. Alagia	Norman B. McCrary
Alvin R. Bourgeois	Anthony G. Morrison, Jr.
George E. Bowker, Jr.	
Clement C. Buckley, Jr.	Anthony C. Naeger
	Claude L. Reynolds
John R. Cowan	William R. Riddell, Jr.
John K. Davis	
Rex D. Ellison	Bryan M. Rust
Eugene D. Foxworth Jr.	James T. Shafter
	Warren A. Stark
William J. Galyon	Holcombe H. Thomas
Lawrence A. Hall	William V. H. White
Winans D. Holliday	Allan Wilson
Elmer Jenner	Henry E. Wold
Ralph C. Joynes	James W. Wood
Don L. Keller	

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 21 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, United States Army, retired, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations of James Harold Banville, et al. for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on July 14, 1950, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of James Harold Banville, which appears on page 10177, and ending with the name of Mary Willia Stephenson, which appears on page 10178.

IN THE AIR CORPS

The nominations of Park Holland, et al., for promotion in the United States Air Force, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on July 10, 1950, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Park Holland, which appears on page 9798, and ending with the name of John James Wood, which appears on page 9799.

IN THE NAVY

The nominations of Raymond C. Allen, et al., for appointment in the Navy, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on July 10, 1950, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Raymond C. Allen, which appears on page 9799, and ending with the name of Waunie L. Shelton, which appears on page 9800.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Frank F. Drowota, Woodmont Christian Church, Nashville, Tenn., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. We confess, in the words of the Psalmist, our faith in Thee O God.

O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

But dear unto us is the knowledge that Thou art our Father, and we are Thy children. We come to Thee to ask Thy blessing upon these Thy children in this grave hour. We ask that Thou wilt give them the assurance that as their days, so shall their strength be. Watch over them and keep their loved ones, Father.

We offer to Thee a special prayer for those men who have put their lives between the enemy and all the things we hold dear. Wilt Thou keep them in Thy love. We ask, Father, that the spirit of sacrifice they show may be shown in our lives, and that self-interest may be slain in us; that the ugly stains of sin, the ugly stains of selfishness may be wiped away; that in a common unity we may stand together to walk the freedom road, the road of sacrifice, the road of self-denial, even as our Lord walked it before us.

This we ask in His name and for His sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 21, 1950, was dispensed with.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MILLIKIN was excused from

attendance on the session of the Senate today until 4 p. m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to sit this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into on Friday, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is entitled to the floor without the calling of a quorum.

Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. FLANDERS addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest to Senators who wish to present routine matters that at the end of the address by the Senator from Michigan opportunity will be given all Senators to transact routine business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator from Michigan does not object, I should like to make an insertion in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two Senators who have addressed the Chair may proceed with their routine matters, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter which I addressed to the President of the United States dated July 13, 1950, and a copy of the President's reply dated July 14.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 13, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The time has come, I believe, when the seriousness and importance of the situation in the Far East warrants the appointment of an Ambassador to the Government of the Republic of China, now temporarily located on the island of Taiwan (Formosa) with its capital at Taipei. Since Ambassador Stuart returned last year our representative has been a consul general.

Both in Congress and throughout the country there is a growing realization that without the affirmative vote of the representative of the Republic of China the three resolutions passed by the United Nations Security Council would not have been adopted and in the case of the second resolution which India finally approved there would have been a delay of at least 24 hours when time was of the essence. Since seven votes are required for the adoption of a resolution in the Security Council and on the June 27 and July 7 resolutions there were only seven affirmative votes, it is apparent that had the Republic of China not been a member neither resolution would have been adopted.

It is also significant that of all of the members of the United Nations the only country which to date has offered ground troops in support of the United Nations' effort to stem lawless aggression and support a system of international law and order has been the Republic of China, which promptly offered three divisions amounting to approximately 30,000 men together with 20 C–46 planes.

The fact that neither the United Nations nor this Government has yet seen fit to accept this offer does not lessen the importance of this wholehearted support of the Government of the Republic of China by and on behalf of the people of free China. It is refreshingly in contrast to the inaction of certain other member nations.

What more fitting move could now be made than for the Government of the United States to announce that it was sending an Ambassador to the Republic of China? For that position may I respectfully suggest the name of Angus Ward. Mr. Ward has had a long career in the Foreign Service of the United States both in the Soviet Union and in China. His detention and later arrest by the Chinese Communists during the period when he was consul general at Mukden helped to acquaint the American people with the realities of the situation that Chinese communism is the blood brother of Soviet imperialism. Such an appointment would not only be fitting recognition to a man who has had a long and honorable career in the service of his country, but would also be a fitting reward for the hardships he suffered at the hands of the Chinese Communists.

It would also clearly demonstrate to the people of the Republic of China and to the whole free world that we had no intention of yielding to Soviet pressure relative to recognition of the Communist regime or the seating of that Soviet satellite in the Security Council of the United Nations.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 14, 1950.

Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thanks very much for yours of the 13th. I am glad to have your views on the Nationalist China. It was kind and thoughtful of you to write me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF REPORT ON LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Vermont under the same conditions.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 316. It is the resolution which I submitted last Friday.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I object. It is not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona objects.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. The motion would be in order, would it not, if unanimous consent were obtained?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is not passing on the question of its being in order.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished acting majority leader made the observation as to its not being in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senator from Michigan has the floor. He has been yielding to Senators to insert routine matters in the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the distinguished Senator from Michigan to ask unanimous consent that he might yield to the Senator from California and the Senator from Vermont, without his losing the floor. I should like to reserve my right to object long enough to say that——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator from Michigan to yield to the two Senators to insert matters in the RECORD.

Mr. FERGUSON. I asked unanimous consent that I may be permitted to yield to the Senator from California and the Senator from Vermont without my losing the floor.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the request I made is likewise made with the understanding that the Senator from Michigan would not lose the floor if we took up the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. McFARLAND. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would say to the Senator from Michigan that to yield to a Senator to take up a legislative matter which may involve considerable debate may deprive him of his advantage of having the floor at this time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Very well. I understand that objection has been made to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Vermont.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection has been made.

STATE DEPARTMENT LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there has been filed in the Senate a report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to Senate Resolution 231. Last Thursday, after the report was filed, the Senator from Michigan attempted to ask the distinguished Senator from Maryland some questions which he believed were pertinent to the issue before the Senate. The Senator from Maryland declined to yield at that time, and the Senator from Michigan feels that there are things in the report which should be called to the attention of the Senate.

At the time of the filing of the report motions were made to table certain points presented to the Senate, in order that debate could not be had upon the filing of the report or matters contained in the report.

Mr. President, there are several subjects covered in the report on which I desire to speak today. One cannot help noticing on page 9 of the report the matter in italics, and the italics were used by the subcommittee, I assume, in order that it would be emphasized to all who might pick up the report that that was probably the most important part of the report. I desire to read that part

to the Senate at this time, and then make some comments upon it:

We were thus confronted with the amazing spectacle of four different committees of the Eightieth Congress, which was controlled by Senator McCARTHY's own party, having considered the very same files and information which provided the predicate for the McCarthy charges—with none of these committees so much as regarding the situation as one meriting a report or citing a single State Department employee as disloyal.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize the words "citing a single State Department employee as disloyal." The Senator from Maryland also said something about that, and I shall refer to his remarks in the RECORD of last Thursday, July 20, 1950, page 10715. The Senator from Maryland said:

We found the same thing that the four separate committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress found.

It is very significant that the Senator from Maryland used the word "Republican."

On the same page appears this language used by the Senator from Maryland:

Then I found that four separate committees of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress—and I say that without any reflection on them, but simply in order to show that those committees were not of the same political complexion as is the present majority of the subcommittee—had examined every one of those cases, and had not found any Communists or subversives in any of them.

It is very significant that he said that the Eightieth Congress committees, including the Senate Committee on Appropriations, about which he was talking, had not found any Communists or subversives "in any of them."

On page 10717 the Senator again referred to a "file which was examined by Republican Members in control of the Eightieth Congress and they did not say the case was proved." In all, the Senator from Maryland referred six times in his speech to the alleged fact that four committees of the Eightieth Congress had investigated these files and given clearance to them.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I would rather not yield until I get through with my remarks; then I will yield to any Senator for any question.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, whose responsibility it was to do some investigating into this matter—although it was not named by the Senate to make a full and complete investigation—did look into this subject back in 1947 and a part of 1948 and even in 1946. As a result, on June 10, 1947, the then Secretary of State was called before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and he was given a memorandum. I am surprised that the Senator from Maryland and his investigators did not find that memorandum in the files of the State Department, because they say that no report was made, that nothing was done, in other words, that the Senate Committee on Appropriations found nothing wrong, and gave a clean bill of health. I wish to read to the Senate that memorandum of June 10, 1947.

Mr. THYE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. It was in reference to the matter the very able Senator from Michigan has just mentioned that I wanted to comment, for the reason that I served as a member of the investigating subcommittee on the Committee on Expenditures, of which the Senator from Michigan, who now has the floor, was chairman, and I know our concern when we were denied the right to see the files on Mr. Remington and others. I do know about the committee report which had been filed in that particular investigation, and I wanted to comment about that. I am very happy that the Senator from Michigan yielded that I might make this very brief reference to the investigation made during the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator for his comments.

As I have said, on June 10 General Marshall was called before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the subcommittee presented a memorandum to him. I have asked the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, this having been done in executive session, if I might use the executive session records on the floor of the Senate, and he has granted permission. I shall now read the memorandum, because I believe it will be very enlightening to the Senate and to the people of the United States in view of the statement of the Senator from Maryland that the Committee on Appropriations found no subversives and no Communists, and did not make a report as to what it found on this particular occasion. I quote from the memorandum:

JUNE 10, 1947.

It becomes necessary due to the gravity of the situation to call your attention to a condition that developed and still flourishes in the State Department under the administration of Dean Acheson.

It is evident that there is a deliberate, calculated program being carried out not only to protect Communist personnel in high places, but to reduce security and intelligence protection to a nullity.

Regarding the much-publicized Marzani case, the evidence brough out at his trial was well known to State Department officers, who ignored it and refused to act for a full year.

Marzani and several other Department officials, with full knowledge of the State Department, and with Government time and money, promoted a scheme called Presentations, Inc., which contracted with a Communist dominated organization to disseminate propaganda.

Security objections to these and other even more dangerous developments were rebuffed by high administrative officials; and there followed the substitution of unqualified men for these competent, highly respected personnel who theretofore held the intelligence and security assignments in the Department. The new chief of controls is a man utterly devoid of background and experience for the job, who is and at the time of his appointment was known to those who appointed him to be, a cousin and close associate of a suspected Soviet espionage agent. The next development was the refusal of the FBI, G-2, ONI, and other Federal investigative agencies to continue the wholehearted cooperation they had for years extended to the State Department.

I continue the quotation:

On the file in the Department is a copy of a preliminary report of the FBI on Soviet espionage activities in the United States, which involves a large number of State Department employees, some in high official positions. This report has been challenged and ignored by those charged with the responsibility of administering the Department with the apparent tacit approval of Mr. Acheson. Should this case break before the State Department acts, it will be a national disgrace.

The memorandum continued:

Voluminous files are on hand in the Department proving the connection of the State Department employees and officials with this Soviet espionage ring. Despite this, only two persons, one of whom is Marzani—

I am naming him because he has been already convicted. I now return to the quotation—

were released under the McCarran rider because of their subversive activity—

I now leave out of the memorandum nine names mentioned in it, of persons who were at that time employees of the State Department. I am leaving them out, but later I shall read a letter from Mr. Peurifoy calling attention to what was done about some of those who were named, indicating the validity of the information contained in the memorandum.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. McCARTHY. I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FERGUSON. I cannot yield for that purpose. I desire to continue reading from the memorandum. After the last name this appears:

are only a few of the hundreds now employed in varying capacities who are protected and allowed to remain despite the fact that their presence is an obvious hazard to national security. There is also the extensive employment in highly classified positions, of admitted homosexuals, who are historically known to be security risks.

I continue the quotation:

The War and Navy Departments have been thwarted for a year in their efforts to carry out the German scientist program. They are blocked by one man in the State Department, a protege of Acheson named—

I leave that name out—

who is also the chief instrument in the subverting of the over-all security program.

I continue the quotation:

This deplorable condition runs all the way up and down the line. Assistant Secretary Braden also surrounded himself with men like—

I leave out a name there—

and with—

And I leave out another name—

who has a notorious international reputation. The network also extends into the office of Assistant Secretary Benton.

Mr. President, that memorandum was given to the Secretary of State. That being true, how could it be said, as appears in italics in this report, that the Tydings subcommittee was confronted

with the spectacle of the four committees failing to regard the situation as being of sufficient importance to merit a report, and failing to cite a single department employee as being disloyal?

The Appropriations Committee cited no less than nine of them. It called attention to an espionage report of the FBI itself which was in State Department files. It called attention to Mr. Marzani. It called attention to the fact that Marzani, with others, was doing private work on the time and with the money of the United States Government in Presentations, Inc., and he and those associated with him were using it to disseminate Communist propaganda.

Next I wish to read to the Senate Mr. Peurifoy's letter in reply to this investigation, to show whether or not the committee was doing anything. Mr. Peurifoy was Assistant Secretary of State. On June 24, 1947, Mr. Peurifoy in reply wrote to Senator Ball. Mr. President, one of the reasons why I took the floor today is that the former Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Ball, is not in the Senate now and cannot speak on the floor. He was the Senator in charge of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations handling the State Department appropriation. It was that subcommittee which was looking into this matter. This is Mr. Peurifoy's reply:

MY DEAR SENATOR BALL: Knowing your keen interest in this problem, and as part of my undertaking to keep you and your committee posted as to our progress on the personnel security program, I believe you will be interested to know that I have taken action under the McCarran rider to terminate the employment of the following employees of the Department concerning whom derogatory information of a security character or suitability nature has been obtained by investigation.

Then Mr. Peurifoy names 10 persons he is putting out of the Department. I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that out of those 10, 5 were named in the report which was given to General Marshall, Secretary of State, on June 10, 1947, and which I have just read to the Senate. Then Mr. Peurifoy's letter continues:

In addition I expect to take action on two more cases within the next few days.

Of the remaining 55 cases of individuals employed in the Department concerning whom derogatory allegations have been made, 3 are either resigning from the Department or are being terminated by a reduction in force, and recommendations for security clearances have been made in 8 cases, which are still being considered. The remaining 44 cases will be investigated further. I have directed that such further investigation be expedited and be given priority over all other investigations in order that a determination may be made in those cases at the earliest possible date. When action has been taken on the cases now up for decision, I will communicate with you further, and I will also keep you informed from time to time of the progress being made and the decisions reached in respect to the remaining cases of employees of the Department undergoing further investigation.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. PEURIFOY,
Assistant Secretary.

In handwriting under his signature is:

Will you be good enough to inform your committee.

Then on July 1, 1947, Mr. Peurifoy wrote Senator Ball this letter:

I have discharged under the McCarran rider ———

He uses the name which I leave blank in the RECORD—

effective at the close of business June 30.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. PEURIFOY.

On August 6, 1947, we received a report or statement from Mr. Stanley Goodrich that of the 65 cases in which there was question of disloyalty involved, 10 individuals were dismissed under the McCarran rider on July 25, 1947.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator mentions Mr. Stanley Goodrich. Will he identify him?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, I will get the identification for the RECORD. He was an employee in the State Department engaged in this particular work as deputy in the Office of Controls. He was working on security matters.

Apparently Mr. Goodrich is referring to the letter of the 24th, because he said, "dismissed under the McCarran rider on July 27, 1947." I read from the file on Mr. Stanley Goodrich's report:

Seven individuals were dropped from the rolls through a reduction in force. Three individuals resigned. One individual was removed as the result of charges preferred against him. One individual is on leave without pay for the period of 1 year. Fifteen individuals were given security approval, and 28 persons are still under investigation.

Mr. President, that indicates that the State Department officials were in touch with the committee and they were reporting that they were proceeding to allow some of these persons to leave. But this also indicates that they had several ways of getting rid of, let us call them, security risks. They had the method of allowing them to resign. They had the method of removing them for some cause. They had the method of removing them under the McCarran rider, as well as under the disloyalty program.

At this time I wish to speak of another case because it demonstrates how the officials had been working in the department to get rid of these individuals. I quote language which was used by Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, who was the security officer in charge of security asked Mr. Marzani to resign. Mr. Marzani has been in the OSS. He had been transferred to the State Department about November 1945. In 1946, as early as April, Mr. Panuch discovered that Mr. Marzani had been a Communist, and the question arose as to how they were going to get him out of the State Department. This is Mr. Panuch's language:

Could I talk Marzani into resigning?

Mr. President, Marzani had been a Communist, and later he was convicted as having been a Communist; but in the meantime he lied to the State Department about it. Panuch continues:

Suppose I could not? On the state of the available evidence, we would be in a box, for if Marzani was in fact a subversive, he would be alerted, and further development of the evidence with respect to his activities would be difficult, if not impossible. He could and would immediately and effectively cover up. They required clear and substantial evidence. To make the situation worse, more complicated, there seemed to be no other grounds on which to get rid of Marzani.

In other words, Marzani was competent in his work, so far as that was concerned; and therefore he could not be gotten rid of on the ground of inefficiency.

That shows what difficulty they had encountered in getting a Communist out of the State Department.

Then Panuch said:

I could imagine the cries of double jeopardy * * * if we had attempted to fire Marzani in 1946 on the very same disloyalty charges which the Civil Service Commission had dismissed in 1943.

Marzani had been in the OSS. A complaint came in, and he was charged with being a Communist. The Civil Service Commission gave him a trial on that charge. As Mr. Panuch says, the Civil Service Commission produced no witnesses against Marzani; the only witnesses who were produced were character witnesses for him, and then there was also his own testimony. The Civil Service Commission found that he was a loyal, patriotic citizen. Panuch was worried about the spectacle of having in the State Department, Marzani, a Communist, a man who had had a trial before the Civil Service Commission, even though no witnesses against him were produced at that time. The officials knew he was guilty of the charge of being a Communist; but the question was, What could they do about it?

Then the McCarran rider was made available.

Mr. President, at this time I wish to explain something about the McCarran rider, because it was put in an appropriation bill for the express purpose of taking care of a similar situation, so as at least to allow a Communist to be removed from the State Department. So for a moment let me refer to the time when the McCarran rider was added to the appropriation bill.

I shall never forget, and I know the other members of the Appropriations Committee will not forget, the time when, prior to July 1, 1946, question arose in the Appropriations Committee in regard to Communists or, at least, subversives or security risks in the State Department. Mr. Byrnes, who formerly had been a Member of the Senate and formerly had been a member of the Supreme Court, was then Secretary of State, and he recognized what was occurring in the State Department. He knew, as he told our committee, that if he took the cases before the Civil Service Commission, the result would be the same as that in regard to Marzani while with the OSS—without calling any witnesses, without prosecuting the cases before the Commission, but with the Commission acting in a timid, frightened manner. Frightened of whom, Mr. President? Of Communists or of subversives or of security risks?

So Mr. Byrnes said, "I cannot get rid of these people under the present civil-service rules. There is no way to do so. Sometimes we know the existence of a certain situation, but are unable to prove it."

Therefore, the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the other members of the Appropriations Committee proposed to the appropriations bill—and the Senate added the proposal to the bill—a rider giving the right to discharge such persons without having to go before the Civil Service Commission and without having to have a trial. That was a necessary provision.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is Marzani now?

Mr. FERGUSON. He is in prison in Connecticut.

Mr. McKELLAR. He is not in the State Department now; is he?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. He has not been in the State Department since 1947, has he?

Mr. FERGUSON. Not since December 20, 1947.

Mr. McKELLAR. Complaint was made by the Senator from Michigan and others, and the State Department fired him. After that, he was arrested on some other charge or charges, was he not?

Mr. FERGUSON. He was arrested on the same charges.

Mr. McKELLAR. And he is now in prison.

What else could have been done by the State Department? Has not it done everything it could to get rid of that man—the only Communist or alleged Communist or subversive or security risk the Senator has mentioned. It is admitted that Marzani was duly fired for being a Communist, and is now in prison in Connecticut. What else would the Senator from Michigan have had the State Department do? I cannot imagine what else the State Department could have done. I never heard of Marzani until this morning—although I suppose I heard of him at the time, or read of him in the newspapers.

However, someone reported him to the State Department, and the State Department fired him. What else would the Senator from Michigan have had the State Department do?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I was glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, because I know he is vitally interested in these questions. I am discussing the Marzani case because I think it is vital in connection with the consideration of Senate Resolution 231, which required the distinguished Foreign Relations Committee to make an investigation not only of Communists or subversives or bad security risks now in the State Department, but also of all those who have been in the State Department. Further, the Marzani case illustrated the need for the so-called McCarran rider. Also, Marzani was fined under that provision. And it was the operation of the McCarran rider that took our appropriations subcommittee into this field in 1947, with the results I have described.

I well remember that on the night of February 27, 1950, as I recall the date, when Senate Resolution 231 was before the Senate, the Senator from Michigan proposed an amendment to have the investigation include not only those in the State Department but also those who had been in the State Department, because we believed it was essential once and for all to have an investigation to disclose to the public what had occurred in the State Department up to that time; and we realized that if a strict or narrow interpretation of the resoluion were to be followed, as some Senators wished to have done, it would be possible that any Communists who might have been in the State Department at that time could have gotten out the day before the resolution was adopted by the Senate, or even on the day the resolution was adopted, and then there would be nothing for the committee to investigate. However, the Senate avoided that situation by making the resolution more inclusive; the Senate unanimously decided to have the investigation include not only what was happening in the State Department, but also what had happened. I cite the Marzani case and the problems it presented to Mr. Panuch as a security officer because it is essential that we know what was going on back in 1946 and 1947 as a backdrop for what may still be going on.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the Senator from Michigan also believe that at this time, when American soldiers are dying in the foxholes in Korea, if any Communists or subversives or security risks have left the State Department and are now in other branches of the Government, it is important to ascertain that fact, because they could do great damage in other departments, as well as in the State Department. In many branches of the Government, such persons could do almost equal damage to the security of the United States; or if they moved into the United Nations, they could do damage to international law and order. Therefore, does not the Senator from Michigan believe that it is important for the Senate to know of all such matters? That is the precise reason why the Senate in its judgment said the investigation under Senate Resolution 231 should include not only those connected with the State Department but also those who formerly had been connected with the State Department.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, Mr. President; it is most vital. I think the one harm which this report on Senate Resolution 231 can do is to lull the State Department into a false sense of security. When our boys are dying, we should realize how much harm can be done by a slip of the tongue. Later I shall refer to statements in the report which include the expressions "We are constrained to hold"—imagine that, Mr. President—or "We cannot condone," and similar expressions. They are not responsive to the questions that lay behind adoption of Senate Resolution 231, and all our people today want those questions answered fully and fairly.

Mr. President, the Appropriations Committee did try to obtain the evidence. On the 10th of December 1947, former Senator Ball wrote the following letter to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in Washington:

DECEMBER 10, 1947.

Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HOOVER: This letter will introduce Mr. H. Maurice Joyce, of the professional staff, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

In connection with my work as chairman of the Subcommittee for State Department Appropriations, I have been very much interested in the use made of the McCarran rider. As you know, 11 persons were removed from the State Department, under the provisions of the rider, this past summer, only to be allowed the privilege of resignation without prejudice a short time ago.

Acting under my instructions and with the full approval of the committee chairman, STYLES BRIDGES, committee investigators have gathered all of the pertinent information from the State Department files on these particular individuals.

In the very near future I intend to hold open hearings on this particular matter and it is my thought that you may be inclined to lend your support by furnishing any additional material concerning the activities of the 11 individuals which is on file in your Department.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. BALL.

The distinguished Director of the Bureau had to decline to take such action. Under the rules of the then Attorney General, the department head was not allowed to give that information.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. McMAHON. Is it not true that that is the same type of information as that regarding which Mr. Hoover, in appearing before the committee, testified it would be prejudicial to the internal security of the United States to hand it out?

Mr. FERGUSON. I assume it is the same information, and I assume the rule is the same today as it was back in that day.

Mr. McMAHON. It was the hearing at which Mr. Hoover appeared and testified; the Senator realizes that, does he not?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. I think the Senator was there when Mr. Hoover testified, if I am not mistaken, and heard Mr. Hoover and also the Attorney General testify.

Mr. FERGUSON. No; the Senator from Michigan did not hear the testimony of those two witnesses.

Mr. McMAHON. But the Senator is familiar, is he not, with the testimony of Mr. Hoover, in which he stated that he believed it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the security of the United States to open up the raw files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation? I am sure the Senator is familiar with Mr. Hoover's views on that matter.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am advised that those are his views on the matter.

Mr. McMAHON. I am sure the Senator agrees with those views, does he not?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I do not agree with that.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator does not agree with that view?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. President, I thought we were going to be given a full report from the committee conducting an investigation pursuant to Senate Resolution 231. But speaking of Mr. Hoover, I wonder why we do not have this information in the report. This committee has put some of the things in the report, but I want to read an article by Mr. Bert Andrews, of the New York Herald Tribune. It is under the byline of Mr. Andrews in the Herald Tribune for Tuesday, April 4, 1950. I wonder why the committee did not report the name of the man and the evidence discussed here by Mr. Andrews. I have every reason to believe that the events took place as reported. The article is by Bert Andrews and is headed "J. Edgar Hoover refused to clear one man accused by McCARTHY—a security risk found by FBI head among those on list submitted at secret session."

The article by Bert Andrews reads:

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This reporter learned today from sources on Capitol Hill that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told a group of Senators—

I take it that that is the subcommittee, which is shown to be true later—

that he has certain reservations about one of the men accused by Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Republican, of Wisconsin, in the McCarthy-State Department feud.

The article continues, on page 16—and this is the important part——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the date of the newspaper from which the Senator is reading?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am reading from the New York Herald Tribune of April 4, 1950. Beginning with the last paragraph of the article on page 1, and continuing on page 16, the article reads:

Actually, from what the Capitol Hill sources disclose, Mr. Hoover, at a secret session, gave far less than exoneration to one individual. It is understood that one Senator asked Mr. Hoover facetiously if he would hire the individual in question as an FBI agent and that Mr. Hoover snapped back a sharp "no."

It is understood that another question was whether Mr. Hoover regarded the man as a security risk and that he said he did.

It is understood that a third question was whether Mr. Hoover would approve the man as loyal, and that he replied that if he were on the man's loyalty review board the man would have many things to explain before Mr. Hoover would approve him.

There were other questions in the same vein. It could not be learned whether the line of questioning was applied to additional individuals. The best information is that it was used concerning only one.

The FBI was asked tonight to comment on the information obtained by this reporter. The answer was: "No comment."

That would indicate, Mr. President, that what the Senate now needs is a copy of the transcript of all the evidence taken in executive session and all the facts obtained in executive sessions, so that we may ascertain an answer to the question, Whom did this Senator ask about? What is said in the report about that?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the one man of whom Mr. Hoover spoke Marzani?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. I have no idea now who it was. I am not saying who it was.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator know that it was not Marzani?

Mr. FERGUSON. Oh, I am sure it was not Marzani, because he is not now in the State Department; he is in prison.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know. But he might have been the man referred to. This was some time ago. The Senator is telling us about something which happened some time ago.

Mr. FERGUSON. It was only in April of this year.

Mr. McKELLAR. It might have been in the testimony. Has the Senator the name of any other man to whom Mr. Hoover referred?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, I have not. I am merely reading from Mr. Andrews' article, which is a report of what happened. I have looked in the report for that information. I am unable to ascertain the names referred to in the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator then does not have the evidence, is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, and I think we should have a full and complete file on that.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question at that point?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Is the Senator familiar with the section of the report, on page 16, referring to the McCarran committee, which he has been discussing, beginning at the end of line 3, in the second full paragraph of the report on that page? It reads as follows:

The unique powers conferred on the Department as a result of continuous reenactment of the McCarran rider led the Department to promulgate regulations which would encompass its duties and powers both under the Executive order and under the McCarran rider. Despite the concern of the Department—

And this is what I should particularly like to call to the Senator's attention:

Despite the concern of the Department for effective screening, thorough investigation and adequate procedures under the McCarran rider, public criticism developed largely as a result of a newspaper series known as the Andrews articles—

The reference is to Bert Andrews, from whose article the Senator has been quoting, is it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. Continuing—

which resulted in the award of the Pulitzer prize to its author. These articles attempted to demonstrate that despite the Department's precautions, fair play in the traditional American sense was not afforded discharged employees.

I wanted to invite the Senator's attention to Mr. Andrews' views, which won him a Pulitzer prize, as to the unwonted vigor, perhaps the too great vigor, with which the Department pursued the application of the McCarran rider.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am well aware of Mr. Andrews' views and I am well aware that he won a Pulitzer prize, but I am also well aware that the United States Government must use a fair interpretation of the law and must be able to cope with the situation, within the constitutional limitations, based on the facts as they are found to be. As indicated by the letter of December 10, 1947, from Senator Ball to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, which I have placed in the RECORD, we were at that time interested not only in the 11 dismissals under the McCarran rider which were the subject of the Pulitzer prize articles by Mr. Andrews, but in the rehiring of those people. We were thwarted in that inquiry by the fact that in 1948 loyalty and personnel files of Government employees were closed to congressional committees by Presidential order.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I prefer to proceed and to yield at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, on page 2 of the testimony which was taken by the Appropriations Subcommittee on June 13, 1947, former Senator Ball asked this question of Mr. Peurifoy:

Would you say that in our present situation, internationally, particularly in a Department like the State Department, dealing with foreign questions, it is essential that there be absolutely no question as to the loyalty of its employees?

Mr. PEURIFOY. Absolutely, sir.

Senator BALL. So that any doubt as to an individual's loyalty should be resolved in favor of the Government?

Mr. PEURIFOY. Any reasonable doubt should be resolved in favor of the Government. I believe it is a privilege to work for this Government, and not a right.

That testimony recalls the fact that Mr. Peurifoy himself was shocked at the testimony brought out, and that he recognized the need to give the benefit of doubt to the Government in such cases.

In connection with the hearings from which I have just quoted I can cite one particular case in which the file was examined and the evidence given in the presence of Mr. Peurifoy and the security officers, which was to the effect that a girl secretary to one of the Assistant Secretaries of State had been employed, prior to her employment in the State Department, in the Russian Embassy. She had worked in the Washington Book Shop. We know what the Attorney General's office has said about that shop before it closed. I take it that the evidence was considered by the State Department itself as being so strong in showing a security risk that they put in the file an order that she could not see top-secret information. I shall never forget that the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is now on the floor, and the junior Senator from Michigan called the Assistant Secretary of State concerned, to advise what the evidence showed concerning this particular girl who was a secretary in his office. He was told that she, under the order in the file, could not see top-secret information. He said "Senator, I never heard of that order in the file. Nobody told me about that order in the file. I know she is not a Communist."

We asked him how he knew she was not a Communist, and he said:

I looked her straight in the eye and asked her, "Are you a Communist?" and she said "No."

Mr. President, when we know the techniques of communism, when we know how Communists are taught to lie and to deceive, that is an astonishing statement. If we should bring a maid in from a farm and ask her some question, she would probably tell the truth. But we should not expect that to apply to anyone who has been listed as not entitled to get top-secret information.

The Senator from New Hampshire well remembers that conversation. Later, this person left the Department.

We asked in Senate Resolution 231 that the committee make public the facts so we would know what took place. It is for that reason that I feel it is my solemn duty to repeat now these things and to give this information to the United States Senate.

We must be alerted. We are now at war with communism. It is not a cold war; it is a hot war with communism. If the American people are not alerted, what will happen?

I read from page 13 of the committee report. Here is what the committee had to say about it:

At the end of the war, and indeed some months before, it became increasingly apparent that the Soviet Union did not contemplate a cooperative and friendly relation with democratic peoples and that the American Communist Party was resorting to its traditional obstructionist tactics and subservience to Soviet Russia. Those employees whose loyalty was subject to question had to be removed from the Federal service.

So, a few months prior to the end of the war, America was just awakening from her sleep. Every member of the committee knew that a few months prior to the war we were being penetrated by these very people; and then, Mr. President, we are told they were looked right in the eye and asked, "Are you a Communist?"

Do Senators remember what was asked Mr. Hiss when he was examined, and how he and Mr. Remington were examined? Mr. Remington is under indictment for lying to a grand jury in New York as to whether he ever was a Communist.

No, Mr. President; we must alert all our public officials to this thing which is happening in America for its bearing on what is now happening in Korea, as the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has said.

Mr. President, there is another matter which I want to bring to the attention of the Senate, which was brought out by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] in his individual views. He asked a question which I think is very pertinent. He wants to know who brought Mr. Hiss into the State Department. He wants to know who brought Mr. Wadleigh into the Department. Here is his question, on page 339 of the report:

What State Department officials were responsible for placing Hiss and Wadleigh in the State Department?

That raises the whole question of Mr. Hiss and his activities in the State Department, as also the question of the activities of Mr. Wadleigh. The Senate has never been told the facts of the Hiss case. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] can laugh about that if he wishes, but we know only what was brought out to prove that Mr. Hiss was guilty of perjury. That is all we know about. The committee was designated to tell us all about the activities of all these people in the State Department.

Mr. President, this is no laughing matter, I say to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Not to a man who will laugh when the question is asked whether or not the Senate of the United States has been fully advised as to Mr. Hiss.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator reconsider his refusal to yield, in view of his personal attack on the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I shall not yield now.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator refuse to yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. At this moment.

The Senate has a right to know. I am surprised, in fact I am disappointed, that the memorandum I am about to read is not incorporated in the report of the subcommittee. It is signed by Mr. J. Anthony Panuch. Mr. Panuch was the head of the Security Division of the State Department at the time the memorandum was written on March 7, 1946. It is a confidential memorandum for Mr. Russell, who was then Under Secretary of State in charge of administration under Secretary of State Byrnes. It is in reply to a proposal of March 5, 1946, which is referred to:

MARCH 7, 1946.

Confidential.

Memorandum for Mr. Russell.

Subject: Hiss plan for reorganization of the State Department.

1. I have read with mingled feelings of admiration and horror the outline of the above as revealed in—

I leave out the name of the writer—

memorandum to the Secretary of State March 5, 1946. The plan's simplicity of design is admirable; its concept is grandiose. If accomplished, it will make Colonel McCormick's plans for the reorganization of the Department under the cloak of organizing "intelligence" appear provincial and myopic by comparison.

2. In examining the plan and assessing its implications in terms of control, it should be remembered that Dr. Hiss exercises Svengali-like influence over the mental process of—

I leave out the name—

the United States delegate to UNO. Through—

I leave out the name—

his designee for the post of Secretary General of the United States delegation to UNO Dr. Hiss will enjoy "working control" over the flow of papers in and out of the Secretariat of the United States group. The proposed plan would establish a similar control set-up within the State Department, where Dr. Hiss already wields considerable influence with the counselor on UNO matters. This would be effected by the simple device of establishing a new Office for the United Nations Affairs, which would report directly to the Under Secretary. Under the plan the Director of this new Office (Dr. Hiss) would be the Under Secretary's Deputy for United Nations Affairs.

3. If this ambitious project should be approved, it is obvious that the operations of the new office, as the "Initiating and coordinating center within the Department" for UNO affairs will, for all practical purposes, supplant and supersede the functions of the geographic and economic offices of the Department. In such event, the question arises to what extent the de jure policy output of the Department will be diluted by the day-to-day de facto policy pro luct as established by—

I leave out the name—

Counterpart of the State Department, functioning within the UNO orbit of influence in New York. If Dr. Hiss should succeed in causing—

I leave out the name—

to be designated as the UNO Assistant Secretary General for Administration, the Hiss group will have achieved infiltration in, or control of, four critically strategic points, i. e. (a)

UNO itself—

I leave out the name—

(b) The United States delegation—

I leave out two names—

(c) State Department—

I leave out the name—

and (d) Bureau of the Budget—

I leave out the name—

4. This power mechanism could be utilized as an effective instrumentality within UNO of our foreign policy as determined by the Secretary and the President. But if it is not so utilized, or, if it becomes susceptible to other influences, the results may be em-

barrassing to the Secretary, to say the least. The security hazard of such a set-up, if eventually accomplished, would seem to warrant the continuing interest of the FBI and other security intelligence agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) The Office of United Nations Affairs, if established, has two main functions; (1) to transmit departmental policy, coordinated in the geographic and economic offices, when approved by the Secretary, to the United States delegation to UNO, and (2) to provide "headquarters services" to the delegation.

(b) The OUNA is, in essence, a political office which should be under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs.

(c) It seems almost self-evident that a strong Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs should be promptly designated to relieve the Secretary of some of his present tremendous burden. General Wedemyer, if available, would seem to be an outstanding possibility for this portfolio. He is an expert on Germany and related geopolitical problems. He was undoubtedly the "ace" planner of the General Staff during the war, and as such, was held in uncommon regard by Generals Marshall and Eisenhower. He is a highly civilized person possessed of consummate skill in matters of politico-military diplomacy—qualities which he demonstrated in China under trying circumstances. Because of the fear and respect in which the British hold him, his appointment could not reasonably be construed as a threatening gesture to the U. S. S. R. Such an appointment would be gratifying to the President and would not be subject to attack by Constantine Brown. I think even Drew Pearson would approve. Incidentally, the general would make an ideal United States member of the Far Eastern Commission in the event that this burden should eventually become too great for General McCoy.

J. ANTHONY PANUCH.

Mr. President, I think it is very important that comment be made on the evidence before us. Did the State Department know what Mr. Hiss was doing in the Department? If not, why did the security officer write this memorandum?

I ask these questions: Why is there not something about this business in the report? Was and is there a cell in the Department? Was what Mr. Hiss was doing known to the Department? What was he doing? Why is that not in the report, if the members of the committee were to tell us what had gone on as well as what was going on at the present time?

I read this sentence:

Dr. Hiss will enjoy working control over the flow of papers in and out of the Secretariat of the United States group.

Mr. President, Mr. Panuch said that if the plan were to go through, Mr. Hiss would enjoy working control over the flow of papers in and out of the Secretariat of the United States group. What could America have expected, Mr. President, if Mr. Hiss had working control over all the papers that went in and out of the Secretariat of the United States group?

Then Mr. Panuch in a further sentence says:

The Hiss group will have achieved infiltration—

What kind of infiltration? What was Mr. Panuch talking about? He must have known what was being done in the Department by some of the employees. Why has that not been investigated and brought to our attention?

Then he said:

The security hazard of such a set-up if eventually accomplished would seem to warrant the continuing interest of the FBI and other security intelligence agencies.

In other words, he is so frightened about it that he believes that if it is accomplished the FBI will constantly have to be employed, and the other security agencies constantly be in the State Department.

Mr. President, I cite this matter because I believe it essential that we should have been given all the facts under Senate Resolution 231, and I think we have not been given all the facts.

Mr. President, so far as the Senate Committee on Appropriations was able to do so, it investigated and reported, contrary to what the Senator from Maryland, or his subcommittee's report state. I have no knowledge that it ever had the 108 files referred to. It did have access to some of the State Department files. Whether they included any of the 108 I have no way of telling. I have now examined the report of the House Appropriations Committee and find they have listed information on some 108 files. But I am sure that was published some time after the Senate committee had gone into the matter; it was published in January 1948. As I have stated, our committee did not consider the situation as one which did not merit a report, because we did report to the Secretary of State, and we cited names. We gave no clearances, as the subcommittee report and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] inferred we did. As I have said before, we were confronted in March 1948 with the closing of all the files, and therefore it was impossible for us to look into the files any further, or continue the examination of them.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. LODGE. Or would the Senator rather wait until later?

Mr. FERGUSON. I would rather wait until later.

Mr. LODGE. Very well; I shall wait.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as I indicated, the public will never be satisfied with this investigation unless all the evidence is printed. That is why I read the Bert Andrews' story. The question was, Did that happen? Who is the person they are talking about? He may even have been one of those who have been cleared in this report of the Foreign Relations subcommittee.

I am just informed on the Senate floor that what is ostensibly the testimony before the subcommittee has been printed. But the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts had asked certain questions, and some 40 pages of his questions and the answers have been left out of the printed record of the hearings. Why was that testimony left out? I say, Mr. President, that if a report quotes part of the testimony, then the public is entitled to all the testimony.

I realize that this report was given to the press before it was even delivered to the committee. The press had a day or two to read it over. The Senate had no such opportunity. It was summarized so that the committee could highlight those things they thought should be emphasized. The committee used italics in the report so that facts could be picked out, and that emphasis indicated that the Committee on Appropriation had gone over these cases, but had done nothing about them. I have indicated this not to be the fact.

Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is an honest, patriotic citizen. He stated on the floor of the Senate that he had found in the report; for instance, allegations against the Senator from Massachusetts which should be withdrawn. The Senator from Maryland apparently did not write the report. He is chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and he had duties and tasks in connection with that committee. I am wondering then, who did write this report. Who is the actual author of the words of the report? I think it would be well for the Senate of the United States to know. It was handed a report, without the right of debate at the time it was submitted. But there is one thing about the Senate, there always comes a time when Senators can debate a matter. It may not be at the particular moment when the matter is first brought up, because a motion to table can keep any Senator from using his voice at that moment, but there comes a time in the Senate when a Senator can raise his voice on the floor and state what he believes to be the facts; and we should thank our God that that is true. If the time ever comes when a minority cannot rise in the Senate and speak, then America will no longer be America.

Mr. President, who drew the conclusions of this report? That is a question about which we want information. Who helped to write it? Who read it before it was actually put before the Senate?

I shall refer to just a few pages of the report. I take first page 159, and I want to make observations on certain language, there in line with my inquiry as to who wrote it. It does not appear to me to be the forthright language of the Senator from Maryland. I now read:

In consideration of the charges made against * * * this subcommittee is constrained—

I underscore the word "constrained"—to observe that it is regrettable so many who profess to be informed about communism fail to understand or, when it serves them, deliberately ignore the true nature of the Communist-front movement.

It continues:

This movement is a tactic devised by Communist strategists to bring, through deception, all liberal-minded persons into touch with Communists and ultimately under their leadership, and expresses itself either through Communist infiltration of organizations of good repute or the covert establishment of front organizations, under disguised Communist control, appealing on the basis of

ostensibly worthy purposes to liberal-minded individuals.

Then they proceed to say:

To condemn indiscriminately those who are deceived by such fronts is to play directly into the hands of the Communists. On the other hand, we cannot condone the practice of permitting the indiscriminate use of one's name by organizations the nature of which is not known or investigated.

Whose language is this, Mr. President? Who is "constrained to observe"? Who is "constrained to observe that it is regrettable so many who profess to be informed about communism fail to understand or, when it serves them, deliberately ignore the true nature of the Communist-front movement." Why such weasel words as "we are constrained"?

The next sentence is correct, but, Mr. President, whose words are these?—

To condemn indiscriminately those who are deceived by such fronts is to play directly into the hands of the Communists.

If they are honestly deceived, it is said we cannot then condemn them. But I say, Mr. President, that they should have had knowledge or should have known. For centuries the law has been that a man is held to be responsible for his knowledge or for what he should have known.

Then they say, "On the other hand we cannot condone the practice." They do not condemn the practice; they only say "We cannot condone the practice of permitting the indiscriminate use of one's name." Those are contradictory statements.

Then I turn to page 73, where another individual is being discussed, and we find this language:

Perhaps—

Only "perhaps"—

in many of his contacts, (he) has not exercised the discretion—

The "discretion," Mr. President; I emphasize the word "discretion"—

he has not exercised the discretion which our knowledge of communism in 1950 indicates would have been wise, but we are impelled to comment that in no instance has Mr. Blank on the evidence before us been shown to have knowingly associated with Communists. The convenient theory suggested to us that he must have known has not yet become the criterion for judging a private citizen in this country.

In other words, they are going to forgive everyone for everything he has done in connection with communism if he did it prior to 1950. 1950 is going to be the dividing line. If one was tied in in any way with communism prior to 1950, oh, that is all right. Is it all right even under their own report, as I read before from page 13:

At the end of the war, and indeed some months before, it became increasingly apparent that the Soviet Union did not contemplate a cooperative and friendly relation with democratic peoples and that the American Communist Party was resorting to its traditional obstructionist tactics and subservience to Soviet Russia. Those employees whose loyalty was subject to question had to be removed from the Federal service.

Imagine using the word "perhaps" and the words "exercise of discretion" and "the evidence before us." For what was the committee appointed if it was not to secure all the evidence? The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] was absolutely correct in the statement he made on the floor of the Senate. I am glad he came to the floor and demonstrated the trouble he was up against when he wanted people to help him ferret out the evidence. I am informed by one of the counsel of the committee, and I think it was even stated on the floor of the Senate, that they had numerous witnesses to produce, but those witnesses were not brought before the committee. They were not allowed to be heard. And then the committee used the words in the report, "on the evidence." They say "on the evidence."

Mr. President, again I want to show what kind of language they are using. We should be very particular to note the language used in this report. In talking about security risks and disloyalty they use the word "indiscretion." They speak of persons who are said to be security risks, who are said to be disloyal, as being indiscreet. What is a security risk, if indiscretion is no criterion? I will give an example from page 93 of the report:

We must conclude that Blank was extremely indiscreet in his dealings with Gayn and Jaffe, a fact which he himself readily admits.

"Indiscreet." Let us read what they were talking about. This is what they were talking about:

It is not logical that he should take official copies of his reports, that had become Government property, to give Jaffe when he had carbon copies that he could freely lend without violating any law.

The idea, Mr. President. They are saying in this report about people high in the Department of State, "If you make a confidential memorandum, no matter what it is, you can keep a copy of that and you can give it to anyone, and you are not guilty of anything. But if you take the original and give it to anyone then you are guilty of a crime." That is what they are talking about when they use the word "indiscretion"; that he gave only a copy of the secret report to Mr. Jaffe. Whoever heard of any such language to advise the Secretary of State that if his employees keep copies of any reports of any secret matters they make up, they are entitled to give them to the enemy or anyone else and then they will be charged only by the people of the United States with—what? With extremely indiscreet action.

Then on the next page of the report they use this language:

Perhaps the State Department's administration process was at fault in failing to brief its employees coming into Washington on short consultations on how they should treat the press during their stay. But we cannot and do not conclude that his indiscretion in the Amerasia matter is sufficient to brand an otherwise competent and loyal employee of 17 years' service as disloyal, pro-Communist, or a security risk.

Mr. President, this "indiscretion" was in connection with 1,700—I have seen the figure as being as high as 1,800—copies of reports. Their contents were matters, we were told, that were "teacup gossip." I am glad the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] listed the character of some of these reports, 1,700 of which did not appear in the offices of the great newspapers of the United States, but in a magazine whose circulation was around 2,000 copies. They were not "teacup gossip." And now we are told that it was only an indiscretion to have given any such reports, and that possibly the State Department did not properly advise its foreign agents when they returned to Washington as to how they should conduct their press relations.

The Senator from Massachusetts has given a brief discription of the reports. I ask that that discription be inserted at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, as taken from pages 317 and 318 of the subcommittee report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

That many of these documents were of great importance is shown by the following brief descriptions of some of the documents: A top secret document dealing with targets in Japan; a top secret document on the Japanese Air Force; a top secret report on Japanese resources; a top secret document which revealed the United States breakdown and mastery of Japanese codes; a confidential Office of Naval Intelligence report on the organization of Japanese naval forces; a strictly confidential communication from Ambassador Gauss on the reorganization of the Chinese Air Force; a classified report on airplane and seaplane anchorages in Japan, Formosa, and Korea prepared by Military Intelligence; an Office of Naval Intelligence confidential report on China coast physical geography and coastwise shipping routes, bearing the penciled notation "war plans, coastal areas, inner passage, mined areas"; a very secret document containing a memorandum to the joint chiefs of staff, Washington; two secret documents of the Military Intelligence Division entitled "Changes to Order of Battle of Chinese Army"; a document marked top secret for eyes only, the very highest classification given; a confidential forecast of the Pacific war by Secretary Grew, which indicated the location of American submarines; together with other classified documents dealing with such subjects as the composition of United States forces in Manila and an operations plan for Naval Intelligence for their entire counterintelligence organization in the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is another thing which was not investigated, as the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has pointed out. It was the basis of a chart reported to have been prepared by the FBI. I have no way of telling whether that is the same report which I have mentioned in connection with the memorandum handed General Marshall June 10, 1947, but mention of it has been made on the floor, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said. He has pointed out that the reported FBI chart shows the number of agents, Communists, suspects, and sympathizers in the State Department as of May 15, 1947. The tabulation shows 20 agents, 13 Communists, 14 sympathizers, and 77 suspects.

It is further stated that by July 12 the number had been reduced to the following: 11 agents, 10 Communists, 11 sympathizers, and 74 suspects.

The Senator from Massachusetts asked this question:

> Who are these Communists and agents and sympathizers and suspects? What are their names? Why are they there?

He further said:

> In the Lattimore case, there are a number of questions to which the answers were not obtained.

Then he asked very important questions dealing with the Lattimore case.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator from Michigan aware of the fact that in the printed copy of the hearings of the subcommittee on disloyalty, there are omitted, beginning at page 1488, about 35 typewritten pages of the transcript of the subcommittee meeting on June 28?

Mr. FERGUSON. I have referred to it in my remarks on the floor; I just learned of it this morning.

Mr. LODGE. Is the Senator from Michigan aware of the fact that the part which was omitted includes a long list of questions which I thought the subcommittee should ask, but which the subcommittee did not ask?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; I am informed of that. I am glad the Senator from Massachusetts has brought that matter to the attention of the Senate at this time.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to say that I shall not attempt to characterize those methods and the tactics of leaving out of the printed text parts of the testimony and proceedings? I shall not characterize such methods, because I think they speak for themselves.

However, I should like to ask the Senator whether he would object to having printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as a part of his remarks, the portions of the subcommittee transcript which have been omitted from the printed text of the hearings. Would the Senator object to that?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, Mr. President; I shall not object. I ask unanimous consent that the portion to which the Senator has referred may be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, objecting just for the present, in order to make an observation, if the Senator will permit me, let me say that I am very happy that the Senator is going to permit the printing of those pages of the testimony at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because in my opinion all the testimony which was taken either in executive session or in open session should be fully printed. I say to the Senator that apparently he holds in his hand or has available to him the complete record of every word of testimony which the subcommittee received.

Mr. LODGE. It is supposed to be complete, but I have just called attention to the fact that it has been very carefully edited.

Mr. McMAHON. No; I mean I understand that the Senator has in his hand or has available to him the complete stenographic record.

So far as I know, I thought the entire stenographic record was contained in the green volume of printed hearings which the Senator has on his desk. If the printed volume does not contain all the stenographic record, I think the part the Senator mentions should not only be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD but perhaps should also be printed as a record of the hearings; perhaps we could well think about having it printed as the record of the committee hearings before a large number of copies of that record are printed.

Mr. LODGE. Having had this experience with the record, I would rather not take a chance. I would prefer to have the portion to which I have referred printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The testimony referred to appears at the conclusion of Mr. Ferguson's speech.)

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, perhaps the Senator misunderstood me. I not only want the portion to which reference has been made printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I think it would be well to have it printed in the committee record, also.

Mr. LODGE. I think so, too. However, I do not want to let this copy out of my possession, except to the official reporters for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan for his cooperation in this matter.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for calling it to my attention.

Mr. President, that matter raises the question, How could that portion of the testimony be omitted from the printed hearings? Who is responsible for that omission? What kind of methods have been followed in making to the United States Senate a report from which very vital and important matters are omitted? This matter is the reason why, when I commenced my remarks, I said, "until all the records are printed."

Mr. President, I hope what I may say here today will indicate strongly that I believe there must be a new investigation of this entire matter.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Since the Senator has brought up the question of the completeness of the record, let me say that as soon as I learned that the record had been printed, and because of necessity I was away for several days last week, when I returned I sent one of the page boys to the Foreign Relations Committee to request a copy of this printed record for me. He was informed, and in turn he informed me, that the copy would not be available.

I sent him back again, and told him that I knew the record had been printed and that I wanted a copy.

Again he returned, and reported to me that they would have to be personally released by the Senator from Maryland, the chairman of the subcommittee.

I then went to the cloakroom and put in a personal request to the Senator from Maryland. There was momentary hesitation; but I said that as a Member of the Senate of the United States, I desired to have a copy, and I felt that a copy should be made available to me, because I think it is a matter of current importance, and some of us might want to discuss the situation, and we wanted to have a copy while the matter was current.

The Senator said he would look into the matter and would see if I could be supplied with a copy here on the floor of the Senate.

I merely want the RECORD to be complete, because this matter is of such importance that I do not think there should be a moment's hesitation in supplying each Member of the Senate with a copy of this very important document.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LODGE. I have this one copy, which I obtained after some difficulty. I shall be glad to let the Senator from California have it, but I hope he does not let it out of his sight, because I understand that if he does, we may never see it again.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. So as to keep the RECORD straight, let me say that I was a member of the subcommittee, as was also the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who succeeded in obtaining a copy of the hearing, after some difficulty. By what method he obtained it, I do not know.

However, as a member of the subcommittee and also as a Member of the Senate, I have had the same difficulty that the Senator from California has experienced. Thus far, I have been unable to get a copy of the hearing. I am still attempting to obtain one. Before the day is over, I hope I can obtain one. In order that the Senator from California may not feel alone in this matter, I merely wish to point out that I, too, have thus far been unable to obtain a copy of the hearing.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, perhaps I was more fortunate. I saw one of the copies on Friday, for a few minutes. However, what I wanted was not in it. I was informed that the second section was not printed as yet. At any rate, I could not find what I wanted to find.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that part 1 is supposed to be complete, insofar as the hearings before the committee are concerned.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. The second part deals only with the appendix.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. So part 1, at which the Senator is now looking, purports to contain the full text of all the proceedings

on June 28. However, as I have just stated, it does no such thing, because approximately 35 pages of the typewritten testimony have been omitted, and those portions deal with some very important matters.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is it not also true that after those pages are omitted from the printed hearing, the printed hearing then resumes the typewritten transcript at the point where the statement is made that the hearings were concluded for that day, including the statement that the committee adjourned—and thus seems to indicate that that was all of the hearings, although actually a great many pages of the testimony were omitted?

Mr. LODGE. That is true. The omission of the portions to which I have referred could not have been a mistake, in the sense that by mistake the entire latter part of the proceedings was omitted, because after the omission of the large number of pages to which I have referred, in the printed copy of the hearing appear the last several sentences shown in the typewritten transcript, including the statement about the adjournment. However, the printed copy omits all the questions which I have asked to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today.

Mr. President, I have just received another copy of part 1 of the hearings; they seem to be coming now.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I desire to state that I now have a copy of volume 1, which has just been delivered to me.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should state that when I saw the record of the hearings I was looking for one particular matter, namely, whether the appendix contained the hearings of the Senate Appropriations Committee. As I suggested in the beginning, the entire record should be printed. That is why I read from the article by Mr. Andrews, published in the New York Herald Tribune. That was part of the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. President, I am sorry the subcommittee has been discharged. I really feel that the subcommittee, knowing what has taken place, should resume its work and undertake an investigation of its own staff, an investigation of those who prepared this volume, to determine who is responsible for omitting from the record these vital pages; to ascertain who is responsible for the wording of this report and for the portion which I cited on Friday. On page 210, in explanation of a certain individual's relations with the State Department, there is reference to a so-called round-table discussion, and it is stated that the person referred to was one of the people who came into that discussion. Contrary to that description of the affair, in the justification for that particular money for the use of the State Department, representatives of the Department appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee, and testified that the occasion was a vital thing to the Department, that it must have certain people come in, to whom they not only pay a per diem but also expense money. The Senate appropriated money for this purpose, yet the report would indicate that these were nothing but round-table discussions, with a banquet in the evening, in order that certain matters might be casually discussed.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. MUNDT. In view of the very extraordinary manner in which the so-called committee report has been given to the Senate, by virtue of the fact that in the original instance it was labeled a "subcommittee report" and that, after the Committee on Foreign Relations had disavowed paternity of the report, it was finally printed, and, in the process of printing, the jacket was changed from "subcommittee report" to indicate that it was a report of the full committee; further, in view of the fact that what purports to be the complete hearings of the committee has been deleted, censored, and chopped up, in conformity with the evidence presented by the Senator from Massachusetts; and in view of the further fact that the chairman of the committee, himself, has spoken on the floor of the Senate, saying he did not know there were in the report some of the things which actually were found in the report, I wonder whether the Senator from Michigan will agree with the Senator from South Dakota that this whole business of a report and a censored set of hearings comes very close to being a hoax and a fraud, to use the words of the original report.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I may answer that by saying that the hoax and fraud could have been perpetrated on the subcommittee by those who drafted the report and by those who prepared the record. I am not saying that that is the case. I know the distinguished members of the committee. The Senator from Maryland stood upon this floor and was rather shocked to think that the report criticized the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for attending only nine meetings, or some such number—indicating to the Senate that he was not responsible for that part of the report. Who put it in? Why was it put in? I want to make a few remarks upon that question.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield further to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. MUNDT. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], also manifested considerable surprise to have found in the report language condemning the minority leader of the Senate. He said he was surprised to find it there, that he had not had time to discover it before. It would seem that the least the members of the majority party, as members of the subcommittee, could have done, was to exercise diligence enough to read the report, even though they did not prepare it themselves.

Mr. FERGUSON. I quite agree.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield, that I may ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask unanimous consent that, without prejudice to my rights on the floor, I may yield to the Senator from Connecticut for a question to be addressed by him to the Senator from South Dakota.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McMAHON. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from South Dakota is indicating that the Members who signed the report did not read it? The Senator is not making that implication, is he? Is the Senator making that statement?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from South Dakota is profoundly confused by the fact that the chairman of the committee, if he read the report, should say on the floor of the Senate that he did not know what was in the report.

Mr. McMAHON. I cannot entirely follow the Senator. But I simply do not want him to be all-encompassing, so far as the Senator from Connecticut is concerned.

Mr. MUNDT. I ask the Senator from Connecticut whether he was aware of that.

Mr. McMAHON. I may say to the Senator that the Senator from Connecticut not only read the report but he worked on it and knows what is in it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it is unusual; at least, I am sure it is not the common practice of the Senate to have the majority members of a committee write reports and not show them to the minority members, in order that the reports may be discussed before being signed and printed. The Senator from Michigan has had some experience with investigating committees, as a member of the former Truman committee, and as a member of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and he knows with what care the reports of those committees were prepared. They were read, they were examined, views were interchanged, and every member of the committees was given a copy of each report for discussion, so that there was no question about the rights of minorities and the rights of majorities. If the Senate is to function as a legislative body, under the two-party system, the rights of minorities must be recognized.

This brings me to the question, Why is this report so intemperate as to certain persons? Why does it go to ex-

tremes to discredit minority members of this body? In that connection, I may say that the name of the minority leader was used. Was he called as a witness to deny the statement, or was he given permission to deny the statement? Did he have witnesses who were present when the statement was supposed to have been made? I understand that was not the case.

Why is the Senator from Massachusetts specifically named and a statement given of the number of meetings he attended, while nothing is said about the number of meetings attended by Democratic members of the committee? Why does the majority go to the length of counting the number of the files read by the Senator from Massachusetts and the number of files read by the Senator from Iowa? Why do they cite the exact number of meetings attended by these two responsible Senators on the minority side of the aisle? Why do the majority members of the committee reiterate and emphasize by placing in italics an untruth about four committees of the Republican Congress, at least about what the Appropriations Committee of the Senate had done with respect to this question? Why was the report so baldly partisan that minority members of the subcommittee were not given an opportunity to see it, or to affix their signatures, or to decline to affix them?

Mr. President, is this administration so fearful of its mistakes, resulting in the loss of half the world to communism, that it cannot bear a just exposure by the opposition party?

Has vested interest in error become so set that the minority cannot function, and that the press cannot function as avenues of enlightenment any longer in America? Has this administration become so arrogant that it no longer tolerates criticism? Has this administration gone so far down the road of one-party rule that it must abuse, vilify, and discredit any man who does not follow its party line? Is this the meaning of national unity in a time of crisis?

Look at the report, Mr. President. It is intemperate and abusive. I believe it is the most intemperate and the most abusive report ever filed in the United States Senate. It pours out words to discredit Members of the Senate instead of developing the charges of communism in the Government. It quotes evidence in its favor and ignores evidence which might prove embarrassing. We have the spectacle revealed today by the junior Senator from Massachusetts, who fortunately, had knowledge, and can, therefore, speak upon the Senate floor with knowledge, that the committee left out of the report certain matters of vital interest to the people.

Oh, yes, Mr. President, the report uses soft words, escape words, to shield those who have been careless with the national security. But it uses harsh words as to witnesses who testified about the questionable conduct of persons high in the State Department.

The tactics represented by this report come dangerously close to emulating the internal propaganda tricks of totalitarian states. Its intemperate language resembles that which we might expect from Fascists, like Goebbels, or from the Communist Vishinsky. Its attacks upon Senators, instead of investigating charges, are the same turning upside down of the truth that enabled communism to make the absurd claim that the United States is the aggressor in Korea and that South Korea committed an act of aggression upon North Korea.

Mr. President, I ask again, and I shall continue to ask until I can find out, who wrote this report? Whose words are these strange words in the report? It is a strange document. It is alien and foreign to this body. It has all the earmarks of dictatorship technique.

The Senator from Maryland could not have written it, for I know him as an honest man, a man of sincerity and integrity, and I cannot believe these words to be his words. The great mystery is, whose hand is behind the report, and how could the Senators who signed it have been misled.

The profound irritation of the administration in this case indicates that the administration cannot bear criticism. Yet, criticism and questioning by the opposition party are, after all, the only safeguard which the people have to hold their Government to account. Can it be that the investigation was an investigation to end all investigations? Can it be that the invective in the report which has shocked so many persons was other than intemperate? Could it have been calculated to intimidate and to attempt to discourage well-intended inquiries and criticism in any quarter? If that be so—and it is apparent from an analysis of the report—where is this administration leading us?

(In accordance with the order of the Senate, the following is printed at this point, from pages 1488 to 1523 of typewritten transcript marked "Executive session, Senator Resolution 213, Wednesday, June 28, 1950, United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, subcommittee appointed under Senate Resolution 231," Franklin A. Steinko, reporter:)

My opinion is that a lot of it will be just a waste of time.

Senator GREEN. Have we got answers to all the questions?

Mr. MORGAN. I think, Senator, that a great many of them we have the answers to. Yesterday, for example, Senator LODGE asked for certain reports, I believe, in connection with the case of John Service. The Department of Justice has advised me that they do not have any such reports bearing those dates, and they are sending a letter up concerning the whole matter, which we will have later. So I obviously don't have that.

There are some outstanding requests of the Department of State. There is an outstanding request of the Navy Department. There is, I believe, one outstanding request of the Department of Justice and perhaps another of the War Department. There will be others, but a great many of them have been answered, and, of course, that is the material which I have here today.

Senator LODGE. It seems to me that we ought to also get all the papers of the loyalty board in the Service case, and if the loyalty review board passed on it, we ought to get that. I also would like to have the opportunity to question somebody from the State Department with respect to the quality of Service's record before and after the Amerasia case. It seems to me you have got to do that before you can even pass judgment on that case. I don't know whether we will be turned down or not. The Service case was not 1 of the 81, and we may not be allowed to see any of that stuff, but I think we certainly ought to see it because we want to make a judgment on that matter.

Senator TYDINGS. We will look into that.

Senator MCMAHON. I think that somebody would come up and testify as to his competency and conduct as a State Department employee. I would be rather disappointed if they wouldn't.

Senator LODGE. I would, too.

Senator TYDINGS. I think we will get that all right, but whether we will get the record or not is another thing. I will have to explore that before I commit myself.

Mr. MORGAN. Incidentally, for the record at this point, in connection with the Service case, Mr. Peurifoy called me to advise the committee in this session, in the event the matter of Service came up, that the press stories to the effect that the loyalty and security board of the State Department has cleared Service are not accurate. The board has not rendered a decision concerning Service and does not intend to do so, according to Mr. Peurifoy, until the State Department has an opportunity to review our record in executive session, if we make it available to them. Furthermore, he advised that he specifically requested to be disqualified to pass on the Service case and that Under Secretary Webb had agreed to review the decision of the loyalty board at such time as it is formally rendered.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Incidentally, there are a couple questions, based on information that I have received just before noon today, that I would like to ask Mr. Service.

Senator TYDINGS. Would you indicate what they are, Senator?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I would prefer not to.

Senator TYDINGS. The only reason I asked was to see if we had covered any of the ground while you weren't here.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I have reviewed the questions that have been asked him, and this happens to be a question to ask him.

Senator TYDINGS. This is new matter, you mean?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. It involves other individuals.

Senator TYDINGS. In the State Department?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. No. It involves other individuals with whom he may have had some contact. I have received some information that he had contact with other individuals than those that our record discloses.

Senator TYDINGS. What I mean is, would it be pertinent to our inquiry?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. It would, indeed.

Senator TYDINGS. How? Would it bear on his loyalty?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. You don't care to tell us who they are?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Not at this time, because it is purely rumor. I have just received the information over the telephone and it happened just shortly before noon. This information may or may not be accurate at all.

Senator TYDINGS. Don't you think you ought to have a little more verification of that before we, busy as we all are, go into things of that sort? I don't want to be captious about it or anything of the sort. I am just asking for your opinion. You get

a rumor. Is the man that gave the rumor willing to support it with any kind of reasonable fact which would make it worth while inquiring into? We can run rumors down from now on to the year 4006.

Senator LODGE. More than that, Mr. Chairman, we could run down perfectly legitimate questions from now to the year 4006 and still not exhaust all the questions that can be asked within the legitimate purview of Senate Resolution 231. That is the defect of this whole set-up.

Senator TYDINGS. I agree with you.

Senator LODGE. We could work ourselves to the bone, and we have worked hard on this committee, and still not scratch the surface of this subject.

Senator TYDINGS. Let me say this to you. My own thought is—and I want to be completely fair to my colleagues in this matter—that under resolution 231, we were instructed to inquire into the loyalty of State Department employees, past or present. In connection with that, we had to look into the loyalty of Mr. Larsen and Mr. Service, who are two State Department employees that were involved in Amerasia. I think that I was very liberal, in the absence of some of the other members of the committee, in letting the whole purview of Amerasia go in, as to whether the Department of Justice had done a good job, whether they had been fixed, which wasn't really what we set out to do. We personally set out to keep it within the State Department purview, and I tried to frame the questions, as the examination and cross-examination will note. It went into all phases of Amerasia, even though at times it seemed to me we were getting pretty far away from loyalty of the employees in the State Department. We went into whether Mr. Hitchcock did a good job or not. We went into whether the FBI did a good job or not. We got pretty far away from the State Department in many of our phases. However, it was all done in good faith and in order to be broad and liberal and fair about it.

Now, likewise, in the Lattimore case, Mr. Lattimore never was an employee of the State Department. Nevertheless, we had a great deal of testimony about Mr. Lattimore and his books and writings and this, that and the other thing. I have done my best and with some success. When nobody thought we were going to get the 81 loyalty files, I went down and got them. I didn't know what was in them.

Senator MCMAHON. Untampered with.

Senator TYDINGS. Untampered with. After the charge was made that they had been tampered with, I went to the FBI and said I wanted a check made of this, that if they had been tampered with, I wanted to know it. I am very hopeful that, having proceeded in that vein, we can more and more get back within the purview of the resolution and that we can conclude this hearing, because it is going to take a long while for us to make a study of this and see what report we are going to make. We probably will not agree on many phases of it. Quite frankly, I feel that we have done a good job. We have gone into it and we have all worked hard. This can be off the record.

(Off the record.)

Senator LODGE. Let me make a little statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator TYDINGS. Certainly.

Senator LODGE. I agree that this committee has worked very hard. I think the staff has worked hard. I want to compliment them on the way they have worked. I know the Senators have put in a tremendous amount of time on this whole matter. However, Senate Resolution 231 is, and I think I can quote it right here, "to investigate persons who are disloyal to the United States who are or have been"—I underlined those three words, "or have been"—"employed by the Department of State."

Now, when you go into that, there are a whole lot of questions that suggest themselves to you that are without any restraint or construction at all squarely within that purview. I have just jotted down a few of them here that have been asked on the floor by Senators and that have been asked in the press, some of which would take months and years to go into.

What State Department officials were responsible for placing Hiss and Wadleigh in the State Department?

Have we investigated what person or persons were primarily responsible for sponsorship of employment of sexual perverts in the State Department?

Senator TYDINGS. Do you want all this on the record?

Senator LODGE. Yes. I think it would be a good thing for the men who wrote this Senate Resolution 231 to see, because some of them didn't understand what they were getting into.

Has an investigation been made with a view to determining whether those State Department officials who opposed United States recognition of Soviet Russia and who thereafter warned against any appeasement of the Soviet regime were in any way discriminated against or unfairly treated by the Department?

Has an investigation been made of the procedures whereby Communists gain entry into the United States upon the basis of visas obtained through our consular service abroad?

Has an investigation been made with reference to the release of the Soviet spy named Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian on July 23, 1941?

Has an investigation been made with reference to the release of the Soviet spy named Mikhala Nickolavich Goran on March 22, 1941?

Have questions been addressed to Adolf Berle with reference to his statement to the House Un-American Activities Committee that Alger Hiss belonged to the pro-Russian clique in the State Department?

Who in the State Department was responsible for obtaining the services of Frederick Schuman and Owen Lattimore as speakers for the Department's indoctrination course for Foreign Service employees? I have had many people ask me that.

Has the subcommittee investigated the charge that a State Department security officer whose decision that 10 members of the Department be discharged was subsequently reversed by higher authority?

What State Department officials were responsible for the advice given higher officials that the Soviet Government would allow free elections in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and the other satellite countries?

Has the subcommittee investigated the facts surrounding the case of Arthur Adams, an alleged Soviet atom spy, who was permitted to leave the United States in 1946?

Now, any one of those questions would be good for 6, 7 or 8 months of the year.

Senator TYDINGS. That is right.

Senator LODGE. Take the Lattimore case alone. We have got nothing in the record to show where Lattimore's precise relationship with the State Department has been set forth by an official of the State Department. I don't think the State Department has answered, for the record, whether the relationship to the State Department which Senator MCCARTHY applied to Lattimore was correct or not.

Senator TYDINGS. How about the four letters from the Secretaries of State?

Senator LODGE. Do you think that that completely clears up his relationship with the State Department?

Senator TYDINGS. I think as far as that phase of it is concerned, they said they didn't know him, that as far as they knew, he had no influence in molding foreign policy.

Senator LODGE. They said that, but did they set forth his exact place on the Reparations Commission to Japan, his exact appointment as lecturer?

Senator TYDINGS. That has all been testified to, that he was appointed at the request of Ed Pauley on the Presidential mission, not with the State Department. That is in the record.

Senator LODGE. All right, I will look it up again.

Senator TYDINGS. I remember it.

Senator LODGE. Let me ask you this: Has the subcommittee questioned all persons mentioned by Budenz as having had relations with Lattimore?

Senator TYDINGS. Yes.

Senator LODGE. Have we all of them?

Mr. MORGAN. All persons?

Senator LODGE. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. In what sense?

Senator LODGE. Have we had them in and questioned all the persons mentioned by Budenz as having had relations with Lattimore?

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Budenz named in executive session a great many contributors to Pacific Affairs, the publication with which Lattimore at one time was associated. Of course, we have not interviewed all of them. There were some 16, as I remember.

Senator TYDINGS. Lattimore specifically answered each one of the charges that Budenz had made or that anybody had made. I remember that in his testimony. I don't recall it specifically, but I do know he took up one thing after another.

Senator LODGE. We haven't questioned them all, I don't think.

Mr. MORRIS. Lattimore hasn't been in since the second Budenz testimony.

Senator LODGE. Have we questioned those who have headed the China desk in the State Department to determine whether Lattimore gave advice on United States policy for China and whether this advice was acted upon?

Have we questioned the United States Ambassadors to China who were there during that period in order to get answers to those questions?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. In that connection, may I say that I talked to them about 4 weeks ago. I have been trying to locate their signatures so that I can present them. I talked to a Chinese representative here who told me that in discussing Chinese matters with the State Department he had been on repeated occasions sent to Owen Lattimore from the Far East Section of the State Department. They said, "Well, you see Lattimore about that."

Senator TYDINGS. Well, what of it? That doesn't make him an employee of the State Department.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. No; but it goes to the question of his influence.

Senator TYDINGS. We are not trying his influence. We are investigating whether State Department employees have been disloyal, and Lattimore is not a State Department employee.

Senator LODGE. I would like to just complete this; it wouldn't take me very long.

Senator TYDINGS. Excuse me.

Senator LODGE. On the question of asking the Department of Justice whether they have had any new information respecting Lattimore since that date, I think it was March 24 that we went down and saw the summary of the file.

Senator TYDINGS. By "new information," do you mean derogatory or general information?

Senator LODGE. I understand they were conducting a surveillance of them or an examination of them or a study into them.

Mr. MORRIS. As I understand it, they had 70 FBI men working on Lattimore subsequent to that.

Senator TYDINGS. Who told you that?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I heard that from about four or five different sources.

Senator TYDINGS. Name me one, so we can judge and measure the authenticity of what you heard.

Mr. MORRIS. One of them was a man named Nelson Frank.

Senator TYDINGS. Who is he?

Mr. MORRIS. He is a man who used to work for the Navy. He is a newspaperman. He is in New York. Apparently he is recognized by the Bureau as something of an expert on Communist literature. He gets frequent calls from the FBI.

Senator TYDINGS. What are we trying to find out about Lattimore, Mr. Morris?

Mr. MORRIS. I think the principal charge is he was the architect for our far-eastern policy.

Senator TYDINGS. How does what you told me, 70 men of the FBI looking into it, make him the architect of our far-eastern policy?

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry, I didn't hear that question.

Senator TYDINGS. How could he be the formulator of policy if he wasn't in the State Department?

Mr. MORRIS. I can think of one thing. He was one of the principal consultants last October, when they had the conference.

Senator LODGE. The question I raised was very simple. On the question of asking the Department of Justice whether they had any new information since March 24, they can say, yes, we have and we don't want to tell you or they can say no, we don't have, or yes, we have.

Senator TYDINGS. I shall ask that question and put the letter in the record. I think it is a very proper question.

Senator LODGE. They asked us all to come down and look at this summary.

Senator TYDINGS. I think it is a very proper question.

Senator LODGE. It is just a question of bringing the thing up to date.

Senator TYDINGS. That is right.

Senator LODGE. Now, at the hearing on April 25, Budenz stated that he would furnish the subcommittee with names of Communists whom he knew to be in the State Department. Have we received that list?

Senator TYDINGS. Yes, I have got a letter from him in which he says he has been very busy and hasn't had time to get around to this yet, that sometime in the autumn he hopes to have time to devote some attention to this.

Senator LODGE. Budenz says that?

Senator TYDINGS. Yes.

Senator LODGE. Will that letter be in the record?

Senator TYDINGS. You will put it in the record.

Senator LODGE. I think it ought to be in the record.

Senator TYDINGS. I have got the letter somewhere. The reason I haven't brought it over here is that I didn't think of it, for one thing. Another thing is he says he wouldn't be able to do something until autumn. He sent a copy of it to each one. He says on the letter to me a copy to so and so and so and so. I think every member of the committee got a copy of it.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I got a copy.

Senator TYDINGS. He says that on there. That is the reason I didn't bring it up.

Senator LODGE. I think it ought to be in the record for the sake of completeness.

Mr. MORGAN. I have my copy to incorporate in the record.

Senator TYDINGS. You have got a copy. Put it in the record. That will take care of that.

Senator LODGE. Have we contacted and investigated all those whom Lattimore is supposed to have brought in to the Institute of Pacific Relations? If not, I think we ought to do something about that.

Mr. MORGAN. That, Senator, is a bridge that I think we ought to cross right here. To propose to undertake an investigation of that character, you might just as well give up all hope, with the existing facilities, and you might as well get set for an investigation that will extend over 1 year at the very least.

Senator LODGE. All right, now, I want to talk about that. I want to make my little speech about that. I have asked all these questions, and I think the questions are obviously questions that fall within the purview of this Senate resolution. However, with the congressional committee machinery, we could sit for another year or 2 years and we still couldn't get to the bottom of all those questions. In all the years I have been here, I have never been on a committee where people worked harder and where a more sincere effort was made.

Senator TYDINGS. I have had to do 3 or 4 hours on the committee in addition.

Senator LODGE. You are the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and you have a lot of other things to do. I have never been on any other committee where the members put in more time and worked harder. However, the nature of a congressional committee is such that the Senators haven't the time and, in most cases, haven't the expert background, and the tools which a congressional committee has, which are the publicity and the furnishing of facts on which public opinion is formed, are not the tools that you need to apprehend the existence of disloyalty in Government departments. What you need there are detectives and secret work, which a congressional committee does not have. So I think that if we sat from now until doomsday, this committee, with the other things it has to do, which we as Senators have got to do, which are just as important as this, could never get to the bottom of the question of who hired Alger Hiss or how about all these people that Lattimore got into the Institute of Pacific Relations. Therefore, at the proper time, I am going to renew my motion that a trained bipartisan commission of experts be set up to go into this thing, under the seal of secrecy, with a definite requirement that no report be made until well after the election, taking this whole thing out of politics, getting to the bottom of it, and let the chips fall where they may. That is the system that has been tried in other countries and they have gotten a lot of results from it.

I wanted to make that statement fully and frankly here, because I intend to make it in public later, and I don't want to have you gentlemen learn my views in public for the first time. I want you to hear it here.

Senator TYDINGS. I think there is a great deal, Senator LODGE, in what you say. I am not out of sympathy or in disagreement with any of the fundamentals you have expressed. Take my own situation first. In addition to what each other member of the committee has had to put in on this, I have had to put in probably 2 hours extra each day because of the mail coming to me, and I have carried, you can imagine, a pretty heavy load here.

Now, I think we have done a pretty thorough job. I don't say that we have explored every bay and inlet and river and rivulet or we haven't explored it. I am not passing on that. What I would like to do is to take what we have got and present it to the Senate and come to some recommendation that we might all agree upon for a further continuance of this thing. Now, I can't see where anybody can be hurt on that score. My own conscience will be clear and my sense of the discharge of the duty will be clear, because I have worked like the devil on this case.

Senator LODGE. I don't understand what you say about a continuance.

Senator TYDINGS. I say, we will take the evidence that we have now and make any conclusion we want from it, either in agreement or three different versions or five different versions, or any way we want to do it, and that incorporated in our general findings there be some provision and recommendation for a further pursuit of security under whatever mechanics we decide, either along your line or some other line.

Senator LODGE. Not necessarily by this same subcommittee?

Senator TYDINGS. We would be out. They would take it over and go ahead with it. I don't think we can do much more than we have done. I think it is like a sculptor. He takes his clay and he gets it in general shape. Now we are down to where the refinements come in, and we haven't got the time to go into all these things. My opinion is that we ought to make our findings on what we have and make a recommendation, which I am sure will be honored, that there be further pursuit of this proposition. By that, I don't mean this particular evidence. I mean anything that is in the picture at all that has to do with better security for the country. I am with it.

Senator LODGE. Off the record.

(Off the record.)

Senator TYDINGS. I haven't talked this over with my colleagues, I will tell you that in good faith. I haven't talked it over with Senator GREEN or Senator MCMAHON, but I have reached the conclusion that I want, above everything else, this country to be secure against the bad people in it, particularly in the present time. While I have done the best I could do, and I think a pretty good job was done by all of us, in getting the essentials of what brought us into being before us for some consideration, I am not content to leave the matter go without further pursuit by people who have the time and the effort and everything else that can be made to do the job.

Senator GREEN. I may say I am in entire sympathy with the general principles, but whether I would be for any particular plan will be another matter.

I ought to be excused. I talked with my office and there are people who have been waiting for some time over there to see me.

Senator TYDINGS. I would like to get some expression from you, Senator GREEN. I would like to get this from you today. I would like to have Mr. Morgan complete this record with such other information as has been requested to be furnished us in writing. Then I would like to have all of this made available and have the committee make whatever findings it wants to make and ask for such other pursuit of it as is necessary. I have no objection. I don't care. I don't want to drop it.

Senator GREEN. Somebody ought to make a tentative draft. That is the only possible way of getting at it.

Senator TYDINGS. I mean the committee ought to bring in its findings. We can say they are imperfect, if we want, or we can say that we have done the best we can.

Senator GREEN. My point is to get down to earth. Someone has got to make those findings or a draft in order that we may come to an agreement.

Senator TYDINGS. Make a motion, then, so we can get your point of view on paper.

Senator GREEN. Well, I would suggest that the counsel for the committee make a draft report for this committee that we can discuss, in the first place. When you once have that draft report and have been over that, then we can discuss the findings.

Mr. MORRIS. May I say, Senator, that the first basic request that I made in commencing this investigation was for the books and records of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, inasmuch as there was evidence that his money was the heart of the Communist cell in the Institute of Pacific Relations. I maintain that that was necessary. It was basically necessary to start that kind of an investigation.

Senator TYDINGS. There isn't anything, Mr. Morris, that isn't pertinent, and we can keep on asking for things, and there is no doubt

in the world that would be a good thing to get, and you could ask for 5,000 different things, but we are pretty far away from loyalty in the State Department when we get out in the Institute of Pacific Relations with our little force. We just haven't got it.

Are you ready for a discussion?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I want to make an observation on that. I think it would be an utterly futile thing to make a draft report at this time. I consider we haven't even scratched the surface.

Senator TYDINGS. How long do you think it would take us to do it?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I don't know how long it will take us, but I would like to see us get into some of the ramifications of these witnesses as the only way that you can develop evidence upon which you can base any final conclusions, and I will have to oppose such a motion at this time.

Senator GREEN. It seems to me that we have done all that we need to do in connection with the job that was imposed upon us. We have examined the case of everyone who has been accused, by name or by number corresponding to the name.

Senator LODGE. If the Senator will yield, we were not directed by the resolution to do that.

Senator GREEN. No, but we have not supplied want ads in the paper to find additional ones. We have had plenty of publicity about this committee's work, and we would have had other names suggested to us if these people who are constantly writing letters to us had names to offer.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. We have 20 or 30 names that I think we ought to look into.

Senator GREEN. I say, all that have been presented to the committee, I think, we have examined.

Senator TYDINGS. I think we ought to reach a decision here today. I think we have done an exceedingly hard lot of work. This committee has worked hard and turned up all the essential facts. We have got to admit that there is a great field of endeavor here which we, as Cabot says, are not qualified to do. It would take us years, take much more money, take more investigators.

Senator GREEN. The point was to see whether there were present any cases of disloyalty in the State Department, or former employees of the State Department now in other Government departments. I think we have examined every case that comes within those two categories, and I think that was our duty. We want to make a report and file it and go on with other committees to continue the job that is considered necessary.

Senator TYDINGS. Is there any further discussion?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Yes. Before we vote on this matter, I would like to suggest a "for instance." I am compiling a list right now, which I will have this afternoon and you can have tomorrow afternoon, a list of a substantial number of witnesses to whom the trails in this thing lead.

Senator GREEN. Do they come under those two categories?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Yes, indeed—associations and connections in the State Department.

Senator GREEN. I think that is going on a fishing expedition. A witness who may know of something in the State Department is one thing, but if you can give us the name of anyone in the State Department on whom there are reasonable grounds for suspecting his disloyalty will be another thing.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. For instance, I would like to make a request at this moment, that Maj. Gen. C. A. Willoughby, Assistant Chief of Staff in G-2, General Headquarters in the Far Eastern Command, under General MacArthur, furnish a review of the sort in the Smedly case, with special reference to their American associations.

Senator TYDINGS. I think, Senator HICKENLOOPER, without taking issue with you, we could sit here and probably think of a thousand pertinent sidelights, and some of them would be more than sidelights, perhaps.

Senator GREEN. Excuse me, I started to leave. I am afraid I will have to leave in the middle of this.

Senator TYDINGS. Let's have a decision, Senator GREEN. Your motion is pending. Are you ready for the question?

Senator GREEN. I would like to have a vote on it.

Senator LODGE. That is, to have the counsel prepare a report?

Senator TYDINGS. And submit it to us on the evidence up to date.

Senator MCMAHON. That doesn't commit us to anything except seeing a compendium of what we have got.

Senator TYDINGS. You are going to have to do this sometime. You might as well walk up to it now. There never will be a point where you will be finished.

Senator MCMAHON. I personally, in voting for this motion, want it understood as meaning in my mind that we are going to have an orderly presentation of the work of the committee to date. When I take a look at that report—I shouldn't call it a report; I should call it a memorandum of work that has been done—it would be very helpful to me in charting what I think should be the future course of the committee.

Senator GREEN. That is my suggestion.

Senator LODGE. Is it your thought that there should be a draft of a final report?

Senator GREEN. To date.

Senator LODGE. I don't like that word "final." I don't think the public will take it as final.

Senator GREEN. A draft to date of the work we have accomplished is what I would like to see. Can we decide we ought to fill in this gap or that gap or decide we ought to do this or follow up something else, so that we can have a definite statement of what we have done up to date?

Senator TYDINGS. My point is this, that we ought to take our hearings as of today, and we ought to have a report drafted for them to see whether we can agree to turn this over to the full committee, with our recommendations about its pursuit of this whole field of operations thereon.

Senator GREEN. We may make a great many changes in the report.

Senator TYDINGS. We wouldn't all agree. We will want this changed and that changed, but we will have to start sometime. I imagine the report will be pretty long. We have got a hundred and some people to deal with.

Senator LODGE. Let me say this. I think that I have some basic assumptions about this whole situation, which will not make it possible for me to sign this report.

Senator TYDINGS. I would suggest as an alternative that each man draw his own report and submit it and see where we can meet.

Senator LODGE. I have no objection to the staff working up any kind of a document that they desire, but I want to make it clear that as far as I am concerned, I don't think I will be able to sign it, because my basic assumptions about this whole proceeding are different.

Senator TYDINGS. That is all right. I am willing to start on my report. What I would like to do is get it here and tell you what I am going to say, and if you don't agree with it, make one of your own, but I want a report on the work. I think our work is pretty well concluded, if you want my opinion.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I don't think it has even started, Mr. Chairman.

Senator TYDINGS. You disagree with me?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I disagree with you.

Senator TYDINGS. But I disagree with you, so there we are.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, may I mention just one case here?

Senator TYDINGS. Mr. Morris, we can mention cases from now until doomsday.

Mr. MORRIS. It is in the record, Senator. May I just finish?

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, you are not a member of the committee. When we want counsel to speak, we will ask them, but I am going to let you speak. However, that is a matter for the committee to decide.

Senator LODGE. I would like to hear what he has to say.

Mr. MORRIS. There is a case of a man named Theodore Geiger. He has been an employee of the State Department. He is now one of Paul Hoffman's top assistants. He is doing work that is quasi-State Department in character. I have gone and gotten some witnesses together who will testify that he was a member of the same Communist Party unit as they were, and I think that we would be delinquent if in the face of this evidence that is now on the record——

Senator TYDINGS. Why didn't you tell us this? Why did you wait until this hour to tell me?

Mr. MORRIS. I am not waiting, Senator. One day Senator GREEN made me a witness and I put it all in the record.

Senator TYDINGS. You haven't told me about it. This is the first I have heard about it.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I assume that you are aware of everything in the record.

Senator TYDINGS. No. There are some things in the record I haven't been able to read.

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly Mr. Morgan knows it. I have mentioned it several times to him.

Senator GREEN. That wouldn't have anything to do with my motion.

Senator TYDINGS. Turn it over to the FBI or do something else with it. I would like to get a decision here. We don't want to waste this afternoon.

Senator GREEN has recommended that the council prepare a report which will review the work that we have done, and that it may be used as a basis for committee action or individual action upon the matters we have already had under examination. Is that substantially it?

Senator GREEN. That is substantially it, yes.

Senator TYDINGS. Do you want to add to it?

Senator GREEN. No. I accepted that as a basis for conclusions which we may later reach.

Senator MCMAHON. Before voting, I would like to say that I think it is a profitable thing to do, because we have been in existence now for how long, Mr. Chairman?

Senator TYDINGS. We are going on our fifth month.

Senator MCMAHON. Fifth month. I would like to see a review, and in a form that I can very easily digest, of what we have already adduced in the record and, measuring that against our resolution of instructions, to see exactly where, in my mind, we are, and it is for that purpose of being helpful to me that I vote aye on the motion.

Senator TYDINGS. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

Senator TYDINGS. Opposed?

(Chorus of "noes.")

Senator TYDINGS. All those in favor will signify by raising their hands.

(A show of hands.)

Senator MCMAHON. Before we finally take a record vote, can I ask the basis of the objection for getting counsel to submit a brief to us? Perhaps I don't understand.

Senator LODGE. I have many basic objections.

Senator MCMAHON. It seems to me like a sensible thing to make use of our counsel to give us a brief of what we have already done.

Senator LODGE. In the first place, there is the use of the word, "conclusion," or, "concluding," which Senator GREEN inserted into his motion. Senator GREEN is a man who understands the language and uses it very carefully, as I have had occasion to learn many times from my associations with him. The idea of that word, "conclusion," is flatly at variance with my idea that this thing is by no means concluded and will not be concluded until we have a trained bipartisan commission that will make an independent investigation. That is one thing. Secondly, my whole basic assumption about this whole situation is so different that I think I would be misconstruing my own position if I were to vote for this particular motion.

Senator GREEN. We must make some sort of a report, must we not?

Senator LODGE. My position is that the thing we ought to do is to report out a resolution, setting up a trained bipartisan commission of experts to make an independent investigation.

Senator GREEN. That may be a conclusion, but we must make a report of what we have done, surely.

Senator TYDINGS. CABOT, what will we do with what we have already done; take it down and turn it over to them without reaching any conclusions?

Senator GREEN. Conclusions are a separate matter. It doesn't have to be a conclusion, not this report. It is just for a basis.

Senator LODGE. A basis for conclusions.

Senator GREEN. In other words, the conclusion might be that we can't reach any definite conclusion. That might be the conclusion we will reach.

Senator LODGE. I think you have got the votes to carry the motion.

Senator TYDINGS. I don't want to carry any motion by sheer force.

Senator MCMAHON. I tried to frame what I interpret it to be, a working paper to give me the benefit of what has already been done in this committee period. Now, what I do with the working memorandum when I get it and read it is a horse of another color. But I can't see why counsel can't prepare a working memorandum and submit it to us without any vote at all. I am quite willing to vote.

Senator GREEN. I've got to go. It is always a half hour or another hour or 2 hours.

Senator TYDINGS. I know, but this may save you two or three more committee meetings, where we would go over the same ground again.

Let me suggest that counsel prepare a tentative report to submit to the members of this committee, that each man prepare, if he wishes, such report as he wants and such recommendations as he wants, and that we pool those here and see if we can reach collectively or individually a basis for bringing our present hearings to a close and passing it on with recommendations for further action.

Senator GREEN. If it would suit Senator LODGE better, I would just call it an interim report.

Senator LODGE. You see, I start in with this basic assumption.

Senator TYDINGS. Would you object to an interim report?

Senator LODGE. I don't object to your telling Mr. Morgan as counsel to prepare a summary of the testimony to date if you want to, although to me it wouldn't be a document of much significance.

Senator TYDINGS. What I wanted to do was to find out whether we could tell the country what we found out up to now and then go on from there in any other field we want.

Senator LODGE. Let me answer you this way. My basic assumption is that in 1945, at the end of VE-day, those who were running this Government utterly failed to sense the new realities of the situation; that that showed itself in the fact that no reason was ever given for maintaining our Armed Forces; so that a clamor developed to not just demobilize, but to disintegrate our Armed Forces to a point where we had no influence left. In the case of the State Department, that revealed itself in this carrying into the service of the State Department 4,000 people from these temporary war agencies, with no screening whatever, many of whom were totally unfit to be in the Government.

Senator GREEN. That all ought to be in the report

Senator TYDINGS. It is in the report already.

Senator LODGE. That the administration in 1945 totally failed to sense the realities of the world situation?

Senator TYDINGS. Yes, sir, it is all in there.

Senator LODGE. I will be interested to read that.

Senator TYDINGS. It is all in there. We have got a complete explanation of it.

Senator LODGE. I would like to see that report before I vote.

Senator GREEN. Certainly.

Senator LODGE. If it has got that in there, it will be interesting.

Senator TYDINGS. There isn't anything that isn't completely open and aboveboard.

Senator MCMAHON. I deny that it is in the record, that at the end of the war the administration totally failed—I deny that that is in the record.

Senator LODGE. I thought you would.

Senator MCMAHON. I, incidentally, deny the truth of it.

Senator LODGE. I thought you would.

Senator MCMAHON. If you want to say it was the administration, say it was the American people, all the American people, everybody in the world, but that is immaterial to this record.

Senator LODGE. Senator, if the leaders of this country had said to the American people that we must maintain our Armed Forces of a certain size and bear a certain relation to the other armed forces in the world, the clamor to demobilize would never have arisen. It was the lack of real leadership. The reason we are in such trouble today is because of that.

Senator TYDINGS. My dear friend, we have got a proposition before us whereby we have been working going on our fifth month. We have assembled a vast amount of evidence about matters that are pertinent to this inquiry and upon which the public ought to be informed. The suggestion before us is that counsel prepare a report on the evidence we have taken up to now. It doesn't necessarily mean we have to quit there or stop there. We can do whatever we please. But I would like to make a report on what we have done up to now, with recommendations flowing from that about what should be done in the future. Now, could there be any objection to that?

Senator LODGE. I understand that the text has already been drafted of this report; is that right?

Senator TYDINGS. I have asked Mr. Morgan to keep his text as current as he could. He has got a lot of it done. I haven't read it.

Senator LODGE. Why do you need the motion if he is writing it?

Senator TYDINGS. Senator HICKENLOOPER got one current, and you have got one current. Now let me get this straight. All you have got before you is this: Here is our evidence.

Senator GREEN. What are you arguing for?

Senator TYDINGS. Will you let me make this statement?

Senator GREEN. Yes; certainly.

Senator TYDINGS. Here is our evidence. Why shouldn't we make a finding on the evidence we have got up to now, plus such recommendations as we want to make based on the evidence?

Senator GREEN. I want to get the statement of evidence before I make any findings.

Senator TYDINGS. I am not talking about findings.

Senator GREEN. You just said "findings."

Senator TYDINGS. I said we ought to make a report based on the evidence up to now.

Senator GREEN. You said "findings."

Senator TYDINGS. Well, do you want to vote on it?

Senator MCMAHON. Does that include the 81 down at the White House?

Senator TYDINGS. It looks to be like we are just afraid. What are we afraid about?

Senator LODGE. I am not afraid to make my report.

Senator MCMAHON. Nor I mine.

Senator TYDINGS. All those in favor of the Green resolution will signify by saying "aye."

Senator GREEN. Aye.

Senator MCMAHON. Aye.

Senator TYDINGS. All those opposed signify by saying "no."

Senator LODGE. No.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. No.

Senator TYDINGS. Two votes no and two the other way.

Go ahead, Mr. Morgan, and prepare your report. The meeting is in recess.

Senator MCMAHON. I never saw a committee where the committee did not vote unanimously to have a report of its work brought to its attention.

Senator LODGE. That shows how controversial this subject is.

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. President, as the Senator from Michigan refused to yield to me at one point in his remarks—and I do not complain about that—in order that I might make a comment——

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to answer any questions which the Senator wishes to ask.

Mr. MCMAHON. In order that I might make a comment at the time about my reaction to a statement which the Senator made in regard to Hiss. The reaction of the Senator from Connecticut had to do with the statement of the Senator from Michigan that the facts in the Hiss case were not known to the American people. I suppose more millions or hundreds of millions of words were written, and properly so, regarding the Hiss case than have been written with reference to any other case in our time. So if the Senator from Michigan chose to describe my reaction as laughter, he was welcome to do so. I only say that it was ironic in nature, because I am sure everyone knows the facts with regard to Alger Hiss. I need make no protest of my own concerning my reaction to the actions of Mr. Alger Hiss. I am sure my colleagues need no such protestations from me as to the correctness of my attitude on communism and its adherents.

Something was said by the Senator from Michigan with reference to propaganda tactics which resembled the activities of Mr. Goebbels. If I were the Senator from Michigan, in view of the nature of the charges made against the State Department and the campaign which was carried on, I do not think I should compare anyone's activities with those of the great and despicable propagandist of the Hitler regime. I do not charge that there were such tactics used in this affair, but I think an interesting comparison might be had between the tactics of Mr. Goebbels and the tactics

which were employed in this campaign of vilification against the State Department.

I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan this question: Does he support the charge of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] that there are 205 card-carrying Communists in the Department of State known to Mr. Acheson to be card-carrying Communists?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the answer is that the Senator from Michigan has no knowledge on that subject except what he finds in the report of the subcommittee and what he found at the time in the Appropriations Committee. He certainly would not take that as being a fact until he could obtain evidence.

Mr. McMAHON. At any rate, the charge made by the junior Senator from Wisconsin that there were 205 card-carrying Communists in the Department of State known to Mr. Acheson to be card-carrying Communists has not been proved, has it?

Mr. FERGUSON. I would say that I find nothing in the report that proves the charge.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator know of any evidence within his knowledge, or within the knowledge of any other person, that there are in the Department of State any card-carrying Communists known to Mr. Acheson to be such?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator has no such facts, or he would state them on the floor.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator from Michigan have any knowledge, or does he know anyone who has any knowledge, concerning any subversive activity punishable under our criminal statutes which has not been punished?

Mr. FERGUSON. I cannot answer that question, for this reason: I have seen parts of the matter to which I referred in the Marshall memorandum of a report from the FBI on file in the State Department. It has been 3 years ago, and I have no knowledge as to whether any of the persons involved are now in the State Department. It does refer to the preliminary report of the FBI on Soviet espionage activities in the United States, which involves a large number of State Department employees, some of them in high official positions.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator knows, does he not, that the FBI is in charge of investigating subversive activities in the Government?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do.

Mr. McMAHON. I am sure the Senator shares the respect of the citizens of the United States and our colleagues in the Senate for Mr. Hoover, the head of the organization.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have the highest respect for Mr. Hoover.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator knows, does he not, that Mr. Hoover performs his duties as they are laid down for him by statute?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator knows, does he not, that if there were any subversive activities, or any person was guilty of violation of a statute of the United States, Mr. Hoover would make that fact known to the prosecuting authorities of this Government?

Mr. FERGUSON. I cannot answer that because Mr. Hoover has said in committee that there are 22 subjects which he cannot even investigate without specific orders from the Attorney General, and that so far as espionage is concerned, if it involves any outside agencies, he must consult the Secretary of State. Mr. Hoover indicated without any doubt that he has allowed men to escape because he could not prosecute them by orders of the United States Secretary of State.

Mr. McMAHON. I would be obliged to the Senator from Michigan for a specific reference to any such testimony.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is in the testimony before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McMAHON. In the meantime I intend to make some remarks on this subject. I would suggest that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] resume his seat for a few minutes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I decline to yield at the moment. I should like to call the Senate's attention to the fact that the Department of Justice has a very admirable record with reference to prosecuting persons who have violated the laws of the United States. They have a particularly good record, I think, with regard to cases which have been investigated and made against persons who would subvert the United States. It was not the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], or any other Senator who prosecuted Alger Hiss and brought him to the doors of the penitentiary. It was the Department of Justice. It was not any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives who brought Judith Coplon to justice. It was not the Senator from Michigan, great prosecutor though he may be, who carried on the prosecution against the 11 Communists in New York. It was not the Senator from Ohio or the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], or the Senator from Michigan, who has been in the process of taking care of Harry Bridges. It has not been the Senator from Michigan, who referred to the Marzani case, who prosecuted that case. It has not been any Member of this body who has prosecuted the persons who refused to answer pertinent questions regarding their communistic affiliations, and who have been sent to jail. If I am not mistaken, some 10 or 15 of them were sent to jail.

Mr. President, from one end of the country to the other, wherever evidence has been developed as to a violation of the criminal laws of our country, cases based on that evidence have been skillfully, efficiently, and diligently prosecuted. If any Senator or anyone else in the United States has evidence of subversion against the Government, if he will take the evidence to the FBI, that great organization will investigate the evidence, will present it to the prosecuting attorneys, the prosecutors will present the evidence in court, and if the accused person is guilty he will be found guilty and sent to jail.

Mr. President, I have sent to the Justice Department for a complete list of prosecutions during the past 3 or 4 years of persons who have tried to infiltrate the Government of the United States.

Of course the Soviet is trying to infiltrate the Government. That is a part of their fifth-column activities. That is the way they work. No one is more cognizant of that fact than is the Senator from Connecticut. Mr. President, it was Harry Truman who sensed this thing in 1947. It was under his direction, and not under the direction of Members of either House, who drew up the program to ferret out the Communists. That program has cost probably ten or twelve million dollars. The President waited 5 months during the Eightieth Congress for funds with which to start the program. Mr. President, no Member of this body has been more aware of the character of the struggle in which we are engaged in the world today than has the Senator from Connecticut. No one on this side of the aisle or on the other side of the aisle has stood up more often to point out the threat that Stalin and his associates hold for this great democracy than has the Senator from Connecticut. However, I have not been satisfied with recitations of the threat. The Senator from Connecticut has specified a program to meet it. Those who are now shouting the loudest about communism would leave the floor of the Senate in 1947 because they were not interested in hearing the subject discussed.

I know, Mr. President, that one way not to conduct ourselves is to destroy rights which are given to the individual citizen under our Bill of Rights. When Harry Truman was faced with this program, what did he do? He established so-called loyalty boards. Of whom were they composed? They were composed of American citizens. I see before me the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who in a meeting downstairs only a few months ago testified fully as to the integrity, ability, and patriotism of the chairman of the Loyalty Board of the Department of State, Gen. Conrad Snow. Our report contains the names of the other American citizens who heard the charges which were leveled against employees of the State Department. In the American way they gave both sides a chance to be heard. They could have acted in another way. When an anonymous tip came to them, or an anonymous informant said to them that such and such a person was not what he should be, they could have let the accusation suffice and cut off the head of the accused. If they had done that we would have created the very thing which we in America hold precious and God-given, and we would have created our own totalitarian-type of proceeding. That is what we refused to do, and we ought to refuse to do it, because when we adopt the practice of accepting accusations without proof, when we do away with hearings, when we do away with giving people a chance to protect

their names, then the Kremlin will have won one of its greatest victories.

Mr. President, I shall probably speak again at greater length in the future about the record of the Department of Justice and of the present administration, specifically with regard to those who have been prosecuted and punished. I shall also speak at greater length concerning the responsibility of this body in the matter now being discussed.

Mr. TAFT obtained the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Michigan, without losing the floor, for a brief statement to reply to the Senator from Connecticut.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Connecticut a question, but he declined to yield, and I shall refer to the matter in my own time.

I desire to refer to the record of an address I made before the Michigan Commercial Secretaries meeting here in Washington, April 26, 1948, in relation to the prosecution of the 11 Communists. I also should like to put into the RECORD a matter that is now in the Appendix, under date of May 5, 1948, relating to what I said about the prosecution of the 11 Communists, being an excerpt from my remarks on that occasion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Another thing in which you are greatly interested, I am sure, is communism in America.

Why are you concerned with it? It is not because you expect that Communists will take over the Government and we will adopt communism as our form of government. We do feel, however, that Communist members or fellow travelers, working in our policymaking departments, affect our Government policies and by sabotage may weaken our Government and affect our national lives.

If we do get into a war with the Soviet Union, then we might expect real and serious trouble through Communists in key positions in American industry and government.

The Nazi fifth column was composed mostly of aliens and people of one nationality. This is not true of the Communists in this country. Many of them are citizens; they are of all nationalities, and often American-born. That is why we have more to fear from them than we did from the bund.

Communism is not a political party. Attorney General Francis Biddle on May 28, 1942, made a finding in the Harry Bridges case that the Communist Party of the United States of America, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is "an organization which believes in, advises, advocates, and advances the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."

We can assume that the Attorney General had information in the files of the Department of Justice from which he could make such a finding. He was a lawyer and had been a Federal judge. Therefore, it is to be presumed that he was drawing a conclusion from facts.

If Mr. Biddle's findings were true, it would appear we have a Federal law since 1940, prohibits communism in America.

Section 10, title 18, of the Criminal Code provides it shall be unlawful for any person—

"(1) To knowingly or willfully advocate, abet, advise, or teach the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government. * * *

(3) To organize or help to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any government in the United States by force or violence; or to be or become a member of, or affiliate with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof."

Let us assume that the facts Attorney General Biddle had are now in the Attorney General's files. I suggest a test case against the National Secretariat, which consists of 2 members, the 12 members of the National Executive Board, and the 50 members of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

If such a case were successful, it would have the effect of (a) making the Communist Party in America illegal; (b) it would destroy many of the Communist-front organizations which plague us; (c) those who claim to have innocently joined such an organization would actually see the red flag; (d) it would seriously affect the raising of money in this country by the Communist Party; (e) it would have the effect of forewarning all in America that if they knowingly join, they too, were violating the United States law and could be criminally prosecuted.

Here we have had a law since 1940, we have had evidence in the files of the Attorney General's office since 1942. Why has no action been taken by the Attorney General? Isn't it time for action rather than just for the collection of evidence?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut is very familiar with the fact that legislators cannot prosecute. But I remember well that I was at another time asked the identical question which was propounded this morning, namely, whether I know of any Communists in the State Department. When we were conducting the hearings on William Remington, whom I previously identified as being under indictment for perjury in having denied to a grand jury that he was or had been a Communist, I was publicly challenged by Mr. Tom Clark, then the Attorney General of the United States:

Name one Communist in the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, I could not name one. I said that if I had the files of the FBI I could in my opinion name one, but, of course, no one can get the FBI files. Mr. Clark defied the committee, or any of us, to name one, but at the very moment when he asked that question he had all the evidence, or practically all of it, on Judith Coplin in his own Department, Judith Coplon, who was then taking secret reports of the FBI on espionage, and giving them to Gubitchev, a Russian agent. Yet he asked the committee the very same question, "Can you name one?" as if the people of the United States would not be familiar with that kind of a tactic.

The Senator from Connecticut has said he has not any doubt in his mind that Communist Russia is trying to penetrate the United States Government for information. I do not believe there is anyone who does not think they are trying to penetrate it. What I want to know is, and what the committee was delegated to find out, was, how far they had penetrated it in the past.

VISIT OF JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me so that I may make a brief announcement of a visit to the Senate of a Japanese delegation now in the United States?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may, without losing the floor, yield to the Senator from New Jersey for the purpose of making an announcement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the Senate to a most unusual and important opportunity which we in Washington will have the latter part of this week.

The largest and most representative group of Japanese leaders of government, industry, finance, and labor to leave that country since the war will be arriving here on Thursday, July 27; and it has been arranged that we will have the privilege of receiving them in this Chamber on Friday, July 28.

The party of over 50 persons includes 6 members of the Japanese Diet, officially representing the 4 principal parties, headed by the personal representative of the prime minister. There are also seven governors of prefectures, the heads of prefectural assemblies, city councils, and some of the largest industrial and financial organizations in the country, as well as representatives of important labor unions.

I feel particularly impressed and deeply moved by the fact that among the members of this delegation are the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the governors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki prefectures, and the respective presidents of the city councils of these two cities.

It is especially significant that these representatives of the two cities which were the victims of the atomic bombs in the last war are by this trip evidencing their good will and friendliness toward the people of the United States.

These guests of ours are the democratic leaders of millions of Japanese, whose reaction to current developments in Korea, whose understanding of our aims and objectives in the world, and especially in the Far East, and whose continued loyalty to the fundamental freedoms for which our men are fighting alongside other United Nations forces, constitute a vital security factor in our whole position on the other side of the Pacific.

The members of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee have just been considering a major expansion program for our information services in an effort to

reach more effectively and influence the minds of millions all over the world. Members on both sides of the aisle have voiced the need for a moral mobilization, a Marshall plan of ideas, a voice of America which is really strong enough to win the battle for the minds and hearts of men. We are spending many thousands of dollars a year for that purpose in Japan alone. But here in this Chamber this week we are going to have a chance to do first hand what can never be done so effectively over 5,000 miles of ocean. These men can take back to the wide cross section of Japan they represent the conviction and impression of what we are striving to maintain and preserve in the world.

This delegation left Japan 6 weeks ago with the support and approval of General MacArthur and SCAP to attend a special industrial conference at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly in Caux, Switzerland. They took part with 1,600 delegates from 47 nations.

The Japanese raised the money to pay for their trip through the organizations they represent, supplemented by voluntary contributions from this country.

Since leaving Caux 3 weeks ago this group has been seen and honored by government leaders in the principal capitals of western Europe, and thus began to take their part again in the democratic family of nations. They have been welcomed by the President of Switzerland, by Chancelor Adenauer, and High Commissioner McCloy in Germany, and at official receptions by members of the German Cabinet and by the Upper and Lower Houses of the Bonn Parliament. Some of the party flew into Berlin at the invitation of the mayor, and were also received by the mayors of Hamburg, Bremen, Essen, and Cologne. Catholic members of the delegation had a special audience with the Pope in Rome.

In Paris they were officially greeted by the Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsay and by members of the French Cabinet. After flying across the Channel, they were met by the Lord Mayor of London at Mansion House, received in both Houses of Parliament, and welcomed at Oxford by the head of the university.

Yesterday—Sunday—they arrived in New York by special plane, and I have been glad to learn that Mayor O'Dwyer, Ambassador Austin at the United Nations, and other officials are arranging to give them a full-hearted welcome to this country.

The group will fly to Washington on Thursday, the 27th, and will be here until Tuesday, August 1. The Vice President has arranged to receive the group in the Senate at 12:15 on Friday, July 28. They will go from here to a similar reception in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, the visit of this group of distinguished Japanese leaders to the United States at this critical time is so significant that I feel we should especially honor them here on the floor of the Senate. It is my purpose, therefore, at the opening of the session on Friday, July 28, to ask unanimous consent that members of the group who belong to the Japanese Diet be invited to the floor while a word of welcome is given to them by Members of the Senate, and that immediately thereafter the Senate take a recess of 15 minutes in order that the entire delegation may be brought to the floor and be introduced to the Vice President and the Members of the Senate who may be present.

I hope that as many Senators as possible will arrange to be present at that time, realizing the opportunity to meet these distinguished visitors, as well as to express to them the warmth of our friendship and our encouragement in the search which has brought them so far to observe our democratic processes at work.

Perhaps there is no more effective way for us to support our troops in South Korea than to cement the friendship of these Far Eastern leaders by our personal welcome to them here in this Chamber on Friday, remembering that the present struggle is ideological as well as military.

The United States needs friends today as never before in our history, especially in the Far East. When Mr. Osaki was here he recalled to us that America's God-given destiny was to unite the world. As we extend our friendship and faith to these Japanese visitors, we can enlist them with us in that supreme task.

Mr. President, at this point, at the close of my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD the names and identification of all these welcome visitors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JAPANESE DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON JULY 27, 1950

Bunzo Akama, governor of Osaka.
Sachio Kishida, governor of Hyogo.
Mrs. Kishida.
Tsunei Kusonose, governor of Hiroshima.
Sojiro Sugiyama, governor of Nagasaki.
Mrs. Sugiyama.
Torao Hyashi, governor of Nagano.
Iwakichi Hattori, governor of Shiga.
Aoki Osamu, governor of Mie Prefecture.
Chojiro Kuriyama, Member, House of Representatives of Diet (Liberal) (personal representative, Prime Minister Yoshida).
Tokuyasu Fukuda, Member, House of Representatives of Diet (Liberal).
Kinjiro Kawashima, Member, House of Representatives of Diet (Socialist).
Yasuchiro Nakasone, Member, House of Representatives of Diet (Democrat).
Tokutaro Kitamura, Member, House of Representatives of Diet (Democrat).
Shinichi Hayakawa, Member, House of Councillors of Diet (Independent).
Mrs. Hayakawa.
Kiyomaru Kamei, president. Osaka Prefectural Assembly.
Heichiro Yamada, president, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.
Torazo Inouye, vice president, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.
Rokuro Yamada, member, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.
Shinso Hamai, mayor of Hiroshima.
Hiroshi Ohashi, mayor of Nagasaki.
Mrs. Ohashi.
Chujiro Haraguchi, mayor of Kobe.
Kuzaemon Matsuhashi, mayor of Nagano.
Seiichi Kawamoto, president, Hiroshima City Council.
Shoshichi Mochizuki, president, Nagasaki City Council.
Eiji Suzuki, chief, Osaka Metropolitan Police.
Mrs. Suzuki.
Koichiro Murata, chairman, Shiga Prefectural Board of Education.
Taizo Ishizaka, president, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (largest in Japan).
Naokazu Ishiguro, chief, Public Relations Department, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.
Ko Suzuki, president, Osaka Bank.
Mrs. Suzuki.
Toraichi Ijuin, managing director, Tokyo Bank.
Soichiro Ohara, president, Kurashiki Rayon Co.
Gen Hirose, president, Japan Life Insurance Co.
Harue Yamane, president, Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
Yuichi Yuasa, president, Yuasa Battery Co.
Yoshito Kojima, manager, Nippon Express Co.
Kiyoshi Ichimura, president, Sanai Department Store.
Yasutane Sohma, president, Koshin Co.
Mrs. Sohma.
Yoenzo Kobayashi, managing director, Keihanshin Express Railway Co.
Mrs. Kobayashi.
Shoichi Enami, managing director, Kobe Management Association.
Daiji Ioka, chairman, Osaka Municipal Workers' Union.
Nishiki Kato, representative, Labor Unions of Kyushu.
Katsuji Nakajima, executive, Nagano Metal Workers' Union.
Junichi Wada, Shiga Prefecture Employees' Union.
Shimotaka Marumich, Metal Workers' Union.
Yoshiyuki Kanagawa, chief, general affairs section, Japan Broadcasting Corp.
Yoshio Takahara, special adviser, national resources section, GHQ, SCAP.
Sen Nishiyama, special adviser, civil communications section, GHQ, SCAP.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the Senator from Ohio for his courtesy in yielding me time to make that statement.

DEATH OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that I may yield to the Senator from New York for the purpose of making a brief statement, without losing the floor thereby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). Is there objection to the Senator from Ohio yielding to the Senator from New York without losing the floor? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, in the death of William Lyon Mackenzie King, former prime minister of Canada, the world has lost a great leader, and this country a stanch friend.

I shall always recall with deepest satisfaction the many demonstrations of friendship and cooperation shown me by Prime Minister King during the years I was governor of New York and during the period I was director general of UNRRA. Prime Minister King's constant and intimate teamwork with President Roosevelt during the trying years of World War II strengthened and encour-

aged us all. He was a militant champion of democracy and freedom and of the need of nations and peoples to live and work together.

The New York Times and the Herald Tribune this morning have printed very fine editorials in appreciation of this great man. I ask unanimous consent to insert these editorials in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of July 24, 1950]

A STATESMAN PASSES

In the death of William Lyon Mackenzie King on Saturday the United States loses a stanch friend who believed firmly in American-Canadian unity on all levels. Mr. King had been prime minister of Canada for a total of 21 years and 5 months—a record in that office among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He had seen Canada emerge from dominion status to full nationhood, in equal partnership with Great Britain and other commonwealth nations. This achievement was perhaps outstanding in the long political career he began in 1908. Another accomplishment was his strengthening of Canada's internal unity by equal respect for all population groups. In a nation of 13,500,000, half of British descent and 27 percent of French derivation, this achievement was not easy.

Mr. King's acquaintance with the United States had begun early. After taking his master's degree at the University of Toronto, he had spent one year at the University of Chicago, another at Harvard, and some time with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York. From his earliest tutoring by Sir Wilfred Laurier, the eminent French-Canadian premier, he kept up his already lively interest in American developments. On terms of close friendship with Franklin D. Roosevelt throughout the latter's presidency, he led his country admirably through the difficult war years. When war strain intensified feeling between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians, he could always find a compromise acceptable to both groups. In 1941 through the American-Canadian Joint Permanent Defense Board, he set his country on a policy of military collaboration with the United States—a policy still working for the security of the two nations.

Mr. King's passing thus means a loss to this country as well as to Canada. The policies he fostered and his achievements in office will make his name long remembered and respected.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 24, 1950]

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

During the more than 20 years that W. L. Mackenzie King was Prime Minister of Canada he achieved international renown as a champion of democratic ideals and a builder of world amity as well as of national autonomy. A veteran of international conferences, he was a dominant figure at the most important such meeting of our times—the San Francisco Conference which organized the United Nations. Statesmen of every nation sympathetic to Mr. King's ideals—such as President Franklin D. Roosevelt—found in him a powerful ally at a time when the free world needed every ounce of strength it could muster. He was the best of good neighbors, and it was largely through his efforts and understanding that the relation of the United States and Canada remains the world's exemplar of friendship between nations.

In view of the traditional differences between the English- and French-speaking sections of Canada, the repeated indorsements given to Mr. King's leadership by his own people are ample proof of his sincere devotion to his country's welfare. His infrequent political setbacks were always temporary, and the leadership that succeeded him adheres to his principles today, even though most of his battles—for national autonomy, for popular unity, for social justice—were won in his lifetime. It is unfortunate that death deprived him of his long-cherished ambition to complete a set of memoirs about the public service to which he devoted his years. Mr. King never married, and he shunned the social world. His work was his life; he could die with the satisfaction that it was a good work, and he had done it well.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Ohio if he will yield so that prior to beginning his address, which I understand is on a different subject than those previously discussed, I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for that purpose without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from Ohio yielding to the Senator from Massachusetts so he may suggest the absence of a quorum? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Martin
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Mundt
Brewster	Holland	Murray
Bricker	Humphrey	O'Conor
Bridges	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Butler	Ives	Pepper
Byrd	Jenner	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Connally	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Darby	Kerr	Sparkman
Donnell	Kilgore	Stennis
Douglas	Knowland	Taft
Ecton	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Leahy	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Lehman	Thye
Frear	Lodge	Tobey
George	McCarran	Tydings
Gillette	McCarthy	Watkins
Graham	McClellan	Wherry
Green	McFarland	Wiley
Gurney	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Young
Hendrickson	Malone	

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is absent because of a death in his family.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] is temporarily absent by leave of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION PRODUCED BY THE KOREAN CRISIS

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, during the past few days I have listened with interest to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] discuss the report of the Tydings subcommittee. At a later time I shall hope to make a few remarks on that subject myself. I regret that I have not been able to hear the entire debate on that matter, because I have been attending steadily the meetings of the conference committee on the social-security bill. Certainly I am interested in the remarks of those Senators.

Mr. President, at this time I wish to discuss the general question before the Senate, namely, that with relation to the additional controls and the new economic situation produced by the Korean war.

The Communist aggression in Korea, with its indication of the increased possibility of a third world war, and the President's request for $10,000,000,000 for additional armament—both added to a situation already somewhat inflationary—have raised problems of the most serious concern to the American economic system. Already they have resulted in rapidly increasing prices in some fields, and a general fear of greater increases. This has produced a good deal of hoarding and hysteria which, at least for the moment, make this trend more severe.

The President has suggested an elaborate plan of controls granting him complete, arbitrary power over all agriculture, industry, and transportation with certain notable exceptions; and he has suggested that "at an appropriate time" some part of the additional expense should be covered by increased taxes. Dismissing at this moment the blame for the situation which has arisen in the world and the mess in which we find ourselves, it seems clear that at this time we have no alternative except to take every possible measure against the further expansion of Communist influence in the world to the point at which it may threaten the freedom of the people of the United States.

There is a good deal of misunderstanding, however, as to just what it is, from an economic standpoint, that we face at the present time. There are two distinct problems. The first is the Korean war, which accounts perhaps for from two and one-half to four billion dollars of the additional appropriations requested by the President. This alone is not a tremendous factor, nor does it require

any great economic effort, when we consider that we now have a national production of $270,000,000,000 a year and a national annual income of $222,000,000,000. The increase directly attributable to the Korean war cannot justify many controls, except possibly the control of steel and scarce materials required for the manufacture of munitions.

Second, however, the Korean war has impressed upon the people the necessity for increased military forces to deal perhaps in other parts of the world, with the type of war started by the Communists in Korea, and a better preparation for a possible all-out attack by the Russians throughout the world. This accounts for the balance of the President's request for expenditures.

All of this indicates, Mr. President, that we face a new status in this country, something which we have never seen here before. It is not all-out war, because the Russians may never make the attack which so many fear, but neither is it a state of peace in which we can develop our civilian progress and an increased standard of living to the extent we would like to do. Even the United States is not productive enough to pursue both policies to their ultimate end. If we are to spend as much as is now proposed on guns, we cannot spend so much on butter. The change to this new status is one which we cannot make without sacrificing some of the progress and some of the luxuries which have been our ideal. So far as we can see, this status may exist for 10 years, and we may as well face the problem and adjust ourselves to it. Some say the Russians will attack at once. Some put the date at 1952 or 1953. Last week I saw one estimate that the attack would come in 1956. Perhaps it may not be until 1960. I am not at all confident, Mr. President, that the Russians contemplate an all-out military attack at any time, or that there is any certainly of a third world war. The point that I am trying to make, however, is that now we have to plan for a type of economy entirely different from the one for which we have planned heretofore, and so far as we can be certain now, the new one may last for 10 years.

According to present estimates, the military expenses are to be increased by $10,000,000,000 a year. With further thought, the total bill may perhaps be an increase of $15,000,000,000 a year. Even assuming that there is a substantial reduction in Government domestic expenditures, that means a budget of $50,000,000,000 to $55,000,000,000 instead of $40,000,000,000. From an economic standpoint, however, this is still a very different position from all-out war. In the Second World War we expended about $100,000,000,000 a year for Government activities, or about one-half of the total civilian production. In a new war, production would be greater, and one-half of the national production, if that is perhaps the limit of what we would set aside for war, might be $150,000,000,000 a year. In one case we would be taking one-half the national production; in what we contemplate and face today, we shall be taking only one-fifth.

One big difference between these two conditions is that if we take one-half of the national product for war, it is almost impossible to cover it by taxes. That means, therefore, a substantial amount of borrowing, and inevitably it means price control and wage control and rationing, and—even then—probably later it would mean inflation, such as followed the Second World War. During the world war many people thought that we should pay our way as we went along, but I could never see how this could be done by any form of taxation which has yet been devised, because taxation must be uniform and taxation of such tremendous weight on a uniform basis is bound to impose intolerable hardships on some.

It seemed to me that the only possible theoretical way to pay for all-out war by taxation would be by rationing income and taxing away everything over the assigned amount. Mr. President, you can imagine what tremendous administrative and political difficulties that would involve, if, in fact, it did not infringe the Constitution of the United States.

But this is not true of a Federal expenditure of fifty to fifty-five billion dollars. This can be paid for out of taxes. Those taxes would be very heavy. They would cut somewhat all civilian standards of living. They would interfere with the development of civilian production and improved methods. But it can be done, and it is the only way to prevent inflation by reaching its principal cause. It has been repeatedly proved by experience that it is impossible to borrow vast sums of money and then hope by the imposition of controls to prevent the inevitable inflationary effects. Sooner or later the dike must break. If we want to stop inflation, we have to stop it at the source. If we can pay as we go and restrain the increase of private credit, then I see no reason for any overall price, wage, or allocation controls. I see no reason to look forward for 10 years to a dictatorial control by Government of every phase of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Again, Mr. President, what I desire to emphasize is that what we are facing today is something that we have not faced before. It is a special state of semiwar. It is a condition which calls for a great sacrifice on the part of the people. But it is, not as in the case of all-out war, a condition which can be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, a condition to which we can adjust our economy and still maintain as large a part as possible of the freedom and the liberty and the progress which are essential to a free economy.

The program which I suggest, therefore, at this time is as follows:

First. Impose controls on the increase of private credit. During the past year, bank loans have increased $3,000,000,000. Consumer credit has increased $2,500,000,000. The inflationary effect of housing credit is hard to calculate in figures, but it has been substantial. Without doubt these increases in credit plus the Government deficit of more than $3,000,000,000 in the past year are responsible for the increased prices and the inflationary trend which developed even before the Korean war. The President has already moved to check the Government stimulation of housing credit, although he seems to have done it rather to save materials for the war than as part of any general move to check credit inflation.

I favor also the granting of power to control consumer credit, which has become such an important factor in modern life. Government has always controlled credit through the banks. Every responsible government controls and prevents the development of excessive credit, which builds up purchasing power without corresponding production, and therefore tends toward inflation. It seems to me proper, today, to extend it to consumer credit, in order that the whole field may be covered. I do not quite see the need for checking private real-estate credit, which is covered specifically in the bill, because I believe it can be controlled through the general control of bank lending. I see no reason to turn over the whole control of credit to the President, as proposed in the new bill. In my opinion, it should be retained in the Federal Reserve Board, which already has full power over bank credit.

Second. The Government should reduce domestic expenditures. Just as civilians generally will have to make some sacrifice in their plans, so must also the Government and the communities, as far as their own domestic expenditures are concerned.

Third. Taxes must be levied to cover all contemplated expenditures, and they should be levied at once. A week ago the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] proposed a general increase of 10 percent in all income taxes. That would produce only about $3,000,000,000. Merely to give an idea of the volume of what we are faced with here, an increase of 20 percent on all corporation and personal incomes would only produce about $6,000,000,000 a year. An increase of 25 percent would only produce $7,500,000,000 a year. Of course, the increased expenditures will not begin immediately, so that it requires a more complete calculation to determine just how much of an increase is necessary to balance expenditures during the next 8 months. By that time Congress would be in a position to enact a more permanent tax system.

Fourth. With such a program, I believe it is unnecessary to grant any such arbitrary and dictatorial powers over industry as is proposed in the bill recently introduced. The President's message is comparatively mild. The bill itself goes far beyond the message. It includes some controls which did not even exist in the Second World War. It is perhaps significant that it omits only those controls which might be unpopular; namely, detailed price control and consumer rationing. Also, it puts off the levying of taxes, apparently, until an "appropriate time." But if the other controls are granted in this present bill, it seems to me these final controls must inevitably follow after the election. It also omits immediate taxation which might be considered unpopular. I do not think the

people realize how extreme the controls proposed in the bill are, and I point out a few of those which are now requested:

First. The right to require anyone to accept and perform any contract apparently on terms to be fixed by the Government. At least I see no machinery set up by which it can be determined how the price is to be fixed.

Second. The right to "allocate materials and facilities." The "allocation of materials" I think were the words used in the Second War Powers Act, in the World War, to justify a general rationing system. Consumer rationing is expressly excepted in this bill, but apparently we could ration right down to the grocer, and the grocer would have to invent his own system of rationing among the consumers. It seems to me this language would enable the President to shut down any industry in the United States by refusing to allocate materials to it, to require any industry to shift from one kind of manufacture to another, apparently without compensation of any kind; to require any farmer to plant such crops as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct—because, when it comes to the allocation of facilities, the allocation of facilities undoubtedly includes the farmer's machinery, if it does not include his land, just as much as it includes the facilities of any industrial plant—and to control every detail of transportation in the United States. I certainly should not object to some power to allocate scarce materials, particularly steel. It seems wholly unnecessary to extend this power to the entire economy of the United States.

It has been suggested that under this proposal, the entire Brannan plan could be put into effect, because, under the allocation of power, the farmer could be told exactly what he could plant and what he could not plant. On page 8 the President is given power to make provision for purchases of metals, minerals, and other raw materials, which might be any farm product, for Government use, or for resale, so that the Government could buy and sell to an unlimited extent, take a loss, or buy high and sell cheap, and, of course, stand the difference, which would amount to a subsidy on agricultural products and on food.

Furthermore, the bill contains power to establish any kind of corporation to buy and sell, and whatever powers are necessary to carry out the Brannan plan or any other plan for the control of agriculture or industry. It seems to me that it is almost unlimited.

Third. The power to requisition any property, plant, or other facility in the United States, any plant anywhere, or any property the President chooses to requisition.

Fourth. The right to guarantee any loan or to make any loan to any corporation. That seems to me to be an unlimited power of lending. We have seen the magnificent results of the RFC lending in three or four very notable cases, and it certainly seems questionable whether we should loan money to any corporation which the President would like to assist to produce some product desired by the Army.

Fifth. The right to set up Government corporations to go into any business the Government wants to go into, up to a total of $2,000,000,000.

Mr. President, I cannot quite see why, so far as additional equipment now required is concerned, whatever it may be, the American industrial plant is not perfectly competent to make the things that are needed. It seems to me that if the Government wants to go into the business of making things, it should specify those things. We recently passed a bill providing that the Government could raise hemp in Central America. If there is any special thing that only the Government can do, I have no great objection to authorizing it to do it, but the general power to go into any business it wants to go into seems to me to be wholly unjustified.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. I do not have a copy of the bill before me, but we held a hearing this morning, and I should like to ask the distinguished Senator this question: What is the meaning of the word "facilities"?

Mr. TAFT. I discussed the use of the word "facilities." So far as I can see, it means almost anything. I suggested, before the Senator came in, that it probably includes farm machinery. It includes machinery and possibly the industrial plant itself. Whether it includes land may be doubtful. Certainly I think it includes machinery and plant.

Mr. TOBEY. By no stretch of the imagination could it control labor?

Mr. TAFT. No. I do not think it would include labor, except possibly coal labor, where a large amount of machinery is involved. There might be some indirect control by control of facilities.

Sixth. The control of real-estate credit. The chief difficulty with that is that it is rather difficult to pick out real-estate credit from other credit. I think we can satisfactorily control real-estate credit by the general control of the banks. The Federal Reserve Board has not taken any steps, so far as I know, to try to restrict the inflation which started before the Korean war, and certainly there has been no effort to restrict the over-all amount of bank loans. Bank loans have increased approximately $3,000,000,000 within the past 12 months. That is, perhaps, not extraordinary, considering the increase in general business activity, but, nevertheless, if we do not want to go on with inflation it seems to me that bank loans should be held at about where they are, in total. Real-estate credit, I think, is included.

Seventh. The control of margins on commodity exchanges.

Last year we examined that and did not feel that the exact amount of margins on commodity exchanges had anything to do with the price increases which occurred 2 or 3 years ago. I think Congress rejected the request for a further control over margins for fear a higher margin would entirely destroy the hedging market.

Eighth. The power to go into anybody's business and subpena any information, confidential or otherwise. I do not think I have ever seen such broad power to go into anyone's business and require him to bring all the evidence which the President might demand.

It is significant that some of these powers were sought in peacetime in the Spence bill, and there is at least a suspicion that the present crisis is being used to secure powers long desired, but unrelated to present necessities.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. In other words, to secure by indirection that which could not receive the Senate's approval by direction.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator states much better than I do the suggestion, at least, which has occurred to me.

All these powers as well as price control, wage control, and rationing might well be part of a general grant in case of all-out war.

I have emphasized the fact that all-out war means taking such a large proportion, 50 percent, of all production that it cannot possibly be financed by taxation, and therefore, we have to treat it on a different basis.

I would not object to working on a draft of a statute which could be promptly enacted in case such a war occurred. Even then it seems to me that powers given are much too arbitrary and without the proper safeguards of appeal which are necessary to assure justice, even in time of war.

But there are two principles which I want to assert as strenuously as I can:

First. Arbitrary powers should not be granted unless they are necessary for the particular crisis which we face.

Second. Arbitrary government control is not a cure for inflation. We fool ourselves if we think that these controls prevent inflation. They attempt to prevent the results without striking at the cause. The way to prevent inflation is to go on a pay-as-you-go basis. We face a new status of a semigarrison state, forced on us by the Russian threat. However, we got there, now we have to pay for it. Let us not fool ourselves by thinking we can borrow the money and go on enjoying ourselves to the full on a domestic spree. We have to give up some of our purchasing power heretofore available for domestic purposes in the form of taxation so it can be spent for war purposes. We cannot have something for nothing. In the end, we would pay for it much more violently in money and increased prices. Whatever the situation is brought about by Russian aggression and administrative policy it ought to be faced now and ought not to be hidden and concealed until after November 7.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator said he believed that there should be some increased taxation. How much increased taxation does he feel we could bear through our ordinary methods of taxation, without confiscation, to take care of additional expenditures?

Mr. TAFT. I cannot say as to the limit; I do not know. An increase from forty billion to fifty-five billion dollars has been proposed as the total Federal expenditure which could be borne by taxation, interfering with the progress of our domestic system, but not choking it to death so to speak.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Some of it should come out of our present domestic expenditures, should it not?

Mr. TAFT. I tried to emphasize three things as being those which bring about inflation and force up prices. One is the undue increase of private and Government housing credit; second, unnecessary Government expenditures for domestic purposes; third, the failure to levy taxes to cover all Government expenditures.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Ohio whether an increase in taxes would mean not only an increase in income taxes but also an increase in corporation taxes?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. The Senator from Virginia, I believe, suggested a 10-percent increase in all taxes, which would include corporation, individual, and every other kind. I was merely giving the figures of the amount that kind of system would produce. It may be a makeshift arrangement, but it is possible to act on quick notice.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 21, 1950:

S. 441. An act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements; and

S. 2046. An act to provide authority for certain functions and activities in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

On July 22, 1950:

S. 557. An act for the relief of the McCormick Engineering Co. and John E. Price, an individual doing business as the Okeechobee Construction Co.;

S. 2201. An act to amend section 2 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. 2507. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant to the East Bay Municipal Utility District, an agency of the State of California, an easement for the construction and operation of an interceptor sewer pipeline in and under certain Government-owned lands comprising a part of the Maritime Alameda Shipyard, Alameda, Calif.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex., and it was signed by the Vice President.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of tort claims paid by the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEBTS OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS AND INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to compromise, adjust, or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT AND FINDINGS ON MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT, NEW MEXICO

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and finds on the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION AT UNITED STATES NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, on the number of professors and instructors and the amount of compensation of such personnel at the United States Naval Postgraduate School; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY POST OFFICE AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on tort claims paid by the Agency, for the calendar year 1949; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

" 'Senate Joint Resolution 15

" 'Whereas the Legislature of Alabama believes that the present international situation makes the presence of Communists and communistic activities in the United States an extremely grave danger to the peace, security, and safety of our citizens; and

" 'Whereas the Legislature of Alabama is of the opinion that all Communists in the United States who are deportable should be deported: Now, therefore, be it

" '*Resolved by the Senate of Alabama (the House concurring)*:

" '1. The Legislature of Alabama respectfully requests and memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation ordering the deportation of all Communists in the United States who are deportable.

" '2. The Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Alabama congressional delegation.'

"The above resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Alabama on July 11, 1950.

"J. E. SPEIGHT,
"Secretary."

A resolution adopted by the General Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers Local Union No. 89, Louisville, Ky., relating to the case of the United States against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Virginia-Carolinas Typographical Conference, Richmond, Va., endorsing a 35-hour workweek for all Government employees; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The petition of Beulah Root, of Caplinger Mills, Mo., praying for the enactment of House bill 8143, to provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The memorial of Josie Keirsey, of Butler, Mo., remonstrating against any change in the present parcel post service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LODGE (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Resolutions providing that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to pass legislation authorizing the issue of a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the outstanding service to the Nation of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox

"Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been invited to join with her sister State, the State of Maine, in commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, which event occurred in Boston on July 25, 1750; and

"Whereas during his lifetime General Knox rendered outstanding service in the military, political and industrial life of the Nation and this commonwealth, serving as he did as general of artillery in the American Revolution, as Secretary of War in the national Cabinet, as a member of the Massachusetts General Court and as a member of the Governor's Council; and

"Whereas a 3-day celebration of the birth of General Knox has been planned under the auspices of the Knox Memorial Association to be held in Thomaston, Maine, and the legislature of that State has unanimously adopted a resolution to Congress asking that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in his honor; and

"Whereas it is appropriate that Massachusetts join with the Thirteen Original States in asking that this laudable tribute be paid to a son of Massachusetts: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That this great historic occasion be and hereby is recognized with full approval and support of the events of the year; and be it further

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and hereby are requested to petition the Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation authorizing the issue of a postage stamp showing the beautiful "Montpelier" with a portrait of Gen. Henry Knox in recognition of his eminent military, political and industrial service to our country; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the State secretary to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress,

and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In house of representatives, adopted July 7, 1950.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,
"Clerk.

"In senate, adopted, in concurrence, July 12, 1950.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,
"Clerk."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 4251. A bill to amend section 4 (g) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2119).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 3289. A bill for the relief of Hisako Okamoto (Rept. No. 2121);

S. 3709. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the naval service, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2122);

H. R. 702. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett (Rept. No. 2123);

H. R. 2462. A bill for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda (Rept No. 2124);

H. R. 2808. A bill for the relief of Grace G. Walker (Rept. No. 2125);

H. R. 3316. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Cordova (Rept. No. 2126);

H. R. 3994. A bill for the relief of John D. Lange (Rept. No. 2127);

H. R. 6018. A bill for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic (Rept. No. 2128);

H. R. 6709. A bill for the relief of Ed Howard Russell (Rept. No. 2129);

H. R. 8600. A bill for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama (Rept. No. 2130); and

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day (Rept. No. 2131).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

H. R. 4806. A bill for the relief of Dr. Francesco Drago (Rept. No. 2132);

H. R. 5016. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati (Rept. No. 2133);

H. R. 6363. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc. (Rept. No. 2134); and

H. R. 6758. A bill for the relief of Ruby Thaw and Hla Sein (Rept. No. 2135).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 827. A bill to amend the act of June 16, 1934, to provide for allowances to the heirs, representatives, and assigns of Frank J. Boudinot, deceased, in the event of favorable determination by the Indian Claims Commission of certain claims of the Cherokee Indians (Rept. No. 2136); and

H. R. 4528. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx (Rept. 2137).

By Mr. IVES, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

H. R. 5003. A bill to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2139).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 2863. A bill to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2141);

H. R. 2588. A bill to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2142);

H. R. 6013. A bill to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior; without amendment (Rept. No. 2143);

H. R. 6292. A bill to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually; without amendment (Rept. No. 2144);

H. R. 6697. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran; without amendment (Rept. No. 2150);

H. R. 6699. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog; without amendment (Rept. No. 2151);

H. R. 7339. A bill to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2145);

H. R. 7675. A bill to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee; without amendment (Rept. No. 2146);

H. R. 7977. A bill to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2147); and

H. R. 7982. A bill to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2148).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 6247. A bill authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair; without amendment (Rept. No. 2149).

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 2196. A bill to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana; without amendment (Rept. No. 2152).

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, I report an original bill, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 2140) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 3959) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

FEES FOR SPECIAL SERVICES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (REPT. NO. 2120)

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, pursuant to the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, I submit a report entitled "Fees for Special Services."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and printed.

REFERENCE OF H. R. 1603 TO COURT OF CLAIMS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original resolution, referring H. R. 1603 to the Court of Claims, and I submit a report (No. 2138) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 317) was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1603) entitled "For the relief of Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey" now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims; and the court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the United States Code and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 3957. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 3958. A bill for the relief of Henning C. L. Meyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, reported an original bill (S. 3959) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 3960. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)); and

S. 3961. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 3962. A bill to extend to personnel of the Armed Forces participating in the Korean campaign all benefits which were applicable to persons who performed military service during World War I or World War

II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON INVESTIGATION OF DISLOYALTY IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 98), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed, for the use of the Senate, 1,500 additional copies of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 (81st Cong., 2d. sess.), a resolution to investigate whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States.

Such hearings shall include all the testimony and matters connected therewith, both in open and executive sessions.

INVESTIGATION OF OPERATIONS OF PROGRAM FOR PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES, ETC., IN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution to investigate the operations of the program for the procurement of supplies, in the Defense Department, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me in connection with the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without, objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Michigan will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 318) was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the program for the procurement and construction of supplies, materials, munitions, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, plants, camps, and other articles and facilities in connection with the national defense, including (1) the types and terms of contracts awarded on behalf of the United States; (2) the methods by which such contracts are awarded and contractors selected; (3) the utilization of the facilities of small business concerns, through subcontracts or otherwise; (4) the geographic distribution of contracts and location of plants and facilities; (5) the effect of such program with respect to labor and the migration of labor; (6) the performance of contracts and the accountings required of contractors; (7) benefits accruing to contractors with respect to amortization for the purposes of taxation or otherwise; (8) practices of management or labor, and prices, fees, and charges, which interfere with such program or unduly increase its costs; and (9) such other matters as the committee deems appropriate. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistance, to require by subpena, or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to make such investigations, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to incur such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The statement presented by Mr. FERGUSON is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON

I have submitted to the Senate a resolution calling for the creation of a special committee to monitor the immediate defense effort in the same way that the Truman Committee functioned in the late war. The occasion for such a committee is already here because we are involved in an international police effort approximating war and we are stepping up our home and the Atlantic nation's preparedness efforts far in excess of normal peacetime operations.

Accordingly, the Senate should have at its immediate disposal an instrument in the form of a special committee which can inquire into the progress we are making, monitor the programs being launched, inquire into such bottlenecks as develop, expedite procurement operations, examine contracts, and guard against waste in the use of Government funds in the same efficient manner as was done by the Truman committee.

It is not my intention to have this committee interfere in any manner with the work of other committees. The Armed Services Committee will still have the vital job of keeping its finger on the work and problems of the Armed Services. The Appropriations Committee and the Expenditures Committee will have all they can handle to keep track of the Nation's expenditures for military and civilian purposes. Other committees will still have the job of supervising legislative matters of priorities, allocations, Government contracts, credit policies, and other important phases of the civilian economy and its relation to the preparedness efforts.

But by the very nature of things all these efforts of our regular standing committees must be compartmentalized because jurisdiction over the country's affairs is divided among 15 or more committees. There is urgent need today, just as there was when the Truman committee was formed, for a special committee with full investigatory powers to cut across jurisdictional lines for the purpose of considering problems from many angles and to do the important job of coordination which proved so valuable in the operations of the Truman committee.

The resolution I have proposed calls upon the President of the Senate to appoint a special committee of seven Senators and the presumption is that they will be selected from the several different regular committees which will be immediately concerned with our enlarged preparedness efforts. As in the Truman committee, I hope this new committee will be representative of both our major political parties so as to make the committee national in character in keeping with the high ideals and motives which compel us to engage upon a preparedness program at this time.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT—CHANGE IN CONFEREES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] be substituted for that of the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] as a member of the conference committee conferring on the FDIC bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264).

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the substitution will be made.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION—PRINTING OF SENATE BILL WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill dealing with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Senate bill 2822, be printed with the House amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7786), making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 478, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

"SEC. . No funds or contract authorizations made available by this act shall be used for the construction of any structure, work, or other project unless (1) such construction is certified by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to national security, or (2) the construction of such structure, work, or other project has been commenced prior to the enactment of this act, and substantial detriment to the interests of the United States will result if the proposed further construction is not carried out."

Mr. WILLIAMS also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

CONDITIONS IN ITALY—ARTICLE BY SENATOR BENTON

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article written by him regarding conditions in Italy, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN CRISIS AND UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING—ADDRESS BY GEORGE N. CRAIG

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of the Korean crisis and the need for universal military training, delivered by George N. Craig, national commander, American Legion, before the Special Conference of Department Commanders of the The American Legion in Indianapolis, on July 23, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

KOREA AS A TEST OF WORLD LAW—ARTICLE BY DR. PAUL F. DOUGLASS

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Test of World Law," written by Dr.

Paul F. Douglass, president of American University for the United Nations League of Lawyers, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN WISCONSIN—ARTICLE FROM LA CROSSE REGISTER

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relative to the resettlement of displaced persons in Wisconsin, published in the La Crosse Register of July 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ABANDONMENT BY NORWAY OF SUBSIDY PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

[Mr. THYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Norway Subsidy Plan Too Expensive," published in the St. Paul Dispatch of Thursday, July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CASE OF MR. KRIPS—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Case of Mr. Krips," published in the New York Times of July 21, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY PROGRAM—$3,000,000,000 ECA PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, taxes need not be raised to meet the cost of the President's military program. The President has requested $10,000,000,000 for the program. In the face of oncoming war and our preparation for it, the ECA, formerly called the Marshall plan, a peacetime endeavor, could be stopped. The ECA's $3,000,000,000 could now be used for the President's expanded military program.

Mr. President, other strictly peacetime projects costing the heavily-burdened American taxpayers billions of dollars, should also be stopped during the time the taxpayers are being called upon to pay for the big military program.

ECA FUNDS DIVERTED INSTEAD OF HIGHER TAXES

The $3,000,000,000 which we could save from ECA would be a big start. We can save more money elsewhere in the budget expenditures without having to increase taxes. It is well known and the statement appeared in press dispatches during the past few days that the actual estimate of the Armed Services for fighting the Korean war is about $5,000,000,000.

PEACETIME DEFICIT

Apparently the remainder is for preparations elsewhere, except that the President does need probably from three and a half to five billion dollars to cover up his peacetime deficit, which has not been mentioned since the Korean war began, or, rather, since the President said we were pursuing a police action in Korea.

ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Another $1,250,000,000 could be found in the appropriation for military assistance to foreign countries. That money could be better spent on our own military preparations.

ECA COUNTRIES' LOYALTY QUESTIONABLE

I doubt if most of the countries receiving our assistance would come to our aid. As a matter of fact, in the present emergency, one after another of the countries has said, "Sorry, we cannot send our men. Some of the things you gave us, maybe, but not our manpower."

Further support of the position which the junior Senator from Nevada takes in this matter may be found in the title of the original ECA statute, Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress, chapter 169, second session.

ECA NOT CONSISTENT WITH STABILITY OF UNITED STATES

After reciting the things we are to do for the ECA or Marshall plan countries, it states:

And consistent with the maintenance of the strength and stability of the United States.

I submit that the continuation of aid under the Marshall plan, or ECA, of from three to five billion dollars a year, while we are preparing for war, is not consistent with the maintenance of the strength and stabilitly of the United States.

Further, section 101 says:

This title may be cited as the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948.

PRESENT RECOVERY STATUS OF ECA NATIONS—NOTE OF RECOVERY

Economic cooperation for what? To expand peacetime facilities. All the argument and controversy about expanding the peacetime industrial facilities in the face of war preparation may be disregarded.

I should like at this time to submit for the RECORD a table showing the recovery of the ECA nations. All ECA nations show a 100-percent or greater recovery, on the basis of the 1937 percent industrial index, with the exception of Belgium, which shows a 95-percent recovery, Germany bizone, 95 percent, and Greece, 97 percent. The recovery of the remaining countries goes up as high as 148 percent, as in the case of Sweden. The United Kingdom's percentage is 124. The percentage of recovery from 1946, the year following the year, to 1947, and from 1947 and 1948, prior to the passage of the Marshall plan, was at about the same rate of recovery as from 1948 to 1949, and during 1949 and the first 3 months of 1950 under the Marshall plan. In other words, there is no clear acceleration of the trend of recovery after the Marshall plan was adopted.

However, regardless of what the effect of the Marshall plan may have been—and I intend to say more about that during the course of my address—Marshall plan countries are on an average approximately 120 percent recovered over the 1937 industrial index.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the table in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECA nations—Index numbers of industrial production—1937=100 (except where otherwise noted)—Annual, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, and latest monthly figure

RECOVERY OF THE ECA NATIONS SINCE 1946

[As of May 5, 1950]

	1946	1947	1948	1949	Latest monthly figure	Date
Austria	(1)	51	78	104	114	December 1949.
Belgium	74	86	93	89	95	Do.
Denmark	101	116	129	137	145	February 1950.
France	73	87	102	112	119	January 1950.
Germany bizone	[2] 34	40	60	[2] 89	[2] 95	December 1949.
Greece	53	67	73	87	97	Do.
Ireland	109	113	130	[4] 135	138	Third quarter 1949.
Italy	(1)	93	98	104	108	January 1950.
Luxemburg	(1)	89	(1)	113	103	Do.
Netherlands	75	95	114	127	135	Do.
Norway	100	115	125	132	135	Do.
Sweden	137	141	149	(1)	148	December 1949.
United Kingdom	90	98	109	116	124	January 1950.

[1] Not available.
[2] Base 1936=100.
[3] Federal republic.
[4] 3 quarter average.

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the United Nations, April 1950.

HIGHER TAXES FIRST THOUGHT OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in an editorial in this morning's Wall Street Journal appears a very interesting comment on how to raise the money required to fight a war. I quote the editorial in part:

It is characteristic of the way we have been induced to think that the first reaction to the "pay as we go" suggestion is higher taxes. And perhaps they will have to come; but higher taxes are not the way to start. The start should be cutting expenditures.

If Congress began now to consider a tax bill—and it has every wish to postpone it—the country would be half through the current fiscal year before the new taxes could be collected. But by cutting down expenditures the same result of balancing Treasury receipts and expenditures begins immediately.

The serious implications of Korea have been apparent for some days. Yet so far as we know there has been no indication from Congress that anything has happened to change the Government financial outlook. Instead, Congress seems to take the attitude that it is perfectly sound to add more appendages to an overgrown Government establishment.

Mr. President, it seems our first reaction in Congress unfortunately is to add to expenditures and to raise taxes. To many, is is a very simple way to carry on the Government business.

THE ECA $3,000,000,000—HOW USELESS

Mr. President, I now desire to show for the RECORD exactly where the approximately $3,000,00,000 is located. The direction of this expenditure could easily be changed so that the money would go for national defense, instead of our having to raise taxes while creating more peacetime business in the Marshall plan countries.

Mr. President, the following table shows the conditions of the ECA appropriations up to date:

Spent Apr. 3, 1948, to June 30, 1948	$738,500,000
Spent July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 (1949 fiscal year)	5,170,800,000
Spent July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 (1950 fiscal year)	3,592,090,000
Total spent to June 30, 1950	9,501,390,000
Spent July 1 to July 23, 1950	$24,410,000
	9,525,800,000
Carry-over from 1950 fiscal	277,000,000
New appropriation for 1951	2,700,000,000
Available for 1951 fiscal	2,977,000,000
Less amount spent since July 1	24,410,000
Leaving available now	2,952,590,000

AMOUNT AVAILABLE

So, we can see that there is approximately $3,000,000,000 available for national defense as of today.

Mr. LANGER. Available for what?

Mr. MALONE. Available for anything Congress desires to do with it. The taxes are levied and the appropriation is made, and the money is lying there.

In further answer to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, a simple amendment to the act by the Senate and the House, signed by the President, would direct where the money should go, where it should have gone long before.

Mr. President, I have here a table showing the total procurement authorizations for ECA by countries, and I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Total by country, as of July 19, 1950:	*Purchase approvals, total*
Austria	$445,561,000
Belgium-Luxemburg	490,902,000
Denmark	208,774,000
France	2,005,107,000
Germany (Federal Republic)	893,837,000
Greece	362,825,000
Iceland	15,415,000
Ireland	134,603,000
Italy	1,071,020,000
Indonesia	101,472,000
Netherlands	771,578,000
Norway	195,581,000
Portugal	32,129,000
Sweden	96,711,000
Trieste	29,509,000
Turkey	103,023,000
United Kingdom	2,567,753,000
Total, Europe	9,525,800,000

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the appropriations for military assistance to foreign countries.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Military assistance pact

Fiscal 1950	$1,000,000,000
Plus Turkey, Greece, Korea, etc	359,000,000
Fiscal 1951 (including Turkey, Greece, Korea, etc.)	1,222,500,000

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, on June 20 the New York Times outlined that the second-year military assistance to nations resisting communism was approved by a joint vote of 12 to 0 in the Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee. I ask unanimous consent to have a portion of the article inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

As approved by the committees the military aid bill would authorize $1,000,000,000 for the North Atlantic area of Europe. In addition, there would be a release of up to $250,000,000 more of excess military equipment. Besides, an estimated $214,000,000 of funds appropriated for the first year of arms aid could be carried over to the second-year program.

AMERICANS HAVING DIFFICULTY MAKING ENDS MEET

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, the American taxpayers are heavily burdened. Washington does not seem to understand that the great majority of Americans are having difficulty making ends meet. The American people should not be expected to carry on their backs these foreign nations while carrying the war load.

The ECA should be ended now. As a matter of fact, the ECA Act itself provides that assistance be "dependent upon continuity of cooperation among countries participating in the program." They are not cooperating.

ECA money has been misused and wasted. We have been informed of its financing night clubs and all kinds of useless things.

ECA BUILDS FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN LABOR AND INVESTMENTS—ARMS RUSSIA

ECA has been used to build up foreign industries, which are enabled to compete on an unfair basis with American industries. ECA has been used as a blackjack, its regulations twisted to fit almost any purpose at the whim of its key officials.

ECA has been used to arm Russia. The junior Senator from Nevada inserted in the RECORD a long list of potential war materials which we ourselves sent to Russia. He also inserted in the RECORD a list of 96 trade treaties between the iron-curtain countries, including Russia, and the ECA countries receiving our aid. With ECA help, Russia has been receiving crude and semifinished steel, locomotives, flat trucks, mobile Diesel electric generators, ball bearings, tool steel, heavy construction equipment, and other war materials.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a dispatch dated July 24, from the Washington Post showing public reaction to financing the ECA while the European countries are trading with Russia:

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY?

The Russian-made tanks, guns, planes, and bullets being used to maim and kill our boys in Korea were paid for out of the pockets of Americans. Each and every one of us paid our share via taxes.

The Marshall-plan nations have 96 trade treaties with Red Russia and her cohorts. As per agreement under these trade treaties, the Communist nations received ball-bearings, precision tools, barbed wire, machine tools, rubber tires for trucks, engines for trucks and planes, rolled and plate steel, aluminum, lead, iron, copper, brass, locomotives, aircraft, ships, etc.

Mr. MALONE. The junior Senator from Nevada inserted in the RECORD on January 24, 1950, several tables showing materials being sent to iron-curtain countries. Previously on March 5, 1948, this senator inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, part 2, page 2196, a table showing potential war materials being sent to Russia by Marshall-plan countries, and also in the CNGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, part 2, on page 2205 a list of potential war items which the United States had sent direct to Russia following World War II.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the Senate joint resolution which would stop American aid and assistance to Nations which were assisting Russia, the iron-curtain countries, or any Communist countries:

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution to prohibit financial aid to any foreign country engaging in trade with Russia, her satellite countries, or any other area dominated or controlled by Russia

Whereas one of the alleged basic purposes of the Marshall plan is the restoration or maintenance in European countries of principles of individual liberty, free institutions, and genuine independence through a joint program based upon self-help and mutual cooperation; and

Whereas Russia and other Communist dominated and controlled countries and areas have refused to participate in such joint program; and

Whereas Communist actions have endangered world peace; and

Whereas certain participating nations under the Marshall plan by trading with Russia and other Communist dominated and controlled countries and areas and through nonaggression pacts and treaties are violating the basic principles of the Marshall plan and are aiding and fostering communism in other areas of the world through furnishing the necessary equipment, machinery, and supplies to consolidate Communist gains in eastern Europe and in Asia; and

Whereas such nations are furnishing Russia and the Communist areas necessary equipment, machinery, and supplies for world war III; and

Whereas it is the sense of the Congress and the basic policy of the Marshall plan and its enabling legislation that assistance to any participating country which fails in any way to meet its obligation to sustain and strengthen the principles of individual liberty, free institutions, and genuine inde-

pendence, through cooperating with such Communist nations and areas, should be terminated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That on and after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution no financial aid shall be given by the United States or any agency or officer thereof (whether by loan, grant, lend-lease, or in any other manner) to any foreign country which engages in trade or commerce on or after such date with Russia, her satellite countries, or any other Communist dominated or controlled area in any other country.

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that no moneys shall hereafter be appropriated and no loans shall hereafter be made and no equipment or supplies of any kind shall be furnished to any nation engaging in such trade or commerce or permitting its nationals to do so.

ENGLAND SHIPPING WAR MATERIAL TO COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in addition to the help the ECA nations have been to Russia and to the iron-curtain countries in arming for the third world war—this police action about which the President talks—we have the spectacle of England still shipping all kinds of raw materials into Communist China, which are finding their way up into Korea, not only with no diminution, but, in fact, with an increase in their trade. We also have the spectacle of an order from our own President stopping any opposition to such shipping by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops through the order for the Seventh Fleet to stop Nationalist China from opposing the Reds. That was the first order sent out.

JOB OF DIPLOMATS—KEEP US OUT OF WAR

I should say that the Senate should take some notice of what is going on. The State Department seems to have temporarily given way to the armed services. There is an editorial in the Daily Mirror of New York, under date of June 26, which I should like to read, in part:

It is the job of our diplomats to keep us out of war. War begins where diplomacy fails.

Our diplomacy has so miserably failed us in the Far East by its acquiescence to the Communist conquest of China—amounting almost to approval—that it has brought upon our people and the world this crisis.

Will the diplomats want us to go to war now to pay for their mistakes?

We don't think they will get away with that. The people are well aware of our failures of statesmanship and are not disposed to erase them with American blood.

But we are on the spot nonetheless.

WE WILL WIN THE WAR OR POLICE ACTION AS THE PRESIDENT CHOOSES TO CALL IT

Mr. President, so far as I know, there is not disposition on the part of anyone in the United States Senate to refuse to follow through and to win the Korean war, or the police action we find ourselves in at the instigation of the President of the United States, and to do everything possible not only to win it, but to win anything that is necessary. But, Mr. President, I submit again it is not necessary to continue peacetime assistance for industrial growth in foreign nations during wartime. You cannot do both together, they are inconsistent. Peacetime industrial growth in 16 foreign nations shows approximately 120 percent recovery on a 1936–37 index, while we are preparing for this war.

SHIFT IN BRITAIN'S POLICY SUPPORT

Mr. President, the New York Times of today, July 24, carries a very interesting dispatch, dated London, July 23:

A prompt shift in the policy of the Atlantic community—from economic recovery to military defense—was being forecast here today as a result of the alarm sounded by the aggression in Korea.

While expressing confidence that the Korean conflict would not lead to another war, John Strachey, British War Secretary, said tonight that such acts of aggression inevitably compelled the western nations to consider whether they should not devote more of their productive resources to their own defenses.

Mr. Strachey, it will be remembered, is the man appointed to head the national defense of his country, but to whom could not be entrusted the atom bomb secret. In other words, war secrets could not be entrusted to this man, but nevertheless he was made the head of the national defense organization of Great Britain.

Further quoting from the New York Times dispatch:

Any resources that might be diverted, he added, could "only come out of the resources which for 5 years we have devoted to reconstruction tasks."

That, Mr. President, is what I am speaking of. I am suggesting that we take the $3,000,000,000 appropriated by the Congress of the United States for use in peacetime industry in Europe, and devote it to our own national defense organization.

Reading further from the dispatch, I quote an authority in London:

"Public expenditure of a type calculated to improve our well-being or to attract dollars will have to give way to expenditure on aircraft, tanks, and guns," Mr. Crump predicted. "Taxation will rise rather than fall. Inflation will become more and not less severe. Commodity shortages will reappear and a return to rationing and control is now a distinct possibility."

In the same newspaper George Schwartz said that "first of all the government can and must divert some of its own expenditures" and call upon private enterprise to do the same so that money may be used for defense.

THE WAR IN KOREA

Mr. President, for the purpose of the RECORD, to show how much money we have expended in the past 5 years on the national defense organization, I read from a Washington Times-Herald editorial of June 20, as follows:

Since the opening of that conflict, American forces have been driven steadily back. American tanks have been no match for Soviet tanks operated by North Korean Communists. We are assured that improved tanks are in production, but none is yet in action. We learn, too, that the Air Force and Navy air wings are down to 4,600 first-line ships, with 7,900 in storage. The performance of the services has not been good on the showing to date.

TOTAL OF $89,000,000,000 FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Yet, in the 5 years since the end of World War II, according to the reports of the secretary of the Treasury, Congress has voted a total of more than $89,000,000,000 for national defense. The appropriation for each of these years exceeded by many times all previous defense budgets in a peacetime year. The defense expenditures for these years were:

1946	$42,961,000,000
1947	11,809,000,000
1948	10,217,000,000
1949	11,519,000,000
1950	12,618,000,000

JOINT RESOLUTION—END HELP TO COUNTRIES HELPING RUSSIA

Mr. President, it is necessary at this time again to revert to the effect of our peacetime help to the nations in the European area. On January 24 the junior Senator from Nevada introduced a joint resolution which called for the end of aid directly by this country to any European country or any other country, that was in any way giving assistance or aiding the Communist areas, including Russia and the eastern European countries. The reason for the introduction of the joint resolution was obvious. It was because of the 96 trade treaties the junior Senator from Nevada has called attention to several times on the Senate floor, the first time being in September of last year, when there were 88 such trade treaties in existence.

NINETY-SIX TRADE TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

All of those 88 trade treaties have been renewed or are in good standing now, and eight more such treaties have been added, making 96 in all.

Mr. President, it is not necessary to name the treaties again or to go into the question of the material shipped under them, but there was a very serious question as to whether it was advisable for the United States of America to furnish this money and industrial equipment to build up the industries of the 16 Marshall plan countries, only in turn to have a large part of the processed and manufactured goods to reach Russia, and the iron curtain countries, on the first bounce.

MANUFACTURING-IN-TRANSIT RATE

The Marshall aid simply moved to be a manufacturing-in-transit deal. The manufactured and processed material is still going into Russia and the iron curtain countries while my joint resolution is buried in a democratically controlled committee. I should say that no aid, military or otherwise, should go to any nation which is furnishing military equipment, or supplies, or equipment that can be used in a third world war against the United States of America.

ARMED SERVICES UNITED

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that we have done everything possible on the Senate floor and in the House to unite our fighting forces. Is it not time that we unite our allied forces and determine what nations in this world are our friends, what nations are going to be neutral, and what nations are going to be aligned against us? We now know that nearly one-half of the world and its population is against us.

OUR ALLIES

I desire to call the Senate's attention to an excerpt from "Capital Stuff," written by John O'Donnell, which appeared

in the New York Daily News and other newspapers on July 20, 1950. I read as follows:

Take our good friends to the north. Canada has not yet called up any troops to fight in the Far East or to replace United States defense outfits in Alaska. It has sent three destroyers to help MacArthur, however. Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, makes the cool observation that the prospect of Americans now fighting alone in Korea must remind Canadians and Englishmen of 1915 and 1940.

In other words, this is strictly a United States Army, United States Treasury, United States Congress, and United States GI show.

Mr. President, I call attention to a further dispatch to the New York Sunday News, dated July 23, under the headline: "Make Others Pay, Die, Too, in War, Aussie Tells Yanks."

MAKE OTHERS PAY, DIE, TOO, IN WAR, AUSSIE TELLS YANKS

SYDNEY, July 22.—A wartime Australian Cabinet member said today the Americans should make it clear that "they are not going to do all the paying and all the dying to save the rest of the world from communism."

Arthur A. Calwell, a member of the Labor Party and former Minister of Immigration and Information, said the American people were entitled to feel "mad and bitter" at the failure of nations "living on their charity" to send ground forces to Korea.

"UNANIMOUS FAILURE"

"If I were an American," said Calwell, "I would feel mad and bitter at the too unanimous failure of all other member states of the United Nations, most of whom are living on the charity of the American taxpayer, to send ground forces to help the United States Army in Korea.

"I think I'd be demanding that the State Department line up the countries receiving Marshall aid and all others hoping to receive it and tell them while their resolutions of support make interesting reading, Americans are not going to do all the paying and all the dying to save the rest of the world from Communist domination."

ENGLAND WANTS TO BE NEUTRAL

Mr. President, I should like to refer briefly to an insertion made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 4 and March 5, 1948, at a time when we were debating at some length, on the floor of the Senate, the question of whether there should be a Marshall plan, without going into detail, let me say that I quoted Mr. Bevin and Mr. Wilson, at that time, when they made it very clear that they wanted to trade with Russia, and wanted to remain neutral. They said they wanted to be "the bridgehead"—I use their exact language—between the Soviet Communist Government and the capitalist government of America.

I quote further from my speech, as it appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as of that date:

I think perhaps they are in a fair way of doing just that. Their interests are with Russia; they are primarily manufacturers of goods, as we are in this country, while Russia can furnish the necessary raw materials.

BRITAIN-RUSSIAN TRADE TREATY

At that point I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a trade treaty which had been made prior to that date between Britain and Russia. I shall not take time to read that particular treaty into the RECORD at this point; it can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date.

However, the first item appearing in that trade treaty is 1,100 locomotives, which the United Kingdom was to furnish the U. S. S. R.

Mr. President, the second item is 2,400 trucks, or what are called trucks in that treaty; we call them railroad cars.

Also included in the treaty are items for excavators, locomotives, Diesel-electric generators, turbines—all kinds of equipment necessary to prepare for world war III. That is what Britain was agreeing to supply Russia with, at the moment we first adopted the Marshall plan.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AID TO RUSSIA

Mr. President, if any further evidence is needed, I would refer further to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 4 and March 5, 1948; and I invite special attention to a table which appears at that point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, showing the military aid provided to Russia by us prior to December 31, 1946. I shall not read all of that table; it is available to anyone who will read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. However, the fact is that we were shipping materials to Russia, to permit her to arm for world war III. The materials supplied to Soviet Russia after V-J day, and up to December 31, 1946, included machine tools valued at $40,000,000; steam locomotives Russian gage, valued at $30,000,000—and all these figures are given in round numbers; generator sets; cranes, derricks, hoists, etc.; electric rotating equipment; marine engines; pumps; crushing equipment; valves and fittings; gas-producing equipment; secondary metal-forming machinery; Diesel-electric locomotives; industrial trucks and tractors; fan and blower equipment; power-transmission equipment; power-conversion equipment; rolling mills and equipment; mine and quarry machinery; insulated wire and cable; and so forth, and so on.

Mr. President, we are not entirely guiltless in this matter. At that time those nations were saying that of course they would not furnish Russia or her satellites with materials which could be used against us in a war.

AID FROM OUR ALLIES

In that connection, let me read an article appearing in the New York Daily News of July 22, 1950:

BOLIVIA OFFERS UN 30 OFFICERS

Bolivia offered 30 officers of its regular army to the UN last night to reinforce General MacArthur in Korea—and thus was the first UN member to make a definite promise of ground troops in response to Secretary General Trygve Lie's plea for help. Shortly before the Bolivian message reached Lake Success, Canada offered a long-range air transport squadron with ground crews.

Earlier, Lie said there were no offers of ground support among replies from 9 of the 52 member nations. He listed them as France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Argentine, Brazil, Peru, and the Philippines.

Mr. President, as of July 22, the United Nations had not heard from the other countries.

I say that is further evidence that we should review the peacetime industrial help and peacetime industrial growth of the 16 nations in Europe which already have reached a development of approximately 120 percent of their development, on the basis of the industrial index for 1937.

OUR SEVENTH FLEET STOPPED NATIONALIST CHINA OPPOSING ENGLAND-COMMUNIST TRADE

Mr. President, let me read now an editorial appearing in the New York Daily News for July 22, 1950:

NICE GESTURE FOR CLEMMY

Speaking in the House of Commons Thursday, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee voiced a few kind words for the United States.

President Truman, said Mr. Attlee, was showing high purpose and resolve in the Korean affair, and the Labor (Socialist) Government is considering what it can do to match the Truman magnificance.

Attlee, however, failed in this speech to get down to brass tacks and say what if anything his government intends doing.

Ground troops to help our men in Korea are out. Britain's far eastern fleet is cooperating with our seventh; but those ships were in that neighborhood when the shooting started, so their help is costing England nothing but the expense of ammunition and what planes may be lost in carrier strikes over the Korean peninsula.

Here's a suggestion for Clement, if he is as anxious as he says he is to help us out:

Why not release all claims to Marshall-plan aid for Britain in the next year?

About $687,000,000 worth of such help is earmarked for the British. That isn't hay. If it were to be lifted off the United States taxpayer's back, the relief would be more than welcome. Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer (like our Secretary of the Treasury), has been bragging of late about how healthy he has made Britain's gold and dollar reserves.

Here's a chance to make a gracious and solidly helpful gesture in Uncle Sam's direction. Do we hear an answer from the Right Honorable Mr. Attlee?

Mr. President, we now have ordered our seventh fleet to do something which the British fleet in the Far East could not do, namely, stop the Nationalist Chinese troops from interfering with the commerce between Britain and Communist China—commerce made up of fabricated goods and supplies which now are finding their way into Northern Korea, to be shot at our American boys in that area. I suspect that some of the material can be found still bearing the British trade-marks when our boys catch it in their bare hands in Korea.

So our fleet is stopping, for the first time, the interference which the British fleet up to now has been unable to stop, although for months it has been trying to stop it.

TWO TOP REASONS FOR STOPPING ECA AID TO EUROPE

Mr. President, there are two reasons why we should cancel further ECA help to such countries. First of all, we should cancel any further ECA help to any nation in the world which is helping Communist nations, as the 16 Marshall plan nations are helping the Communist countries at this time, and have been helping them since prior to the passage of the Marshall plan. They still are helping the Communist nations, Mr. President, including China. Those 16 Marshall-plan countries have sent and are

continuing to send to the Communist countries ball bearings, heavy industrial equipment, road equipment and machinery, tool steel, electrical supplies, locomotives—exactly the material needed for war.

PEOPLE HARD PRESSED TO MEET TAXES

There is the added reason that we ourselves are now in a war, and we need the money. Instead of talking casually about raising taxes on our people, many of whom are unable to stand increased taxes, we should stop and realize that we now have available, as I have always said, an unexpended balance of $3,000,000,000 for ECA, in the case of the 16 Marshall-plan countries which, as I have already said, have developed their peacetime productive capacity to about 20 percent in excess of what it was in 1937, according to the index for that period.

STOP EXTRAVAGANCE—WE ARE FIGHTING A TOUGH ENEMY

So let us stop this foolish extravagance, add that $3,000,000,000 to the necessary expenditures for our military program.

Mr. President, I should like now to touch on an article in this morning's Wall Street Journal by Ray Cromley, in which he makes a prediction, to which it might be well to listen. This is not the first time I have heard about it. The junior Senator from Nevada has heard many discussions of the length of the war with China, the iron-curtain countries, and Russia together. Of course, our own organization in the State Department saw to that. Every move made, the whole pattern, from the Department of Commerce on through to the State Department, pointed toward Russian control of China and Korea. Some of their advisers went so far as to write a letter advising it—"Lose Asia. Lose Korea." A good dose of communism would be good for Asia.

THE TRUMAN WAR

Now, Mr. President, the battle is on, each Democrat has his particular war—Woodrow Wilson, 1917, Roosevelt, 1941, and now Truman in 1950.

Mr. Cromley says about it this morning:

Get yourself set. You've only seen the beginning of President Truman's new military-defense program.

"We're making plans," says one aide—

That is, one aide to the President—

"for a new Truman policy to police the world and keep the peace and hold the Russians in. And we're going to have to get the men, the guns, and the goods to do the job."

Further along in the article he says:

If Congress votes the powers to carry out this new world-police policy, officials here predict:

It would mean belt tightening for you—and more controls for you and your business for many years to come. No one knows how long. It would mean taxes maybe 25 percent or more greater than now, indefinitely. It would mean shortages—and maybe some price controls and rationing—for years. And it would mean the ever-present danger of war for a long time.

This new peace-enforcing policy was decided on by Mr. Truman and his assistants because they are convinced that Russia is going to try again what she is trying in Korea.

One official says. "It's almost certain there'll be another Korea. Maybe the attack will come in Iran or Indochina or Greece or Germany—or we don't know where. But bet your money they'll try again. And when we slap them back there they'll try still again. So we're going to have to keep this job up for a whale of a long time."

Another official calls it the beginning of a "100 years' war." He doesn't mean world war III is about to begin—but he does mean this policing job will last many years.

Mr. President, our State Department gave Manchuria to the Russians, gave Berlin to the Russians, without means of ingress or egress. Their advisers recommended that we lose China and Korea.

We could have, by using any sense in our foreign policy, delayed any showdown with Russia for many years, perhaps a generation or more.

THE EUROPEAN DEFENSE SITUATION

Mr. President, in September 1949 the junior Senator from Nevada stated that according to the experts, including one of the greatest generals in France, it would cost from $50,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 and would take from 12 to 15 years to arm Europe for a decent defense against Russia, if she started to roll across Europe. At that time the junior Senator from Nevada said the best estimates indicated that it could mean a 20-year war.

Mr. President, the former French Premier, Paul Reynaud, says now that the "situation today in Europe is worse than in 1939."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a Washington Post dispatch dated July 21, 1950, a statement by Paul Reynaud.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REYNAUD SAYS EUROPEAN PERIL IS WORSE NOW THAN IN 1939

LONDON, July 20.—Former French Premier Paul Reynaud said today "the situation in Europe today is worse than in 1939."

Reynaud, who arrived here by air for a meeting of the united Europe movement, warned that "an aggressor" could drive westward across Europe to the English Channel without hindrance.

He said only fear of the atomic bomb acted as a deterrent against such aggression.

"We shall have to be very careful," he said.

TELL THE FOLKS THE TRUTH

Mr. MALONE. Now, Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada is not backing away from a 20-year war. If that is necessary, let us have it. But let us tell the American people the truth. The American people still are not being told the truth. It may also be remembered that on the floor of the Senate, in speaking during the debate on March 4 and 5, 1948, when the $17,000,000,000 program was advocated by the great Mr. Bevin, of England, after the great General Marshall had put a little paragraph of four or five lines in his Harvard speech, hardly knowing what they mean. Mr. Bevin, in England, took it on the first bounce, and within 30 days told us what it was going to cost us. That was very fast work, indicating that it was a prepared statement.

OBJECTIVES OF ECA CONFUSED

Mr. President, we went into this thing with our eyes wide open. We said it was to stop communism, to rehabilitate industry, and to feed hungry people. We said all that in one paragraph and to try to make some sense out of it was to be accused of helping Stalin. The mere fact that it helped to arm Stalin for world war III was not important to the State Department. The junior Senator from Nevada said at that time, "Let us break it down." That it is impossible to talk about feeding hungry people, stopping communism, and rehabilitating industry in one paragraph, in one breath. To do that merely sets us up for an unwilling victim of a great propagandist machine—one of the greatest propaganda machines that was ever built in any country—the State Department.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada has had some experience in rehabilitating industry, so he took occasion to go into Europe, particularly to the ECA countries, and look into this industrial rehabilitation that was said to be needed. He went to the Ruhr, with its coal mines and its steel mills; to Frankfurt, with its chemical plants; to Birmingham, England, with its steel and coal mines. He examined also the industries of other countries.

When the junior Senator from Nevada returned from that trip he suggested, "Let us break it down. Let us determine the area. Let us name the nations which we must currently protect for our own ultimate safety." Only the President of the United States could do that, because he is charged by the Constitution with the duty of fixing foreign policy. Congress cannot fix foreign policy. Let him name the nations, after consultation with his National Defense Secretary and his Secretary of State, who should be entirely familiar with the weapons of offense and defense available to this country; let him name the nations of the world—in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in addition to those in the Western Hemisphere whose integrity today is important to our ultimate safety.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Then, Mr. President, after that determination is made, let us spread the Monroe Doctrine which has been in effect for 126 years and which kept us out of a major war for 75 years. The Monroe Doctrine declared in effect that an attempt by any nation to extend its system of government into the Western Hemisphere would constitute an overt act against the United States of America. It would have been easy to extend that doctrine to cover nations whose areas and whose integrity are important to our ultimate safety.

Let us build a national defense organization, spearheaded by an Air Corps, so that every nation in the world will know that we can enforce the Monroe Doctrine and enforce the policy we adopt.

BUILD DEFENSE ORGANIZATION—SPEARHEADED BY AN AIR CORPS

Mr. President, while the junior Senator from Nevada is on that subject, at that moment there were two reports available to the President of the United

States and to the Congress. What were they? The President appointed one aviation committee, and Congress appointed another. They both rendered their reports, and they were both good reports. They agreed that an expenditure of $16,800,000,000 over a period of 5 years should be made. To do what? To provide a striking force of 35,000 planes. More than half that time has expired, and what do we find? We find the President, up to 90 days ago, objecting to a 70-group Air Force. We find him cutting down on appropriations which Congress had made, with no idea of where we are going, what we are going to defend, and no specific information ever leaked out, so far as I know, to the American people as to what we would fight about and what was necessary for our own ultimate safety in the entire world.

TIME TO TELL THE TRUTH

So, Mr. President, we are now getting ready for a 100-years war, according to our planners. We are getting ready to protect the entire world by police action. Was it not the time to tell the American people the truth when we debated the Marshall plan in March 1948?

FEED HUNGRY PEOPLE—LOAN TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Let me go on with the other two objectives which the junior Senator from Nevada mentioned at that time. First, let us name the nations and know what we are doing, and let us build a national defense organization to enforce our policies.

The second thing was to feed the hungry people within the area important to us—emergency-hungry people, to the extent that we can without injuring our economy, not all the hungry people in the world, because in China, India, and many other areas the people have been hungry for 5,000 years. They have lived up to the food supply and died off to it for a long time.

The third thing, Mr. President, is rehabilitating industry. Let us take a billion dollars, the junior Senator from Nevada said at that time, March 4–5, 1948, and put it into the World Bank and see how far it will go in loaning money to specific private industries within the same area, under RFC rules. Do not loan an Englishman, a Greek, or a Frenchman money on less stringent terms than it would be loaned to a GI in this country.

Loan it on security. The RFC was created to take less security than a private bank loan, but let us take the security we can get. Had we followed that policy, we would not have loaned a billion dollars in 5 years, in my humble opinion.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY DID NOT WANT GIFTS

I saw the industries. The proprietors of most of them took the attitude of a steel man in Birmingham, England. I went through his steel plant as one of the plants inspected. He was very proud of his improvements. He had invested $12,000,000—£3,000,000—in new improvements. I said, "Where did you get the money—from the Bank of England?" He said, "Oh, no. I got it from local banks."

JUST KEEP OUT OF MY HAIR

I said, "Do you not want Marshall plan money?"

He said, "I just want them to keep out of my hair."

That was the general impression all over England and all over the rest of the world where nations wanted to maintain private industry.

To go on with this dispatch, Mr. President, it contains some very good thoughts which the American people would do well to ponder. I read further:

> This sort of thinking may be right or it may be wrong. The important thing is that it dominates men in policy-shaping posts here—the political and military planners. They don't expect total war with Russia now. But they expect fringe warfare to go on sporadically for a long time—maybe all our lives.
>
> Remember the moods of the capital are often mercurial. Things could happen to alter this mood.

That is something which many people have hoped for for a long time. It is the Washington atmosphere. Nowhere else could such warped thinking dominate a government. I read further:

> Another expert calls the program "enforcing a Pax Trumana." He says, "Its the same sort of world police job Rome had centuries ago—and Britain had in the 1800's."
>
> That Pax Trumana—not the Korean war—is back of the President's starter request for $10,000,000,000 and war powers, his aides say. The military estimated Korean war needs at less than $5,000,000,000, it's understood.

SIPHON OF WAGES THROUGH TAXES

Mr. President, another item in the Wall Street Journal of July 24, an Associated Press dispatch this morning, speaks of draining off excess buying, through taxes. Well, Mr. President, I remember when that idea popped up under the spenders of this administration. The idea was that when we raised a man's wages, we should raise his taxes and drain them off into the Treasury again so that we could again raise wages—the excess being the amount we raised his wages, so that he would not be a threat to the purchasing power of the community. That is a great idea, Mr. President. I should like to have time to follow through and see where we land with that kind of an idea.

COLONIAL PROJECTS—AFRICAN SLAVES

Mr. President, in a dispatch in the New York Journal of Commerce this morning there is an outline headed "Colonial Project Pushed by British in Many Areas." It goes on to give an outline of projects which the British are backing in Africa, long-range projects, to build up the income of the Empire.

That subject was discussed by the junior Senator from Nevada on this floor approximately 3 weeks ago with reference to furnishing the money which is being expended in Africa and in the Far East, to do what, Mr. President? To divide the Negro residents of Africa into slave divisions for the empire-minded nations—England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

In San Francisco we said that these small slave nations would receive help from the United Nations. In four and a half short years we changed around, and we are now backing Negro slavery in Africa and Chinese and Malayan slavery in the Far East.

DO NOT NEED A RAISE IN TAXES BUT NEED ECONOMY AND CAREFUL WARTIME SPENDING

Mr. President, in closing, I want to reaffirm the opinion of the junior Senator from Nevada that we do not need a tax increase at this time. What we need to do is to review the budget and examine the things we have been doing, forgetting, for the time being, the argument that the ECA or the Marshall plan never did help our economy, never did figure in our ultimate safety, but it did establish industries in those European areas to compete with our own industries through the free-trade policy established by the administration.

But let us forget that part of it for now. We are interested in winning the war. One hundred and twenty percent is the average rate of recovery of those nations, if we wish to call it recovery, over the 1937 industrial index.

We have $3,000,000,000 already appropriated to be expended during the next 12 months. To do what? To raise industrial peacetime capacity of those countries even higher. In the face of war, let us take the $3,000,000,000 and at least subtract that amount of money from the $10,000,000,000 requested.

We shall find much more to make up the entire estimated $10,000,000,000 needed.

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS, NOT TEN BILLION DOLLARS, NEEDED FOR KOREAN WAR

As is well known, and as is mentioned in dispatches this morning, $10,000,000,000 is not needed for the Korean war. The armed services estimate that probably less than $5,000,000,000 will be needed.

It is easy to find the $5,000,000,000 without adding to the taxes of an already overburdened population of the United States of America. As has been well shown through two world wars, once a tax is put on the books it is never repealed. It is just another burden to the taxpayer and we find additional peacetime uses for the money, once the emergency is ended.

Mr. President, tomorrow the junior Senator from Nevada will show additional money already appropriated and which can be made available for the national defense needs of this Nation, without raising taxes on an already overburdened taxpayer, and everybody is taxed directly or indirectly, close to the breaking point.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF REPORT ON LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. MUNDT obtained the floor.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like unanimous consent that the Senator may yield to me without losing his right to the floor. Will the Senator ask for unanimous consent that he may yield to me without his losing the floor?

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont provided it does not jeopardize my right to the floor. I do not know what the Senator from Vermont has in mind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from South

Dakota yielding to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. McFARLAND. For what purpose is the unanimous consent requested?

Mr. FLANDERS. It is to take up a resolution now lying on the table, which reads:

Whereas Report No. 2108, entitled "State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation" as printed and distributed on July 21, differs from the report submitted to the Senate on July 20 in certain important respects, particularly being called on the cover sheet a Report of the Committee; and

Whereas it does not appear that the Foreign Relations Committees has adopted the report; and

Whereas a false impression of the status of this report will be spread abroad by the cover which has been substituted since it was received by this body: Therefore be it

Resolved, That said Report No. 2108 be at once withdrawn from distribution until the cover be replaced to agree with that covering the report as submitted.

Mr. McFARLAND. I object.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield so that I may address an inquiry to the minority leader?

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee, provided I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. On Friday afternoon, when we were making no progress at all with the pending business before the Senate, namely the appropriation bill, I made the suggestion that we devote at least 2 hours a day to the consideration of the unfinished business. Objection was made. Later on it was suggested that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] was being called out of town, or some other good reason was stated, and that he would not have the opportunity to make the address that he wanted to make to the Senate. As I recall, I suggested to the Senator from Michigan that we meet at 11 o'clock today, to give him the opportunity to make his address, and I suggested further that after he had concluded his address we could proceed to the consideration of the bill before the Senate, which had not been more than referred to for 2 or 3 days. The result was that we made an agreement. I find no record of it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am rather astonished that the RECORD should show no reference to it. The agreement was made in the open. It was made on the floor. There is no record of it. Now I find that the whole day is to be taken up with speeches instead of consideration of the appropriation bill.

If the Senator from South Dakota will indulge me a little further, I should like to say that appropriations for our Government, especially at this time, are very important. They are all in one bill, under a scheme that was suggested by Representative CANNON and agreed to by the House and the Senate. We must pass the appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations has done its duty. It has had the bill before the Senate for weeks. The bill has been before the Senate as the unfinished business for about 2 weeks. We have gotten practically nowhere. I want to know what has happened to our agreement of Friday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there is no one in the Senate for whom the Senator from Nebraska has greater admiration or love than for the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

I am sure if the distinguished Senator will examine the RECORD he will find that we did not enter into an agreement. We found that there were so many speeches still to be made that it would take at least all day Friday to complete those speeches.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] had to wait until Monday because of that.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then I proposed the agreement. I have carried out my end of it. It was proposed and accepted that at 12 o'clock today the Senate should take up consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, much as I think of my good friend from Nebraska, and much as I have enjoyed hearing the words he used in connection with me, I do not enjoy making an agreement with him and having that agreement passed by. The Senator has passed it by. The Senator made that agreement. It has been carried out to the letter so far as I am concerned. The Senator from Michigan has made his speech. I think we should go on with the pending business.

Mr. President, is the acting majority leader controlling the appropriation bill? If he is, I shall be glad to sit down. I shall be glad to turn it over to him.

Mr. McFARLAND. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. The minority leader is constantly calling on the Senator from Arizona to make a statement. I want the appropriation bill to be passed. It ought to be passed. We ought not to sit here day after day and week after week without doing anything about it. We have the bill before the Senate. We are doing nothing about it. We have passed hardly a smidgen of it. We have passed a few items. We have had hundreds of amendments offered to it. I want to know whether or not we shall do anything about it. If we are not going to pass the bill, it ought to be sent back to the committee. Certainly the committee ought not to be placed in the position, after spending hour after hour, day after day, week after week, and month after month considering the bill, of having the Senate do nothing about it.

I want to disavow any neglect of duty on my part. I have been here every day. Although I have been ill, I have been here on my feet every day. I have done the best I could. I have done all I could to not waste time in trying to get the bill through. We have been making no headway at all. We could do as much in a half hour of uninterrupted work as we have done on the bill in the past 2 weeks.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. With the same understanding.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to make an observation. I am in full accord with the intention and purpose of the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I was sincere when I made my remark about the affection I have for the distinguished Senator. If the Senator will examine the RECORD, he will see that no agreement was entered into relative to a limitation of time, or when the Senate was to return to the consideration of the appropriation bill. We said that one more speech was to be made on Friday, and it was carried over until Monday. I said that I would do my very best to work out a unanimous-consent agreement along the line suggested by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is another remarkable thing about it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to finish my comments, if the Senator does not mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator may make any observation he wishes, but if it prevents the appropriation bill from being passed——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, once again I will say that I have always made it a practice to respect my elders, and I shall not depart from it in this instance, especially with respect to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. To be perfectly frank, there was no agreement entered into relative to a limitation of time. The junior Senator from Nebraska has tried diligently to get a limitation of time, and the acting majority leader knows that to be the fact. I wish to remind the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that the report on the disloyalty investigation was injected into the consideration of the appropriation bill by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. Naturally, it is the privilege of any committee to do that. That is all right.

The report was made by the chairman of the subcommittee. Other Senators engaged the chairman in colloquy, a number talked about the report, and on Friday other Senators desired to discuss it. The business at hand at that particular time was the report, and it is still the business at hand, because many charges were made which are going to be refuted, and Senators have a right to refute them.

Mr. President, I should like to say to the distinguished acting majority leader that I have done my level best to reach an agreement for limitation of debate on chapter VII of the appropriation bill, which is the pending chapter. I believe that after the Senator from South Dakota shall have concluded, if we proceed with that chapter, we can finish it, but if it is impossible to finish it today, I am satisfied we will be able to get a limitation on debate on that chapter, at least, of 10 minutes to each Senator who may desire to speak.

There are two more speeches to be delivered on the so-called report. I believe they should be carried over and

an attempt made to work out an unanimous-consent agreement for tomorrow on the next chapter of the appropriation bill. I shall be glad to work with the acting majority leader on that basis.

So after the distinguished Senator from South Dakota shall have concluded, if the acting majority leader would care to proceed with the chapter of the bill dealing with Interior Department appropriations, and propose a unanimous consent that even though it is not finished tonight, there should be a limitation of 10 minutes to each Senator on each amendment, in that chapter from now until it is concluded, I believe such a unanimous-consent agreement can be made.

I may just as well tell the acting majority leader now that after that chapter has been concluded tomorrow, the junior Senator from Wisconsin would like to make a few remarks, and possibly the senior Senator from Missouri would likewise like to make some remarks, on the report, which is now really the pending question.

I do not care to go into the discussion of another unanimous-consent request, but after those speeches are concluded, no matter what chapter of the appropriation bill is taken up, I believe we can get a limitation of debate for that chapter, and I believe we can get a limitation for chapter V, perhaps with the exception of the amendment affecting the cancer and heart items, which I believe Senators on the other side desire to discuss more fully. It is immaterial to me when the Federal Security chapter is considered, except, of course, I should like to see the entire bill disposed of. We can proceed soon, I am sure, with the chapter on the Interior Department appropriations. I want the acting majority leader and the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to know that I am doing my level best to arrive at a decision on the appropriation bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. With the same understanding, I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am most anxious that we proceed with the consideration on the appropriation bill. It is very important. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee has sat here very patiently, and it is rather out of the ordinary for 2 or 3 days to be spent on other matters in the middle of the consideration of an appropriation bill.

In order to try to make a little progress, Mr. President, I wish to propound a unanimous-consent request, but first, I should like to ask whether other Senators desire to make speeches on the subject the Senator from South Dakota is about to discuss. Is the junior Senator from Wisconsin going to speak this evening?

Mr. WHERRY. No; I have already said that, after the address of the Senator from South Dakota, if the Senator desires to present a unanimous-consent request that the Senate proceed with the pending question, which is chapter VII of the appropriation bill, and that debate on amendments shall be limited to not to exceed 10 minutes for each Senator, I shall not object. I state to the acting majority leader that if it is late this evening when that chapter is concluded, tomorrow there will be at least two speeches to be made on the report, and until they are out of the way it will be impossible to get a unanimous-consent agreement on the next chapter, but when they are out of the way I believe that can be done.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in order at least to propound a unanimous-consent request, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of the address of the Senator from South Dakota the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business, House bill 7786, and that debate on each amendment shall be limited to 20 minutes, the time to be controlled, respectively, by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and the opponent of the committee amendment or the proponent of any other amendment, for the remainder of the day.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I will agree with that, with one exception. I think the limitation should run to the individual Senators rather than to the amendments. I do not anticipate any long debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill amendments at all, and if the Senator will modify the request to limit the time to 10 minutes to each Senator, I shall be glad to agree to the request.

Mr. McFARLAND. The only difficulty is that Senators could rise and talk for 10 minutes each, and use all the time. I do not see how for the remainder of the day there could be any harm in at least agreeing to as much as I have proposed, in order that we may proceed for the short time that will be left.

Mr. WHERRY. I am satisfied that if the distinguished Senator will accept my suggestion we can proceed with the appropriation bill, and it will not take any longer, except that if more than one Senator desires to speak on any particular amendment, he would have the opportunity. I doubt if that will happen.

Mr. McFARLAND. The time is passing, and I accept the suggestion, and add this much to the request, that all remarks shall be germane to the amendment under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I do not care to disrupt any possible agreement between the majority and minority leaders, but I understood that I had a tentative agreement that the agreement would also contain a provision that at 12 o'clock tomorrow, if we do not finish the particular chapter now pending, the junior Senator from Wisconsin might have 40 minutes to discuss the matter he had planned to discuss.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to get this agreement concluded for today, and then we will try to reach one for tomorrow.

Mr. McCARTHY. I am not sure if I understood. Is the request to extend over until tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. It is only for today. It depends on the senior Senator from Tennessee. Probably we could proceed to 6 o'clock or some such hour, if there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in order to solve this situation, if the Senator would like to modify his unanimous-consent request further, in the event that chapter VII is not concluded——

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand it can be concluded in 10 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. Then why does not the Senator continue with chapter VII, and when the consideration of that chapter is concluded, propose another agreement for tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. Surely we can agree on our proceedings for an hour today. I will propound a unanimous-consent agreement for tomorrow. I understand it will take only a few minutes to conclude chapter VII.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. If chapter VII shall be concluded and another chapter is taken up today, it will be satisfactory with me that the Senate remain in session until 6 o'clock, but I tell the distinguished Senator that a new unanimous-consent request will have to be proposed for the session of tomorrow, and that unanimous-consent request should include, if it is proposed, that 40 minutes be allotted to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to accommodate the Senator——

Mr. WHERRY. Let me finish my suggestion. That the Senator from Missouri will want at least 30 minutes, and that is all that would be required tomorrow, until we finish with the appropriation bill tomorrow. I should be glad to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to follow that course, and then, when we get these two chapters out of the way, we can take up another unanimous-consent request. I think that by following that course we can accomplish what is desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I do not want to hold the Senate up indefinitely, but I should like to understand the request. Would the Senator have any objection to modifying his unanimous-consent request to contain a provision that at 12 o'clock tomorrow the junior Senator from Wisconsin may have a period of 40 minutes and the senior Senator from Missouri have a period of 30 minutes to address the Senate?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I want one agreement made at a time, an agreement for today, as requested by the Senator from Nebraska, then I am going to propose a unanimous-consent agreement for tomorrow which will include the Senator from Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have one more unanimous-consent request to make. Will the Senator from South Dakota yield to me for that purpose?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the

Senate convenes tomorrow it convene at 11 o'clock a. m.; that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] may speak for a period of 40 minutes, and that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] may speak for a period of 20 minutes.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, 30 minutes.

Mr. McFARLAND. That the Senator from Missouri may speak for 30 minutes; that thereafter, after a quorum call, the Senate proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill, and that until 5 o'clock the debate on each amendment be limited to 10 minutes for each Senator, and that the debate must be germane to the amendment under consideration.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object to any kind of limitation of any kind or character on debate.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the Senator object if I remove the provision respecting limitation and simply leave it that the debate must be germane to the amendment under discussion?

Mr. LANGER. I object to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] being limited or the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] being limited. The Senate is a place where we can debate at length. If a Senator wishes to talk for only 10 minutes, very well. I object to Senators being limited in debate.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota withhold his objection?

Mr. LANGER. I withhold my objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. I may say that I am sure I will be able to complete my remarks in less than 40 minutes.

Mr. LANGER. Very well; then we can proceed with the unfinished business. I object.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I assure the Senator I can complete my remarks within 30 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what was the ruling on the previous unanimous-consent request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has already been agreed to.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona propound his unanimous-consent request again with the provisions that the Senator from Wisconsin may address the Senate beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, and that thereafter the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] may proceed? I assure the Senator from North Dakota that I shall not take more than 40 minutes. I am sure that will cover the objection by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I also assure the Senator from North Dakota that I shall not speak for more than 30 minutes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from South Dakota for having yielded to me. I am sorry I took up so much of his time.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, as was so well brought out a few minutes ago by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. McKELLAR], by the acting majority leader [Mr. McFARLAND], and by the minority leader [Mr. WHERRY], the Senate has now spent about 3 days discussing conditions and situations described in the so-called report of the Tydings subcommittee conducting the investigation of communism in Government. I have for some time been thinking of addressing the Senate on a subject closely connected therewith, but out of deference to the Appropriations Committee have kept my notes on the subject in my desk in the hope that we could proceed with the appropriation bill.

However, when the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] elected to make this question the matter of business before the Senate by filing his committee report in the middle of consideration of the appropriations bill, I think the Senate quite appropriately has decided to discuss the many ramifications of the report and the conditions upon which the report is based, because it is doubtful whether anything is more important to Americans today than bringing a quick and victorious conclusion to the war in Korea. Aside from that, nothing else is more important, I think, than to do something about the alarming situation which confronts us on the home front due to the abundance of Communists creeping around in this country endeavoring to sabotage the war effort and to destroy the freedoms of America, and, in fact, unless we take action on the home front to safeguard ourselves against Communist treachery we shall undoubtedly squander many American lives needlessly in Korea.

Let me say in the first place that I associate myself completely with the remarks made by the minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] when he said there were three things the Senate should be doing mighty fast in view of the situation which confronts us. The first is to have printed the entire hearings which were held and all the testimony which was given to the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] on the problem of Communists in Government not a carefully sifted and censored reprint of the hearings, but the hearings in toto; on the theory that the American public is entitled to know at least on what evidence the subcommittee based its strange and bizarre report. I associate myself first of all with that point of view.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes, I yield for a question.

Mr. McCARTHY. Does the Senator agree with me that it would be very important to the Senate at this time to find out just who took upon himself the responsibility to emasculate the report of the hearings and cut out certain sections, and to include others? We found out this morning that 40 pages of remarks and questions by the Senator from Massachusetts were removed from the record without his knowledge or the knowledge, apparently, of any members of the committee. I do not even know that the majority members knew that those remarks were removed. Will the Senator agree that at this time we should find out who is responsible for this unusual maneuvering in the committee room?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; I think we should get as much information as we possibly can. Personally I regret exceedingly that we have reports presented to the United States Senate which are anonymous in authorship. I think it is unfair, I think it is unjust, I think it is unsenatorial that we carry the concept of secrecy to that degree. But at all events I believe the country is now entitled, and the Senate is now entitled, to the full transcript of the hearings before the committee. If I correctly understood the two members of the subcommittee who engaged in a colloquy this afternoon, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], they are now in agreement on the point that the hearings should now be printed in full.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make the situation crystal clear?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Each member of the committee has a complete set of the typewritten transcripts of the testimony. It might have been in the possession of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] as well as the other Senators on the subcommittee. All the testimony, I have been informed, has been in the hands of each Senator on the subcommittee. If any part of the executive testimony has not been printed, I think it would be well that it be completely printed. I am sure that any of it is available to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] or to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], because, of course, it is in the hands of all the members of the subcommittee. If the Senator finds any part of the testimony that is not printed—and I am not aware of it—my copy of the transcript is open to the Senator from Wisconsin, to the Senator from South Dakota, or to any other Senator.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I take it the Senator from Connecticut is not questioning the integrity of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] when he told the Senate an hour or so ago that the printed copy was not complete. The Senator from Connecticut is not quarreling with that statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, is he?

Mr. McMAHON. I know only what was developed by the Senator from Massachusetts earlier today, that there were some pages in the typewritten transcript that do not seem to have been printed in this very thick compilation of the testimony. So far as the Senator from Connecticut is concerned my copy is available to anyone. I think it can all be put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or reprinted as an appendix of the record of the hearings.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, we all find ourselves in agreement now, I take it then, that the public is entitled to the full transcript, whether it has been printed or not printed.

Mr. McMAHON. No matter how immaterial it may be.

Mr. MUNDT. No matter how immaterial it may be, nor how material either.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator does not say that the printed volume is the full transcript of the hearings, does he?

Mr. MUNDT. No. I think the Senator agrees with the Senator from Massachusetts that a part of it has been deleted or censored or deliberately omitted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not talking about the report. I am talking about the hearings. I believe the hearings are the important part of it. I suppose the committee has jurisdiction with respect to the number of reports to be printed, and what it shall do with them. The Senator from South Dakota said he was in complete agreement with other Senators about the matter.

The junior Senator from Nebraska feels, as he stated on the floor last Friday night, that the complete hearing should be printed, the executive hearings and the open hearings, without comments such as have been made by some of the clerks of the committee which, I understand, have not been authorized in all instances. I feel that all the hearings should be printed so the Members of the Senate may have copies, and that other copies may be available so that those interested may be permitted to interpret the testimony as they see fit, rather than as the hearings are interpreted by the committee. Does the Senator from South Dakota agree with me on that point?

Mr. MUNDT. That is precisely what I have been advocating. It is precisely what the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] advocated; and if I correctly interpreted the remarks of the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], that is what he also feels should be done. If I am in error as to that, I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. WHERRY. If that be the case, I am quite satisfied that it will take the adoption of a Senate resolution to accomplish that purpose. I think the hearings not only should be made available to all Members of the Senate, but they should also be made available to the public.

So I should like to ask the Senator whether he or any other Senator who would care to do so would join me in urging the adoption of such a resolution, so that a complete copy of all the hearings, whether held in open or in executive session, may be available for the use and convenience of all Senators.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to advise the Senator that I join in such a move, as I suggested earlier today. I referred to the statement in the New York Herald Tribune that not only should all the proceedings be made available in printed form, but also all the records of the committee should be made available in such form.

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. MCMAHON. I was not aware that my remarks needed any interpretation; I thought they were very plain on their face.

I wish to say for the RECORD that 1,484 pages of testimony are reproduced in the green volume which we have before us; and that statement is not made in derogation of my belief that if there are further pages, such as the ones the Senator from Massachusetts has mentioned, they, too, should be printed.

Mr. MUNDT. Very well, Mr. President. I also agree with the Senator from Nebraska on his second point, namely, that since we have had a report which is strictly partisan in nature—with three Democrats saying the investigation was full and fair and complete and that no Communists were found in any jobs in the Government, but with the two Republican members of the subcommittee refusing to associate themselves with that type of report, and calling it a whitewash, therefore the American people are entitled to have come from the investigation something which is a little more significant, objective, meaningful, and helpful than a report which no one seems to have written, a report which everyone connected with seems to wish to disavow, and a report which satisfies positively no one in the country. I join the Senator from Nebraska in his position in that respect, Mr. President.

So, Mr. President, I submit that the Senate could do little of more importance or urgency than to adopt a resolution establishing a strictly bipartisan investigative committee, composed of a membership to be equally divided between the Republican and the Democratic Parties, a committee whose members would be acceptable and satisfactory to both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, and who would have authority to see the records and search the files, access to which was denied to the Tydings investigating committee, and with a mandate to bring back to the American people a report on the important question of Communists in our Government, and to bring in the report at the earliest possible date.

I think it is a disgrace that an investigation of this importance has to end up in a wide-open case of political bickering, with no one being satisfied with the results, and even with the great Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate itself strenuously disavowing any connection with the report and refusing to permit it to come out as though it had been accepted by the full committee and transmitted officially by it to the United States Senate.

I think the situation in that connection is well described in a clipping which I took from the New York Times of today, reading as follows:

GROUP BACKS MCCARTHY—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CHAPTER VOTES TO PROTEST DENUNCIATION OF SENATOR

Delegates to the fifty-third annual meeting of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus voted yesterday afternoon to protest the denunciation by a Senate subcommittee majority of Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S charges of communism in the State Department. The meeting was held at the Knights of Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

The protest will deplore the stand of the three Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee headed by Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland. It will go by telegram today and call for further investigation.

The delegates, of whom there were 150, also voted confidence in Senator MCCARTHY and to urge passage of the Mundt-Ferguson Communist control bill by the Senate and the companion bill introduced in the House by Representative RICHARD M. NIXON, of California.

I mention that simply to indicate that here is a group of typical, fine Americans who protest against ending the investigation on the note on which it presently has been ended.

Mr. President, I now wish to address myself primarily to the sentiment expressed by the Senator from Maryland in his concluding remarks, when he presented this strange report to the Senate. He said, in concluding:

Mr. President, there are the facts for the Senators to ponder. I have no remedy to suggest.

Mr. President, the problem before us is extremely serious. We have a war going on abroad against communism, while we have Communists roaming around in this country, under cover, infiltrating this mighty government, engaging in espionage and sabotage. Yet, the chairman of the investigating committee, who also is the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has said to the United States Senate:

I have no remedy to suggest.

He also said:

I return the matter to the hands and the consciences of the Members of the Senate as we think of men and events in one of the most critical hours in the history of this Republic and of the freedom of mankind on this planet.

Mr. President, it is to that text that I shall address myself, because I think that we, as the Senate of the United States, have a mandate to find a remedy and not simply to throw in the sponge supinely by saying, "I turn the matter over to the United States Senate," at a time when our American boys abroad who are fighting Communists are poorly equipped and are badly outnumbered, in a war at a time this administration has prevented any legislation from being passed so as to give these fighting men assurance that their home front is being protected against Communist treachery, espionage, and sabotage.

Mr. President, the Senate must measure up to the challenge on the home front presented by the war in Korea.

I, therefore, also wish to associate myself most emphatically with the third point made the other day by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the minority leader, when he said that in addition to having all the reports printed and in addition to setting up a bipartisan group to make a fearless and impartial investigation into the matter of Communist infiltration into Government, the Congress should immediately enact proposed legislation known as Senate bill 2311, the so-called Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill, to build up controls over the entrance into the Gov-

ernment of persons who would engage in subversive activities.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. After all, the situation now is that it is not sufficient to discharge from the Government service any Communists who are in it, but we must consider ways and means of keeping Communists from entering this Government, as they attempt to enter it.

Mr. MUNDT. Precisely; the time has come when we must do something about Communists at the entrance gates, as well as the Communists who already are in the Government service.

All the charges and political bickering and countercharges of the last few days have dealt with the problem of whether or not we should do anything to get rid of the Communists now in our Government or to assess the responsibiilty for putting into office Communists who already have entered the Government service. However, now I am asking the Senate, and particularly the majority party and the administration, and also the members of the committee who brought in this so-called report, what they propose to do to bar the Communists at the entrance gates today and tomorrow and the next day, while we are having a war with communism in Korea.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not also a fact that the report of J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the FBI, reveals that there are more than 55,000 Communists in the United States?

Mr. MUNDT. Not only is that true, but the report of J. Edgar Hoover also discloses that for every Communist in the United States, there are perhaps 10 persons who are controlled and contaminated and directed by the Communists. So, Mr. President, in the United States today there are perhaps more than 550,000 persons who are ready, knowingly or unknowingly, wittingly or unwittingly, to engage in any kind of sabotage or espionage activity, as they may be directed from Moscow, and with those directions transmitted through the Communist headquarters in New York. Up to this late hour, however, the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate keeps pigeonholed the only bill now pending in Congress which proposes a disclosure of who those Communists are, and proposing to do something about curtailing their treacherous activities. It is to that text that I wish to address myself.

Mr. President, in his speech, the Senator from Maryland said he thinks there is nothing we can do about it. He asked the question, "What are we going to do about it?"

This afternoon I propose to discuss the answer to that question.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MARTIN. Will it not be most difficult to get Communists out of the various industries of the country, while we are preparing munitions for war, and also will it not be most difficult to get Communists out of our transportation systems, where they can make it very difficult to transport soldiers across the continent and across the seas, unless we can rest almost assured that all the Communists are out of governmental positions in Washington?

Mr. MUNDT. Not only will it be difficult, but completely impossible, because the FBI alone cannot do that job, unless we enact legislation which requires the Communists to register themselves or make it illegal when they fail to do so. We are not talking about something that may happen in the future.

Let me read a statement from the front page of this morning's Washington Post, which I think would be interesting reading to me if I were a member of a Democratic policy committee trying to pigeonhole a bill which proposes to take some action about communism in America. I am not asking those Democratic Members, Mr. President, to vote for this proposed legislation; I am asking them to give the Senate the right to vote. I am asking them simply to take their foot out of the door jamb. I am asking them, in time of war, to give the Members of the United States Senate the right to express themselves on this important measure.

I think the time has come when the American public should be told who it is within this body who declines even now to permit the Senate to vote on a bill which has been endorsed by the American Legion, in its convention, by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, by the Knights of Columbus, by the United States Chamber of Commerce, by the National Education Association, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and by a great many other organizations. Every Senator has a right to cppose this bill. My friend from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] delivered a speech in opposition to it recently, and that was his privilege. He has a right to offer amendments when the bill comes up on the floor. He has a right to vote against it if he chooses to do so. But aside from the Senator from North Dakota, the only Member of this body who has said anything to indicate that he opposes this measure is the majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], who succeeded in having the legislation taken off the floor as the pending business, the day I got it taken up. I am not sure, now—and I am not trying to quote the Senator—whether he is going to vote against the bill; but I submit that neither the majority leader nor the policy committee of the Democratic Party, in time of war, has any right in common justice to keep this body from considering legislation demanded by virtually every outstanding patriotic organization in America. Let them stand up like men and be counted, if they want to; that is all right. But let them not by some parliamentary trick try to keep the country from knowing who is for or who is against this anti-Communist legislation, or keep the boys at the front from having the kind of protection they require on the home front in these serious hours.

I started to read an article from the Washington Post of this morning. It appears on the front page, and the heading is, "Train wrecked deliberately, Frisco agent says." It is an Associated Press dispatch, and reads as follows:

> HOLLAND, MO., July 23.—Someone deliberately wrecked a north-bound Frisco passenger train near here early today, killing the engineer, seriously scalding the fireman, and slightly injuring 12 passengers, the carrier's special agent said tonight.
>
> E. H. Wilson reported that the lock of a switch had been cut—apparently by sawing—and that a signal light which would have shown red had been broken.
>
> He said the open switch sent the Memphis-to-St. Louis Memphian, traveling at about 50 miles an hour, into a sidetrack.

Mr. President, let me read that again—and I recommend it as serious bedtime reading for the members of the Democratic Policy Committee of the United States Senate:

> He said the open switch sent the Memphis-to-St. Louis Memphian, traveling at about 50 miles an hour, into a sidetrack.

Sabotage is going on in time of war, and unquestionably, in my opinion, such sabotage is planned and instigated by Communists in America as a part of their program to destroy the defense effort and war effort of this country. And still, for political reasons, the Democratic Policy Committee and the majority leader refuse to bring up the one piece of legislation devised to do something about it. I want you to read that again, because we are going to read more about this, Mr. President. Whether a Communist influence was directly or indirectly responsible for this particular wreck is still unknown but it is typical of what we must expect if we do nothing to curb the Communist traitors in this country.

If the Communists can be positive that the Democratic Policy Committee will continue to pigeonhole this bill so long that, before it comes up, we shall be so far along the road to recess or adjournment that both Houses cannot act before the Congress finishes its work, Senators can be sure they will have to read a good many more articles like this in the newspapers, because the present situation is an open sesame to the Communists. It is a wide-open invitation for espionage, sabotage, and destruction. I am going to have more to say about it, Mr. President, than merely this one case. But this one happened to be July 23, which was only yesterday.

The wreck occurred yesterday, and the agents reported that the lock of a switch had been cut, apparently by sawing.

Yes, a disastrous wreck occurred on the Santa Fe not long ago, involving two passenger trains going down the track in the same direction. Mysteriously, portions of the undercarriage of one of them broke down. Was that sabotage? Was that the work of some Communist agent? It might well have been. Certainly there is nothing on the statute books to make Communist agents disclose themselves. Officials of the Santa Fe do not know how many Communist repairmen they have in their yards.

Are men so gullible and naive at this late date when we are fighting communism abroad as to assume that the Communists in America will do nothing to help their associates in Korea? I hope naïveté has not reached that stage on

the floor of the United States Senate. We are confronted with a colossal challenge. We cannot correct it by the happy system New Dealers use so often of simply appropriating money. They say "$10,000,000,000, and the job is done." Such an amount is not going to do the job, whether it be $10,000,000,000, $15,000,000,000, or $20,000,000,000, if we permit to crawl around in Government and out of it Communist saboteurs, unknown, untouched, unlabeled, with no law against them, no way to detect them, no way to punish them, nothing to expose them. I do not know that we have billions of dollars enough, Mr. President, to fight a war 5,000 miles away while the Communists at home drive the dagger of tyranny into the backs of those who are trying to support the heroes abroad in the war.

I may say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I do not know whether there is anything more important before the United States Senate than trying to find a way, now, to get some kind of promise from the majority leader or the Democratic Policy Committee, that they are going to discontinue "operations road block" insofar as doing something about communism at home is concerned. This operations roadblock is nothing new. It has been going on for a long time. I know the CIO is against the proposed legislation. I know some of our Democratic colleagues are courting the votes of the CIO. I know they hesitate to do anything that the political leaders of the CIO Political Action Committee find unfavorable or undesirable. But, Mr. President, there is something more important in these days than courting the votes of the CIO: It is the problem of defeating communism in Korea and protecting the home front against such sabotage as that referred to in the Washington Post this morning.

Of course, Mr. President, none of us can say positively and with authority that the train wreck I have referred to on the Frisco line or on the Santa Fe or any of the other individual wrecks, explosions, collisions of tugboats, fires, or other acts of violence and destruction which seem to be occurring with increasing regularity and mystery are directly the result of Communist sabotage, or even inspired and motivated by the cunning anti-American propaganda of the Communists in this country. But of this we can all be 100 percent positive and completely sure—unless steps are taken promptly to expose, identify, and curtail the activities of American Communists they will more and more frequently and brazenly be conducting acts of espionage and sabotage to weaken our war effort in Korea and any other hostilities we may be compelled to engage in in order to avert the spread of communism abroad and the collapse of freedom at home.

Mr. President, I read an interesting item in the newspaper for July 20——

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a queston?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Of course, the Senator realizes, does he not, that the CIO, to which he has made reference, has been engaged in a very valiant campaign during the past year to drive Communists from its membership? I am sure the Senator from South Dakota shares with me considerable satisfaction at the fine results they have achieved in shedding some of the Communist-inspired gentlemen who were seeking to get control of some of the vital unions.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. In a second. The Senator from South Dakota has said in many public addresses that, by and large, he thinks American labor in the past few years has done a better job of ridding its ranks of Communists than have the colleges and universities of the United States, or the motion picture industry, or than has radio and a number of other enterprises and associations.

That does not belie the fact however, that the CIO still has certain Communist-led organizations. Some have been weeded out; some are still there. There are still in the CIO certain persons either controlled or contaminated by the Communists. Nor does it belie the fact that the CIO is officially on record against this proposed legislation, and those Senators who are looking for votes from the CIO hesitate to do the thing they know they should do to support legislation striking at the heart of communism in America.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, does not the Senator believe that the one thing which will help the CIO in its fight against communism in the CIO or in any other labor organization would be Senate bill 2311? Would it not aid them and help them to do the thing they want done in their organization?

Mr. MUNDT. There can be no question in the world about that. Many local labor groups have contacted the junior Senator from South Dakota, complimenting him on his efforts to get this bill passed, and saying it is the best device they know of to complete the job which has been so nobly undertaken to drive Communists out of the labor organizations in this land.

Mr. President, perhaps we can make some progress in this direction. I want my Democratic colleagues to listen to this very carefully. I read an exclusive story published on July 20 in the Washington Post stating that certain Democratic leaders are working on a compromise antisubversive bill embracing some of the features of the controversial Mundt-Ferguson bill. The article says:

> Informed sources say the plan favored by the policy makers would not embrace all of the Republican bill, but probably would be patterned after the less stringent internal security bill passed by the House.

It goes on to say that the Democratic policy committee would meet to consider the problem and that Assistant Attorney General Ford would meet with the policy committee.

Mr. President, I should like to make a comment or two about this strange unorthodox way to pass legislation which we have now reached in the United States Senate. In my 12 years in Washington, some of which were spent in the House and some of which were spent in the Senate, I have always assumed that the best way to get a piece of legislation passed was to introduce it, have it referred to a bipartisan committee always composed of a majority of the party which happens to be in control in that particular branch of the Congress, and to hold public and open hearings at which those in favor and those opposed to the proposed legislation can testify. Finally, there is a roll-call vote of the committee members, and if the bill is approved, a report is issued by the committee in which Republicans and Democrats join. If some member of the committee opposes it, he may file a minority report. That is the way I understood Congress has always operated under our democratic system. That was my understanding of representative government and the legislative process.

On my visit to Russia in 1945, I was escorted to the presidium and I saw a legislative hall twice as large as our Senate Chamber, with loudspeakers and hearing aids, and with beautiful mahogany and rich painting. I learned that all the bills were introduced by a policy committee. They did not have any open hearings. The policy committee of the Politburo would meet and discuss the kind of legislation they wanted, and then they would ram it through.

I hate to think, Mr. President, of ramming through legislation as being the next phase of the New Deal's efforts to destroy the legislative process of Congress in America. I hate to believe that "ramming it through" is the next step by which they will endeavor to establish the autocracy of the Executive in America. I dislike to read in the press that ramming legislation through is a device which will be employed.

But if it is, Mr. President, let me assure my Democratic colleagues that my interest in subversive-control legislation is so great that I shall be happy to support this so-called compromise legislation, provided it is not a compromise with principle, provided it is not a compromise with communism, provided it is not in language which has for its purpose getting the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Knights of Columbus, the American Legion, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations off the scent and off the trail, and contains only beautiful words which mean nothing—an anti-anti-Communist piece of legislation which speaks against communism, but with nothing to stop it or to curtail it. I shall support no toothless substitute or compromise.

Mr. President, this is not a Republican bill. It happens that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and I have our names on the bill and have worked on it for the past 3 years. However, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]—a Democrat—also has his name on it and has worked for it. It happens that there has just entered the Chamber the very distinguished junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] who has worked very thoughtfully and constructively in connection with S. 2311 and

has made speeches around the country endorsing it. He is not a Republican. It happens that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and several other Senators, including the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] support this proposed legislation and have urged its passage. It is not a Republican bill. But if that is why the majority leader continues to sit on the lid in "operation roadblock"—if that is why the Democratic Policy Committee refuses to bring up the bill, let me say that I have consulted today with the junior Senator from Michigan, and he and I are perfectly willing to withdraw our names from the bill and to let it appear only in the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

We are willing to go further than that, Mr. President. If the Democratic policy committee does not want to have Republicans introduce legislation any more, and if they are going to oppose it by "operation roadblock" if it is introduced by Republicans, we are willing to delete our names from the bill, and I am willing to give the bill to the acting majority leader today and let him introduce it as his bill de novo with the name of the Democratic policy committee on it.

I am sorry, Mr. President, that the idea of ramming legislation through by substituting secret star-chamber proceedings in the policy committee for the open hearings of a legislative committee seems to be the new order of the New Deal. As a minority member I resent it, but I cannot successfully resist it. They can introduce this bill. Let the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] introduce it, or let the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] introduce it, but let us not continue letting down the American boys fighting and dying in Korea while we play party politics at home. This is not a Republican bill, Mr. President. I am perfectly willing to dissociate myself completely from it if the Democratic policy committee will simply advocate the basic concepts and principles involved in the proposed legislation. Senator FERGUSON and I are not concerned with face saving. We are concerned with saving freedom in this era of global conflict.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to take only time enough to say that I join with the Senator from South Dakota in his remarks about removing my name from the bill. As I advised him, I shall be very glad to remove my name from the bill, but I do want to advocate its passage. I want to work for the passage of the bill. I do not want to sacrifice the principles involved in the bill, but, so far as my name being on the bill is concerned, I join the Senator in withdrawing our names from the bill if that is essential to securing action.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator very much. I was sure the Senator would express that attitude. With him, as with me, this is a matter of principle—not partisan politics.

We are serious, Mr. President, about wanting to do something about the saboteurs, the traitors, and the foreign agents who are working as Communists in this country. We want the Democratic policy committee and the majority leader to know that as of today the time is here either to fish or to cut bait, as we used to say in Isaak Walton League circles out in South Dakota. If what it takes in this present Democratic Congress is to delete the names of Republican sponsors of proposed legislation, then the majority can take our names off this bill and put on it any names they choose.

They can put their own names on the bill. They need not come around, as they have come to me in secret, and ask, "What kind of compromise will you make?" I will answer that in public, Mr. President, because I believe public business should be publicly arrived at. I am against the kind of star-chamber proceedings suggested when the Democratic Policy Committee undertakes the job of one of our legislative committees, when it calls in Peyton Ford of the Attorney General's office, when it conducts its hearings in secret, and then endeavors to ram through a bill which it hopes will hold the support of the Communists, Communist sympathizers, the CIO, synthetic progressives and liberals, bleeding heart sentimentalists, as well as the chambers of commerce, the American Legion in an effort to be everything to all men.

Mr. President, all we ask is that it be an honest bill, that it does not compromise with the basic purposes, the provisions, the prohibitions, and the principles incorporated in Senate bill 2311. We ask that it compel Communists to register. We ask that the registration be public. We ask that the Communists be compelled to identify their front organizations in their literature. We ask that the Communists identify their offices and members by their right names. We ask that the bill compel the Communist Party to make a financial report, just as legitimate parties, like the Republicans and Democratic Parties are compelled to make such reports. We ask that such a bill deny Communists the right to hold an appointive Federal job, under a penalty to be imposed for violations. We ask that it impose such a penalty on the bureaucrat who knowingly hires a Communist as well as upon the Communist who seeks and gets the job. We ask that it deny Communists the right to get Federal passports to travel abroad, to sabotage our foreign affairs and destroy our war effort under official passports. Those are the basic and fundamental principles of this legislation. If they want to put a Democratic label on it, that it is agreeable to us. We will make any required and proper compromise. We will support it if it carries only the names of the members of the Democratic policy committee, or we will join with them in a common effort.

The purposes of S. 2311 are nothing new. Such legislation is not new in our country. The Senator from Michigan, others, and I have been working on it for the last 3 years. A similar piece of legislation, not quite as carefully drawn and not as completely tested, passed the House of Representatives in the Eightieth Congress on a roll call vote of 319 to 58. The Members of Congress who voted for that piece of legislation will vote for this kind of bill. Most of them have been reelected to Congress, Mr. President. This is not something conceived in the dark and written in secrecy, as this proposed compromise apparently is to be brought into being by the heads of the Democratic Policy Committee. Why do the politicians of the Policy Committee want to write legislation, I ask, instead of the Military Affairs Committee or the Committee on the Judiciary? Are they thinking, sir, of security, or are they thinking of the next election? We are told the Policy Committee intends to write the bill. That is another step down the road toward the presidium procedure that I saw so nauseatingly revealed to me at Moscow in 1945, but if we must submit to that in order to have anti-Communist legislation enacted, then submit to that we shall.

S. 2311 has been studied for 3 years by the Committee on the Judiciary, and after that study the committee passed it by a vote of 12 to 1. It had passed the subcommittee by a vote of five to nothing. S. 2311 has been endorsed by a great many organizations, some of which I have named this afternoon and some of which I shall name later. S. 2311, as a piece of legislation, has been endorsed by the American Bar Association at two national conventions. Its constitutionality, workability, practicability, and utilitarian value have been recognized. Why try to rewrite it? Why try to revise it? Why endeavor to make it more attractive to the left-wingers in America?

This address today is intended primarily to disclose to the Democratic Policy Committee that they need not indulge in any legislative legerdemain. They can put their name on the bill if they want to. They can take the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and my name off the bill, and they can take Representative NIXON'S name off the companion bill in the House. They can do that if it will do the job. They can rewrite the preamble of the bill, if that will do the job. The Senator from Michigan and I will join them.

Let us stop kidding the public. Let us stand up and be counted. Let us see what goes on behind the iron curtain of the Democratic policy committee of the Senate. Mr. President, this is war. It is about time that some people in this country quit thinking of this Korean war as some kind of game, with American boys being used as the bloody pawns and chessmen in Korea. It is about time that some authority make another fireside chat to tell the American people what they are fighting for and against whom we are fighting the war. When they define our enemy as communism, as they must, it will be clear to all that the time has come to stop the sabotage, espionage, and conspiracy of the Communists in the United States. S. 2311 will aid greatly in achieving that result.

If we cannot do that, let us call the whole business off, and get the boys out of the blood bath they are experiencing

because so many men have so badly planned in high places for so very long in America. The Communists are doing their best to destroy the fine type of unity we have in this country. It is time we found out who is behind such propaganda, who is supporting it, and who is promoting it. It is time we found out who is behind the peace petitions. It is time we find out who is behind the letters we are getting, many of them from fine, reputable sources, urging us to keep hands off Korea, bring back the boys, and stop the war effort.

Mr. President, all we have to do is to read the Communist press. Here is the People's World, the Communist paper published in Chicago. Here is the Daily Worker, the Communist paper published in New York. Here is the Communist paper published in Los Angeles. Each is filled with propaganda of this kind, trying to create disunity among those supporting this war in Korea.

I read the headline from the Daily Worker of July 6: "Youth Gets 100,000 To Sign for Peace Since Truman Invasion." That is the type of propaganda we are faced with. The propaganda line is to the effect that all that need be done is to vacate Korea and give it to the Communists, the way Owen Lattimore suggested in the first. I am not concerned today whether Owen Lattimore is a Communist or an Eagle Boy Scout. In his own writings he has said the American foreign policy should be to let Korea fall, and then let it look as though we had not pushed her into the hands of the Communists. The Communists are advocating that. I do not know where Owen Lattimore stands today. Neither do I care. I know the Communists are advocating that. I am not for that, and other Senators are not for that. We shall stand by the war effort until we can bring it to a victorious conclusion.

The saboteurs and Communists operating in this country are carrying out their nefarious work to destroy the unity behind our war effort by getting good Americans to sign peace petitions which they do not understand and do not realize have been placed in their hands directly or indirectly by the Communists. It is the same kind of sabotage that runs trains off tracks, that blows up harbors, that causes strange explosions on ammunition-laden ships, and it is part of the sabotage that will manifest itself all over our country, while unrealistic men say the thing to do is engage in war against communism in Korea and solicit the votes of Communists and their friends at home.

So again, in the language of a South Dakota Shakespeare, I say that the time has come for the Democratic policy committee to fish or cut bait, and to do it in the light of day and not behind the iron curtain of the policy committee, with its eyes on November instead of Korea, where they should be.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McCARTHY. Is the Senator aware of the fact that last June 17, less than a month before he was asked by the State Department to submit recommendations to our Ambassador at Large, Mr. Jessup, the man whom the Senator mentioned, Owen Lattimore, in the Communist publication, the Compass, boasted and complimented the State Department because they had accomplished the impossible of allowing China to fall without allowing the American people and the world to know that we had shoved her? In that article, published in the Compass on the 17th of June, he went on to say that our task now is to accomplish the same mission in Korea, namely, to allow Korea to fall and not let the public know that we had pushed her. In other words, that we should do the same thing in Korea which he boasted the State Department had done in China.

Within less than 30 days thereafter Mr. Acheson asked Mr. Lattimore to submit a secret memorandum to him, which was submitted and finally made public. It was made public after Mr. Acheson had denied that such a document was in existence and only because I had threatened to make it public myself if he did not do so. Then the State Department made the document public. In that secret document we find the State Department's architect, its adviser, advising the State Department again what we should do, namely, that we should allow our allies to fall and not let the world know we pushed them.

Mr. MUNDT. The junior Senator from South Dakota is not at all an authority on the subject of Owen Lattimore. I do know something about the case of Alger Hiss, but having followed one of the traitorous State Department people all through his tortuous path in Government is enough for one Senator in one lifetime. It happens that the junior Senator from South Dakota was Acting Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee when we—in the Eightieth Congress—gathered and documented and disclosed the evidence leading to the conviction of Alger Hiss. I was in charge of that investigation at that time. As yet, the American public has never been given the whole, sordid story of the influence of Alger Hiss as a high official in our Department of State. Sometime I shall again address the Senate on that subject. I concentrated most of my time and my effort on the Hiss case for many, many months. So I turn Owen Lattimore, and what he stands for, over to the Senator from Wisconsin or anyone else who may want to follow his activities.

I did happen to note that he said in public, and in his own writings, that the thing he was advocating was to let Korea fall into the hands of Communists, but not let the world know we were pushing her in. And since I know something of his association with the State Department and its personnel, it looks as though the administration is still following the Lattimore line, if the actions of the Policy Committee of the Demoeratic party honestly reflect the attitude of the administration. I believe anyone must accept the logic of that statement.

Either we are against communism or we are for it. It is pretty hard to ask the Communist clique in America for votes one day and ask them for $10,000,000,000 with which to kill them the next day. We ought to decide. We cannot stand with one foot on each side of the fence forever.

Uncle Sam is a pretty tall man, and he can do that for awhile, but even he gets tired after awhile with one leg on one side of the fence and the other leg on the other. He has to put both of them on one side of the fence sooner or later. I believe that when we are at war is a time for decision.

We cannot be on both sides of the Korean question. We cannot be with the South Koreans when we fight and with the North Koreans when we seek votes in political campaigns. There is no wonder that so many organizations are bombarding the policy committee of the Democratic party asking, "What goes on? Why don't you let the Senate vote? Whom are you trying to comfort, the American heroes who are dying abroad, or the Communists boring from within at home?" It has to be one or the other; it cannot be both. The American public is entitled to an honest and a public answer. A vote on S. 2311 will provide for such a test.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McCARTHY. In view of the fact that the Congress a year ago voted $75,000,000 to help the anti-Communist forces in the Asiatic theater; that it later voted $27,600,000 for the fortification of South Korea, Iran, and the Philippines; that it also voted last year the sum of $10,300,000 to furnish planes, guns, tanks, and ammunition for South Korea; that the action by the Congress was almost unanimous, that the President signed the bill without a word of protest; and that the State Department then stepped in, with the aid, of course, of the Commerce Department, and was successful in keeping all except the expenditure of $200 for some baling wire, to be spent in over a year's time—in view of those facts, would the Senator agree with me that the State Department, with the help of the Commerce Department, is following, right down to the last comma, the voice of Owen Lattimore, namely, that we make it appear that we are helping our allies, but at the same time pushing them into the arms of communism?

Mr. MUNDT. It would certainly seem to the junior Senator from South Dakota that that would be more than an accidental coincidence. It certainly would seem that out of $10,000,000 appropriated for military aid to Korea, it is strange that $200 of it only was used to help the loyal anti-Communists in South Korea, and that all the rest of it was used, directly or indirectly, to help the Communists of the north.

It is just as inconsistent as our policy today when we still are following the Lattimore line at home in our attitude toward communism—"Let the Communists take over, but don't make it ap-

pear we are pushing them into Russia's hands," while abroad we are engaged in a noble effort, supported by patriotic Americans all over the country, to defeat and destroy the vicious, aggressive, godless Communist invaders going south of the thirty-eighth parallel.

Mr. President, I wish to talk a little now about what is in this bill (S. 2311) and why it is necessary that the bill be promptly enacted. I think the time has come when Senators should speak out on this proposed legislation. I do not ask everyone to support the bill; but Senators oppose it if they care to, but I think we are entitled to know; I believe that when the boys are being drafted to go into the Army they are entitled to know; I believe that when the taxpayers are being asked for another $10,000,000,000 for the war in Korea they are entitled to know, what we propose to do about the people who are circulating peace petitions under the banners of communism, about the people who are trying to advocate "Hands off Korea," so that Russians can take over, about those who are sabotaging switches on the railroads, blowing up harbors, calling men out on strike, and precipitating all kinds of confusion and chaos. Should we not at least label them? What can we do about them in government, or about their trying to get in government, if we are not to have any law to repel them or to punish them?

I suggest, therefore, that the first reason why we have need of the enactment of S. 2311, the so-called Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill—and I shall cite only facts in the RECORD—is the fact that by the proud admission—it was not really an admission, it was really a proud assertion—an assertion of the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of security, Mr. Jack Peurifoy, wrote a committee of the United States Senate a letter within the last few months and said, in effect: "Be calm. Be of good cheer. Don't be disturbed about the McCarthy charges. We have been able to get rid of 205 Communists and disloyal agents from the State Department alone since Yalta." He is proud of the fact, and I am proud of him for the work Jack Peurifoy has done as far as it has gone. Unhappily, it is still an uncompleted task.

Then, because 205 sounded like a good many Communists and disloyal agents in one department, even since Yalta, he added another paragraph in which he said, "After all, about half were Communists and Communist agents; the other half were homosexuals and sex perverts. So don't be too much disturbed about the kind of people we have had in our State Department since before the Yalta Conference."

Let us talk about the 105 disloyal agents, by their own admission, in the State Department since before Yalta. One wonders why Yalta resulted in so many blunders and gave so many magnificent gifts to communism. There were 105 foreign agents by their own admission. That does not count any of the McCarthy charges, that does not have anything to do with the Tydings report. That is 105 who, the Assistant Secretary of State proudly said, "We have gotten rid of since before Yalta." But they were there then. They were conniving, they were moving around, they were planning the sell-out at Yalta.

Nothing has been done up to this hour to make it illegal for them to go back to work again in the State Department. Some Government official can hire them tomorrow. There is no criminal charge to be placed against them, no way to smoke them out, no way to expose them.

So, Mr. President, the first reason why we need this bill enacted is so that we may have something on the statute books making it a crime for a Government official to hire a Communist, to destroy our freedom by sabotage within the structure of Government; to make it a crime for Communists surreptitiously to sneak in and secure a Government appointive position.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Does Mr. Peurifoy know whether or not those Communists have been separated from Government, even though they have left the State Department?

Mr. MUNDT. He does not. I have asked him. He said, "I have done the best I can. I have gotten them out of the State Department." He knows and I know and the Senator knows some of them are working for the United Nations. He fears and I fear and the Senator fears that some of them have gotten back into our Government. But I believe Jack Peurifoy when he tells me they are out of the State Department, at least. He does not know and I do not know and the Senator does not know whether other Communists have taken their places, because there is not a law on the books to prevent it. But that particular group, along with another one-hundred-and-some sex perverts and homosexuals, are now out of the State Department.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Under Secretary, Mr. Peurifoy, testified before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that 91 homosexuals, or it might have been 100, had been discharged since January 1, 1947. When the junior Senator from Nebraska asked him if he knew what had become of those homosexuals, he said he did not know.

It might be of interest, if the Senator did not know it, although I believe he does, that the junior Senator from Nebraska wrote a Civil Service Commissioner and asked him to get the names of the 91 who had resigned according to the statement made by Mr. Peurifoy, and check them and see whether or not any of them were now working for the Government. Only in June of this year did the report finally come back—and the distinguished Senator from Michigan knows what a difficult time we had getting it—and when it came back it appeared that he found that 14 of the 91 were still working with the Government. It was not until the matter was referred to him that it was gone into more thoroughly than had been anticipated. He said some of them had resigned, but the system does not provide that when employees are separated from the service they shall not be transferred from one branch to the other. So in this case many of those who had been supposed to be separated from the State Department found their way into other agencies.

Mr. MUNDT. In reply I may say I know that to be a fact; that is correct; but I believe the Senate and the country can get some comfort from the fact that under the able jurisdiction of the present occupant of the chair, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], a subcommittee of which I am a member is presently conducting hearings in an investigation of the subject of homosexuality, sex perversion, and moral degeneracy and some of the other queer attributes of those former employees of the State Department. I think that is in conformity with the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska. We have gathered some of the evidence, and are going to bring in a report which will suggest some techniques and devices to prevent some of the things that have occurred in the post, so that these homosexuals and sexual perverts, when separated from the Government service, shall not be moved from one branch of the Federal service to another. We are dealing only with the homosexuals, the sex perverts, and moral degenerates. We have not been authorized by the Senate to deal with communism, disloyalty, and subversion. It was anticipated the Tydings subcommittee would attend to that.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from South Dakota for assuring us that the committee is making a very thorough investigation into this question. I have every faith in the committee, and I hope it will continue its work.

I should like to say further that a high official in the District of Columbia who has to do with investigating homosexuals made the statement that while the investigation of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was in progress to his knowledge there had been more than 90 who had resigned as a result of that investigation.

Mr. MUNDT. Good.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator yield to me so I may ask unanimous consent to place, at the end of the remarks of the Senator from South Dakota, correspondence which the junior Senator from Michigan has had with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in relation to homosexuals? That correspondence will speak for itself on the question. In 1947 this very problem was called to the attention of the Department of State.

Mr. MUNDT. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed at the conclusion of the address by the Senator from South Dakota the correspondence to which I have referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield; yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator spoke about the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Peurifoy, announcing with pride the separation of 105 disloyal persons from the State Department.

Mr. MUNDT. Since before Yalta.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wonder if the Senator would show us how the wheels within the wheels work. Is the Senator aware that when the Senate Appropriations Committee in the fall of 1947 left for an inspection of the European scene, Mr. Peurifoy told the committee that 10 persons who were employed in the State Department were to be fired, and that the orders had gone out to fire them by reason of disloyalty to the United States of America? I wonder if the Senator knows that when we returned from abroad, Mr. Peurifoy being on that trip, he found that the orders to fire them had been canceled from above in the State Department, and that they in turn were allowed to resign and slip out, so there would be nothing on their records? That is one more indication, is it not, I ask the Senator, of the need of the proper labeling of these individuals in and out of Government?

Mr. MUNDT. There can be no question in the world about that. There is not any question in the world but that wherever there is a Communist in Government he is part of a conspiratorial cell. So unquestionably, while Mr. Peurifoy was away, some member of that cell succeeded in getting the orders canceled.

Now, Mr. President, the second reason why I think we should pass S. 2311 at this time is the fact that with regard to the testimony of Mr. Peurifoy, in which he asserted proudly that they had gotten rid of 105 disloyal persons, each of whom would have been kept out of his job had the so-called Mundt-Ferguson bill been in operation. If it is about to be renamed the Lucas-Tydings bill, and have the same text, maybe I should call it that. If that bill to prevent communism had been in effect, Mr. President, these disloyal agents would not have gotten their jobs. S. 2311 would have prevented that.

The second reason is we know that some disloyal individuals were mighty important. I am not going to dilate this afternoon on Alger Hiss, but some day, inasmuch as the junior Senator from South Dakota acted as chairman of the subcommittee which investigated the Hiss matter from beginning to end, I shall dilate further on that subject. I think last January I discussed it for 3 hours. Much of that story, however, has never been told. Anyway, we know that Alger Hiss, with his great potentiality for evil, which may have found its most far-flung tentacles in the precipitation of the Korean war, worked on as a close confidante and fellow of the present Secretary of State and as a member of the conspiratorial Communist cell in Government. His associate, Henry Julian Wadleigh, has confessed to the same type of crime for which Hiss was convicted. He turned State's evidence and testified against Hiss in the New York trial. Marzani is in jail for the part he played. Judy Coplon has been convicted. Another has fled the country.

Mr. President, we have heard much about the Presidential Loyalty Board. We heard about that today. I would suppose a good loyalty board would check, first of all, the people working in the most sensitive position, in the Atomic Energy Commission. Yet with monotonous repetition we have read day after day of instances where individuals have been picked up for violating the security phases of atomic energy and arrested as spies.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. I am delighted that the Senator has adverted to that situation. The Atomic Energy Commission took over the atomic-energy project on January 1, 1947. The act that was passed——

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I yield with the understanding that I do not lose the floor, because it appears the Senator from Connecticut is not directing a question to me, but is making an observation. Before I yield, I want it to be understood that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the Senator from South Dakota yielding to the Senator from Connecticut without losing the floor? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McMAHON. The act which was passed, which sometimes bears my name, started to be administered by the Atomic Energy Commission on that date, January 1, 1947. That Commission has directly and indirectly some 70,000 employees. From that day to this there has not been a single solitary violation of any law of the United States respecting security proved or alleged against any employee of that Commission.

I say to the Senator from South Dakota that Gold and Fuchs and Greenglass and the rest of them came into the project during its administration by Gen. Leslie Groves, of the Army; and the general would still have had control of that program if the proposal by the minority party in the House of Representatives had been adopted, because a motion to recommit the act was defeated by only seven votes.

Mr. President, let us have done once and for all with the insinuation or innuendo that the Atomic Energy Commission has misadministered the atomic affairs of this country so as to permit the infiltration of the likes of Fuchs and Gold and the rest of them, because by the Atomic Energy Act the Senator from Connecticut and his colleagues on the Senate committee provided for the FBI to take over the investigation of violations against the law of the United States by employees of the Atomic Energy Commission. It was under the United States Army in the stress and heat of war that Fuchs and Gold and others committed their depredations.

Mr. President, I should like to conclude by saying that no one alive can guarantee that among some of the thousands of persons—no matter how great may be the care that is used—there will not be, in the future, some breach of security. However, I can testify that those who are administering that act are doing their level best, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to maintain inviolate that great organization.

I should like to serve notice now, once and for all, that the effort to tie up Fuchs and Gold and Greenglass with the present administration of the Atomic Energy Commission or with any of the Atomic Energy Commissioners should cease, in common decency.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not disagree with the statements just made by the Senator from Connecticut; but in the interest of historical accuracy, I think it should also be pointed out that the law passed by the two Houses of Congress establishing the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has unusual characteristics, due to the nature of the problem involved and the high degree of security required, for in that bill provision is made that the Members of the Joint Committee shall have access to all the security files. The Senator from Connecticut, the Senator from Iowa, the Senator from California, and the other members of the Joint Committee have from time to time personally examined files; and we have had an opportunity to have very full and free discussions with the members of the commission, and to point out from time to time what are regarded as necessary changes in policies. It is that opportunity to examine the files which has been denied to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the matter the Senator from South Dakota is discussing. I merely wish to point out that the committee of which we are members does have, under the statute, power to examine the security files of persons involved in that connection.

Mr. MUNDT. That is precisely correct.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a comment at this point?

Mr. MUNDT. If it is brief.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I am delighted that the Senator from California has pointed out the things he has just stated. I should only like to add that in the case of the 81 persons who were referred to and who were the subject of charges by the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the same privilege was given to the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee; and the FBI files of those persons—files of the same quality and character as those to which the Senator has referred—were also available to the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Those are the files the Senator from Connecticut consulted. However, the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Iowa found it inadvisable to consult any more than 9 or 14 of them, respectively.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I shall not engage in a prolonged discussion

of the Atomic Energy Commission at this time. Since it is a little aside from the point we now have before us, because the Atomic Energy Commission is handled by means of special legislation.

I think I should point out in that connection however that certainly there is nothing in the housing shortage in America which seems to make for an over-crowded condition among persons suited for living in glass houses, because even the Atomic Energy Commission does not have a perfect record in connection with these matters. Let me refer, for instance, to one Hans Freidstadt, who was given a scholarship under the Atomic Energy Commission, but who turned out to be a Communist. That mistake certainly cannot be attributed to General Groves, of the United States Army, or to J. Edgar Hoover, or to anyone other than those with the Atomic Energy Commission. Of course, I suppose that mistake was an honest one. Nevertheless, Freidstadt is still with us, for according to the publication I now hold in my hand, Freidstadt is editor of a Communist student bulletin at the University of North Carolina, for this publication bears the notation, "Hans Freidstadt, box 562, Chapel Hill, N. C.—published by the North Carolina student section of the Communist Party of the U. S. A."

Apparently Freidstadt is doing that to eke out a little extra spending money, since he has been removed from the scholarship which had been granted to him by the Government. Let me point out that he was removed from that scholarship, due to the good work done by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

Mr. President, this particular issue of that publication is devoted to the theme You Must Defeat the Mundt-Ferguson Bill. They take that position because they know that if that bill or any similar piece of proposed legislation is enacted into law—regardless of who are the persons who endorse it—and if a piece of legislation embodying such principles is placed on the statute books, with the result that Communists are required to register in the open, not only will such persons not be granted scholarships, but Gold and Fuchs and Greenglass and all the rest of that nefarious crowd will be able to be apprehended much more easily, because they will be smoked out into the open.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for about one minute, to permit me to make a statement, with the understanding that by doing so he will not lose the floor?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, if we may continue the friendly informality we have been enjoying today, and if I may yield for the purpose requested without losing the floor, I shall do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may yield for that purpose.

Mr. MUNDT. Then I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in regard to the statement made a moment ago by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], let me say that I think he was perfectly sound and fair when he said that Fuchs was not connected with or employed in the project under the present Atomic Energy Commission. However, I thoroughly disagree with the Senator when he says that since the Commission has been in control of the atomic energy program there has not been a single breach of secrecy. I disagree with the Senator from Connecticut as to that.

Without itemizing them, I will say there have been numerous breaches of security under the present Atomic Energy Commission security set-up, and there have been numerous disappearances of materials and things of that kind. I recall one particular employee of the Commission, in that connection; it was necessary to open some packing cases and remove certain things which he had surreptitiously taken out, sometime after the Commission was created.

I remember repeated instances of the disappearance of material and the disappearance of certain documents.

Therefore, I could not let the record stand—according to my view and my recollection and according to the evidence about matters of that sort—as showing that there has not been a single breach of security under the present Atomic Energy Commission.

I thank the Senator from South Dakota for yielding to me.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment at this point?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I am reluctant to do so, for I should like to return to the bill I have been discussing.

Mr. McMAHON. I can say what I have to say in 30 seconds.

Mr. MUNDT. Very well.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa has referred to certain matters which were developed in connection with an investigation in connection with the charges of mismanagement, made over a year ago against the Atomic Energy Commission.

I should like to point out that in my statement, when I referred to breaches of security, I meant persons such as Gold and Fuchs and spies. I think the Senator will agree with me that there has not been one case which has developed which in any way in the slightest degree compares with the terrible things that happened to us as a result of the admission of Fuchs and company into the project.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wonder how much longer the Senator from South Dakota will take. Numerous comments have been made by other Senators during the speech of the Senator from South Dakota. Of course, I could have objected to having that done, but I did not wish to do so.

Let me call attention to the fact that the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] has stayed here all day long, since 11 a. m., hoping to get just a few minutes' time devoted to the unfinished business, the appropriation bill, a bill which is most important.

Mr. MUNDT. If I am not interrupted further, I think I can conclude in 15 minutes. I have hesitated to refuse to yield to other Senators who have requested that I yield to them, when they have had comments to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hereafter the rule will be enforced.

Mr. MUNDT. Very well, Mr. President.

I have already stated two reasons which I have for enactment of the Mundt-Johnston-Ferguson bill. The third reason is that it proposes legislation in strict conformity with the regulations which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has consistently made for dealing with communism.

There are many persons who feel that we should directly outlaw the Communist Party. As is well known, the Director of the FBI has spoken against that particular approach in handling Communists in this country. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that the FBI has expressed itself very clearly in regard to legislation such as that proposed by Senate bill 2311, the so-called Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill.

On March 26, 1947, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, in testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, of which I was then a member—and, Mr. President, let me say incidentally that was the last time the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified before a congressional committee on proposed legislation dealing with this subject; so here we have his last and final word, so far as it is contained in testimony before a committee of the Congress. On page 40 of those hearings, which are available to any Senator who may care to examine them, the following is to be found:

> There has developed, however, as a result of Communist propaganda, some fanciful feeling among Communists that no distinction should be drawn and that Communists have a right to Government jobs. I disagree in that.

Mr. President, in conformity with that disagreement, we wrote into this proposed legislation a specific prohibition against permitting a Communist to obtain a Government job by appointment. It is the only legislative prohibition of that sort now before the Congress for its consideration.

A little later, on page 43 of the hearings, J. Edgar Hoover, on the subject of national defense, made a statement which I desire to quote. That subject, Mr. President, is something we should be thinking about in these days, in time of war. On the subject of national defense, J. Edgar Hoover, in part 2 of the hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, first session, on March 26, 1947, said:

> The Communist Party of the United States is a fifth column if there ever was one.

I wish I could put that on a little desk motto to be placed in front of members of the Democratic policy committee the next time they hold their meeting, so

they could see it, because it is important. We are at war, and they fiddle while the fighters are dying in Korea. J. Edgar Hoover says:

The Communist Party is a fifth column if there ever was one. It is far better organized than were the Nazis in occupied countries prior to their capitulation.

They are seeking to weaken America just as they did in their era of obstruction when they were alined with the Nazis. Their goal is the overthrow of our Government. There is no doubt as to where a real Communist's loyalty exists. Their allegiance is to Russia, not the United States.

The Director of the FBI says that the allegiance of the Communists about whom the Democratic Policy Committee refuses to let the Senate legislate is with Russia, not with our Government. So let it never be said, of this side of the aisle anyway, that we seek to give aid and comfort to the Communists in time of war. If catastrophe involves us and sabotage occurs, let the responsibility rest with the majority leader and the majority policy committee, who themselves have stood with operations road block from month to month, denying this body the right to vote on the only measure before it to smoke the Communists out into the open.

On page 44 of the same hearings, J. Edgar Hoover again says this—testifying, Mr. President, on legislation dealing with this problem, on his last appearance before a congressional committee on the subject; and let this give the eternal lie to the Communist propaganda so slyly spread around America, that the FBI is not for the bill—S. 2311—that J. Edgar Hoover is not in favor of this kind of Communist-control legislation. Let him speak for himself in the quotation from page 44, wherein he says:

Victory will be assured once Communists are identified and exposed—

That is in essence the bill—S. 2311—which identifies, exposes, and denies them Government jobs—

because the public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm. Communism, in reality, is not a political party. It is a way of life—an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic and like an epidemic a quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the Nation.

The bill—S. 2311—is a quarantine, unless the Democratic Policy Committee keeps in effect an ordinance denying Americans the right to use the quarantine. I predict the Senate will pass it speedily and overwhelmingly, once Senators are given an opportunity to vote on it. On page 44, I was asking a question. Before giving Mr. Hoover's answer, I read my question, as follows:

Mr. MUNDT. We have had witnesses before this committee during the past few days, and, for that matter, during the past few years, who have said, in one way or another, that the Communist Party in America, and in all countries, is under the direction of the central party headquarters in Moscow. I take it that you agree thoroughly with that point of view?

To this question Mr. Hoover replied:

Mr. MUNDT, I might say that at least for the last several years the direction of Communist activity has emanated from Paris with a very definite pipeline into Moscow. By reason of matters of expediency they have dropped, for the time being at least, much of this activity from Paris, that emanated from there, although they have a direct tie-up to the Communist headquarters in Moscow.

So we now have in this country running loose in a sizable Communist conspiratorial organism directly tied in with Moscow. The Director of the FBI has warned the Senate, the country, and the Congress. It is time, I say again, that this body measure up to its challenges and do something on the home front to smoke these Communists out in the open. Identify them, expose them, deny them passports, deny them Federal jobs. This is precisely and specifically what S. 2311 would do.

Finally, J. Edgar Hoover, on page 47 of this committee report on these hearings, was asked the following question by Mr. NIXON, Representative from California:

Mr. NIXON. Having in mind the infiltration of Communists as we have it in America today, without doing anything further about it, to expose them, to drive them out of labor unions, out of Government, out of our other institutions, do you see a real present danger to this country in the event of a conflict with the followers of communism in Europe and in Russia?

Replying to Mr. NIXON's question, Mr. Hoover said:

I most certainly do, Congressman.

There we have the warning. We may not be able to penetrate the iron curtain set up by the Democratic policy committee and get action on this legislation; I do not know. I am hopeful. I am optimistic. We shall continue to try. But if we fail, and sabotage and treachery and revolution wreck the American home front while we are engaged in a bloody war in Korea or elsewhere against communism, let the responsibility be nailed squarely on the door of the Democratic Policy Committee of the United States Senate. That is where it will squarely and fairly belong.

The Director of the FBI has called attention to the danger. He says that in time of war that would be a serious risk, unless we identify and expose the Communists. The American public has a right to know, while history is being made, the political maneuvering of Moscow's followers, which helps to foreshadow the shape of the history to come.

The fourth reason, Mr. President, we are urging the Democratic policy committee and the Democratic majority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], to give the elected representatives of the people in the United States Senate an early right to vote on the only measure before us striking at the conspiratorial dangers of communism on the home front is that we are now at war with communism in Korea. Let them vote as they will, but let them not continue to keep under cover and underground and out of sight and away from the Senate the only bill designed to do something about communism here at home.

So much for the reasons, Mr. President. The bill, itself, I hope every Senator has read by now. Certainly he should have. Every Senator has written letters about S. 2311. Every Senator has had ample notice about it. It has been discussed long enough. If he has read it, as he should have, and as I assume he has, he knows that it simply provides for identification and exposure and denial of Federal employment. It does not affect labor unions. It does not affect organizations, other than Communist Party organizations and those controlled by it. It denies passports. It prohibits employment of Communists by the Government, and it establishes an appeal board, through the Subversive Activities Control Board and the appellate courts, so that no injustice can be done to anyone. That is the measure we submit for the Senate's approval.

I have named some of the organizations which have endorsed it. Twice in its national conventions the American Legion has endorsed it. I know the majority leader said on the floor of the Senate recently that it does not make much difference to him whether they endorse it or not. But it makes some difference to me, Mr. President, and to the most of us.

The members of the American Legion do not deal lightly with measures of this character with reference to our national security. They consider them seriously. They are in favor of this proposed legislation which is in the interest of national security. So are the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The AMVETS have endorsed the bill. It has been endorsed by the Disabled American Veterans who have left a part of their blood and their limbs overseas in fighting for freedom. They have endorsed it. It is strange, is it not, that a few men meeting in secret behind the iron curtain of the Democratic policy committee, counting the votes for next November and evaluating the political possibilities, can say, "We are not going to let the Senate vote on this proposed legislation. We want the votes for the CIO; we want the votes of the Lawyers' Guild. So we shall not let the measure come to a vote"?

Mr. President, if they want to vote "nay," that is all right, but give the Senate a chance to vote on a measure which is so important.

All Senators have letters from the United States Chamber of Commerce urging them to support this bill. I received one a few days ago. What are we doing to support it? The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], are in favor of it. They have spoken up in public. But we do not have to have many fingers on our two hands to count the support we have had from the Democratic side of the aisle. I hope they will have courage to stand up within the next few days and say, "Count me among those willing to be counted in favor of legislation striking at communism at home."

Oh, you may lose a friend or two in some liberal group, but you will be doing

something worth while for those who are fighting for the Stars and Stripes in Korea.

The Knights of Columbus have endorsed the bill; the National Education Association has endorsed it; the small-business organizations have endorsed it; the American Bar Association has endorsed it. I shall not read the whole list.

The Communist Party, of course, is against it. Every issue of the Daily Worker is against it. The so-called National Committee to Defeat the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston Bill is against it—a little group downtown in an obscure office, administered by persons representing a list of leftist organizations as long as a bamboo fish pole. They would be compelled to register under S. 2311 because they are contaminated or controlled by the Communist Party. A few synthetic self-proclaimed liberal groups are against it. Some honest individuals are against it too. Some persons sincerely believe we should do nothing about communism in America. But, Mr. President, by and large, the proposed legislation is supported by organizations of the types which I have mentioned and opposed only by those giving aid and comfort to godless aggressive communism.

Mr. President, as I draw to a conclusion, let me say that the main reason I took the floor today was to make a few simple points simply clear. The first one is that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], Representative NIXON, and I have no pride of authorship in this bill. We have worked for it and on it for 3 years. If the little secret cabal in the Democratic Policy Committee is hearing testimony behind closed doors for the purpose of working out some kind of clandestine compromise, let them bring it out, and we shall support it if it is honest and effective. But do not let them bring out any sham legislation; do not let them bring out any trick legislation; do not let them bring out any pious phrases that will not accomplish anything, or we shall propose to substitute Senate bill 2311 lock, stock, and barrel, and insist on a roll-call vote. We are willing to support an honest compromise. The Democratic policy label can be placed on it and we will still support it.

I want to make it clear that the bill which we are supporting is not a thought-control or a police bill. It is what it says; it says what it means. It is clear. It is concise. It provides for registration, identification, exposure, information as to financial income, financial sources, who belongs to the Communist Party, where are its headquarters, what are the names of its officers, the literature it circulates, the broadcasts it sponsors, and the front organizations it supports. It denies an appointive Federal job or a Federal passport to all Communists, giving the right of open hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board, which is a better break than front organizations receive today, because the Attorney General puts them on the list and they have no recourse. We give them recourse and the right of appeal to the courts.

Perhaps if the Democrats write the bill in their clandestine meeting they will want to leave out of it the Alger Hiss-Amerasia amendment which defines espionage and makes it a crime to steal documents from the State Department. It defines the crime which Wadleigh committed over 500 times. It defines as a crime what Alger Hiss did, and proposes as a penalty 10 years in the penitentiary and a $10,000 fine. It extends the statute of limitations on such crimes against the Government to 10 years.

I should like to see that amendment retained in the bill, but we can, I hope, work out a compromise on that if some Democrat politician is afraid that by supporting the proposed legislation he might be giving some credence to the charges in connection with the Amerasia case because in time of war is when we should do something about home security, and not think altogether about the votes at stake at the polling places next November.

In conclusion, Mr. President, this bill was reported last March. It had been considered for 18 months before it was reported. It is important; it is urgent. It will do much more in the final analysis to win the war in Korea than will many of the executive controls by which Americans are to be coerced to do certain things. We receive executive messages and listen to fireside chats and proclamations saying we must do something to control and coerce patriotic Americans in this country. But let us not do anything about the Communists; let us not even permit the Senate to vote with regard to Communists. "Let us do something about the businessman, the farmer, the laboring man, the shopkeeper," these administration spokesmen tell us. Let us set up some kind of controls to push them around. Maybe that is necessary, but what a strange mind it must be to concentrate all the power and might of Government upon good Americans and refuse to do anything about bad Americans, about Communist conspirators and traitors.

At a later date I shall have more to say about that type of New Deal-Fair Deal logic. I promised that I would be through by 5 o'clock in order that the Senate might proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill and 5 o'clock is now here, but I wanted to get before the Senate some of the provisions of the bill and to give the Congress and the country the assurance of the Senator from Michigan and myself that we are for the purposes and the provisions of the bill and are not interested in the name or the label. We want legislation to guard the home front.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Has the Senator from South Dakota given any thought to the fact that in the event the Democratic leadership does not permit the bill even to come to a vote or to be debated on the floor of the Senate, it would be possible to add the provisions of the bill as a rider to the other type of legislation which the Senator has mentioned?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; we have surveyed every possibility. If we cannot get any cooperation or assurance from the powers that be in the Democratic Party here in the Senate that they will bring up this legislation, we shall use every parliamentary device available to us to have a vote on the floor of the Senate on this most important home-front legislation.

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1950.

Hon. KENNETH S. WHERRY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WHERRY: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, 1950, in which you asked to be advised as to how many of the 91 persons removed from the Department of State because of a sexual deviation have been subsequently reemployed by other Federal departments or agencies.

To protect the Federal service from reemployment of persons who have been separated or forced to resign for reasons of unsuitability the Commission's regulations provide that agencies shall report the real reasons for separations.

After obtaining the list of 91 persons from the Department of State, the Commission again called to the attention of all departments and agencies its requirement relating to the proper manner of reporting separations of persons concerning whom there are questions of suitability. Our records have now been noted in these cases to reflect the actual reasons for separations.

Check of these names against our records disclosed that, at the time of the check, 13 of these persons were employed by the executive branch of the Government. In 9 of these 13 cases the Commission had jurisdiction to investigate and to initiate such corrective action as was necessary. In 1 of these 9 cases the person resigned before completion of the investigation. In 7 of these 9 cases investigation has been completed and the separation of these persons has been instructed. The remaining case in which the Commission has jurisdiction is pending completion of investigation.

In the remaining case pending completion of investigation and the three cases in which the Commission has no jurisdiction, the employing agencies have been notified that unfavorable information pertaining to suitability is available to them at the Department of State. So far the Commission has not been advised of the results of the agency's consideration of the matters reported in the other three cases.

In summary, of the 91 persons concerning whom you inquired decisions have not been reached in 4 cases of persons now employed in the Federal service, according to our latest information. In each of these 4 cases the employing agencies have been notified that unfavorable information pertaining to suitability is available to them at the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1950.

Hon. HOMER FERGUSON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FERGUSON: This has reference to your letter of May 16, 1950, in which you asked for additional details concerning the cases of those persons who had been separated from the Department of State because of sexual deviation who were shown subsequently to have been employed elsewhere in the Federal service.

As you are aware the amount of information I am able to furnish concerning these cases is governed by the President's directive concerning the release of confidential investigative information. In addition, a special committee of the Senate has been appointed to inquire into the details of this matter.

You indicate that you have been furnished a copy of my letter to Senator WHERRY. I am able to advise you of developments which alter the statistical information furnished to Senator WHERRY. In that letter it was pointed out that the action that was taken by the Civil Service Commission when we received the list of 91 cases from the Department of State. In brief, cases of those individuals who were still within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission have been reopened for investigation and decision. In all of these cases, both those that were within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission and those that were under the sole jurisdiction of the department or agency, the information was furnished to the employing departments and agencies.

Of the 91 persons, 1 person is shown to be presently employed in whose case the Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction and in whose case separation has not been instructed. Investigation of this case is not yet complete. In one other case, the Commission has rated ineligible and instructed the separation of the individual. We have not yet received official notice from the employing agency of his separation. We have been informally advised that his separation will be effective within the next 2 weeks. These two individuals are shown to occupy clerical positions, one at grade GS–3 and the other at grade GS–4.

The cases of the three additional individuals are no longer within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. In these cases we have not yet received formal advice as to the final action taken by the employing agency. We have been advised informally that one of these individuals will be separated within the next 2 weeks. One of these three individuals is shown to occupy a position at grade GS–9, the other two are shown to be employed in clerical positions.

We do not believe that any good purpose would be served by furnishing the information requested concerning former employees who are no longer in the Federal service.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1950.

Hon. HOMER FERGUSON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FERGUSON: This is in further reply to your letter dated May 16, 1950, as requested in your letter dated June 14, 1950, concerning the employment records of the 91 persons separated by the Department of State because of sexual deviation.

The list of the 91 persons separated by the Department of State was received by the Commissio on March 24, 1950. A check of the Commission's files at that time disclosed that 22 of these persons had been employed in the executive branch of the Federal service subsequent to their separation from the Department of State. However, at the time of that check, records were found of only 13 who were still employed. These were the 13 referred to in our letter to Senator WHERRY, a copy of which you received from Mr. Peurifoy. The status of these 13 cases was finally checked immediately prior to dispatch of the letter to Senator WHERRY on May 16, 1950, and the letter contained the information disclosed by this check.

Subsequent to the date of our letter to Senator WHERRY, the Commission received information that two additional persons were employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government at the time the letter was dispatched, but notifications of these appointments had not been received by our Service Records Division when our check was made. In these cases the employing agencies were immediately notified that unfavorable information relating to suitability is available to them in the files of the Department of State, and steps were taken to initiate investigation by the Commission. We were subsequently notified that one of these persons was separated by the employing agency. The case of the other is currently being investigated by the Commission.

Of the 13 cases referred to in our letter to Senator WHERRY, only 1 is still employed in the executive branch of the Federal service. In this case the Commission does not have jurisdiction to require separation. The information in our files has been reported to the employing agency. The agency has advised that after considering all the facts in the case it does not contemplate separating this employee.

It is hoped that this will supply you with the desired information concerning these cases.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1950.

Hon. HOMER FERGUSON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FERGUSON: Answering your letter of May 16, 1950, it will take some time to get together the information desired, particularly in relation to classification of jobs.

However, we are proceeding with the matter and will advise you further as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

(P. 601)

Of the group of 11 individuals terminated under the McCarran rider in June 1947, one was reappointed to a temporary position in the Department. The rider under which this action was taken provided, among other things, that "such terminations shall not affect the rights of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government, if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission." Subsequent to his termination, the individual referred to pursued the provision of the law quoted above, and was rated eligible on loyalty and suitability for Federal employment by the Civil Service Commission. The individual's case was considered by the Fourth Regional Loyalty Board of the Civil Service Commission and later post-audited by the Loyalty Review Board. The loyalty boards acted on the basis of a full field investigation conducted by the FBI after his original termination.

Following the decision of the Civil Service Commission, the individual requested reinstatement. The Department took the matter under consideration and in the meantime reviewed the information upon which the Civil Service Commission based its determination. As a result of this review, the Department agreed with the findings of the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Board and determined that the individual could be reemployed without adversely affecting the national interest.

It was about this time that the Department started work on the United States Government's participation in the Haitian Government's bicentennial celebration. There was a temporary need on this project for a person with the technical skills possessed by the individual in question. I therefore approved the employment of this person for the temporary job.

On December 7, 1949, the individual was given a 90-day appointment to expire on March 7, 1950.

The Civil Service Commission has advised the Department that its records do not reflect employment of the other individuals by the Federal Government.

MAY 16, 1950.

Hon. JOHN PEURIFOY,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: I appreciated your furnishing me today with the copy of the letter of May 16 from Chairman Mitchell of the Civil Service Commission to Senator Wherry. That letter was in response to the latter's request for information "as to how many of the 91 persons removed from the Department of State because of a sexual deviation have been subsequently reemployed by other Federal departments or agencies."

I had made a similar inquiry of you in person and on the record of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing February 28. Mr. Mitchell's letter is responsive to that inquiry which I had addressed to you, but I find it inconclusive for my purposes. In view of the fact that Mr. Mitchell apparently has the full information I am seeking I have redirected an inquiry to him, a copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely.

DEMAND OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HAWAII THAT UNITED STATES QUIT KOREA

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point an article from the Honolulu Advertiser of July 20, entitled "Territory of Hawaii Communist Party Demands United States Quit Korea," which makes it clear that the Communists in Hawaii will do their utmost to sabotage the American military effort in Korea.

I believe this news article indicates strongly the great importance of maintaining Federal control of Hawaii through the territorial form of government and through a federally appointed governor in order to make sure that the Communists there are not successful in endangering our military operations in the Far East.

LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED—TERRITORY OF HAWAII COMMUNIST PARTY DEMANDS UNITED STATES QUIT KOREA

The underground Communist Party of Hawaii has called for immediate withdrawal of American military forces in Korea and a ban on the use of the atomic bomb in a one-page mimeographed sheet widely circulated in Honolulu Wednesday. The circular, violently attacking the policies of the American Government in the Far East, carried no individual signatures. At the bottom it said "issued by the Communist Party of Hawaii, P. O. Box 3886."

Both the FBI and the Army counterintelligence department have knowledge of the vitriolic leaflet and its contents. Both agencies are noncommittal on what action might be taken.

Sole acknowledged Communist in the Territory is Charles K. Fujimoto, who purports to be the party's chairman.

Entitled "Prevent World War III," the circular turned up on streets throughout the city.

It alleges that President Truman increased the danger of an atomic war when he ordered military action against the peoples of Asia, which can only lead to world disaster.

The Red propaganda leaflet echoed the hands off Korea policy of the Communist Daily Worker newspaper, published in New York City, and demanded that the Govern-

ment which first uses the atomic bomb be labeled an enemy of mankind.

The mimeographed broadside, ignoring the fact that this Nation now is engaged in a critical military action, alleges that "the military provocation in Korea was a planned smoke screen behind which to intervene against the struggle for independence of the peoples of Korea, China, Formosa, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaya.

It further charges an attempt to nullify the will of the Korean people which was expressed in the last election by force of American arms.

The local Communist mouthpiece also alleges that the United States Government is carrying on the policy of Wall Street big business to dominate the world.

Then, making the customary Communist pitch, the leaflet continues:

"Think clearly, fellow Americans; consider the facts deeply. Our country, our sons and daughters, are in grave danger. At first it was military supplies, and naval and air force aid. A few days later it was a few battalions of American troops; now it is divisions and whole armies. Next it will be atomic bombs and wholesale slaughter of millions of people. Such a course can only lead to a third world war with the existence of all the people of the world at stake.

"Such a course can be stopped by the united demand of the people for peace.

"Demand a halt to the aggressive military adventures of our administration before they touch off world-wide atomic war.

"Hands off Korea. Demand the immediate withdrawal of United States warships, air force, and troops, and an end to shipment of arms to the puppet regimes in Korea, Formosa, Vietnam.

"Ban the atomic bomb and declare that government an enemy of mankind that first uses it.

"We must—all of us who cherish freedom, who abhor atomic death for hundreds of millions—unite our ranks, combine in a solid front of the people for peace.

"Let your desire for peace by heard.

"Issued by the Communist Party of Hawaii, post office box 3886."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2160) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, to authorize the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave in excess of 60 days, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PRIEST, Mr. BIEMILLER, Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264), disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GAMBLE, and Mr. KUNKEL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the time for debate on the appropriation bill is limited to 10 minutes to any Senator, and the debate or comment must be pertinent to the issue.

The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 250, line 5, to strike out "$7,000,000" and to insert "$7,400,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the appropriation in the Budget for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation last year was $4,300,000. I undertsand that due to a reallocation of functions probably a comparable figure for the functions to be performed this year would be $7,490,000. The House cut this amount to $7,000,000. The committee has raised the figure to $7,400,000, or virtually to a figure identical with the appropriation for the group functions of last year. Since the over-all program of the Bureau of Reclamation for 1951 is being reduced below that of 1949–50, it seems to me that the administrative costs of the Bureau of Reclamation can also be reduced. Therefore, I think we should go back to the House figure of $7,000,000. I hope the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois has stated the basic reason for the increase from $4,300,000 to the amount that appears in the bill. He is in error, however, about one figure.

The record which I have before me shows that to the $4,300,000 there was transferred from other branches of the service $3,189,000, which had been paid on separate projects. The Senator also overlooked the increased cost required by law by reason of the pay acts, which amounts to $224,000. Actually if we appropriated a comparable amount to last year it would be $7,713,000. The Budget allowed $86,000 more, or $7,800,000. As it stands, the appropriation is $400,000 under the Budget Bureau's figure. We are actually providing less money than was provided for all these purposes last year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I read from the report of the House Committee on Appropriations at page 173:

> Since the over-all program of the Bureau in 1951 is reduced below that of the current year, $7,000,000 should be entirely adequate for general administrative expenses.

Mr. HAYDEN. We listened to the explanations, and the committee decided to increase the amount $400,000 under the Budget estimate. We should like to take it to conference on that basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 250, line 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 251, line 10, after the word "expenses", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further,* That not exceeding $150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with information work."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 251, line 20, after the word "binding", to strike out "not to exceed $75,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including such services at rates for individuals not to exceed $100 per day, when authorized by the Secretary" and insert "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of $100 per diem (not exceeding $100,000 for individuals)"; on page 252, line 4, after the word "Reclamation", to insert "payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts; and, without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws;"; in line 13, after "(e))", to insert "including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities"; in line 18, after the numerals "1945", to insert "to be reimbursable to the extent therein provided"; in line 21, after the word "prints", to strike out the semicolon and "and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, as authorized by law"; in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That funds appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for expenditure through the facilities of the National Park Service in amounts of not to exceed $25,000 for any one reservoir area for studies of recreational areas and planning for their utilization, and funds so expended shall not be reimbursable or returnable under the reclamation law."; on page 253, line 4, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation of projects except $7,000,000 under the head 'General administrative expenses' and $375,000 ($175,000 for reconnaissance and $200,000 for general engineering and research) under the head 'General investigations' "; and in line 11, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided further,* That, except as otherwise provided by the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), or by any other law, no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the said act of April 19, 1945, for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except expenses under

the head 'General administrative expenses' and under the head 'General investigations'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 256, after line 10, to insert:

TRANSFER OF EPHRATA AIR FORCE BASE

For the purpose of assisting in the construction, operation, and maintenance, and settlement programs on the Columbia Basin project in the State of Washington, the Armed Services, General Services Administration, or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein, is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of their right, title, and interest to certain buildings, facilities, and equipment at the Ephrata Air Force Base, Ephrata, Wash., including the following buildings in accordance with block and building numbers: Block 800, building No. 68; block 1900, buildings Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17; block 2000, four buildings numbered 75, two buildings numbered 56; block 3000, buildings Nos. 56, 131, 58; block 2900, buildings Nos. 59, 53, 55, 57, 66, 89, 90, 85, 84, 124, 141, two buildings numbered 60, two buildings numbered 64, two buildings numbered 65; block 3300, eleven buildings numbered 28; block 3400, seven buildings numbered 28; block 3500, buildings Nos. 43, 46; block 3600, buildings Nos. 34, 35, 36, 38, two buildings numbered 37; block 3700, buildings Nos. 35, 38, four buildings numbered 31, two buildings numbered 32, two buildings numbered 34, two buildings numbered 37; block 3800, buildings Nos. 35, 38, 39, 42, two buildings numbered 37; block 4300, buildings Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22; block 4400, buildings Nos. 113, 114, two buildings numbered 112; block 4600, buildings No. 134; block 4700, buildings Nos. 94, 95, 96, 99, 109, 100, 35, 108, 104, 110, six buildings numbered 97; block 4800, buildings Nos. 53, 40, 102, 101, 103, 105, 107, 111, two buildings numbered 32, five buildings numbered 106, three buildings numbered 98, together with one sewage-disposal plant No. 116, one water tank No. 115, one well, one flag pole No. 118, two garbage racks Nos. 155, two garbage racks Nos. 158, one wash rack No. 63, two grease racks No. 62, and sewer system, water lines, electric-power lines, railroad spur and siding, road improvements, and all other facilities and equipment incident to the foregoing property, and including land and rights-of-way formerly under Reclamation withdrawal to other federally owned land on which said buildings are situate, which have heretofore or which may hereafter be declared surplus to the needs of the Armed Forces.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Geological Survey—Surveys, investigations, and research," on page 258, line 18, after the word "activities", to strike out "$19,129,000" and insert $19,382,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Construction," on page 261, line 4, after the word "expended", to strike out "$1,372,600" and insert "$1,268,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 261, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and forty-five" and insert "one hundred and fifty, of which one hundred and forty-five shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 263, after line 8, to insert:

The Veterans' Administration is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of a parcel of 43 acres, more or less within the boundaries of the Fort Snelling Government Reservation in Hennepin County, Minn.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service—Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities," on page 264, line 10, after the word "Service", to strike out "$7,250,000" and insert "$7,448,100."

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is an appropriation for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of the National Park Service. I should like to call attention to the fact that for the fiscal year 1949–50 the appropriation was $6,990,000. The House bill increased this amount by $260,000, to $7,250,000. The Senate committee is raising the amount by virtually $200,000 more, to a figure which is nearly a half million dollars more than the amounts for last year. Mr. President, this appears to have been inserted in the bill prior to the outbreak of the Korean war. I think we must transform our thinking with reference to these matters in view of the events of last month. We must curtail our civilian expenditures. As the President has very properly stated, new capital investments should be reduced. Similarly, maintenance and rehabilitation appropriations should be reduced. I see no justification, in view of the national emergency, of spending half a million dollars more on the maintenance and rehabilitation facilities in the national parks than we spent last year. I hope the committee amendment will be rejected. This is a very mild thing to do, because even under the House bill we would spending about $200,000 more than we spent last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to point out that we made a very serious mistake during the Second World War in following the philosophy which is advocated by the Senator from Illinois. We thought it would be a good thing to cut down on capital investments and on operation and maintenance expenditures. As a matter of fact, during the war the parks were occupied by military personnel, and the public was able to go there as well.

For lack of maintenance, the roads are now in a deplorable condition. This money would merely keep them open so that the public could get in and out of the parks. No extravagance is involved in this appropriation. It is designed primarily to maintain what we have. War or no war, that must be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 264, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 264, line 17, after the word "expended", to strike out "$20,542,000" and insert "$19,667,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, now we come to an item of new construction. Last year, 1949–50, $14,595,000 was appropriated. On the face of it the committee seems to be covering itself with glory because it has reduced the amount appropriated by the House. It reduces the figure from $20,542,000 to $19,667,000. The first reaction on seeing the reduction is to say to the committee, "What a fine job it is, because you are cutting down the appropriation by nearly $900,000."' However, if we go back and make comparisons with last year we find that it is more than $5,000,000 above the 1949–50 figure. Mr. President, I can see no excuse for increasing the construction appropriation by $5,000,000 when we are in the midst of hot hostilities in Korea and when we are faced with terrific financial difficulties.

So, Mr. President, I move to strike the amount in the committee amendment and substitute in its stead "$15,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was on page 264, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$8,935,000" and insert "$7,935,000."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the city of Charleston, S. C., is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement there can be discussion only of an amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Presiding Officer. I was absent in a meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency when the agreement was entered into.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair realizes that. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 264, line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment of the committee was on page 264, line 23, after the numerals "1950," to insert "and, in addition, the Secretary is authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of $100,000 for the construction of a public information building in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.;" and on page 265, line 6, after the word "appropriation", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further,* That not to exceed $150,000 of the funds available for the Independence National Historical Park, Pa., shall be available after January 1, 1951, for the

management, protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of Independence Hall, grounds, and structures in that park."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General administrative expenses," on page 265, line 15, after the word "officers", to strike out "$1,264,500" and insert "$1,314,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, before proceeding further, I should like to revert for a moment if I may, to the amendment on page 260? Last year the Committee on Appropriations inserted an amendment to provide that the Government should take over the chrome mine in Montana, and that amendment was in the bill when it passed the Senate. The conference committee deleted it. In view of the Korean situation and the emergency of the war, I wondered if the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the subcommittee, would consider an amendment along that line at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under the parliamentary situation, Mr. President, committee amendments are to be acted on first. The Senator does not propose to amend the committee amendment, but proposes to add a new provision, does he not?

Mr. ECTON. I propose to add a new provision.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator will have an opportunity to do that after the committee amendments have been acted on. It is not in order at this time.

Mr. ECTON. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Management of resources," on page 266, line 11, after "(16 U. S. C. 695–695c)", to insert "and not to exceed $30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service"; and in line 14, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$7,157,000" and insert "$7,082,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Investigations of resources," on page 266, line 22, after the word "law", to strike out "$3,900,000" and insert "$4,125,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last year there was appropriated $3,324,000 for "Investigations of resources" in the Fish and Wildlife Service, a term which, like an overcoat, can cover a multitude of sins. The House, passing on this provision long before the Korean crisis, raised the sum to $3,900,000. The Senate committee, not to be outdone, raised it to $4,125,000, or $800,000 above last year's appropriation.

Mr. President, I cannot believe that the need for investigations into scientific and economic studies and investigations, conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products, is so great a national necessity that we should spend $800,000 more for them than we did last year. I believe we can let the aquatic life be relatively less investigated than the committee plans call for, and the war effort can then move forward a little bit better. Eight hundred thousand dollars will equip two or three companies of soldiers. I cannot see that economic and scientific investigations of fish and wildlife, aquatic plants and products, publication and statistics, are as important as guns, artillery, and other munitions of war. So I hope very much that the committee will agree with me. I still hope that they will agree when I propose that we strike out "$4,125,000" and substitute "$3,325,000", which is the same as last year's appropriation, thus saving $800,000. I look toward the very able Senator from Arizona with a gleam of hope in my eye that at last we may be able to save some money. I wait with bated anxiety for his reply.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I sincerely regret to disappoint the Senator, but he forgets a very important fact, namely, that the fish supply is a very large part of the food of the American people, and that it is essential, in order to carry on a war, that we have an adequate food supply. The only increase the committee has allowed above the House figure was for fish freezing experiments. At present it is exceedingly difficult to catch the fish at sea and bring them in in a fresh condition. Another provision is for a fish survey of the blue fin tuna in the North Atlantic. On the whole, this appropriation is fully justified.

I might add, if the Senator is interested in knowing it, that the committee denied requests for $977,000 worth of new construction and new development by this bureau. We felt we should hold it to where it is, but that if it is to operate effectively, the amount carried in the bill is required. Therefore I hope the committee amendment will be supported.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks made by the able junior Senator from Illinois. With the exception of the appropriation for the office building, we have not been making any savings, and have not very much to show for our efforts in economy. It seems to me that one thing the Members of the Senate overlook is the fact that in the case of this appropriation bill, many of the increases were drafted before the Korean situation developed, and before it appeared that we may be involved on an even wider scale in other parts of the world.

I would ordinarily follow the recommendations of a standing committee, because I know the amount of work and effort that has gone into any report a standing committee makes, but it seems to me that wherever it is possible now to save money without affecting the national defense or the national security, or without impairing or prejudicing measures necessary for the health and welfare of the people, or the efficient prosecution of the ordinary and current activities of the Government, we should do so. It seems to me that this is an item which could very readily be cut without detriment to any of the people of the country. Therefore I urge that the amendment to the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like very briefly to state that I hope that the committee recommendation will be followed. This amendment is vital to the New England fish industry, which at the present time is competing, with a great deal of difficulty, with Canada, Newfoundland, and Greenland. Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the amount proposed is to carry on experiments in freezing fish at sea. The purpose of doing that is to bring them in in an orderly way, so as not to have a glut on the market at one time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is not only proposed for the benefit of New England, but for the benefit of the entire country, including Illinois.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from New York that we should do something because of the military emergency, by way of proper retrenchment; but American soldiers cannot fight well unless they have something to eat. Food is just as much a part of warfare as is a gun, or artillery, or some other military equipment. I am glad the amendment of the Senator from Illinois was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 266, line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment I should like to make the statement that last year there were established four new stations for the training of men who are engaged in this service. I have been advised that there is some question as to whether the estimates as set forth in the 1951 justifications provide sufficient funds for continuing on a full-year basis four additional cooperative wildlife units created by the Congress last year.

It is my understanding that $11,000 additional is required to activate completely these units on a full-year basis, and I see no objection to the Fish and Wildlife Service making up this deficiency for these units out of lapses, delay in filling positions, or such other minor adjustments as might be necessary within the total appropriation recommended for "Investigations of resources."

It was suggested that we add to the amount of money provided in the bill to accomplish this purpose, but I believe it can be done within the sum appropriated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 267, line

6, after the word "expended", to strike out "$2,401,000" and insert "$2,423,450."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is an item, "For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities alleged to be required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, including continuing the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota."

Mr. President, for this purpose last year we appropriated $1,800,000. The Bureau of the Budget, which has looked on these appropriations with a somewhat liberal eye, I may say, and has not exercised great intestinal fortitude in trying to save money for the taxpayer, raised this sum to $2,401,000. The House went along with the Bureau of the Budget. The Senate committee, however, in its anxiety to improve the fish culture facilities of South Dakota and elsewhere, raised the sum by $22,000. This may seem to be a small amount, but it is $600,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

While I do not wish to have an undue amount of fun with this appropriation, I should like to suggest that culture can be furthered in other ways than piscatorial culture, and it would seem to me that the general cause of enlightenment is not particularly helped by raising the cultural level of the fish in this area. Mr. President, here is a chance where we can save money; we can spend as much as last year, but reduce appropriations $600,000.

I want to underscore what the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] has said. This budget was drafted in December, presented to Congress in January, long before the Korean hostilties were ever dreamed of. Yet we are blithely going ahead, not only putting it into effect, but raising the ante in a great many instances. Now, let us go back to last year at least and save $600,000, even though the cultural level of the fish in South Dakota may be somewhat less than it otherwise would be.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, permit me to say to the Senator from Illinois, that the Senate committee did not insert the item for the State of South Dakota. That was adopted by the House of Representatives. The amount provided for in this bill is modest. The increases allowed by the Senate committee are very small compared with the absolute need. The demand throughout the United States, if we could supply it, would require $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 to provide for the hatching of fish so that they might be placed in the streams where they could be caught. We have added nothing of that kind to the bill at this time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the committee amendment on page 267, line 6, I move to strike out the Senate committee figure of $2,423,450, and to insert the figure $1,800,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Migratory bird conservation fund," on page 267, after line 21, to strike out:

For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718–718 h), an amount equal to the sum received during the current fiscal year from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

For carrying into effect section 4 of the act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718–718h), amounts equal to the sums received during the current year and each fiscal year thereafter from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Territories and island possessions—Administration of Territories and possessions," on page 270, line 8, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$3,329,500" and insert "$3,392,180."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction of roads, Alaska," on page 270, line 17, after the word "expended", to strike out "$20,400,000" and insert "$18,883,212."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 271, after line 8, to insert:

CLAIMS, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION

For payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be due for overtime compensation earned in 1945 and prior fiscal years under the provisions of section 23 of the act of March 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 522), $12,893, to remain available until June 30, 1952: *Provided*, That no part of the amount received by any claimant in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction, Alaska Railroad," on page 272, line 1, after the word "expended", to strike out "$31,000,000" and insert "$28,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment in the next chapter.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VIII—Executive and independent offices—Title I, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget," on page 280, line 9, after "(28 U. S. C. 2672)", to strike out "$3,386,000" and insert "$3,412,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office for Emergency Management—Philippine Alien Property Administration," on page 281, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$160,000" and insert "$215,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—American Battle Monuments Commission," on page 282, line 19, after the word "typewriting", to strike out "$695,000" and insert "$670,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 283, line 11, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "$8,680,000" and insert "$8,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Atom Energy Commission," on page 287, line 1, after the word "justified", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost plus a fixed fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of $90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where the fee is at a rate in excess of $45,000 per annum.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the clerk has proceeded to the chapter dealing with the Independent Offices. I think it was the understanding that the chapter on Labor and Federal Security of the measure would be taken up next. The chapter on Labor and Federal Security was postponed because of the absence of one of the members of the committee. I think that is the next in order of business. While I am very happy to have the rapid progress we have achieved in the last few minutes on chapter VIII, it is my opinion that the orderly procedure should be to return to chapter V.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We are ready to proceed with that chapter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to chapter V.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that will be in order. The clerk will state the first committee amendment, in chapter V.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope very much the Chair will rule that the items in the Independent Offices chapter which we dealt with thus far have not been formally approved.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; they have been.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments which have been considered have all been approved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I did not hear the title of the new chapter read. I have never seen Walter Johnson or Bob Feller in their palmiest days move with such speed as the clerk moved in reading those items. In the space of

about 2 seconds we suddenly got over to page 287, and I had a batch of amendments ready from page 280 on. I am a green rookie here, and I will not say that there are curve balls, but I will say that there are some speed balls being thrown. I move to reconsider the votes by which the amendments from page 280 on were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Which amendments?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest that when we return to chapter VIII we begin afresh.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois can present the amendments he has in mind. There is no need to reconsider amendments which have been agreed to, to which the Senator does not propose to offer amendments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have amendments on pages 280, 281, 282——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments from page 277 through page 283 have been adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I did not hear the title of that chapter read. We seem to have suddenly moved out of Interior into Independent Offices, and as I said, Walter Johnson never threw faster balls in his life than were thrown just now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when we return to chapter VIII, the Senator from Illinois may offer his amendments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter will be left standing as it is then, and when we return to chapter VIII the Senator may offer his amendments.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may we proceed now with chapter V?

Mr. McKELLAR. It begins on page 128.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment under chapter V will be stated.

The first amendment under the heading "Chapter V—Department of Labor and Federal Security Agency—Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," was on page 128, line 19, after the figures $1,861,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That the compensation of the Solicitor shall be $14,000 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the amendment just stated was in line 1, on page 129; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is at the top of page 129.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I raise the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it is too late for the Senator to raise the point of order at this time, for the amendment has already been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware wish to move that the vote on the amendment be reconsidered?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; and I so move.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Delaware that the vote by which the amendment was adopted be reconsidered. [Putting the question.]

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment on page 129, lines 1 and 2, is now before the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I raise the point of order that this amendment constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is well made, and is sustained.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the amendment just rejected on a point of order is on page 129.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, at the top of that page.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That amendment relates to the Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Federal Security Agency—Food and Drug Administration," on page 138, line 7, after the word "exceed," to strike out "seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only" and insert "sixty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which seventeen shall be for replacement only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 138, in line 15, after the word "operations", to strike out "$5,066,700" and insert "$5,666,700."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am trying to move with speed, but it is a little difficult for me to make sure just what amendment is now pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is that in line 15, on page 138.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In that connection, let me ask the reason for the inclusion of provision for the purchase of 48 automobiles. Is that provision proposed in order to enforce the oleomargarine law?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. The reason for the addition is because of the necessity for replacements. It has been a long time since the department has had any replacements whatever of the old cars. After complete hearings and a showing made by the Department as to the real necessity for obtaining automobiles as replacements, the committee made this recommendation.

Another reason which justifies the adoption of the recommendation which is made by the committee is that a short time ago the Congress passed legislation by which oleomargarine became a legal commodity, as it were; and Congress placed upon the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Labor the duty and function of carrying out the provisions of the oleomargarine law. Some of the automobiles covered by the amendment are to be used by that particular agency.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, to this committee amendment I call up my amendment marked "7-13-50—F." That amendment is submitted on behalf of myself, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. McKELLAR. To what amendment does it relate? Does it relate to the one on page 138, in line 15?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New York, for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 138, in line 15, it is proposed to strike out "$5,666,700" and insert "$5,966,700."

In the committee amendment, on page 161, in line 1, it is proposed to strike out "$535,100" and insert "$547,100."

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to increase from $624,000 to $936,000 the funds available for the enforcement of the inspection provision of the oleomargarine law recently enacted by this Congress. I submit this amendment to the committee amendment only because I believe that adequate inspection affects millions of our people.

In letters printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 1, 1949, the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of the Budget estimated that enforcement of the new oleo law would require 950 agents on the basis of only one check or inspection visit a year to every public eating place in the United States. This would mean an expenditure of $6,000,000. Of course, I do not ask for any such sum. I do propose and urge that the sum appropriated be increased to that requested by the President, namely, $936,000. Even that sum, according to testimony of Mr. George Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration, would allow an inspection of only one out of five eating places a year.

There are in the United States 525,000 public eating places which should be—if the law is to be adequately enforced—inspected at least once annually. The amount here proposed, $936,000, would not provide adequate enforcement; but if it is the amount the Food and Drug Administration now requests, I am reluctantly willing to go along with that program. In these times when the emphasis must necessarily be on expenditures required for our essential security, we must be content with less than what we would ordinarily ask.

It was testified that perhaps 10 percent of the restaurants in America, or 50,000 public eating places, are now serving yellow oleomargarine in place of butter, without notice to the public. This is fraud, Mr. President—fraud upon the public and fraud upon the dairy industry. I think it should be stopped in any way that is practicable.

Rigid enforcement of the law against such fraud and deception was promised by the sponsors of the legislation to take the excise tax off oleomargarine. I now ask that my colleagues who supported this measure join me in voting for an increased appropriation for the enforcement of that law.

Testimony given before the Senate Finance Committee last year disclosed

that in Pennsylvania, 153 out of 500 public eating places which were inspected were violating the law against the substitution of oleo for butter without notice to the public. If this was the situation in Pennsylvania while the tax was still in effect, what will the situation be with the tax removed and the incentive to substitute oleomargarine for butter obviously increased by the greater spread between the price of oleo and the price of butter?

Mr. President, I hope the pending amendment to the committee amendment is approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York and other Senators to the committee amendment on page 138, in line 15.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 138, in line 15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 142, line 4, after the word "same", to strike out "$1,900,000" and insert "$2,023,420."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the committee, the ranking minority member, and also the acting majority leader. I wish to inquire whether it is contemplated that we shall conclude action on the bill tonight. In that connection let me refer to a colloquy I had on Friday last with the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] as shown at page 10798 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, just before he left the city of Washington. He asked unanimous consent that two amendments in which he was interested not be discussed until his return.

Mr. McKELLAR. They should be returned to and will be returned to when he comes back to the city.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not know whether separate arrangements had been made about that with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I understand that the Senator from Washington will be back tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the colloquy I had with the distinguished Senator from Washington was to the effect that we would protect him until Tuesday. That arrangement was made in order to get him to withhold objection to consideration of the bill in his absence.

In the event it is contemplated that the bill will be passed tonight, I thought I should make that point now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is the pending amendment that on page 142, in line 4?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the appropriation bill for last year—that is for 1949–50—we provided $1,900,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Education.

The appropriation bill as passed this year by the House provides that that sum shall be continued, and the bill as passed by the House also provides that the salary increase which went into effect shall be absorbed by means of a reduction of the personnel of that agency. In the judgment of the House of Representatives the number of employees in the Office of Education, particularly for overall administration, is excessive—or, in other words, that there is fat in that office, and that the increases in salaries can be absorbed by means of a reduction in the personnel.

However, our committee has recommended an increase in that amount by $123,420, both over the amount of the appropriation made last year and over the amount voted by the House of Representatives this year.

Mr. President, here is a bureau or agency which the House of Representatives thinks is overstaffed. I think my sympathy with the objectives of the Office of Education is rather well known. However, this is no time to play favorites. We need general retrenchment. I believe that this office, by means of increasing the efficiency of its work, can carry on at last year's level with the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

So, Mr. President, I hope the committee amendment will be rejected, so that we may save $123,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment suggested by the Senator from Illinois, and to support the committee amendment. Speaking as the ranking member on the minority side of the aisle, we went into this very thoroughly. As a matter of fact, the amount allowed the Office of Education will keep that office only at its present level, and, because of the salary adjustments, if this amount were not allowed, it would actually mean a curtailment of the Office of Education. There has been considerable reorganization in the Department over a period of time, and I think that the justifications for this amount were amply sustained before the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only that, but the budget estimate for the 1951 item was $2,168,600. The committee allowed only sufficient to keep up the 1950 item, as it were, and allowed only $2,250,300.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 145, line 11, after the word "determine", to strike out "$14,900,000" and insert "$14,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 145, line 15, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$9,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 148, line 8, after the word "only", to strike out "$1,357,000" and insert $2,107,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this appropriation is for the administration, namely, the payment of salaries and expenses of hospital constructions service. The Hill-Burton Act is one of the best bills I think that this Senate has passed in recent years. But this is not an item for the construction of hospitals; it is an item for the administration of the Federal grants which are given for hospitals. It is overhead. For the year 1949–50 there was appropriated $1,132,000. The House increased this by $225,000, to $1,357,000. The Senate increased the amount to $2,107,000, or a figure $750,000 above the House, and about $1,000,000 over last year.

The increase allowed by the committee is for research in hospital administration—not basic research into diseases, but research into the management of hospitals. I think such research can be done by private agencies. I do not think the Federal Government is exactly famous for its efficient hospital management. At any rate now is not the time to start such a program. The House has already allowed $225,000 more than last year for this item.

Mr. President, this is another illustration of a budget drawn up long before the Korean hostilities, long before these additional expenditures of at least $10,000,000,000 had fallen upon us, which for various reasons the Senate feels itself committed to. Despite the fact that the circumstances have certainly changed an increase is asked. I very much hope that we can hold to the House figure and thus save $750,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 150, line 2, after the word "including", to insert "grants of adrenocorticotriphic hormone (ACTH), cortisone, and other chemical substances, and for", and in line 7, after the word "diseases", to strike out "and including not to exceed $200,000 for transfer to the Department of Agriculture for research into utilization of plant material and vegetable sources of cortisone."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 150, line 21, after the word "Act", to strike out "$20,086,000" and insert "$20,686,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I understand that this portion of the bill is to be passed over until the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] can be present.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That, I think, was one of the items the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] had in mind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire to have these items passed over?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We were to act on them today, but when the Senator from Washington returned, if he wanted them reconsidered, he would have the opportunity.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the understanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With that understanding——

Mr. MURRAY. I was not here, of course, when that understanding was arrived at. Had I been here, I should have asked for an opportunity, myself, to present an argument in support of the program covered by the item.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator wants to do that, he can do it tomorrow.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from Montana can speak then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized. The amendment is offered, and he can discuss it.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am not prepared to discuss the amendment at this particular time. I did not know it was to come up, because I had been assured it would not come up in the absence of the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to state to the Senator from Montana that under the arrangement he will have an opportunity to discuss the amendment when it comes up tomorrow, or at some future time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; when it is reconsidered tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 151, line 3, after the word "diseases", to strike out "$9,944,000 and insert $10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 151, line 10, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "$14,150,000" and insert "$14,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 151, line 18, after the word "only", to strike out "$2,040,000" and insert "$2,140,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, that is an item in which I am interested, and I assume it is one of the projects that will go over.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I understood that was the request of the Senator from Nebraska, to which the chairman agreed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will go over.

The next amendment was, on page 152, line 16, after the figures "$1,375,000", to insert a colon and the following provisos: "*Provided*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe not to exceed 25,000 square feet of land presently included in the site of the National Institutes of Health to the Bethesda Fire Department, a body corporate of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a fire station to provide protection for the facilities of the National Institutes of Health and for the adjacent community: *Provided further*, That such terms and conditions may include an agreement by the Surgeon General to pay to such department on behalf of the United States 33⅓ percent of the cost of the construction of the station but not to exceed $20,000, to be charged to the maximum limits of costs set out in this paragraph."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "St. Elizabeths Hospital," on page 154, line 20, after the word "illness", to strike out "$1,948,000" and insert "$2,005,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 156, line 9, after the word "Columbia," to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$300,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is an appropriation for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. This is a very worthy work. I have been a member of a credit union myself. I have subscribed to the capital stock of a credit union, and sometimes when I was hard pressed I contemplated the possibility of borrowing from the credit union; although I never did. It is a very worthy work. But there is a private association of credit unions, with its headquarters in Madison, Wis., and the President, I believe, some weeks ago laid the cornerstone for the headquarters. The Government did a splendid job in promoting the growth of credit unions, but the conduct of these credit unions is more and more passing into private hands, and I think properly so. Last year we appropriated for this Bureau $200,000, and that is the sum contained in the House report.

But there is a further reason why the House figure should not be increased I quote from page 103:

> Last year the committee suggested that the agency recommend changes in the basic legislation and the committee's action—

Namely, in holding the appropriation down to $200,000—

> may stimulate the agency to move with greater dispatch in that direction.

This indicates that in the opinion of the House the Bureau had not shown great alacrity in putting itself on a more efficient footing. The Senate committee, in its report, on page 74, said:

> The Bureau is directed to formulate and execute plans with more dispatch than has thus far been displayed to achieve a program more nearly self-sustaining.

Implying that in the opinion of the Senate committee this Bureau had been dragging its feet in reorganizing itself and making itself more efficient. But nevertheless, the committee, instead of applying a financial stimulus to them to do better, gave them a $100,000 increase. That seems to me like telling a child that he cannot have any more cake, then giving him more cake and telling him not to ask for any more. This may seem to be a small item, but I hope that we will hold to the House figure of $200,000, and save $100,000 for the taxpayers and our defense effort.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the members of the subcommittee who listened to the testimony were just as sincere and just as anxious to protect the taxpayer as is the Senator from Illinois. We dislike to think, every once in a while, that the only person on the Senate floor or before committees who is honest and has regard for the taxpayer is the Senator from Illinois. I deny that to be the fact. What happened before the committee was that the committee tried to provide the stimulus about which the Senator from Illinois so much loves to speak, but once in a while he forgets that there are 95 other Senators who are also sincere and are trying to bring about the best results for the Nation.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions had been for many years working under the authority of Congress, and it is now about to achieve the ideal about which the Senator from Illinois talks, and to become self-sustaining. It was for that reason that the subcommittee, after listening to the testimony, decided to recommend $300,000, an increase of $100,000 over the House allowance. That is greater than the 1950 appropriation. The Senator from Illinois speaks about the budget when it suits his convenience, and he forgets about it when it does not suit his convenience. The amount is $75,000 below the Budget Bureau estimate.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions was directed to formulate and execute its business with more dispatch than has thus far been achieved.

That is the dispatch which has been so eloquently discussed by the Senator from Illinois. The committee wanted to make it self-sustaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 156, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 156, line 19, after the word "fund", to insert "of which not more than $404 shall be available for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 158, line 7, after the word "distribution", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,510,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator", on page 161, line 1, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$511,100" and insert "$535,100."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say, before I speak on the amendment, that I regret it very much if I have given to any Senator the impression that I regard myself as having either more wisdom or more virtue than has any other Member of the Senate. I do not feel that way, and it is not true. I certainly have not wished to convey that impression. It is not pleasant to rise with respect to item after item and be bowled over. I had a feeling this afternoon that it would be futile for me to make this effort, and that the most discreet thing for me to do was to keep my mouth shut and not try to speak on these items. I was afraid that what I would have to say would be misunderstood and that Members of the Senate would feel I was either

a crank or I was self-righteous. I certainly hope that I am neither.

But, Mr. President, we are in a very serious position. We have a deficit of $4,000,000,000, exclusive of the Korean war, and unless we tax for the Korean war, the deficit will amount to billions of dollars in addition. We are told that the way to approach the question is by selective cutting. If we do that, we can deal with items only as they arise. It is not a pleasant thing to study this whole bill, item by item and to get up time after time, but I have to do it in this instance as I have to do it in other instances, because I feel that it is the best way to reduce appropriations.

To get down to business, I should like to point out that this is an item for salaries and expenses of the general counsel of the Federal Security Administrator. We expended on this group last year $455,000. The House raised this amount by $56,000, thus providing an increase for doing the work which the oleomargarine law will entail. The Senate raised that amount by another $24,000. This means that we shall be spending $80,000 more for lawyers than we did last year. If there is anything of which we have a surplus supply in Government it is lawyers, and we can take some of the existing lawyers and have them work a little harder. Also, the various agencies should use the legal services of the Department of Justice. I should be perfectly willing to adopt the House figure of $511,000 and provide a 10-percent increase, but I hope we can save at least $24,000 by rejecting the committee amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We should like to do that, but the difficulty is that last year there was less money for lawyers in this particular department. This year we gave the particular agency more work to do. While the Senator from Illinois may not have voted for the oleomargarine bill, Congress did create additional work for the agency. The Senate has heard the Senator from New York this afternoon complain because we cut $300,000 off the oleomargarine enforcement provision, and now comes the Senator from Illinois who complains because there are a few additional lawyers required to enforce a law which Congress passed. The amount is still under that recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words on this particular item. I believe the Departments of the Government have too many lawyers. I have many times on the floor advocated that the Attorney General's office, through the Solicitor General's office, should be the legal adviser to the various departments, so that they would be receiving, as far as possible, impartial advice on legal questions. I believe that no private concern hires as many lawyers to do work, much of which is clerical and much of which is propaganda to the people of the United States, as does the Government. While I know that private concerns pay their top lawyers more money, they do not have as many lawyers as the Government employs. I hope the Senate will not continue to increase the legal forces so far as the Government is concerned.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as the ranking minority member of the committee, I wish to support the position taken by the chairman of the subcommittee. I do not disagree with the Senator from Michigan, as a general proposition, that complete reorganization of the legal functions of the Federal Government is in order and should perhaps be concentrated in the Office of the Attorney General. During the 6 years in which I served in the legislature of California I was one of the authors of a bill which did away with independent attorneys and concentrated the work in the office of the attorney general. But I think that should be done by general legislation, after a study by the Judiciary Committee of which the able Senator from Michigan is a member. I think the testimony before our committee justified this nominal increase because of the oleomargarine work and other enforcement work which is connected with it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I do not always agree with my two distinguished friends, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. I usually agree with my friends on this side of the aisle, and as an efficient and competent committee has passed upon this question, I hope the Senate will sustain the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 161, line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 162, after line 9, to insert:

SEC. 207. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 162, line 15, to change the section number from "207" to "208."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board," on page 163, line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 150)", to strike out "$8,550,000" and insert "$8,615,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes consideration of chapter V.

Mr. MAYBANK obtained the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, at this point I believe it necessary to discuss briefly the effect upon the public assistance grants of section 1111, beginning on page 468 of the bill, and known as the antideficiency section, which section further amends section 3679 of the Revised Statutes.

The subcommittee of which I am chairman received hundreds of communications requesting clarification of this anti-deficiency section with respect to the apportionment of funds for grants.

The committee did not consider it necessary to amend the language, and wishes to register its understanding that subsection (e) (1) (B), as it appears on page 472 of the bill, will permit the apportionment of funds for public assistance grants in order to observe the legal commitments to the several States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulas prescribed by law.

This same understanding exists likewise in connection with the Employees' Compensation Fund, administered by the Department of Labor, to which fund the Federal Government makes contributions from which payments are made to employees suffering injuries and occupational disabilities.

Let me read the language in the bill to which I have referred:

(e) (1) No apportionment or reapportionment which, in the judgment of the officer making such apportionment or reapportionment, would indicate a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate shall be made except upon a determination by such officer that such action is required because of * * * (B) emergencies involving the * * * immediate welfare of individuals in cases where an appropriation has been made to enable the United States to make payment of, or contributions toward, sums which are required to be paid to individuals either in specific amounts fixed by law or in accordance with formulas prescribed by law.

I thought it would be of interest to the Senate to make this statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I inquire as to the page and line at which we stopped when there were under consideration the amendments to chapter VIII of the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On page 283. The Senate stopped there with the understanding that the Senator from Illinois would have the right to move to reconsider the committee amendments from page 277 to page 283, for the purpose of offering amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Chair.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended $1,510,000 for the 1951 appropriation for the Children's Bureau. The committee indicated that the recommended figure would permit "the Bureau to continue its staff and program at the 1950 level."

In a letter to me, Mrs. Jack B. Fahy, executive director of the American Parents Committee, indicates that the recommended appropriation will not permit the Children's Bureau to operate at its 1950 level. During the present emergency I have no intention of seeking an increase in the recommended figure, but I feel this letter may be of interest to Senators and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed, as follows:

AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1950.

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: The Senate Appropriations Committee reported out $1,510,000 for the Children's Bureau. This is $12,300 under the budget estimate recommended by the President. In the Senate Report 1941 it states "The amount recommended will permit the Bureau to continue its staff and program at the 1950 level."

This is untrue.

If Congress appropriates any amount less than what the President requested, the Children's Bureau will have to abandon plans to employ part-time consultants in plastic surgery, nutrition of children in hospitals, and medical care of premature infants. In addition they will have to choose between reducing services in regional offices or in headquarters.

In order to absorb a cut in amounts set aside for operation of regional offices, the Bureau would be forced, either (1) to reduce in at least one additional regional office the professional services already greatly curtailed, by releasing, for example, the medical director, a public-health nurse, or a medical social worker, each of whom performs services that are essential in the development and administration of maternal and child health and crippled children's programs; or (2) to curtail even further the travel funds available to regional staff who even now are unable to meet the requests of State agencies for consultation.

If the Bureau were to absorb the cut in its operation at headquarters, it would be forced to choose between several alternatives, each signifying elimination or curtailment of greatly needed services, such as: (1) to release one or more of its specialists such as the sole adviser on children's dentistry, the one consultant on juvenile-court work, or the only adviser on State training schools for delinquent children; or (2) to eliminate a greatly needed bulletin for parents—in spite of parents' expressed need for nontechnical material to help them understand and work with such children at home; or (3) to cease immediately all efforts to develop and carry out a study of different types of hospital care given premature babies—although prematurity is one of the leading causes of infant deaths today.

Sincerely,

MRS. JACK B. FAHY,
Executive Director.

DIXIE MARGARINE CO.—VETO MESSAGE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, the enrolled bill (S. 1086) "For the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation, Memphis, Tenn."

The bill provides for payment of the sum of $69,530.40 to the Dixie Margarine Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Tennessee, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for refund of capital exacted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for taxes for the period March 1923 to November 28, 1925. The bill recites that the statutory period for refund of the moneys collected had expired prior to the date of a decision of the United States Supreme Court that the moneys had been illegally collected as taxes and it also having been held by both the United States Court of Claims and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals that relief must be from the Congress and not from the courts.

It appears that in 1932 the Supreme Court held in the case of *Miller* v. *Nut Margarine Co.* (284 U. S. 498), that products similar to, if not identical with, the products manufactured by the Dixie Margarine Co. were not subject to the tax on oleomargarine. Thereafter, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue refunded to the Dixie Margarine Co. the sum of $234,512.86 representing all amounts collected as such tax from that company prior to the effective date of the act of July 10, 1930, refund of which was not then barred by the statute of limitations. The act of July 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 1022), amended the act relating to taxes on products defined as oleomargarine so as to include products such as manufactured by claimant company. The Commissioner refused to refund the sum of $87,410 paid during the period covered by this bill for the reason that no refund claim therefor had been filed by the company within the 4 years required by section 3228 (a) of the revised statutes, as amended, now section 3313 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In justice to all taxpayers the Government has had no alternative other than to disapprove, because of its discriminatory nature, the enactment of special legislation designed to relieve taxpayers who allow their rights to become barred by the statute of limitations. To approve the instant bill would be to prefer this taxpayer not only over other taxpayers similarly situated from whom such taxes were collected prior to the Supreme Court's decision in the Miller case, but also over taxpayers generally who are bound by the same statute of limitations.

It is contended that the instant case is to be distinguished from the ordinary case of refund of taxes on the ground that in the Miller case the Supreme Court held that the money collected was not taxes but was an exaction in the guise of a tax. In this connection it is pertinent to note that the Supreme Court case did not involve the Dixie Margarine Co. and the language of its opinion when read in context is hardly susceptible of this construction. However, even conceding such a distinction, the case would not differ from those in which similar exactions have been collected by the Government, such as the processing and floor-stocks taxes collected under the Agricultural Adjustment Act—held unconstitutional in *United States* v. *Butler* (297 U. S. 1) and *Fontenot* v. *Ricker Rice Mills* (297 U. S. 110), gift taxes collected under the Revenue Act of 1924 on gifts made prior to its enactment, *Blodgett* v. *Holden* (275 U. S. 142); *Untermeyer* v. *Anderson* (276 U. S. 440), taxes collected under earlier acts on articles later held not to be taxable as automobile parts and accessories, *United States* v. *Jefferson Electric Co.* (291 U. S. 386), and cases discussed; Cf. *Indian Motorcycle Co.* v. *United States* (283 U. S. 570), and many other situations far too numerous and of too general occurrence to warrant further consideration. Return of this tax to claimant would constitute little more than a windfall. It would not reach the consumers who must be presumed to have paid it.

For the foregoing reasons, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 24, 1950.*

JEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, Harry L. Golden and Martin Rywell wrote a book entitled "Jews in American History," in which is contained a foreword by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM]. The book deals with the Jewish people in my community, Charleston, S. C.

In the book are contained a great many articles taken from Charleston newspapers, with which I am familiar, because this year we are celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of the Jewish congregation in Charleston, S. C. Therefore I should like to have printed in the RECORD at this point the articles to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1750–1950

[From Jews in American History, by Harry L. Golden and Martin Rywell, with a foreword by Senator Frank Graham]

Remembrances of Charleston—the remembrances of her laurels as they form a wreath and a song is on her lyre, Charleston with its stately mansions, high piazzas and colorful gardens looks out upon the harbor. A subtle strength permeates the peaceful brightness of her sun, the luminous turquoise sky and ecstacy is in the air. Charleston, mistress of the harbor and busy with its commerce. Fort Sumter out on the harbor as a reminder of a period bygone. Charleston stands picturesque and colorful—famed and fortunate.

1950 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the congregation in Charleston. Jews settled early in South Carolina since Gov. John Archdale states he had a Jew for an interpreter in Charleston in 1695.

Many have been illustrious citizens in its history, Moses Lindo, Francis Salvador, the Jews of Charleston who fought under Captain Lushington in the Revolution, Solomon N. Carvalho, the artist who accompanied John C. Fremont in 1853 on his expedition to the west. Michael Lazarus who opened the Savannah River to navigation by steam between Charleston and Augusta. De Leon, Penina Moise, the Harleys, Franklin J. Moses, brilliant lawyer who served as chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, Philip Phillips, and Maj. Edwin Warren Moise of the Confederate Army and prominent lawyer. Dr. Elias Marks founded the Columbia Female Academy in 1820 and later the Barhamville school from which Miss Martha Bullock, mother of President Theodore Roosevelt was graduated. Dr. B. A. Rodriguez was a prominent dentist who in 1836 was the first to make an artificial plate.

Gov. John Archdale, in his new description of that fertile and pleasant province of Carolina (London, 1707), tells how, in 1695, he employed a Spanish-speaking Jew—a marrano who professed "the Christian religion as the Papists do"—as an interpreter between himself and the Florida Indians.

The name of a certain Mordecai Nathan appears in connection with an assessment of 1694. Samuel Mendis is mentioned in the records of 1696. Jews also were among the first to take advantage of "the act for making aliens free in this part of the Province and for granting liberty of conscience to all Protestants" (1696–97), as is indicated by the naturalization papers of Jacob Mendis, Abraham Avila (1697), and of Simon Valentine who was designated as "an alien of Ye Jewish Nation." Reference is made to David Riz and Moses Modina in 1700, and Jews are on record as having voted in the municipal election of 1703.

In the eighteenth century the number of Jewish settlers in Charleston (or, as it was then known, Charles Town), increased steadily. Most of them hailed from London, but some came from France, Holland, Jamaica, and Barbados. In 1741, there were several arrivals from Savannah, Ga., and thereafter others came from New York and Rhode Island, Germany and even Poland, where the author of the Sefer Haberith (Vilna, 1798), referred to Charleston as Charlesville.

These early Jewish settlers were mostly small traders, but some of them engaged in banking, agriculture, and industry on a large scale. Indigo culture, which in provincial days was the most lucrative industry of South Carolina, excepting the rice trade, flourished largely through the efforts of Moses Lindo, who arrived from London in 1756. In 1762, Lindo was appointed Surveyor and Inspector General of Indigo, a post created especially for him. Mordecai Sheftall, Philip Hart and the Joseph family did an extensive banking and exchange business with England and other countries. Also prominent in the colonial period was Joseph Levy, who was commissioned lieutenant in the Cherokee War of 1761.

In 1770, a number of Charleston Jews, including Lindo and Benjamin Hart, subscribed a substantial sum toward the maintenance of Brown University, a new institution in far-off Providence, R. I. Impressed by this generosity, the college trustees voted that "children of Jews may be admitted to this institution, and entirely enjoy the freedom of their own religion, without any restraint or imposition whatever."

During the period of the American Revolution the Jews, like the rest of the population, were divided in sympathy between the Patriot and Tory camps. But a remarkably large number served the Revolutionary cause. Indeed, after Charleston fell to the British, many Jewish families preferred to flee to Philadelphia, where 10 Charleston Jews were among the founders of Congregation Mikveh Israel in 1782. Of the 60 Charleston citizens who constituted the militia company of Capt. Richard Lushington, about 20 were Jews, and one of them, Joseph Solomon, was killed in the battle of Beaufort. At least 34 Jews served in the Revolution Armies. Of these, David N. Cardozo, who distinguished himself in the attempt to recapture Savannah, and Markes Lazarus were sergeants major; Jacob de la Motta and Abraham Seixas were captains. Maj. Benjamin Nones, of Philadelphia, distinguished himself in the siege of Charleston. Mordecai Sheftall was deputy commissioner general of issues to the Continental Army assigned to the southern department. Mordecai Manual Noah (1747–1845; not to be confused with his more famous namesake), contributed £20,000 to the cause of the Revolution, while Myer Moses, who supplied the Continental Army with provisions and aided the wounded and imprisoned American patriots, earned "the good wishes and gratitude of all," according to Gen. Thomas Sumter.

In 1791, the community, now incorporated and numbering over 400 persons, decided to erect a larger synagogue, and within a short period raised the amount of $20,000 for the purpose. This "new synagogue" which Lafayette later described as "spacious and elegant" was dedicated on Friday, December 19, 1794, with imposing ceremonies attended by the governor, the civil and military officers of the State, the municipal authorities, the clergy, and the public in general. It was regarded as the handsomest synagogue in America until its destruction in the great fire on Saturday, April 27, 1838.

Charleston Jews began their formal communal life on the day after Rosh Hashanah, 5510 (1749) when they organized Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim (originally called Beth Elohim Nnveh Shallom), the fourth oldest congregation in what is now the United States. Moses Cohen was elected Haham or chief rabbi of the congregation, Isaac da Costa became Hazan or reader, Joseph Tobias, parnes or president, and Michael Lazarus, secretary. The officials of the congregation were probably unsalaried; they are known to have engaged in trade. The congregation was strictly orthodox, and its ritual was that of the Portuguese communities, as practiced in London and Amsterdam. A parochial school was also established, where the children were taught not only Hebrew and the rudiments of Judaism but secular subjects as well. In 1764, the congregation purchased the cemetery on Coming Street, adjoining the family burial ground of Isaac da Costa. In 1784 the Hebrew Benevolent Society was established, an organization for the care of Jewish poor, which is still active today. The Hebrew Orphan Society, founded in 1801, was the first to adopt the method of placing orphans in private homes.

In 1790 the congregation wrote an address of congratulations to General Washington on his elevation to the Presidency, and also joined in the felicitations sent him by the congregations of New York, Philadelphia, Newport, and Richmond to which Washington graciously responded.

At first the congregation worshiped on Union Street (1750-57), on Kong Street (1757–64), and on Beresford Street (1764–80). In 1780, Joseph Tobias granted it a 7 years' lease to his new house on Hassel Street for the consideration of a "Miseberach on every Yom Kippur night" during his lifetime. On this site, or very near it, Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim has been holding services for more than a century and a half.

The period between the Revolution and the Civil War may be called the golden age in the history of the Jews of Charleston. The community grew rapidly until, by 1816, it consisted of more than 600 souls. At that time it is said to have been the largest, most cultured, and wealthiest Jewish settlement in the United States. Many of its members amassed considerable wealth and became prominent in various walks of life. Capt. Abraham M. Seixas was a magistrate and warden of the workhouse (1797). Myer Moses was elected a member of the legislature in 1810, and commissioner of free schools in 1811. Lyon Levy was State treasurer in 1806 and from 1817 to 1822. Jacob de la Motta, who in 1836 was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, was secretary of the Medical Society and the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina. Apothecary Hall in Charleston, of which he was proprietor, is said to be the oldest drug store in the country. Abraham de Leon was noted as a physician, Isaac Harby, Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785–1851), and Jacob N. Cardozo as essayist, dramatist, and journalist, respectively; while Penina Moise stood out as a poet and hymnal writer of marked ability. Solomon N. Carvalho was an artist and inventor. David Lopez, an architect and builder, is credited with the invention of the forerunner of the modern torpedo boat, the *Little David*, which attacked the United States Ironsides during the Civil War. Philip Phillips, the congressman and lawyer, achieved prominence first in Charleston.

Among the leading merchants of Charleston prior to the Civil War were the Tobiases, the Harts, the Mordecais, Abraham Ottoleghi, and Jacob Barrett. Mordecai Cohen, a Polish emigrant, became, next to Robert Adger, the wealthiest citizen of South Carolina. He was also the most philanthropic, and his memory is perpetuated on a tablet erected by the city in the Charleston Orphan Home. Maj. Joshua Lazarus, president of the Cheraw Bank, introduced the use of illuminating gas into Charleston, and Michael Lazarus, one time vice president of the Palmetto Society, opened up steam navigation on the Savannah River with a line between Charleston and Augusta, Ga. Later, Solomon S. Solomons further helped the expansion and prosperity of the city by constructing the Northeastern Railroad, of which he was president until it consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line. Aaron Lazarus (born Charleston, 1777), was one of the first Jewish settlers in Wilmington, N. C.

Jews were prominent also in the social life of their native or adopted city. It was chiefly due to them that Charleston became the "see city" of the Masonic fraternity. Isaac da Costa, a member of King Solomon's Lodge No. 1 since 1753, founded the Supreme Grand Lodge of Perfection in 1783, while Abraham Alexander, Emanuel de la Motta, Israel de Liebon, and Moses C. Levy promoted the organization of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. There was little, if any, social discrimination against the Jews. They held memberships and were elected to office in such exclusive societies as the Palmetto, the Ubiquarians, and the St. Andrews. They entertained lavishly, and contributed generously to Christian and nonsectarian institutions. They were followers of the chase, and some distinguished themselves as expert huntsmen and skillful duelists. When the Marquis de Lafayette visited Charleston in 1825, the gold and silver plate used at the banquet tendered in his honor by the city, was borrowed from Mordecai Cohen, and Dr. Abraham de Leon was the recipient of the grand master's jewel (a Masonic decoration) as a personal gift of Lafayette "for the happiest hours of my life which you have afforded me."

Many Jews of Charleston took an active part in the War of 1812, in which Abraham A. Massias served as major and Myer Moses as captain. Solomen Heydenfelt, who served in the war againstt the Seminole Indians in 1836, later became chief justice of the supreme court of California. In the Mexican War, Jacob Valentine, the youngest member of the Palmetto regiment, was severely wounded at Churubusco.

Charleston Jews made a specially brilliant record in the War Between the States. The first and largest contribution ($10,000) to South Carolina's war chest was made by Benjamin Mordecai, who also fed at his own expense thousands of the widows and orphans of his fallen fellow patriots. So many Charleston Jews enlisted in the service of the Confederacy that from 1862 to 1866 K. K. Beth Elohim found it impossible to obtain a quorum of trustees, and could hold no regular meetings. Some families sent to the front every male member capable of bearing arms, while lads of 12 and 13 ran away and volunteered to act as messengers or drummer boys. From the Jewry of Charleston came such soldiers as Valentine, this time as captain; the hero, Marx E. Cohen, Jr.; Sgt. Maj. Maier Triest. Of the 182 who went to the front, 25 were killed.

It was during the prewar period that the Charleston synagogue became the cradle of the Reform movement in American Judaism. In 1824, 47 members who were dissatisfied with the traditional mode of worship, the lengthy Sephardic service, and the exclusive use of Hebrew which few of the congregants understood, presented a petition

to the board of trustees requesting changes in the liturgy and the introduction of English. Receiving no response, they seceded from the congregation and organized (1824) the Reformed Society of Israelites. The leading spirit in this movement was the litterateur Isaac Harby until he left Charleston in 1828; David Nunez Carvalho acted as its first reader. The schism caused much bitterness in the hitherto peaceful community till a reconciliation was effected in 1833.

With the appointment of Gustavus Poznanski to the rabbinate in 1836, the Reformers found a new champion of their cause. During the construction of a synagogue to replace the building that had burned to the ground in 1838, the Reformers presented a petition to the trustees (1840) signed by 38 members urging that an organ be included in the synagogue to assist in the vocal part of the service. Poznanski supported this move. The request, however, was rejected by the board, but the board was overruled by a general meeting of the members. This brought about a split in the congregation. Poznanski eventually resigned his post, though he had been elected in 1838 for life. When K. K. Beth Elohim proceeded with plans for the organ, forty conservative members withdrew, formed the Congregation Shearith Israel, and erected a synagogue of their own on Wentworth Street (1847). Jacob Rosenfeld, who officiated at the dedication, was the congregation's first Hazan, and served for a number of years. But in 1851, Shearith Israel advertised in the Occident for a Portuguese Hebrew Reader and Scholar at an annual salary of $800. Ellis Lyons (1852–53), Solomon Jacobs (1853–58), and Henry S. Jacobs (1858–61) all served as rabbi.

The congregation was disbanded in 1866, owing to the exigencies of the Civil War, however, and the membership rejoined the fully Reformed parent congregation.

Forty thousand dollars was raised for the new synagogue for K. K. Beth Elohim on the Hasell Street site. The architect and builder was David Lopez. The cornerstone was laid on January 3, 1840, the building completed in February 1841, and dedicated in March 1843. It is a model of Grecian Doric architecture. Over its doors is a marble table bearing the inscription of the Shema in Hebrew with the translation: "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is the sole Eternal Being."

It was also in the last days of the old synagogue (1838) that a religious school was organized exclusively for the instruction of the youth in the tenets of Judaism. The leaders of this project were Aunt Sally Lopez and the poetess, Penina Moise, who communicated with Rebecca Gratz a few months after the latter established the first Jewish Sunday school in Philadelphia. They received valuable suggestions from Miss Gratz and the weekly lessons which she prepared for her own pupils.

During the Civil War, the scrolls of the Torah, the records of the congregation, and other valuables were shipped to Columbia for safekeeping, but were destroyed when the city was burned at the time Sherman's army captured it (1865).

K. K. Beth Elohim continued in the vanguard of the reform wing of Judaism. In 1879 it introduced the prayer book compiled by its then rabbi, David Levi, and later it adopted the Union Prayer Book. Its doors were kept open to nonmembers, even on the high holy days, and it was among the first congregations to admit women to full membership and elect them to its board of trustees. In 1879 the women's gallery was removed and the reading desk (Bimah) was placed in front of the Ark. In 1924 the tabernacle was renovated and enlarged through a bequest by Miss Anna Luryea.

A score of rabbis have served K. K. Beth Elohim. These include: Moses Cohen (1750–62), Lsaac da Costa (1750–64, approx.), Abraham Alexander (1764–84, approx.), Abraham Azuby (1785–1805), Jacob Suares (1807–11), E. N. Carvalho (1811–14), Hartwig Cohen (1718–23), S. C. Peixotto (1823–35), Gustavus Poznanski (1836–50), Julius Eckman (1850–51), Maurice Mayer (1852–59), Abraham Harris (1860–66), M. H. Myers (1866–68), J. H. M. Chumaceiro (1868–74), Falk Vidaver (1875), David Levy (1875–93), Rabbi Lewis (1893), Barnett A. Elzas (1894–1909), Isaac E. Marcuson (1910–14), Jacob S. Raisin (1915–43), Sidney Unger (1943–45), and Dr. Allen Tarshish, who is the spiritual head of the congregation today.

Among the most prominent Charleston Jews in the period since the Civil War were: Lee C. Harby, the authoress, in whose memory the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a tablet; Octavus Roy Cohen, the author; Samuel Rittenberg, member of the general assembly from 1913 to 1914; and from 1925 until his death in 1932; Dr. Leon Banev, president of the International Society of Medical Health Officers and associate professor of preventive medicine at South Carolina Medical College; Anita Pollitzer (Mrs. Eli Edson), vice president and member of the executive board of the National Woman's Party.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION—ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT AND TESTIMONY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, earlier in the day the junior Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Michigan sent a resolution to the desk. The resolution simply provides that Members of the Senate be furnished with copies of the so-called Tydings Committee Report, and that 1,500 additional copies of it be printed for the use of anyone who is interested in it. The resolution asks that the proceednigs at all hearings, both open and closed be printed. Some dispute has arisen as to whether all the proceedings have been included. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] stated that 30 pages of testimony had been deleted. It may be that other portions of the testimony are not complete. The difficulty is that it would take a concurrent resolution for Members of the Senate to have these copies made available to them, unless the chairman of the committee cleared them. One or two Senators today were unable to get copies, but I think they said it was all right. In a way I think the committee should have jurisdiction, as they have had, over any printed copies.

I wonder if there is any objection to unanimous consent to consider the resolution, which is self-explanatory, and provides exactly what the junior Senator from Nebraska has requested.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I would have to object, inasmuch as Members of the Foreign Relations Committee are not present. I object to the resolution being taken up at this time. I told Senators that there would not be any business transacted after we finished with the appropriation bill, and I feel that I must keep faith.

Mr. WHERRY. I will not press it further. I did not feel that it was such an issue that any other Senators would have to be here. In fact, it can be seen that so far as I am concerned, I merely wanted to clear the RECORD so that Senators could get copies of the testimony.

I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. With the resolution as it has been presented, would it have to be considered before any other copies are printed? I am told there are 40 or 50 pages of the record which do not appear in the copy of the hearings now available. Furthermore, it is printed only for the use of the committee. Would any additional copies be printed until a resolution had been considered and adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If any additional copies are printed, it would have to be by resolution.

The Chair has been informed the resolution has been referred.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what would be done, unless I withheld it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution lie over and be taken up tomorrow at the beginning of the session, and not go to the committee. I do not think it is necessary to send it to the committee and have hearings on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Arizona to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that instead of sending the resolution to the committee, which would be a referral, it be held over until tomorrow, and that it be taken up tomorrow when the Senate reconvenes.

Mr. McFARLAND. I think it should go to the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that the rule requires that it go to the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that, but I ask unanimous consent that it be not referred tonight, and that the Senate take it up for consideration the first thing tomorrow, in order to expedite it.

Mr. McFARLAND. I believe such matters, which involve printing of records, should take the regular course. I want every Senator to have a copy of the record. I presume there will be a demand for a great many more copies than merely those necessary for Senators. I think the resolution should go to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and that they should determine on the number. I think that is the proper place for it, because certainly the Committee on Rules and Administration is the committee to determine how much is to be spent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the regular order.

Mr. WHERRY. I recognize that unanimous consent can be requested, and blocked, but I think I am not asking for anything more than what the committee itself would do. It would prevent further printing of any copies unless the whole record was printed.

If the distinguished acting majority leader feels that the resolution should not be acted upon tonight, then it will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, or perhaps to the Committee on Foreign Relations. To what committee would it be referred?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator could ask that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to take it up tomorrow. To what committee would it be referred?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. McFARLAND. I would have no objection to the resolution lying on the table until tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. That is exactly what I asked, that it lie on the table and be taken up tomorrow morning.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator asked that it be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am not going to agree that it be taken up, but I do not mind agreeing to its being in the same status tomorrow that it is in today.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator refuses to give consent to have it lie on the table and have it taken up tomorrow, I would just as soon have it referred to a committee.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, in regard to the reference of the resolution, there was a misunderstanding between the minority leader and myself. I have no objection to its lying on the table, to be in the same status tomorrow it is in today. I do not want to be committeed to agree that it be taken up, but I think we can work the situation out between now and sometime tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of that statement, I ask that the resolution lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will lie on the table.

CONDITIONS ON FORMOSA AND QUEMOY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to take just a couple of minutes of the Senate to call attention to a press dispatch which has just come in over the wires dated Taipei, Formosa. It reads:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.—The Chinese Nationalists reported tonight the Communists were bombarding the northeast corner of Quemoy Island and were sending junks for what might be a long-anticipated assault.

The Defense Ministry spokesman who made the report to newsmen said Nationalist ground troops on the 50-square-mile island opposite the Red mainland, 100 miles west of Formosa, were adequate to cope with the expected attack. He said they would be supported by locally assigned Nationalist air and naval units.

Mr. President, I got out my notebooks, and I find that I was on Quemoy Island last November, an island otherwise known as Kinman Island. I flew there from Formosa.

The commander of the island is General Hu Lien, one of the ablest combat commanders in the forces of the Government of the Republic of China. With a very small force of men he won a notable victory last October 25, 26, and 27, when with limited equipment he beat off an amphibious assault of over 10,000 Communist troops, captured 6,000 of them with all their equipment, and drove back into the sea those who had not been killed by his troops.

The Chinese soldiers on Kinman Island demonstrated great courage. They held their positions despite the fact that their lines had been infiltrated, and it seems to me that we have a considerable responsibility, because at the request of the President of the United States the Government of the Republic of China ceased its blockade of the Chinese coast, and ceased its assaults by air upon the concentration and mobilization points of the Chinese Communist forces. If at this time we have tied the hands of the Republic of China in defending this island, which may well be the key to Formosa itself, we will be doing a great disservice to the free world.

This is not a case of the Government of the Republic of China attacking the Chinese mainland, but on the contrary is an attempt by the Chinese Communists to invade Kinman Island, otherwise known as Quemoy Island. The Government of the United States should make very clear immediately that the Government of the Republic of China is free to use its navy and its air force to the fullest extent to see that they do not lose the Island of Kinman.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Thomas P. O'Donovan, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois;

Eugene J. Smith, of New York, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of New York;

John M. Comeford, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin; and

Donald A. Draughon, of Puerto Rico, to be United States marshal for the district of Puerto Rico.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be deputy United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

John E. Peurifoy, of South Carolina, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, now serving as an Assistant Secretary of State, for promotion in the Foreign Service to the class of career minister, and to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece;

Hocker A. Doolittle, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be the representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Indonesia; and

Carlisle H. Humelsine, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice John E. Peurifoy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination in the new report on the Executive Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Clarence J. McCormick to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That is the only new report on the calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION—PROGRESS ON APPROPRIATION BILL

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished minority leader and the other Senators for cooperating and enabling the Senate to devote 1 hour of work today to the important appropriation bill, which is the unfinished business. I hope we can make further progress tomorrow, and that Senators will bear in mind that it is important to the defense of the country that the appropriation bill be passed immediately, for delay will jeopardize departments which are charged with the responsibility for the defense activities.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in commending the distinguished acting majority leader for the work he has done today, I wish to say that it will be our position on this side to continue to cooperate and to get the bill passed. I wish to reiterate that there are two or three speeches which will be made tomorrow, and when they are out of the way we no doubt can go right on with the other chapters of the appropriation bill. I think we have completed seven chapters.

At least three chapters have not yet been considered. The minority will do everything it can to help expedite consideration of the bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the distinguished minority leader. I am hopeful we may be able to arrange a unanimous-consent agreement tomorrow, similar to the agreement we worked out today, as soon as two speeches have been concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. As I have said, the minority will cooperate.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 25, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 24 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following nominations are made in accordance with the provisions of section 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946:

Woodbury Willoughby, of Virginia, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Orville C. Anderson, of California.
Ernest H. Fisk, of Ohio.
Gardner E. Palmer, of Michigan.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Gene F. Caprio, of New Jersey.
Arthur A. Compton, of Missouri.
J. Roland Jacobs, of California.
Roswell D. McClelland, of Connecticut.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Paul M. Herzog, of New York, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years, expiring August 27, 1955. (Reappointment.)

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

John M. Thompson, Parker, Ariz., in place of A. L. Kent, retired.

CALIFORNIA

Emaline M. Korba, Apple Valley, Calif. Office established April 15, 1949.
Frank A. Salman, Colton, Calif., in place of F. M. Snider, resigned.

GEORGIA

Grady F. Medlock, Cave Spring, Ga., in place of P. C. Sewell, removed.
Gordon C. Pearman, Chula, Ga., in place of A. E. Whiddon, retired.
Calvin W. Chester, Wrightsville, Ga., in place of R. B. Bryan, retired.

HAWAII

Arthur C. Lum, Waimanalo, Hawaii, in place of R. W. Morris, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Roy W. Adams, Argenta, Ill., in place of Melvin Manecke, retired.
Eugene H. Brauer, Belleville, Ill., in place of H. G. Wangelin, resigned.
Elmer A. Allan, Collinsville, Ill., in place of E. R. Luebbe, resigned.
Harold J. McQueen, Hindsboro, Ill., in place of Daisy Pedigo, retired.
Robert B. Diegel, Hopedale, Ill., in place of R. F. Maurer, deceased.
Max Edwin Conrad, Hutsonville, Ill., in place of C. M. McCoy, retired.
Earl T. Sutter, Lisle, Ill., in place of Nellie Sutter, deceased.
Melvin O. Hettenhausen, Milstadt, Ill., in place of F. D. Hatter, retired.
Lanore E. Johnston, Sherrard, Ill., in place of Rudolph Mueller, retired.
Paul R. Mongerson, Taylor Ridge, Ill., in place of Z. V. Blaser, resigned.

INDIANA

Vernice L. Larkin, Cloverdale, Ind., in place of A. M. Morrison, transferred.
Richard C. Walker, Granger, Ind., in place of N. B. Kownover, retired.
Charles Donald Manaugh, Hanover, Ind., in place of C. D. Manaugh, retired.
Kenneth E. Romine, Mentone, Ind., in place of L. A. Rickel, retired.
Louise W. Broyles, Pittsboro, Ind., in place of Mary Dugan, retired.

IOWA

Woodrow J. Shearer, Columbus Junction, Iowa, in place of N. B. Lewis, retired.
Leroy W. Threde, Lake Park, Iowa, August Sindt, deceased.

KANSAS

Edward R. Marshall, Olathe, Kans., in place of C. C. Pember, resigned.
Guy Baker, Czawkie, Kans., in place of A. D. Quiett, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Austin V. Thompson, Moreland, Ky., Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.
William F. Gibson, Whitesburg, Ky., in place of W. G. Holbrook, resigned.

LOUISIANA

Harvey T. Best, Jr., Maringouin, La., in place of C. J. Slack, retired.

MAINE

Irma J. Gott, Southwest Harbor, Maine, in place of E. W. Gott, deceased.

MARYLAND

Melvin H. Bowers, Lilypons, Md., in place of G. L. Thomas, Jr., resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS

Madeline F. McDonagh, Plympton, Mass., in place of M. J. McDonagh, deceased.

MICHIGAN

Alwin L. Strevy, Ferrysburg, Mich., in place of Leonora Braak, resigned.
Douglas J. Hill, Harbor Springs, Mich., in place of F. L. Friend, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Stanley W. Ostergaard, Arco, Minn., in place of V. C. Hansen, transferred.
James D. Fehlhaber, Bird Island, Minn., in place of Timothy Hurley, retired.
John A. Rolig, Center City, Minn., in place of H. H. Gunz, transferred.
Francis H. Dumont, Freeport, Minn., in place of H. J. Ricker, retired.
Keenan R. Nelson, West Concord, Minn., in place of Minor Buckingham, transferred.

MISSOURI

Teddy Couch, Bosworth, Mo., in place of R. R. Breckenridge, transferred.
James M. Tedlock, Jamesport, Mo., in place of Pat Malone, retired.
Tillie K. Tyler, Mayview, Mo., in place of Mora Tracy, retired.

MONTANA

Howard E. Wagner, Hardin, Mont., in place of J. M. Astle, retired.

NEBRASKA

Margaret M. Peters, Bellwood, Nebr., in place of L. F. Kreizinger, retired.
Harry M. Richardson, Broken Bow, Nebr., in place of C. L. Bennett, retired.
Vlastimil K. Maule, Crofton, Nebr., in place of F. S. Bogner, transferred.
Elton L. Pounds, Hastings, Nebr., in place of D. S. Simms, resigned.
Philip A. Randall, Long Pine, Nebr., in place of M. M. Kenroy, retired.
Grant W. Hazlett, Loomis, Nebr., in place of R. H. Carlson, resigned.
Lawrence J. Gaughen, North Bend, Nebr., in place of P. F. Tully, retired.
Douglas F. Hammon, Valentine, Nebr., in place of M. C. Phelps, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Linden E. Sheehan, Pittsfield, N. H., in place of D. F. Jackson, transferred.

NEW MEXICO

Morris L. Dickerson, Fairacres, N. Mex., in place of Etta Dickerson, retired.

NEW YORK

Henry P. Hallahan, Brasher Falls, N. Y., in place of H. F. Hallahan, retired.
Frederick G. MacCollum, Elbridge, N. Y., in place of E. M. Wood, deceased.
Lulu F. Moseley, Hauppauge, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1948.

OHIO

Edmund H. Imber, Delphos, Ohio, in place of A. J. Shenk, retired.

OKLAHOMA

James W. Moorman, El Reno, Okla., in place of J. W. Haydon, retired.
Anna B. Swan, Schulter, Okla., in place of Mary McCutcheon, resigned.

OREGON

Willis L. Gholston, Mosier, Oreg., in place of Lenora Hunter, retired.
Evelyn P. Waldron, Oretech, Oreg. Office established March 16, 1949.

PENNSYLVANIA

John P. Rumancik, Crucible, Pa., in place of W. D. Thompson, retired.
Edward J. Clarke, Jr., Dalton, Pa., in place of B. E. Hayden, resigned.
Foster H. Coyle, Johnstown, Pa., in place of F. J. Studeny, retired.
Robert Schneider, Scenery Hill, Pa., in place of G. C. Wonsettler, retired.
Robert C. Powell, Swarthmore, Pa., in place of A. P. Smalley, retired.
Samuel R. Klinger, Wiconisco, Pa., in place of C. E. Minnich, retired.

SAMOA

Edward Hunkin, Pago Pago, Samoa, in place of D. J. McMullin, retired.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Joseph E. Powell, Moncks Corner, S. C., in place of W. E. Law, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Theodore C. Gutenkauf, Hoven, S. Dak., in place of H. B. Hoven, resigned.
Bernard J. Post, Tyndall, S. Dak., in place of Matt McCormick, retired.

TENNESSEE

Zebulon V. Sherrill, Niota, Tenn., in place of G. L. Garrison, transferred.

TEXAS

Maynard C. Watkins, Jarrell, Tex., in place of W. E. Votaw, retired.
Reuben S. Morrow, Kaufman, Tex., in place of H. W. Hoffer, retired.
St. Elmo Murphy, Nixon, Tex., in place of W. W. Spear, retired.

UTAH

Amy H. Esplin, Orderville, Utah, in place of F. C. Hoyt, retired.

VIRGINIA

Richard D. Collison, Dayton, Va., in place of B. E. Young, deceased.
Samuel N. Thornhill, Gladstone, Va., in place of M. C. Harris, retired.
Lloyd N. Doyle, Ridgeway, Va., in place of J. E. Pace, transferred.
Carl L. Campbell, Winchester, Va., in place of W. N. Page, retired.

WASHINGTON

Charlotte E. Shaver, Lacrosse, Wash., in place of T. A. Myklebust, resigned.
Joseph Krolczyk, Mineral, Wash., in place of Forde Phelps, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ivory N. Steele, Holden, W. Va., in place of J. B. Puryear, Jr., resigned.

WISCONSIN

John W. Grotkin, Benton, Wis., in place of W. H. McCrea, retired.
Orville I. Anderson, Cameron, Wis., in place of H. J. Samson, deceased.

George K. Sazama, Hatley, Wis., in place of J. W. Sazama, transferred.

Henry A. Siewert, Jr., Kingston, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Robert E. Myers, North Freedom, Wis., in place of Frank Hanley, retired.

Elmer H. Toepfer, Random Lake, Wis., in place of W. J. Hand, deceased.

Alfred J. Perrault, Jr., Turtle Lake, Wis., in place L. H. Rivard, retired.

WYOMING

Roy Cecil Taylor, Mountainview, Wyo., in place of O. W. Dahlquist, resigned.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 24 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Clarence J. McCormick, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou infinite and eternal God, grant that in these days of world crisis we may have that courage of heart and that constancy of faith which will keep us from anxiety and fear, from discouragement and despair.

Wilt Thou daily illumine with divine wisdom the minds of all who have been called to lead our beloved country in this time of trial and struggle.

We thank Thee for our fellow citizens who are out on the fields of battle giving themselves so bravely and sacrificially for the preservation of those blessings of freedom and democracy which our forefathers found hard to win and which we now are finding hard to hold.

May we be faithful and worthy partners with all who are the loyal champions of the rights of man and who are seeking to bring in that better day when the kingdom of peace and good will shall be established everywhere.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 20, 1950, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3859. An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes; and

S. 3937. An act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment to the bill (H. R. 3506) entitled "An act for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.;

S. 1049. An act for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor;

S. 1792. An act for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades;

S. 2243. An act for the relief of Tevfik Kamil Kutay;

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes;

S. Con. Res. 91. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2160) entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, to authorize the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave in excess of 60 days, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2822) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264)"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. FLANDERS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 51–2.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit this afternoon during general debate in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264) with House amendments thereto, insist on the amendments of the House and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, MONRONEY, WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, and KUNKEL.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JONAS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TAKING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OFF THE AMERICAN BALLOT

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to take the Communist Party off the American ballot. Their presence on the ballot of this country gives them prestige and recognition to which I do not believe the Communist Party is entitled. The Communist Party is not a political party; it is a revolutionary party which seeks to destroy every other political party by force, violence, and bloodshed, if necessary. Does anybody in this House believe that if the Communist Party won an election in the United States there ever would be another election?

Every Communist takes orders from Moscow. His party is the fifth column here and in every freedom-loving country. It is hostile to freedom and Christian civilization the world over. Every informed American knows that under our system of government the defeat of any political party in a free election does not mean the end of that party or its political faith. It will have another chance or chances in the future.

Should the Communist Party win a national election, all political faiths would end, their leaders shot or exiled, their property seized, and their organization destroyed. Freedom and free government—the Republic of the United States—would "perish from the earth."

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday, July 25, following

the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, during roll call No. 211, I was called from the Chamber on official business. If I had been present and voting, I would have voted "no."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

A NEW VIEW ON SURPLUS FOODS

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Brannan has surrendered. For almost 6 months he was perfectly happy about the mounting scandal of Federal Government hoarding of wholesome food commodities. The fact that it was costing the American taxpayers scores of thousands of dollars each day did not interest him in the least. The possibility and probability that a lot of this food would spoil gave him no concern whatever.

But now when hoarding food is unpatriotic and when he and his Department is issuing warnings against it daily he is suddenly awakened. This morning he appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture. He described the critical nature of the problem of disposing of these foods. He offered a solution. This solution is exactly what was contained in four bills filed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.], and myself on February 2. Twenty additional Members of this body endorsed these bills. But, Mr. Brannan would have no part of them.

His conversion is welcome but decidedly belated. As I listened to him I felt certain that the statement warranted a further study in the light of the facts as to this program and I shall make that study with the hope that I can report further to you this afternoon during a special order.

In any event, Mr. Brannan now urges emphatically immediate action. I hope our committee will give us that opportunity at once. If the situation is as serious as Mr. Brannan describes it, and I suspect it is worse, surely all the Members of this body have the right to pass upon this. In view of the opposition by Mr. Brannan and the President to any action in this field during these months, some Members may claim no action by Congress was necessary. Now Mr. Brannan makes action imperative. No one can doubt who will be blamed by the executive department if action is not taken.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it has been stated by Government sources that an additional 250,000 Federal employees will be hired as a result of the Korean problem.

This morning's news reports estimated 12,000 Government jobs now available in the District of Columbia, compared with 2,000 at the time of the last announcement.

Apparently wholesale hirings are in process of being undertaken by the Government agencies.

Yet, there is to this moment no breakdown of the expenditures requested by the President. The Government agencies themselves do not know how the money is to be spent. They cannot possibly know how many new employees, if any, are required for the successful prosecution of the war in Korea.

To the profits-as-usual, politics-as-usual, hoard-as-usual crowd it appears that we can add Government as usual. There is as little patriotism in hoarding Government workers as there is in hoarding food.

ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2160, an act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. PRIEST, Mr. BIEMILLER, Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. HOLIFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances.

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HEDRICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by Frank Pace, Secretary of the Army.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Robert B. Dresser on the need for limiting the spending power of Congress.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in each to include an editorial.

Mr. KEATING asked as was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in two to include editorials, and in one a radio address.

Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances, in each to include newspaper articles.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include newspaper material in each instance.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAGEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short editorial.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Charlotte (N. C.) News of July 19, 1950, on the proposed Lodge-Gossett amendment to the present electoral college system and in another instance to extend his personal remarks with reference to the voluntary retirement of the Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON from the Congress after the present session.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Harvard Law Review, written by Prof. Zecharia Chafee, Jr.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Clarke Beach appearing in the South Bend Tribune of July 20.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by Louis Johnson.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. My observation does not indicate the presence of a quorum. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 213]

Abbitt	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Addonizio	Gwinn	Nixon
Allen, Ill.	Hall,	Norton
Allen, La.	Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Mich.
Anderson, Calif.	Hall,	O'Neill
Aspinall	Leonard W.	Passman
Barden	Hand	Patman
Barrett, Pa.	Hare	Patterson
Barrett, Wyo.	Harris	Pfeifer,
Bates, Mass.	Hart	Joseph L.
Bentsen	Hébert	Pfeiffer,
Boggs, La.	Heffernan	William L.
Bosone	Heller	Phillips, Tenn.
Breen	Hill	Pickett
Brehm	Hinshaw	Powell
Brooks	Hoffman, Ill.	Priest
Buckley, N. Y.	Irving	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Jackson, Calif.	Rains
Burton	Javits	Ramsay
Carlyle	Jenison	Redden
Carroll	Jennings	Regan
Cavalcante	Johnson	Richards
Celler	Karst,	Robeson
Chatham	Kean	Rodino
Chesney	Kearney	Rogers, Mass.
Christopher	Kearns	Roosevelt
Combs	Keefe	Sabath
Cooper	Kelley, Pa.	Sadlak
Coudert	Kennedy	Sadowski
Cox	Keogh	Sanborn
Davies, N. Y.	Kilday	Scott, Hardie
Davis, Tenn.	Kunkel	Shelley
Dawson	Larcade	Sims
Dingell	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Ohio
Dollinger	Linehan	Sutton
Doughton	Lodge	Taylor
Douglas	Lucas	Teague
Eaton	Lyle	Thompson
Eberharter	McCarthy	Trimble
Ellsworth	McGrath	Vursell
Engel, Mich.	McGuire	Wagner
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Welch
Fallon	Mack, Ill.	White, Idaho
Fernandez	Marcantonio	Wier
Fogarty	Marsalis	Wigglesworth
Frazier	Martin, Mass.	Willis
Gary	Morgan	Winstead
Gavin	Morrison	Wood
Gillette	Morton	Yates
Gilmer	Murphy	Zablocki
Gordon	Murray, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 278 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENDING ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow it may be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3937; that general debate shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, with the time being equally divided and controlled by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and myself.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and from what I know about this I do not think I shall object, I think it would be well for the gentleman from Georgia to tell us what the measure is which he proposes to call up tomorrow and give us something of the reasons or necessity for it.

Mr. VINSON. The bill deals with freezing enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The enlistment of some 135,000 men will expire within 1 year, and they will expire at the rate of 4,000 a month in General MacArthur's forces in the Pacific. This measure proposes to extend those enlistments for 1 year until we can get Reservists, National Guard men, and draftees to take their places. It was unanimously passed by the other body and unanimously recommended by the Committee on Armed Services. It is one of the things the President is urging the Congress to do immediately.

Mr. HALLECK. As I understand it, the gentleman's request provides for debate and consideration of the measure on the floor of the House.

Mr. VINSON. Yes; exactly. It will be open to amendment. I do not have time to bring it before the Committee on Rules, otherwise I would be before the Committee on Rules asking for a rule.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill H. R. 9177?

Mr. VINSON. Yes. The House bill, H. R. 9177, is the same as Senate bill 3937.

Mr. McCORMACK. What about the House bill, H. R. 9178, suspending the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces?

Mr. VINSON. I intend to make the same request with reference to that bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

SUSPENDING AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the same unanimous-consent request on H. R. 9178.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Georgia explain the bill?

Mr. VINSON. This bill removes the statutory ceiling on the composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. At present the Army is fixed by law at 837,000. This bill removes that limitation. It leaves it entirely up to the Congress as to what the strength of the Armed Forces shall be through the appropriations of the Congress.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us anything about any other messages which may be necessary to give immediate consideration to, which may be reported by his committee?

Mr. VINSON. The Armed Services Committee started today having hearings with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, each one separately. Admiral Sherman advised the committee that for the time being this is the only legislation that he is particularly interested in. There probably will be some other legislation, but it is not as urgent as this. I do not think there is any important legislation except making the money available.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The leadership on both sides is much interested in the gentleman's statement. The gentleman said, "For the time being." Did Admiral Sherman give any statement as to what he meant by "for the time being"?

Mr. VINSON. Of course, we have not finished with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but as to anything that has been sent to my office, these are the only two bills that are necessary for the House to consider immediately.

Mr. McCORMACK. "For the time being" and "immediately." Just what does that mean?

Mr. VINSON. I would say that as far as this week is concerned and next week is concerned, we do not have any legislation in the mill that the Department has sent up.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, the gentleman had better tell the Department that if they have anything in the mill this week or next week, they had better get it up as quickly as possible.

Mr. VINSON. I appreciate that. I am just as anxious that the House take a recess as the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6454) to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6454, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE] is entitled to 30 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] is entitled to 30 minutes.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to quote from a letter by Peyton Ford, the assistant to the Attorney General, to the chairman of our committee [Mr. CELLER], what I consider to be salient features of this particular proposal, and which undoubtedly will be interesting and also valuable to the members of the committee:

In considering the merits of this measure, it may be of some assistance to compare the court business in the northern district of Illinois with that in the northern district of California and the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which are two districts having comparable work loads. For the fiscal year 1947 the average number of cases adjudicated and terminated per judge was 415 in the northern district of Illinois, 473 in the northern district of California, and 393 in the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The figures for the year 1948 in those districts were 359,443, and 326, respectively, and for the year 1949, 454, 417, and 351, respectively.

It is to be noted that the court for the northern district of Illinois adjudicated and terminated more cases in the fiscal year 1949 than were so disposed of in either of the other districts. Yet, instead of being able to reduce the backlog, it has increased from 349 cases per judge in 1947 to 429 cases in 1949. It is also noted that it takes approximately a year on the average to file and dispose of civil cases and many cases may not be disposed of for 2 years because of lack of judicial manpower.

During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 205 was enacted (approved August 3, 1949) providing two additional judgeships for both the northern district of California and the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In view of the above comparative statistics there appears to be equal or greater justification for providing similar judicial assistance for the northern district of Illinois.

The Judicial Conference of the United States, at its meeting last September, recommended the creation of the two additional judgeships which would be provided for in this measure.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Department of Justice favors the enactment of the bill, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised it is in accord with the program of the President.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

I consider that to be very important by way of comparison with the judges that were put into office a year ago in California and in Pennsylvania, indicating that the greater need for these judges is found in the State of Illinois than in either of those two States.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to quote a little from a statement of the chief judge, John P. Barnes, of the district court for the northern district of Illinois, testimony that he gave before our subcommittee when we were having hearings upon these particular bills.

I am now quoting:

It was not until about a year ago that I looked over our calendars and observed that the accumulation of cases was getting to the point where we must have help. I knew we were getting behind but did not know that the situation was as serious as it is; whereupon I assembled statistics in the Director's office and we called a meeting of the judges and then decided to ask for help. We addressed our communication to the conference of the seventh circuit. At that meeting our recommendation for additional help was approved, and at that conference were present all the judges of the circuit with one exception, and that request was unanimously approved.

Thereupon our request went before the national conference and was carried there by Chief Judge Major, and that conference approved our request for two additional judges. It was not until after that was done that any of these bills for creating additional judgeships were presented.

So I call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that these bills are not what we would call fly-by-night bills; these are not just accommodation bills; these are not just friendship bills as was indicated here last Thursday as the manner in which bills of this character come up and are disposed of by the House. These are bills that are well documented, most essential, and necessary, and carry what we call the highest degree of probity and necessity.

Quoting further:

There are in our district a number of long cases—cases that will take a long time to try. After I was designated to appear before you I asked them to write me letters regarding the matters which should be called to your attention. I will just tell you of one of them.

Judge Sullivan wrote me a letter calling attention to four cases on his calendar. One of these is an antitrust case which will take a year to try. Another of these cases is an antitrust case which will take 5 months to try. Four of them will take 6 to 7 months, and a fifth 4 to 6 weeks on the calendar of one judge.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Quoting further from Judge Barnes:

You will observe that on July 1, 1944, there were 1,105 civil cases pending in the District. On April 1, 1950, there were 2,428 civil cases pending—an increase of 1,323 cases. During the same time, the number of criminal cases pending in our court has increased by 176.

So you can readily see that there is great necessity for these judgeships, a good reason, a good foundation, and a direct cause for the introduction of this bill by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]. May I say in this connection that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] also introduced an identical bill with that of Mr. SABATH. The bill of Mr. SABATH is the one we are discussing, the one introduced by Mr. YATES having been set aside.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I am vitally interested in this bill and I am not going to take time discussing certain phases of the bill that were discussed here the other day. As was done in the case of the bill dealing with an additional judge for Texas, I am going to start off on the same premise as that of the distinguished gentleman from that State, and particularly those who are familiar with the district. In my opinion, the soundest argument and the best evidence you can get whether a judge is necessary or not necessary is from those who have to practice their profession in the particular district involved.

Since I left the bench in the Superior Court of Cook County I venture to say that I have been in the Federal courts of the northern district of Illinois at least once a week during court hours. There is no question about the fact that the court calendar is exactly as has been detailed here, only we get it statistically and in figures. If you would approach the situation from a professional or practical standpoint you would not hesitate one moment to give this district or add to the district two additional judges.

The congestion is almost beyond description. Where we formerly tried cases within 3 months, we now have to wait 12 to 15 months. This has made the cost of litigation almost prohibitive in that district. Where a witness obtains only about $3 a day for witness fees, and he is a craftsman or tradesman of some kind, and he comes to court and the case is continued time and again he finally refuses to be cooperative. The litigant under the circumstances then has to pay him a salary which in some instances amounts to $15 a day or more. The jurors also become uncooperative because they do not get an opportunity to sit in judgment on cases and they persist in importuning and harassing the judge to be excused. All of which results in turmoil and confusion.

Unfortunately we just lost a district judge the other day; Judge Shaw, died suddenly, so we are already one judge short. You have no idea of the condition of the calendar in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, especially during vacation period, with one or two judges sitting and trying to dispose of all the litigation. The scene represents a town meeting much more than a courtroom because of the congested condition that prevails every morning. Scores of witnesses, litigants, lawyers, and all those who are a constituent part of our jurisprudence that deals with expediting justice, are there.

There is just one request I make, Mr. Chairman. I am not interested in this situation from a political standpoint. I think the last place in the world where partisanship should play a part is in the selection of who is eligible to sit in judgment of his fellow man. The selection should be on the basis of whether he meets the necessary qualifications, rather than whether he is a good Democrat or a good Republican, or whatever he may be. The question, first of all, is this: Is he capable, is he a well trained and an experienced lawyer, who possesses integrity and proper judicial temperament and a good moral character.

In Illinois I am a member of the Cook County Central Committee that has to do under our laws with the selecting of candidates for Cook County judgeships, and those who are to go on the ticket as nominees. We have an agreement among both parties that no man is eligible or is considered for a position on

that ticket unless he is first thoroughly screened through the Chicago Bar Association or the Illinois State Bar Association, and if they do not approve of his qualifications, then he does not get consideration for the position that he is seeking. By reason of that fact we have left off a number of the sitting judges time and time again, and we have refused to nominate men who have not made a good record in the courts while acting as judges, and who do not possess the necessary requisites to make a competent, fair, and impartial judge. So I ask you to consider this bill first, because of the pressing need that we should have two judges in our district and, second, I hope some consideration will be given by the proper body, when the bill is finally passed, that we nominate for those positions men of the highest caliber, outstanding, distinguished lawyers, who can do the job and do it right, to relieve the congestion in the courts that have this tremendous amount of work to do, and finally that such nominees are approved by the local or State bar associations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I have here a letter dated February 17 from the Chicago Bar Association, signed by the executive secretary, Mr. Denning, who states:

> I am directed to advise you that the board acting for the association favors the legislation which will provide two additional judges for the northern district of Illinois.

That is the Chicago Bar Association.

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to learn that they favor the legislation. They said nothing about the selection, did they?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. And I have here a letter from the Illinois State Bar Association. This is the office of the president, Albert E. Jenner, written under date of March 1, 1950:

> I am pleased to advise you that the board of governors of the Illinois State Bar Association has unanimously approved H. R. 6255.

Mr. JONAS. I am sure they would, because they know better than anybody else the necessity for having those two additional judges.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I have here also a letter from the American Bar Association, signed by Howard F. Burns, dated March 6, 1950, in which he states:

> A meeting of our committee was held in Chicago on February 26, 1950, in connection with the winter meeting of the house of delegates of the bar Association, and at that meeting of the committee, at which a quorum was present, we voted unanimously to recommend the passage of H. R. 6255.

Do those agree with the gentleman's idea?

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman for the information. I take it the gentleman is aware of the fact that one of the justices died, and we have a temporary vacancy. The pressure is all the greater because of that situation.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. The judge passed away a few days ago?

Mr. JONAS. That is right; Judge Shaw.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE].

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, there were two bills filed to take care of this situation in the northern district of Illinois, which of course takes in the Chicago district. One of the bills was filed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and the other by his colleague [Mr. YATES]. Both of these bills call for two additional district judges in the northern district of Illinois, but under the provisions of those bills both of the judges were to be permanent.

Your committee after a lengthy hearing on this bill felt that the proponents of this measure had made out a good case. They had proven to the subcommittee that there was a substantial workload in that area and that two additional judges were necessary. But your subcommittee felt that they would make these two positions of a temporary nature. For that reason there is a committee amendment to this bill.

The chairman of the subcommittee has already stated to the House some of those who appeared before the committee and who corresponded with the committee with reference to the passage of one of these bills. I felt I should like to bring to the attention of the Committee a letter that I think is of much importance, because it comes from the office that knows all about the workload in the various districts throughout the United States. I refer to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Last year we corresponded with Mr. Chandler, who is the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, in reference to the situation in this district. He wrote back to us that the matter was being handled by his assistant, Mr. Elmore Whitehurst, the Assistant Director, and he in turn corresponded with our committee as follows, in connection with the bill authorizing the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois:

> This proposed legislation conforms with a recommendation which was made by the Judicial Conference of the United States at its recent meeting held in September. There are now six judges in the northern district of Illinois and the addition of two more would make a total of eight judges for that district.
>
> I am enclosing a compilation of statistics prepared for me by the Chief of the Division of Procedural Studies and Statistics of this Office showing the flow of judicial business through the northern district of Illinois. These statistics in my judgment amply justify the recommendation of the conference. They disclose particularly a large increase in the number of private civil cases commenced and pending.

After all, Mr. Chairman, it is our experience on the Subcommittee on the Judiciary that the time of the judges is consumed more on civil cases than on the criminal side of the court.

He says further:

> The number of private civil cases commenced increased from 832 in 1940 to 1,545 in 1949, while the number pending increased from 802 in 1940 to 1,705 in 1949. This type of case in general requires a substantially greater proportion of time of the judges to dispose of than other types of cases generally require.

Mr. Chairman, your subcommittee felt that this bill was meritorious and for that reason has so reported to the full committee, who in turn are placing it before the Members of the House for their consideration today.

But, Mr. Chairman, at this time I want to speak of another matter which I think is of importance to the House.

FIRST UNITED STATES VICTORY IN KOREA WON BY NEGRO GI'S

For day after day, a gallant band of American kids had been falling back under the hammer blows of Korean Reds who were superior in numbers, guns, and armor—superior in almost every element of ground fighting except raw courage.

Their families and neighbors back home were becoming restless and worried, fearing another disaster like Bataan.

When would this one-sided battle turn for the better?

People were switching their radio dials right past high-class entertainment, trying to catch the latest war bulletins. Newspapers were being bought, not daily, but by editions, searching for the first ray of hope, no matter how slim it might be, that would pierce the gloom of strategic withdrawals.

It came on July 20, when the Army's oldest Negro infantry regiment, spearheading the Twenty-fifth Division which had just come into the line, counterattacked and drove the Reds out of Yechon.

It was the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment that did the trick and braced morale where it was needed most, back in the United States of America where hoarding and profiteering reflected uncertainty over the immediate situation.

And you have heard something about that as the first order of business today, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman recognizes that we are still withdrawing, does he not?

Mr. LANE. I certainly do.

Mr. Chairman, all of us should offer a prayer of thanks to the regulars of this Negro regiment for shaming us out of our fears. They demonstrated, the hard way, their faith in a common cause that has no room for the ignorance and selfishness of racism and bigotry.

Communist propaganda took it on the chin at Yechon when the Korean Reds were blasted by American Negro troops who believed not only in the United States as it is, but in the better Nation that it will become when intolerance is also defeated.

They fought and won for all of us.

Segregation is on the way out in this world, and we are in this fight, among other things, to hasten its departure.

Our Army is becoming truly democratic, and in this respect is far ahead of our social and economic organization.

If the present crisis should spread, young draftees would become better soldiers if they had some veterans of the Twenty-fourth at their side to steady them in their baptism under fire.

Let us pay tribute, then, to the men of the Twenty-fourth, who have added battle honors to those they first started winning against the Comanche Indians over 70 years ago.

This old-line outfit, stems from the two Negro companies that were organized in 1866, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It is the oldest and perhaps the last Negro infantry regiment in view of the fact that from now on all our soldiers will be Americans, without any stigma of segregation .

But give credit where credit is due, and the Twenty-fourth has earned it by being the first to push the enemy back. It may be temporary and only local, but it is a morale builder that should stir every one of us to give his best.

Take heart. We are in this thing together, as equals, and we will win as equals, with such men as those of the fighting Twenty-fourth to show us the way.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

A DICTATOR NOT NECESSARY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in his message, the President told the people and the Congress that, at the request of the Security Council of the United Nations, he had ordered our armed forces to fight in Korea to protect the Republic of South Korea.

If, as the President insists, Stalin is behind the North Koreans, it is logical to assume that he will shortly instigate attacks against other governments, in Indo-China, Iran, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, and west Germany. Then United Nations will call upon us to meet those attacks with armed forces. The President said we were committed to do so.

Then we shall find ourselves involved in war in Asia, Europe, possibly in Africa—each of our fighting forces thousands of miles from its base of supply. Will we not then have fallen into the trap set by Stalin?

Is the prophecy of Nikolai Lenin, who wrote in 1924, "Some day we shall force the United States to spend itself into destruction," about to come true?

Will not someone in authority tell us, if anyone knows, approximately the number of dollars, the amount of material, and, of vital importance, the number of men, it will take to fight and win these wars? With such information we may the better direct our efforts.

To date, Congress has not declared war. That issue was decided by the United Nations. Up to this date, not one of the other 58 United Nations has sent a single foot soldier to fight in the war declared by United Nations. Our soldiers are slugging it out alone against overwhelming odds.

Inasmuch as we seem committed to fight a dictatorship abroad, is it not well that we retain here at home the constitutional processes of government which have made us what we are, enabled us so far to retain a large degree of our individual freedom, the security of our Nation?

H. R. 9176, up for consideration this week, is based upon the false premise that the American people have so little faith in constitutional government, so little confidence in the loyalty, the courage, the endurance of our people, that, to carry on this war, the Congress must abdicate, grant to Mr. Truman the powers of a dictator.

With Mr. Truman surrounded as he is by graduate politicans from corrupt political machines, individuals of doubtful loyalty, an Acheson who apparently thinks first of the British Empire, and others who would haul down our flag, surrender our independence and make us a member of a world organization, Congressmen who believe in this country, who are concerned about its future, should consider well the implications carried in this and other proposed legislation.

Behind Mr. Truman stands a group whose thinking, from the evidence at hand, is not concerned first with the welfare of the average American citizen, with the problem of maintaining our national independence and security, but of how we can best lend ourselves to aid an international group which is apparently depending upon America to fight and win the wars in which they involve us.

Support to the fullest extent those now fighting the war in which the international organization, United Nations, has now involved us, we will. But that war should not be made an excuse for granting to Mr. Truman the powers of a dictator, for a cowardly surrender of congressional power, for a failure to protect the freedom of our citizens, the security of our Republic.

Let Mr. Truman and those at the head of the Armed Services tell us what is needed; then let Congress legislate toward that end; then let labor and management produce the things that are needed.

That is the way to avoid disaster; that is the way to avoid defeat by an enemy, while at the same time protecting our future.

We need no dictator to either fight or win a war.

To win any war in which we may become involved, to establish after that war has been won an American policy which will protect our national security, we should, in November, elect a Congress, and in 1952 a President, both of whom will place the interest, the welfare of our country and its people above every other consideration.

If civilization, the welfare of other nations, rests upon us, then it is imperative that we follow a policy which will insure our survival.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday we adopted a bill for an extra judge for Texas. Today we have two judges for Illinois. And I believe coming up after that is one for Kansas City.

In connection with the Texas bill I made certain general observations in opposing that measure, which apply, of course, to the bill before us now. One, that we should scrutinize very carefully all of these additional expenditures on the home front before authorizing them. The Members, of course, should realize that when we authorize a judge it does not mean just the salary of that judge, but it means all of the attendant expenses that go with the creation of a new judgeship. There is the clerk and his criers, and all of the panoply which is connected with the creation of a judgeship.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would the gentleman tell us approximately how much that would amount to in thousands of dollars? It would be about $50,000 for each judge, would it not?

Mr. KEATING. I would think that is a fair figure. I think the judge's salary is $15,000. Then, all of these incidental expenses run it up. If the gentleman would take the provision in the appropriation bill for the courts and divide that by the number of judges, he would arrive at it. I do not have the exact figure, but I would think that altogether it would amount to at least $50,000 per judge.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Especially as we are placing on the pension list in the future an extra individual who draws full pay in the form of a pension after he retires.

Mr. KEATING. That is correct.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Can the gentleman tell us why we need two additional judges at this time for northern Illinois?

Mr. KEATING. Well, I do not think we do, and I will come to that. Then, when I have finished, if I have not satisfied the gentleman, or have not covered the point that he has in mind, I will be glad to elaborate on it. I do want to say one word about my general objections to all of these bills.

First, is the question of economy.

Second, we have already created in this Congress, and I repeat it because some of the Members may not have been here, we have already created 27 judges by the bill which we passed last year, which is already the largest number of judges ever authorized in any Congress of the United States including the first, the Continental Congress. Now we are asked to provide for eight more.

When I take my little granddaughter on my knee and she says, "Grandpa, you served in the Eightieth and Eighty-first

Congresses, didn't you?" I will stick out my chest and say, "Yes, I served in the Eightieth Congress." Then I will quickly and with the hope that she may overlook it, add, "and also the Eighty-first." Then, she will say, "What did you do in the Eighty-first Congress?" I hate to tell her that the principal thing we did was to create more Federal judges than any Congress in the history of the United States. I just do not think that is anything to be particularly proud about.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman or anyone else be able to tell us how many district judges there are in the whole United States?

Mr. STEFAN. I can tell you, I believe: 296 judges, district and circuit.

Mr. TABER. And how many are there in the northern district of Illinois?

Mr. KEATING. There are now in the northern district, six, and this bill would bring them up to eight.

Mr. TABER. I notice by the schedule on page 7 of the report that there were an over-all total of cases terminated of 4,847. That would be on the basis of approximately 145 per judge. In northern Illinois with six judges they terminated 245 cases in the year 1949, or about 40 per judge. I do not know whether that has any significance or not, but to an ordinary fellow it does.

Mr. KEATING. I think the gentleman has put his finger on a very important point. It must be appreciated, and I do appreciate the fact, that there are different kinds of cases.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that.

Mr. KEATING. But that is taken across the board.

Referring to table 2 on page 6, which is the case load per judge for both civil and criminal cases, you will note that they are given separately, they are in two separate tables; and I am gratified to note and to point out to my friends from Illinois that crime is apparently on the wane in Illinois, and there were fewer criminal cases there; they seem to be coming down a little. It is very interesting and I feel a very wholesome tendency. But if you add the cases in those two columns, both civil and criminal, over a period of the last 10 years you come out with figures showing that in 1940 the case load was 354 per judge. In 1945 and 1946 it went up to 484 and 568; and they handled those cases. Since then it has slumped off into the four hundreds, and in the last year it was 469 per judge.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. In just 1 minute. Then on the first table on page 5 you will see the situation regarding the number of cases commenced and terminated, both civil and criminal. These are the factors upon which decision must be reached. It will be noted that under the civil cases there were 2,230 started and 2,079 finished; but of those, as appears down at the bottom in the next table, 292 were OPA cases which are, of course, on the down grade; so they are practically current with their civil cases and are completely current on their criminal cases.

Now I shall be happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. What I understood the distinguished gentleman from New York to point out was that in New York they have disposed of more cases in the Federal district court. That may be true; you may have more diligent judges up there, or the cases may not have run as long. But to make an argument from the standpoint of statistics as to the diligence or ability of judges is fallacious and silly.

Let me point out this and I will be through: The courts have their calls divided into calendars; one judge may dispose of 250 cases while another judge is trying 1 case which takes 3 or 4 months. So one cannot rate a judge solely on the number of cases disposed of, nor can you rate a district by the same yardstick.

Mr. KEATING. We have not attempted to stigmatize any judge, or make comparison between judges. I appreciate the fact, as I said in my reply to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], that there is a difference in the length of cases. The number of cases is not the entire criterion. But in comparing this district with others throughout the country the same thing applies to the others. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE], my distinguished and beloved chairman, used the words of Peyton Ford, for whom I have the highest respect, in comparing this district with two other districts, the northern district of California and the eastern district of Pennsylvania. That made it look as if the northern district of Illinois needed more judges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, if you compare this with a number of other districts throughout the country, it will look just as bad the other way. It means nothing simply to pick out a couple of other Federal districts and compare the need with them. One must view the over-all situation.

At the conclusion of the debate I am going to offer a motion to recommit which will provide that the bill be reported back forthwith and authorize the appointment of one judge instead of two. This is the only bill of the eight that will come before us which calls for two additional judges. Normally when we authorize additional judges, we just authorize one.

In view of the statistics that have been given here, it seems to me that to authorize one at this time is certainly all we should do, particularly in view of the reiterated statements of our President since we were here Thursday when he said that the Congress and the people of the United States must cut down as far as possible the expenses of running our Government domestically when we have such tremendous burdens facing us in our overseas and miiltary commitments.

I hope that the committee will go along with me. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] were present, I feel that he would agree that one judge would take care of the situation in which he is particularly interested, and which he had in mind in introducing this bill. If we increase the number of judges out there by one, it seems to me we are doing all that we should do, and I will therefore ask for support on the motion to recommit from my friends on the Democratic side, as well as on our side where, I am confident, such a move will have overwhelming support.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, with the general objectives listed in the President's war message, I am in full accord in the face of the world situation today. However, the message brings home to us the terrible price we must pay for the mistakes our leaders made at Yalta and Potsdam. The situation in Korea today is the tragic result of following the Acheson policy in Asia, and refusing to follow General MacArthur's recommendations in regard to our military strength and responsibilities in Asia. After writing off China, Korea, and Formosa, following the advice of Acheson, we now reverse ourselves and overnight attempt to recover what we have thoughtlessly thrown away. That is a very costly program. If we had followed the advice of MacArthur, given last year, we would have headed off the present trouble in Korea. MacArthur's communications and recommendations, ignored and filed in the Pentagon secret files, should be made public.

THE MESS MAC ARTHUR INHERITED

Mr. Chairman, the American people have more faith, more confidence, and more trust in the ability, the knowledge, the integrity, and the judgment of General MacArthur than they have in Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Defense Johnson, and President Truman, all three combined. General MacArthur is responsible for the only bright spot in our entire foreign program. Where Acheson, Johnson, and Truman can only show failure after failure in their foreign-policy program, General MacArthur can point with pride to his particular sector of our foreign-policy line because it is the only bright spot in the entire line. For this reason the dastardly and unwarranted attack upon General MacArthur by former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, placing the blame upon General MacArthur for the present situation in Korea, cannot go unchallenged and must be answered.

General MacArthur recommended and urged that our military strength in Asia be built up to take care of the situation

that was developing in Korea, Formosa, and Indo-China. He was the first man to propose that our seventh fleet be used to protect and guard Formosa because Formosa was of the utmost importance in our Asiatic defense line. His recommendations went unheeded, and the Acheson policy in Asia was adopted. We now face the results of the Acheson policy and General MacArthur has been given the job of cleaning up the mess. The war in Korea is "The Acheson War."

SABOTAGE OF KOREAN AID

Mr. Chairman, last year Congress voted money to bolster the miiltary strength of South Korea and to aid anti-Communist forces in Asia. One item of $75,000,000 was appropriated; another of $27,600,000; another of $10,300,000. The program of military aid to South Korea was sabotaged by the State Department to the extent that only $52,000 worth of barbed wire out of the millions appropriated was sent to South Korea with which to stem the present onslaught of Communist tanks, planes, and artillery. While the Russians were furnishing North Korean Communists heavy tanks, artillery, and planes, our State Department experts on the Far East, the pink trio in the State Department—Acheson, Lattimore, and Jessup—were sabotaging our program to give military aid to the Korean Republic and Secretary Acheson was announcing to the world that we would not aid South Korea even if it were invaded.

The excuse offered by Acheson for sabotaging Korean military aid was that it might be used by the South Koreans to attack the Communist forces in North Korea. Of course this attitude on the part of our State Department gave encouragement to the Communists in North Korea, and acted as a "Go sign" to them in their attack upon South Korea.

OUR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. Chairman, Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, talks too much. He blusters like a schoolboy about what we can do with one hand tied behind our back. In 1939, at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Legion in Indianapolis, Louis Johnson was asked, "How long would it take us to clean up the Japs in the Pacific if war broke out?" His answer was, "It would take us 6 weeks." Was that a good guess?

Only a few months ago, when appearing before a congressional committee of the House, Secretary Johnson was asked, "Is it true that the Russians are using the major part of their steel production in the building of heavy war tanks?" Johnson's answer was:

> I don't know, but I hope so, because heavy war tanks are obsolete today and we can easily take care of them.

In view of what is happening in Korea today, was that a good guess?

Mr. Chairman, in Korea we need the type of fighting that the marines are noted for, but our marine force has been skeletonized and suppressed under Johnson. We need aircraft to support our ground troops in Korea, but our aircraft replacements, personnel, and aircraft carriers have been slashed under Johnson. We need tanks and antitank weapons to block the offensive power of the heavy Russian tanks. We have no such defensive weapons because tank modernization was one of the first items scrapped under Johnson. We have spent during the last 4 years $55,000,000,000 on national defense, but we are not prepared to fight even a "police war" in Korea. Where have the $55,000,000,000 been spent?

Are we prepared for an outbreak in western Europe—Berlin, Yugoslavia, Greece? Are we prepared for an attack upon Iran and the oil fields of the Middle East? Why have not our Joint Chiefs of Staff during the past year heeded the pleas of General MacArthur for more troops and more weapons in Asia? These are questions being asked on every main street in America. Our Secretary of Defense should answer them.

Mr. Chairman, since President Truman has repudiated the Acheson policy in the Far East by his right-about-face concerning South Korea and Formosa, he should now repudiate the author of that policy by demanding the immediate resignation of his Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. This step should be taken by the President forthwith.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a couple of questions I desired to ask the gentleman from New York?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is there anything in this bill that the gentleman thinks will result in winning this present war? In other words, will the passage of this bill in any way contribute to the winning of the war?

Mr. STEFAN. I do not think there is anything presently in it that will.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] spoke about his granddaughter. It seemed to me he was in some doubt as to the answer he would make if she asked him whether he is a Member of the Eighty-first Congress. In the gentleman's opinion, are the Republicans on this side of the aisle responsible for what the Eighty-first Congress does?

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, we are in the minority. The majority has over 90 votes more than has the minority.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to give the membership some information about the Federal judiciary which we are discussing at this time in view of the fact that the legislation before us provides for the creation of additional judgeships. I hope this will answer some of the questions that have been propounded. Only recently we passed a bill making appropriations for the Federal judiciary which amounted to $23,560,000. When you pass legislation like this it means appropriation of money. In that bill we included funds for 27 new Federal judges; 6 circuit and 21 district judges. We have presently employed 286 district and circuit judges. We have on the roll 35 retired judges and 9 have resigned.

The present salary of a circuit judge is $17,500, and that of a district judge $15,000. When you first glance at the salary you do not get the rest of the picture, as my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] endeavored to tell you. We have improved the conditions of the Federal court greatly in the last 10 years in that we have provided additional services. I am glad we did that because it makes for efficiency. When you create a Federal judge, do not forget that you have to have a clerk of the district court to service that court Then there are probationary officers, the matter of criers, secretaries, stenographers, reporters, law clerks, and travel expenses and per diem. In addition to that we will have to appropriate money for the Justice Department which, invariably, when we create a new judgeship, asks for additional marshals and United States attorneys.

So, I ask that you give very serious consideration when you pass a piece of legislation creating a judgeship, that you take all of these things into consideration, because $23,000,000 servicing 286 district and circuit judges over the country, is a tremendous increase over the appropriation which we have been making for the Federal judiciary not long ago. Although I am a very good friend of the Federal judiciary, and I want the best Federal judiciary in the world, I think in these times of stress we should give some attention to economy in Government. Perhaps some of the judges are needed. Perhaps some of them can be held up.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman has stated that in addition to the $15,000 that a Federal district judge is paid, that there are other incidentals that run up to the stupendous figure that my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], mentioned. He said it might run up to $50,000. In what respect could it amount to $50,000? The judge gets a clerk at about $4,000; he gets a marshal at about $4,000, he gets one probationary officer at $3,500, and one secretary. Now that does not by any means amount to a stupendous figure.

Mr. STEFAN. I think the gentleman had better revise his figures, because I think I can furnish information that the gentleman has not got the correct figures as to the additional services that are required to service a district judge.

Mr. JONAS. I think it would be well, when you talk about the sums we spend for the courts, to take into consideration the sums we voted for ECA.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, these matters of judges were carefully scrutinized and screened and discussed by the Committee on the Judiciary and the

members came to the conclusion that the judges involved in the bills that come before you this afternoon are absolutely needed.

Now, I heard tell of additional expense. Where justice is involved, we must not be pinchpenny. There will be some additional administrative employees required. That is always the case when you designate a new judge. But, justice delayed is justice denied. That is an old adage, and it is well to repeat it. Failure to pass these judgeships will delay justice. The calendars of the courts are crowded with cases that cannot be reached and tried for months because of the paucity of judges. It is our duty to supply them.

As to the necessity for these judges, certainly we cannot gainsay the approval of the Attorney General, the Administrator of the Courts, the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Illinois. There came before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary the Chief Justice Major of the circuit court of appeals and the chief judge of the district court, Judge Barnes, and they testified as to the absolute need of these two judges in the northern district of Illinois, and there was received a communication signed by all the district judges of that northern district of Illinois, Judges Barnes, Sullivan, Igo, LaBuy, and Shaw. I am going to read one or two paragraphs from that communication. By the way, the judges I have named are not all Democrats. The letter in part reads as follows:

One of the judges of our court informs us that there are pending on his calendar four cases which must be tried and which will take, in the aggregate, not less than 1 year and 7 months for trial. The first of these cases, an antitrust case, will take not less than 1 year for trial. Another, an antitrust case, will take not less than 5 month for trial. A third, a mail-fraud case, will take 6 or 7 weeks for trial. And the fourth, a condemnation case, in which 139 parcels of property were involved, of which 115 have been disposed of, will take 5 or 6 weeks for trial in respect of the remaining properties involved. The calendars of the rest of us are not dissimilar.

The clerk of our court informs us that on April 1, 1950, there were 44 antitrust cases pending in the court. Of these, 4 were criminal cases, 11 were civil Government cases, and 29 were civil private cases. Some of these cases will take months to try and most, if not all, of them will take several weeks. There seems to be a concentration of antitrust litigation in our court. The Attorney General maintains an office for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in Chicago, separate and apart from the district attorney's office. This office looks after the territory embraced in several States. Apparently, counsel find it more convenient to institute antitrust prosecutions in Chicago than in other places, which perhaps accounts for the concentration of that particular class of business in our court. Nearly every governmental prosecution under the antitrust laws which results in a conviction brings in its train private antitrust actions for treble damages based on the governmental conviction, and a large percentage of these find their way into the court where the conviction was obtained.

I could go on and read you much more from the very illuminating letter from the justices of that court, but time will not permit. I do indeed hope that wisdom will prompt an overwhelming vote in favor of this bill for the two additional judges for the northern district of Illinois.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the enactment of this legislation. Let me say something to you about the northern district of Illinois. I am sorry I do not have with me the figures according to the latest census but must refer to the census of 1940, which, of course, is much less than the one that has been taken this year.

The northern district of Illinois is composed of 18 counties with a population of 5,414,800, which is more than two-thirds of the State's total population of 7,897,241. In addition to the northern district of Illinois there are two others—the southern district and the eastern district. Together those two districts have a population of 2,482,441, with four district judges, two in each district. From 1940, the northern district of Illinois has had six judges.

In that year it was deemed by the Congress advisable to give it an extra judge, and authorized such appointment but provided that the first vacancy that occurred in the district should not be filled. Unfortunately, after a little over 6 months, a vacancy did occur and so from that time on there have been but six judges. The two additional judges authorized by this legislation would bring the total up to eight in the northern district of Illinois. There is dire need for eight judges in that district.

Let me call your attention to these facts: In 1947 the cases adjudicated and determined in the district with 6 judges were 415 cases per judge. In 1943 it was 359 cases per judge, and in 1949 they jumped to 454 cases per judge. At the end of 1949 there were 429 cases pending per judge. No matter how much they have been able to expedite their work, they are still falling behind.

I had intended to say something concerning the statement which was made by the gentleman from New York as to the increased cost of these judges. I think something like $50,000 for each judge was suggested. That is absurd. The salary of the judge himself is $17,500. He would be required to have a clerk, a bailiff, a secretary, and a probation officer. The only additional cost would be that of the maintenance of the courtroom which already exists and must be maintained now.

In my opinion, the necessity for these judges is urgent in the northern district of Illinois if we are to expect the court to adjudicate fairly and impartially. When judges are required to hurry through a congested docket, litigants are deprived of the careful and thoughtful consideration of their cases to which they are entitled and faulty and insufficiently considered judgments mean more appeals and cause congestion in the dockets of the courts of appeal. All this causes delay and expense to litigants and to the Government. This bill not only has the approval of the present district judges, the judges of the court of appeals for the seventh circuit and the judicial council of senior circuit judges. It is also endorsed by the Chicago, Illinois State, and American Bar Associations. I have talked with and received letters from scores of lawyers who have extensive practices in the Federal courts and who urgently request this legislation in order that they may have assurance that their cases may be promptly tried. The case load per judge at the present time is much too high. Even with two additional judges, it will take years to bring it down to normal.

Mr. Chairman, I urge favorable consideration of this measure, now.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, much stress has been placed on statistics as a basis for the necessity of this bill. Personally I do not place too much importance on the value of satistics in this instance. When I came to the Congress we did not have the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. We did not have the Judicial Conference. Both of those agencies were created to help solve these problems on other than a political basis.

However, the experiment has not been entirely a success, because we drift into these misleading statistics. Let me give you one illustration with which we are all familiar right here in the House of Representatives. So far as case loads are concerned, in the last Congress the Committee on the Judiciary had 52 percent of all the bills introduced in the House. Did the Committee on the Judiciary do 50 percent of all the work performed in the House? Certainly not. Number of bills is no criterion.

Another illustration is the Consent Calendar and Private Calendar. On Unanimous Consent Calendar Day, or on Private Calendar Day the House will pass 50 to 100 bills whereas it would take a week or 2 weeks to pass a tax bill or a foreign-relations bill or a bill of another type. Could we base our work here at all on these statistics as far as case load is concerned? Well, the same thing happens with judges. Go to the city of Detroit, a great industrial center, and you will have patent cases. One of those cases will take days and weeks and months. Those judges will work for days and weeks and months on a single case. You might go out into the Midwest somewhere, where they do not have that type of cases, and they can dispose of their cases just as we dispose of cases on the Consent Calendar. So to me these statistics cut very little figure. The type of case is which takes time. I am a realist. On our own committee we have been holding hearings and making a study of newsprint. It was suggested, factually, that 200 newspapers had discontinued business during the last year. Therefore, the implication was, without any proof, that they had gone out of business because of the lack of newsprint. Now, that was an assumption. We want some proof here. That is just what the trouble is here. I think they probably need one additional judge in Indiana, but I do not think they need two.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I yield back the remainder of my time,

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois. Accordingly, title 28, United States Code, section 133, is amended to read as follows with respect to said district:

"Districts | Judges

Illinois

* * * * *

Northern---------- 8

* * * * *"

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the period, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert: "Vacancies occurring by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of either of the judges appointed pursuant to this act shall not be filled."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to direct the attention of the Committee to certain facts which pertain to the territory in and around Chicago.

Lake County, Ind., is just across the Indiana-Illinois State line. I am officially advised that the welfare department of Lake County pays out almost $100,000 per year to supported deserted children whose parents have skipped across the State line. I was very interested in the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] in speaking about the fact that when he took his little granddaughter on his knee——

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield there before he goes on with his discussion?

Mr. JACOBS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I would like to advise the gentleman that I have already stated I am in favor of the "Pappy" bill. I think it is a fine piece of legislation, and I hope it is enacted.

Mr. JACOBS. I thank the gentleman very much. It is before the Judiciary Committee, and we have had hearings on it. I will appreciate anything that the gentleman from New York may do to assist in getting it out of the Judiciary Committee so that when the gentleman reluctantly admits that he was a member of the Eighty-first Congress and his granddaughter should happen to say: "Well, now, Grandpop, what did you do to get the runaway pappy bill out of the Judiciary Committee?" that the gentleman will be able to say that he really made an effort in favor of it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I shall be very well able to say that I did, because I have already indicated my interest in the bill; in fact, if the gentleman thinks it would be germane I would be very happy to have the gentleman move to substitute his bill for the bill now before us.

Mr. JACOBS. Does the gentleman himself think it would be germane?

Mr. KEATING. I fear it would not, but I would be very happy to support the gentleman's bill.

Mr. JACOBS. I am glad the gentleman thinks well of it and thinks it is meritorious. There is more money spent in Lake County to support children whose parents have abandoned them and and taken refuge in other States than it would cost to support approximately three Federal judges in Chicago.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I think the gentleman's observation is probably correct and also I pointed out in the debate on Thursday the fact that if the bill that is before our committee to raise the jurisdictional limit from $3,000 to $10,000 were passed it would get rid of a lot of the load that is now improperly in the Federal courts, and in my judgment that is the constructive approach to the problem of these judges having too much work to do.

Mr. JACOBS. I am glad the gentleman mentioned that because I am heartily in favor of it. I think it is a bill that should be brought up.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6454) to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois, pursuant to House Resolution 702, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KEATING. I am.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEATING moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6454 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute therefor the following:

"That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the northern district of Illinois. Any vacancy occurring by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of the judge appointed pursuant to this act shall not be filled."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 33, noes 50.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present and object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and there were—yeas 116, nays 163, not voting 151, as follows:

[Roll No. 214]

YEAS—116

Allen, Calif.	Graham	Nelson
Andersen, H. Carl	Gross	Nicholson
Andresen, August H.	Hagen	Norblad
Angell	Hale	O'Hara, Minn.
Arends	Hall, Leonard W.	O'Konski
Auchincloss	Halleck	Phillips, Calif.
Beall	Harden	Poage
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	Polk
Blackney	Heselton	Potter
Bolton, Ohio	Hoeven	Poulson
Bramblett	Hoffman, Mich.	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Holmes	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	Hope	Rich
Canfield	Horan	Riehlman
Cannon	Huber	St. George
Case, N. J.	Hull	Saylor
Case, S. Dak.	James	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Clevenger	Jenkins	Scrivner
Cole, Kans.	Jensen	Scudder
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	Secrest
Corbett	Kearney	Shafer
Cotton	Kearns	Short
Crawford	Keating	Smith, Kans.
Cunningham	Kilburn	Smith, Wis.
Curtis	Lanham	Stefan
Dague	LeCompte	Stockman
Davis, Wis.	LeFevre	Taber
D'Ewart	Lovre	Talle
Dolliver	McConnell	Tollefson
Dondero	McCulloch	Towe
Elston	McDonough	Van Zandt
Fellows	McGregor	Vorys
Fenton	Mack, Wash.	Wadsworth
Ford	Martin, Iowa	Werdel
Fulton	Mason	Widnall
Gamble	Merrow	Wilson, Ind.
Golden	Michener	Withrow
Goodwin	Miller, Md.	Wolcott
	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton

NAYS—163

Abernethy	Chudoff	Granger
Addonizio	Clemente	Grant
Albert	Colmer	Green
Andrews	Cooley	Gregory
Bailey	Crook	Hardy
Baring	Crosser	Harrison
Bates, Ky.	Davenport	Havenner
Battle	Davis, Ga.	Hays, Ohio
Beckworth	Deane	Hedrick
Bennett, Fla.	DeGraffenried	Herlong
Biemiller	Delaney	Hobbs
Bishop	Denton	Howell
Blatnik	Donchue	Jackson, Wash.
Boggs, Del.	Doughton	Jacobs
Bolling	Doyle	Jonas
Bolton, Md.	Durham	Jones, Ala.
Bonner	Eberharter	Jones, Mo.
Bosone	Elliott	Jones, N. C.
Brown, Ga.	Engle, Calif.	Karsten
Bryson	Feighan	Kee
Buchanan	Fernandez	Kelly, N. Y.
Buckley, Ill.	Fisher	Kerr
Burke	Flood	King
Burleson	Forand	Kirwan
Burnside	Fugate	Kruse
Byrne, N. Y.	Furcolo	Lane
Camp	Garmatz	Lind
Carnahan	Gathings	Lynch
Celler	Gorski	McCormack
Chelf	Gossett	McKinnon
Chiperfield	Granahan	McMillan, S. C.

McSweeney	Philbin	Steed
Macy	Preston	Stigler
Madden	Price	Sullivan
Magee	Rabaut	Tauriello
Mahon	Rankin	Thomas
Mansfield	Redden	Thornberry
Marshall	Reed, Ill.	Underwood
Miller, Calif.	Rhodes	Velde
Mills	Ribicoff	Walsh
Mitchell	Richards	Walter
Monroney	Rivers	Weichel
Morris	Robeson	Wheeler
Moulder	Rogers, Fla.	Whitaker
Multer	Rooney	White, Calif.
Murdock	Sasscer	Whitten
Noland	Shelley	Whittington
Norrell	Sheppard	Wickersham
O'Brien, Ill.	Sikes	Williams
O'Hara, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.	Wilson, Okla.
O'Sullivan	Smathers	Wilson, Tex.
O'Toole	Smith, Va.	Woodhouse
Patten	Spence	Young
Perkins	Staggers	
Peterson	Stanley	

NOT VOTING—151

Abbitt	Hand	Norton
Allen, Ill.	Hare	O'Brien, Mich.
Allen, La.	Harris	O'Neill
Anderson, Calif.	Hart	Pace
Aspinall	Hays, Ark.	Passman
Barden	Hébert	Patman
Barrett, Pa.	Heffernan	Patterson
Barrett, Wyo.	Heller	Pfeifer.
Bates, Mass.	Herter	Joseph L.
Bentsen	Hill	Pfeiffer,
Boggs, La.	Hinshaw	William L.
Boykin	Hoffman, Ill.	Phillips, Tenn.
Breen	Holifield	Pickett
Brehm	Irving	Plumley
Brooks	Jackson, Calif.	Powell
Buckley, N. Y.	Javits	Priest
Bulwinkle	Jenison	Quinn
Burdick	Jennings	Rains
Burton	Johnson	Ramsay
Carlyle	Karst	Regan
Carroll	Kean	Rodino
Cavalcante	Keefe	Rogers, Mass.
Chatham	Kelley, Pa.	Roosevelt
Chesney	Kennedy	Sabath
Christopher	Keogh	Sadlak
Combs	Kilday	Sadowski
Cooper	Klein	Sanborn
Coudert	Kunkel	Scott, Hardie
Cox	Larcade	Simpson, Pa.
Davies, N. Y.	Latham	Sims
Davis, Tenn.	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Ohio
Dawson	Linehan	Sutton
Dingell	Lodge	Tackett
Dollinger	Lucas	Taylor
Douglas	Lyle	Teague
Eaton	McCarthy	Thompson
Ellsworth	McGrath	Trimble
Engel, Mich.	McGuire	Vinson
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Vursell
Fallon	Mack, Ill.	Wagner
Fogarty	Marcantonio	Welch
Frazier	Marsalis	White, Idaho
Gary	Martin, Mass.	Wier
Gavin	Meyer	Wigglesworth
Gillette	Miles	Willis
Gilmer	Morgan	Winstead
Gordon	Morrison	Wood
Gore	Morton	Woodruff
Guill	Murphy	Yates
Gwinn	Murray, Tenn.	Zablocki
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Murray, Wis.	
	Nixon	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Yates against.

Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Linehan against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Sabath against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Lichtenwalter for, with Mr. Dawson against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Chesney against.

Mr. Herter for, with Mr. Karst against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Zablocki against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Tackett against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Trimble against.

Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Aspinall against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Breen against.

Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Carroll against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Welch against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. O'Brien of Michigan against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. O'Neill against.

Mr. Wigglesworth for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. McGuire against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Hays of Arkansas against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Heller with Mr. Guill.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Hand.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. McGrath with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davies of New York with Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Murphy with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Gary with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Frazier with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. ABERNETHY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 103, noes 60.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present and object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see a quorum present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and there were—yeas 163, nays 110, not voting 157, as follows:

[Roll No. 215]

YEAS—163

Abernethy	Battle	Bolling
Addonizio	Beckworth	Bolton, Md.
Albert	Bennett, Fla.	Bonner
Allen, Calif.	Bennett, Mich.	Bosone
Andrews	Biemiller	Brown, Ga.
Bailey	Bishop	Bryson
Baring	Blatnik	Buchanan
Bates, Ky.	Boggs, Del.	Buckley, Ill.
Burke	Gregory	Patten
Burleson	Hardy	Perkins
Burnside	Harrison	Peterson
Byrne, N. Y.	Havenner	Philbin
Camp	Hays, Ohio	Polk
Cannon	Hedrick	Preston
Carnahan	Herlong	Price
Case, N. J.	Hobbs	Rabaut
Celler	Howell	Rankin
Chelf	Jackson, Wash.	Reed, Ill.
Chiperfield	Jacobs	Rhodes
Chudoff	Jonas	Ribicoff
Clemente	Jones, Ala.	Rivers
Colmer	Jones, Mo.	Robeson
Cooley	Jones, N. C.	Rogers, Fla.
Crook	Karsten	Rooney
Crosser	Kee	Sasscer
Cunningham	Kelly, N. Y.	Shelley
Davenport	King	Sheppard
Davis, Ga.	Kruse	Sikes
Dawson	Lane	Simpson, Ill.
Deane	Lanham	Smathers
DeGraffenried	Lind	Staggers
Delaney	Lynch	Stanley
Denton	McCormack	Steed
Dolliver	McKinnon	Stigler
Donohue	McMillan, S. C.	Sullivan
Doughton	Madden	Tauriello
Doyle	Magee	Thomas
Durham	Mahon	Thornberry
Eberharter	Mansfield	Underwood
Elliott	Marshall	Velde
Feighan	Miller, Calif.	Walsh
Fellows	Mills	Walter
Fernandez	Mitchell	Weichel
Flood	Monroney	Wheeler
Forand	Morris	Whitaker
Fugate	Moulder	White, Calif.
Furcolo	Multer	Whitten
Garmatz	Murdock	Whittington
Gathings	Noland	Wickersham
Gorski	Norrell	Williams
Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson, Okla.
Granahan	O'Hara, Ill.	Wilson, Tex.
Granger	O'Sullivan	Woodhouse
Grant	O'Toole	
Green	Pace	

NAYS—110

Andersen, H. Carl	Hall, Leonard W.	Norblad
Andresen, August H.	Halleck	O'Hara, Minn.
Angell	Harden	O'Konski
Arends	Harvey	Phillips, Calif.
Auchincloss	Heselton	Poage
Beall	Hoeven	Potter
Blackney	Hoffman, Mich.	Poulson
Bolton, Ohio	Holmes	Reed, N. Y.
Bramblett	Hope	Rees
Brown, Ohio	Huber	Rich
Byrnes, Wis.	Hull	Riehlman
Canfield	James	St. George
Case, S. Dak.	Jenkins	Saylor
Clevenger	Judd	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Scrivner
Cole, N. Y.	Kearns	Scudder
Corbett	Keating	Secrest
Cotton	Kilburn	Shafer
Crawford	Kirwan	Short
Curtis	LeCompte	Smith, Kans.
Dague	LeFevre	Smith, Wis.
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Stefan
D'Ewart	McConnell	Stockman
Dondero	McCulloch	Taber
Elston	McDonough	Talle
Fenton	McGregor	Tollefson
Fisher	McSweeney	Towe
Ford	Mack, Wash.	Van Zandt
Fulton	Macy	Vorys
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Golden	Mason	Werdel
Goodwin	Merrow	Widnall
Graham	Michener	Wilson, Ind.
Gross	Miller, Md.	Withrow
Hagen	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
Hale	Nelson	Wolverton
	Nicholson	Young

NOT VOTING—157

Abbitt	Bulwinkle	Dollinger
Allen, Ill.	Burdick	Douglas
Allen, La.	Burton	Eaton
Anderson, Calif.	Carlyle	Ellsworth
Aspinall	Carroll	Engel, Mich.
Barden	Cavalcante	Engle, Calif.
Barrett, Pa.	Chatham	Evins
Barrett, Wyo.	Chesney	Fallon
Bates, Mass.	Christopher	Fogarty
Bentsen	Combs	Frazier
Boggs, La.	Cooper	Gary
Boykin	Coudert	Gavin
Breen	Cox	Gillette
Brehm	Davies, N. Y.	Gilmer
Brooks	Davis, Tenn.	Gordon
Buckley, N. Y.	Dingell	Gore

Guill	Linehan	Ramsay
Gwinn	Lodge	Redden
Hall,	Lucas	Regan
Edwin Arthur	Lyle	Richards
Hand	McCarthy	Rodino
Hare	McGrath	Rogers, Mass.
Harris	McGuire	Roosevelt
Hart	McMillen, Ill.	Sabath
Hays, Ark.	Mack, Ill.	Sadlak
Hébert	Marcantonio	Sadowski
Heffernan	Marsalis	Sanborn
Heller	Martin, Mass.	Scott, Hardie
Herter	Meyer	Simpson, Pa.
Hill	Miles	Sims
Hinshaw	Morgan	Smith, Ohio
Hoffman, Ill.	Morrison	Smith, Va.
Holifield	Morton	Spence
Horan	Murphy	Sutton
Irving	Murray, Tenn.	Tackett
Jackson, Calif.	Murray, Wis.	Taylor
Javits	Nixon	Teague
Jenison	Norton	Thompson
Jennings	O'Brien, Mich.	Trimble
Jensen	O'Neill	Vinson
Johnson	Passman	Vursell
Karst	Patman	Wagner
Kean	Patterson	Welch
Keefe	Pfeifer,	White, Idaho
Kelley, Pa.	Joseph L.	Wier
Kennedy	Pfeiffer,	Wigglesworth
Keogh	William L.	Willis
Kerr	Phillips, Tenn.	Winstead
Kilday	Pickett	Wood
Klein	Plumley	Woodruff
Kunkel	Powell	Yates
Larcade	Priest	Zablocki
Latham	Quinn	
Lichtenwalter	Rains	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Yates for, with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer against.

Mr. Linehan for, with Mr. Sadlak against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Mr. Zablocki for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Sabath for, with Mr. Kean against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Lichtenwalter against.

Mr. Chesney for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Herter against.

Mr. Mack of Illinois for, with Mr. Gillette against.

Mr. Karst for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Tackett for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Trimble for, with Mr. Brehm against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Hardie Scott against.

Mr. Rodino for, with Mr. Jackson of California against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Patterson against.

Mr. Murphy for, with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Heller for, with Mr. Kunkel against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. McGrath for, with Mr. Gwinn against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Plumley against.

Mr. Dollinger for, with Mr. Wigglesworth against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Gavin against.

Mr. McGuire for, with Mr. Morton against.

Mr. Wagner for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Aspinall for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Carroll with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Gary with Mr. Horan.

Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Breen with Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Jensen.

Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF A DISTRICT JUDGE FOR NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 703 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6240) to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 6240. When the majority leader indicated the order in which these bills were to be considered he indicated that the next bill would be H. R. 7009, for the eastern and western districts of Missouri. Of course I am not raising any question about the Speaker changing that in any way that he feels should be done, but would the Speaker be able to indicate at this time whether, with this exception, the order which the majority leader indicated will be followed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will consult with the interested Members and at the proper time will recognize the Member to call up the rule making in order the bill to be considered at that time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, might I say to the gentleman from New York that there are special reasons why this bill has been taken up out of order. I can assure the gentleman it is the intention to follow the order I have heretofore announced. But there are reasons why this bill is being taken up now. I conferred with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and it was agreeable to him. There are extenuating circumstances.

Mr. KEATING. But hereafter it is expected to follow the order as annouced by the majority leader?

The SPEAKER. If that is possible, it will be done.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the distinguished majority leader how many of these bills the gentleman contemplates will be taken up today?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course I would like to get them all through today if there is no fight on them. But I try to be practical. I can assure the gentleman from Michigan that the gentleman from Massachusetts always tries to have a reasonable regard for the feelings of the membership of the House. It is now almost 3 o'clock. If the gentleman will let us go along and dispose of this, and see how far we get along, perhaps we can finish another one. I am hopeful that we can get through with this one and another one.

Mr. MICHENER. In other words, it all depends on which way the wind is blowing.

Mr. McCORMACK. It all depends on how rapidly we get along. I would like to get them out of the way, because it is all a help to us in connection with possible adjournment and getting home.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, further with reference to the remarks of the distinguished majority leader in regard to whether or not there should be a contest on any of the remaining judgeship bills, speaking for Indiana, I do not think there has ever been a bill asking for an additional Federal judgeship that has any more merit than this bill, which was introduced by my colleague from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

I notice that in the recent census Indiana has increased 500,000 in population. That will make Indiana the only State in the Union with over 4,000,000 people which has only two Federal judges. I do not think there is any State in the Union where the Federal judiciary is clogged or stymied like it has been for the past 10 years in Indiana. Every member of the Judiciary Committee that I have talked with has stated that this bill asking for an additional judge in Indiana is one that should be granted without opposition.

When you compare Indiana with other States of the Union, we should really have two additional judges instead of the one that we are asking for.

The United States Judicial Council, after investigation, has recommended that this additional Federal judge for Indiana be granted. The Indiana Bar Association, the Hammond, Ind., Bar Association, the Gary, Ind., Bar Association, practically every bar association in the State of Indiana has endorsed this bill. I do not know of any lawyer in the State of Indiana who would oppose an

additional Federal judge for Indiana. Of course, I do not say that any other State that has three Federal judges is not entitled to three Federal judges, but when you consider that the State of Indiana has over 4,000,000 population and only two Federal judges, and we have States in this Union with only seven or eight hundred thousand population which have as high as three or four Federal judges, I do not think there should be any opposition to Indiana having an additional Federal judge. Only once in its history has an additional judge been given Indiana, and that was 25 years ago.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Of course, the gentleman would not base his reason for another judge on population, would he?

Mr. MADDEN. No.

Mr. MICHENER. Because there are States with large populations which have little Federal court business. You would not give them judges just so they would have as many as New York.

Mr. MADDEN. Of course the gentleman knows that Indiana is not only a great agricultural but an industrial State as well. It is on a par with the State of Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. It is a very good State, but, like Michigan, our taxpayers do not want more judges than are necessary, regardless of population.

Mr. MADDEN. I thank the gentlemen on the Judiciary Committee, who have investigated Indiana's case and recommend that Indiana should have another Federal judge. If you have gone over the testimony that was presented by Federal Judge Swygert from Indiana in testifying before the committee, you will remember that Federal Judge Swygert stated that last year he was unable to have a vacation, that he worked 6 days a week trying to carry out the heavy case load. Judge Swygert and the judge for the southern Indiana district have not been able even to make a dent in the heavy case load in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, our senior colleague from Indiana on the other side of the House [Mr. HALLECK] is familiar with the bill and is not opposed to it. I do not know of any Member from Indiana who is opposed to it, for they all know what the situation is in regard to the case load of the Federal judiciary in our State.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the explanation of this rule by the able gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN]. I agree fully with him there is more justification for providing an additional Federal judge to be added to the number now serving in Indiana, or for increasing the number of judges from two to three, than there is for the establishment of a new Federal judgeship in many of the other States, bills for which will be considered as we go along.

Indiana is a great State, which has something like 4,000,000 population with only two Federal judges to take care of the Federal business within the confines of that Commonwealth at this time. I notice that Indiana has a lower number of criminal cases in the Federal courts than the national average. I do not know whether this is because the people of Indiana are more law-abiding or law-respecting than the average for this country, or that the Federal law-enforcement officials of that great State are just a little more dilatory in their prosecution of cases. But, in any event, there is a great deal of legal business of a Federal nature within the State of Indiana, and there is a pretty good case made in behalf of this particular judgeship.

May I say in passing, however, that I doubt very much that the majority leader of the House is misleading anyone—no—I would not want to charge him with misleading anyone or even attempting to do so—rather I should say the majority leader must have been engaging in a rather facetious remark when he said our adjournment would depend a great deal upon the rapidity with which we handled these judicial bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I certainly will yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts; for I was hoping I would get some reaction from him.

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, the fish rises to the bait; I take the bait willingly. The gentleman, of course, does not want to misquote me.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, no. I expressed the hope that I had misunderstood him.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think I made that statement; if so, I would certainly want to correct it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I certainly would not want to misquote the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. If no other Member of the House who was present at the time got such an impression of what I said——

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot see how either the gentleman from Massachusetts or myself can speak as to what impression any other Member of the House may have got.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is the gentleman yielding to me?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I certainly am.

Mr. McCORMACK. If no other Member of the House got such an impression as that I would not want my distinguished friend from Ohio to have such an erroneous impression.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is very fine.

Mr. McCORMACK. The sum and substance is that I am trying to evaluate and interpret the minds of the Members of the House, as well as my own, and to expedite, as much as possible, the consideration of legislation that must come before the House, all of which tends very prominently toward adjournment or a prolonged recess as quickly as possible. Now, after the program is completed in connection with the emergency and we have disposed of all business here, I am sure the gentleman from Ohio would not want to hold the House in session if he could, would he?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. I sometimes feel the longer a legislative body such as ours remains in session the worse off it is for the people. But that brings up a question in the mind of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is not my reason. The gentleman can make his reason. I do not think the gentleman means that upon reflection. When we have completed our business I think we should leave here. The people are very practical, they are usually far ahead of us, they know this is an election year, and we might just as well face it openly, frankly, and plainly.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No one can question the gentleman's frankness or open way in which he approaches these problems. He did mention, and I am sure I am not wrong in saying this, the word "adjournment" a while ago?

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope an adjournment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. So I am wondering if the gentleman can now give us any assurance as to when he plans or expects adjournment of the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, so far as the gentleman from Massachusetts is concerned, when the emergency legislation is out of the way.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. When will that be?

Mr. McCORMACK. When the Committee on Banking and Currency reports out a bill. If that committee reports it this week, the bill will come up next week. That is one of the major pieces of legislation. If anything is done on taxes and I hope if it is it will be done quickly, we will take that up. With those two matters out of the way, unless some further recommendations come that I am not aware of, that would practically complete it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I presume there will be some military legislation come to us from the Armed Services Committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] and I tried to get that out of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] today, but we were not quite successful.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman feels there will be some legislation along that line?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know. I cannot answer that or whether these two bills coming up tomorrow may be sufficient to meet the present immediate situation or not. I do not know.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman expect any legislation, for instance, out of the Veterans Committee to protect the rights of those who may be called into the armed services?

Mr. McCORMACK. If any legislation comes out of the Armed Services Committee, knowing the complexion of that committee on both sides, the members are very active, they are very energetic, we know it will come out quickly. I presume any kind of legislation relating to veterans, if any is needed, is some-

thing that will be acted on quickly. So that I am hopeful—I do not know about others—that we might clean up the situation, clean up our legislation within the next 3 weeks. That is my hope. I trust I have satisfied the gentleman. I did not say that the passage of these eight judgeship bills were necessary for adjournment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I ask one other question? In contemplating adjournment at the end of 3 weeks, or in expressing the hope, as the gentleman does, that we will be able to adjourn in about 3 weeks, does he take into consideration the possibility the administration may ask for a greatly broadened and increased appropriation and authorization for military aid for other countries?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I am basing any opinion I may express upon my knowledge as of now. The gentleman from Ohio knows that we are in a very flexible situation and no one, if he is in position of leadership, is going to definitely close his mind, but in connection with that my impression is as of now that any additional legislation, say in relation to the North Atlantic Pact, and this is my personal opinion—I want that understood—probably would come later on, because that is a matter of some negotiation with other nations. But it is something that can be done very quickly.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I ask the gentleman one other question? Does the gentleman feel that we could adjourn sine die or recess, or what action should be taken? I am asking these questions because I am seeking light, as one Member of the House, and I think the gentleman knows more about this than anyone else. I know that the gentleman is in constant contact with the White House and knows what the true situation is.

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot plead guilty of giving more information than any other Member, except here is the Speaker.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The Speaker is presiding.

Mr. McCORMACK. But I can plead guilty in trying to give all the information I possibly can under the circumstances. So far as I am personally concerned, and I am talking about my own personal opinion——

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We are also interested in the gentleman's opinion as majority leader. That is very important.

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot very well separate my personal opinion from that of majority leader. But I will say this, either personally or as majority leader, I hope that when we adjourn it will be sine die. Now if the gentleman asks me if I expect that, that is another question.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well, I will ask that other question.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a question that I cannot answer at this time, for that question is a matter of consultation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I conclude by asking the gentleman one other question. Does the gentleman favor the adoption of this rule for the consideration of H. R. 6240?

Mr. McCORMACK. I join with my friend from Ohio in urging its adoption.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Then, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6240) to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 6240, with Mr. CARNAHAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana. Accordingly, it amends section 133, title 28, United States Code.

The State of Indiana which is a part of the Seventh Judicial Circuit is divided into two judicial districts, the northern and southern. At the present time there is one permanent district judge serving each of the districts. These two judges hold court in seven different cities throughout the State. The need for this roving judge for the State of Indiana is clearly indicated in the memorandum and data submitted by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Moreover the bill has been recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States at its annual meeting in 1949.

An examination of the volume of litigation throughout the State of Indiana indicates a general trend of increase, both civil and criminal. Moreover an analysis of the judicial statistics for this State over a period of years indicates that the trend upward in the volume of litigation is permanent and that the same will continue to increase unless the number of judges is increased.

This bill by providing for a roving judgeship will permit help in each of the two districts as the need for same arises.

It is the opinion of the committee that the bill is a meritorious one and recommends its enactment.

I am going to quote merely the last paragraph of the report of the administrative office on this subject at this point so that the Members of the House from Indiana may have a chance to discuss the matter for you.

> The facts above set forth and others appearing in the tables show plainly that the remarkably small number of district judges, one each for the two districts of Indiana, is not commensurate with the business of the districts. On account of the high population and the concentration of industry and business in the State, there is every reason to expect that the disparity, unless the number of judges is increased, will continue and grow. The pending bill will give reinforcement in a way which will be helpful to both districts by providing that the new judge shall be a judge for both. It is only a reasonable response to the manifest demands of the judicial business and is requisite for proper service to litigants and the public. I, therefore, trust that it may be enacted.

The letter is signed by Henry P. Chandler, who is the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

So, Mr. Chairman, there can be no question at all but that the necessity for the passage of this bill is manifest from every side. Our committee hearing indicated from the testimony of judges and others concerned that this is one of those cases in which there can be practically no dissent whatsoever, insofar as we of the committee know about the facts.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, in all my time and service in the House of Representatives, which is now approaching 16 years, I have always sought to give to the consideration of measures affecting my own area the same treatment I would accord to those of any other area. I recognize full well that many may assume that that just could not be done, but at any event I have sought to do that, and I believe I have done it.

With respect to the matter of the additional judgeship in Indiana, let me say first of all that I was strongly of the opinion that that should have been provided for in the omnibus bill acted upon in the first session. For reasons which are of no moment at this time it was not so acted upon and was not included. However, the need remains. But I have not urged the reporting or the consideration of any of these bills at this time.

However, since the bill is now before us, let me say that I have talked personally with the present president of the Indiana State Bar Association regarding this measure, and he tells me it is needed, that there is definite need for this additional roving judgeship in Indiana. His name is Richard Tinkham, of Lake County, Ind.

The president-elect of the State Bar Association is Roger Brannigan, of Lafayette, Ind. I have also talked with him, and he tells me there is very definitely a real need for this additional judgeship to meet the requirements of justice in the State of Indiana.

I have also talked with Mr. Kurt Pantzer, of Indianapolis, an outstanding lawyer, who is chairman of the State bar's committee on selection and tenure of judges, and he, too, tells me that this additional judgeship is very much needed.

As to the facts: It is true that population is not an absolute criterion as to the necessity for courts or judges. But, as the report indicates, the work in the courts of the country comes from the people. So to my mind there is a definite relationship between the number of people in a given area and the requirements and necessity for judges and courts available to meet the needs of the people to the end that justice may be

done expeditiously, as justice must be done, if it is to be truly justice.

It was suggested in connection with the bill which was just acted upon by which two, not one—two additional judges were created for the northern district of Illinois, that the population of that district is about 5,400,000. The population of Indiana, I think, computed as of 1947, was 3,800,000. It follows from that that the northern district of Illinois with the legislation that has just been adopted will have eight judges and unless this legislation is adopted Indiana, with a population showing only the difference between 5.4 and 3.8, would have only two judges.

In addition, the report which has been filed and which we have here before us shows not only in respect to population but also in respect to case loads, the number of civil and criminal cases filed, the number required to be disposed of and those that are disposed of are way above the national average. I think the report discloses that for the southern district of Indiana the number is twice above the national average and for the northern district of Indiana it is one and a half times above the national average.

So I cannot help but believe on my responsibility as a Member of this body and charged certainly in times like these with the necessity of scrutinizing very carefully everything that comes before us, that this proposition is meritorious at this time. Had this proposal been included in the omnibus bill adopted in the last session certainly then it would have been meritorious.

As the chairman of the committee has pointed out the sessions held by the Federal district judges in Indiana are held in seven different municipalities. There are residents of certain other municipalities in Indiana where the people believe that sessions of the Federal court should likewise be held. However, that is not an issue in this measure.

In connection with the cost which might be involved I take it that these seven cities now have available the courtrooms where the sessions would be held. They would be available for the third roving judge who would serve not only one of the districts in Indiana, but in both of the districts in Indiana in order to expedite the business of all of the courts. So I cannot see where in this particular instance there would be any substantial increase in cost to the Federal Government by virtue of providing this additional judgeship.

Mr. Chairman, I trust the measure will be adopted and certainly by what I have said here it is indicated that I expect to vote for it.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, the State of Indiana now has two Federal judges who sit in two districts, the northern and southern districts of Indiana. They hold court in seven different places. This bill provides for one roving judge who will hold court in both the northern and southern part of the State.

Indiana has a population, according to the 1940 census, of 3,800,000. We do not have the figures, of course, for the 1950 census, but we estimate Indiana will have a population, in round numbers, of 4,000,000.

There is no other State in the Union that has a population as large as Indiana that does not have more than two judges. As a matter of fact, there is only one other State with a population over 2,600,000 that has two judges. Six States with populations smaller than Indiana have three judges. Seven States with a population smaller than Indiana have four judges and two with a population smaller than Indiana have five judges.

I realize that population is not the only factor to be considered in determining the need for a judge. However, it is a factor, and, naturally, with this large population and small number of judges, you would expect that those judges would have a much higher case load than the judges throughout the United States; and that is a fact.

In the northern district of Indiana the judge has a case load 50 percent higher than the national average. In the southern district the judge has a 100 percent greater case load than the national average. I am speaking about civil cases, and of course they take the most work. Naturally, you would find the court is getting behind with its docket. At the present time it is approximately 1 year behind. The judge for the northern district stated it would take him at least a year to try the cases ready for trial, if no new cases were filed. This is not because the judges have not worked. The senior judge of the Seventh Circuit stated that the judge in the northern district had not had a vacation since he had been appointed approximately 6 years ago. He said he held court 6 days a week. He held court throughout the summer. As a matter of fact, last year he held court throughout the entire Christmas holidays and also on New Year's Day.

The most disturbing fact is that the docket is getting further and further behind, and the congestion is getting worse. I think that Indiana has made out the strongest case for an additional judge of all the bills on that subject, both at this and last session. This legislation has been recommended by the Seventh Circuit Judicial Council, by the United States Judicial Council, and by the Department of Justice, and by the Indiana Bar Association and innumerable other bar associations throughout the State.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I intended to say in my remarks, and it skipped my mind, that I was talking also with Mr. Kurt Pantzer, of Indianapolis, who is a member of the Judicial Council. I was informed by him that the Council for the Seventh Circuit met recently in Chicago. As I understand it, that council is made up of judges of the circuit, and of lawyers representing the States of the circuit, which, I believe, include Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He told me that the vote for this particular measure involving an additional judge for Indiana was supported unanimously by the members of that conference.

Mr. DENTON. I thank the gentleman for that statement. I might say that Roger Branigan, the president of the Indiana Bar Association, has spoken to me about this legislation. The outgoing president of this association, Tilford Orbison, also has spoken to me about it; as have numerous lawyers throughout the State of Indiana. As a matter of fact, the testimony before the committee indicated there was need for two judges in Indiana, and that the workload required it, but they are only asking for the one judge. I surely hope that you will pass this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, it is a very unenviable position to be in to find myself differing in any degree from my very good friend from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], although I can thoroughly appreciate his position, as I do that of the other Members from Indiana. I do say to him, as well as to any of the other Members from Indiana that I dare say that if I were to call the president of the New York State bar, or my own law partner, who happens to be the president of the Rochester, N. Y., Bar Association, or others in the legal profession they would tell me that we needed about twelve or fourteen more judges in New York State. Therefore I have no doubt that the gentlemen to whom he has referred are estimable gentlemen and undoubtedly leading lawyers of Indiana, else they would not hold the positions they do; yet the views of the lawyers, of whom I am very proud to be one, on the subject of the need for judges, as the gentleman from Indiana will recognize, always have to be carefully scrutinized.

And, then, a word in passing about the judicial conference. It is made up of most amiable and estimable gentlemen, made up of the senior circuit judges of the country, several of them good friends of mine; I hope that after this debate they will continue to be good friends of mine. But they meet periodically and pass on the question of the need for judges throughout the country, and it is fairly rare—it has been my experience that it is relatively rare—that if real pressure is placed by one of the brethren upon the others, it is rather rare that they do not succumb and agree that there is need for another judge in his area.

So I find myself in the position where I do not think we should accept without scrutiny, careful scrutiny, the recommendations of the judicial conference, important as they are and helpful as they are in assisting us in determining what we should do. After all, the responsibility is ours and not that of the judicial conference.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The Judicial Conference meets in Washington in September of each year. It is composed of the presiding judge of each of the circuit courts of appeals of the country and it is presided over by the Chief Justice. If they take any action other than at the September meeting it is done by a letter vote, as was explained to our committee not later than yesterday by a representative of the courts. So if they voted on all of these judges they must have voted by mail on some of them.

Mr. KEATING. As a matter of fact, in this particular instance this is a case where last year the judicial conference, generous as they are in the distribution of judges, did not approve this particular judge.

Of course, whenever a particular judicial district is unable to establish the need for a judge, then they get together with an adjoining district and create this creature that we call the roving judge; in other words, if we cannot prove a case for an additional judge, perhaps we can prove a case for half a judge or a third of a judge; and that is what they are doing here in presenting this bill for a roving judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana. Each district has a judge now but neither district could show the certain need for a full additional judge, so they create this roving judge.

Mr. HALLECK. Is there anything wrong with that?

Mr. KEATING. No; I think that is an admirable thing to do, to have a judge who can sit in both districts. Now, I must throw out a warning, however, that we have a bill coming along where there are two roving judges. The roving judges may get together and decide they are not going to rove as much as it was intended that they should rove when the original roving judge was created. This does not apply to the gentleman from Indiana's rover, because he is the single rover in the State; but we will come to a bill later on where there are two roving judges and they decide one of them will sit in St. Louis and the other one will sit in Kansas City and they will rove very little from one area to the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. KEATING. So there can be abuse of this roving judge proposition. But in this case I do not charge that.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. Not right at this moment. I appreciate and admire the vigorous fight the gentleman is making for this bill.

On page 3 of the report it is pointed out in the third from the last paragraph a matter which probably may not be known to all Members:

> The sharp rise in the number of pending civil cases in the southern district is attributable largely to the ill health of the district judge for that district who recently retired.

That would indicate it may be a temporary situation, and at the appropriate time I shall offer an amendment which we find in many of these bills providing that the vacancy occurring as a result of the creation of this additional judgeship by retirement or otherwise shall be a temporary one so that it will not be a permanent appointment. I hope if the bill is adopted at all it will be adopted with that amendment.

There are one or two other points I would like to cover.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. My intercession here is only for the purpose of trying to obtain information. The gentleman is a very able member of the committee and I respect his judgment. However, in respect to that amendment the judge in the southern district has retired. The present judge, I understand, is one of the youngest Federal judges in the United States. So we either need the additional judge now or we do not. I do not know how young a man might be expected to be appointed to this third position if it is created, but the two who are presently serving in Indiana are young men who undoubtedly have a great expectancy.

Mr. KEATING. What the gentleman says may very well turn out to be true. It has been our general practice here, in authorizing new judgeships, to provide almost uniformly, that the vacancy later occurring shall not be filled; in other words, making it a temporary judgeship.

Let me say that I am not suffering any illusions on that point that the temporary character of the judgeship is likely to continue, because several of the measures here before us today are to remove that temporary provision, and it may very well be it should later be removed in this case. My point is if that amendment is adopted it would mean we would take another look at the situation at the time a vacancy arose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. KEATING. If the situation then exists that the need is still present I have no doubt, from the experience I have had here today, that there will be no difficulty in continuing that judgeship. I do think when we first authorize the new judgeship we should follow the practice which we have followed in the past almost universally and provide that it shall be temporary.

I am frank to say to the Members, and particularly to my friend from Indiana, that this is a stronger case than the Illinois case; but it still does not seem to me to indicate the need for a judge.

As was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio, Indiana is a particularly law-abiding State. The number of criminal cases brought in the Indiana districts is well under the average for the country at large. As appears on page 11, so far as criminal cases are concerned they are terminating and disposing of more criminal cases than are being started, which is an admirable position and somewhat different, I believe, from Kansas City which we will come to later.

But, there is an improvement also as the gentleman will observe at the top of page 11 over the year before in the termination of civil cases, and the court, with the two judges, is almost current at the present time, so I feel that the need is not sufficiently established, certainly, to provide for a permanent judge. I feel I shall have to oppose the bill and certainly oppose it unless such an amendment is adopted.

I just received some interesting figures which I will go into in more detail on the next judgeship bill, but they indicate this important fact: We are adding to the number of judgeships much faster than our population is increasing, so that the per capita number of persons served by a single judge is decreasing all the time; in other words, all of these average figures which we get, it must be remembered, take account of many areas where there is not a need for the number of judges that are there now. The difficulty with passing all these judgeship bills is that we never get a bill—at least, I have never seen a bill presented here—to eliminate or cut down the number of judges in an area.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. That is the point I wanted to make, when are you going to get that legislation? We had the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] speaking here saying that in some seven or eight States they have three and four judges, States with much less population than Indiana. When are we going to get a bill in here to redistribute these judges or abandon some of them?

Mr. KEATING. Well, I do not know. The only advice I can give the gentleman is to survey the situation in Iowa, and it might be that the gentleman would conclude that we ought to introduce a bill to cut down the number of judges in Iowa. I do not know what the result would be. I do not want to do it for New York, if that is what the gentleman is asking for. Without a thorough survey, I would not be prepared to say New York has too many judges.

Mr. GROSS. We have two judges for some 3,000,000 in the State of Iowa. I do not think that is excessive.

Mr. KEATING. I agree with the gentleman. That does not seem excessive.

Mr. GROSS. But when you are dealing with three, four, and five judges in States with populations in the hundreds of thousands, that is a different proposition.

Mr. KEATING. My judgment is that both Iowa and New York are probably comparatively understaffed so far as judges are concerned today. Certainly that is true, if you take the bills that we are passing today as a criterion. However, I do not think you should take that as a basis for determination, because

most of the bills now before us are, in my judgment, lacking in merit.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, Indiana is expected to have about 4,000,000 population today. I think the over-all population for the Nation is 150,000,000, so that if you take into account the average on the basis of two Federal judges, you would have about 75 United States district court judges in the United States. Does anyone know what the total overall number is?

Mr. KEATING. Yes, in that respect Indiana is much better than the average, because there are, I believe, about 250 judges in the country. Purely from the population standpoint, Indiana stacks up pretty well.

Mr. HALLECK. I take it that the gentleman would agree with me that as to these separate measures which come in, each stands on its own bottom. I supported the gentleman's motion to recommit on the bill we just had here to reduce the number in the northern district of Illinois from two to one, because I felt that that was a reasonable increase at this time.

Mr. KEATING. As I say, I think the case of the gentleman from Indiana has more merit than the Illinois case.

Mr. HALLECK. I am sure the gentleman did not seek to impute to any Member from Indiana any selfish purpose in the consideration of this bill. Rather we are engaged in a consideration of the report that was submitted by the gentleman's committee, which report clearly indicates, so far as I can discern, that a better case has been made for this situation than any other one; in fact, a good case, a complete case.

Mr. KEATING. Well, the gentleman's interpretation of the report is not exactly the same as mine. But, I do not impute anything but the finest of motives to the gentleman or any of the other Members from Indiana on either side of the aisle. We can have our differences of opinion without rancor or ill feeling, I am sure.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The gentleman has stated that he would favor a temporary selection of this judge.

Mr. KEATING. I would prefer that to permanent, although I question the need for either.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The gentleman also has implied that if he were to call the bar associations they would get together most anywhere and decide they needed another judge.

Are we Members of the House supposed to draw the conclusion from what the gentleman has said that these judges, even though we add another one to Indiana, or perhaps two, would let the work pile up so that they would never get it cleaned up? We are a year behind, they say, in northern Indiana. Suppose we had an additional judge. Would they clean that work up or would that work lie there as a backlog so they could always justify an additional judge?

Mr. KEATING. There is always the danger of that, but I would not want to impute to any of our Federal judges an intention to do such a thing as that.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Is that why we have so many judges in New York and why the work is so far behind, that they do not properly handle the workload?

Mr. KEATING. In New York you have that condition primarily because you have the greatest workload of any State in the country, and the largest population.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Why do you have that?

Mr. KEATING. Because of the large number of cases of long duration, antitrust cases and other long-drawn-out trials in New York City. That does not apply so much in the part of New York from which I come, but in New York City they have very long-drawn-out trials and complicated litigation, more so than any other city in the country.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. NOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. NOLAND. I believe the statistics showing the case load in Indiana definitely show that an additional judge is needed in Indiana. I think we should commend our colleague from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], who has introduced this bill and has brought to the attention of the Congress the severe need for an additional judge in Indiana. He should be commended for his untiring efforts in bringing this bill before the House.

Mr. WALSH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, 16 years ago this month I was admitted to the bar of the State of Indiana. I am not so much interested in the population argument in this discussion regarding the creation of a roving judgeship for the State of Indiana. I am going to speak very briefly. I do not want to be like some lawyers in a case, who after they have made their case continue to present their arguments and then lose it.

We in Indiana need this judge as much as any other State in the Union. During the war I left my practice and before entering the armed service was connected with the United States Corps of Engineers in the field of condemnation of real estate. Immediately after my discharge from the service I went back to the United States Corps of Engineers, and found that many of the cases I had filed earlier were still pending in the Federal courts of Indiana.

We are now facing the possibility of another world conflict, in which much of the real estate of our people will be seized by our Government because of the need for additional airports, Army and Navy camps and installations, and the building of war factories.

I am one of the many authors of bills to create an Air Force Academy, and I have proposed to place that Academy in my district. Of course, there is only perhaps a slight possibility that it will be placed there. However, I have received more criticism from the farmers of my district over this suggestion than anything else I have ever done. What arguments do they give? They say, Mr. WALSH, you took our land last time. We did not receive our money for 2 or 3 years. The value of the real estate in our communities skyrocketed and we were forced to buy real estate on contract and pay high interest, or we were forced to go out of the farming business for 2 or 3 years until we got our money."

As a lawyer of 16 years' experience, one of the hardest arguments I had to refute to the average layman, and it is one you cannot refute, is: Why is there such delay in lawsuits? Why can we not get this case into court? That applies in every court, whether it is in a justice of the peace court or the court of common pleas in the State of the Nation or in the Federal courts of the United States. A year behind—a year behind in the northern district of Indiana. If I practiced in this Federal court, I would have a hard time explaining this to my clients. We are spending billions of dollars for defense. We are spending billions of dollars for social security and so forth. One of the strongest arms of democracy is the judicial system, and I can say to you honestly and sincerely this bill should pass. I am for every one of these bills that has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. One of the chief ways in which democracy speaks is through our court system. There should not be delay in the determination of the rights of men. We need these courts. The American people who are forced to go into our courts should be given the privilege of having their cases presented promptly.

This bill is one of the most important bills that has been presented to the House, as far as the State of Indiana is concerned, during the Eighty-first Congress. I ask that the Congress give this bill its utmost consideration.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I have only a word to say. I shall support the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], which will make this judgeship a temporary judgeship. The only difference between the bill as now written and the bill as amended, if the amendment is adopted, will be that when a vacancy occurs the Congress will again have to reappraise the situation to see whether or not an additional judge is needed at that time.

As far as the roving judge is concerned, I think the older members of the Committee on the Judiciary will bear me out when I say that I was one of the originators of the roving-judge theory. Of course we felt that one judge could serve a number of districts, and that therefore there would be sufficient and adequate judicial consideration given to the legal matters in a State. Let me say that the experience has been illuminating.

Mark well that the time will come when this judge, as suggested by one of

the other gentlemen, will not like "to rove" anymore. He will pick himself out a particularly nice place in which to live. Then he will want the district boundaries changed and he will want to reside in this particular home. In addition to that they will need a new post office in that town. When they are building the post office—a Federal building, of course—it will cost very little to put on another story and have a Federal courtroom.

In addition to the judge there will be the clerk and the staff, the United States marshal, and the library, and all the other things that go with the United States district court.

Mr. Chairman, that is coming just as sure as this bill passes. I will not be here, but remember what I am saying.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I have no doubt but what there is much in what the gentleman has said and probably in many States that situation has come to pass. However, I think it is only fair to point out that the two district judges in the State of Indiana who are serving there today are in truth and in fact roving judges. The judge in the southern district holds court in four different cities and the judge in the northern district holds court in three different cities.

Now, that is a great accommodation to the citizens of our State who have litigation in the courts. It makes it possible for them to be present in court at places less far removed from their homes. Probably it is a matter of some inconvenience to the judges, but as I said, it can be pointed out fairly that we have had that system which has prevailed for a long time and still prevails, and I hope it continues to prevail.

Mr. MICHENER. My good friend, the assistant minority leader, should be commended for his tenacity. When he wants anything he goes after it and he hangs onto it like a puppy to a root. He usually succeeds. I again commend him. If you will put on the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], it will give you this "rover," and it will give you time to consider the thing which I have called attention to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CROOK].

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Chairman, I subscribe wholeheartedly to this measure before the committee. I think we have absolutely passed through the temporary stage and tryout for the need of such a judge. All the evidence points to the fact that we need this new judge and he will not differ so much from the ones that we have at the present time. They are roving, and why should we worry about whether they are going to be permanently established in one city? I have not seen any judge who is better than a Congressman, but we do not get to establish ourselves in any one point.

This extra judge is necessary. It has been needed for several years, and I do not see any need to give this judge a try-out. It is necessary, and I trust this bill will be passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana. Accordingly, title 28, United States Code, section 133, is amended, to read as follows with respect to said districts:

"Districts | Judges

Indiana

* * * * *

Northern and Southern---------- 1

* * * * *"

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: Page 1, line 12, at the end of the bill, insert: "Any vacancy occurring by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of the judge appointed pursuant to this act shall not be filled."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment to which I referred in general debate. It is in conformity with the practice which we have adhered to in the past, in general, in authorizing new judgeships. We have almost uniformly provided that when they are first authorized they shall be temporary. Of course, that means, as the distinguished ranking minority member [Mr. MICHENER] has said, that when a vacancy does come about, then we will take another look at this thing. Certainly, it seems to me that in this case, as in the others, we should follow that practice. If we are going to authorize an additional judge, we should do it in a conservative manner by doing it temporarily at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I simply rise to say that I for one have never been in sympathy with this argument for temporary judgeships, although I yield to no one in my admiration for its advocates. If the Judiciary Committee of the House has any doubt as to whether or not this judgeship is needed, then under our oath we owe it to ourselves, our constituents and the judiciary, then we should never have reported the bill favorably.

We have certified the facts upon which our judgment is predicated, and there is not another State in the Union which has made out any better case than Indiana both as to case load and population. We in our committee believe sincerely that this should be a permanent judge, which would give but one judge for every one and one-third million people in a State which has as many industries almost as it has farms—a perfect balance. It seems to us that this is abundantly justified and that we do not need to postpone the relief which Indiana is clearly entitled to under our report and under our fixed belief.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. With pleasure.

Mr. JACOBS. I should like to make this observation at this point: The gentleman from New York earlier referred to the increasing number of judges in ratio to population. The State of Indiana now has within 10,000 the same population as the Nation had when the first Federal judiciary was created. I understand, because I got the figures from the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], and I know they are correct, that we had 24 Federal judges at that time in the first Federal judiciary which was created. I am quite sure that the population of Indiana will continue to increase as it has.

I want to thank the gentleman for the comments that he has made in reference to my statement; they are absolutely accurate. I have given this matter careful consideration myself. I have been a lawyer 23 years. I am firmly convinced that the judgeship is needed, but I should like to make that comparison so that it would be in the RECORD.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HOBBS. I shall be so happy to yield to my distinguished colleague on the Judiciary Committee, and one of the most distinguished members of our committee since the days of Daniel Webster.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman, and I want to say in response that it is a great source of regret to me that the gentleman is not going to be here in the next Congress to serve on this committee. However, it was the gentleman's gracious gesture which caused me to get into that, and I asked the gentleman to yield primarily for the purpose of saying to the gentleman from Indiana that when I gave the figure 24 it included the judges of the supreme court who were originally appointed. It seems to me, however, that it is scarcely a comparison which we can draw to take our Nation in its entirety when it was originally founded, when communications were quite different from what they are today, because there is, of course, a minimum number of judges necessary due to geographical considerations.

Let me say to the gentleman from Alabama that I feel sure that he did not mean to leave any impression that the adoption of this amendment would delay anything to which Indiana would otherwise to entitled. I feel sure, on the other hand, that he would agree with me that the question of permanency could be decided later as well as now so that the adoption of this amendment does not delay the creation of this additional judgeship any.

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly not, sir.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of these temporary judgeships as was understood

in the hearings we have had before the Judiciary Committee was for cases like this. There was a judge who was old or who was sick who could not perform his duties. That was a temporary situation. They then appointed a so-called temporary judge. You had the situation in that particular court where the docket was crowded, not because of workload but because the judge could not perform his duties. They appointed these temporary judges solely for the purpose of clearing up the docket. The unusual thing that happens in practically every case where a temporary judge has been appointed is that as soon as the old or ailing judge dies or resigns, the judgeship is made permanent. There is one of these cases where they had an old judge and they appointed a temporary judge and the temporary judge died before the old judge did.

That is not the situation we have here in Indiana. I might point out that this was considered by the Judiciary Committee. In a number of these cases they made the judgeships temporary because they thought there were situations there which might warrant a temporary judge. But that is not the situation in Indiana.

The judge in the southern district of Indiana is approximately 36 or 37 years old. The judge in the northern district is in his forties. They are judges who work hard and are able to perform their work. The situation in Indiana is that they need more than a temporary judge.

In large cities you have more litigation than in small communities. Let us look at the situation in Indiana. The judge of the southern district holds court in Indianapolis with a population of over 500,000, he holds court in Terre Haute, a large city. At Terre Haute they have a Federal prison which calls for a good deal of work. He also holds court in Evansville, a city with a population of over 100,000, and also in New Albany.

The judge in the northern district holds court in Hammond, Ind., in Lake County. I do not know its population, but that county is large enough to have one Congressman. He holds court in South Bend, a city of over 100,000, and in Fort Wayne, also a city of over 100,000.

As I said, the Committee on the Judiciary considered this case and they thought it was a case for a permanent judge. Just as sure as two and two are four if you make this a temporary judge, and a vacancy occurs, we will have to make it permanent. This Indiana case is not one in which a temporary judge should be appointed. It should be a permanent judge.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. The gentleman will recall at the time of the hearing on this bill when the chief judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit was testifying, Hon. John Biggs, Jr., the gentleman asked him:

> Let me ask you: You have probably had more experience on this than anybody. Do these temporary judges ever turn out to be temporary? Do they not always become permanent?

This is the reply of Judge Biggs:

> I have never known of a case in which a temporary judge remains temporary. Invariably the practice has been to make the temporary judge permanent.

Mr. DENTON. That is right. In the omnibus bill creating additional judges which we considered last session a request was made to create a temporary judgeship. That was done, but this year we will consider a bill to make that judgeship permanent. There is so much work in Indiana this judgeship is bound to be permanent.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. JACOBS. Is there any indication or evidence whatever that the population or the business of Indiana is liable to recede?

Mr. DENTON. Why certainly not. We have a great many large cities. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] pointed out where the court ought to be held in other large cities in Indiana. This is a case where it should be permanent. You will be making twice as much work by accepting this amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of propounding a unanimous-consent request. The clerk of the committee advises me that if the amendment is adopted, the sentence in line 5 starting with the word "Accordingly" should be eliminated. I ask unanimous consent to substitute in place of the amendment at the desk an amendment which would strike out the sentence beginning in line 5 and insert in lieu thereof the wording which has already been read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, then present his new amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment and offer in lieu thereof another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: Page 1, line 5, after the period, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert: "Any vacancy occurring by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of the judge appointed pursuant to this act shall not be filled."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 20, noes 40.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. CARNAHAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6240) to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana, pursuant to House Resolution 703, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KEATING. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Mr. KEATING moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6240 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: At the end of the bill add a new sentence as follows: "Any vacancy occurring by reason of the death, retirement, resignation, or removal of the judge appointed pursuant to this act shall not be filled."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 102, nays 171, not voting 157, as follows:

[Roll No. 216]

YEAS—102

Andersen, H. Carl	Hale	Norblad
Andresen, August H.	Hall, Leonard W.	O'Hara, Minn.
Angell	Heselton	O'Konski
Arends	Hoeven	Phillips, Calif.
Beall	Hoffman, Mich.	Poage
Blackney	Holmes	Potter
Bolton, Ohio	Hope	Poulson
Bramblett	Huber	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Hull	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	Jackson, Calif.	Rich
Canfield	James	Riehlman
Case, N. J.	Jenkins	St. George
Case, S. Dak.	Jensen	Sasscer
Clevenger	Judd	Saylor
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Cole, N. Y.	Kearns	Scrivner
Cotton	Keating	Scudder
Crawford	LeCompte	Secrest
Cunningham	LeFevre	Smith, Kans.
Curtis	Lovre	Smith, Wis.
Dague	McConnell	Stefan
Davis, Wis.	McCulloch	Stockman
Dolliver	McDonough	Taber
Dondero	McGregor	Talle
Elston	Mack, Wash.	Tollefson
Fenton	Macy	Towe
Fisher	Martin, Iowa	Van Zandt
Ford	Mason	Vorys
Gamble	Merrow	Wadsworth
Golden	Meyer	Withrow
Goodwin	Michener	Wolcott
Graham	Miller, Md.	Wolverton
Gross	Miller, Nebr.	Woodruff
Guill	Nelson	
	Nicholson	

NAYS—171

Abernethy	Flood	Morris
Addonizio	Forand	Moulder
Albert	Fugate	Multer
Allen, Calif.	Fulton	Murdock
Andrews	Furcolo	Noland
Auchincloss	Garmatz	O'Brien, Ill.
Baring	Gathings	O'Hara, Ill.
Bates, Ky.	Gorski	O'Sullivan
Battle	Gossett	O'Toole
Beckworth	Granahan	Patten
Bennett, Fla.	Grant	Perkins
Bennett, Mich.	Green	Peterson
Biemiller	Gregory	Philbin
Bishop	Hagen	Polk
Boggs, Del.	Halleck	Preston
Boiling	Harden	Price
Bolton, Md.	Hardy	Rabaut
Bonner	Harrison	Rankin
Bosone	Harvey	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Havenner	Rhodes
Brown, Ga.	Hays, Ohio	Ribicoff
Bryson	Hedrick	Robeson
Buchanan	Herlong	Rogers, Fla.
Buckley, Ill.	Hobbs	Rooney
Burke	Holifield	Shafer
Burleson	Horan	Shelley
Burnside	Howell	Sheppard
Byrne, N. Y.	Jackson, Wash.	Short
Camp	Jacobs	Sikes
Cannon	Jonas	Simpson, Ill.
Carnahan	Jones, Ala.	Smathers
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Va.
Chelf	Jones, N. C.	Stanley
Chiperfield	Karsten	Steed
Chudoff	Kee	Stigler
Clemente	Kelly, N. Y.	Sullivan
Colmer	Kerr	Tauriello
Cooley	Kilburn	Thomas
Corbett	King	Thornberry
Crook	Kirwan	Underwood
Davenport	Kruse	Velde
Davis, Ga.	Lane	Walsh
Dawson	Lanham	Walter
Deane	Lind	Weichel
DeGraffenried	Lynch	Wheeler
Delaney	McCormack	White, Calif.
Denton	McKinnon	Whitten
D'Ewart	McMillan, S. C.	Whittington
Donohue	McSweeney	Wickersham
Doughton	Madden	Widnall
Doyle	Magee	Williams
Durham	Mahon	Wilson, Ind.
Eberharter	Mansfield	Wilson, Okla.
Elliott	Marshall	Wilson, Tex.
Engle, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Wood
Feighan	Mills	Woodhouse
Fellows	Mitchell	Young

NOT VOTING—157

Abbitt	Frazier	Lyle
Allen, Ill.	Gary	McCarthy
Allen, La.	Gavin	McGrath
Anderson, Calif.	Gillette	McGuire
Aspinall	Gilmer	McMillen, Ill.
Bailey	Gordon	Mack, Ill.
Barden	Gore	Marcantonio
Barrett, Pa.	Granger	Marsalis
Barrett, Wyo.	Gwinn	Martin, Mass.
Bates, Mass.	Hall,	Miles
Bentsen	Edwin Arthur	Monroney
Blatnik	Hand	Morgan
Boggs, La.	Hare	Morrison
Breen	Harris	Morton
Brehm	Hart	Murphy
Brooks	Hays, Ark.	Murray, Tenn.
Buckley, N. Y.	Hébert	Murray, Wis.
Bulwinkle	Heffernan	Nixon
Burdick	Heller	Norrell
Burton	Herter	Norton
Carlyle	Hill	O'Brien, Mich.
Carroll	Hinshaw	O'Neill
Cavalcante	Hoffman, Ill.	Pace
Chatham	Irving	Passman
Chesney	Javits	Patman
Christopher	Jenison	Patterson
Combs	Jennings	Pfeifer,
Cooper	Johnson	Joseph L.
Coudert	Karst	Pfeiffer,
Cox	Kean	William L.
Crosser	Keefe	Phillips, Tenn.
Davies, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	Pickett
Davis, Tenn.	Kennedy	Plumley
Dingell	Keogh	Powell
Dollinger	Kilday	Priest
Douglas	Klein	Quinn
Eaton	Kunkel	Rains
Ellsworth	Larcade	Ramsay
Engel, Mich.	Latham	Redden
Evins	Lichtenwalter	Regan
Fallon	Linehan	Richards
Fernandez	Lodge	Rivers
Fogarty	Lucas	Rodino
Rogers, Mass.	Staggers	Werdel
Roosevelt	Sutton	Whitaker
Sabath	Tackett	White, Idaho
Sadlak	Taylor	Wier
Sadowski	Teague	Wigglesworth
Sanborn	Thompson	Willis
Scott, Hardie	Trimble	Winstead
Simpson, Pa.	Vinson	Yates
Sims	Vursell	Zablocki
Smith, Ohio	Wagner	
Spence	Welch	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Yates against.

Mr. Sadlack for, with Mr. Karst against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Tackett against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Linehan against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Herter for, with Mr. Murphy against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Rodino against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Trimble against.

Mr. Wigglesworth for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Dollinger against.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Whitaker against.

Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts for, with Mr. McGuire against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Hays of Arkansas against.

Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.

Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. McGrath against.

Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Aspinall against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Carroll against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Gary with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Breen with Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. Chesney with Mr. Werdel.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Welch with Mr. Burdick.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. McGREGOR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 708 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7009) to repeal the proviso against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and I now yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution making in order, not the appointment of another judge, but making permanent a roving judge in the State of Missouri. This judgeship, incidently, is now being filled by a very able man who was a former Member of this House, former Congressman Richard Duncan. I have observed, for some reason, quite a bit of objection to the appointment of these additional judges. Of course, as long as there is need for judges to carry on the courts, we have to have the judges to do that job.

In that connection I want to make this simple observation. I am supporting this resolution and I am supporting this bill, but as long as the Federal Government continues to grow and we have additional bureaucracies, additional agencies of government, and the Congress passes additional laws, we will have to have additional judges to enforce them, and there is no use complaining about these particular appointments. The Committee on the Judiciary has looked into the matter. It has found it necessary, and I am sure that some of us do view with alarm the ever-increasing tendency to create new departments, all at the expense of the State courts. So, there is no real consistency in providing for new laws and then objecting to the appointment of new judges to see that those laws are considered in the courts. There is, as I say, some alarm for the continuous increasing of the Federal court powers by the Federal laws at the expense of the State courts, which results in the removal of the government that much further from the people, with the centralization of government here in Washington.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Mississippi explained, House Resolution 708 does make in order H. R. 7009, an amendment to the present law so as to provide the additional judgeship in the

State of Missouri permanent in nature. Many of you who were here at the time, back in the summer of 1942, will recall that a judgeship was created, which was filled through the appointment of one of our colleagues of that day, Dick Duncan, who served with such distinction as a member of the important Committee on Ways and Means. At that time when the judgeship was created it was not made permanent, but only for the period of time Mr. Duncan should serve as the jurist. This bill would make that judgship permanent so as to give Missouri as a permanent arrangement the Federal judges it now has, even should Judge Duncan retire.

A few moments ago in connection with the Indiana judgeship bill I said I thought there was a great deal of justification for the naming of an additional Federal judge in the State of Indiana, perhaps more justification for the passage of that bill than any other one of these judicial measures now pending before us. I think I should correct my previous remarks by now stating that this bill provides an even more justifiable action. I am very happy and very well satisfied with the services of Mr. Duncan as a Federal judge. He has made a splendid jurist, but I am sure that the need for the additional judge will continue in Missouri long after Mr. Duncan may retire from office.

I am not so certain in my own mind but what we might not even use an extra judge or two down Missouri way, just to take charge of grand jury investigations, and to take a few other judicial notices of those things that may be going on, such as violation of the election laws, and so forth. I have noticed with a great deal of interest, and some fear and trepidation within my heart and soul, that the crime rate in certain portions of Missouri has increased in an amazing degree in the last few years, and that a committee of another body of this Congress has been making an investigation and obtaining some rather startling evidence and revelations as to the crime situation within the State of Missouri. So with due deference to my good friends and splendid colleagues from the State of Missouri, may I say I favor the adoption of this rule and the consideration of this bill, because I believe if there is any State in the Union which needs a strong and active Federal judiciary it is the Show Me State, the great State of Missouri.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have for today be vacated and that I be given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. BURKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain printed material.)

A TOTAL PEACE OFFENSIVE

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, some 15 years ago when I first met Mr. Walter Reuther I felt that he was destined to become one of the outstanding figures of our time. It has been my pleasure since that first meeting to be associated with him as a friend working toward the same objectives. My original appraisal of him has been borne out. He has become an outstanding figure in his own field as a fine American, ready and willing to contribute his great talents and his fighting qualities to our Nation's ultimate good.

As young men striving for improvement in status for the working men and women in mass production industry, Mr. Reuther, his other associates, and myself quickly found that communism will never serve the interests of the American worker, or any other worker for that matter. Communists have attempted by energetic effort, by false but plausible sounding argument, and by deceit and fraud to gain influence and control in the American labor movement.

Efforts of greater energy, factual logic, and the teaching of true American trade-union principles have defeated the Communist attempt to influence and control the American labor movement. Mr. Reuther has been in the forefront in defeating communism. He has battled with communism in close-in combat. He has been in front-line leadership in stripping from communism its false mask and in showing it up for what it is—enslavement of people and subservience of the individual to the state.

To effectively fight an evil enemy you must know who the enemy is and what methods he will use. Mr. Reuther knows the enemy and knows well his methods. We all know that Communists in America are no different than anywhere else. They take their direction from outside the borders of our own country.

Reaching into his wealth of experience and knowledge of communism and its methods, gained through his effective fight against it, Mr. Reuther last week sent to the President of the United States a proposal for a plan of action designed to bring about world peace and preservation of democracy in this world. He offered it, not in a spirit of "here is a cure-all plan that must be adopted without change," rather, it is, he says, "an effort to contribute to the thinking and discussion of the over-all problem."

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment my very good friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] for bringing to the attention of the House the plan proposed by Mr. Walter Reuther last week. I, too, have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Reuther intimately for nearly two decades. I have always found him to be a man of unusual intelligence and ability. I certainly concur in the remarks made by the gentleman from Ohio with regard to Mr. Reuther's leadership in the fight against communism in the American labor movement. It has been my pleasure to be associated in a minor way in a couple of those battles with Mr. Reuther. No one in America has done more to drive the Communists out of the American labor movement than Walter Reuther.

I would like to comment briefly on the fact that at the outbreak of World War II Mr. Reuther offered a plan for retooling the entire automobile industry, to turn it into a very efficient mechanism in the war against the Nazis. I think if we had accepted more of Mr. Reuther's plan at that time, our production methods would have been speeded up considerably.

I hope the entire country will pay attention to Mr. Reuther's proposals. I think they are deserving of the careful attention of every thinking person in America. It is important that we all realize that while we must fight Communist aggression on all fronts, we must also offer a positive program to the peoples of this world. There is a moral vacuum as well as a material background that we Americans must fill.

I repeat I am very happy that my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, has seen fit to bring Mr. Reuther's proposal to the attention of the House.

Mr. BURKE. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read into the RECORD the text of Mr. Reuther's plan entitled "A Total Peace Offensive," along with its foreword and its letter of transmittal to the President:

A PROPOSAL FOR A TOTAL PEACE OFFENSIVE TO STOP COMMUNIST AGGRESSION BY TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN THE WORLD CONTEST FOR MEN'S MINDS, HEARTS, AND LOYALTIES—A POSITIVE PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTION TO ELIMINATE POVERTY, HUMAN INSECURITY, AND INJUSTICE WHICH ARE THE SOURCES OF COMMUNIST POWER

(By Walter P. Reuther, president, UAW-CIO)

FOREWORD

In view of the character of world communism and the impossibility of predicting the next power move of the Politburo, no one can be certain that war is or is not inevitable. What we can be certain of is that America, the strongest nation among the free peoples of the world, has a moral obligation and duty to ourselves and to the world to make an all-out effort to avoid war and to build a just and lasting peace.

This proposal is suggested in the sincere belief that our best prospect of avoiding war and winning the peace lies in our pursuit of a plan of action that combines a fully adequate military defense with a positive peace offensive. The proposal set forth herein is an effort to outline the essentials and scope of such a peace offensive

We cannot give up hope for peace. To do so would weaken the moral fiber of our people and our allies, drying up the wellsprings of hope and aspiration which are the source of the spiritual strength of a free people. To give up hope for peace makes war inevitable.

We must not lose faith in the cause of peace. We must not lose faith in ourselves.

We must believe in peace. We must be prepared to work and fight for peace.

There are no pat answers to the problem of our complex and explosive world situation. There is no one simple action to stop the threat of Communist aggression and to establish lasting world peace.

America rejects the theory of preventive war as the answer to Soviet aggression. We could not live with ourselves nor stand before the world as a defender of human freedom and of the worth and dignity of the individual if we accepted the moral responsibility for launching a war of aggression.

We must work at the task before us on every sector of the world problem—on the military front, the political front, and the economic and social front. This proposal is an effort to underscore the importance and the compelling need for bold positive action on the economic and social front.

The Marshall plan and the work of ECA were an important beginning on this front, but a broader, more comprehensive, long-range program of economic and social action must be launched as a total peace offensive.

During the past year many men of good will all over the world in their search for peace have made important contributions through bold and imaginative proposals.

The ideas and suggestions set forth herein are not advanced as a finalized plan of action, but rather as an effort to contribute to the thinking and discussion of the overall problem. In the belief that in a society of freemen, the pooling and exchange of ideas and thoughts are the sources of democratic decision and constructive action, I offer this proposal for the consideration of my fellow Americans.

When the crisis is so great, and so much is at stake, each of us I feel has an obligation to speak out the faith that is in him. This I have tried to do in this proposal.

WALTER P. REUTHER.

DETROIT, MICH., *July 15, 1950.*

A LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

JULY 15, 1950.

The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your prompt and decisive action to stop Communist aggression in Korea has given renewed hope and strengthened determination to the people of the world.

As you indicated in your historic statement before the American Newspaper Guild convention on June 28, we must defeat the Communist combination of force, propaganda promises, and systematic confusion by democratic performance. This is democracy's propaganda of the deed against which all the weapons in the Politburo's arsenal are futile. We know this to be a fact because it has worked in our union. We beat the Communists, not with propaganda, but by performance, by hard work and progress toward the objectives for which our union was formed. Other unions have done and are doing the same job.

We support your determination and your plan of action because, instead of mere defensive, negative anticommunism, you have defined the necessity for a positive three-way hitch of military defense, economic cooperation, and political cooperation.

Addressing the guild convention in your first statement after setting in motion the free world's answer to Communist aggression in Korea, you said:

"We must not be misled into thinking that our only task is to create defenses against aggression. Our whole purpose in creating a strong defense is to permit us to carry on the great constructive tasks of peace. Behind the shield of a strong defense we must continue to work to bring about better living conditions in the free nations.

"Particularly in the underdeveloped areas of the world we must work cooperatively with local governments which are seeking to improve the welfare of their people. We must help them to help themselves. We must aid them to make progress in agriculture, in industry, in health, and in the education of their children. Such progress will increase their strength and their independence.

"The growing strength of these countries is important to the defense of all free nations against Communist aggression. It is important to the economic progress of the free world. And these things are good for us as well as good for them."

I share your conviction.

Later in the same statement, you said:

"If we fail to carry out a vigorous point 4 program we run the risk of losing to communism, by default, hundreds of millions of people who now look to us for help in their struggle against hunger and disease."

Your view of the future as we can make it, lighted as it is by a steady optimism based on courage and clear thinking, should give confidence and inspiration to every American and to other peoples. I refer particularly to these words in your guild statement:

"Point 4 is a successor to the old colonialism idea, the exploiting idea of the middle seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. We want to have a prosperous world that will be interested in buying the immense amount of surplus things that we are going to have to sell. And now to do that they have got to have something to give back to us in order that they can buy our goods. I want to keep this factory organization of ours going at full tilt. In order to do that we must help these people help themselves.

"Point 4 is an investment in a peaceful and prosperous world. It is a program which will bring increasing results over the years. It will bring about a chain reaction in economic development. It will serve to create economic health where poverty existed, and to equip the people of underdeveloped areas to carry forward their economic gains and preserve their independence."

With this, Mr. President, I most wholeheartedly agree.

In full support of your policy and as a contribution to its earliest possible application, I have attempted to draft a proposal equal in scope and force to the Communist challenge that must be dealt with everywhere in the world.

I present it herewith in the hope it will receive your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER P. REUTHER,
President, UAW-CIO.

THE INITIATIVE FOR PEACE CAN BE OURS

The North Korean puppet army acting for the Kremlin must be pushed back to the thirty-eighth parallel. At a cost no one can now predict, this will be done. The price, high though it may be in lives and money, will be less than the cost of appeasement of Soviet aggression.

How many aggressions, manned by peoples of puppet states equipped and trained by Russian Communist commissars and generals, can be resisted and thrown back before one explodes into full scale international warfare?

Can we do nothing more than turn back today's aggression; drain our economy in wholly military preparation for tomorrow's aggressions; wait, hopelessly and helplessly, for the ultimate explosion of world-wide conflict?

Must the initiative for peace or war be left to the members of the Russian Politburo who, themselves, are prisoners of the very power they use to rule the people of Russia and other peoples inside the churning concentration camp of misery which they have put together out of the wreckage of World War II?

Positive action for peace is needed now

The world still staggers, stunned by the impact of violence, death and destruction of the last war. Hundreds of millions of people everywhere, of every faith, nationality and race, pray for peace while the world again prepares for war.

The race to produce the H-bomb creates a great emptiness in the world, blasting man's hope for peace and filling his heart with hollow uncertainty and fear.

The moral vacuum created in the world by the H-bomb must be filled. The United States has and must accept the major responsibility for filling this moral vacuum with positive, human, democratic values that, in practice, will reestablish the worth and dignity of the individual human being.

The war in Korea has finally awakened us to the creeping Pearl Harbor of aggression that is being engineered by the men in the Kremlin. American democracy must and, I believe, can demonstrate the moral strength and economic and practical know-how necessary to develop and present to the world a tangible and comprehensive plan of action to achieve economic and social justice which will win for the cause of freedom the loyalties of hundreds of millions of people whose poverty and misery are now exploited by the Communists.

Even at this late hour and perhaps because of the very lateness of the hour, such a program will mobilize a positive spiritual and material force in the world greater than the negative power of the H-bomb. It will release the pent-up powers stored in every man's hidden reservoir of hopes and aspirations everywhere in the world. It will provide hope against despair and promote revolt against rule by terror.

Only the United States has the material resources for the bold, constructive action needed to banish the fear that holds the world paralyzed on dead center, hypnotized by negative values based on men's fears and hatreds.

The compelling necessity for quick, positive, daring action is more than a matter of high purpose; it is a matter of democratic survival. If we fail now to launch a bold, tangible, practical program for peace, we will surrender the world to the apostles of fear, hatred, and hysteria. The negative values in which they trade will contribute further to world panic and will make war inevitable.

More than military victory in Korea is needed

The Korean situation is not an isolated development. It is part of total Communist strategy. The dictators in the Kremlin will repeat the technique employed in Korea with varied patterns of infiltration, subversion, and aggression whenever and wherever they find a soft spot. We may push the Communist aggressors back in Korea only to find a repeat performance in Indochina, Burma, Iran, Turkey, Berlin, or in any one of a dozen other spots.

This pattern of aggression is now clear. The prompt and decisive action of President Truman and the United Nations has united and inspired the free peoples of the world with new hope and determination. And the Politburo was no doubt startled to find that the free world has at last profited by the tragic lessons of the appeasement at Munich.

The experts generally agree that the rulers of the Soviet Union are not yet ready for total war and that therefore the Korean situation will remain limited in scope. American forces, supported by forces of other nations acting through the United Nations, will be successful in pushing back the Communists and in reestablishing the political status quo in Korea based on the thirty-eighth parallel. While this task must be pursued with the full strength and united determination of free peoples acting through the United Nations, we must not delude ourselves into believing that, having achieved

this military objective, we have brought about any fundamental change in the basic circumstances out of which the Korean aggression developed.

The Communists have perfected the technique of exploiting poverty and human insecurity and are forging human misery into a political weapon of aggression. They did this in Greece and in Italy. They have done it in China, in Korea. They are doing it in southeast Asia, in south Africa, and in Latin America. In terms of the cold war invented and launched by the politburo, this political and propaganda weapon, now in use around the globe, can be as devastating as a stockpile of H-bombs.

Eight hundred million people now under Communist domination

Since 1945 the number of people under Soviet domination has increased from 180,000,000 to 800,000,000. This vast reservoir of humanity is being tapped for slave labor and military manpower to meet the requirements of Communist aggression. The engineers of Soviet aggression have shown that they can recruit by propaganda and pressure vast numbers of satellite troops, thereby holding in reserve the entire Russian Army, Navy, and Air Force. They need commit little more than equipment and military advisers while we must throw our own men into battle. This means that our manpower and the manpower of the few nations that can supply troops for the United Nation's armies may be bled white whenever and wherever the Kremlin decides to launch a new aggression.

This danger was recognized by Walter Lippmann when he recently stated:

"Unless our present position in the Asiatic Far East can be held in large measure by the will and the native force of Asiatic peoples, even larger bodies of American troops will become frozen there. Then the advantages of holding these positions will—in view of our global interests—have to be weighed against the heavy liabilities."

Only by a combination of fully adequate military measures and prompt bold action to wipe out human misery and desperation can we be successful in winning the loyalty and support of hundreds of millions of people and strip the Kremlin of its power to exploit them and sacrifice them in battles of aggression. Only by such a combination can we mobilize the will and the force of peoples to defeat the Politburo's plan for world conquest.

Freedom's fight for Asia must be won in the rice fields

The cold war is essentially a struggle for men's minds and hearts and their loyalties. The propaganda of the Communists is based on deceit, distortion, and outright falsehood. We must meet the challenge of communism, not by pious slogans about democracy's virtues, but by a positive program of social action that can and does win a fuller measure of economic and social justice for people everywhere.

The current Korean situation is a by-product of our failure in China. Communism did not succeed in China; we failed in China. Our failure in China was typical of the general failure of the west to understand or pay heed to the social dynamics and ferment that stir the exploited and oppressed Asiatic peoples. Western powers too often have attempted to sit on the lid and at best to treat the people of these countries as children, entitled only to second-class economic and political citizenship. Even the most enlightened type of colonial policy will not satisfy people who aspire to full independence.

We made the tragic mistake of believing that freedom's fight in China could be won on the battlefields alone, when all the time we should have known that basically freedom's fight had to be won in the rice fields. When hundreds of millions of people are hungry, when they are struggling to get the bare necessities to keep body and soul together while their officials are living in luxury, we cannot fill their empty bellies with pious slogans about the virtues of democracy. The Communists have not conquered China; they have merely moved in to fill the vacuum created by our failure.

The loss of China and the resulting developments in Korea should make us understand the method in the madness of the men who sit in the Kremlin and plan to rule the world. They are carrying out a planned program of provocation designed to throw the United States and our allies off guard and off balance. First, Greece, then Berlin, then Indochina, and now Korea. On the Kremlin's world-wide checkerboard there are still many more power moves to be attempted.

The Politburo strategy is to promote panic

The Politburo strategy is to create a series of crises, each serious in its proportion and potential, in order to condition and influence American policy in the direction of relying more and more on military power as the sole means of meeting the power of communism. The Kremlin dictators seek to divert us entirely from the pursuit of a positive program of social action which is the key—the only key—to winning the loyalty and support of the hundreds of millions of people who are living in a state of dire poverty and who are being denied the smallest element of economic security and human dignity. The unceasing fury of the Communist attack upon the Marshall plan is proof of the power of positive programs which help people help themselves to win a better life.

The Communists can and in many areas are now outmaneuvering us. They provoke and force us into greater military expenditures while, posing as the liberators of enslaved people fighting for bread, peace, and freedom, they circulate throughout the world their dishonest petitions for peace.

The success of the Kremlin strategy in throwing us off balance is sharply illustrated in the United States Senate. In the face of the Korean situation, while the Senate voted unanimously for the necessary $2,000,000,000 increase in military funds, it cut ECA funds by $250,000,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee then cut President Truman's recommendation for $45,000,000 for point 4 aid to $10,000,000. A day or so later Governor Dewey proposed that the United States go on a hardship economy, not for the purpose of stepping up both military strangth and constructive aid to other nations, but solely for the purpose of increasing military strength. Ex-President Hoover followed through by stating that all we need to do about communism is to oppose military aggression and trust to time for this evil to abate.

Such proposals to place sole reliance upon military strength in the world struggle against Soviet aggression would commit us to a policy of sending more and more American troops to fight throughout the world against more and more troops recruited from the increasing millions of people who would fall under expanding Soviet domination. Under such a policy of sole reliance on military power there would have been no Marshall plan and the Communists would now dominate western Europe.

Poverty and human insecurity the source of Communist power

We shall not make effective lasting progress against the Communists, we shall not win the millions of democratic allies needed to convert the negative defense against the Kremlin into a positive building of the peace until we understand and do something practical about the basic unsolved economic and social problems that are the source of Communist power. Until we understand why deeply religious peasants attend mass in the morning and Communist rallies in the afternoon, we have not grasped the fundamentals of Communist power.

It is not an historic accident that in the countries of Europe, such as the Scandinavian nations, England, and Switzerland, where there is an acceptance of social responsibilities with strong free democratic labor unions and where the average person enjoys a measure of economic security and human dignity, the Communists are without any appreciable strength or influence.

The propaganda of the deed will win for democracy

It is not enough merely to make the Voice of America louder and stronger so that democratic slogans may be carried to more people. Slogans and phrases ring hollowly in the ears of hungry men without concrete action to give the words meaning. Without the proof of performance they are ignored, rejected, and, if shouted too often and too loudly, are resented and become ammunition for the enemy.

We cannot win in a battle of words. There is no ceiling on promises except men's respect for the truth. The agents of the Kremlin, therefore, find it easy to outpromise use. They have in many countries a wealth of real grievances to denounce; in two many instances they have the mistakes and failures of anti-Communist nations to exploit.

But communism cannot compete in performance. The Voice of America will be able to rekindle hope for peace and belief in freedom and justice in the hearts of men when it can answer totalitarian promises with democratic performance.

Our propaganda must be the propaganda of the deed. We must prove in action that bread and freedom can live together in the same house.

We must launch a total peace offensive.

A PROPOSAL FOR A TOTAL PEACE OFFENSIVE

It is proposed that along with the building of adequate military defense we further strengthen our position in the world by launching total war against poverty and human insecurity, thereby striking at the heart of Communist power and influence.

We can seize the initiative for peace by putting into effect a greatly expanded foreign aid program geared to the economic and social needs of people throughout the world while promoting a practical program of economic and social justice at home. This direct attempt to destroy the sources of Communist power will have to be supported by an adequate system of defense based on joint planning and pooling of strength with our democratic allies.

It is proposed in effect that we take the price tag off peace. It is proposed that we agree to win peace with freedom and justice with whatever it takes to win it. It is proposed that we mobilize our people morally, spiritually, economically, and politically in a total effort for peace.

A nine-point program for building lasting peace

It is proposed that the American people, through their Government, express concretely their devotion to peace, justice, and humanity by making a fixed commitment to the peoples of the world as follows:

1. For the next hundred years (1950-2050) the people of the United States through their Government pledge themselves to make available through the United Nations an annual sum of $13,000,000,000. (This, over the hundred-year period, will equal the final money cost—$1,300,000,000,000—of the last war to the American people.)

Other nations will be asked to make similar investments in peace according to their ability, but the United States investment will not be conditional upon payments by other nations.

2. The annual sum of $13,000,000,000 made available by the people of the United States through their Government shall be deposited in a special United Nations Fund for Economic and Social Construction. This fund shall be used solely to help people in other nations to help themselves by developing and expanding the economic resources and facilities of the participating nations and for other purposes that will contribute to improvement of living standards, including nutrition, housing, health, and education of their people. An annual report will be made to the people of the world listing expenditures and specific results achieved.

3. The annual sum of $13,000,000,000 shall be made available to the peoples of all nations including the Soviet Union and its satellite nations on equal terms, subject to the conditions set forth below, and shall be allocated among the participating peoples according to a formula based on objective measures of their respective economic and social needs.

4. This proposal, upon adoption by the Congress of the United States, shall be submitted to the peoples of the world by the President of the United States through the United Nations.

5. Upon acceptance of this proposal by a majority of its member nations, the United Nations shall convene an international conference for the purposes of achieving total disarmament, establishing universal inspection and other appropriate security controls and creating an international police force. The refusal of one or more nations to cooperate in disarmament shall not affect the commitment of the people of the United States who shall nevertheless through their Government make the $13,000,000,000 annual payment into the United Nations Fund for Economic and Social Construction. Aid from the fund shall, in that case, be made available to those remaining nations which agree to cooperate in a program of mutual defense until such time as a disarmament program is universally accepted. Such mutual defense program shall be developed by the United Nations; and all participating shall agree not to employ their armed forces outside their boundaries except at the direction of the United Nations.

6. After acceptance of this proposal in principle by all or a majority of its member nations, the United Nations shall convene a Peoples' World Assembly for Peace to discuss the proposal in detail and to make recommendations to the United Nations concerning its implementation.

Each member nation of the United Nations shall be entitled to be represented in the Peoples' World Assembly for Peace by 18 delegates in all, composed of 2 each from the organization or organizations most representative of the following groups in its population: dirt farmers, industrial workers, housewives, youth, veterans, educators, scientists, professional persons, businessmen, and religious leaders.

The Peoples' World Assembly for Peace shall present its recommendations to the Secretary General of the United Nations who shall forward them to the governments of all member nations for official action by the UN Assembly. The Peoples' World Assembly for Peace shall be reconvened annually to hear reports on expenditures, projects, and achievement and to discuss and make recommendations concerning future operation and projects of the peace program.

7. The United Nations shall be requested to expand its existing agencies and to create such new agencies as may be needed to administer the world-wide program of economic and social construction made possible and financed by the funds made available by the people of the United States through their Government and by other peoples through their governments.

8. The United Nations shall create a special agency which shall be authorized to employ scientists and technicians to develop programs and techniques for the development and application of atomic power and energy for peacetime use within the limits permitted by security measures made necessary by the refusal of one or more nations to agree to universal disarmament and inspection. Such atomic project shall be financed out of the United Nations Fund for Economic and Social Construction and the services of this agency shall be made available to assist the peoples of all participating nations to build a richer life for themselves and the world community.

9. The United Nations and its member nations who accept and pledge cooperation in carrying forward this peace proposal shall take effective steps to expand and strengthen the means of mass communication and to use them to familiarize the peoples of all nations with the commitment of the peoples of the United States and of other nations and with the provisions, possibilities, and concrete economic and social achievements of this peace proposal.

A POSITIVE PROGRAM WILL WIN THE LOYALTY OF PEOPLES

The facts of performance can penetrate the iron curtain. People now in the free nations who came originally from any nation rejecting this proposal should be asked to make direct appeals to the peoples of those nations. Such appeals, based on personal knowledge and experience, are more effective than professionally written statements as was proved in the letter-writing that preceded the Italian elections in the spring of 1948. They, plus United States action on the Marshall plan, did much to defeat the Communist drive for power in Italy.

We must develop the techniques to penetrate the iron curtain so that people in any country which might reject this peace proposal will realize the magnitude of their losses because of inability to share in the United Nations Fund for Economic and Social Construction and because of being forced to continue to hear the crushing burden and anxieties of armament for aggression.

The cost of armaments must be spelled out in bread and butter terms. The Russian people must be made aware, for example, that in 1947 their expenditures on national defense came to 56,700,000,000 rubles, an amount equivalent to 51 percent of the 130,000,000,000 ruble total value of their entire industrial output. They must be helped to realize what their own industries could provide in shoes for their feet, in shirts, dresses and coats for their backs, in chairs and tables for their homes, in scarce drugs for their sick children, in all the necessities and comforts that they now lack, if only their government could be gotten to agree to join with others in universal disarmament and inspection.

Spell it out to the victims of Communist domination

The victims of Communist domination must be told how much more they could have in food, in clothing, in improved shelter, in comfort and convenience, in machinery to lighten their toil and to enable them to produce more with less effort if their governments would permit them to share in the $13,000,000,000 a year that the people of the United States are putting up on behalf of peace in the world and a better tomorrow for all peoples.

Day by day, the Voice of America must be enabled to reach the farthest corners of the vast totalitarian prison behind the iron curtain with reports of factories built in other countries to produce the things that make life richer; of stoves, radios, refrigerators, washing machines and automobiles made available to new millions; of lands cleared of malarial mosquitos; of new dams preventing floods, irrigating arid lands and producing vast supplies of energy; of crop yields rising; of empty bellies filled and of deficiency diseases banished; of infant mortality declining and literacy rising; of thousands of new homes, hospitals, and schools; of labor eased; hours of toil shortened and real wages and living standards rising everywhere on the face of the earth where governments have responded to their peoples' yearnings for peace and plenty in place of war and weapons and the costs of war.

We must create the realities, the factual conditions that will make such reports possible. With the people in Communist dominated satellite countries fully conscious of the cost in bread and butter terms of the refusal by their governments to join with other nations on the basis of this peace proposal, the internal pressures would be such that no police state could for long continue to defy the will of the people by refusing to participate in the program for universal disarmament and peace.

Faced with the loss of their satellite nations, and the weakening of their ability to further exploit poverty and misery as political weapons for the expansion of their sphere of domination, the Commissars in the Kremlin may recognize that they cannot conquer and enslave the world.

The strategists of the Politburo are schooled in the politics of power. They respect only superior power. If they are forced to recognize that they can neither win nor hold the loyalty of other peoples throughout the world, they may yield to the facts of superior strength possessed by aroused and united peoples. Thus the world may be saved from the catastrophe of total war. But even if worst comes to worst and the power-drunk men in the Kremlin decide to stake all on victory in total war, we shall have taken millions of potential allies away from them; we shall have won these people to our side by having made a supreme effort to avoid war by the launching of a positive peace offensive.

Whichever decision the men in the Kremlin make, we must intensify the fight against Soviet enslavement in the field of economic and social action where the weight of our advanced technology and developed productive resources gives us an overwhelming margin of superiority in power which the Communists cannot ignore.

We must do more than fight defensively in the Kremlin's cold war, and do more to win the peace our way, the way of ECA and point 4, with the fire power of our peace offensive stepped up at least four times its present intensity.

Politburo steals wealth and conscripts manpower

A total peace offensive will expose, by contrast, in all its cynical and coldly calculated brutality, the Kremlin's exploitation and enslavement of the people under its control. Once it has established domination and installed its rule by force and terror, the Politburo systematically drains wealth out of the nations governed by its puppet dictators. In eastern Germany and throughout its sphere in eastern Europe it has already dragged living standards down toward the appalling low levels of the Russian people.

The manpower and the wealth of Soviet satellite nations are conscripted to feed the insatiable Communist war machine. Millions of Poles, Germans, Czechs, and other eastern Europeans now serve as slave labor. To these are to be added uncounted millions of the peoples of China and Asia drawn into the Soviet war machine as slave laborers and as expendable front-line troops.

Winning partners in peace and allies if total war comes

Instead of taking, we propose to give.

Instead of reducing the living standards of other people, we propose to help them raise their living standards.

Instead of confiscating their crops, we propose to help them modernize their agriculture for the production of more food.

Instead of drafting men and women for forced labor in the service of the Soviet war

machine, we propose to free them and assist them in the building of a richer life.

Instead of draining their countries of mineral wealth and other natural resources, we propose to help them develop and use these resources for the fulfillment of their own needs.

Instead of driving their bodies in speeded-up production for the Soviet war machine, we propose to assist them in achieving decent wages, hours, working conditions, and the right of collective bargaining, and obtaining medicine, hospitals, and schools for them and their families.

This is an offer understandable in any language because it talks in terms of tools, jobs, food, housing, health, education, security, and freedom.

It is on this front that we can achieve our greatest success in winning the loyalty of millions of people as partners in the positive job of building the peace or, in the event of war, as fighting allies in the defense of freedom.

Blessings of peace and disarmament at home

The achievement of universal disarmament would bring the blessings of lasting peace to America in terms of intangible human values on which no price can be set. In addition, it would make it possible for the American people to make substantial social progress in the form of higher living standards, greater security, increased social services and a fuller and richer life in educational and cultural values.

The heavy financial burden of war is reflected in the current Federal budget of over $40,000,000,000 of which approximately 75 percent is earmarked to meet the cost of past and possible future wars.

We are currently spending approximately $15,000,000,000 annually out of the Federal budget for military purposes and this will no doubt be sharply increased if the world situation continues to deteriorate.

The achievement of universal disarmament would permit America to divert the billions of dollars now being spent for military requirements and national security to the task of meeting the unlimited peacetime needs of our people.

WE MUST PRACTICE AT HOME WHAT WE PREACH ABROAD

Nowhere is the gap between our promises and our performance as great as in the field of civil rights. Among peoples in underdeveloped countries, greatest doubt about our high moral statements on democracy, freedom and the worth of the individual is caused by our continued practice of a double standard of citizenship here at home. The United States cannot provide unassailable moral leadership in the world in this time of crisis and panic until we end that double standard.

The serious gap between what American democracy preaches and what it practices in the field of civil rights has provided and daily continues to provide the Communists with one of their most effective weapons in winning ground among the Asiatic and other peoples.

The daily propaganda broadcast beamed out of Moscow and released in other centers of Communist propaganda and agitation, eploits to the fullest the ugly facts of racial discrimination and violation of civil rights practiced in America and tolerated even in the Capital of our Nation.

Enactment of the President's civil rights program is more than a matter of justice and decency. In the world struggle for survival it is a must on democracy's agenda of unfinished business if we are to provide moral leadership along with material aid and guidance in the building of the peace.

THE WORK TO BE DONE

There is no lack of work to be done in the world with the $13,000,000,000 a year which it is proposed that we invest through the United Nations in the cooperative job of building peace for people.

In fact, to attain within the measurable future a standard of living approximating the level now to be found in the more highly developed nations, substantial supplementation of our investment in peace will be required.

Some indications of the need

The needs are shocking. They explain the hatred of colonialism and its postwar variations. They explain the initial success of Communist promises, infiltration, and aggression. Hundreds of millions of human beings have literally nothing to lose but hunger, disease, and the prospect of early death. Even the threat of forced labor and rule by terror will not always outweigh Communist promises of food, shelter, and clothing.

For example, of the one and a quarter billion population of Asia, 875,000,000, or 70 percent, depend for their livelihood upon agriculture.

For every member of its population living on the land, Asia produces little more than one-twelfth as much as North and Central America.

As against our infant mortality rate of 31 per thousand live births, Ceylon has 101, Korea has 116, Formosa has 125, India has 151, Burma has 204.

As against our life expectancy of 65 years for white men, life expectancy for Chinese men is 41; for Siamese, 37; for the men of India, 27.

As against our illiteracy rate of 2.7 percent, Ceylon has 42 percent; Korea, 69 percent; Turkey, 79 percent; India, 91 percent.

Modernized agriculture in Asia can release millions of workers

The living standards of the Asiatic peoples can be materially raised by producing more food per man, thus freeing tens of millions to work in industries. But bellies must be filled first, and, where men on the land can grow barely enough to feed themselves and their families, workers cannot be spared from the land to produce necessities and comforts beyond the primary necessity of food to keep body and soul together.

Even when billions are actually invested in Asia for river development, for fertilizers, for agricultural machinery and implements and insecticides, the job will be only begun. If we help Asia, with technical advice and equipment, to restore its eroded land and to use dams and related projects to prevent floods, to irrigate arid land, to produce fertilizers, and to generate power for its farms, transportation facilities, and industries, the major job will still remain. Only the first stage of the greatest pioneering job of the twentieth century will have been completed.

Of the 700,000,000 persons who would be displaced from the land in such a change over a period of years, possibly 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 would be workers, after allowance is made for women needed in the home, for children, and for other nonworking dependents. Here is a labor force as large as the total population of the United States. Its energies could be employed in the filling of human needs and wants beyond the basic need for food.

If we assume, as does the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, that it requires $1,000 investment per worker to provide capital facilities (a place to work and tools to work with) for each worker added to the industrial labor force in underdeveloped countries, there is an investment need for industrial purposes in Asia alone of $150,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000 on top of other billions to improve agricultural efficiency and increase food production.

PEOPLE MUST BE HELPED TO DO VAST JOB THEMSELVES

If it were intended to do a job of this magnitude on a world-wide scale with nothing more than $13,000,000,000 a year, generations would elapse before all peoples would be brought to a parity with our own standards, which would continue to rise in the meantime.

It is not proposed that we underwrite the entire job curselves. This is not a proposal for an unending international relief program, but a program to help other peoples help themselves.

Our job is to provide the hope and the material impetus. Men who live by plowing exhausted land with sticks to make it yield a few grains of rice are too occupied with the business of keeping alive from day to day—and too poor—to hope, plan, and invest for a better tomorrow.

We have the opportunity and the resources to provide the hope and the seed capital for investment and the know-how for production. As the first investments, provided by us through the United Nations, begin to bear fruit, hope will come to life. Out of the proceeds of the first investment it will be possible both to increase living standards immediately and to conserve part for further investment for still higher living standards tomorrow. Each new investment from savings at home and from the United Nations fund financed by the people of the United States and perhaps other nations will yield a larger surplus above bare necessities out of which savings can be made for still further investment in expanded production facilities.

CAN WE AFFORD THE COST OF THIS INVESTMENT IN PEACE?

The United States can afford the cost of peace. We must stand up and demonstrate that we have the courage to remove the price tag from our efforts to lead the world to honorable and lasting peace. Whatever such a peace may cost it is infinitely less than the cost of war.

We can afford the cost of the total peace offensive outlined herein, including adequate armed defense, short of total war, $13,000,000,000 annually in foreign aid, and social progress at home. If worst comes to worst and circumstances compel us to fight total war, the American people will be willing to make whatever sacrifices will be needed to put our total resources and maximum effort into winning that war. However, by waging an all-out peace offensive we shall have the best prospect of avoiding the infinitely greater costs and sacrifices of total war.

World War II lasted 44 months, and according to ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman, its total final cost to the American people will be $1,300,000,000,000.

It cost $29,500,000,000 per month.

It cost $985,000,000 per day.

It cost $41,000,000 per hour.

The above figures make no allowance for the incalculably greater cost of war in human lives and human values.

HOW BIG IS $13,000,000,000?

The sum of $13,000,000,000 a year seems big standing by itself. But it is insignificant when measured against our alternatives and our capacities.

Thirteen billion dollars is one one-hundredth of the cost of World War II.

Thirteen billion dollars is less than 5 percent of our current yearly output. Within 5 years it will be less than 4 percent.

Thirteen billion dollars is less than the increase that we can normally expect in a 2-year period in the total output of the American economy.

Full employment will meet the cost of building lasting peace

The last depression cost the American people $500,000,000,000 in lost production. This

is nearly double the value of our gross national product in 1948, the highest in history.

At present there are about 3,500,000 unemployed persons in the United States able to work and actively looking for work. There are an additional 2,000,000 or so working part time who want and are available for full-time work. The full or partial idleness of these two groups alone represents the equivalent of perhaps four and one-half to five million full time workers whose output is being lost. Since our gross national product last year approximated $4,400 per civilian employee, it would take the equivalent of only 3,000,000 additional full-time jobs to produce the $13,000,000,000 a year required to cover the cost of the program for a total offensive for peace as outlined herein.

When we decide to wage peace with the same vigor and determination with which we wage war we can enlist the labor of millions of people not now in the labor market who would be glad to participate in the creative job of building the peace. With the increase in production made possible by the full employment of this expanded labor force we can meet the cost of a total peace offensive, build adequate military defenses, short of total war, and provide further social and economic progress for the American people.

The proof that we can do this job by mobilizing our full productive potential was furnished by the unprecedented production achievements during World War II. Faced with the challenge of war, millions of women left their kitchens and old folks came out of retirement to help produce the needed goods and services to back up our fighting men.

If we achieve comparable mobilization of our 1950 manpower potential in the same ratio as we achieved in 1944, we can increase our working force to 71,000,000 with which to meet civilian and military manpower requirements. This will permit doubling our present number of men under arms and still make available approximately 8,000,000 additional workers for civilian employment.

"Where's the money coming from?"—new tax sources

The $13,000,000,000 annual investment in peace which is here proposed represents an increase of only about $9,000,000,000 over the foreign economic aid we have been providing.

Part of the additional funds could be obtained by restoring wartime tax rates on corporations and upper-income taxpayers. Corporations paid taxes of approximately 57 percent on their profits during the war.

At present profit levels, a 60-percent average rate of tax on corporate profits would provide $7,000,000,000 of increased taxes. If, in addition, taxes on individuals with gross incomes of $15,000 or more were restored to wartime rates, a substantial part of the additional $9,000,000,000 in tax revenue would be obtained.

But large increases in revenues would flow from the proposal without raising tax rates. By putting enough people to work to produce $13,000,000,000 in additional wealth the entire tax base is broadened. At least $2,000,000,000 in additional Government revenue would be provided at present tax rates from the increase in personal incomes. Corporation tax payments would increase by perhaps another $2,000,000,000 due to the increased profits resulting from increased production.

This total peace offensive is proposed in the belief that in the cause of total peace as in total war we must step up production to the limits of our resources. Therefore, with the wartime rate of taxation restored on corporation profits and on incomes of the well-to-do, it would be possible to increase Government revenue toward meeting the increased cost of foreign aid and stepped-up military expenditures.

This is no time for men of little faith

With our human and material resources fully mobilized for peace, we can do the job before us. Our ability to do so will be challenged by the men of little vision and no faith who have dedicated their lives to a perpetual losing struggle against every next step in mankind's progress.

These same little men were without courage or vision when we faced the challenge of Hitlerism and Nazi aggression. Until June 22, 1941, they joined Communists, Nazis, and Fascists in announcing that "the Yanks aren't coming." They dragged their feet and clung to the policy of too little and too late both before and after Pearl Harbor. They challenged President Roosevelt and said that the production goals he set for the United States were fantastic and could not be met. The record of achievement on the production front proved these little men to be wrong and President Roosevelt to be right, for his production goals were met and doubled. By their cries now for sole reliance on military force to save the world from Communist aggression they are again demonstrating the same lack of faith in the strength and capacity of America to meet the challenge of peace.

We must free ourselves from the paralyzing effect of the campaign of moral and political intimidation that is being waged among us by these men of little faith who would sell America short and leave the world with no hope for peace.

WE MUST BREAK PRODUCTION BOTTLENECKS

The steel industry currently operating at full capacity cannot meet our present needs. We must take positive steps to expand our basic steel production capacity to meet both our expanding military and civilian requirements. We are faced now with a situation comparable to that faced in the period immediately before and after Pearl Harbor. The owners of the steel industry, wedded to a program of planned economic scarcity with low volume and high prices, said then as they say now that the steel industry's capacity is adequate. They failed then as they fail now to take steps to expand capacity. It was not until the then Senator Harry S. Truman, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, exposed their willful negligence that the Government took steps to assure the expansion of steel production facilities necessary to win the war.

Steel production must be expanded

At the end of the war the monopoly interest in the steel industry rushed back to normalcy and again reinstituted the policy of planned scarcity with low production and high prices. Three years ago when this matter was raised before the Senate Committee on Small Business, conclusive evidence was developed clearly indicating the need for further expansion of steel production facilities to meet America's growing needs. Again the forces of monopoly and scarcity who control the steel industry, represented by the American Iron and Steel Institute, denied the need for further expansion, claiming that America's needs were temporary and that excess steel capacity would soon develop.

Their stubborn refusal to recognize requirements and to expand capacity to meet our needs jeopardized our national security in the period before and after Pearl Harbor and now again jeopardize our future. Failure of the steel industry to take immediate practical steps to expand steel production capacity will compel the Government again to take action to break this production bottleneck now as it was compelled to do in the war.

Idle war plants must be put to work

Production bottlenecks in other basic industries must be dealt with in a like manner where the owners and managers of such industries continue in their refusal to expand production capacity to meet our military and civilian needs. Until these bottlenecks are broken, basic materials in short supply must be allocated with priority given to essential military and civilian requirements.

Idle Government-built war plants of all types, which stand today as monuments to our failure to plan for the future, must be immediately and fully mobilized as functioning production units. Fully manned with a highly trained working force these plants could be producing both military and civilian goods and would be acceptable of quick shift to all-out war production when needed.

YOUTH HAS A STAKE IN THIS PROPOSAL

Each year our high schools, colleges, and universities add approximately 1,000,000 new workers to our potential wealth producers. These youths look to us to provide the opportunity for use of their training and talents. This peace proposal will provide opportunities for them to help in the creative and positive job of building the peace. It suggests an all-out effort to avoid the necessity of giving these young Americans the job of fighting an all-out war.

This proposal offers our sons and daughters an opportunity to participate directly in the constructive work that must be done at home and in the world. It opens up new frontiers in the valleys of the Yellow, the Yangtze, the Ganges, the Jordan, and other great rivers where young American engineers, agricultural specialists, doctors, nurses, and teachers can use their energies, training, and creative ingenuity to assist and train the people of underdeveloped countries to restore and increase the productivity of their land and to improve their health and living standards.

Our young doctors, engineers, and teachers of the years to come can be offered opportunities to travel voluntarily to the ends of the earth with medicines, slide rules, and books in their hands, or they can be drafted for shipment to the same areas with rifles slung to their backs.

From their earliest years of consciousness our young people have found inspiration in the adventurous years at the beginning of our history when pioneers year after year moved forward the advance posts of civilization. This proposal for peace offers opportunity for adventure and pioneering on new social and economic frontiers.

This is pioneering for peace and freedom, which can be made secure in the world only if they rest upon a broad foundation of social and economic justice. We in America must dedicate ourselves and give leadership in the building of that foundation for a lasting peace.

Freed from the crushing burdens of armaments and war, equipped with the tools of modern technology and science, all peoples can cooperate in creating a world of abundance in which man can enjoy peace, economic security, the fullest measure of political and spiritual freedom and human dignity.

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW

Prompt and decisive action by President Truman and the United Nations in resisting military attack on South Korea has undoubtedly forced some revision in the Communist timetable of aggression. We cannot know whether total war will come, or if so, when. We owe it to ourselves and to the people of the world to make an all-out effort for peace in the hope of avoiding total war. This proposal is suggested in the sincere belief that our best prospect of avoiding war and winning the peace lies in a plan of action that combines fully adequate military defense with a positive peace offensive.

We are at the place in world history where we must recognize that the best hope of saving freedom and achieving a just and lasting peace is in action—action so challenging, so vast in scope, so practical in design, and so sincere in purpose that it will fill the moral vacuum in the world with reborn hope and a renewed spirit of cooperation among the people of all nations.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I think the gentleman is rendering a service in introducing the Reuther plan for our information. I have not had the pleasure of reading it, but I shall read it. I agree that there is wisdom in emphasizing positively the peace aspects of the present American policy. Mr. Symington was before our Committee on Banking and Currency today, and in response to one question; that is, that the proposal of the President for enlarged powers was based upon the assumption that war is ahead, he replied in the negative; that actually the prospects for peace are brighter because of the alerted attitude of the people of America as a result of the Korean invasion. I think that the observation made by the gentleman's colleague from Ohio recently [Mr. McSWEENEY], when he pointed out that in some respects the Russians had excelled us in the propaganda field, is a correct observation. The time has come for us to make our position clear before the world that our goal is the goal of peace and justice. There is no reason in the world for allowing the Russians to seize the symbols of peace, to misuse the words democracy and peace, but the necessity is upon us for emphasizing the positive and constructive goal of the American people.

I think the gentleman has done us a service, whether we agree with Mr. Reuther or not, in the specific proposals that he advances, in pointing out that thoughtful people are willing to implement our peaceful purposes in the world.

Mr. BURKE. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas. I believe Mr. Reuther's statement carries out that idea that of course it is not necessary to agree in toto with the proposal, but it is a basis for some constructive thought and decision.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Speaker.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Wednesday and Thursday next, after the conclusion of the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, we in the House of Representatives, and especially the members of the Ways and Means Committee, were careful when considering H. R. 6000, to amend the Social Security Act, to restrict the bill to old-age insurance and related warfare programs and to avoid unrelated issues. We did not want to change our unemployment insurance system by a rider.

When the Senate passed the bill, however, it added the so-called Knowland amendment to H. R. 6000. This amendment has absolutely nothing to do with old-age insurance. It is totally irrelevant to public assistance for the needy and the aged. It is about as far removed as I can imagine from the child welfare program of the Federal Government. And yet this amendment was spliced to H. R. 6000, a measure solely concerned with these three phases of Federal activity.

No hearings have ever been held on the Knowland amendment. The matter has never been discussed in committee on its merits. I very much fear, therefore, that proper consideration has never been given to the broad implications of this amendment. The purpose seems to be to delay the requirement of conformity of State law with the standards set by Congress until the interpretation of the particular State unemployment compensation law has been passed upon by the highest State court.

I submit, however, that the amendment actually would do much more than this. Under the present law, certification of a State law is denied to any State which has so "changed its law" that it no longer meets the congressional standards. This can, under present law, be either by legislative action or by administrative or judicial interpretation. But under the Knowland amendment, certification would be denied only if a State has "amended its law" by action of the legislature so that it no longer meets the congressional standards. This means that no matter how the original law is interpreted by the administrative officials or the courts—even where the State interpretation is at complete variance with the congressional standards—no question of conformity with such standards could be raised. The Federal Government would be required to use Federal funds in support of such a system without any adequate recourse. I think the whole amendment is completely out of line with anything this House wants to consider in a social security bill.

One aspect of this whole matter has been given very little attention, and that is the serious implications of this proposal as to other Federal-State programs involving the grant of Federal funds. I very much fear that the Knowland amendment could become a precedent for all of these programs. These other programs typically provide for the submission by a State of a plan which meets standards enacted by the Congress. The Federal Administrator is directed to approve any plan which meets these standards and to deny continued certification if any plan is so changed that it no longer contains the required provisions or if in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply with those requirements in a substantial number of cases.

These directives of the Congress expressed in other Federal-State programs are substantially similar in purpose and effect to the requirements in the unemployment compensation system to which the Knowland amendment relates. The pattern is the same and similar problems arise. I want to cite a few examples to show exactly what I have in mind.

Under the public assistance program there was recently a State administrative decision denying old-age assistance benefits to all Indians in contravention of standards set by the Congress. The law of the State had not been amended by the legislature to achieve this result and the legality of this exclusion had not been passed upon by the supreme court of the State. It was nevertheless readily apparent that benefits were being denied contrary to the congressional standards. The question was immediately raised with the State and the matter was adjusted as a condition of any further grants of Federal money to the State. Now if the Knowland amendment were to apply in this situation, the ability to maintain the minimum standards would be greatly curtailed. Although the law of the State had been changed by an administrative interpretation of general effect still no question could be raised if a provision like the Knowland amendment applied. This is because there was no legislative change in the State plan. Moreover, the question had not been decided by the highest State court, which is another requirement of the Knowland amendment. Years would probably have elapsed before the matter would have been decided by the highest State court even if the needy claimants had enough money to appeal to the courts. Meanwhile benefits would be denied perhaps to many hundreds of penniless and aged Indians.

The same situation arises under other provisions of the Social Security Act. It could arise as to aid to dependent children, as to maternal and child welfare, and as to aid to the blind. The unemployed, the aged, the blind, the ill, and our dependent children are all in urgent need of the benefits to which they are entitled. When they are deprived of these benefits whether by administrative action or by the lower courts, their suffering is as great as it is when the legislature acts or when the highest State court speaks. And any of these agents of the State can equally place into general effect a State rule which is contrary to the standards set by the Congress.

Federal standards, together with provisions to insure that those standards will be complied with, are contained in almost every grant-in-aid statute passed by Congress. They are found in grants for hospital construction, grants for prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases, grants for agricultural research, reforestation, for agricultural experiment stations, grants for maternal and child welfare, and various other statutes. Although the Knowland amendment to H. R. 6000 is applicable only to the unemployment-compensation program, its principles could as easily be used to jeopardize many other programs which provide for grants-in-aid to the States.

The Ways and Means Committee has just authorized a subcommittee to take

up an immediate study of our unemployment-compensation system with a view to revision and improvement. Questions such as these very serious ones raised by the Knowland amendment will be part of the business of the subcommittee. It is only in this way that these matters can receive the full deliberation which they deserve. This would represent the orderly legislative process—the only way to secure sound legislation. I therefore earnestly urge our conferees on the social-security bill to oppose this ill-considered Knowland amendment and to await the results of the subcommittee's hearings and deliberations.

WAR AND ECONOMY

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, since the war in Korea, there has been a tendency on the part of everyone in the Nation to disregard Government spending. The general attitude seems to be: "We cannot talk about money now that there is a war."

I think that attitude overlooks the most important point of all: namely, that we can spend ourselves into disaster if we are not careful. In fact, there is a great deal of evidence to show that our main potential enemy has planned a campaign to force us to do just that.

In the situation in which we find ourselves today, our military and nonmilitary expenditures are closely related. We can spend more for one only if we have been able to save from the other. We must have a generous hand for expenditures relating to the security of the Nation. We must have a miserly hand for all other expenditures.

Since the war in Korea, the tendency has been to disregard anything that has to do with money on the theory of "Let's talk about the war, not economy." Too many people are forgetting that the two go hand in hand. We cannot make every possible effort to achieve security unless we are also making every possible effort to achieve economy. We must save every possible penny on nondefense spending so we may have it to spend for defense.

If we are in doubt about any dollar being spent for defense, we must of course resolve that doubt in favor of defense. But if we are in doubt about any dollar being spent for any nondefense item, we must, of course, resolve that doubt in favor of economy. We must not spend ourselves out of security.

Such a course necessarily means the immediate abandonment of every project—worth while or not—that is not directly related to national defense and security.

In practical application, what does that mean? To illustrate by an example from my own district: I have a bill in calling for a Connecticut Valley Authority—similar to the TVA—if a survey shows it is practical and worth while. Assuming that it might be the most beneficial project in the world for the people in my area, but further assuming that the National Defense Establishment says it has nothing to do with security, then of course such a project must be postponed. I use that illustration merely to point out that I am not just talking about economy in somebody else's district.

Another quick and easy illustration is about every single governmental publication I can think of that is being printed for the people of the Nation. They are good and valuable publications, for the most part—I do not include the nonsensical ones in that observation—but, if the country can get along without any of them during this emergency, printing of them should be stopped for the time being.

If the agencies having them printed do not abandon such projects immediately, this Congress should take steps right now to enact legislation having that effect. We must make a choice right now between bullets and bulletins and determine which is more necessary for the security of the Nation.

There are dozens of other obvious illustrations, of course, but they all boil down to what I think we should adopt as the yardstick for every expenditure at this time: Is it necessary for security? If it is not, it does not measure up at this time and must be postponed.

I again want to call the attention of the people of the Nation to remarks I made on June 29—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 9513—pointing out that since 1940 the Senate voted to spend over $18,000,000,000 more than the House thought was necessary. The figures I gave show that the Senate has consistently voted to spend about $2,000,000,000 a year more than the House believed was necessary for the identical projects in every year from 1940 to the present time. I think it doubly imperative at this time that the people demand that the Senate, particularly, analyze every expenditure it wishes to make. I hope the people of the Nation will watch all expenditures very closely to make sure that we do not spend ourselves into disaster.

The world situation is going to call for increased expenditures for security for this Nation. It is imperative that we cut down and eliminate the nonessential spending not only for the protection of the taxpayer, but also for the protection of our national security. It will call for the full and complete cooperation of every Congressman and Senator, and also of the people of the Nation.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKINNON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

AMERICA'S REAL OBJECTIVE, WORLD PEACE

Mr. MCKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, who preceded me, because I, too, am very much interested in world peace. That is the reason for my taking this time this afternoon.

There are two groups of people in the United States who are supposed to know more than any other groups in this country what the American people want. One of those groups is ourselves, the Members of both of these Houses. We are supposed to know what our constituents want and indeed supposed to keep our jobs at least in part by that knowledge. Yet there seems to be no clear agreement among us as to just what it is that the American people want most. Some of us seem to believe that the American people want tax reduction. Some of us seem to think that the American people want most of all an extension of ECA. Some of us behave as if the American people wanted nothing quite so much as a shiny new post office.

The other group which should know at least as much as we know about what the American people want is the group made up of the editors of the great newspapers in America. As a former publisher myself, I would say that a newspaper editor who does not have a clear sense of what his readers want would find himself without a paper not long after his next edition went to press.

A few months ago, a national magazine, Argosy, published the result of an interesting survey. The editors of Argosy approached the editors of the 51 greatest newspapers in the United States—from the New York Herald Tribune to the Chicago News to the Denver Post to the Washington Star and the Los Angeles Times—and asked each of them a simple question:

> Assume tomorrow's news is such that you could write any headline you want for tomorrow's paper. What would that headline say?

Now, obviously—for the best circulation reasons in the world—the headline that any newspaper editor would most like to run is the headline which would attract and please the most readers. For instance, the editor of the Boston Post, remembering the little episode at Briggs some months ago, picked as his favorite headline "Million-dollar bandits caught." But, strangely enough, that was the only editor who selected even so important a local issue as a million-dollar hold-up. Indeed, 80 percent of all the editors replying were in complete agreement as to what would be the most attractive and important headline they could run. Because editors are individualistic, they found various ways of saying it, but what their headlines added up to was "World peace assured; cold war ended; Russia and United States reach complete agreement for peace." Eighty percent of all the editors representing the greatest newspapers in this country and their millions of readers were expressing their desire for peace—something which the rest of the world does not seem to think we stand for. Many people in Europe and Asia have been led by clever propaganda to believe that peace is the exclusive property of the Communists. We Americans have said "cold war" so often—and have said "peace" so little—that what we really want and what the world thinks we want are very different.

That is why the dream headlines which the editors of Argosy assembled are so significant. They tell the world what Americans really want. They want peace.

But once a newspaper editor has written his favorite headline there is not much that he can do except file it away and hope that some day he will have a chance to run it. That is where we in this Chamber have an opportunity which

no editor has. We have the opportunity of writing at least the first word of that headline. We have the opportunity of taking some action in the direction of permanent world security.

The Korean situation has made it especially clear that nothing but a strong international federation, backed by a strong international police force, can give us real security in our homes, our country, and our world.

If the UN had been strengthened before this time, the Communist armies in Korea would never have dared to wage their war of aggression.

The forthright and direct action which President Truman took in the Korean crisis greatly strengthened the prestige and the effectiveness of the UN. The UN stood where the League of Nations stood when Japanese troops crossed into Manchuria. The League failed to meet that test. The UN has not failed to meet the test of Korea.

But we must remember that the Security Council was able to act only because of the fact that Russia had walked out. Had Russian representatives been present, they could have exercised their veto. The effectiveness of the UN cannot safely depend in the future upon such accidents. We must regularize its procedures, we must strengthen its powers, we must make it a body truly capable of preventing aggression, and of eliminating war.

In advocating such a strengthened UN, I do not advocate giving away our national sovereignty. On the contrary, a strong UN would provide us with true security, would add to the sovereign powers of the United States. For in our present anarchic world, this country does not decide when it shall fight—it is forced to fight when aggressors attack—the aggressors decide whether we shall have war or peace. Under a strengthened United Nations we would participate in that decision—it would not be thrust upon us.

I do not advocate a federation which would impinge in any way upon the sovereign powers of the United States. Under the loose federation which I contemplate, every nation would retain its full power and its complete jurisdiction over its territories and its people. The member nations would give up only one thing—the right if I may so call it—of making aggressive war.

I urge all of my colleagues to give the most serious consideration to House Concurrent Resolution 64, which is jointly sponsored by some 111 Members of this House. I believe its passage would be a great first step in the realization of the dream headline which so many of our editors, and so many of our people, hope to see in print in their lifetime.

Another matter that I—as a former newspaper publisher—would like to touch on is the value and contribution of advertising toward world peace.

As we sell a way of government to the world in the form of a strengthened United Nations, we must also sell a way of living.

A coolie in the rice fields of China cares little about who rules his country. He wants the opportunity to raise his rice without interference and to eat it in peace. He might wish for a government that would teach him how to get a bigger yield—if he could conceive of such an idea—he'd like a government that would allow him to keep more of the rice he grows. But I imagine, if we ran a survey like the advertising agencies do in America, that we would find him unconcerned about his right to vote and whether his type of government was communistic or democratic. He is for whatever system that can make life a little more bearable and one which will keep him in the rice fields and out of the army.

In all likelihood, you will find the same thing true in Germany, in the Near East, in Africa, in nearly all the world—yes, even in Russia.

But we cannot expect these people to buy our way of life when the only thing they hear are the malicious lies from our competition in Moscow.

All my business life I have watched advertising, the blood brother to newspapering, achieve miracles. The meticulous details a first-class advertising agency goes to in selling a client's products is amazing. As a small example, they know that families in mild-summered Los Angeles eat 43 percent more cold cereals for breakfast than do the families in heat-suffering New York. Except for corn cereals, that is, and there they know that New York families eat more corn cereals than do the Los Angeles families—by 12 percent. They know that in Cleveland white families buy relatively more synthetic detergents, that colored families buy more bar soap, and that foreign families buy more packaged soaps. They can tell you why and can tip you off that the same facts are not true in New Orleans. They leave no detail to chance in an effective selling job.

How do corn flakes and soap apply to peace and democracy? Only as an indication of how to do an effective job.

Procter & Gamble spends more than $30,000,000 a year to advertise and to influence the soap purchases of this country. They are highly successful. And yet the United States, with more than 500 times the income, spends $34,000,000 for Voice of America. Relatively speaking, we spend only one five-hundredth as much for free enterprise as Procter & Gamble does for soap.

Let me also note that the amount of money we spend is no more important than the way we spend it.

I happen to be one that has deep respect and sympathy for the hard-working members of the State Department. I am convinced of the integrity and ableness of our Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. Yet, I imagine that the sincere Secretary would say that the analogy between business and diplomacy is an oversimplification.

Perhaps so, but I would rather err on the side of using our merchandising ingenuity than in sticking completely to a method that obviously is proving its ineffectiveness.

We have tapped the brain power of our scientists in industry and in colleges to give us atomic weapons. We have used the industrial might of our factories to produce the world's most efficient fighting machine. Both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Establishment have wisely used private initiative.

It is high time that we mobilize the brains of our advertising and merchandising profession to sell the idea of a peaceful world. We cannot be content to use horse-and-buggy methods any longer when our competitor from Moscow is using every selling device he knows to sell an inferior product. And he is alarmingly successful, while we, the land of successful selling, are losing our shirts. Drew Pearson's suggestion some time ago to bomb Russia—not with atoms, but with wrist watches—imposes some of the ingenuity which has made our country successful. There are many ways of doing the unusual to convince the world that they need the peace plans of America.

If it pays to go from door to door to find out about corn flakes in New York and Los Angeles, would not it be smart to adopt some of that ingenuity in selling the idea of peace?

With the biggest idea the world has ever known—peace—and with the largest potential market a product has ever had—2,264,543,771 persons—we must use all the tools that modern advertising and selling employ to get consumer acceptance.

I think it is time that we, the Members of this House, start using our leadership toward perfecting a world organization—such as proposed in House Concurrent Resolution 64—that can prevent aggressive warfare—and toward the full mobilization of the brain power of the advertising profession to sell what America stands for.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The gentleman has made a timely statement, and I am happy to have these references made in the House today to the cause of peace. I remember being in the home city of the gentleman from California last November. I attended a meeting with him in which speeches were made in behalf of the cause of peace, and yet it was obvious that the emphasis was upon peace without appeasement, peace with justice under world law. There is no reason in the world why those of us who are fearful of the developments in Korea and who are determined that our country shall be strong if a general war comes should not, nevertheless, at the same time insist that our energies be devoted to saving the peace and perfecting a means for settling international disputes by judicial means.

I am glad that the gentleman referred to House Concurrent Resolution 64. It was my honor to be one of the sponsors, and I share his enthusiasm for it. Whether we call it a federation or a league or an association or organization, or whatever we call it, the fact remains, and I am sure the gentleman would agree with this, that the world's need is an international means for settling disputes on a judicial basis, that is, by the application of the principles of law, and to preventing aggression through united action and not by the action of a single

nation, even though it be our own beloved country.

Now, I am wondering if the gentleman would not also agree with me that while some of our hopes are not realized, that is, in the form of legislative declarations, such as House Concurrent Resolution 64, we have within the last month seen events of tremendous historic significance. The Congress has, at least unofficially, approved the President's declarations, and shortly we will enact laws that give our official sanction to the steps he has taken to commit our Nation to multilateral action, to action through the United Nations, to save the peace, to prevent aggressions, and to stabilize world conditions.

I want to commend the gentleman again for what he has said about the purposes of this Nation and about the supreme need of perfecting international tribunals so that they become effective agencies for keeping the peace and preventing aggressors from overrunning the world.

If the gentleman will yield further, I might add another thought.

Mr. McKINNON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. We have sometimes been taunted by the Communists in recent years insisting that we are the war nation, and because we are preparing for war if it should come they have charged that we have abandoned our peace policy. Of course it is absurd, and does not conform to the facts, but at times we have appeared apologetic about the military defense of our liberty and of our moral purposes in the world. We have sometimes failed to claim credit for our peaceful aims and acquaint the world with our policies.

I should like to invoke the words of a great moral leader, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the late William Temple, who was dealing with this very problem as to whether those who want peace nevertheless have to resort to force sometimes. That is not a contradiction, it is a fact. He used this expression, that we cannot renounce force, those of us who love justice and liberty, and we moderns of the West would betray our principles if we did. He said, "We should not renounce force, we should consecrate it." That, it seems to me, is what the peaceful nations, the democratic nations of the West are undertaking to do through the United Nations, to consecrate our force, the material and industrial power we possess. We will commit it for the defense of our independence, the integrity of each nation, as in Korea under the United Nations and the principles upon which western civilization rests.

I have been stirred by the things the gentleman has said. It is an inspiring statement that he has presented to the House. He has done it with his usual skill. He has spoken out of his rich experience as a newspaper man and a student of propaganda measures. The thing we need to demonstrate now to the peoples of other nations, is that as one of the leaders of peace-loving peoples of the world, we propose to stand by them.

Mr. McKINNON. I wish to thank the gentleman from Arkansas for his fine contribution. May I add that when the gentleman from Arkansas was out in San Diego he talked to a number of groups on world peace, the United Nations, and World Federation. He was a great inspiration to many of our people in San Diego. He gave a new thought, a new insight, into how we can achieve peace and what it means to us. I appreciate very much the gentleman's kind comments and also his very helpful spirit and his cooperative attitude since I have been a Member of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

DR. PAUL J. RAVER

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, there is today in the hands of several million Americans the August issue of the Reader's Digest—a pocket-sized magazine which has, in recent years, become extremely influential. In that issue of the Reader's Digest there appears an article, entitled "What Does CVA Mean to You?", written by Mr. Leslie A. Miller, former Governor of Wyoming. While I do not agree with Mr. Miller's views, I will certainly defend his right to state them, as well as the right of the Reader's Digest to print his views.

But I do not defend—on the contrary, I attack—an example of dishonest journalism involved in the printing of this article, and it is to this that I would like to direct the attention of the Members of this House today.

In the article reference is made to one of our foremost Northwest citizens, Dr. Paul J. Raver, Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration. In the course of expressing opinion as to the effect of the public power development in the Pacific Northwest, the article refers to Dr. Raver as another Socialist. Now this false use of the Socialist label as a scare word is not unusual nor terribly surprising in these days of the smear technique which last week received so much discussion in the Senate.

What is of consequence is that these words were not written by the author, Mr. Miller, but by the editors of the Reader's Digest.

In two telephone conversations with Dr. Raver, Mr. Miller has consistently said he did not write that part of the article, and that those words personally attacking Dr. Raver were inserted by the Reader's Digest. They appear however, not as the editorial opinion of the Reader's Digest, but under the name of Leslie A. Miller.

A story by the Portland Oregonian, dated July 21, 1950, also confirms this and I quote from their story:

> When reached by telephone at his Cheyenne, Wyo., home Thursday night, Miller asserted "I most certainly did write the story but not that part which calls Dr. Raver a Socialist. The editors cut it down and made some revisions."

The Portland paper the next day printed a further story as a result of an interview with the Reader's Digest about this article. The Digest admitted having written the phrase into the story, but defended that action as a common practice and stated that it was intended as a summarizing phrase.

This is indeed a highly arbitrary and capricious treatment of a responsible public official who has devoted a lifetime to the best interests of his country and who is completely respected in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Miller is a man of integrity and honesty, with a long and honorable record in public life. He is not a man to use loose terms, or to resort to these methods of character assassination.

Mr. Speaker, one of the great strengths of this country lies in the freedom it has always accorded the press. But with freedom goes responsibility—a responsibility for frankness, openness, and honesty. I submit that the Reader's Digest is guilty of dishonest journalism—for they have misrepresented their own views as the views of an independent author—without his knowledge or consent. In my opinion, they have abused the responsibility that accompanies the freedom which they enjoy.

This is a serious matter—serious to former Governor Miller, a man of fine reputation—serious to Dr. Raver, a man who enjoys the confidence of the entire Northwest—and very serious to the American people. For it is they who really lose when it is discovered that our free press is not free or honest and that it is being used for nefarious purposes.

The line taken in this attack and the methods employed too closely resemble the methods and propagranda of another organization for their similarity to go unnoticed. Some weeks ago the National Association of Electric Light and Power Companies had a national survey performed by Public Opinion Surveys, Inc. The results of that survey are not widely known but I have seen a digest of it which shows that the people of this country strongly and overwhelmingly favor our present policies in the development of Federal and public power. In the same survey it was found that the people do not favor socialism. The conclusion expressed by the private power companies, in the digest they have issued to their membership, is that since the people favor public power development they should not openly oppose it but should instead oppose "socialism" and try to convince the people that public power development is socialism. I quote from their own instructions to their member companies:

> From the preceding charts, it is apparent that to link our fight to the TVA question would run us into a lot of opposition, most of it based on lack of knowledge. But to link our fight to socialism is something else again. The people do not want socialism. We're on favorable ground there. The electric companies' advertising program in magazines and on the radio will stress the fight against the socialistic state more in the future. It should be stressed, too, on the local level—in speeches, radio talks, interviews, and other public expressions of management opinion.

Obviously the electric companies' advertising program is beginning to show results—or maybe it is just their slip showing in the instant case. In any event we can expect to see more of this sort of smear as this huge, well financed

and not too subtle propaganda campaign gets under way. Let us hope that no other of our great national publications or our newspapers attempt by such crude and obvious methods to dupe an intelligent public—for upon the faith of that public in their editorial honesty rests the very foundations of our free American press.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I had intended to ask for a special order today to discuss this particular subject, but I would like to make a few remarks at this time, if I may.

I am indeed glad that my colleague from Washington has brought out into the open the vicious attack on a responsible public official and has indicated the irresponsible nature of its source. I too have read the article in the Reader's Digest of August to which he has referred and find in it some striking errors of fact as well as the smear to which Mr. JACKSON refers. I know that one statement particularly referring to Dr. Raver "He has refused to let private companies have long-term contracts for any part of the power produced by Bonneville Dams," is false. I presume that this statement intends to refer to the power under the jurisdiction of the Bonneville Power Administration. I can from my own direct knowledge refute this statement. The Bonneville Power Administration will sell the power generated at Hungry Horse dam in Montana on a tributary of the Columbia River; that power will be available in 1952. Dr. Raver has already made a long-term 5-year contract with the Montana Power Co. for a substantial block of power from this project. The officials of the Montana Power Co. have indicated to me their complete satisfaction with this contract. Incidentally, this is the first contract signed for power from this project. Dr. Raver has told me that he hopes that this can become a pattern for future contracts with other private utilities in the Northwest, as additional supplies of power from dams under construction become available. I have no idea of the source for the kind of statement which Governor Miller has supposedly made, but on the face of it, it is erroneous and misleading. I also know that Dr. Raver has made unceasing attempts to reach agreements with other power companies in the Northwest; thus far these companies have not agreed to terms and conditions which would permit him to carry out the terms of the statutes under which the agency is operated. However, these problems have been no barrier to the companies obtaining power from the Bonneville system during the past fiscal year as well as during preceding years. They have received 28 percent of Bonneville's entire output—more than the public agencies have received. Certainly these facts do not indicate that the Administrator is discriminating against private power companies as is implied by this article.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I wish to thank the gentleman for his comment in connection with the remarks I have made.

Those of us who have had an opportunity to work with Dr. Raver on the many problems in the Pacific Northwest are aware of his fine character, his honesty, and his devotion to the public interest. I happen to serve on the Subcommittee on Appropriations where Dr. Raver appears every year on the appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Bonneville Power Administration. I know that he has made a very fine impression on our committee. I am sure that view is shared by other Members of this body who are familiar with his outstanding record. I might add that the newspapers of the Pacific Northwest, conservative to the extent of 99 percent, by and large have a very high regard for Dr. Raver.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the gentleman will yield further, I think that statement could also go for the delegations from the Northwestern States, regardless of whether they are Democrats or Republicans. I think it should be said in Dr. Raver's favor that he has had a life of real public service; that he is a Purple Heart veteran of the First World War, in which he served in the artillery, and that he has done everything within his power to carry out the act which he has sworn to uphold and which this Congress by a majority of both Houses passed in the late thirties.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLING IN FOOD

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include certain excerpts and statements, also certain tabulations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, at long last Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has admitted in a statement today before the House Committee on Agriculture that the problem of disposing of surplus foods is increasingly serious. He recommends to the committee that authority be given the department at once "to donate surplus commodities, through the direct distribution type of programs, to needy persons both in this country and abroad" and that this legislation provide for the payment of transportation costs and authority to repackage the commodities.

In his statement he asserts that last April he suggested this legislation. It is encouraging that he now is forced to face up to this problem. However, in view of the intimation in his statement that he foresaw these difficulties and recommended a solution to Congress in April, I think it is important that the record be made accurate. This is even more necessary because of the power he wishes to be given to the department at this late date.

The truth as to the gigantic hoardings of food commodities at completely indefensible waste of the taxpayers' money was well known to the American public last January.

On February 1, Secretary Brannan appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee to discuss the disposition of 50,000,000 bushels of surplus edible potatoes. During that meeting, former Secretary of Agriculture, and now the junior Senator from New Mexico, made the statement that the 1949 act gave the Secretary discretion to make the surplus commodities available to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to welfare and charitable institutions. This statement was borne out by the interpretation of the law expressed by the Associate Solicitor of the Department, Mr. Edward M. Schulman, before the Senate committee.

However, because the Secretary expressed some doubt as to his authority, on February 2 companion bills were filed in the House by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.] and myself, which made that distribution mandatory upon the Secretary and broadened existing authority. It also provided for payment of handling and transportation costs up to the equivalent of 6 months' storage costs. These bills were H. R. 7135, H. R. 7136, H. R. 7137, and H. R. 7138.

At the same time 24 Republican Members of the House issued a joint statement bearing definitely upon the serious nature of the problem and urging the enactment of this legislation. That statement read, as follows:

> In the 4½ years that have passed since the Japanese surrender, the United States has generously helped our friends and former enemies in all quarters of the world. The hungry were fed, the war damage repaired and financial assistance given to strengthen their economies. This country can be proud of the results obtained through our unselfish efforts.
>
> As expected, the need and demand for assistance has materially eased. This is particularly true of food. American food exports have declined sharply with the result that we have accumulated in a short period of time large surpluses of food, now valued at over $2,000,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced acreage allotments for this year on our major crops that will reduce their acreage by approximately 30,000,000 acres. Further slashes may be expected in 1951 unless prompt steps are taken to move the accumulating food surpluses.
>
> It is time that we should give thought and consideration to our own problems and the problems of our own people. We are, therefore, sponsoring a bill to make available to our own deserving people the surplus food owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This was clearly the intent of Congress when at the last session the Agricultural Act of 1949 was passed. Legalistic interpretations and regulations have succeeded in almost completely nullifying this congressional directive and making necessary this clarifying bill.
>
> The legislation we propose will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation to make surplus food commodities available to Federal, State, and local welfare agencies, private welfare agencies, and the school-lunch program. To expedite the program of assistance, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to advance up to 6 months' storage costs to apply against handling and transportation costs.
>
> It is the intention of the sponsors of this legislation that it be considered entirely non-

political. It is believed to be in keeping with the best American traditions to help one's own and those deserving and in need of help.

According to the latest figures, there are 2,715,751 persons receiving old-age pensions, 1,486,404 receiving dependents and children benefits, 92,000 blind receiving help, and 543,000 on State and local relief rolls.

The Commodity Credit Corporation on December 31, 1949, had in inventory over 23,000,000 pounds of cheese, over 215,000,000 pounds of dried milk, nearly 50,000,000 pounds of prunes, 23,000,000 pounds of raisins, over 9,000,000 hundredweight of dried beans, 1,600,000 hundredweight of rice, over 70,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, 725,000 pounds of turkeys, and is committed to buy over 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

Why not bring these two sets of statistics together, for they are more than statistics? They are people and food. Better to get the food to the deserving people than to pay storage, and ultimately hire more people to destroy the food.

HUGH D. SCOTT, Jr., Pennsylvania; JOHN PHILLIPS, California; JESSE P. WOLCOTT, Michigan; RICHARD M. NIXON, California; HARDIE SCOTT, Pennsylvania; WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER, New York; JOHN W. HESELTON, Massachusetts; KENNETH B. KEATING, New York; J. GLENN BEALL, Maryland; DONALD JACKSON, California; ROBERT J. CORBETT, Pennsylvania; EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, New York; R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, New York; THOMAS A. JENKINS, Ohio; ALBERT M. COLE, Kansas; HENRY O. TALLE, Iowa; ANTONI N. SADLAK, Connecticut; HENRY J. LATHAM, New York; WILLIAM S. HILL, Colorado; CHARLES B. HOEVEN, Iowa; AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Minnesota; PAUL B. DAGUE, Pennsylvania; GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan; HAROLD O. LOVRE, South Dakota.

From that date until March 22, I repeatedly and almost daily brought these proposals and the developing facts to the attention of the President and the Department, but with no results, except a reported statement by the President at a press conference that he was filing all such communications in the round file under his desk.

I also repeatedly urged the Secretary to see that favorable reports on these bills be filed immediately.

On March 17, the House Committee on Agriculture issued notices of a full committee hearing on March 22 for the consideration of these bills and others dealing with the same subject.

On March 21, Secretary Brannan sent a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. I want the full text of that letter to be in the RECORD, but first I want to emphasize the following sentence: "We do not believe, however, that it would be administratively feasible for this Department or the States to operate the program under the cost provisions proposed under H. R. 7135." I urge that you read particularly the full paragraph, raising then the enormous objections to the proposal which now has, in effect, the full endorsement of the Secretary. The letter follows:

MARCH 21, 1950.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on the following bills to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to authority to dispose of surplus foods through donations: H. R. 7125, H. R. 7135, H. R. 7139, and H. R. 7327.

H. R. 7125 would authorize the Department to operate a stamp plan to "facilitate the disposal of accumulated surplus commodities under the support program." The stamp plan for disposition of Government-owned surplus foods to domestic recipients would appear to be a more cumbersome and more costly method of disposing of surpluses of price-support commodities than the present program of direct distribution. The former food stamp plan, operated by the Department from 1939 to 1943, did not attempt to dispose of surpluses already acquired by the Government; its purpose was to prevent the accumulation of surpluses by increasing the food purchases of low-income groups out of regular market supplies.

The other bills seek to increase the volume of surplus commodities that may be disposed of through donations to needy groups by authorizing the Federal Government to pay some part of the handling and transportation costs now borne by recipient agencies. H. R. 7135 would authorize the donation of those foods of which the Commodity Credit Corporation has excess supplies to groups now eligible under section 416, with the Federal Government advancing funds for the payment of handling and transportation costs, up to an amount equivalent to 6 months' storage costs. H. R. 7139 would permit the Department to pay transportation costs incurred in the delivery of potatoes to local administrative officers or private welfare agencies in areas affected by industrial work stoppages for distribution to needy groups. H. R. 7327 would authorize the Department to pay delivery costs on surpluses not disposed of under section 416 when offered to any officer or agency, public or private, to relieve hardships caused by unemployment within the United States.

With respect to both H. R. 7139 and H. R. 7327, we believe that any legislation concerning donations to needy families should clearly direct the Department to work in cooperation with public and private welfare agencies for the assistance of needy persons. These are the agencies in the best position to determine the need of applicant families. At the same time it will tend to prevent duplicate distribution that would inevitably occur if several agencies were authorized to act as agents for the needy in any one city or local area.

The payment by the Federal Government of transportation costs to a central receiving point within the various States would undoubtedly tend to increase the volume of surplus food moving to eligible groups, particularly to schools and institutions. The extent to which distribution to welfare groups would increase would depend, in large part, upon the facilities available within the various States to make food deliveries to a larger number of welfare families. State-wide distribution on a family basis requires more elaborate delivery facilities than does distribution to schools and institutions where wholesale packaging can be used and deliveries made on a monthly or bimonthly basis.

We do not believe, however, that it would be administratively feasible for this Department or the State to operate the program under the cost provisions proposed in H. R. 7135. The portion of the costs to be borne by various recipients would be subject to so much variation—depending upon the commodity involved, its place of storage, and the distance of the various recipients from the points of storage—that a much more complicated order and delivery procedure would be needed. It would be particularly difficult to develop a satisfactory system for the payment of railroad or trucking-company charges when the Government would be responsible for varying portions of the costs of each shipment. We feel certain that any such system of apportioning costs between the Federal Government and recipients would tend to impede rather than to facilitate program operations.

If the cost provisions of section 416 are to be amended, we would recommend that the Federal Government be given authority to pay the cost of transporting, to central receiving points within the States, all commodities offered eligible domestic recipients.

The Bureau of the Budget advises as follows: "* * * While the objectives of the legislation appear to be meritorious, the deficiencies in the bills, which are delineated in your reports, are so serious that we believe none of the bills would be acceptable to the President unless amended along lines suggested by you. Further, section 2 of H. R. 7125 presents questions of policy which are now under study and concerning which no commitment can be made at this time. You are therefore advised that enactment of this bill would not be in accord with the program of the President at the present time."

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

It is through this letter, filed nearly 7 weeks after the bills were filed, that the Secretary now wishes it to be understood that he recommended action. Certainly, I did not understand, and I do not see how anyone could expect the members of the committee to understand, that the Secretary was as seriously concerned as he now asserts he is and was urging Congress to take prompt and affirmative action.

In any event, in the period of 18 weeks since that time, there has been precious little evidence that anyone in the Department of Agriculture or in the executive department has been particularly concerned about this problem, or has done anything constructive toward its solution. I do have letters from the Department in the last few weeks reporting generally upon the program of distribution, but there is absolutely nothing in this correspondence which led me to believe that the Department was at all concerned about having additional means of disposing of these food commodities before they spoiled or were destroyed.

Perhaps the key to this current expression of concern lies in the amazing developments of the last few weeks.

The latest official report of the Commodity Credit Corporation covers the fiscal year up to May 31, 1950. The figures showing the increases in four of these commodities alone for the month of May are revealing. The following tabulation shows the ending inventories in pounds on April 30, 1949, April 30, 1950, May 31, 1949, and May 31, 1950:

	Apr. 30, 1949	Apr. 30, 1950	May 31, 1949	May 31, 1950
Butter	702,381	98,695,046	2,427,928	117,497,963
Dried eggs	45,983,259	88,444,915	56,581,257	87,891,563
Dried milk	None	315,913,638	21,652,464	311,065,022
Cheese	None	21,352,133	None	29,475,919

The following tabulation showing the increase in holding during the month of May is significant.

Increase in inventory, month of May 1950

	Pounds
Butter	22,377,266
Dried eggs	12,909,978
Dried milk	51,292,060
Cheese	10,698,223

I have repeatedly tried to get current information as to the situation at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1950, but until the Secretary's statement this morning I had received only an informal report indicating that there was now in storage some 180,000,000 pounds of butter. The Secretary states that the present holdings in butter are 192,000,000 pounds. Consequently, more than 74,000,000 pounds of butter must have been purchased between May 31 and July 17, the date given by the Secretary.

The figures given by the Secretary show that on July 17 there were in storage 107,000,000 pounds of dried eggs. This means that there was a purchase between May 31 and July 17 of over 19,000,000 pounds.

The figures given by the Secretary show that on July 17 there were in storage 322,000,000 pounds of dried milk. This means that there were purchased between May 31 and July 17, over 11,000,000 pounds.

The figures given by the Secretary show that on July 17 there were in storage 80,000,000 pounds of cheese. This means that there were purchased between May 31 and July 17, over 50,000,000 pounds.

That is not all, because the Secretary stated that the Federal Government is currently accumulating more butter, at the average rate of about 9,000,000 pounds per week, which means probably about 50,000,000 pounds a month; more dried milk, at the rate of approximately 45,000,000 pounds per month; more cheese, at the rate of 23,000,00 pounds per month; and more dried eggs, at the rate of about 15,000,000 pounds per month.

During the hearing this morning the question was raised as to why the Department had not, through its numerous personnel, worked out some constructive solution to this problem long before now. The Secretary defended the Department by insisting that its technical and scientific personnel were doing a remarkable piece of work in the unusual phases of the research and marketing activities. This still leaves the question open for a department which, in the last fiscal year, had an appropriation of $2,671,000,000 and a full-time staff of 59,556 employees and 12,274 part-time employees, or a total, exclusive of the State and county committeemen, of 71,830 employees. Here, and also to make the record clear, I wish to quote from a letter addressed to the Secretary, dated March 11, 1950, and signed by 32 of our colleagues who have the responsibility of representing the largest part of the agricultural area of this country.

Members of Congress are elected to enact laws which members of the executive department, including you as Secretary of Agriculture, are supposed to administer. A Member of Congress does well to have an average of three people employed in his office. A Member of Congress naturally has many sources of information, but the staff of the entire Congress is no more than a fraction of the staff that you have at your disposal.

Naturally there should be close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of our Government, but under the policy of passing the buck to Congress which you are following, the line between cooperation and "buck-passing" is becoming far too thin in Government today.

Another significant portion of the statement made by the Secretary to the House Committee on Agriculture is as follows:

Potatoes are also being supported under a mandatory provision of the law. They are now supported at approximately $1.01 per bushel. Not much difficulty was experienced with the early 1950 crop, but we have recently been purchasing potatoes at the rate of 150,000 to 200,000 bushels per day from farmers in North Carolina and Virginia who are unable to dispose of their production in the normal channels of trade.

The next foreseeable area of appreciable purchase will be in New Jersey, and then, of course, the Maine crop later in the marketing year. Purchase may also be expected in other States, such as Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. There is a good deal of reason to believe that the price-support operation for potatoes may cost the Commodity Credit Corporation as much as $75,000,000 for the 1950 crop.

It is possible that this development, particularly in terms of reports and large-scale dumping in the mid-South, is a reason for this sudden interest in the seriousness of this problem.

Again the Secretary points out that this disposal program, although it included approximately 8,000,000 school children, 1,000,000 inmates of institutions, and about 1,000,000 welfare recipients, has not been able to reach several scores of millions who are just as much in need of food commodities but who are unable to obtain them because of the cost factor. I have pointed out repeatedly to the President and to the Secretary, the unfairness of any such program, and I am glad that the Secretary has at this late date recognized that principle.

I want to call particular attention to the fact that at the outset of his statement this morning, the Secretary said:

Increasing uncertainties brought on by the Korean situation have changed the appraisal somewhat with regard to our reserves of storable crops. Our substantial holdings of wheat and corn and cotton—always sound assets—are now more clearly than ever an important factor in our national strength.

With regard to some of the heavy inventories of perishables, however, fundamental disposal problems have not been changed materially. In fact, the world situation makes it all the more important that these food supplies be used for human consumption to the fullest extent possible. The growing defense effort may open outlets for some of these stocks, especially those in more concentrated form. But on the basis of the best information currently available, and under our present authorizations, we will still have to dispose of millions of bushels of potatoes on the farms where they are produced, for livestock feed or fertilizer. We will still have extreme difficulty in finding outlets for surplus butter, and then only at appreciable financial loss. The problem of immediate concern to us today is the efficient disposal of these perishable holdings.

One point was not mentioned by the Secretary in his statement this morning. I am sure we can all understand his reluctance to discuss it. I refer to the tremendous amount involved in storage charges on these commodities during all these weeks.

I brought this particular point to the attention of the President and to the Secretary's attention early in February. I confined my report to accumulating storage charges on 16 food commodities which could and would be eaten by people who need them but who cannot afford them. I have in my file copies of many messages on this point. The last letter I sent to the President is as follows:

JUNE 17, 1950.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: For over 3 months I called your attention repeatedly to the tragic, inexcusable waste of the taxpayers' money through paying carrying charges on 16 surplus food commodities. I urged that these funds could be spent much more wisely for transporting these foods to people who could and would eat them but could not afford to buy them. I stated that this waste was continuing at an estimated rate of at least $60,000 daily.

The report of the Commodity Credit Corporation of April 30 shows that this estimate of daily waste was too low. Actually, the total amount spent for this purpose for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year was $24,760,056.10. This was at the rate of $81,447.55 a day. There is no possible reason for continued failure to take immediate, constructive action to remedy this condition. Will you please order such action at once?

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. HESELTON.

If the daily rate continued from June 17 in the amount of $81,447.55, and surely in terms of the terrific increases in purchases between May 31 and July 17 it must have been substantially more, then at least $27,773,615.45 has been expended for this purpose. That would have paid for the transporting of practically all these foods and obviously the daily waste of the taxpayers' money would have ended. I wonder if some of our Federal officials really think that the American public will not or cannot understand such facts.

When we consider the following tabulation as to the amazing increase in carrying charges in the month of May, it can be easily imagined that the report on the increases between May 31 and July 17 will be shocking in the extreme. It is possible that this last minute realization of the impact of these figures upon the American taxpaying public is the most significant single reason for the Secretary's statement and recommendation of this morning.

Carrying charges

	Apr. 30, 1950	May 31, 1950	Increase in May 1950
Dried milk	$2,998,955.85	$3,622,697.65	$623,741.80
Butter	1,474,284.30	1,739,132.78	264,848.48
Dried eggs	1,885,889.13	2,210,758.57	324,869.44
Cheese	311,653.44	363,150.25	51,496.81
Total	6,670,782.72	7,935,739.25	1,264,956.53

Therefore, we have this problem before us in a form which some of us clearly anticipated over 4½ months ago. On two occasions in the House efforts to provide solutions along these lines have been rejected. It is late, but not too late. It is unfortunate that the Congress has not had the full cooperation of the Executive Department in trying to prevent these developments. But that will not relieve Congress of its individual responsibility to legislate promptly, now that the Secretary has admitted the seriousness of the situation and has conceded that the solutions suggested months ago are in fact both sound and imperative, even though he ignored them during all these weeks while he was permitting millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to be wasted in unnecessary and indefensible storage charges.

I believe that all Members should have available the full text of the Secretary's statement and I am including it at this point.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CHARLES F. BRANNAN BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1950

As indicated in a letter which I addressed to the chairman of your committee on June 29, I have been seriously concerned about mounting Commodity Credit Corporation inventories of dairy products and eggs and about continuing price-support trouble with potatoes. Current high levels of supply and production are among the best guaranties against food price inflation, but the Corporation is nevertheless confronted with serious disposal problems for these perishable commodities.

Increasing uncertainties brought on by the Korean situation have changed the appraisal somewhat with regard to our reserves of storable crops. Our substantial holdings of wheat and corn and cotton—always sound assets—are now more clearly than ever an important factor in our national strength.

With regard to some of the heavy inventories of perishables, however, fundamental disposal problems have not been changed materially. In fact, the world situation makes it all the more important that these food supplies be used for human consumption to the fullest extent possible. The growing defense effort may open outlets for some of these stocks, especially those in more concentrated form. But on the basis of the best information currently available, and under our present authorization, we will still have to dispose of millions of bushels of potatoes on the farms where they are produced, for livestock feed or fertilizer. We will still have extreme difficulty in finding outlets for surplus butter, and then only at appreciable financial loss. The problem of immediate concern to us today is the efficient disposal of these perishable holdings.

I am discussing these problems with you again today as part of my obligation to keep the Congress fully advised of important developments in the agricultural area. I am not submitting this current information as an argument in favor of the recommendations for handling price-support programs which we submitted to the Congress in April of last year. You will recall that those proposals were designed to prevent the accumulation of excessive food stocks in the hands of the Government and to direct the movement and distribution of maximum quantities of food through the normal channels of trade. Today we are faced with the fact that heavy surplus stocks are on hand. The problem now is how to utilize them most efficiently.

In order to get a better perspective on the whole price-support question, I think it advisable to summarize briefly the situation with regard to some of the more important storable commodities before going into more detail about acute disposal problems for the perishable groups.

This country has about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat from last year's crop in our reserves as the 1950 crop comes to harvest. Present estimates are that about 950,000,000 bushels of wheat will be produced this year, in spite of a good deal of adverse weather and insect damage. This gives us a total supply of around 1,400,000,000 bushels of wheat for the marketing year ahead. This is a strong position, with an abundant supply to meet domestic needs, exports, and carry-over reserves next year.

Corn is our most important feed grain. Maintenance of high-level livestock production depends largely on this crop. There is therefore a good deal of satisfaction in knowing that the carry-over of old-crop corn this fall is expected to be well over 900,000,000 bushels. Preliminary estimates for 1950 production have been placed at about 3,175,000,000 bushels. This would give us a total supply of more than 4,000,000,000 bushels for the 1950–51 year. It should make it possible for us to continue, or even expand, our very important production of livestock products.

Cotton stocks on August 1 are expected to total about 7,000,000 bales, the largest carry-over stocks since 1946. Acreage this year is around 19,000,000. Assuming the average yields of recent years, the 1950 crop would be somewhere between ten and eleven million bales. Total supply for the year ahead—carry-over plus this year's production—will probably be between seventeen and eighteen million bales. Assuming normal domestic consumption and generous exports, we will have a carry-over of between three and five million bales at the end of the next marketing year.

The substantial reserves of these major food and fiber crops are reassuring. They have been built up under the loan provisions of the price-support program. As of July 17, Commodity Credit Corporation inventories of these crops—as part of the total reserve supplies—were as follows: Wheat, 325,000,000 bushels; corn, 315,000,000 bushels; cotton, 3,300,000 bales. These inventory totals do not, of course, include stocks of these three crops which are held by CCC as security against price-support loans, but to which farmers still hold title.

In addition to the inventories of these three basic crops, CCC also holds substantial stocks of a number of other storable commodities. These include feed grains, rice, dried beans, linseed oil, and several others. These holdings are also valuable assets and, in general, they do not involve special disposal problems.

We find our serious current problems in the perishable group to which I have already referred. Dairy products are of first concern. As you know, milk and butterfat have mandatory price support at a level ranging from 75 to 90 percent of parity. The law further requires that these commodities be supported by loans on, or purchases of, dairy products. In carrying out the law, cheese, butter, and dry milk are being purchased at prices reflecting approximately 79 percent of the parity equivalent for manufacturing milk and approximately 86 percent of the parity for butterfat. The specific purchase prices for the commodities are:

	Cents per pound
Cheddar cheese, U. S. Grade A or higher	31
Butter:	
U. S. Grade A or higher	60
U. S. Grade B	58
Nonfat dry milk solids, U. S. extra:	
Spray type	12½
Roller type	10½
Evaporated milk—per case	$3.95

Whenever the volume of supply depresses the market price below the support-price level, the commodities are purchased and withdrawn from the market. At the present time, the Commodity Credit Corporation owns approximately 192,000,000 pounds of butter and is currently accumulating more at the average rate of about 9,000,000 pounds per week. There is also in inventory 322,000,000 pounds of dried milk. Dried milk is now being accumulated by the Corporation at the rate of approximately 45,000,000 pounds per month. The stocks of cheese on hand amount to approximately 80,000,000 pounds, and they have recently been accumulated at the rate of 23,000,000 pounds per month.

In endeavoring to dispose of these dairy commodities, full utilization has been made of school lunch and institutional feeding outlets. Also, some butter and cheese have been sold back into normal channels of trade. Domestic sales must be handled with great care, of course, to avoid interfering with normal marketing of these products or adversely affecting the price structure.

The world market price for butter at the present time is approximately 32 cents. Therefore, a discount of more than 50 percent of the Government's investment would be required to accomplish foreign sales. Moreover, implications of "dumping" on the world market, as a violation of our foreign trade policy and commitments, must be considered carefully. Even if we ignored the question of dumping and attempted to sell our butter in the world market at a 50-percent reduction, it is not likely that we could move much butter. The limiting factor is the availability of American dollars with which to make purchases of this type of commodity.

Some limited sales of dry milk for foreign relief uses have been made. In addition, all of these dairy products are being offered free at the point of storage to welfare organizations for relief distribution domestically and in foreign countries, in accordance with legislative provisions.

We are also concerned about eggs. The Commodity Credit Corporation's current inventory is about 107,000,000 pounds of dried eggs. Each pound of dried eggs represents approximately 3 dozen eggs in shell form. There are therefore now in the Corporation's possession about 321,000,000 dozens of shell eggs in dried form. The Corporation is paying 96 cents per pound for these dried eggs, and they have been accumulating at the rate of about 15,000,000 pounds per month.

The price-support program for eggs is not mandatory under present legislation. However, it seems to me that sound egg-price support is in the interest of the general economy, as well as in the interest of the producers of poultry and eggs and the producers

of feed grain. The need is to find a feasible mechanism for handling support and disposal operations.

Dried eggs have a limited use. A diligent effort has been made to sell them in the world market and to supply them for domestic consumption. Dried eggs have been made available to welfare organizations free of charge at the point of storage for domestic and foreign relief distribution. Here, again, the potential foreign outlets are very materially limited by the availability of American dollars.

I want to emphasize a point which I mentioned at the start of this statement. These holdings have been built up under price-support operations, and they represent serious disposal problems for the Commodity Credit Corporation. At the same time, however, it is recognized that price supports have been largely responsible for the current high production levels for these crops. And these production and supply levels are a very positive factor in holding down food-price inflation.

Potatoes are also being supported under a mandatory provision of the law. They are now supported at approximately $1.01 per bushel. Not much difficulty was experienced with the early 1950 crop, but we have recently been purchasing potatoes at the rate of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bushels per day from farmers in North Carolina and Virginia who are unable to dispose of their production in the normal channels of trade.

The next foreseeable area of appreciable purchase will be in New Jersey, and then, of course, the Maine crop later in the marketing year. Purchase may also be expected in other States, such as Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. There is a good deal of reason to believe that the price-support operation for potaoes may cost the Commodity Credit Corporation as much as $75,000,000 for the 1950 crop.

At the present time, no funds are being used to move these potatoes into nonhuman uses, and disposal charges have been reduced to a minimum. Very careful attention has been given to the provisions of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the potatoes are being offered to all takers at the country shipping point. After supplying institutions, welfare organizations, school lunch and all other practicable diversion outlets, the remainder is then sold back to farmers for livestock feed or fertilizer at 1 cent per hundredweight.

I want to make it clear that every effort has been made to move these surplus holdings, using all of the programs and authorizations which are available to us.

In the first place, we try to hold down our price-support purchases by encouraging the fullest possible distribution through normal channels of trade. One specific operation is known as the plentiful-foods program, under which we take steps to increase the consumption of surplus commodities. This program is carried out in full cooperation with the food industry. Merchandising support is put behind a number of foods which are selected by the Production and Marketing Administration each month on the basis of the abundance of supply. We also take steps to encourage exports in normal trade channels, through subsidies, and to divert commodities into other than normal uses. These activities are financed principally with our so-called section 32 funds, with first priority going to diversion for human consumption.

In spite of these efforts to increase sales and diversion before direct price support becomes necessary, the Commodity Credit Corporation must take over substantial commodity stocks in carrying out price support obligations. Several authorities and programs are available to facilitate disposal of these inventory stocks. CCC holdings are sold whenever possible, if this can be done without interfering with price-support objectives. To encourage sales through normal trade channels, we announce each month price lists of commodities which will be available for both domestic and export sale, with full information on price, quality, and quantity of the commodities which are available.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to exchange agricultural commodities for strategic and critical materials produced abroad. The Corporation is also authorized to make commodities available to the Munitions Board and other Federal agencies for use in making payments for commodities not produced in the United States. Under present conditions, there are major limitations on the opportunities to dispose of surplus commodities under these authorities, and very few transactions have been completed.

The most important single program for moving perishable commodities out of inventory is known as the direct-distribution program. In this operation commodities are distributed through school lunch and similar outlets. In previous years distribution through these channels was financed largely by section 32 funds. Beginning in January 1950 the bulk of this type of distribution has been handled under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Section 416 authorizes the donation of surplus holdings, on a priority basis, to school-lunch programs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, public and private domestic welfare agencies, and private welfare agencies for the relief of needy persons abroad.

Donations under the authority of section 416 are made available at storage points without charge. However, with one exception, the recipients must assume all transportation costs from these storage points. The exception, approved by Congress last spring, authorized CCC to pay transportation on 1949-crop potato donations.

The fact that CCC cannot pay transportation costs under section 416 has had a limiting effect upon the total distribution of surplus commodities for welfare use.

A brief review of the quantities of dairy products and eggs which have been distributed since major price support operations were started for these commodities will indicate the extent to which we have been successful in moving our surplus holdings. It will at the same time throw light on the extremely difficult nature of the disposal problems.

Dried egg price support purchases were started in April 1947. Through July 17 of this year, CCC had brought 208,000,000 pounds in carrying out price support obligations. During this entire period, 101,000,000 pounds have been disposed of through the various sale and distribution channels, leaving 107,000,000 pounds in the present inventory.

First purchases of butter under the price support program were made in February 1949. Since then, through July 17 of this year, 228 million pounds have been bought by CCC. Total disposition of holdings during this same period has reached about 36 million pounds, leaving the present inventory of 192 million pounds.

Dried milk purchases for price support began in March 1949. Since then 609 million pounds have been bought by the Corporation. During this same period, up to July 17, 287 million pounds have been distributed, leaving 322 million pounds in the present inventory.

Cheese price support purchases were started in July 1949. From then until July 17 of this year, CCC bought a total of 94 million pounds. During the same period, 14 million pounds have been moved, leaving the current 80-million-pound inventory.

While these distribution totals are substantial, the fact that CCC inventories of the commodities involved have increased steadily shows definitely that the presently available outlets are not adequate. As I have mentioned before, our men have worked steadily and aggressively in an effort to develop and utilize every opportunity to move these surplus commodities out of inventory, within the limits of practicability and our authority.

The problem before us is how to distribute holdings or perishable commodities with greater speed and in larger volume, in order to avoid the deterioration and loss that would eventually be certain if we tried to hold stocks too long. None of these commodities has been allowed to spoil as yet, and there is no immediate threat of spoilage. The problem, however becomes increasingly serious.

Because of the importance of this outlet the record of what we have been able to distribute through domestic donation in recent months is important. Since last January, when section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 became effective for domestic donation, the following quantities have been ordered by and shipped to recipients under this authority. Approximately 9,500,000 pounds of butter, 5,000,000 pounds of cheese, 2,200,000 pounds of dried eggs, and 5,000,000 pounds of dried milk. This rate of distribution is far too low to provide the solution for our inventory problems.

Under the present authorities for distribution of surplus commodities we have reached during the past year approximately 8,000,000 school children, 1,000,000 inmates of institutions, and about 1,000,000 welfare clients. It is obvious that we are not getting surplus foods to anywhere near all of the relief or public assistance people who could use it to advantage, or to half of our school children. There are opportunities for expanded distribution and use of surplus holdings in this general field of direct distribution. Our food-distribution specialists estimate that the rate of distribution to schools, institutions, and welfare groups could be stepped up by many millions of pounds of butter, cheese, dried milk, and dried eggs if the Commodity Credit Corporation were granted the necessary authority.

There are a number of reasons why we are not reaching more of the people in these groups who are eligible to receive commodities under section 416. As I have already pointed out, the fact that we cannot pay transportation costs is a definite limitation. Further, our surplus holdings are in bulk units which make it very difficult, if not impossible, for school-lunch or welfare recipients to use them without repackaging. The CCC inventory of butter is in 60- to 64-pound cubes; the cheese is in 70- to 75-pound wheels; the dried eggs and dried milk are packaged principally in barrels of 175 to 200 pounds. This is the efficient and practical way to buy these commodities in carrying out price support, but it requires additional operations in preparation for welfare distribution.

State and local agencies in general do not have the funds and facilities, or are not willing to provide the funds and facilities needed to meet transportation, repackaging, and distribution costs. They must have some way of getting the supplies with freight charges and other special handling costs taken care of, if there is to be a material increase in the use of surplus foods by these groups.

We have continued to give a good deal of study to the possibility of using some sort of

"food stamp" or "food allotment" program to meet some of our price-support problems. Programs of this type, however, are designed to move greater volumes through normal channels of trade. They would not serve to move commodities out of the Government inventories directly. Programs of this type were developed for use in a period of heavy unemployment. Such a situation does not exist today. Further, as I pointed out a year ago last April when discussing general price-support proposals, such a program might be administratively expensive and difficult.

Last April, at the request of this committee, I suggested legislation which would broaden the authority of the Department to donate surplus commodities, through the direct distribution type of programs, to needy persons both in this country and abroad. The suggested legislation would make it possible for the Corporation to pay transportation costs on the surplus commodities from their present points of storage to central receiving points within the States, and for foreign relief. Further, we would be able to repackage these commodities in suitable containers for distribution to the various welfare and related outlets in this country, as well as for foreign relief uses. If such legislation were enacted, I believe the great majority of the States would be able and willing to assume the responsibility for expanding distribution within the States—to the school-lunch programs, to institutions, and to welfare groups.

It is recognized that expanded donations of this kind will not serve to remove all of the existing surplus stocks, neither will it prevent the future accumulation of additional surplus holdings. Even though increasing the distribution for human consumption by these groups would be only a partial answer to our current problem, I nevertheless feel that it would be a very important step and one which should be taken now. I therefore urge your committee to consider the enactment of authorizing legislation in line with the general recommendations I suggested to the committee on April 27 of this year.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, and in each to include news articles.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks; in one instance to include an editorial and in another instance to include a statement by himself and his colleagues from California.

Mr. SABATH (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WAGNER (at the request of Mr. HAYS of Ohio) for today and tomorrow on account of serious illness in family;

To Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois) for Monday and Tuesday, on account of official business;

To Mr. TACKETT (at the request of Mr. MILLS) for 2 days on account of official business;

To Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) for 5 days, on account of illness in family;

To Mr. KARST, for Monday and Tuesday, on account of official business;

To Mr. HAND (at the request of Mr. TOWE), indefinitely, on account of illness;

To Mr. RAINS (at the request of Mr. JONES of Alabama), indefinitely, on account of death in the family.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3859. An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3506. An act for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on July 21, 1950 present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7477. Providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 25, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

JULY 10, 1950.

To the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, Hon. JOHN R. WALSH, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 667) entitled "A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 8195, a bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services," which was referred to said committee June 26, 1950, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. John R. Walsh.
2. Thurman C. Crook.
3. Gordon Canfield.
4. Harold D. Donohue.
5. Philip J. Philbin.
6. L. Gary Clemente.
7. Charles R. Howell.
8. William B. Widnall.
9. Robert J. Corbett.
10. Richard Bolling.
11. Edna F. Kelly.
12. Isidore Dollinger.
13. James J. Heffernan.
14. A. A. Ribicoff.
15. Eugene J. Keogh.
16. Anthony F. Tauriello.
17. Katharine St. George.
18. Winfield K. Denton.
19. Wayne L. Hays.
20. John A. McGuire.
21. Gardner R. Withrow.
22. William T. Granahan.
23. W. A. Barrett.
24. Harry P. O'Neill.
25. Hugh J. Addonizio.
26. Henry D. Larcade.
27. John B. Sullivan.
28. Edward J. Hart.
29. John F. Shelley.
30. Abraham J. Multer.
31. H. R. Gross.
32. Edith Nourse Rogers.
33. James Buckley.
34. James E. Van Zandt.
35. Donald W. Nicholson.
36. Usher L. Burdick.
37. James C. Auchincloss.
38. William T. Byrne.
39. Ray W. Karst.
40. Daniel J. Flood.
41. Edgar A. Jonas.
42. Charles A. Wolverton.
43. Gordon L. McDonough.
44. Jacob K. Javits.
45. Joseph L. Pfeifer.
46. James S. Golden.
47. Antoni N. Sadlak.
48. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
49. Eugene J. McCarthy.
50. Eugene D. O'Sullivan.
51. R. W. Hoffman.
52. Harold C. Hagen.
53. C. W. Bishop.
54. James T. Patterson.
55. James F. Lind.
56. William J. Green, Jr.
57. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
58. Chester E. Merrow.
59. John J. Rooney.
60. Earl T. Wagner.
61. Thomas H. Burke.
62. Chester C. Gorski.
63. Harry J. Davenport.
64. Donald L. O'Toole.
65. John Phillips.
66. T. Millet Hand.
67. Clifford P. Case.
68. John W. Heselton.
69. James J. Murphy.
70. Neil J. Linehan.
71. John Fogarty.
72. Franck R. Havenner.
73. Cleveland M. Bailey.
74. James G. Fulton.
75. John Davis Lodge.
76. John McSweeney.
77. Barratt O'Hara.
78. Frank Buchanan.
79. Walter S. Baring.
80. Charles P. Nelson.
81. Thomas J. Lane.
82. George D. O'Brien.
83. Thor C. Tollefson.
84. J. Glenn Beall.
85. Foster Furcolo.
86. Harley O. Staggers.
87. Andrew J. Biemiller.

88. Louis B. Heller.
89. Earl Chudoff.
90. Vito Marcantonio.
91. Roy W. Wier.
92. Earl Wilson.
93. Dean P. Taylor.
94. Clyde Doyle.
95. Aime J. Forand.
96. Alvin E. O'Konski.
97. Ivor D. Fenton.
98. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter.
99. Paul W. Shafer.
100. Christopher C. McGrath.
101. A. C. Powell, Jr.
102. Angier L. Goodwin.
103. Mike Mansfield.
104. Edward A. Garmatz.
105. Reva Beck Bosone.
106. Carroll D. Kearns.
107. Morgan M. Moulder.
108. W. F. Norrell.
109. Ben F. Jensen.
110. Paul Cunningham.
111. Henry O. Talle.
112. John A. Blatnik.
113. Melvin Price.
114. Sidney R. Yates.
115. Joe R. Bryson.
116. Harold O. Lovre.
117. Ernest K. Bramblett.
118. John H. Marsalis.
119. Robert L. Ramsay.
120. Herbert A. Meyer.
121. Reid F. Murray.
122. Sid Simpson.
123. Cecil R. King.
124. Jos. P. O'Hara.
125. Norris Cotton.
126. M. G. Burnside.
127. George M. Rhodes.
128. George H. Fallon.
129. Edward H. Kruse, Jr.
130. Frank W. Boykin.
131. Geo. H. Christopher.
132. Chester A. Chesney.
133. James B. Hare.
134. Clement J. Zablocki.
135. Charles E. Bennett.
136. Charles B. Hoeven.
137. Walter A. Lynch.
138. Arthur G. Klein.
139. John C. Davies.
140. L. H. Gavin.
141. Monroe M. Redden.
142. Hamilton C. Jones.
143. Wayne N. Aspinall.
144. Charles A. Buckley.
145. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
146. J. Harry McGregor.
147. Jack Z. Anderson.
148. Walter E. Brehm.
149. Cecil M. Harden.
150. Harold H. Velde.
151. George P. Miller.
152. John C. Kunkel.
153. Merlin Hull.
154. John E. Miles.
155. J. Hardin Peterson.
156. John Kee.
157. John F. Kennedy.
158. George Smathers.
159. Alvin F. Weichel.
160. Henry J. Latham.
161. Ray J. Madden.
162. Joe L. Evins.
163. Hardie Scott.
164. W. K. Granger.
165. Charles E. Potter.
166. Walt Horan.
167. A. S. J. Carnahan.
168. Augustine B. Kelley.
169. Anthony Cavalcante.
170. Frank M. Karsten.
171. Clare Magee.
172. Walter H. Judd.
173. Dwight L. Rogers.
174. Homer D. Angell.
175. J. Caleb Boggs.
176. Robert T. Secrest.
177. Walter B. Huber.
178. Albert M. Cole.
179. Dewey Short.
180. Dixie Gilmer.
181. Carl Elliott.
182. Hugh B. Mitchell.
183. Lansdale G. Sasscer.
184. Harry L. Towe.
185. Victor Wickersham.
186. T. H. Werdel.
187. Lawrence H. Smith.
188. William W. Blackney.
189. Charles A. Plumley.
190. Thomas E. Morgan.
191. Michael A. Feighan.
192. Francis E. Walter.
193. J. B. Frazier, Jr.
194. E. H. Hedrick.
195. Cecil F. White.
196. Tom Steed.
197. W. L. Pfeiffer.
198. L. C. Battle.
199. Thomas J. O'Brien.
200. Edward deGraffenried.
201. Frances P. Bolton.
202. George Howard Wilson.
203. R. B. Chiperfield.
204. Leo E. Allen.
205. Harold A. Patten.
206. Frank Fellows.
207. Jesse P. Wolcott.
208. John P. Saylor.
209. James J. Delaney.
210. Ben H. Guill.
211. Robert Crosser.
212. Boyd Tackett.
213. Wesley A. D'Ewart.
214. Hubert B. Scudder.
215. John B. Bennett.
216. L. Mendel Rivers.
217. Stephen M. Young.
218. Louis Rabaut.

This motion was entered upon the Journal, entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with signatures thereto, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees, July 24, 1950.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1573. A letter from the Postmaster General transmitting a report of claims paid by the Post Office Department under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act during the fiscal year 1949–50; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1574. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of the number of professors and instructors and the amount of compensation for each employed by that activity, pursuant to Public Law 303, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1575. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, for the year of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1576. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the eleventh quarterly report required under the Export Control Act of 1949 and the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1577. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to fix the responsibilities of the disbursing officer and of the auditor of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1578. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes,'" approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1579. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1580. A letter from the Attorney General transmitting copies of the orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service granting the application for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders, pursuant to section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1948, and pursuant to the amendment thereof as approved June 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1581. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting the annual report with respect to tort claims paid within the Housing and Home Finance Agency for the calendar year 1949, pursuant to Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1582. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b))"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1583. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to compromise, adjust, or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1584. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report and findings on the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico (H. Doc. No. 653); to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

1585. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 8, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Turtle Cove, Tex., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 654); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

1586. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 19, 1950, submitting a report, together with acompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon, authorized by the Flood

Control Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1587. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $10,000,000 for the Executive Office of the President (H. Doc. No. 655); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1588. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $20,476,000 for the Selective Service System (H. Doc. No. 656); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1589. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of $10,486,976,000 for the fiscal year 1951 for the Armed Forces (H. Doc. No. 657); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BECKWORTH: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 7602. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to hearings, examinations, or investigations; with amendment (Rept. No. 2705). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6537. A bill to provide funds for cooperation with the Territorial school authorities of Nome, Alaska, in the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school facilities, to be available to both native and nonnative children; with amendment (Rept. No. 2706). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BECKWORTH: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 4. An act authorizing the advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration; with amendment (Rept. No. 2707). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 442. An act to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568), as amended, to provide for the application to civil air navigation of laws and regulations related to animal and plant quarantine, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2708). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BECKWORTH: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2875. An act to extend for a period of 5 years the time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out the Federal Airport Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2709). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McGUIRE: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 3377. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 2240. An act to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Public Health Service to accept certain gifts tendered by foreign governments; without amendment (Rept. No. 2711). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 7342. A bill to provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2712). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8153. A bill to repeal certain laws as they affect the Territory of Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 2713). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8463. A bill to authorize the sale of certain small tracts of Indian land lying to the south and east of the Tongue River in the State of Montana; without amendment (Rept. No. 2714). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 8613. A bill to authorize loans to make available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 2715). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 8850. A bill to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2716). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. H. R. 9023. A bill to amend the Hatch Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 2717). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9177. A bill to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2718). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9178. A bill to suspend the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2719). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. S. 192. An act to confer jurisdiction on the courts of the State of New York with respect to civil actions between Indians or to which Indians are parties; without amendment (Rept. No. 2720). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 1662. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire on behalf of the United States Government all property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2721). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8979. A bill to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida; with amendment (Rept. No. 2722). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. BOSONE: Committee on Public Lands. House Joint Resolution 490. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 2723). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 497. Joint resolution excluding from gross estate of a nonresident alien works of art on loan to the trustees of the National Gallery of Art; with amendment (Rept. No. 2724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of Alabama: Committee on Public Works. House Joint Resolution 506. Joint resolution to modify the authority of the White County Bridge Commission created by the act approved April 12, 1941; to authorize said Commission and its successors to purchase or construct, and to maintain and operate, bridges across the Wabash River at various locations and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2725). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9062. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Willie G. Heath; without amendment (Rept. No. 2726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 9213. A bill to guarantee benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to all members of our armed services now on active duty in Korea and to others; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 9214. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to prohibit the employment of certain personnel of the Corporation by organizations receiving loans or other financial assistance therefrom; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 9215. A bill to authorize the President to control the anchorage of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 9216. A bill to permit the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 9217. A bill to exempt persons who served as cadets in the United States Merchant Marine Academy in excess of 90 days at sea beyond the continental limits of the United States between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945, from induction or service under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 9218. A bill to outlaw the Communist Party with respect to candidacy for Federal or State elective offices; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 9219. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of eastern Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. J. Res. 507. Joint resolution to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. J. Res. 508. Joint resolution to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASON:

H. J. Res. 509. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the taxing and spending powers of the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. J. Res. 510. Joint resolution to exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain Federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. J. Res. 511. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 248. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to universal service and total mobilization of national resources in any future war in which the United States may be engaged; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEE:

H. Res. 731. Resolution authorizing a reprint of House Report No. 2495, Background Information on Korea; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. Res. 732. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate and study the high cost of living; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. Res. 733. Resolution to increase compensation to certain employees under the jurisdiction of the Doorkeeper; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, urging legislation to authorize a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the outstanding service of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation to bring to the attention of various countries the feeling of world-wide revulsion at the forcible detention of 28,000 children from their homes in Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation returning to the several States excess amounts collected by the Federal Government for the administration costs of the unemployment insurance and employment service programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 9220. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Pepe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 9221. A bill with respect to the national service life insurance in the case of the late Guy P. Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 9222. A bill for the relief of Eiko Moriyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 9223. A bill for the relief of Zora Novacek, Daniela Novacek, and Frantisek Novacek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 9224. A bill for the relief of Balsina Borrelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 9225. A bill for the relief of Lee Lai Ha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 9226. A bill for the relief of Capt. and Mrs. Jens Einer Hermann Henrichsen as owners of the yacht *Viking;* to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2278. By Mr. GOODWIN: Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, providing that Congress be petitioned to pass legislation authorizing the issue of a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the outstanding service to the Nation of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2279. Also, resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Somerville, with regard to pollution of the Mystic River; to the Committee on Public Works.

2280. By Mr. MACK of Washington: Memorial of the Washington State House of Representatives, presently in session, with reference to the President's action in sending military aid to Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2281. Also, memorial of the Washington State Legislature, asking Federal assistance in the maintenance of highways in the Fort Lewis area; to the Committee on Public Works.

2282. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging legislation to authorize a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the outstanding service of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2283. By the SPEAKER: Petition of E. E. MacDonald, manager, Hidalgo County Water Control and Improvement District No. 6, Mission, Tex., deploring the long and inexcusable delay in construction work on the Falcon Dam provided for and required by the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2284. Also, petition of O. N. Burgess, secretary, Virginia-Carolinas Typographical Conference, Charlotte, N. C., endorsing the principle of the 35-hour workweek, to include all Government employees, both annual and per diem; to the Committee on House Administration.

2285. Also, petition of E. A. Munyan, Atomic City Post, No. 199, American Legion, Oak Ridge, Tenn., requesting that they be placed on record as protesting the defiant attitude of the Atomic Energy Commission officials at Oak Ridge in ignoring veterans' preference rights, and that an appropriate committee of the Congress be requested to immediately investigate this terrible situation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2286. Also, petition of F. Kennedy Carr, secretary, Townsend Clubs of Volusia County, Fla., Daytona Beach, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2287. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles H. Nutting and others, Ormond, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JULY 17, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Joseph O. Parker	Attorney	$5,250.98
John J. Heimburger	Commodity and research specialist.	5,250.98
Altavene Clark	Executive officer (from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1950).	2,711.49
Mabel C. Downey	Clerk	5,250.98
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	2,627.57
Lorraine Adamson	do	2,207.55
Betty Prezioso	do	2,015.63
Alice M. Baker	do	2,627.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	9,030.65
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	6,576.66
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	15,607.31
Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1950	34,392.69

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JULY 15, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,

Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George Y. Harvey	The clerk	$5,422.98
Kenneth Sprankle	The assistant clerk	5,422.98
William A. Duvall	Second assistant clerk.	5,242.50
Corhal D. Orescan	Assistant clerk	5,242.50
Robert E. Lambert	do	5,242.50
Arthur Orr	do	4,896.90
Paul M. Wilson	do	4,896.90
Ross D. Pope	do	4,758.60
Robert P. Williams	do	4,551.24
Claude E. Hobbs, Jr.	do	4,205.64
Jay B. Howe	do	4,205.64
Frank Sanders	do	3,859.98
Lawrence C. Miller	Junior assistant clerk.	2,642.04
G. Homer Skarin	do	2,424.78
Earl C. Silsby	do	2,207.52
Melvin E. Lefever	Clerk-stenographer	1,990.26
Robert W. Thompson	do	1,990.26
Ralph A. O'Malley	do	1,326.84
James A. Eastop	do	1,990.26
Robert M. Lewis	Messenger	1,686.12
Frank B. Avery, Jr.	Page	1,555.74
E. L. Eckloff	Clerk to the majority.	4,205.64
Robert E. Lee	Clerk to the minority.	5,422.98
Lawrence A. DiCenzo	Clerk-stenographer to ranking minority member.	1,990.26
Julia M. Elliott	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee chairman.	1,990.26
Vivian V. Martin	do	1,990.26
Eula D. Rigsby	do	1,990.26
Marion B. Lacey	do	1,990.26
Josephine E. Frick	do	1,990.26
Alice C. Keeffe	do	1,990.26
William J. Neary	do	1,990.26
N. C. Barrett	do	1,990.26
John F. Byrne	do	1,326.84

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$212,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	96,677.11
Amount expended from January 1 to June 30, 1950	104,629.98
Total amount expended from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	201,307.09
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	10,692.91

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS (INVESTIGATIVE STAFF)

JULY 15, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
James J. Maloney	Chief investigator	$4,274.76
Edward E. Hargett	Chief investigator (from Jan. 1 to 31).	735.50
Frederic D. Vechery	Investigator	3,426.90
Hazel N. Ward	Clerk-stenographer	1,507.70
Anna R. Murabito	do	1,124.08
Lorene Hudgens	do	695.48
Rena F. Sylvestre	do	273.78

Reimbursements to Government agencies

INVESTIGATORS

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Atomic Energy Commission: Albert P. Pollman		$1,519.38
Ned Williams		1,697.36
Department of the Air Force: Thompson J. Simpson.		260.29
Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers: Allen W. Burkholder.		58.46
Civil Service Commission: Alfred F. Fraser		420.00
Edward J. Hickey		530.90
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Harold H. Hair		450.00
Warren A. Hughes		438.47
Arthur J. Norstrom.		438.47
James E. Nugent		1,590.00
Robert E. Rightmyer.		1,386.16
Paul G. Travers		1,549.24
Federal Power Commission: Oscar A. Arnold		276.92
Arne H. Ronka		553.84
Federal Security Agency: Charles M. Erisman.		1,050.00
C. Erwin Rice		854.40
Department of Justice: George S. Swarth		329.68
Department of Labor: Charles E. Hutsler		1,017.69
Department of the Navy: Donald M. Patterson.		318.24
Paul G. Ross		283.68
Securities and Exchange Commission: Joseph Bernstein		1,263.01
Michael J. LaPadula.		2,240.50
Treasury Department: Edgar E. Hoppe		169.23
TEMPORARY CLERICAL AND EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS		
Department of Agriculture: William J. Burke.		1,044.61
Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget: Willard Lynnhurst Johnson, Jr.		221.49
Howard Stone		323.04
Department of Commerce: Royal E. Olmert.		904.61
Federal Security Agency: John Walter Hambleton.		1,445.52
Government Printing Office: Donald G. Fulton.		939.36
Department of the Interior: Carl W. Carlson.		1,227.60
Department of Justice: Donald W. Phelan.		415.38
Department of Labor: Robert P. VanZant		775.20
Department of State: Harold G. Kissick		1,155.36
Treasury Department: Reece V. Bean		1,446.77

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$150,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	35,713.11
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	53,608.78
Total amount expended from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	89,321.89
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	60,678.11

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

JUNE 30, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert H. Harper	Chief clerk	$5,422.98
James Deakins	Assistant clerk (January).	357.06
William Wingate	Assistant clerk	1,785.30
John R. Blandford	Professional staff member.	5,422.98
Charles F. Ducander	do	5,422.98
Bryce N. Harlow	do	5,422.98
Robert W. Smart	do	5,422.98
Agnes H. Johnston	Secretary	2,685.48
Rosemary Curry	Stenographer	2,482.74
Gladys Flanagan	do	2,482.74
Berniece Kalinowski	do	2,482.74

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$35,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	16,318.82
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	3.10
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	3.10
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	18,678.80

CARL VINSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JULY 15, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Orman S. Fink	Professional staff	$4,758.60
John E. Barriere	do	3,680.22
William J. Hallahan	Clerk	5,422.98
Elsie L. Gould	Assistant clerk	3,721.74
Margaret P. Battle	Stenographer	2,424.78
Helen E. Long	Assistant clerk	2,388.54

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$25,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	6,038.40
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	5,671.74
Total amount expended from Oct. 19, 1949 to June 30, 1950	11,710.14
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	13,289.86

BRENT SPENCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 30, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,

Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William N. McLeod, Jr.	Clerk	$5,422.26
Mabel Haller	Professional staff	4,551.24
Ruth Butterworth	Assistant clerk	2,424.78
Witmer Kelley	Investigator (appointed Feb. 1, 1950).	3,216.65
Charles D. Farmer	Minority clerk	3,859.98
Harry Charles	Messenger	450.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$2,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	923.87
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	923.87
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	1,076.13

JOHN L. MCMILLAN,
Chairman.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE DISTRICT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 30, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Hyman Fischback	Counsel (voucher submitted for services from Oct. 23, 1949 to Feb. 28, 1950).	$5,000.00
John F. Woog	Investigator (salary) (January and February 1950).	808.26
P. Gabrielle Tarter	Secretary (salary) (January, February, and May 1950).	964.96
Richard Ford, M. D.	Special employee (March 1950).	100.00
EXPENSES		
Hyman I. Fischback		1,124.75
John F. Woog		158.17
P. G. Tarter		19.15
Richard Ford		130.09
Harry Sack		10.00
John A. Edwards		6.00
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.		14.00
Stationery room		7.90

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$10,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	1,653.38
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	8,343.28
Total amount expended from Nov. 4, 1949, to June 30, 1950	9,997.66
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	3.34

JOHN L. MCMILLAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

JULY 12, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Joseph Koski	Chief clerk and executive assistant.	$5,422.98
John S. Forsythe	General counsel (professional staff).	5,422.98
Joseph S. Jarosz	Research specialist (professional staff).	5,422.98
Frank E. Boyer	Investigator (professional staff).	5,422.98
John O. Graham	Minority clerk (professional staff).	5,422.98
Frances A. Los	Assistant clerk	2,859.30
Mary Pauline Smith	do	2,728.92
Mary E. Gilbert Sanders.	do	2,728.92
Barbara A. White	do	2,728.92
Myrtle S. Locher	do	2,728.92

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$30,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	13,484.31
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	8,869.33
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	22,353.64
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	7,646.36

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Full committee		$467.94
Inter-Governmental Relations Subcommittee, Congressman HERBERT C. BONNER, chairman.		2,062.68
Public Accounts Subcommittee, Congressman FRANK KARSTEN, chairman.		2,875.09
Federal Relations with International Organizations Subcommittee Congressman HENDERSON LANHAM, chairman.		4,489.89
Government Operations Subcommittee Congressman PORTER HARDY, Jr., chairman.		39,650.83
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman.		$17,393.57
Total spent from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950.		66,940.00

Balance unexpended Jan. 1, 1950	$58,802.98
Additional appropriation May 11, 1950	150,000.00
Total	208,802.98
Amount spent from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	66,940.00
Balance unexpended July 1, 1950	141,862.98

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William A. Young	Staff director	$5,422.98
Thomas A. Kennedy	General counsel	5,422.98
Christine Ray Davis	Chief clerk	5,422.98
Francis T. O'Donnell	Minority counsel, Jan. 1 to 31, 1950.	758.54
J. Robert Brown	Research analyst	3,859.98
Martha C. Roland	Assistant chief clerk	4,436.04
Dolores Fel'Dotto	Clerk-stenographer	2,931.72
Adrienne C. Masterson.	Clerk-stenographer, Jan. 1 to Apr. 14, 1950.	1,693.86
Annabelle Zue	Minority clerk	3,671.26
Olive M. Willeroy	Clerk-stenographer, Apr. 15 to June 30, 1950.	1,237.82
Teresa Barrett	Clerk-typist	1,845.42

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN PORTER HARDY, JR., CHAIRMAN

Carl H. Monsees	Operations analyst	$4,850.76
George Miller Rose	Administrative analyst.	3,282.96
John C. Vick	do	2,015.58
Stephen D. Carnes	do	2,832.13
Hester H. Harper	do	2,768.76
Herbert E. Wickenheiser.	do	2,424.78
Ann F. Cavanagh	do	2,931.72
Joseph V. Machugh	Legal analyst, Jan. 1 to Apr. 8, 1950.	1,507.43
George H. Bowers, Jr.	Legal analyst	2,207.52
Charles Futterer	Administrative analyst, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1950.	1,974.55
Mildred H. Lang	Stenographer	2,015.58
Olive M. Willeroy	Stenographer, Jan. 1 to Apr. 15, 1950.	1,164.55
Carlotta Dondero	Stenographer, Apr. 17 to June 30, 1950.	699.11
Eloise Gray Menefee	Stenographer, Jan. 1-19, 1950.	212.74
Gordon Pickett Peyton.	For legal services rendered as special counsel in inquiry into the Maritime Commission for period Jan. 2 to May 31, 1950.	3,570.00
Do	For legal services as special counsel in inquiry into Rural Electrification Administration, for period June 1-27, 1950.	294.00
Sohn H. Dorsey	For legal services as special counsel in inquiry into the national service life-insurance program analysis of fiscal costs and operations, for period Feb. 12 to May 24, 1950.	3,612.00
Sohn H. Dorsey	For legal services as special counsel in inquiry into the national service life-insurance program analysis of fiscal costs and operations, for period June 1-27, 1950.	756.00

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
EXPENSES		
Hester H. Harper		$18.20
Herbert E. Wickenheiser.		35.50
Ann F. Cavanagh		25.16
Charles Futterer		3.60
Carl H. Monsees		102.32
Stephen D. Carnes		49.75
John H. Dorsey		63.40
John C. Vick		10.90
Southern Railway		12.74
United Air Lines		100.98
Stationery supplies		98.01
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.		8.10
Truman Ward—mimeographing.		2.00
Total		39,650.83
EXPENSES OF FULL COMMITTEE		
Stationery supplies		355.76
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.		112.18
Total		467.94
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN HERBERT C. BONNER, CHAIRMAN		
Hilary E. Price	Clerk	$2,062.68
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS SUBCOMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN FRANK KARSTEN, CHAIRMAN		
Harry E. Harper	Staff director, Apr. 1 to June 30, 1950.	$2,016.39
Ellis Barnard	Clerk stenographer, Mar. 29 to June 30, 1950.	795.15
Stationery supplies		63.55
Total		2,875.09
FEDERAL RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN HENDERSON LANHAM, CHAIRMAN		
Franklin D. Rogers	Clerk	$2,859.30
Maisie O. Hudnall	Assistant clerk, Feb. 13 to June 30, 1950.	1,581.39
Stationery supplies		49.20
Total		4,489.89
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE, CONGRESSMAN CHET HOLIFIELD, CHAIRMAN		
W. Brooke Graves	Staff director	$5,422.98
Julian Fahy	Staff member	4,551.24
Herbert Roback	do	4,437.18
Dorothy D. Morrison	Clerk	2,931.72
Stationery supplies		50.45
Total		17,393.57

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JULY 15, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford	Staff administrator	$5,423.00
C. Burton Marshall	Staff consultant (resigned May 31, 1950).	4,519.15
Ira E. Bennett	Staff consultant	5,423.00
Sheldon Z. Kaplan	do	5,423.00
George Lee Millikan	do	5,423.00
June Nigh	Staff assistant	2,859.31
Winifred G. Osborne	do	3,076.57
Doris Leone	do	2,859.31
Mabel Wofford	do	2,642.06
Mary G. Chace	do	3,583.50

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	6,442.94
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	8,488.87
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	14,931.81
Balance unexpended as of July 1, 1950	35,069.19

JOHN KEE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

JULY 10, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jeanne McDonagh	Clerk	$4,263.24
Marjorie Savage	Assistant clerk	4,124.95
Jack Watson	do	3,986.71
Maureen Sandiford	do	2,823.09
Lura Cannon	do	2,823.09
Merle Harris	Assistant clerk and stenographer.	2,823.09

MARY T. NORTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
CLERICAL STAFF		
Elton J. Layton	Clerk	$5,422.98
Glenn R. Ward	Assistant clerk	3,004.14
Royice Reno	do	2,569.62
CLERICAL STAFF—Con.		
Georgia G. Glasmann	Assistant clerk-stenographer.	$2,294.40
Helen A. Grickis	do	2,207.52
Frances W. Galvin	Assistant clerk-stenographer (authorized H. Res. 157).	2,106.12
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	1,917.84
PROFESSIONAL STAFF		
Arlin E. Stockburger	Aviation and engineering consultant.	5,422.98
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	5,422.98
Kurt Borchardt	Professional assistant.	5,422.98
Sam G. Spal	Research specialist	4,551.24

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (funds authorized under H. Res. 157)	$60,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	11,324.22
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	5,965.18
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950	17,289.40
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	42,710.60

ROBERT CROSSER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

JULY 12, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary
Dick, Bess Effrat	Chief clerk	$5,422.98
Bernhardt, C. Murray	Committee counsel	5,422.98
Besterman, Walter M.	Legislative assistant	5,422.98
Foley, William R.	Committee counsel	5,422.98
Lee, Walter R.	Legislative assistant	5,422.98
Smedley, Velma	Assistant chief clerk	5,422.98
Benn, Violet T.[1]	Clerk-stenographer	1,417.03
Berger, Anne J.	do	2,527.37
Christy, Frances	do	2,497.20
Collier, Mabel L.	do	2,279.94
Hahn, Jane[1]	do	1,248.60
Kaslow, Berta	do	3,743.68
Lamon, Lucile P.	do	2,279.94

[1] Pursuant to H. Res. 464.

1. Funds for preparation of U. S. Code and Revision of the Laws:

A. Preparation of new edition of U. S. Code (no year):

Unexpended balance Jan. 1, 1950	$13,036.89
Expended	0
Balance June 30, 1950	13,036.89

B. Preparation of U. S. Code:

Unexpended balance Jan. 1, 1950	$145,248.12
Expended	5,813.10
Balance June 30, 1950	139,435.02

C. Revision of the Laws 1950:

Unexpended balance Jan. 1, 1950	$6,749.02	
Deficiency appropriation 1950	345.00	
		7,094.02
Expended		6,972.16
Balance June 30, 1950		121.98

1. Funds for preparation of U. S. Code and Revision of the Laws—Continued	
D. Preparation of new edition D. C. Code (no year):	
Authorized by deficiency appropriation 1950	$30,000.00
Expended	0
Balance June 30, 1950	30,000.00
2. Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure by H. Res. 156, H. Res. 415, and H. Res. 637 (pursuant to H. Res. 137)	85,000.00
Amount expended	39,793.37
Balance unexpended June 30, 1950	45,206.63
3. Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure by H. Res. 246 (pursuant to H. Res. 238)	45,000.00
Amount expended	25,016.51
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	19,983.49

EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Drewry	General counsel	$5,422.98
Lynn E. Mote	Assistant counsel	4,551.24
Reginald S. Losee	Chief investigator	4,482.12
Gus S. Caras	Investigator to the minority.	4,482.12
Frances Still	Chief clerk	3,859.98
Marie Wilson	Secretary	3,148.98
Madonna Haworth	Assistant clerk	2,503.45
Frances B. Hoover	do	2,236.40
Leonard P. Pliska	Clerk to the minority.	3,004.14
Total		33,691.41

EDWARD J. HART,
Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

(Pursuant to H. Res. 44, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Madonna Haworth	Stenographer	$500.69
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		$15,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		7,560.82
Amount expended from Jan. 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950		500.69
Total amount expended from Feb. 28, 1949, to June 30, 1950		8,061.51
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950		6,938.49

EDWARD J. HART,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE

(Pursuant to H. Res. 215, 81st Cong.)

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles A. Miller	Investigator	$4,205.64
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		8,718.74
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950		13,432.64
Total amount expended from June 30, 1949 to June 30, 1950		22,151.38
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950		27,848.62

EDWARD J. HART,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

JULY 13, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George M. Moore	Chief counsel	$5,422.98
Frederick C. Belen	Counsel	5,422.98
John B. Price	Staff assistant	2,786.88
Lucy K. Daley	Assistant clerk	2,786.88
Elayne M. Hoffman	Secretary	2,424.78
Lillian Hopkins	do	2,424.78
Ann Hayden	Stenographer	2,279.94
EMPLOYED UNDER H. RES. 114, 115 AND 472		
Russell A. Heddleston	Staff director	3,873.62
Reginald I. Heath	Investigator	1,306.90
Henry C. Cassel	do	1,306.90
Jean H. O'Brien	Stenographer	954.21
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		$50,000.00
Amount expended from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1950		8,514.55
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950		41,485.45

TOM MURRAY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George H. Soule	Technical consultant.	$5,422.98
Saul Corwin (resignation effective Feb. 1, 1950). Arthur James Brookshire employed as investigation clerk to committee and chargeable to special fund. Gross salary during 6-month period $2,424.78.	Counsel	903.83
Preston E. Peden	do	5,332.74
Mary L. Steele (resignation effective Jan. 16, 1950).	Clerk	451.91
Claude E. Ragan	do	5,422.98
Nancy Arnold	do	3,721.74
Virginia McMichael	do	3,004.14
Geraldine Eaker	do	2,424.78
Betty Lee Angus	do	2,062.68
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		$30,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		4,563.63
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950		9,289.23
Total amount expended from Apr. 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		13,852.86
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950		16,147.14

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JULY 1, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thomas E. Massie	Counsel	$4,343.88
Joseph H. McGann, Sr.	Clerk	4,343.88
Robert F. McConnell	Assistant clerk	3,293.82
Joseph H. McGann, Jr.	do	2,786.88
Mrs. Margaret R. Beiter.	Clerk-stenographer	2,786.88

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Miss Mary Elizabeth McBee	Clerk-stenographer	$2,786.88
Mrs. Helen Dooley	do	2,322.40

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures $15,000
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950 15,000

WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

JUNE 21, 1950.

TO the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Humphrey S. Shaw	Clerk	$5,380.74
Merritt R. Kotin	Assistant clerk	4,551.24
T. Howard Dolan	Assistant to the clerk.	2,642.04
Elliodor M. Libonati	Stenographer-clerk	3,018.60
Jane W. Snader	Minority clerk	3,018.60

ADOLPH J. SABATH,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

JULY 13, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from December 31, 1949, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
EMPLOYEES PAID BY VOUCHER		
William A. Wheeler	Investigator	$4,447.56
Courtney Owens	do	4,171.65
Charles E. McKillips	do	3,998.22
William J. Jones	do	3,998.25
Alvin Stokes	do	3,963.63
Lillian Howard	Research clerk	2,786.88
Helen Mattson	do	2,931.18
Mary Ann Moffett	do	2,424.78
Asselia Poore	do	3,005.76
Blanche McCall	do	2,159.29
Pearle Gay	Clerk-stenographer	2,304.08
Jane Gordon	do	2,159.29
Helen McCarthy	do	2,304.08
Lorraine Nichols	do	2,424.78
Rose Sanko	do	2,424.78
Katherine Zimmerman	do	2,497.20
Evelyn Hinshaw	Clerk-stenographer (Mar. 20 through 31, 1950).	565.77
Ruth Tansill	Clerk-stenographer	$2,424.78
Jo B. Kennedy	Clerk-typist	2,424.78
Virginia McCraw	do	2,135.16
Catherine Crews	File clerk	2,424.78
Lucille Fitzgerald	do	2,424.78
Alyce Gartrell	do	2,304.08
Eileen Sonnett	do	2,279.95
Alice Walker	do	2,424.78
Gladys Slack	File clerk (May 1 through June 30, 1950).	759.98
EMPLOYEES CARRIED ON PERMANENT HOUSE PAYROLL		
Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	Committee counsel	5,422.98
Louis J. Russell	Senior investigator	5,422.98
John Carrington	Clerk	4,781.60
Benjamin Mandel	Director of research	4,970.94
Donald T. Appell	Investigator	4,724.07
Ann Turner	Chief of files	4,067.40
Carolyn Roberts	Assistant chief of files	2,714.46
Rosella A. Purdy	Secretary to counsel	3,197.26
Thelma Scearce	Secretary to senior investigator.	2,907.58
Juliette Joray	Secretary to clerk	2,473.06

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures $350,000.00

H. Res. 78, Feb. 9, 1949 ..... 200,000.00
H. Res. 482, Mar. 23, 1950 ..... 150,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported, December 1948 to December 1949 .. 131,267.11
Amount expended from Dec. 31, 1949, to June 30, 1950 ..... 104,614.51

Total amount expended from December 1948 to June 1950 ..... 235,881.62
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950 ..... 114,118.38

JOHN S. WOOD,
Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

JULY 11, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from December 31, 1949, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Ida Rowan	Chief clerk	$5,422.98
Edwin B. Patterson	Professional aid	5,422.98
Casey M. Jones	do	5,422.98
Karl Standish	do	5,422.98
Paul K. Jones	Assistant clerk	4,551.24
Frances Montanye	Clerk-stenographer	2,448.92
Mary Schmidt Ponow	do	2,424.78
George J. Turner	Assistant clerk	2,497.20
Noah S. Sweat	do	1,347.05
Total		34,961.11

J. E. RANKIN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

JULY 12, 1950.

TO the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles W. Davis	Clerk (C)	$5,422.98
Leo H. Irwin	Professional assistant (P).	3,721.74
Stella O. Miller	Assistant clerk (C)	3,076.56
Gladys L. Kullberg (from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1950).	Staff assistant (C)	880.68
Ralph G. Simmerson (from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1950).	do	1,049.46
Harriet B. Lamb	do	2,207.52
Doris C. Mickelson (from Mar. 1 to June 30, 1950).	do	1,375.12
Johnnie Koontz (from May 8 to June 30, 1950).	do	607.34
Gordon Grand, Jr.	Minority adviser (P).	5,242.50
Susan Alice Taylor	Minority stenographer (C).	2,377.68
Harry Parker	Messenger	1,381.92
Sam Hardy	do	1,339.80
Esmer Durham	do	1,425.42

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures $25,000.00

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1949 ..... 19.50
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950 ..... 7,074.32

Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950 ..... 17,925.68

R. L. DOUGHTON,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

JULY 12, 1950.

TO the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Lucien Hilmer	Staff director	$4,194.08
Thomas F. Flynn, Jr.	Assistant staff director.	3,418.98
Louis Little	Legal-investigative staff.	4,793.16
Benedict F. Fitz-Gerald, Jr.	do	4,482.12
Joseph M. Mannix	do	2,708.60
William Earl Griffin	Clerk	3,004.14
Edward Hart	Research consultant	798.86
Charles B. Holstein	Research director	4,482.12
Irene Salmans	Clerk-stenographer	325.68
Eva B. Hester	do	858.38
Vivien I. McConnell	do	572.93
Rose Mary Basile	do	180.84
Total		29,819.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures $85,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported .. 8,525.70
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950 ..... $21,277.24

Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950 ..... 51,097.13
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950 ..... 25,377.17

FRANK BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

JUNE 30, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Victor P. Dalmas	Executive director	$5,422.98
Mildred Deen	Stenographer	1,888.86
Otis H. Ellis	Special counsel for petroleum (part time).	2,714.46
Richard R. Haas	Research assistant	1,806.82
Rowan F. Howard	Special investigator (May 1 to 15).	399.30
Inge Kaiser	Research assistant (Feb. 19 to May 15).	1,171.96
Joseph W. Kaufman	Chief counsel	5,422.98
Eugene Kelly	Research assistant (Jan. 1 to Feb. 28).	1,263.62
Arthur F. Lucas	Economist-consultant (various dates, Apr. 28 to June 30).	525.00
LaVerne Maynard	Stenographer	2,106.12
Vernon A. Mund	Economist-consultant (June 12 to 30).	425.00
Bertha A. Padgett	Secretary	2,424.78
Kathryn E. Smith	Chief clerk	2,605.80
Mary Nell Snow	Typist (June 29 and 30).	14.46
Ann K. Yost	Stenographer (May 17 to 20).	41.97
Walter Adams	Economist-consultant (June 26, 27, and 28).	60.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$100,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	56,902.60
Amount expended from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1950	33,480.19
Total amount expended from Feb. 2, 1949, to June 30, 1950	90,382.79
Balance unexpended as of June 30, 1950	59,617.21

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, in hours of confusion and anxiety we are sure of no light but Thine, no refuge but in Thee. In these hard bestead and dangerous days we would find peace in the midst of the storm and cleansing for the baseness of our own hearts. In this hour of the Nation's peril, sober us with a solemn sense of personal responsibility, with the realization that Thy call to every man is to contribute to the world's good his own life, strong and clean, honest, trustworthy, and serviceable.

As the bugles sound for the defense of precious things that are dearer than life, out of the depths we cry unto Thee, Thou Kindly Light. Our anguished hearts leap the seas to that far-away land where this very hour our own are contending so gallantly against the pagan powers of darkness. We pray that a sense of Thy presence may gird them as today they face unnumbered foes and in the tomorrows, when the gathering might of freemen shall push back the flood of ruthless aggression. We ask this in the calming assurance that conquer we must,

"For our cause it is just;
And this be our motto:
In God do we trust."

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 24, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 24, 1950, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2079) for the relief of Mrs. Lydia L. Smith.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6240. An act to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Indiana; and

H. R. 6454. An act to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MILLIKIN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until Wednesday of next week.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Labor and Public Works were authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate convenes tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the call of the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning where we left off on the last call, and including certain bills, the objection to which I understand has been withdrawn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the list of additional bills will be printed in the RECORD at this point, indicating the calendar number and the bill number.

The list is as follows:

Calendar No. 1817, S. 1800.
Calendar No. 1829, H. R. 1697.
Calendar No. 1833, S. 3245.
Calendar No. 1834, S. 2484.
Calendar No. 1835, S. 2786.
Calendar No. 1837, S. 3109.
Calendar No. 1838, S. 3244.
Calendar No. 1839, S. 3246.
Calendar No. 1840, S. 3687.
Calendar No. 1843, S. 3682.
Calendar No. 1844, H. R. 7265.
Calendar No. 1845, H. R. 4390.
Calendar No. 747, S. 1837.
Calendar No. 795, S. 2294.
Calendar No. 956, S. 17.
Calendar No. 968, H. R. 5647.
Calendar No. 1272, H. R. 1056.
Calendar No. 1596, H. R. 4653.
Calendar No. 1813, S. 1260.
Calendar No. 1744, H. R. 5372.
Calendar No. 1106, H. R. 4815.
Calendar No. 1696, S. 858.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, there is no objection on the part of the minority to adding these bills to the call of measures to be called, to which there is no objection. Of course, any Senator has the right to object to the consideration of any bill. However, I wish to ask the acting majority leader whether it is his intention to resist or object to the consideration of any bill which was called and objected to previously, or am I to understand that no bills other than those to which there is no objection, including the list furnished this morning, may be considered?

Mr. MCFARLAND. I have only asked for unanimous consent for a call of the calendar from where we left off the last time, and to include in the call this list of additional bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator refers to bills to which there is no objection.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Yes. Of course, any Senator may request unanimous consent at any time to take up other bills, to which any Senator, of course, may object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 658)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a Report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from October 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950, and describing in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the

participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 25, 1950.*

REPORT ON STOCKPILING PROGRAM

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Munitions Board, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the stockpiling program, and a confidential statistical supplement, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works:

"House Joint Memorial 3

"To the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

"Whereas the war emergency has placed an undue amount of wear and burden upon the highways of the State of Washington because of the movement of army matériel and equipment; and

"Whereas Fort Lewis and other military reservations and airfields are situated in the State of Washington; and

"Whereas Fort Lewis is so situated that the movement of matériel and equipment to and from Fort Lewis results in an especially heavy amount of wear and strain upon the highways of the State of Washington; and

"Whereas much of such movement is in the form of excess weights over and beyond the legal weights established by law and have caused, are causing, and will continue to cause an undue amount of damage to the highways of the State of Washington; and

"Whereas the United States Government has in the past recognized such excess use and deterioration of the highways by making suitable allowances to compensate the State of Washington for such use and deterioration.

"Now, therefore, your memorialists respectfully pray that the Congress of the United States speedily take appropriate action to recompense the State of Washington for such wear and deterioration of its highways; and be it

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Washington.

"Passed the house July 20, 1950.

"CHAS. W. HODDE,
"Speaker of the House.

"Passed the senate July 21, 1950.

"VICTOR A. MEYERS,
"President of the Senate.

A resolution adopted by the Associated Townsend Clubs of Pinellas County, at St. Petersburg, Fla., favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Mrs. Oda B. Thompson, of Collingdale, Pa., relating to her claim for compensation for certain inventions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TARIFF DUTY ON MOTORCYCLES AND PARTS—LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. BEYER

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, cooperation and unity must be the order of the day at home and abroad in this present Korean crisis. Certainly never before has it been more essential that we coordinate our efforts with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and with our other western allies.

At the same time, however, it would be most unrealistic if we failed to appreciate the fact that the British are continuing to look after their interests insofar as domestic and foreign trade are concerned; and it is incumbent upon us to do likewise. Naturally, we want to promote world commerce; but at the same time, we must consider American living standards. I have in my hand a letter received from one of the many Wisconsin unions which have contacted me regarding the issue of reasonable protection of their jobs from further arbitrary slashes in tariff duties. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter which came from William H. Beyer, recording secretary of the Metal Polishers Union in Racine, Wis., be appropriately referred and printed at this point in the RECORD, because I think it is a typical "grass roots" expression on the tariff situation.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS,
PLATERS AND HELPERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 89,
Racine, Wis., July 12, 1950.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has come to the attention of our union that the present import duty on British motorcycles and parts is and has been much too low, and hence may have serious effects upon our future wage scale and working conditions.

Our standard of living must be maintained. Our wage scale must remain high and since there is a very small possibility of the costs of material coming down, it is with deep concern that we urge you to exert all possible pressure on the Tariff Commission and the State Department so that the present tariffs will be raised.

Competition is, of course, an American tradition, but since the standards of living here and in England are so vastly different, it is absolutely necessary that something be done.

Excessive imports at low rates of duty and based on devaluated currencies may jeopardize our jobs.

Any action you may take on this will be greatly appreciated by all the members of this union.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. BEYER,
Recording Secretary.

FEDERAL AID TO HIGHWAYS—TELEGRAM AND RESOLUTIONS FROM NORTHEASTERN REGION OFFICIALS

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a telegram from Frank D. Merrill, commissioner, department of public works and highways, Concord, N. H., and five resolutions adopted by the conference of Northeastern Region Highway Officials, at New York City, relating to Federal aid to highways.

There being no objection, the telegram and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCORD, N. H., *July 18, 1950.*

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Am air mailing you resolutions special meeting Northeast Region State Highway Officials which are in effect a protest against further control by Federal Government on local matters pertaining to highways, as indicated by revised Senate highway bill. Resolutions 1 and 4 are more of interest to New Hampshire than others. Our feeling is basically we are concerned with all matters presented by Senate bill and concur on many points, but feel they are State problems which we can solve without supervision. New Hampshire last year paid in over $4,000,000 in highway-user taxes and received back slightly over $2,000,000. Cost of benevolent supervision seems rather high, and we can struggle along without more of it.

FRANK D. MERRILL,
Commissioner, Department of Public Works and Highways.

Resolution 1

Whereas the pending Federal aid highway legislation has established tentative formulas for the allocation of funds appropriated for highway purposes; and

Whereas it is to the interest of better Nation-wide highway transportation that such allocations be established in respect to predominant needs: Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the authorization of Federal aid highway funds, and in the allocation of such funds to the various States that the Congress of the United States give full consideration to the needs of the more populous States where the need for such highways is the greatest, the cost of construction is the highest, and where the traffic load is the heaviest; and be it further

Resolved, That the amendments proposed by the Senate of the United States, Committee of Public Works, to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1950, are utterly contrary to the transportation and highway needs of the Nation.

Resolution 2

Whereas lines 3 to 10 on page 20 of Senate committee print H. R. 7941, dated June 29, 1950, beginning with the words "In the use of funds," relates to matters which can only be resolved by engineering studies; and

Whereas the inclusion of such provisions in Federal aid highway legislation would result in endless red tape, confusion, and would improperly interfere in the States' rights to determine the best methods of meeting and providing for their respective traffic problems: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this section be not included in any Federal aid highway legislation to be considered and adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Resolution 3

Whereas the pending Federal-aid highway legislation contains a section referring to the construction of bypass routes and public hearings thereon; and

Whereas the matter of the construction of bypass highways is a problem which can only

be resolved after traffic investigation, together with engineering and economic studies, which could, if subjected to mandated public hearings, become adversely colored because of nontechnical considerations: Be it therefore

Resolved, That no Federal-aid highway legislation adopted by the Congress of the United States should mandate any State or Federal agency to hold public hearings in connection with the location, design, and construction of Federal-aid highways.

Resolution 4

Whereas legislative provisions for the authorization, allocation, and expenditure of Federal-aid funds for the improvement of secondary highways are of extreme importance to all States; and

Whereas the northeastern-region States highway officials have studied this matter diligently and have reached a unified conclusion as to the needs of their respective States in particular: Be it

Resolved, That the authorization, allocation, and expenditure of Federal-aid secondary-highway funds should be as provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944, as amended in 1948, and as set forth in H. R. 7941, and approved by the House of Representatives.

Resolution 5

Whereas Federal-aid highway legislation pending in the Senate contains provisions which if enacted would require the entry of Federal agencies into the organization and administration of State departments; and

Whereas such procedure would be an unwarranted interference with the inherent right of the various States to establish the internal workings of their own governmental agencies; and

Whereas it is impractical and undemocratic for the Federal Government, by Federal-aid legislation, to dictate the type of bureau or other agency that a State must establish within its highway or public-works department in order to become eligible for Federal aid: Be it

Resolved, That any provision, directly or indirectly giving the Federal Government additional controls over and above those already provided should be deleted from pending Federal-aid highway legislation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 5098. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; with amendments (Rept. No. 2153);

H. R. 6958. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Francis Lee Edwards; with amendments (Rept. No. 2160);

H. R. 6963. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Guy L. Heckenlively; without amendment (Rept. No. 2154);

H. R. 6964. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Josephine Stevens Goering; without amendment (Rept. No. 2155);

H. R. 7017. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Edgar S. Bigman; with amendments (Rept. No. 2161);

H. R. 7293. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Charlotte Geisdorff Kibby; without amendment (Rept. No. 2156);

H. R. 7294. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Rebecca Collins Ross; without amendment (Rept. No. 2157); and

H. R. 7934. A bill to reduce and revise the boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Monument in the State of California, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2166).

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 7439. A bill to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2158).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 4989. A bill to provide for the payment of just compensation to John Ii Estate Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, for the taking by the United States of private fishery rights in Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2159).

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 3862. A bill authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2165);

H. J. Res. 434. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the California World Progress Exposition; with amendments (Rept. No. 2162); and

H. J. Res. 453. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the First United States International Trade Fair, to be held at Chicago, Ill., August 7 through 20, 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 2163).

NATIONAL MINERALS ACT OF 1950—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I report an original bill, to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 2164) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 3972) to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 3963. A bill for the relief of Emma Pomeroy Von Lewinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN):

S. 3964. A bill to amend the authority given the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June 25, 1947, to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 3965. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Lamm Lumber Co.;

S. 3966. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Forest Lumber Co.; and

S. 3967. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Algoma Lumber Co. and its successors in interest, George R. Birkelund and Charles E. Siddall, of Chicago, Ill., and Kenyon T. Fay, of Los Angeles, Calif., trustees of the Algoma Lumber Liquidation Trust; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 3968. A bill to provide for the abatement of tax of certain trusts, the income and corpus of which are equitably owned by members of the Armed Forces who died on or after December 7, 1941, while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of the other United Nations and prior to January 1, 1948; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 3969. A bill for the relief of William Hoyt Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 3970. A bill for the relief of John S. Muratis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS (by request):

S. 3971. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes," approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

(Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported an original bill (S. 3972) to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (by request):

S. 3973. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Pepe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHOEPPEL:

S. 3974. A bill for the relief of Betty Minoru Kawachi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRINTING OF BULLETIN ENTITLED "MOBILIZATION PLANNING AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY"

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, because of the world situation and the great interest in economic mobilization, it is extremely fortunate that the Library of Congress has completed studies on Mobilization Planning. Dr. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard, has headed a group making the study. It is a document which should be widely distributed and will prove of great value in our present situation. I therefore submit at this time a Senate resolution to authorize the printing as a Senate document of Public Affairs Bulletin No. 81 entitled "Mobilization Planning and the National Security" prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

The resolution (S. Res. 319) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That Public Affairs Bulletin No. 81, entitled "Mobilization Planning and the National Security," prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, be printed as a Senate document.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were each read twice by their titles, and referred, or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 6240. An act to authorize the appointment of a district judge for the north-

ern and southern districts of Indiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6454. An act to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL—AMENDMENT

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CANADIAN RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT, TEXAS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CHAVEZ submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2733) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REFERENCE OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 98

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, Senate Concurrent Resolution 98, to print additional copies of hearings in the investigation of disloyalty in the State Department, submitted by Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON) on July 24, 1950, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INVESTIGATION OF EXCLUSION OF JOSEPH KRIPS AND WALTER GIESEKING FROM THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 320), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the action of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in excluding Joseph Krips and Walter Gieseking from the United States. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY—AMENDMENT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference an amendment to House bill 157, authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, which is on the calendar, and will be reached when the calendar is called tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me concerning the amendment may be printed in the RECORD. In the statement I have also commented on Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, requiring committee reports to include estimates of the probable cost of proposed legislation, which I submitted on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and myself, and which is now on the calendar. My statement applies to both those matters.

I also ask unanimous consent that a copy of the concurrent resolution, as reported, be printed in the RECORD following the statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table, and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Michigan, together with a copy of the concurrent resolution, will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The statement presented by Mr. FERGUSON is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to H. R. 157, a bill pending on the Senate Calendar, and ask that the amendment be read and lie on the table.

This amendment, Mr. President, may appear on the surface to be of minor consequence. But I think it is of tremendous importance to the Congress and to the Nation because of its basis in principle.

H. R. 157 is a bill authorizing the Department of Justice to recognize and award to courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery. It comes from the Judiciary Committee, and as a member of that committee it received my attention there.

I have absolutely no lack of sympathy for the purposes of this bill. I would not wish to retard its progress except for this one fact: It is a perfect example of the Congress of the United States bestowing a new function upon an executive department without any knowledge whatsoever of that function's prospective cost.

It so happens that an investigation of this particular function's cost reveals that the principal items of expense attached to it are not expected to involve more than $3,900 a year. Accordingly, my amendment proposes to limit the sums authorized for expenditure to $5,000 a year. Incidentally, the investigation of cost was made by Congressman FRANK CHELF, of Kentucky, who is the author of the bill. I deeply appreciate the fact that he has recognized the basis of my previous reservations to the measure and has borne with me and in fact endorses my amendment.

In a budget of billions the amount involved in this bill is of minor consequence. But I wish to repeat, Mr. President, that for Congress to enact any legislation without knowing its cost is to invite a fiscal fate for this Nation that is inexcusable.

I happen to be one of those who has preached governmental economy ever since I came to the Senate, and I have honestly sought to practice it. I have studied the problem of effectuating economy at considerable length. I have been a party to all of the budget-trimming devices of recent years. There may be recalled the 5- and 10-percent reduction amendments I offered to each appropriation bill in the last Congress. I joined in drafting and introducing the proposed 10-percent reduction on the pending appropriation bill.

In common with every other student of the subject that I know, however, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to reduce the cost of Government in anything like the measure desired by the people of this country simply by whittling at appropriations.

It is all very well to talk about cutting the deadwood out of Government offices. That needs to be done. But a flat 10-percent reduction in all Government civilian employment would realize an annual saving of only about $646,000,000, or about 1½ percent of the entire Federal budget.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee I am keenly aware of this problem. Each year I sit in those committee sessions, and I and other members search and probe for means to reduce appropriations. We are sometimes successful, for there is a great deal of padding that goes into budget estimates. But the fat which we can trim is small in proportion to the whole. And each time that we run head-on into that dead end we are told just this: "Well, Mr. Senator, you authorized the program. We are only carrying out the law, and that costs money."

Right there, Mr. President, is the core of the whole problem. Inefficiency adds to the cost of Government, but the main cost comes from the scope and size of Government and its functions.

I suggest, Mr. President, that one of the most constructive things that Congress could do would be to review all legislation on the statute books which authorizes or requires expenditures and to start from there to weed out some of the things that are absolutely unessential or least essential.

I have in mind such things as surveys whose results are published years after the period of any real usefulness, the rafts of Government publications that serve only limited demands and specialized interests, and the host of information activities that merely propagandize some governmental project.

I do not propose that Government revert to merely maintaining post roads and customs services. There are a lot of things in which Government is engaged that I object to. But realities are to be faced, and Government rarely retraces its steps. In recent years Government has assumed a vast range of functions, some of which were sought by people who had a purpose in building up a powerful, centralized authority, and others which were imposed by citizens and groups of citizens for whom Government meant a relief to some burden they were carrying.

What I am appealing for is that in designating the functions which Government is to pursue we should also weigh the fiscal consequences of those programs. I am completely satisfied that many functions authorized by Congress and otherwise considered worth while would never have been approved had their cost been made known. I am sure that the President's legislative program for this Congress was retarded in no small measure by the revelation of Senator MCCLELLAN that were it to be enacted it would saddle this Nation with a future annual expenditure of $25,000,000,000.

Congress is constantly being berated for its failure to exercise greater control over the fiscal policies of this country. The defense is sometimes made that Congress is a captive, in fiscal matters, of the executive department, which prepares the budgets. But the ultimate responsibility must be shared by Congress itself, which authorizes the activities upon which the budget estimates merely place a dollar sign.

Let me illustrate why the cost of Government increases year after year. I have here a table showing the "Increases in 1951 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture pursuant to new legislation enacted by the first session of the Eight-first Congress." This is not to single out the Department of Agriculture as exceptional. It is just that a highly informative table was supplied by that Department to the Senate Appropriations Committee. I will ask that the table be printed at the end of my remarks. The summary shows that legislation which we enacted last year has increased Department of Agriculture appropriation requirements by almost $75,000,000.

Going further into that subject, I want to analyze the cost of the farm housing program which Congress authorized last year as a chapter of the Housing Act of 1949.

I knew that it provided for repayable loans and grants for improvement of farm housing in an amount of about $55,000,000 a year. What I did not know, and what I am sure no other Senator knew, was that the program would call for various agencies of the Government to come in this year and ask for $6,224,435 to administer the program. Here is just how that happened.

The Farmers Home Administration, which administers the loans and grants that were authorized, requested $4,637,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics asked for $40,000 "for economic research on methods of reducing costs of farm construction, the size of housing investment which can be supported by farms of different sizes, types, and income potentialities, and effect of farmers' circumstances and preferences with respect to types of housing," and $185,000 "for surveys to determine farm housing needs and progress being made to meet these needs." That is a total of $225,000 for that Bureau.

The extension services of the Department of Agriculture wanted $775,000 "for technical advice and assistance in farm housing and other farm buildings."

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering wanted $25,000 for "studies to determine methods of safeguarding farm buildings from decay," and $195,900 for "development of plans and specifications and research on methods of reducing costs of construction," a total of $220,900.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics wanted $51,000 for "development in cooperation with BPISAE (that is the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering) of suitable house plans and studies of minimum requirements for space and efficient arrangement for carrying on household activities."

Then, of course, the Office of the Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture had to be in the act. He wanted $320,000 "for legal services."

And finally, there was the inevitable request of the Office of Information "for publications and informational services," $15,535.

Mr. President, when we pass a piece of legislation without knowing the cost it will entail we are in effect issuing a blank check, to be cashed at a later date wtih the figures written in. I object strenuously to that procedure. When I write a personal check I want to know what will be deducted from my bank account. The American people are also entitled to know what will be deducted from their bank accounts when we write checks in the form of legislation authorizing new governmental activities.

One positive way of telling them that amount is to place the figure itself in the authorizing legislation as a maximum amount. That is what I have proposed to do with H. R. 157 as an illustration of a paramount necessity.

It may not always be practicable to write a precise limitation into the bill itself. In my opinion that does not excuse the Congress from making every effort to inform itself of the expected cost of any piece of legislation. For that reason I have introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, which is now pending on the calendar. I earnestly hope we can get action on it in this session.

That measure would require that every bill reported out of a legislative committee be accompanied by a statement of the proposed legislation's cost over a 5-year period of operation.

Considering the fiscal problems with which this Government is confronted, that cost information is vital to the evaluation of any piece of legislation.

Without knowledge of the cost of the legislation upon which it is passing, Congress cannot exercise the fiscal control which is its constitutional responsibility, and it can never hope to see the day when government economy is a reality, and not a promise.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That section 133 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) All bills and joint resolutions reported from committees of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be accompanied by reports in writing, which shall be printed; and there shall be included in each such report or in an accompanying document an estimate from the department or other agency of the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government primarily concerned with the expenditure of any funds required to meet the probable cost of carrying out the legislation proposed in such bill or resolution over the first 5-year period of its operation or over the period of its operation if such legislation will be effective for less than 5 years.

"(2) Estimates received from departments or agencies under this subsection may be submitted by the committees to the Bureau of the Budget for review, and such reviews, when practicable, shall be included within the accompanying documents before said bills and joint resolutions are reported.

"(3) The Appropriations Committees of both Houses shall maintain compilations of all such estimates, and semiannually shall print those compilation (together with any comment of the Bureau of the Budget) in the form of anticipated legislative budgets for each of the ensuing 5 fiscal years for the information of the Congress."

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 25, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.;

S. 1049. An act for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor;

S. 1792. An act for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades;

S. 2243. An act for the relief of Tevfik Kamil Kutay;

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; and

S. 3937. An act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR WARREN, OF FLORIDA, BEFORE THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Governor Warren, of Florida, before the Investment Bankers Association at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on June 22, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMENTS BY HOWLAND H. SARGEANT ON REPORT ON FIFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter signed by Howland H. Sargeant, chairman, United States delegation, commenting on the report on the Fifth General Conference of UNESCO, recently held in Florence, Italy, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIUMPH MOSCOW'S IF WE BECOME POLICE STATE—EDITORIAL FROM THE BRIDGEPORT SUNDAY HERALD

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Triumph Moscow's if We Become Police State," published in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Sunday Herald, July 9, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRACTICE OF GENOCIDE BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for Ratification of the Genocide Convention, which appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—ARTICLE FROM THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS

[Mr. KEFAUVER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "No Loafers," with reference to the Federal prison system, written by J. Pope Dyer, and published in the Chattanooga News-Free Press of June 29, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MILITARY TRAINING—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND LETTER FROM DANIEL A. POLING

[Mr. McFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Universal Military Training," and a letter from Dr. Daniel A. Poling on the subject of military training both from the New York Times of Sunday, July 23, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST—ADDRESS BY DR. EMORY W. LUCCOCK

[Mr. SCHOEPPEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Emory W. Luccock, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wichita, Kans., before the Wichita Rotary Club on July 3, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

FILM FLUMMERY—ARTICLE BY BOSLEY CROWTHER

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Film Flummery," written by Bosley Crowther, and published in the New York Times on July 23, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE HAMILTON-JEFFERSON PATHWAY TO ECONOMIC PROGRESS—ADDRESS BY BERTRAM M. GROSS

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on

the subject The Hamilton-Jefferson Pathway to Economic Progress, delivered by Bertram M. Gross, Executive Secretary of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., July 13, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MAINTENANCE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES—STATEMENT OF PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL OF IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement of Pacific Coast Council, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., to Water Resources Policy Commission, which appears in the Appendix.]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEDERAL POWER POLICY BY PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD recommendations for Federal Power Policy, prepared by Thomas W. Delzell, Chairman of the Board of the Portland General Electric Co., which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES—OFFICIAL FBI FIGURES

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the official figures as to Communists in the United States, by States, prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR IN KOREA

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled, "The Enemy at Home Is Dangerous: Uncover Him!" published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 25, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, signed by Mr. Harley Hise, Chairman of the Board, relating to the appropriation for the administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, July 21, 1950.

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: In the Senate debate on H. R. 7786, as reported on pages 10166 and 10167 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 14, 1950, there appeared to be some misunderstanding on the part of certain Senators speaking in opposition to the proposed amendment restoring $700,000 of the House reduction of $1,100,000 in the administrative expense authorization of the RFC for the current fiscal year. I am writing to clarify some of the points raised, with the thought that this information will be helpful to you in the forthcoming joint conference on H. R. 7786 with members of the House Committee on Appropriations.

First, I should like to discuss the budgetary implications of Reorganization Plan 22, which provides for the transfer of FNMA to the Housing and Home Finance Agency on September 7, 1950. As you know, funds for administrative expenses of the RFC are not appropriated by the Congress. Instead, the annual appropriation bills authorize the Corporation to make necessary expenditures for this purpose, subject to specific limitation, out of corporate funds. This same authority extends to FNMA, as a subsidiary of the Corporation, and the dollar limitation established by the Congress covers the administrative expenses of both the RFC and FNMA. When FNMA is transferred, the administrative expense limitation will be apportioned between the RFC and HHFA by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and RFC will have left only the amount necessary to carry on its remaining programs. I point this out to emphasize that the transfer of FNMA under Reorganization Plan 22 will not effect a reduction in the combined budget of RFC and FNMA, and it is the combined budget which the Congress is presently considering, rather than the budget of only the RFC.

We are not in a position at this time to provide you with the exact dollar amount which will be transferred to HHFA for the FNMA program. As you know, mortgage activities of FNMA are integrated with the loan operations of the RFC, and an extensive analysis of expenses and assignment of personnel will be necessary before an equitable segregation of administrative funds can be accomplished. Tentatively, however, we estimate that approximately $4,000,000 will be transferred, of which $3,200,000 will provide for salaries of some 750 employees to be transferred to HHFA. You will note that this is less than the amount shown in the budget document, and it is also approximately $1,500,000 less than the current rate of expenditure of the FNMA program. As I stated before, FNMA activities are integrated with other lending activities of the Corporation, and in our organization are administered by the same supervisory personnel responsible for the proper administration of other RFC programs. In the allocation of administrative costs as stated in the budget document and other reports, this overhead expense is properly prorated between RFC and FNMA. Obviously, however, the Corporation could not transfer any appreciable number of its management group or top supervisors to another agency without seriously endangering the administration of its loan activities. An analysis of our administrative costs indicates that approximately 30 percent of the total represents nontransferable overhead, which accounts for the difference between our estimate of $4,000,000 to be transferred to HHFA and the current rate of expenditure of FNMA amounting to approximately $5,500,000.

Next, I should like to comment briefly on the Senate's restoration of $700,000 of the $1,100,000 reduction in our authorization recommended by the House. The major item to be considered in this connection is the cost of custodial and fiscal services performed for the Corporation by the Federal Reserve banks. Our budget originally provided $650,000 for this purpose. The House reduced that amount by $600,000 on the basis that these services should be discontinued immediately and the work transferred to the field offices of the Corporation. As we stated during the hearings before your subcommittee, we are in complete accord with the House recommendation that custody of the security documents of the Corporation should be taken over from the Federal Reserve banks, but because of the thousands of documents involved, transfer cannot be accomplished immediately. The Senate has restored $300,000, or one-half of the $600,000 reduction recommended by the House. I believe that this will provide the Corporation with sufficient funds to reimburse the Federal Reserve banks until an orderly transfer can be accomplished, probably by December 31, 1950. There has been a recent development in this take-over of the custody function which may alter our plans somewhat. Representatives of HHFA have requested that we do not transfer the custody of mortgages from the Federal Reserve banks to our field offices until they have had an opportunity to investigate thoroughly the type and cost of services performed by the banks. This request does not, I am sure, represent any basic disagreement on their part with the recommendation of the House Committee on Appropriations, but is made rather for the purpose of deferring any procedural changes until they have had an opportunity to evaluate all phases of the FNMA operations and have concluded their planning with respect to the FNMA organization and procedures for transfer to their agency.

The remaining $400,000 of the $700,000 increase passed by the Senate represents a partial restoration of House reductions in personnel and related expenses. In view of the continuing heavy workload on loan applications and mortgages, I consider the restoration of this $400,000 of primary importance. Our original estimate provided for an increase of 90 man-years, and while the $400,000 will provide for only a part of that increase, it will help materially in eliminating backlogs of work in our field offices.

I should like to express my gratitude for your eminently fair and impartial consideration of the Corporation's budget requirements, and I sincerely hope that the authorization of $26,700,000 as passed by the Senate will stand in the bill as finally enacted. Any lesser amount will certainly have an adverse effect on the proper administration of the Corporation's programs.

Sincerely yours,

HARLEY HISE,
Chairman.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McCARTHY obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may address an inquiry to the acting majority leader?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the acting majority leader whether he intends to have a quorum call. Several Senators have requested that a quorum call be had when the Senator from Wisconsin took the floor. I would rather have the acting majority leader suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin desire a quorum call?

Mr. McCARTHY. It would be well to have one.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield for that purpose?

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall be very glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Kem	Neely
Darby	Langer	Schoeppel
Donnell	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah.
Gillette	McFarland	Wherry
Hayden	McKellar	Williams
Hendrickson	Martin	
Humphrey	Mundt	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the names of the absent Senators.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed

to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. HOEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. MYERS, Mr. THYE, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. FREAR, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAFT, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. IVES, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. BENTON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. KERR, and Mr. JENNER entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. CORDON, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LODGE, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG also entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULERIGHT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I am about to do today what I had hoped it would not be necessary to do, namely, to use those portions of the State Department loyalty files which were developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I picked out what I think is a typical case of the 81 examined by the Tydings-McMahon committee. I feel that the Senate and the country should know what is in a typical case which has been given a clean bill of health by the Tydings-McMahon committee. I dislike doing this, Mr. President, I decided not to do it until after the committee finished its work. I hoped the committee would go into the matter in some detail. My principal reason for not wanting to do it is that I feared it might in some way embarrass the Federal Bureau of Investigation in future investigations; that it might in some way hamper them. However, I have stricken from the secret file the names of all informants and any other information which might in any way indicate who they are.

While I did not discuss this matter with Mr. Hoover or any of his chief aides, or the heads of any other intelligence agencies, I did have in my office a man from one of the intelligence agencies and went over this matter with him in some detail. He assured me that sufficient material had been deleted from the report so as in no way to hamper any future investigation.

Mr. President, while I have deleted the name of this individual, so that there will be no question that he is today working in the State Department in a very important job, I shall hand the complete file, with nothing deleted from it, to the Senator on my right, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL]. I shall also hand him the State Department telephone directory for 1950 containing the name of this individual. While the telephone directory does not indicate his importance, perhaps the Senator can get some idea of how he rates in the Department by the number of telephones he has. Incidentally, I had my staff call the Department yesterday, and call this man's office. He is still in the State Department. This is not one of the marginal cases, nor is it one of the worst cases. I tried to pick out a typical case from the 81 cases that were given to the committee.

The Senate will recall that more than 5 months ago I stated that I had the names of 57 individuals who either are or recently had been working in the State Department, and who were either members of the Communist Party or certainly loyal thereto and doing the work of the party. At various times I referred to them as Communists or card-carrying Communists. I want to make it clear that when I refer to a card-carrying member I do not necessarily mean a man who has a little slip of cardboard in his pocket indicating that he has paid his dues. By a card-carrying member I mean the type of individual described in this FBI secret report which I hold in my hand.

We find that the FBI placed in the Communist Party in 1937 one of their undercover agents. This man remained in the Communist Party until 1948. At that time he was expelled because, I assume, they suspected his being an agent for one of the intelligence agencies. The FBI lists this man as responsible and reliable. He is not listed as such by the Tydings committee or by me, but by the FBI.

It will be noted on page 2 of the photostat, in the third paragraph, that this agent's record was one of complete reliability. We find in this report that this FBI undercover agent, the man who was employed by the FBI and placed in the Communist Party, in his statement under oath states that this official in the State Department was a member of the party and was active in it. He states that this individual's wife also was a member of the party and was a member of and active in the Young Communist League. So when I refer to a card-carrying Communist, that is the kind of individual I refer to, even though there is nothing to show that he actually has a card in his pocket.

After notifying the President and the Senate that I had the names of 57 individuals, I supplied the committee with a résumé not only of the 57 cases but of a total of 81 cases.

As I stated at the time, some of the 81 cases were marginal cases of individuals who might well prove that they were completely loyal and that they were not members of the Communist Party, but there was evidence against them indicating the opposite.

I notified the Senate at that time that it would be impossible for me personally to present sufficient evidence, separate and apart from the information contained in the Government files, to convict them of being Communists in a court of law. In other words, in order to prove them to be Communists, the files would have to be used, because for example, for me to reproduce the information in the file I hold in my hand would cost tens of thousands of dollars. This work was done by many agents. It was done by an agent in Minnesota, one in Michigan, one in New York, one in New Haven, one in San Francisco, one whose location is not indicated, one in Chicago, one in Virginia, and one in Washington, D. C. The name of the agent who did the work in Washington, D. C., is Thomas A. Conroy, who I understand is one of the top FBI agents. As I told the Senate, it would be impossible for me to reproduce that information. If the committee was to do a good job they would have to take advantage of the millions of man-hours of the men who worked for the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, and other agencies.

Apparently the Senate agreed with me at that time that it would be impossible for me to try to reproduce the evidence in these files. The Senate voted unanimously that the committee should do the job, and the Senate voted the committee almost unlimited funds and gave the committee authority to subpena not merely the raped or denuded State Department loyalty files but all the files in the intelligence agencies.

The Senate felt that this job should be done honestly and above board. There is no reason why the committee should not have all the information about all the individuals accused of being Communists, and no reason why the committee should not have all the files including those of Central Intelligence, Army Intelligence, ONI, and Secret Service.

Mr. President, after the committee had been given this task and unlimited funds and authority with which to perform it, I gathered that my task would end at that point. However, when the President decided to give the committee only the rifled State Department files I felt it necessary to try to produce independ-

ently of the files some of the extremely dangerous evidence against certain individuals which is contained in the complete files. That was done with some degree of success, but with great difficulty and at considerable expense. While the committee was examining the 81 files I did not feel justified in publicly using the evidence in them. I felt it was necessary first to find the extent of the committee's investigation of the files, the extent to which they were rifled, and so forth. In view of the fact that the committee has now finished its work and has now been discharged, and in view of the majority report that none of the 81 individuals named by me on the floor were found to be Communist or pro-Communist, I feel I have no choice but to make public the contents of a typical file of one of the 81 individuals named by me, so the Senate and the country may know what the committee had before it and upon which its decision was based. In doing so, I am mindful of the fact that I pointed out that the files were thoroughly rifled prior to the committee's examination. However, the three majority members of the committee were unanimous in stating that the files had not been touched and that they were complete; and that all FBI material which had been furnished the State Department was reviewed by them. If such was the case, the material which I am giving the Senate and the country today was before the Senators and examined by them.

Incidentally, Mr. President, in connection with the Tydings-McMahon committee's statement that they found no evidence on any of the 81 individuals indicating they were Communists or pro-Communists, and in view of the fact that they gave all the 81 individuals a clean bill of health, I think it should be noted that case No. 19 of the 81 was the case of Mr. William Remington. The Senate will recall that at the time the committee took this action, Mr. Remington was working in the Department of Commerce with Mr. Lee. The Senate will recall that the Commerce Department and the State Department did quite a job of keeping from Korea and Formosa, and that area, the materials the Congress voted for them. At that time Mr. Remington was over there, secure in his job. I urged the staff of the committee that they give priority to the case of Remington. I felt he was a dangerous man, as was the other one exposed in the Commerce Department, Michael Lee. While Mr. Remington was not technically on the payroll of the State Department, his name was included, because he was working so closely with the State Department there there was no way of knowing whether he was under the orders of the State Department or the Commerce Department, unless one checked the payroll.

Mr. President, the Tydings-McMahon committee took no action whatsoever on Remington. They said, "You go ahead and give us the proof." I stated to them that they would find in his file the statements of men who were in the Communist movement with him, showing that he also was a member of the Communist Party. This, of course, was given the same treatment as all the evidence I gave the committee. However, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on its own, took this matter up and did an excellent job. It furnished the grand jury with information, with the end result that Mr. Remington was indicted for perjury in connection with his communistic activities.

Mr. President, it seems rather unusual, therefore—if we even take that one case alone, it is rather unusual—that the Tydings-McMahon committee could say that in the 81 cases, which included Remington, "We found no evidence of either communism or of anyone being pro-Communist," even after the grand jury had indicted a man in connection with his communistic activities.

Mr. President, I shall now read a typical file of one of the individuals named by me. I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this FBI report shows that an FBI agent, an under-cover agent, joined the Communist Party in 1937 at the suggestion of the FBI; that he remained a party member until he was expelled in 1948; that during that time he was found to be absolutely reliable. He testified that this State Department official, whom we shall call Mr. X, was personally known to him to be a member of the Communist Party, and that X had told him that he had been a member of the party before coming to this country. The State Department official, incidentally, was born in Moscow. It will be noted also that this FBI undercover agent made the unqualified statement that X's wife was also a member of the party both before and after her marriage to X, and that she was a member and active in the Young Communist League.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Where was this testimony adduced by the FBI agent?

Mr. McCARTHY. The testimony in the first three pages of the report was produced by Special Agent Thomas A. Conroy. Senators will note that in some cases I have stricken out the information indicating where a witness may reside. I did that purposely, so that I would not in any way endanger any FBI informant. Senators will notice this was received by the Civil Service Commission on September 10 or 16—I cannot tell by the stamp which is the correct date—1948. The distribution was "To the Department of State, three copies." So this was sent to the Department of State.

I feel that in frankness I should have announced, as I have, that I do not think this material was in the file at the time of the examination. The Senators say it was, so we will take their word for that for the time being.

I am sure the Senator from Nebraska will understand my reason for not trying to indicate exactly in what city some of this information was produced. I might say that at the time of the Coplon trial I felt that when the court ordered that the files be made available to the public, it was a great mistake to the court yes, but to the public, no. I felt that to divulge the names of the informants, the methods of operation, the method the FBI used in getting its men into the movement, may have set the Bureau back years. I have tried to avoid doing that in my presentation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the Senator to say now that the members of the investigating committee state that all this material was in the files when they examined the case.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senators repeatedly said that the material was in the file when they examined the case. Senators will remember that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] went to the White House, looked at the 81 files—he said there were 81—some of them 4 or 5 or 6 inches thick. He came away in half an hour and said, "The files are complete. Everything is there." I questioned that before, and I still question it.

I produced the statements of four witnesses who worked in the State Department, who were part of a group of eight who worked for 6 months cleaning out the files. We have their signed statements to that effect. So far as I know, there is no reason why these individuals would lie about it.

I frankly do not think this material was before the Senators; but it was a part of the files. This file I have shows it was received by the Civil Service Commission, and forwarded to the State Department. It should have been there. I might say, in connection with whether the files were complete or not, that the Senate will recall that on the twentieth day of June the Senator from Maryland called a press interview. At that time he said that the FBI had made an investigation, a complete investigation, of all the files, and that all the files were complete in every detail. I of course knew that was not so, so I wrote to J. Edgar Hoover asking whether it was true, whether his bureau had made an investigation of these files and had stated everything was in them. I have here a copy of J. Edgar Hoover's letter in reply.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me finish this. I have a copy of J. Edgar Hoover's letter, which was written about 20 days after the Senator from Maryland stated the FBI had examined the files. Let me read one paragraph from the letter. Mr. Hoover said:

> The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. The stamp on the paper the Senator has presented shows,

does it not, that the United States Civil Service Commission received this report on September 14, 1948?

Mr. McCARTHY. It is September 10 or 14 or 16, 1948. I cannot make out very well from the photostat the exact date.

Mr. LANGER. A moment ago the Senator spoke about the four affidavits with which he supplied the Senate some time ago. As I remember those affidavits, the affiants said they were working in the State Department in 1945.

Mr. McCARTHY. No; it was 1946. They were working there at the time the plans were being made for the President's loyalty program. They were working there from July or August until December 31, 1946. So the rifling job they did would not have gotten this part of the file, which is dated 1948. But, as I told the Senate, there was a great housecleaning job going on, a second one, before the Senate committee started examining the files, and I hope to have the affidavits on that, too.

In connection with the first rifling job, the Senator will recall the President sent the loyalty order on the 27th of October, or November—it was October, as I recall, before election. That was not to go into effect until the Senate appropriated money to put the program into effect. So that it would seem that the first rifling job that was done, the first housecleaning job, was either in preparation for the President's own loyalty program or perhaps in anticipation of the new Congress, which was taking over on January 1, 1947. The statements, it will be noted, refer to personnel files. At that time that was what they were known as, because there was no loyalty program, so there was no such thing then as a loyalty file.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator from Wisconsin now referring to the observations the Senator from Wisconsin made that the files were rifled and that there were four affidavits signed to that effect?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct, though they were not affidavits. My investigators do not have the right to administer the oath.

Mr. WHERRY. They were signed statements?

Mr. McCARTHY. They were signed statements.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the same incident the Senator from Maryland referred to, that there were no signed statements to that effect, and even if they were, the men who were employed to do this job, did not know what they were doing, and did not know that the files were being rifled?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct. The Senator from Maryland said the other day that the statements were all unsigned. I might say that when I gave the Senate the photostats of those statements, the signatures appeared on three of them. One of them was a Mr. Threadgill, who is now an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He, incidentally, did not take part in the rifling task. He was in one of the adjoining rooms. The clean files were brought to him and he made out new cards. His statement was to the effect, however, that State Department employees came over and participated in cleaning out their own files.

When the Senator from Maryland or anyone else says that these young men did not know what they were doing, I would suggest that the Senator call up Mr. Threadgill and have him come over to his office and sit down with him. He is a fine intelligent young man. He is a competent and trusted FBI agent. There is no reason on earth why he should come over to my office and lie to me. The same is true in regard to another young man, a Mr. Sullivan. He is a third year student at Georgetown in the Foreign Service School. He is a very intelligent young man. There is no reason why he should lie. The same can be said of the other two who signed statements.

One of the individuals is a man who now works in the State Department. When I presented his statement to the Senate I did delete his name, because he said "If they know I signed this I will lose my job." I sent that on to the President, and I told the President that if he would assure me that this young man would not lose his job for having told the truth, then I would be glad to contact the young man and get his permission to give the President his name. Incidentally, the President has never answered that letter, which is rather surprising in view of the fact that he has suggested that "if McCARTHY has any information of wrongdoing in the State Department, if he has any information which should be brought to my attention, if he knows anything about the rifling of the files, if he knows anything about Communists, why does he not bring that information to me, the President of the United States?" So I have brought that information to him, and have been greeted by not even the courtesy of an answer.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The next question I was about to ask has to do with that matter. The Senator has answered my first question. But now another question has arisen. Did the committee interrogate or bring in Mr. Threadgill or the other men whose names the Senator furnished the committee?

Mr. McCARTHY. Absolutely not. Just the usual State Department release saying that "McCARTHY is lying, and does not have those statements."

Mr. WHERRY. The committee could have interrogated them and found out for itself what those men were doing with the files?

Mr. McCARTHY. Absolutely. There can be no question about it.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JENNER. Does the Senator know that yesterday the President of the United States made an appeal to the people in this crisis to report any cases of subversion, or espionage, or treason, and so forth. Did the Senator know that?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes; I read that.

Mr. JENNER. Then I will ask the Senator: What good would it do the people of the country to report anything to the President of the United States in connection with subversion or treason or espionage?

Mr. McCARTHY. It would appear that it would do no good, I will say to the Senator. I might say in that connection also we have here photostats of an FBI report showing they went to tremendous expense, that they went even to the point of putting men in the Communist Party, at great danger to those young men. One of the agents reported that one of the party members is a man up high in the State Department and he gave much evidence to back it up. Now, contrary to what some of our friends try to tell the country, the FBI has no power on earth to order this State Department employee discharged. They cannot even order his prosecution. Only the Justice Department can do that. For a long period of time they could not arrest him without permission of the State Department. I think that order has now been countermanded. Now they must merely get the permission of the Department of Justice. And whose permission do Senators think they must get over there? Mr. Peyton Ford's.

One of the other things in connection——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, before the Senator goes to another point will he yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me first say a word in connection with the Senator's question as to what good it will do to give this information to the President. I heard some of my friends from the other side of the aisle the other day say that if McCARTHY were honest and sincere about this, if he were not trying to practice fraud and deceit upon the Senate, then he would have brought this information to the attention of the FBI. In that connection let me point out that here we have a complete FBI case. People brought information to the attention of the FBI. The FBI did an outstanding job. But what happens? Material is thrown into a file and allowed to lie there. Let me tell the Senate what happened when this matter came to the Loyalty Board.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to read the statement which was made by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, which appears on page 10711 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when the Senator from Maryland made his speech on last Friday. He said:

> Then the Senator from Wisconsin said they had been rifled in 1946, and he had some affidavits, which were unsigned.

That is a positive statement. What is the Senator's answer to that statement by the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator for raising that question. I have been answering the State Department and the Tydings-McMahon Committee largely with documentation recently, so I am going to do the same thing here. I ask if a page will call up my office and ask my clerk to send over the original signed statements. I will give the Senator the signed statements, three with the signatures on, and the fourth which a present employee of the State Department signed. I cannot give the Senator his name.

Mr. WHERRY. I think we ought to have that information. It ought to be a part of the RECORD. Either they are signed or unsigned. I should like to have the distinguished Senator give us that answer. I appreciate the fact that he is going to bring in the evidence.

Second, the Senator from Maryland proceeded to say:

It would not have made any difference if they had been signed.

What is the Senator's answer to that allegation or statement?

Mr. McCARTHY. God only knows. I do not know. Here we have four reputable witnesses who signed statements, who said, "We took out all the derogatory material." They say the State Department employees came over and they were able to pick out the bad stuff out of their own files. And the chairman of the committee, who is supposed to be conducting an investigation, and who told the Senate that none of the files were rifled, that they were complete, says it does not make any difference if four of those former State Department employees gave signed statements to the effect that they were members of the rifling squad.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. As I remember, one of the affidavits said it was a project, and it gave the name of the individual who was in charge of that project.

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell us if he knows whether or not the man in charge of the project was ever subpenaed by the subcommittee?

Mr. McCARTHY. He was not I will say to the Senator. He is working in the State Department. My investigator tried to get in contact with him, but, naturally, was unsuccessful.

Mr. LANGER. I ask the distinguished Senator if he means to tell the Senate that the man who these four witnesses said was in charge of that project is still working for the State Department today?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct. First, let me make this clear. I am not sure that the man in charge of the project initiated it. In fact, I am reasonably certain he did not. I assume he was assigned to that work by some of the top brass, and that it was merely a job he was given to do.

There are eight all told; and I have affidavits from four. What I have just said is also true of the four whose names are given, who did the rifling job. They were assigned to that task, and they had no way in the world of knowing whether it was right or wrong. So we cannot blame them.

As to the man in charge of the immediate project, whether he was at fault I do not know. He should have been subpenaed, and should have been asked who told him to do the job; and he should have been required to produce, under subpena, the written instructions covering what he was doing.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is that man still employed by the State Department?

Mr. McCARTHY. He is still employed by the State Department, so far as I can determine.

Mr. LANGER. So he is available to the committee, is he?

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, definitely.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin if the file, a copy of which he has brought here, is one of the files which was made available to the committee by the FBI.

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct; it is 1 of the 81 which the committee had made available to it.

Mr. President, I may say this is a typical file; there is nothing unusual about it. I tried to pick out a typical case, not one of the marginal cases, not one of the extremes either way.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I will say that during the 10 days or so that I was at the White House, at no time were all the files there together. The statement was made to us that the files were in use. There would be a pile of files on a large table. But at no time were all the files there.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator very much.

Moreover, Mr. President, in connection with the question of whether or not the files were cleaned out, I think I should call attention to a letter—in view of the questions asked by the Senator from Nebraska—which the Senator from Maryland read on the floor of the Senate the other day, as appears on page 10711 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Thursday, July 20—a letter allegedly from J. Howard McGrath, and addressed to the Senator from Maryland. The letter reads as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR: At my request the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted an examination of the State Department files which the members of your committee have been reviewing. Previously Deputy Attorney General Ford advised you, under date of June 16, 1950, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had furnished him a copy of all loyalty material which had been furnished the State Department in these cases, that a check had been made under his direction, and that it was found that all of the FBI reports and memoranda which had been furnished the State Department were contained in the file.

I requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make a similar investigation of these files, in view of the further question raised several days ago by Senator McCARTHY regarding their completeness. The examination, made on July 3—

That was before the Senate committee had finished its investigation—

by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, discloses that the files contain all FBI reports and memorandums furnished to the department in these cases prior to the time they were turned over to your committee—

And so forth. Mr. President, it will be noted that this letter from J. Howard McGrath says that on July 3 the FBI conducted an investigation and found them complete. Again I call attention to the second paragraph of the letter from J. Edgar Hoover, in which he says that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files.

In view of the fact that the date here is rathed important, I cannot believe that the Senator from Maryland purposely misread that to the Senate; I am sure he would not try to deceive the Senate and make it believe that the FBI had made an examination before he had finished viewing the files. Apparently J. Howard McGrath made a mistake—inadvertently, I am sure; but a lot of mistakes have been made.

A minute ago the Senator asked whether the statements I had gotten from the three former employees of the State Department and a fourth, who now is in the State Department, were or were not signed. I now would like to hand to the Senator a copy of the statements, one signed by Paul E. Sullivan, dated July 6, 1950, with the phone number, in his own handwriting; and witnessed by Mr. Surine, who is one of my investigators. Incidentally, Mr. Surine had been with the FBI for about 10 years, and worked on subjects having to do with disclosure of Communists a considerable part of that time.

The second one is signed by Bernie Threadgill, Jr.; and the third one is signed by Francis Eugene O'Brien, dated, and in his own handwriting. And there is a fourth one, from which I have deleted the name, because he is working in the State Department.

The Senator will notice that not only were the statements signed, but each page was signed; and whenever a correction was made, the correction was initialed. So there can be no question that these are the complete statements by these individuals.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, would the Senator say, then, that the Senator from Maryland was in error relative to whether or not the statements were unsigned?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to permit me to ask him a further question?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. One of these men is still with the FBI; is that correct?

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, yes. Let me make clear that the young man who is with the FBI had not been with the FBI at the time he was doing this job.

The young man who is now with the Bureau did not take part in the actual rifling job. Senators will notice that he has drawn a diagram showing the room in which he worked, which was off of the main room in which the house-cleaning job was being done. Senators will notice that his statement is to the effect that the cleaned files were brought to him; that he did not go into the main room, and did not know what was going on there; but what those in that room told him, was that the State Department employees were coming there to help clean out their own files.

I want to make it clear that the other three individuals were members of the crew of eight who did the actual house-cleaning jobs.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield further, let me ask once again: The signatures and names are here, and those persons could have been subpenaed and interrogated by the committee relative to the statements made in these affidavits. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARTHY. Absolutely; there is no question about it. In fact, Mr. O'Brien and the other man, the one from the Georgetown Foreign Service School, said they would be glad to come without being subpenaed, and would be glad to give the information.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I think he is clearing up at least that error.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me say to the Senator that I hope to produce additional affidavits covering some of the handling of the files, at a later date.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LONGER. As I recollect the evidence—and I have a fairly good memory—that was not a job that lasted for 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 days, but it lasted for 6 months. Is that correct?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct. Let me read to the Senator, if I may, a typical statement—for instance, take Mr. Sullivan's statement:

JULY 6, 1950.

The following information is given by me freely and voluntarily without any promises whatsoever. I furnish this information because it is the truth and I feel it is my patriotic duty to furnish the facts as I experienced them.

I am living at 1902 North Fifteenth Street, Arlington, Va., at the present time.

In August 1946, I was released from the United States Navy in California. I came to Washington, D. C., and while in Washington, D. C., I was looking for a job. I went into the Walker Johnson Building of State Department at Eighteenth and New York Avenue NW. I talked to a fellow in the State Department by the name of Holcombe. I got a temporary clerical job in the files at the Walker Johnson Building.

These files were the departmental personnel files located in the Walker Johnson Building. I started work in these files in September 1946. When I reported for duty I was told that I would be working on a project on these files. This project had been going on for some time before I started. There were at least eight persons who were working on this project.

I was not formally and specifically instructed as to what the purpose of the project was, but from what I was instructed by the other clerks, I and the other clerks were to go through each personnel file and pull out all derogatory material from the files. In addition to the usual personnel forms, the files contained all kinds of letters, reports, memorandum concerning the individual person. As per instructions I received, all of the clerks on this project were to pull out of the files all matters considered derogatory either morally or politically.

The project was very confused—

I assume it would be—

but I and the other clerks pulled out of each personnel file any material which could be considered derogatory. This material was removed and some was thrown in wastebaskets by us and some was thrown in—

And there is a deletion, which he has initialed—

a cardboard box. I don't know what happened to the derogatory material we pulled out from the files, but I do know of my own knowledge that a good lot of it was destroyed.

I do not recall details of each personnel file I examined, but the material I pulled out of the files pertained to either the morals of the person or in some way reflected on his or her loyalty.

By "morals" this young man indicated that anything indicating sexual perversion was taken from the files. I continue:

I recall one thick report on one State Department employee who was accused of being a photographer and a member of some subversive organization which published some sort of news report. This was removed from the file and disposed of.

I worked from September 'till the end of December 1946, working on this file project pulling out and disposing of the derogatory material as per my understanding given me.

I left on December 31, 1946, and this project on the personnel files was still not finished, but my temporary appointment ran out and my employment with the State Department ended.

I can't recall who the official in charge of these files was. I met him only a very few times, but I could easily recognize him if I saw him.

I have read this statement of three pages and the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I may say to the Senator that one of the other statements contains the name of the individual who was head of the project. His name was George Copp. This is from the affidavit of Mr. Threadgill, who says:

This project was being performed apparently on some sort of dead line date because George Copp—

At that point there are several deletions which are initialed—

who was supervisor over the clerks on this project was often telling me and the others that we had to get the job done and that it had already passed the dead line * * *.

So that Mr. George Copp was head of the project.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. I am somewhat confused about whether the distinguished Senator was allowed to be present at all times while the committee was interrogating witnesses. Will the Senator be kind enough to enlighten me?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad the Senator asked that question. The answer is "No." As the Senator knows, the usual senatorial practice is that when a Senator is interested in a subject which is before a committee, he is not only allowed to be present, but also allowed to question the witnesses. As the Senator will recall, at the time of the confirmation of the head of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Lilienthal, the very able Senator from Tennessee, who was not a member of the committee, was present and conducted the cross-examination for 1 or 2 weeks. It has long been the practice.

To begin with, I was denied the right to cross-examine—which I thought was a mistake, not because I felt I was more competent potentially as a cross-examiner, but I had been living with this thing for 4 or 5 or 6 months and knew all the background. I felt I could be of some benefit to the committee. For example, when Browder came before the committee, when Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a man who is a professed Communist, who has been financing communistic ventures, who to a great extent financed the publication run by the present Ambassador at Large, Mr. Jessup, I wanted to ask some questions. I wanted to ask Field, for instance, to bring down his financial records so we could see which of the other pet projects of State Department employees was being financed by Communist money. The committee said, "No," but that I could be present. The committee then went into executive session. I asked the chairman whether I would be allowed to attend the executive session. Those were the executive sessions, the Senator will understand, which were being attended by Mr. Lattimore and by his lawyer, Mr. Abe Fortas. Those were executive sessions, it will be understood, attended by a local lawyer, who had no connection with the Senate, and by Mr. Owen Lattimore.

I asked the chairman whether I could attend those sessions. First, his answer was "No," and I told him I would not produce any witnesses, that it would be impossible, that I had enough trouble getting witnesses, as it was. When I went out to see a witness and talked to him, he would at least want to know whether I was to be present to give him some semblance of protection, in view of the browbeating he had seen witnesses get before the committee. The Senator from Maryland said, "Well, yes, you can be present, but you cannot cross-examine."

So the next day, when one of my witnesses was produced—I should not say "my witness," but one of the witnesses I had named was produced—I went into the committee room, and on my way to the room I found the Republican counsel, Mr. Morris, leaving the room. I said, "Where are you going?" He said, "TYDINGS kicked me out."

I said, "Who is in the room?" He said, "Oh, Lattimore and his lawyers are there, and Mr. CONNALLY, I think—and the committee members."

So I went in. I was notified by the Senator from Maryland that I would not be allowed to remain. That was unusual, so I insisted that he put it up to the committee and get a committee vote. I did not think the chairman should take it upon himself to expel another Senator, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Owen Lattimore was there. He refused to accede to my request. He said, "No, you have got to leave." So I left the committee room.

I think that answers the Senator's question. I was not even allowed to be in the room while the witnesses whom I had requested to be present were called and examined.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield further to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield further.

Mr. LANGER. Prior to becoming United States Senator, if I may inquire, how long was the distinguished Senator judge of the district court in the State of Wisconsin?

Mr. McCARTHY. I was technically a judge for about 7 years; actually, I was only on the bench for about 3½ years, because I left the bench and went into the Marine Air Corps.

Mr. LANGER. During that time, I assume, the Senator presided as judge at the trial of a great many lawsuits, did he not?

Mr. McCARTHY. A great many, yes.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator believe that, had he been allowed to interrogate and to cross-examine the witnesses, a great many other facts would have been adduced?

Mr. McCARTHY. In answer to that, let me say to the Senator what I said to the committee. I told the Senator from Maryland that if I were allowed to cross-examine Mr. Owen Lattimore and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, they would either indict themselves or perjure themselves, because I had the background information from which we could either bring out the facts that they would have to admit, or else they would have to perjure themselves.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, it will be noted from this report——

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Did the Senator furnish that background information to the minority members of the committee?

Mr. McCARTHY. Did I furnish what?

Mr. McFARLAND. The background information which the Senator said he had, and by which he could compel these men to perjure themselves. Did he furnish that same information to the minority members of the committee?

Mr. McCARTHY. I worked very closely with the counsel, Mr. Morris, and while I did not give all information directly to the Senator from Massachusetts, or to the Senator from Iowa, I did discuss all important items of evidence with Mr. Morris, which I understand he passed on to the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Iowa. But let me say that Mr. Morris was not allowed to cross-examine, but only allowed to be in the committee room. The Republican counsel was only allowed to be in the committee room, not allowed to cross-examine. I understand that, after the Senator from Massachusetts had said, and the Senator from Iowa, I believe, said the same thing—and if I am wrong in this, I hope I shall be corrected—"Either the minority counsel will be allowed to cross-examine, or we are through with this farce." Then Mr. Morris was allowed to cross-examine, but the committee hearings did not last very long after that. Mr. Morris was not allowed to cross-examine Mr. Browder. He was not allowed to cross-examine Mr. Field.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I may say that Mr. Morris, the assistant counsel, appointed on behalf of the minority, was not allowed to cross-examine either Mr. Field or Mr. Browder or Mr. Lattimore; which I thought was a very great pity, I may say to the Senator from Arizona, because it would have increased very much the amount of confidence in the committee's findings. The public could feel that the witnesses had been questioned from all viewpoints, and I think it is a great shame that that did not happen. Obviously, Members of the Senate who have their duties to attend to on the floor and in other places, cannot possibly undertake to handle the enormous amount of detail that comes into a work of this kind. They have to be able to work through counsel. One of the serious handicaps in the whole procedure was the fact that not only was the minority counsel not allowed to cross-examine witnesses, but we were denied the use of the committee staff, our own personal staff, and the technical assistance of the FBI.

I yield further to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. As I understand the Senator's answer, he did not furnish this background information to either the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] or the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. McCARTHY. No; that is not correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. Did he or not?

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me say to the very able Senator from Arizona that I am sure he will understand that if a lawyer is working on a case and has been preparing it for a long time, there is no way on God's earth that he can effectively call in someone else to do the job of cross-examination for him and say, "Here, you cross-examine; I will give you the necessary information." Any information that I had was passed on to the minority members through Mr. Morris. But the Senator knows that that does not equip or qualify a man to cross-examine in a case on which I had been working for months. One of the members of the committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], whom I consider one of the ablest Senators, has had no legal training. It takes a pretty tough lawyer to make a man like Browder or Field talk. It cannot be done through written questions. The only reason in the world why the Senator from Wisconsin was not allowed to cross-examine was because someone was afraid of the facts. If those men were going to tell the truth, they did not have to be afraid of Senator McCARTHY'S cross-examination. The only reason McCARTHY was denied the right to cross-examine was that someone was afraid of the facts.

Mr. McFARLAND. If I correctly understand the answer of the Senator, although he has not directly answered my question, he did not furnish the information personally to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] or the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. The Senate and the world can judge of the ability of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Iowa. I think they are able Senators and are experienced in cross-examination; but as to that, the Senate and the country can judge. The fact remains that the Senator from Wisconsin did not furnish his background information to them.

Mr. McCARTHY. I will tell the Senator again that all information which I considered pertinent was discussed with the minority counsel. It was done in that fashion because I could not take the time of the Senators; I could not go to see them every day. All information which I considered important was passed on to them through their counsel.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the Senator from Wisconsin aware of the fact that while much information was acquired by Mr. Morris, who was assistant counsel, recommended by the minority members, when he attempted to go around and about this part of the country to secure witnesses to prove or to attempt to prove the information which the Senator from Wisconsin had furnished him, the majority members of the subcommittee cut out the exepnse account of Mr. Morris, refused to pay him, and ordered him to cease such activities, namely, going around to pick up witnesses to prove what he wanted to prove in attempting to bring out the facts in connection with the allegations which the Senator from Wisconsin had said could be proved if the evidence were secured? As I understand, Mr. Morris has not received his expenses since March.

Mr. McCARTHY. I understand he has never received his traveling expenses.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I cannot say just when; but the committee refused to pay his expenses, has failed to pay them since sometime last March, and has told him to stop interviewing witnesses in connection with the very evidence which the Senator from Wisconsin said would prove the general matters in connection with the allegations.

Mr. McCARTHY. There is no question about that. I want particularly to invite the attention of my very good friend from Arizona, who is in the majority leader's chair at this time, to the fact that the minority counsel, Mr. Morris, was given information by me and was also given leads, and when he went out to contact witnesses whom we felt should be brought before the committee, the majority members of the committee refused to pay the usual train fare and expenses to which any counsel is entitled, taking the position that Mr. Morris should do only what Mr. Morgan asked him to do.

I think we have all received a pretty good picture of the extent of the ability of Mr. Morgan as a whitewash artist, not only in this case but in the Pearl Harbor case.

In spite of that handicap, Mr. Morris did develop evidence under the leads which I gave him. Some he developed himself; some were given, I assume, by the minority members of the committee. He developed 25 or 30 witnesses whom he wanted called before the committee. I understand that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] asked that the hearings not be concluded and that those witnesses be called. They were important witnesses—witnesses who had valuable information on Communist infiltration in the State Department. The Tydings-McMahon half of the committee refused to permit the witnesses to be called.

May I ask the Senator from Iowa if that is not substantially correct?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There was no formal vote of refusal, but there was a failure to call those witnesses or to pursue the list of witnesses I had offered to produce for the committee.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator.

To answer the question of the Senator from Arizona more fully, not only were we denied the right to cross-examine witnesses but the right to call witnesses was denied. It is rather difficult to find any explanation of this action on the part of the chairman of the subcommittee when he said to the minority, "Even though there are 25 or 30 witnesses who can give valuable information as to traitors, Communists, and fellow travelers in our State Department, we shall refuse to call them, and will call only those witnesses who will tend to disprove the statements which the Senator from Wisconsin has made."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell us if he knows whether Mr. Morgan, who presumably gave orders to Mr. Morris, had any connection with the Dean Acheson firm?

Mr. McCARTHY. I frankly do not know.

Mr. LANGER. From the speech of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], I understood Mr. Morgan had some connection, directly or indirectly, with that firm.

Mr. McCARTHY. As I recall the speech of the Senator from Indiana, I think he referred to a possible connection with the Seth Richardson-Joe Davies firm. I have not investigated anyone except the Communists and fellow travelers in the State Department. I did not take the trouble to check the background of the investigators. I know Mr. Morgan was with Seth Richardson as a member of the whitewash combine in the Pearl Harbor matter.

Mr. LANGER. In the speech of the junior Senator from Indiana he stated that the father-in-law of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee was also a member of the firm.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator may have misunderstood.

Mr. LANGER. I mean the firm of which Mr. Davies is a member.

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, yes. Mr. Joe Davies is the father-in-law of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. Morgan was either directly or indirectly connected with the Davies firm?

Mr. McCARTHY. I cannot express an opinion pro or con on that, because, frankly, I do not know. I have taken no time to investigate Mr. Morgan. I think he is a very good whitewash artist. He should be rewarded by the administration, and undoubtedly will be.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to prove the case of the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the point which the Senator from Wisconsin is making, I think it is highly important to call attention to page 10818 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] inserted in the RECORD at that point several pages—I forget how many—

Mr. McCARTHY. Forty pages.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Massachusetts inserted 40 pages of the hearings before the subcommittee which had been deleted from the printed transcript of the hearings either by Mr. Morgan or the committee. Does the Senator recall reading at page 10818 the portion of the colloquy in which the Senator from Maryland is attempting to have the committee get out a report. I read as follows:

> Senator TYDINGS. That is all right. I am willing to start on my report. What I would like to do is get it here and tell you what I am going to say, and if you don't agree with it, make one of your own, but I want a report on the work. I think our work is pretty well concluded, if you want my opinion.
>
> Senator HICKENLOOPER. I don't think it has even started, Mr. Chairman.
>
> Senator TYDINGS. You disagree with me?
>
> Senator HICKENLOOPER. I disagree with you.
>
> Senator TYDINGS. But I disagree with you, so there we are.
>
> Mr. MORRIS—

Mr. Morris is the assistant counsel of the committee. He has been referred to by the distinguished Senator from Iowa and also by the Senator from Wisconsin.

> Mr. MORRIS. Senator, may I mention just once case here?
>
> Senator TYDINGS. Mr. Morris, we can mention cases from now until doomsday.
>
> Mr. MORRIS. It is in the record, Senator. May I just finish?
>
> Senator TYDINGS. Of course, you are not a member of the committee. When we want counsel to speak, we will ask them, but I am going to let you speak. However, that is a matter for the committee to decide.
>
> Senator LODGE. I would like to hear what he has to say.
>
> Mr. MORRIS. There is a case of a man named Theodore Geiger. He has been an employee of the State Department. He is now one of Paul Hoffman's top assistants. He is doing work that is quasi-State Department in character. I have gone and gotten some witnesses together who will testify that he was a member of the same Communist Party unit as they were, and I think that we would be delinquent if in the face of this evidence that is now on the record——
>
> Senator TYDINGS. Why didn't you tell us this? Why did you wait until this hour to tell me?
>
> Mr. MORRIS. I am not waiting Senator. One day Senator GREEN made me a witness and I put it all in the record.
>
> Senator TYDINGS. You haven't told me about it. This is the first I have heard about it.
>
> Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I assume that you are aware of everything in the record.
>
> Senator TYDINGS. No. There are some things in the record I haven't been able to read.
>
> Mr. MORRIS. Certainly Mr. Morgan knows it. I have mentioned it several times to him.

The Mr. Morgan referred to here is the man who is whitewashing this investigation.

I shall not read further from the colloquy, because it is unnecessary to do so in order to prove the point made by the distinguished Senator from Iowa that here was the minority counsel who had introduced testimony that should have been investigated, but was not permitted to be investigated by the chairman. The important point is that when they printed the hearings they deleted 40 pages from the record. I say to the Senator that the Senator from Iowa has proved his point that he had no cooperation from the Senator from Maryland in trying to run down evidence which the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin had furnished. Here is a case where the minority counsel went out and got evidence, it was introduced into the record, but the distinguished chairman of the committee did not even let it be brought to the attention of the members of the committee. Then he attempted to delete it from the record that comes to the Senate. It was done either by the committee or by Mr. Morgan. With the experience I have had with him, I would not put anything past Mr. Morgan. I will say that it was either Mr. Morgan or the committee, and that fact proves

the point made by the Senator from Iowa.

Finally the Senator from Maryland said:

Senator TYDINGS. Turn it over to the FBI or do something else with it. I would like to get a decision here. We don't want to waste this afternoon.

That was said by the chairman of the committee, who says his work is completed and there is no need for further investigation. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin if he knows who left out the 40 pages. Was it the chairman of the committee, the committee, or Mr. Morgan?

Mr. McCARTHY. I do not know.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. Morgan?

Mr. McCARTHY. Morgan was in charge, but of course under the orders of Mr. TYDINGS.

Mr. WHERRY. At any rate, whoever left out the 40 pages is attempting to cover up evidence that was furnished by the minority counsel, who was deprived of submitting his evidence to the committee.

Mr. McCARTHY. Undoubtedly someone on the staff or on the committee thought they would be able to keep it from the eyes of the public. The attempt seems so childish, because certainly it must have been evident that the Senator from Massachusetts would find that 40 pages of important testimony had been left out of the report of the hearings.

I may say for the Senator's benefit, in connection with Mr. Geiger, that the day after the President made the statement that there were no Communists in the Government, we received a telephone call from one of the men who were in the same Communist cell as Mr. Geiger. He stated that he was rather appalled to read the statement made by the President and that he would be glad to come down to testify. One gets so many tips that one does not always place too much stock in some of them. However, I asked Mr. Morris to check into it, and he did, and found the informant reliable. Incidentally that is one of the trips for which the committee will not pay his expenses. He developed, I think, either three or four witnesses who were in Mr. Geiger's Communist cell. They said, "We will come down and testify before the committee as to Mr. Geiger's communistic activities."

Mr. President, here is something that would be humorous, if it were not so tragic. A letter was written to one of the top officials of the ECA. The letter will be produced either here or in the House of Representatives. I believe it will be produced in the House. The official was asked if he would check on this man Geiger and he was told that we had this information about Geiger. Would the Senate like to know what the official's answer was? He wrote back and said, "I called Mr. Geiger in, I looked him straight in the eye, and I said, 'Mr. Geiger, are you a Communist?' Mr. Geiger said, 'No'." That ended his investigation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not want to belabor the point. However, the distinguished Senator from Iowa said that minority counsel had not been paid since March and that he had been told to take his orders from Mr. Morgan, which meant that he could not investigate evidence furnished by the Senator from Wisconsin. Is it not true that the committee, or Mr. Morgan, directed an investigation of the Senator from Wisconsin, and that they paid the transportation of the investigator to go to West Virginia and to Utah, trailing the Senator all around the country in an attempt to get evidence to smear the Senator from Wisconsin? I am sure that bill was paid.

Mr. McCARTHY. They sent their investigator to every hotel at which I had stayed on the trip. They got evidence as to where I stayed, and they got evidence as to the hotel room I occupied. Incidentally, they found that I had stayed alone. [Laughter.] They got affidavits from all the country. They went to Reno, and Las Vegas, Nev., Salt Lake City, and to West Virginia. The procedure followed was rather unusual. Perhaps a crowd of a thousand or so persons had heard my speech in West Virginia. The investigators went around and contacted a sizable number of the persons who had heard the speech and asked them, "Did McCARTHY say 57, or did he say 205?" If the prospective witness said I had mentioned 57, they said to him, "We don't want you." They then would go to the next person and ask him the same question. They were unable to find one person who had attended the meeting who would give them the answer they wanted. How many days and nights were spent in that investigation I do not know. If Mr. Morris had been willing to go out and investigate me, his expenses would have been paid.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that they were asking questions of the Senator's brothers and sister?

Mr. McCARTHY. Not a committee investigator. However, the President has had assigned to the White House—and I had not planned to go into this—for special duty two men for the purpose of trying to collate all the bad information they could get about me. Those men are paid by the taxpayers.

If they had only come to me, I could have helped them out. I know more about McCARTHY than does anyone else. I could tell them that McCARTHY does not claim to be either a great saint or a great sinner. I can give them all the information they want. But I doubt the correctness of spending public funds for an investigation of McCARTHY, unless and until the Senate directs such an investigation—not that I am worried about it.

Mr. President, it will be noted from the FBI report that this State Department official's wife lived with another woman who according to the FBI was a member of the Communist Party and who openly admitted membership in the Communist Party. It will also be noted at the Loyalty Board hearing, which I shall later discuss, Mrs. X admitted that her two roommates were probably members of the Communist Party. One roommate was Mrs. Ades, the wife of the man who ran for Governor of Maryland on the Communist ticket, and who now lives in Baltimore. I note in my prepared remarks that the other works now in the Department of Agriculture. I stand corrected on that. The other roommate of this lady, who was named as a Communist Party member, so far as I can determine, is not in the Department of Agriculture today. She was there very recently. Whether she is in some other Government department I do not know.

We therefore have a case in which the FBI files show an important State Department employee admitting to an FBI undercover agent that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe and in this country. We also find that this agent has been found completely reliable by the FBI over a period of years; that his job was to inform the FBI of the names of the members of the Communist Party and their activities. That was his task. We find his unqualified statement that both this State Department official and his wife were long members of the party and active therein, and that the wife was also active in the Young Communist League.

I call the attention of Senators to the dates on this report. They will find the report was submitted in September 1948. This was after the Eightieth Congress had adjourned, and it was about 8 months after the investigation by the House Committee on Appropriations, which was discussed by the Senator from Maryland the other day. Senators will note from this report that none of the investigations of the individual agents was conducted earlier than July 1948.

I merely mention these dates to show that the Senator from Maryland was again rather badly mistaken when he said that all these files were old files that had been investigated by the Eightieth Congress, and that for that reason, of course, they were valueless. This part of the files was produced after the Eightieth Congress had adjourned. I do not think that is important, except in view of the Senator's statement. I do not subscribe to the theory that a man is cleared merely because he has been previously investigated. I do not subscribe to the theory that if he was a Communist in 1946, 1947, and 1948 that is not important, and that it is only important if it is proved he is a Communist in 1950. We must take his entire background, running back for years, to find out how dangerous he is. That is why the file stripping in 1946 was such a great disservice to the country.

It would seem, therefore, that there could be no question whatsoever about the fact that here we have a clear-cut case of membership in the Communist Party by both a State Department official and his wife. There is other testimony in the file, testimony gathered by

a total of nine different special agents of the FBI. Much of the balance of the evidence, however, is largely opinion evidence. Some of it is favorable to Mr. X and some of it unfavorable. Most of it would be considered in a court as negative evidence, which courts and also committees, which have a working knowledge of the law, consider of little value as against positive testimony.

If one or two reputable witnesses testified that they actually saw John Brown committing a crime, it does not make much difference how many witnesses may come into court and say they did not see him commit it. I use that as an example. In this case we have a fellow member of the Communist Party working for the FBI who says, "I saw this State Department official at the Communist meetings. I know he joined." Against that there are some people who say, "We did not see him join. We do not know whether he is a member or not."

One of the other individuals named in this report as a member of the Communist Party is also working in the State Department. I have the 1950 telephone directory, and I am going to read the file I have in my hand very shortly. I see the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] present. I call his attention to the full report without names deleted and to the State Department telephone directory which shows that another individual named by the FBI as a Communist was working in the State Department as of January 1 this year, and I call attention to the fact that my staff called the State Department as of yesterday, and he was still working there.

Mr. President, I am forwarding this complete file to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in the hope that it may take note of what is disclosed. This does not indicate that I am not in sympathy with the desire of some of my colleagues to obtain the appointment of a bipartisan commission to investigate this subject further. However, I frankly do not have any hope whatsoever that there is any possibility of getting such a commission, because there would be danger that such a commission might make a fair inquiry, and if the administration wanted a fair inquiry, it could have been had. A committee could have been appointed here in the Senate which would have made such an inquiry. Therefore I am forwarding this file to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in the hope that they may do as excellent a job on this case as they did on Mr. Remington.

Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to the fact that we have here a clear-cut case of perjury, on several counts. Before the loyalty board, as appears on page 136 of the report of the investigation of the loyalty board, which I shall come to in a moment, this man testified that he was not then and never had been a member of the Communist Party.

I call the attention of the House committee to the fact that we have almost uncontradictable evidence that he was not only a member, but an active member. So we here have a clear-cut case of perjury, and it seems that the most effective way of getting these Communists is to get them on charges of perjury.

There is also another count of perjury upon which this man could and should be indicted. That is this: His landlord made an affidavit to the effect that he and his wife had been living for some time with one well known Communist and another suspected of being a Communist. Their names are in the files I have handed to the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. We find that this man lived for quite some period of time with this high State Department employee. Does the Senate note the significance of that? We have an affidavit to the effect that this State Department employee lived with a man who was a member of the Communist Party. When this State Department employee appeared before the loyalty board he testified that he knew this Communist "only recently" and "only casually."

Mr. President, let us now come to the picture of what happened when the FBI submitted this report. It was received in the Civil Service Commission in early September, and forwarded to the State Department. The State Department called for a loyalty board hearing. While the board, by a split decision, cleared him, it is rather interesting to note the reasoning followed by the members of the loyalty board. They followed the reasoning that if a Communist is clever enough so he can fool any of his coworkers, and they come in and say "We think he is loyal," then he should not be booted out. In other words, if he has been able to deceive his coworkers he should not be booted out. The board apparently operates on the theory that unless the accused wears a long beard and looks like a Communist is ordinarily painted, so that from that picture he would be labeled by everyone as being a Communist he should be cleared for Government service.

Mr. President, I have before me a letter written by a lawyer to the loyalty board. He was Dean Acheson's law partner. Dean Acheson's law firm represented this man before the loyalty board. This letter is interesting. Putting it mildly, it reveals a very disturbing situation. From this letter, it appears that the original loyalty board charge against this State Department official was that, "he acted in the interest of another government." That was the charge. In other words, that he was an espionage agent. However, after Mr. Acheson's law partner was hired, and before the hearing, this charge was dropped and a lesser charge made against him, namely, that he was a member of organizations cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9825.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. So that the record may be clear, can the Senator indicate the date on which the law partner of the Acheson firm acted in behalf of this person?

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall be glad to. I may say I do not know the date he was originally retained, but I can give the dates of some letters which indicate when he was active.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Can the Senator give us approximately the date?

Mr. McCARTHY. There is a letter dated September 17, 1948, from which I will quote. He was charged, (1) with belonging to the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, later known as the Civil Rights Congress, and (2) the Communist Party of America and in Europe. In other words, after Acheson's law partner came into the picture, they dropped the charge that he was serving another country.

The board also charged him with close association with eight known Communists. Note this. The board charged him with close association with eight known Communists including his own wife. He was charged with close association with his wife, who was a well known Communist. I have heard many things about the State Department, but I thought it was still proper over there to closely associate with one's wife. Whether he disproved that or not I do not know. But that was one of the charges.

Let me quote from this lawyer's letter—he was Attorney Westwood, incidentally, of Acheson's law firm—written to the loyalty board:

I am returning to you herewith a letter preferring charges which was sent to Mr.—

Naming the individual—

by mistake. This letter is dated September 17, 1948. It contains a charge that Mr.—

Naming the State Department official—

Acted in the interest of another government. When Mr. X—

We will call him Mr. X for the time being—

inquired of you concerning this matter you referred him to Mr. Moreland. Subsequently on September 22, Mr. Moreland advised Mr. X that this letter was a mistake and requested its return in order that it might be destroyed.

In other words, by mistake, it named a State Department employee as a Communist spy. They did not learn of that mistake until Acheson's law firm got into the picture. Listen to this. The attorney said in his letter:

I am sure you can appreciate our concern that the first letter be destroyed, and we would appreciate your acknowledgment that the original of that letter (returned herewith)—

That is the original letter in which the first charge is made—

and we would appreciate your acknowledgment that the original of that letter (returned herewith) and all carbons have indeed been destroyed.

Mr. President, I can appreciate their concern about that. This, of course, is not the first time that the Acheson law firm has been successful in defending

State Department employees accused of communistic activities. For example, after Elizabeth Bentley had testified under oath that Lauchlin Currie was aiding her Soviet spy ring, Mr. Currie was represented before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by whom? By none other than the Red dean himself—Dean Acheson.

I might say in that connection, that while we do not have a complete list, we find that Acheson's law firm represented, and successfully in most of the cases, some 30 individuals accused of subversive activities and communistic connections. Do Senators note the significance of that? The law firm, the law partners of the boss of the State Department loyalty board, the law partners of the man who can hire and fire the members of that loyalty board, have appeared about 30 times in loyalty board hearings to defend men accused of communistic activities. And this case is one excellent example.

Alger Hiss was represented, not so successfully, before the House committee by John F. Davis. However, Davis stated to the committee that he was being assisted by Fontaine Bradley, another member of the Acheson law firm.

It is perhaps needless to comment upon the unusual circumstance of Mr. Acheson's law partner's success in having the charge against this man reduced, even though the FBI had produced a clear-cut, irrefutable, uncontradictable case against him, and as a result of the activities of Acheson's law firm that man is today, at this very moment, in the State Department in an important position.

Mr. President, as I previously stated in answer to some of my friends who have been asking when I intend to answer the committee's report, when I intend to answer the speech by the Senator from Maryland, I have no intention whatsoever of answering the committee's report or answering the Senator's speech. I am not going to indulge in a name-calling contest with them. This task is far too important for that. However, they will be answered by the production of facts from time to time.

The fact that the committee thinks this matter has been closed does not mean it has been closed. I say that so as to assure the people of the United States, the tens of thousands who have been writing to me, urging that we not succumb to the pressure being put on by the Democratic majority, but that we continue this investigation and persist in our efforts to get out of the State Department the individuals who are responsible for having American soldiers die today, if you please.

I shall have to admit that I do not think there is any great possibility of actually removing these men from the State Department, no matter how they are exposed. I assume that the man covered by this file probably will continue with the State Department, and probably will get a promotion, after the exposure. However, I feel that by means of the bright light put on their activities we have perhaps slowed them up. I think perhaps we have slowed up Mr. Lattimore, the State Department's adviser and Mr. Acheson's good friend.

The Senate will recall that up until recently the State Department was following Lattimore's advice. The Senate will recall that on June 17 of last year Mr. Lattimore became so brazen that he quit giving secret advice, and in an article in the paper Compass bragged about the fact that in China the State Department had been successful in allowing China to fall to communism, and at the same time not letting it be known that we had pushed her. Those are the words of the State Department's adviser; those are the words of the man whom Acheson last August asked to submit a secret memorandum to guide Ambassador Jessup. Lattimore goes on to say—and this is a public statement—that now our problem in Korea is to do the same thing which the State Department did so successfully in China; that we should let South Korea fall to communism and sell the South Koreans into slavery, but not let the world know that we pushed her.

DOMINANT COMMUNIST CHINA-STATE DEPARTMENT GROUP

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Would Mr. Lattimore be a part of the group that evidently was referred to by Mr. Dulles at a luncheon meeting with Republican Senators—according to two different columnists—when he is reported to have said that a certain group in the ascendancy in the State Department thought a dose of communism would be good for Asia?

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator for that question. I do not believe I am violating any confidence when I quote what Mr. Dulles said at that meeting. I do not recall that there was any request that it be off the record. Was there?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator, but I should like to say that I was not at the particular meeting the Senator attended.

Mr. McCARTHY. I am sorry.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I had attended one, 1 or 2 days previously, I think. However, it was my impression—and I merely wish to raise the point at this time—that it was an off-the-record meeting with Mr. Dulles, to discuss frankly with those on this side of the aisle some of the information which he had received as a result of his recent trip to the Far East.

Since there was no stenographic reporter present, we might not be doing a service to Mr. Dulles or to ourselves, unless we are very accurate in regard to the statements which were made. I know the Senator from Wisconsin would try to be; but I also know that we are getting into a field where there might be some misunderstanding. I merely mention that by way of general information.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator.

I say that I have not discussed that meeting, not knowing whether it was on or off the record. However, the newspapers have carried stories as to what occurred at the meeting.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada was repeating what columnists have said.

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct.

Mr. MALONE. Which, as a matter of fact, since it has been made public both of us know to be accurate.

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. How the columnists got it is another story.

But inasmuch as it has been made public, I merely asked the question.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to make an observation. Of course, the Senator from Wisconsin can exercise his own judgment in regard to this matter, but let me say that sometimes, as a result of meetings in the Armed Services Committee or some other committee, columnists may—by guesswork or otherwise—produce a story which may contain a part of what has taken place in the committee meeting. If by chance that should deal with security questions, information about which would be of value to the enemy, the fact that that was either officially confirmed or denied on the floor of the Senate of the United States by Senators who were there, would give other persons information which they necessarily would not have from perhaps a partially accurate report by columnists.

The Senator from Wisconsin, who has had long service for his country, both in the Marines and otherwise, of course is fully cognizant of the implications of having someone give either confirmation or denial to a speculative story.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I may say that I have no intention of discussing what was said by Mr. Dulles regarding a military situation in any area of the world.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. In view of the fact that nothing about this has been stated on the floor of the Senate, or no report has been made here as to what happened, other than the statement by newspapermen that they thought a dose of communism would be good for China, and that since the Communists have since gained complete control of China, and also of North Korea, and in view of the fact that North Korea is on the move with the result that it requires a war on an all-out scale to remove them, it seems to me it is time that the subject is discussed on the Senate floor.

Mr. McCARTHY. I agree with the Senator, and I am inclined to discuss it.

Do I correctly understand that the Senator from California thought the meeting held on the previous day was off the record, and that Senators were not supposed to discuss it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I said, I did not attend the meeting the Senator from Wisconsin attended.

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. However, I understand that there were two meetings, and

the only reason there were two was because the room would not accommodate all the Senators at the same time. The meeting to which I was invited with a large number of other Senators, and at which I understand substantially the same material was discussed, was an off-the-record meeting, so that Mr. Dulles could frankly discuss with the Members on this side of the aisle the situation in the Far East. That was certainly true so far as the meeting which I attended is concerned, which I think was 2 days ahead of the meeting which the Senator attended.

Mr. McCARTHY. I did not so understand our meeting, but in view of the further fact that the Senator feels that that was the understanding at the previous meeting, I am going to ask unanimous consent——

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan came in late, having been at another meeting. The Senator from Michigan happened to be at both meetings. It was his understanding that only Mr. Dulles' talk was off the record, if that has any bearing. I heard the Senator from California state that he was at the first meeting, and that according to his understanding both meetings were off the record, although the Senator from Wisconsin has seen a column purporting to give a synopsis or really a statement of what took place at the meeting. But the Senator from Michigan understood it was off the record.

Mr. McCARTHY. I wish to thank the Senator. In view of the fact that it had been discussed rather freely in the press, I thought we could discuss it here, because it was such an important matter—a matter of life and death. However, under the circumstances, I ask unanimous consent to have stricken from the RECORD any remarks which tend to give a picture of what occurred at this meeting with Mr. Dulles.

Mr. McMAHON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, regardless of what Mr. Dulles or anyone else said—I do not take any one man as my final authority on this subject—there is no doubt, there can be no possible doubt, that there was and still is within the State Department a group who feel that a dose of communism—that is, of Communist Government—would be a good thing for Asia. We followed Lattimore's advice in China; we followed Lattimore's advice in Korea, until a very, very late date. As the Senate knows, we voted a total of $75,000,000, more than a year ago, in connection with the arms implementation program, to provide military assistance to the anti-Communist forces in Asia. Even though such assistance was voted almost unanimously, as I recall, by the Senate and House, and although the law was signed by the President without a word of protest, the State Department under that group of untouchables, that group who think that a dose of communism or Communist Government is good for some countries, have succeeded in making sure that not one ounce of gunpowder, not one bullet would reach the only major anti-Communist arm in the east, which is the army of Chiang Kai-shek.

Then, later, the Senate voted the sum of $27,600,000 for Korea, Iran and the Philippines. $10,300,000, as I recall, was set aside for military aid to South Korea. That was done last year. As the Senate will recall, that action again was almost unanimous. The President signed the law without a word of protest. Then what happened? Why did not South Korea get tanks? Why did she not get guns? Why did she not get airplanes? Why, after $10,000,000 was appropriated by the Senate, do we find that only $200 was actually spent? That was spent in connection with some wire which has not arrived in Korea yet.

SEVENTH FLEET ORDERED TO STOP NATIONALIST CHINA'S INTERFERENCE WITH ENGLAND'S SHIPPING WAR SUPPLIES TO COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. Does the Senator connect the order given to the Seventh Fleet of the United States to prevent Nationalist China from interfering with the commerce or in any way interfering with the Communist Government on the mainland of China, with the fact that that would prevent the Nationalist Government from interfering with or stopping or attempting to stop the normal trade relations between England and Communist China, to which England admittedly, until a few days ago, was shipping petroleum?

Finally, under great pressure of public sentiment here and elsewhere, the shipment of petroleum was stopped—at least, it was so stated—but England is still continuing to send fabricated and manufactured goods into Communist China, which action is in reality keeping the Communists supplied with material which they can send, as they undoubtedly are doing, to North Korea, which material can be used in the war against American boys and girls now in Korea. This commerce is continuing, and our Seventh Fleet has orders to stop the Nationalists from interfering with the regular business of the Communists—is it in our interest to protect England in shipping war supplies to our enemies?

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator raises a good point. He refers to that part of the Presidential order to the Seventh Fleet, ordering it to make sure that Chiang Kai-shek's forces take no military action against the mainland.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. As the Senator knows, this part of the order was the brainchild of Dean Acheson. As the Senator will recall, when it was suggested that we aid Formosa to prevent the creation of an entire Red Pacific, Dean Acheson at that time referred to it as a "silly venture." That was the day, the Senator will recall, that he referred to the Communist victories in China as "the dawning of a new day." So he has been adamant in attempting to prevent any aid to Formosa. When the President made the about-face and said, "We will send the Seventh Fleet to prevent an invasion of Formosa," then the Acheson crowd, while temporarily defeated, and while temporarily thrown into confusion, began to work. They succeeded in getting an order preventing Chiang in any way from interfering with the commerce of Red China. What effect has that had? The Senator spent considerable time in World War I as a combat engineer. Combining his background of experience with the news which is coming in today, the Senator knows that one of the reasons for the previous inability of the Communists to invade the island stepping stones to Formosa has been due to the fact that Chiang's air force has been able to keep the Communists from congregating enough small shipping and marshaling their forces on the mainland. So what we actually have today because of that Acheson order is that we have the Seventh Fleet protecting the Communists so that they can concentrate their forces and marshal their shipping along the coast.

The results are already becoming apparent. The Senator has read in the press that the Communists are starting an all-out attack on some of the island stepping stones to the mainland. What will happen? What will happen when Chiang's forces start to protect, through air action, their island defenses? I do not know.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARTHY. But that part of the order was a tremendous service to the Communists in China. If, of course, the Seventh Fleet stays there and actually makes an all-out attempt to protect Formosa, that will more than offset the temporary advantage which the Communists are today getting along the shore.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. We would naturally expect, inasmuch as there has been war between the Communists, sponsored by Russia, according to our own administration, and the Nationalists, and they have now won in China and have established their government in China, that naturally, they would make war on any island they thought would be advantageous to them. We would expect that.

OUR ALLIES FURNISHING WAR SUPPLIES TO COMMUNISTS

The thing which we normally would not expect is that our ally, England, would continue normal trade in fabricated and manufactured goods necessary to keep the troops in Korea supplied with such goods not available elsewhere, and that, further, we would order the Seventh Fleet not to allow Chiang Kai-shek to interfere with such shipments.

Does the Senator understand that is what is happening, with normal trade necessary to supply the front line army and the army behind the lines?

Mr. McCARTHY. As I followed the Senator's question, this is his position, that one of the things the Chiang air

force was doing was to prevent the flow of British oil into areas where it could be used to keep the tanks of the North Koreans operating. I think it is fully admitted that British oil was keeping those tanks running. Up to the time the Seventh Fleet was ordered to prevent Chiang Kai-shek from operating between Formosa and the mainland, he was accomplishing the stoppage of at least a part of the volume of British oil. I gather the Senator's position is that since the order to the Seventh Fleet there is no one to blockade the Communist forces and to keep out the British oil which they are using in their tanks.

Mr. MALONE. That is the position. We now understand that England has stopped, at least temporarily, the shipping of petroleum into the Communist area, but she is continuing to ship fabricated goods which the Senator knows, from his experience in the Marine Corps in World War II, are absolutely indispensable to keep an army on the march. So we would expect our normal enemies to gain more ground, but we would hardly expect the particular ally, to whom we are furnishing $1,500,000,000 a year to create industry in their own countries, to ship manufactured and processed goods direct to Russia and to the iron-curtain countries, which are no doubt finding their way to Korea or wherever they are needed, with our allies' trademarks still on the goods. It is hardly understandable, to put it mildly.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator. I wish to say, not in specific answer to his question, but with reference to the general situation, that I believe any fair-minded man, any man of average intelligence, who has a bit of horse sense, will admit that so long as the Acheson crowd is in the State Department, they will attempt to sabotage every effort we make to stop communism in Asia. As Lattimore said, "Let them fall, but do not let it appear that we pushed them." That is why the Red Dean and others make speeches against communism in general, while at the same time thrusting the dagger into the back of all anti-Communists in the East. They either do not realize what they are doing—and I do not think that is possible—or else they are trying to create a Red Asia and a Red Pacific Ocean which will wash our western shores.

OUR ALLIES ASSIST COMMUNIST CHINO-RUSSIA AND IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I gladly yield.

Mr. MALONE. Why confine it to China? For 2½ years we have furnished to the 16 Marshall-plan countries goods, industrial equipment, and money to better equip them for industrial production.

On March 4, 1948, the junior Senator from Nevada placed in the RECORD one treaty made by England with Russia covering the equipment being furnished Russia, and there are now 96 trade treaties between the 16 Marshall-plan countries and Russia, and the iron-curtain countries, furnishing them everything conceivable that would be needed to fight world war III. Why confine it to China?

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

Mr. President, at this time I have several documents which I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD, to appear at the conclusion of my remarks. One of them is an editorial from my home-town paper, the Appleton Post Crescent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. With reference to what the Senator from Wisconsin has said regarding shipments to southern Korea, I should like to ask him whether he has made any study of the possible relationship of W. K. Remington and those associated with him with regard to shipments or the withholding of shipments to southern Korea. My reason for asking the question is that when the junior Senator from South Dakota was a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, somewhat over 2 years ago, and the committee was going into the case of Remington, we found him at that time in the Department of Commerce in the strategic position of determining what kind of military equipment and machine tools should be exported from the United States to Russia. Subsequently, as the Senator will recall, he was removed from the Department of Commerce, then cleared by the loyalty board, and reemployed by the Department of Commerce. So I wonder whether the Senator from Wisconsin has explored the possibility that the little cell he established there might be responsible for the withholding of military aid which for eight long months failed to reach Korea after being appropriated for by the Congress.

Mr. McCARTHY. I have made no detailed study of it, because that was impossible; but one of the reasons why I named Remington in the list of 81 persons was because he was working so closely with the State Department. I think it would be impossible for me, without the power of subpena, to tie down the specific individuals who were responsible for the sabotage. But, certainly, it was that small group in the Department of Commerce and in the State Department.

Incidentally, I want to invite attention to the fact that the State Department official whose file was given the Senate today is working on the question of exports to Russian satellite nations.

Mr. MUNDT. If the Senator will yield further, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities originally went into the Remington case, he was at that time largely engaged in authorizing the shipment of grinding tools and machine tools to Russia, which at that time was Russia's most conspicuous weakness. He was associated with a former resident of the great State of Wisconsin—an unfrocked preacher from Wisconsin. The situation became so bad that a labor union in Rochester, N. Y., went on strike and refused to manufacture armaments for Russia then being authorized for shipment by these two characters in the Commerce Department, who were later cleared by the loyalty board, as a prelude to being indicted by the grand jury.

I was wondering whether in his careful investigation of this case the Senator from Wisconsin had been able to determine why it was that for eight long months these shipments were withheld from the South Koreans. There must have been a studied effort on the part of someone. It could not have merely happened. It could not be merely an example of Government red tape or bureaucratic lethargy. It would seem to me to have been a deliberate effort on the part of someone to deny to the South Koreans the equipment which they need so badly today. It was equipment which Congress had voted in October and which the Koreans had not received in any degree at all up to June. Could the Senator from Wisconsin shed any light on that sordid chapter of American history?

Mr. McCARTHY. The only light I can shed on it is that when the Acheson crowd in the State Department, with their friends in the Commerce Department, decide that aids which Congress votes are not going to get to certain nations, they simply do not get there. However, the situation has existed longer than 8 months. We have an example of it in Formosa. Congress voted $75,000,000 for aid to Formosa, over the opposition of Mr. Acheson, who said it was a silly venture. However Acheson had the last word. Congress appropriated $75,000,000, and the President signed the bill, but Mr. Acheson's crowd had the last word. Because of their efforts not one penny's worth of material got to Formosa. I cannot pin it down to any one individual. It is the group to whom I have referred.

Mr. MUNDT. Is the Senator from Wisconsin aware of the fact that when the first Marshall aid program was authorized the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which I was a member, over the vigorous protest of the Department of State wrote a new title into the bill providing aid for what was then Nationalist China, and that in conference between the Senate and House conferees of the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs committees, on which the junior Senator from South Dakota sat, representative of the State Department protested vigorously against that type of aid. However, the Senate receded and the position of the House was sustained. The bill as passed contained the so-called Chinese title. Despite the fact that Congress had again spoken, this time with respect to giving military and economic aid to Nationalist China, that aid was also withheld deliberately by someone in the State Department, and it failed to reach Chiang Kai-shek until he was practically on his last legs and almost ready to evacuate the mainland and proceed to Formosa. Is the Senator aware of that sequence of events?

That is not mere happenchance. The American public has not been told the whole story. It has not been told that deliberately time after time aid which had been voted by Congress over the opposition of the State Department was

withheld and not delivered either to Nationalist China, Formosa, or Southern Korea.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator for his remarks. The public will never be told so long as committees like the Tydings-McMahon committee are assigned to the job of digging out the facts. I was tremendously disturbed, surprised, and disappointed by what I saw and heard on the floor of the Senate last Thursday. The task of digging out Communists, traitors, and saboteurs should not be the task of any political party. It should not be the task of either the Republicans or the Democrats. It is a job for all Americans. From the moral support, the letters, and encouragement which I have received from Democrats throughout the country it seems to me that those loyal Democrats should have deserved something better than what we saw on the floor of the Senate last week. I thought perhaps that at least one Democratic Senator—at least one—would stand up and be counted and say, "I am not going to put myself into the Tydings-McMahon-Morgan group." I was very happy to see that some Democratic Senators at least did not have the stomach to come here and take part in what went on. We saw a most unfortunate spectacle last week—unfortunate not only for the Democratic Party, but for the Nation. For the first time we saw the Democratic Party line up solidly and effectively label itself as the party of betrayal and the party that protects Communists in Government. I am sure the American people will take note of that. That was not done by the Republican Party. It was done by no one except the Democratic Party itself. I say that does not represent the thinking and feeling of the vast number of loyal long-time Democrats throughout the country.

I may be getting away from the Senator's question, but I thought that fact should be made clear. For example, I do not believe the story will ever be told why the South Koreans, when this war started, had not been given a single tank, a single antitank gun, or a single airplane, except some old AT-6's. The story will never be told why they had not been given any help after Congress, following considerable discussion, had decided that it was in the interest of this country to defend South Korea. I do not think it will ever be explained why American soldiers had to go in there literally with bare hands to do a job which they would not have had to do had not Acheson and his crowd in the State Department sabotaged what we attempted to do. The Congress decided that we should give South Korea some of the planes, tanks, and guns, because it was in our interest to do so. However, the State Department and the Commerce Department said, "No, not 1 cent of it will pass."

Mr. MUNDT. Would the Senator agree that if that had happened only in South Korea, we could charitably charge it off to the lack of experience of perhaps good-intentioned but bungling men who were not fit for their jobs? However, when it follows in close sequence and exact replica what happened in Formosa, which also followed in close sequence and exact replica what happened in Nationalist China, the American public cannot help but conclude that someone planned it that way. Whether it was planned by men of poor judgment, whether it was planned by men of stubborn mind, or whether it was planned by men of disloyal purposes, it seems to me the American public has a right to know why they planned it. They have a right to know because one of the results is a bloody war in far-off Korea, which we must now win in order to save the world from communism.

Mr. McCARTHY. I agree with the Senator wholeheartedly. It was not merely the one case of Korea, but all of that area of the world. Our batting average in Asia is zero. The batting average of the Soviet Union is 1.000 percent.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Nevada.

A PATTERN OF POLICIES TIES STATE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS TOGETHER

Mr. MALONE. The delay in the shipments of gasoline to Nationalist China was the subject of a resolution introduced by the junior Senator from Nevada. The purpose of the resolution was to provide for an investigation of the Commerce Department and certain persons in the employ of the Department who apparently were directly responsible for the delay.

Mr. Liebermann, whose name is now Mr. Lee—and who, incidentally, although on sick leave, still is the Director of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce when there was a 3-to-6-month delay in the gas shipments to Nationalist China during the crucial 1948 period. The funds for 125,000 barrels of gas and other supplies had been made available by Congress. The delay was so protracted during this period that General MacArthur, out of his meager supplies of gas in 1948, furnished Chiang Kai-shek gas—while for one reason or another they were holding it up in the Department of Commerce. One of the reasons was that they wanted the detailed size of the gas storage tanks in China, the number of troops, number of planes, and so forth, all information which the Reds wanted but which was not needed in order to make it possible to ship gasoline in accordance with the congressional act.

Mr. Gladieux, who occupies a high position in the Department of Commerce, appeared before our committee in connection with the Lee—Liebermann—case and endeavored to support his actions in China shipments.

After the junior Senator from Nevada made his statement before the committee, Mr. Sawyer discharged Mr. Remington and Mr. Lee. Mr. Remington has since been indicted by the grand jury. Mr. Lee is still hanging on.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me correct the Senator. Mr. Sawyer did not discharge Mr. Lee. Mr. Sawyer asked Mr. Lee to resign.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. And Mr. Lee told Mr. Sawyer to go to hell.

Mr. MALONE. I accept the correction; but he is on sick leave now. We have made progress.

What I wanted to say was that the junior Senator from Nevada drew a pattern of action before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the pattern is clear. The Lattimore letter fitted in, namely, that we must lose China and lose Korea. Then we proceeded to lose them through another department, at least it could be called an assist. Wherever we find one of these people, it seems to be like a hill of potatoes: If we get one, we get three or four or five others in the same department, all cooperating and supporting and recommending each other.

Further, Mr. President, I ask the junior Senator from Wisconsin, would he believe that the evidence of Mr. Gladieux in violently defending Mr. Lee and Mr. Remington and others under suspicion fits him to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce?

Mr. McCARTHY. I should say that in the eyes of the present administration, apparently, yes. In my eyes, no. I am sure the Senator does not think so.

Mr. MALONE. If the Senator will yield further, I understand he was slated to be Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce until this hearing was held, but the appointment is temporarily delayed now until the fire dies down, if it does die down; but the junior Senator from Nevada has no idea of letting it die down. He is simply correlating further evidence.

The hearing is, however, stalled in a democratically controlled committee.

Mr. McCARTHY. The junior Senator from Nevada performed a tremendous service for the country when he exposed Michael Lee in the Department of Commerce.

In further answer to the question which the Senator from South Dakota asked in regard to Remington, I wish to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that Remington was found to be O. K. not only by the Seth Richardson loyalty board, but the Tydings-McMahon committee found that there was no evidence of disloyalty, no evidence that he was a Communist, and no evidence that he was a pro-Communist. I think that should be clear.

The Tydings-McMahon committee also found, insofar as this individual, whose FBI file I have here, is concerned, that there was no evidence of disloyalty, no evidence that he is a Communist—listen to this—no evidence that he is a Communist, no evidence that he is a pro-Communist, even though we have a complete FBI report showing that he was a member of the Communist Party, not only in this country—this man was born in Moscow—but that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe; that he admitted this to the FBI agent whom he considered to be a fellow Communist at the time the FBI agent was working under cover as a member of the Communist Party.

It was found by the McMahon-Tydings committee that there was no evidence that this man was a Communist, no evidence that he was a pro-Communist, no evidence of disloyalty. They did not single the cases out separately, but took the whole 81 as one.

I thought the Senator would be interested in knowing that even though a grand jury has indicted a man for perjury in connection with his communistic activities, the report which was prepared after the indictment still says that there is no evidence of his being a Communist or a pro-Communist.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Is the Senator aware of the fact that Mr. Gladieux, of the Department of Commerce, testified before the Committee on Appropriations of the House, I believe in April of this year, that there were 28 known dangerous risks in the Department of Commerce?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am sorry; I did not catch the question.

Mr. MALONE. Is the Senator aware of the fact that Mr. Gladieux, who was formerly considered as material to be appointed as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, testified before the appropriations subcommittee of the House—I believe in April 1950—that there are 28 known dangerous security risks in the Department of Commerce?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am aware of that. But let me say that the Department of Commerce cannot as easily get rid of those risks as can the State Department. The State Department is covered by the McCarran rider, which gave the Secretary of State the right to discharge those risks instanter. The Secretary of Commerce, the Senator will recall, asked Michael Lee to resign, and Lee thumbed his nose at him. In fairness to the Secretary of Commerce, I should say he did not have the complete, unlimited power which the Secretary of State had. But I am aware of the fact that we do have those bad risks in the Department. Those risks, I understand, all had formerly gotten loyalty board clearance.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct. At least Mr. Lee had a clearance from the board, and I understand Mr. Remington had also. As I recall Mr. Alger Hiss also had clearances from the controlled loyalty boards—he has since been found guilty by a jury.

The Senator is perfectly aware of the fact—or is he?—that whatever the Congress may do, the State Department and the Department of Commerce, working together can defeat, the Department of Commerce being the department which handles the shipments and the final disposition of materials which are purchased by the money appropriated by Congress.

Mr. McCARTHY. Not only can, but have done so.

Mr. President, I should like now to read an article which may sound unusual at first. It is in high praise of the Tydings-McMahon committee. I should like to read it into the RECORD. It says:

Something very unusual but not unwelcome occurred last week in the Senate. The sworn testimony of a professional stool-pigeon was discredited, rejected, and repudiated by the formal actions of a Senate subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of the Senate as a whole.

I may say, before reading it, that this article deals with the committee's treatment of Mr. Budenz. It praises the committee to the skies. I think that before completing reading it I should mention the fact that I am reading from the Daily Worker, the official Communist publication. I think it is well that someone is saying something good about the McMahon-Tydings committee, so I am going to read portions of this article into the RECORD. It proceeds:

Interest grows, of course, when one realizes that the professional stool pigeon was Louis Francis Budenz, whose eager lies have been so helpful to the Justice Department in its drive against Communists and progressives.

It can be seen his testimony hurt. One of the reasons why I am putting this into the RECORD is that I want the Senate to compare the Daily Worker's language used in condemning Mr. Budenz with the language of the report of the committee.

Prosecutor McGohey relied heavily on the tortuous fabrications of Budenz in his case against the 11 Communist leaders. Judge Medina took pains that the jury should give it great weight. In the opinion of newsmen covering the trial, the testimony of Budenz was the lever by which the prosecution pried a guilty verdict from the jury.

It was the more or less unsupported word of Budenz which brought a jail sentence for Harold Christoffel, the Milwaukee labor leader. And during the last couple of years, few noncitizens have been ordered deported for their political views without the gloating participation of Louis Francis Budenz.

The article proceeds to point out that the Government would have been unsuccessful in deporting or convicting Communists if it had not been for Louis Francis Budenz.

Then they point out that the committee has done a tremendous service to the country in finally taking care of this man Budenz so that his testimony cannot be used in the future to convict other equally dangerous Communists. They apparently think the committee has done a brilliant job in applying the smear brush to Budenz so thoroughly that never again can his testimony be used to deport other dangerous Communists as it has been deported in the past. I recommend this Daily Worker article for the reading of Senators at the same time they read the committee report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at the end of my remarks. I trust it may be the last time I will ask that a Daily Worker article be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I wish to have placed in the RECORD a number of editorials, as follows:

An editorial from the Appleton Post-Crescent entitled "So Here Is How It Stands," under date of July 22, 1950; an editorial entitled "The Report Nobody Believes," from the Washington Times-Herald of July 19, 1950; an editorial entitled "Green Lights for the Reds" from the Shreveport Times of July 19, 1950; an editorial entitled "A Shameful Performance," from the Los Angeles Examiner; an editorial entitled "Whitewash, Pitch in Odd Mixture," from the Dallas Morning News of July 19, 1950; an editorial from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of July 19, 1950, entitled "Convenient Whitewash."

Another editorial entitled "'Whitewash' of Red Charges," from the Cincinnati Enquirer of July 21, 1950; an editorial from the Wheeling Intelligencer of July 19, 1950, entitled "Buckets of Whitewash"; an editorial entitled "The Whitewash," published in the Illinois State Journal of July 21, 1950, an editorial from a Dallas, Tex., newspaper whose name I do not have, entitled "No Mood To Forget"; an editorial "Owen Lattimore, Self-Revealed," from the Arizona Daily Star of July 18, 1950, an editorial entitled "Smellier and Smellier," from the Indianapolis Times of July 30, 1950.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorials may be printed in the body of the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit 3.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from Life magazine entitled "Johnson or Acheson." I am very happy to insert this editorial from Life magazine because of its indication that the men controlling the editorial policy of Life are big enough to admit mistakes and change.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit 4.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I also have in my hand an article from the July 17, 1950, issue of Time magazine. The article is entitled "The United States Tragedy in Formosa," and is written by John Osborne, Time-Life senior correspondent in the Far East. Much as I hate to take the Senate's time, I think this article is important enough to read into the RECORD. It is not very lengthy but is extremely important. Here is a magazine which certainly has not been considered friendly to the efforts to remove the Communists from government, a magazine which certainly has not been friendly toward our attempt to expose what Acheson and his clique have been doing in the Far East. That, I believe, makes this article doubly significant. I should like to read it into the RECORD. It will take me but a few moments to do so. I read as follows:

John Osborne, Time-Life senior correspondent in the Far East, visited the Formosan capital of Taipei last week, cabled:

"This capital teems with testaments to the tragic miscalculations and near-fatal results of United States policy toward the Chinese Nationalists and Formosa. The visible, jarring fact is that the United States has created a situation which now makes it wellnigh impossible to sustain any effective position whatever on and toward Formosa. If the miscalculations of the State Department

are retrieved, it will be only because Formosa's Nationalists, in their extremity, are able and willing to make retrieval possible.

"The full import of the United States State Department's attitude toward the Chinese Nationalists in recent months is measurable only in terms of the Nationalists' political position on Formosa. If this position was understood by the State Department, the State Department stands convicted of the deliberate sabotage of the Chinese government; if this position was not understood, the State Department stands convicted of avoidable ignorance.

"Blind and stubborn. On Formosa, as in every other part of Asia, United States pronouncements are read with extraordinary attention; they eventually reach even the illiterate masses. And the State Department has blindly and stubbornly insisted on the maximum distribution of official American statements that were bound to undermine the Formosans' confidence in their government."

Listen to this, Senators:

"On more than one occasion, Formosa's Nationalists have sharply and justifiably reminded the puny United States representation here that the statements of Secretary of State Dean Acheson and other Washington spokesmen constituted a direct attack on a government which was, after all, host to the very Americans in charge of disseminating these statements throughout Formosa.

"The results of this almost incredible situation have not been catastrophic for two reasons: (1) Chiang Kai-shek's present government is definitely better in performance and public relations than any Chinese Nationalist Government since the mid-1930's; (2) a bumper rice crop this year has made rural Formosans feel pretty good and allayed discontent that might otherwise have been stimulated by American statements.

"Crowning irony: The crowning irony came this week when Nationalist Spokesman Shen Chang-huan felt constrained to dispel at least part of the heavy fog surrounding President Truman's statement on Formosa. Said Shen in a statement to the Chinese press: "I believe the United States has no territorial ambitions on Formosa." It was a statement that any local United States spokesman might have been expected to make, but of course none did. Any local United States diplomat who said anything reassuring to the Chinese Government would have expected to lose his job."

Let me repeat that, Mr. President:

"Any local United States diplomat who said anything reassuring to the Chinese Government would have expected to lose his job.

"It makes no sense for the United States to reverse its concept of Formosa's strategic importance and at the same time cling stubbornly to the old, down-the-nose political attitude toward Formosa's Nationalist Government. Yet so far as I can judge here, this is precisely what the United States State Department is undertaking to do. I can state as fact that no instructions to modify or alter in any way our political, diplomatic, and military relations with the government of this island have been received by United States representatives here."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, where there appears, starting on the first page, a copy of a letter which I addressed to the President of the United States under date of July 13 and a copy of his reply of acknowledgment of July 14. In my letter I pointed out that I felt that with the changed situation the Government of the United States should be represented at Taipei, which is the temporary capital of the Republic of China, by an Ambassador rather than the present consul general who is there. I respectfully suggested to the President that one possibility, as an Ambassador, and a man who is well acquainted with that area of the world and with the Soviet aspirations in that area of the world, was Mr. Angus Ward, who was held a prisoner by the Communists at Mukden for a considerable period of time. In any event, of course, the one who is selected will be chosen by the President of the United States himself.

However, certainly there is on the island of Formosa—which I visited last November and December—the largest force of non-Communist combatant troops in that area of the world. I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact—although I am sure he already knows it—that the first member nation of the United Nations to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal for aid in meeting this Communist aggression was the Republic of China, located on Formosa, which offered some three divisions of 30,000 men and 20 C–46 planes. That Government was not only the only member of the Security Council, aside from the Government of the United States, to offer ground forces, but until quite recently it was the only member of the United Nations to offer any ground forces, and up to this very moment it is the member of the United Nations which has offered the largest number of ground forces, other than the United States of America.

I also wish to call to the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin, or at least to remind him of the fact, that had it not been for the vote of the representative of the Republic of China in the Security Council on the second and the third resolutions, which require, by virtue of the Charter of the United Nations, seven votes in order to carry, the second and the third resolutions would not have been adopted, or at least, would not have been adopted without some additional delay, which might have resulted in the overrunning of all Korea.

I think the Senator has made a very good point. This Government does have some responsibility in this matter. Even as we meet here today, as I pointed out yesterday, the island of Quemoy, otherwise known as Kinmen, is about to come under amphibious assault. Heretofore it was thought that perhaps the Republic of China was foreclosed from reinforcing that island. However, it is my opinion that that is not the case, but that the Government of the Republic of China is free to give such reinforcement to the island of Quemoy or Kinmen as is necessary.

Certainly it would be a great mistake, in my judgment, to permit the island of Quemoy to fall to the Chinese Communists; because if it does fall to them it will be a stepping stone to the island of Formosa.

I wish to say now—and I intend to take it up in both the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee—that I do not believe we should get caught in Formosa as we were in Korea. I believe that the Government of the United States should have in Korea today a commission finding out what additional ammunition and what additional artillery and what additional tank equipment they need, so that if there is an assault against the island of Formosa, the Chinese forces there—some 500,000 men, under the very able leadership of Gen. Sun Leh Jen, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, and a very able leader, just as Gen. Hu Lien, on the island of Kinmen, is a very competent commander—will have the necessary material with which to defend themselves. They are willing to defend the free way of life, as against communism, having had considerable experience with what communism means when it overruns a country.

So I do not believe we should sit back and wait until Formosa itself is under amphibious assault before we get the ammunition and the other materials which we need to get to that island.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator from California will agree with me that if the Communists are successful in overrunning Kinmen, one of the reasons why they will be successful is the existing order which the President of the United States gave to the Seventh Fleet, which provided that they would protect the mainland and its approaches from any air attacks by Chiang Kai-shek. I am sure the Senator is aware of the fact that until that order went into effect, Chiang Kai-shek had been effectively bombing the attempted concentration of small boats in preparation for the invasion of Kinmen. However, since that order has been in effect, Chiang Kai-shek's air force has not been able to attempt to break up the marshaling of troops on the mainland and the concentration of small shipping in preparation for the invasion of Kinmen.

I am sure the Senator will agree with me that that order certainly should be given close scrutiny by the President of the United States at this time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that I think that undoubtedly is true; and that order does make more difficult the defense of Kinmen Island or the defense of Formosa itself, by permitting the accumulation of amphibious craft to carry an invading force to either of those islands.

However, I think the record should be clear that, as I understand, there is no restraint on the Government of the Republic of China in regard to reinforcing the island of Kinmen, which apparently is soon to come under attack; at least, so far as movements from Formosa to Kinmen Island are concerned, they will not be interfered with by the United States Seventh Fleet.

Mr. McCARTHY. I understand that; but I am sure the Senator will agree with me that the mere sending of troops to Kinmen, coupled with a denial of the right to bomb and break up the concentration of Communist forces along the

shore, is of but little help to the Government of the Republic of China. So long as we prevent Chiang's forces from bombing the concentration of Communist forces, which apparently are prepared or are preparing to invade that island, we are performing a great service for and are giving great help to the Communists. So long as we say that Formosa is of strategic importance and that we must protect it—which means, of course, that we must protect it with the Seventh Fleet and perhaps air forces—and if there is an attempted invasion of Formosa, many of our boys will die because Chiang Kai-shek has been prevented by us from using his air force to bomb and break up the Communist forces which are preparing to invade Formosa. I am sure the Senator from California will agree with me in regard to that point.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I agree; and I am sure that any order preventing the Republic of China from sending its air force to bomb the Communist forces which are preparing to invade Kinmen or Formosa should be canceled. I think that some conditions which previously prevailed in connection with the invasion of South Korea, made it desirable that another front not be opened up, in connection with China. However, certainly the action to be taken against invading fleets should be left to the discretion of the Government of China, which temporarily is located on the island of Formosa.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, continuing with the article from which I was reading——

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, we have been rather lenient, and have not objected to the making of speeches by other Senators in connection with the matter the Senator from Wisconsin is discussing. We have not objected to interruptions.

Mr. President, I am going to have to demand the regular order from now on, and I simply wish to give that notice.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator, and appreciate the fact that he has been patient up to this time.

Mr. President, I read further from the article entitled "The United States Tragedy in Formosa":

The prevailing American attitude is that any help to Formosa, military or economic (beyond the present ECA program), would be a mistake because it would build up the Nationalist Government, again identify the United States Government with it, and thereby contribute to the Nationalist return to the mainland so ardently opposed by our State Department.

All here, including the responsible Chinese I have so far seen, realize that this is no time to rake up the past for recriminations' sake. But all here also realize that this past has created problems to be dealt with now—and to be dealt with by United States officials whose attitudes and capacities, for the most part, can only be measured by the recent past.

Close call: Consider the United States position on Formosa after Truman's statement: the senior United States representative was Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires Robert Strong, a State Department career man of modest reputation. The senior military representative was an Army lieutenant colonel assisted by a staff of three other officers and barely enough enlisted men to answer phones, drive staff cars. Not one of the military men had the rank or authority to provide the liaison so urgently required with the United States Seventh Fleet.

Last week an incident symbolized the lack of contact between United States officials here and the Nationalist government.

Six United States planes appeared over Formosa's west coast. They were reported as strange aircraft because the Nationalists had not been informed that they were coming. Nationalist fighters took off to intercept them. A moment before they would have opened fire, they recognized the United States markings on the planes. At Tainan, where the American planes came in to land, Nationalist ack-ack crews learned only at the last minute, and then from their own pilots, that the "strange" planes were American. Had the identification come a few seconds later, the crews would have fired on the United States planes.

Most responsible Chinese here are fully aware that Washington and the Seventh Fleet have a war on their hands and other things than Formosa to think about. Nevertheless, they have reasonably requested clarification here and in Washington of Truman's rather cryptic cease-fire orders to Chinese forces, and with notable patience and forbearance have tried to learn what is expected of them by the Seventh Fleet.

Just relax: In the early course of these inquiries, the Chinese were told in all seriousness that there would be no problem of communication or plane identification since the Seventh Fleet would stay completely away from Formosa. Incredulous Chinese officials pointed out that planes from a United States carrier would surely at some time or other approach the Formosan coast. What if a United States plane were in trouble far from its carrier—would it ditch at sea rather than land on Formosa? The American attitude remained: you boys just relax, you'll never see Seventh Fleet ships or planes.

The questions Formosa's Nationalists most urgently want answered are these:

Does Truman's ban on "mainland operations" include aerial reconnaissance?

Does the United States ban on further naval blockade mean that the Nationalists may not watch, search and seize Chinese ships carrying supplies from Hong Kong to the mainland? If so, will the Americans take their own measures to prevent the supply of the Chinese Communists—and the North Koreans—via the mainland?

Does the blockade prohibition further prevent the Nationalists from policing their own territorial waters—including those off Formosa as well as the waters off the mainland itself (which the Nationalists still consider "their" waters)?

Pointed as these questions are, they do not include the biggest question of all.

I want to call this to the attention of the Senator from California, especially, because he has been more intelligently and consistently interested in the situation in the Far East, I believe, than any other of the 96 Senators and that is no reflection on other Senators:

Pointed as these questions are, they do not include the biggest question of all: Does the United States Government really think that it can protect and secure this island without protecting the government of this island? Does even the State Department persist in the illusion that it can ignore and destroy the government which rules this island without losing a position now acknowledged to be of vital interest to the United States?

I am going to reread the last sentence:

Does even the State Department persist in the illusion that it can ignore and destroy the government which rules this island without losing a position now acknowledged to be of vital interest to the United States?

MISSION FROM MAC

So far there has been one ray of good sense in United States-Formosa relationships. It comes from General MacArthur. The Nationalist mission in Tokyo has been assured that MacArthur will send a military mission here to inspect and consult as soon as he can.

Otherwise, in all matters affecting United States military contact and security on this island, I see nothing but an indictment of those in Washington who have perpetrated this crime against the vital interests of our country. This feeling has not been stimulated or fostered by the Nationalist officials I have seen here; it stems entirely from what any child can observe in Taipei today.

I am going to reread just one sentence:

I see nothing but an indictment of those in Washington who have perpetrated this crime against the vital interests of our country.

Mr. President, I believe I have overlooked something which I planned to read into the RECORD, but I have taken much more time than I had expected to take. Therefore, I ask to insert in the RECORD a total of 11 pages entitled "United States Civil Service Commission—Investigations Position—Report of Investigation." The document contains the further heading: "Economist, Department of State—Investigation Conducted by Federal Bureau of Investigation—Distribution: Department of State, Three Copies."

The document bears a stamp showing that it was received by the United States Civil Service Commission on, I believe, September 10, and that it was transmitted to the State Department. I ask that all these insertions be made in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—INVESTIGATIONS POSITION—REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

(————, Economist, Department of State—Investigation Conducted by Federal Bureau of Investigation—Distribution: Department of State, Three copies—Report of FBI Special Agent Thomas A. Conroy, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1948)

——— emigrated to United States August 8, 1935; naturalized at Washington, D. C., ——. Place of birth, Moscow, Russia.

——— indicated he attended Herder Real Gymnasium in Berlin and received LLB degree in 1933 from University of Berlin, MA degree in 1935 from Sorbonne, Paris, and l'Ecole des Sciences, Paris.

In 1936 he acted as interpreter at World Power Conference at Washington, D. C. From January to September —— employed as market analyst for ———— Co., Stamford, Conn.; October —— to June ——, employed by Department of Justice as legal research assistant; stationed at ————, doing research work on the ————, during which time he wrote several chapters for ————. Came to Washington, D. C., in January —— as research assistant at ———— from ————. On October ——, appointed as assistant statistician, Statistical and Reference Division, Federal

Public Housing, Washington, D. C. On——— made ——— research analyst; February ———. Transferred to ———, remaining until entered ——— to September 18, 1945. ——— detailed to OSS. (While previously at ——, was economic analyst, OSS—USSR Division.) Upon discharge, appointed —— as economist, Division of Foreign and Economic Development, Department of State; ——— transferred to position of international economist, Division of Investment and Economic Development, Central and Eastern European Branch, where currently employed. In this capacity he works with the Assistant Chief and other ranking officers in the drafting of final policy determinations regarding various forms of economic assistance, investment, and development programs. He also makes policy recommendations in connection with questions of public and private investment and effect on industrial organization, economic stability and development of the central and eastern European areas and their relationship to the broad objective of the United States "foreign policy." For the past several months he has been working on the question of exports to Russia and the satellite nations. Currently residing at ——, Washington, D. C.

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

An FBI informant of known reliability was contacted by the FBI during course of a previous security investigation conducted in June 1942. At this time he furnished a list containing names of persons of active indexes or mailing list of United American Spanish Aid Committee. List contained name ———. (Group cited by Attorney General.)

Previous FBI investigations indicate that United American Spanish Aid Committee was organized by Communist Party and completely controlled by it.

An FBI agent who joined the Communist Party at the request of the Bureau in 1937 and was expelled from the Communist Party in 1948 and whose record as an informant was one of complete reliability, stated that ——— was a member of the Communist Party and personally know to him as such.

The same informant advised that ——— wife, ———, had been a member of the Communist Party both before and after her marriage to ———. She formerly lived with ——— and the wife of Barnard Addes. They have maintained close association with ——, an admitted Communist Party member.

According to this informant ——— claimed to have been in the Communist Party in Europe and said his father had been a Trotskyite. ——— came to a lot of "open unit" meetings and to all recruiting meetings of the Communist Party from 1938 to sometime in 1942. This informant said he had had no contact with ——— since 1942, stating further that ——— was horrified at the Russo-German alliance in 1939.

Another reliable FBI informant recalled ——— as a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930s.

His wife, ———, was formerly secretary to ——— of Workers Alliance. His wife, ———, was member of and active in Young Communist League before and a while after she became a Communist Party member.

A reliable informant said Bernard Addes and his wife were associates of ——— in the late 1930's and these people were both members of the Communist Party and have been over a long period. Mrs. Addes and Mrs. ——— were long-time friends. Mr. Addes ran for governor of Maryland about 1934 on Communist Party ticket. Recently named in paper and by radio commentators as well-known Communists who contributed $5,000 to the Presidential campaign fund of Wallace (vertified through compaign records in office of Clerk of Senate—contributed February 8, 1943). The same informant said that when Mrs. ——— was secretary to ——— she was a Communist Party member and it was strongly believed that —— was also a member but his membership was never definitely established by informant. ——— however was a Communist sympathizer and propagated Communist principles and became quite friendly and associated with ——— through Mrs. ———.

A confidential and reliable informant said ——— was closely associated with ———, ———, and ———, who are admitted Communist Party members.

Mrs. ——— was found to have roomed with ——— who was considered by the Bureau, as the result of previous investigations, as a member of the Communist Party, and who also openly admits Communist Party membership.

———, ———, Interstate Commerce Committee said he hired ——— to work with him on Brookings report in summer of 1933 because of his ability to read and speak French; specifically questioned ——— as to any Communist connections he might have had in Russia or Europe, and ——— said he had none, and expressed himself against Communist Party principles.

———, ———, Federal Public Housing, states he has known ——— from 1938 to 1941, and had worked under him for 1 year. ——— highly regarded ——— and stated during the time he had known ——— had exhibited nothing reflecting on his loyalty.

——— Division of Investment and Economic Development, European Division, Department of State, said he has known ——— since 1945 and is now his ———. ——— has worked on some very difficult assignment involving Russia and the satellite countries and has never given any indication of disloyal tendencies. ——— stated that in his opinion, there was no question as to his loyalty.

———, Eastern European Division, Department of State, advised he has worked closely with ——— for the past 2 years. ——— stated he has found him to possess views of a theoretical economist who frequently pushes ideas contrary to those held by persons concerned with political aspects of the question involved, but in every case he was sincere in his beliefs and in no way endeavored to bring about actions detrimental to the policy of the State Department. As this policy has become more and more clear, ——— has tended to go along with the political viewpoint of the State Department. ——— concluded by saying that in his opinion there was no question as to ——— loyalty.

——— of the Eastern European Division, Department of State, advised he had had no contact during the past year but both were on a Committee on Czechoslovakia in 1946 in which two groups were involved, first theoretical economists who wanted to pour funds into Czechoslovakia and the group made up of those on the political desk who were inclined to be more cautious until a definite policy had been formulated by the State Department. ——— was on the former group and was often overzealous, endeavoring to dominate the committee in his capacity as executive secretary. ——— was made to realize the State Department's position and has caused no trouble since. ——— concluded by stating that he had no serious doubts as to ——— loyalty.

——— Office of United Nations Affairs, said ——— had been ——— of the above committee on Czechoslovakia as well as other committees. ——— advised that never before had ——— seen a member of the committee adopt an attitude such as that exemplified by ———. She said that ——— evidenced a strong pro-Czechoslovakian attitude and approached every question with the query: "How will this affect Czechoslovakia" and not "How will it affect the overall policy of the United States." ——— said ——— immediate reaction was that he must be a Czechian National or at least of Czechoslovakian ancestry. ——— had no contact other than the 3 months' period from April to July 1946 and said ——— could not comment other than to state from his actions ——— would hesitate to place too much trust in him from a loyalty standpoint.

The following is a signed statement dated September 7, 1948, from ———, as follows:

I served as ——— of the Czechoslovakian committee in May and June of 1946. My acquaintance with the person in whom you are interested is limited to this period. At the first meeting and at all meetings thereafter, I noted that he approached each problem from the standpoint "How will this help Czechoslovakia?" As I recall, such questions as German transit rates, the settlement of the army's debts, and further loans to Czechoslovakia were under consideration. I know nothing about the person in question, but the bias displayed was so marked that I queried the ——— and found she had reacted in similar fashion. I assumed he was of Czech origin and checked the register as a matter of curiosity, only to discover that his origin was Russian. Since he had worked in other agencies and his origin would naturally have caused him to be thoroughly investigated, I did nothing further at the time.

I recall two other episodes. He requested me to have reproduced, as a committee document, an article by Maurice Hindus which had appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. (I believe at the request of Congressman SABATH, but am not certain). The article was a eulogy of Benes' policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Apart from the contents of the article (about which I had grave questions), the request to publish it as a committee document was peculiarly out of order. I spoke with Mr. Gange and Mr. Reber of the secretariat about it, but they took the position that the secretariat couldn't question a committee member's request. I then spoke with Mr. Williamson, the committee chairman, stressing the inappropriateness and the expense (the article was lengthy). He directed me not to issue it as a document, but to obtain a few copies of the RECORD and circulate them for information. That was done.

At that stage I was beginning to have doubts of the nature of the pro-Czech bias—was it pro-Czech or pro-Soviet, particularly since the reports from our Embassy were to the effect that Czechoslovakia was over the hump and that he might be building up Czech industry for Russia. All the information coming into the Department during that period was certainly opposed to the position taken by the person under consideration, and policy in line with the reports was established by the Secretary shortly thereafter. Toward the end of June I attended a meeting of the Russian committee under Mr. ———, secretary of the committee, at which the individual under consideration was present. After the meeting, which was on a highly secret matter, ——— commented that he considered the individual dangerously pro-Soviet and that he intended to discuss the question of his further attendance with the chairman of the Russian committee. I do not know what subsequently transpired, since I went on detail to UIVA early in July.

To summarize: I was so strongly convinced initially of pro-Czech bias that I assumed the individual was of Czech origin, but the matters involved were such that Soviet interests were also served. The weight of opinion and information from the Embassy during the period did not affect his judgment or approach, although it directly preceded and must have entered into the sharp policy decision by the Secretary. I believe I was totally unaffected by the Russian origin of the

individual since that fact plus his previous employment led me to assume that he would have undergone a searching investigation and must have been cleared. It was considerably later, when all connection with the committee and the individual had been terminated, that I recommended an investigation.

The determining factor was the realization, from facts emerging in other cases, that the assumption of thorough investigation in view of background was not necessarily valid. I still hesitated since I am totally opposed to Red smearing and other forms of harassment. I was questioned about another individual both by the Department security officers and by FBI agents and was impressed by their ability and by their sincerity in trying to search out the truth. With that assurance of a thorough investigation and fair hearing for the individual, I felt that I dared not refrain any longer from recommending an investigation. This is the only instance in over 6 years in the Department when I have felt that I had to take such action.

——— ———.

———, Eastern European Division, Department of State, said he had been working very closely with ——— recently on the question of trade relations with Russia and the satellite nations as to the policy this country should take regarding exports to those countries. It has been his observation that ——— has constantly advocated a "be soft policy" toward Russia and her satellite nations. ——— said this would be consistent with the Communist Party lines; however, there has been nothing to indicate the latter to be so. ——— volunteered that he could not see how anyone in touch with the situation could adopt such an attitude as the employee and because of his Russian ancestry he would be inclined to be very alert as to the question of ——— loyalty.

———, of the Department of State, said he has known ——— for some time, but only from contact in committee meetings. He had had no contact in recent months. ——— stated that from what he had observed he might question ——— judgment but never his loyalty.

———, a former resident manager of ——— Avenue NW., advised that ——— had lived there about 10 years ago; and that he recalled that at this time there was some literature distributed in the building advocating some kind of "peace group." ——— stated that he recalled clearly that some one of the other tenants had advised him that this literature had been distributed by ———.

Washington confidential informant of known reliability, readily recalled both ——— and his wife, ———, as having lived at ——— NW., prior to moving to ———. Prior to this the same informant recalled that ——— and ——— lived at ———. When the ——— had been recently married they moved to ———, and the above informant definitely recalled ——— as having received Communist literature at ——— NW., and that he recalled that both of the ——— received similar Communist literature at ———, relating to some "youth group."

Washington confidential informant of known reliability advised that the name of ——— appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization.

———, of the Federal Housing Office, Greenbelt, Md., advised that the ——— had come there to live on ———, and stayed until ———. ——— recalled ——— had some trouble with the ——— regarding one ——— and ——— residing with him in violation of the rental regulations which prevented residents from sharing or subrenting their apartments. She said the three were very close friends.

A reliable confidential informant advised that ——— had changed his name to ——— and was a former member of the Young Communist League and is presently believed to be a member of the Communist Party. ——— father has been a Communist Party member over a period of time.

Washington confidential informant advised that Mr. and Mrs. ———, Washington, D. C., appeared on a membership list of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; this organization has merged with several others and is now known as the Civil Rights Congress. Both of these organizations have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. Washington confidential informant who gave the above information is of established reliability and furnished the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during a previous investigation in March 1941.

——— was a fellow employee of ——— when they were employed by the United States Housing Authority in Washington. At another Government agency, ——— listed ——— as a reference, describing ——— as being well acquainted with him and could furnish information as to ——— loyalty and character. ——— was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association; Louisville (Ky.) chapter of the American Youth Congress; and listed on the active indices of the American League for Peace and Democracy. All organizations are listed on the subversive list of the Attorney General of the United States. It has also been reliably reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that ——— was discharged from a position as announcer for a Louisville, Ky., radio station in 1937 for making strong pro-Communist statements over the air in violation of that station's censorship regulations.

The State Department Passport Division files show that ——— was issued a passport on ———, for travel to France, England, and Switzerland for a vacation; the file contains the name of ———, a State Department employee, ——— Avenue NW. ——— signed an affidavit for the passport application that she had known ——— for 3 years. Washington confidential informant, considered reliable, reported that ——— was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association and the United American Spanish Aid Committee during a previous FBI investigation in March 1942. Washington confidential informant also advised that ——— was a member of the Communist Party and that she and ——— both held Communist Party meetings in their respective apartments at ——— New Hampshire Avenue NW. They were both very friendly with the ———.

FBI REPORT, JUNE 28, 1948, RICHMOND, VA.; SPECIAL AGENT CLAUDE E. WILLIS, JR.

———, confidential informant who is believed reliable, furnished signed statement June 24, 1948, and advised that she is willing to testify before Loyalty Board provided her identity is not revealed to the employee.

"As I remember Mr. ——— when he lived in the ——— Apartment, ——— New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., in about 1939 and 1940, I would consider his actions to indicate that he was disloyal to the United States Government. Though about 8 years have elapsed since my contact with Mr. ———, and my conception of the term 'Communist' and 'fellow traveler' may have been colored by present meanings of these terms, I feel that Mr. ——— perhaps was and may be a Communist or fellow traveler. By 'Communist' I mean 'A group or groups to overthrow our Government or cause dissention or dissatisfaction with our way of government or anyone who is loyal to the Russian Government.' By 'fellow traveler' I mean 'A cover-up group for the Communists who do their dirty work.' By 'dirty work' I mean 'To pass out their literature or make contacts for them.'

"During the time I saw Mr. ——— I observed him passing out literature in the lobby of the apartment for the ——— Group, which at that time I considered to be a group which were disloyal to the United States. I received one copy of these pamphlets. I cannot recall that it said anything of a disloyal nature, however. I also recall that Mr. ——— put this literature under the doors of the apartments on the upper floors. I believe Mr. ——— was a member of the ——— Organization, because he tried to sell the principals of the organization to two of the elevator operators which he intimated to the operators as being better than our American way. He frequently talked about their low pay and long working hours. He seemed to me to be a fanatic on anything pertaining to labor, to unions, to conditions under which Americans work, and the pay scales. This to me was an indication that Mr. ——— might be a Communist.

"Another reason which makes me think that he might be a Communist is that he gave out literature which I heard supported the Spanish Loyalists, which group I recall was supported by the Communists of Russia at that time. I know that Mr. ——— was receiving mail from Spain because * * *."

Witness: Clauds E. Willis.

FBI REPORT, JUNE 24, 1948, CHICAGO, ILL.; SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL J. MCCARTHY

Mr. ———, professor of economics, ——— University, Evanston, Ill., ——— State Department's Division of Investment and Economic Development, and was ———. He recalled that a whispering campaign about ——— loyalty had been rife for a while in his division. He believed that the only basis for it was that ——— was foreign born. Mr. ——— expressed the opinion that ——— was loyal.

FBI REPORT, JUNE 28, 1948; SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH M. KELLY

———, professor of economics, Russian Institute, ——— University advised that from ——— to January ——— he was ——— Economics Subdivision, U. S. S. R. Division, OSS, and that ——— was on his staff for a year. Mr. ——— stated he became fairly well acquainted with ——— and that he had heard or seen nothing to indicate disloyalty. Mr. ——— concluded on the basis of his knowledge of ——— that he is loyal.

———, executive of ——— Co., advised that in ———, he was a deputy on the financial matters to William Clayton and ——— Division of Financial and Development Policy. ——— advised that ——— was employed in ——— under one ———, chief of a section under ———. Mr. ——— stated that his contacts with ——— were very limited. In 1946 a ——— joined the State Department and worked under ———, and that ——— was probably one of ——— staff officers at present. ——— always spoke favorably of ——— and because of this Mr. ——— stated he was of the opinion ——— was loyal.

FBI REPORT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., SPECIAL AGENT RICHARD T. CLANCEY

———, ——— University, ———, said he was ——— of the Committee on Russian Economic Affairs in the State Department in ——— and that ——— represented the Czechoslovakian section of the State Department in the committee meetings. It became apparent to some of the committee after a meeting or two that ——— seemed to be more patriotic to his own country of birth than to the United States. Dr. ——— advised, further that ——— approach to the problems under consideration appeared "colored" and that ——— did not have the traditional American patriotism it

was felt was needed for persons serving on this committee. He said he could not say that ——— was disloyal to the United States but he did not feel he was 100 percent American. Dr. ——— was reluctant to go into further detail. He advised that the committee decided to make it a closed membership, which action was a courteous way of dispensing with the services of the employee.

FBI REPORT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., JUNE 28, 1948; SPECIAL AGENT HUGO P. BLANDORI

——— Manufacturing Co, Stamford, Conn. The personnel folder showed that ——— as employed by that firm from ——— to ——— as clerk. Previous employment shown as engaged in law work with ——— for 1 year. Subsequently he worked in advertising with the ——— Corp. from which he resigned when he left for ———.

FBI report, Miami, Fla., dated June 12, 1948, stated unable to locate any record or knowledge of ——— at Stetson University 1937–38 as stated by employee.

FBI REPORT, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 11, 1948; SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH M. KELLY

———, vice president of the ——— Co., said he first met ——— in 1937 or 1938 when ——— immigrated to the United States from Europe. Mr. ———'s father-in-law was friendly with ———'s grandfather when both resided in Moscow.

———'s family had been very wealthy but lost all property to the Soviets after the 1917 revolution and were forced to leave Russia as refugees. To the best of his knowledge ——— received most of his education in France, and when ——— came to the United States he visited the ——— home in New York City for a while. Mr. ——— has not seen ——— for 4 or 5 years. He recalled that ——— several times mentioned his admiration for the United States. On the basis of his limited acquaintance with ——— Mr. ——— considers ——— to be loyal to the United States.

FBI REPORT, DETROIT, MICH., JUNE 23, 1948; SPECIAL AGENT JAMES J. KEARNEY

———, ——— of the ——— former ——— Division of Foreign Economic Development, Department of State, advised he had only a slight contact with ——— in the office. From observing ——— at work and listening to comments, ——— states he is of the opinion ——— is a loyal American.

FBI REPORT, ST. PAUL, MINN. JULY 7, 1948; SPECIAL AGENT ARTHUR J. NORSTROM

——— advised that although ——— worked under his supervision at the Federal Public Housing Authority from ——— to ——— as an economist, he knew little concerning ——— activities and absolutely nothing that would reflect on ———'s loyalty.

———, coworker in the Division of Investment and Economic Development, European Division, Department of State, advised he had worked side by side with ——— for the past 2 years and stated, in his opinion there is not a more loyal person in the Department of State. However, ——— advised that he also knows ——— socially as a friend and knows him to be an acquaintance of ———.

During FBI investigation 1941, ——— was a member of the National Lawyers Guild; closely associated with ——— and ——— was thoroughly aware of ———'s Communist activities. ——— is known as a ——— member under the name ——— and has been engaged in Russian espionage over a long period of time and at one time was active in recruiting espionage agents from the ranks of the Communist Party.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Appleton (Wis.) Post-Crescent of July 19, 1950]

THEY ACT LIKE SCREHEADS

The fact that Senator MCCARTHY's blasting of the State Department is recognized the country over as the major cause of the reversal of our idiotic Asian policy does not set very well with the Capital Times or the Milwaukee Journal which sometimes team up as they did in using the story of a reporter who deliberately aimed to deceive the public by omitting important written details from filed papers.

The Times and Journal are fuming and furious, and may even have a hemorrhage, because it appears from the income tax statements of the Senator that he borrowed a substantial amount of money.

Of course those connected with the Times and Journal say nothing about the fact that they, and the institutions with which they are concerned, have borrowed money in excess of the amount that Senator MCCARTHY probably borrowed. When they did the borrowing and took the chances, they looked upon the transactions as strictly in the American tradition, as they certainly were, but when Senator MCCARTHY did exactly the same thing, or something similar, they began tearing their hair out in gobs.

What is a virtue in them becomes an offense in Senator MCCARTHY. What is a privilege to them is nothing short of presumption upon the part of this commoner who dares to try to better his condition in the world.

Apparently the Senator decided that he might better sell his property, liquidate his loans, and devote the small equity he received to running down the Lattimore-Acheson-Roth-Service-Remington gang at Washington, a procedure that threw the Times and the Journal into crusty and grouchy moods.

Senator MCCARTHY is devoting his time and his talents to rooting out the dizzy apes and slug-nuts who have been leading America to ruin with the softly panting approval of the haughty and egocentric professional liberals who have been in fact, the world over, the softest snap the Kremlin ever ran into.

The average man on the street is no fool and, given the honest facts, he can make up his mind pretty well without the aid of any big-lipped scatterbrains. That ordinary man knows that it took a sledgehammer to batter down the defenses erected by mumblers and bumblers of the Lattimore-Acheson order, and that if Senator MCCARTHY had not done just exactly what he did do, all Korea and Formosa would now be in the hands of Moscow and we would be picking up our duds in Japan and the Philippines and moving home. It took some strong language upon the part of a man in the Senate to reverse the whole lunatic and defeatist attitude of the State Department and the fact that an innocent toe here and there may have been stepped upon is of trivial importance.

May we not suggest to these newspapers with the bloodshot eyes that they investigate the Senator's socks and seek if they are purple. Anyway, they won't be red or pink.

EXHIBIT 2

AS WE SEE IT—SENATE REPUDIATES BUDENZ' TESTIMONY

(By Rob F. Hall)

WASHINGTON.—While the eyes of the Nation were on Korea, trying to gage whether this aggression of the Truman administration was likely to become a world war, something very unusual but not unwelcome occured last week in the Senate. The sworn testimony of a professional stool pigeon was discredited, rejected, and repudiated by the formal actions of a Senate subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of the Senate as a whole.

Interest grows, of course, when one realizes that the professional stool pigeon was Louis Francis Budenz, whose eager lies have been so helpful to the Justice Department in its drive against Communists and progressives.

Prosecutor McGohey relied heavily on the tortuous fabrications of Budenz in his case against the 11 Communist leaders. Judge Medina took pains that the jury should give it great weight. In the opinion of newsmen covering the trial, the testimony of Budenz was the lever by which the prosecution pried a guilty verdict from the jury.

It was the more or less unsupported word of Budenz which brought a jail sentence for Harold Christoffel, the Milwaukee labor leader. And during the last couple of years, few noncitizens have been ordered deported for their political views without the gloating participation of Louis Francis Budenz.

Since the freedom and happiness of so many individuals and the life of certain democratic institutions depend so heavily on the word of this creature, his credibility is a matter of more than passing concern to the Nation. It is therefore of the greatest significance that the Senate of the United States did not regard him as credible or trustworthy.

Budenz testified April 20 before an open session and on April 25 before a closed session of the Tydings subcommittee. At the open session, with the klieg lights and the cameras spotlighting his garrulous exhibition, Budenz said Prof. Owen Lattimore was known to him as a Communist. At the closed session he said something similar about Haldore Hansen, a writer on Chinese affairs holding a minor post with the State Department.

The Tydings subcommittee, assigned to investigate Senator JOE MCCARTHY's charges that scores of Communists held jobs in the State Department, listened respectfully to Budenz. But after they heard his testimony and compared it with a wealth of material at their disposal, including copious FBI reports on MCCARTHY's victims, they could not escape the conclusion that Louis Francis was a sordid liar.

The subcommittee cleared Hansen and Lattimore. In their report accepted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate, members said Budenz' testimony left them "to a degree, in wonderment."

"We cannot accept Mr. Budenz' hearsay testimony as controlling," the report said in reference to the Hansen case. (Budenz' testimony at Foley Square was not only hearsay; it was mainly his opinions.)

His testimony concerning Professor Lattimore "was not altogether satisfying," the report said.

The Tydings subcommittee was especially struck by the fact that "even though Budenz has been reporting for several years to the FBI on various Communist activities and personalities," it was only after the MCCARTHY circus hit town that Budenz climbed aboard that particular bandwagon. "Only since this investigation and the publicity concerning Lattimore therewith has Budenz given information to the FBI concerning Lattimore," the report commented.

This sudden rush of old memories to Budenz as a result of which he came up with the recollection that Lattimore and Hansen were "Communists" was "necessarily puzzling" to the subcommittee.

Beware of Budenz' yeoman service to the Fascist drive against progressives, the subcommittee was anxious that their repudiation of his yarns should not destroy for all

time the usefulness of the Justice Department's stool pigeon. They therefore wrote into the report a sort of escape clause for Louis Francis' "character."

"We recognize that Budenz has been used as a witness by the Government in other cases where his testimony was not hearsay and was corroborated. Here of course his testimony is hearsay and corroboration is lacking. This observation is necessarily not a reflection upon Mr. Budenz' veracity inasmuch as his testimony related to what he was told by Communists."

But this is poor consolation to Louis Francis and his Justice Department sponsors. The Senators have chosen not to believe him on oath. They have, moreover, suggested that his thirst for the limelight seduced him into making sensational statements which they, for partisan reasons, felt compelled to expose as lies. The crumb they tossed him could not conceal their contempt for the professional liar.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Senator MILLARD TYDINGS, basing himself on the official document, called Senator MCCARTHY a perjuror, a "fraud and a hoax." Inferentially, Louis Budenz was also condemned as an accomplice to perjury and fraud.

Meanwhile the perjury and fraud committed by Budenz in the trials of Communists and progressives go unpunished. This sleek little pigeon slips furtively from stool to stool while his victims, truly good men and women, face deportation and prison.

EXHIBIT 3

[From the Appleton (Wis.) Post-Crescent of July 22, 1950]

SO HERE IS HOW IT STANDS

The three Democrats on the Senate committee investigating the McCarthy charges have found them to be wholly without foundation.

The two Republicans differed violently with this conclusion. They characterize the investigation as "superficial and inconclusive, the atmosphere too often not that of seeking to ascertain the truth whereas the committee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses not subpenaed, of leads not followed up."

The people who want to arrive at the correct conclusion in a matter of this importance must thread their way through a maze of closed doors, suddenly secret sessions, and a battery of obvious defamers who tried their level best to prevent the committee from investigating the charges by preferring charges against the Senator himself.

But even the Democrats upon the committee are forced reluctantly to conclude that some of those attacked by Senator MCCARTHY were, to quote these Democrats, "naive and gullible" and that others were guilty of conduct described as "extremely indiscreet."

So a man who admittedly gives to a Red top-secret information and whose voice is recorded by the FBI as he tells that Red that it is a secret, is slapped upon the wrist and told that he was extremely indiscreet, while he is returned to his position where he may commit further indiscretions.

In attempting to get order out of confusion let us look at some of the presented evidence.

On June 21, Senator TYDINGS asserted "that a special inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation had established as false Mr. MCCARTHY's accusations that the files had been stripped or raped before being turned over to the subcommittee."

A short time thereafter Senator MCCARTHY sent out a photostat of a letter written to him by the head of the FBI as follows:

"I have received your letter dated June 27, 1950, inquiring whether this Bureau has examined the 81 loyalty files which the members of the Tydings committee have been scrutinizing and whether such an examination by the FBI has disclosed that the files are complete and that nothing has been removed therefrom. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has made no such examination and therefore is not in a position to make any statement concerning the completeness or incompleteness of the State Department files."

So much for that Tydings whopper.

Continue along the same road because the scenery is quite interesting.

Unable to get the Tydings committee to subpena further witnesses who would testify that they were directed to strip the records, Senator MCCARTHY sent to the President the affidavits of four such witnesses, and supplied the press of the country with photostatic copies of such affidavits. Three of such witnesses gave their names. One was a junior at Georgetown University, another was an FBI agent, a third was employed in private industry, and the fourth still works for the State Department and said that he would supply his name only if the President would assure him that he would not be fired for telling the truth. No such assurance ever came from the White House.

Let us see what these four witnesses said in their affidavits. Quoting from the one who is still employed by the State Department will be sufficient because the statements were much the same. He swore:

"In August 1946, I started working as a clerk in the State Department * * * I was assigned to a project with other clerks on the State Department personnel files. We all were instructed to remove all derogatory material from the personnel files and we were instructed to dispose of these materials. The derogatory material consisted of letters, memorandum which reflected on the employee. I cannot remember any specific file because we all worked on many files. But we worked on this project from August until the end of December 1946. All of the derogatory material in the files was destroyed or thrown away."

It is more than passing strange that a committee appointed to investigate charges refused to even listen to the evidence of four witnesses, one of them still working for the State Department, and refused stubbornly to let the people of this country have their evidence.

The people will draw their own conclusions. From Senator MCCARTHY they have received all the evidence he could gather. This evidence showed that men were employed to destroy evidence. It also showed that the Tydings committee willfully falsified to the country by pretending that the FBI had gone through records which the FBI deliberately says it never went through.

Moreover, the Tydings committee acted as though it always had something to hide. When it had a piece of evidence that seemed to refute the McCarthy charges, it brought it out in public with a brass band. When it was time to inquire why men high in the State Department gave secret documents by the hundreds to fellows like Jaffe, the committee locked the doors and drew the curtains.

We expect that the public conclusions on this case will not be far out of the way.

[From the Washington Times-Herald of July 19, 1950]

THE REPORT NOBODY BELIEVES

TYDINGS and Co. says there are no Communists in the State Department and there is no Communist influence in the State Department. These findings would be welcome, if true. Unfortunately nobody believes them.

We can say with little fear of contradiction that even the three New Deal Senators who offer the country this sugared assurance don't believe their own statement.

What we had in the congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster we are now given again—a large bucket of whitewash. What we had when incredible mismanagement was charged to the atomic-energy committee is tossed back at us again—denials and evasions. But, meanwhile, four spies in this country and one in England who were stealing our atomic secrets for Russia have been arrested.

What Mr. Truman called the Alger Hiss case—a "red herring"—has been served up to us by the administration once more. The herring is a little higher now, and Hiss, convicted as a perjury spy, is under sentence of 5 years and has been disbarred.

We have got precisely what we have come to expect from every political investigation by the New Deal—self-exculpation by the party which has fostered, condoned, and protected betrayals of the national interest and public trust such as this country has never before known.

What else could we expect? This is the party of lies. It is the party of Roosevelt, telling America's fathers and mothers "again and again and again" that, on no account, would their sons be sent into a war he was then plotting.

It is the party of Truman, the product of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, where, when 71 henchmen faced the penitentiary for stealing the primary election in 1946, the simple solution presenting itself was to blow the courthouse safe and steal the fraudulent ballots providing the evidence.

Truman is the man who only 2 years ago said of Stalin, "I like old Joe, Joe is a decent fellow." If the Loss Communist is a decent fellow, then who is to say that lesser, non-Russian Communists are also not decent fellows?

Certainly the New Deal Senators who were commissioned to investigate Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S charges of Communist infiltration of the administration found nobody who did not measure up to their standards for being a decent fellow. But why not? Look at the Senators:

MILLARD TYDINGS, of Maryland, New Dealer, was the original sponsor of the present Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, when the latter was presented as nominee for undersecretary of the Treasury in 1933. TYDINGS conceded at the time that he had initiated the move to put Acheson in the job. To statements that Acheson's law firm had extensive Wall Street connections, TYDINGS replied that Acheson had also represented Russia in American courts and accepted Moscow's fees. Now, as Secretary of State, Acheson presides over Truman's world-wide anti-Communist crusade.

TYDINGS also happens to be the son-in-law of Joseph E. Davies, Roosevelt's Russophile ambassador to Russia, whose book Mission to Moscow, was a flagrant piece of pro-Soviet propaganda. By another curious coincidence, Seth Richardson, chairman of the President's loyalty review board, through which there filtered all of the curious characters Senator MCCARTHY has called security risks, is a law partner of Davies. And TYDINGS was appointed chairman by the New Dealers to investigate the whole mess.

THEODORE F. GREEN, New Deal Senator from Rhode Island, is 83 years old and is chiefly distinguished as the one-time little Hitler of the tiny New England State. In January 2, 1935, even before being sworn in for his second term as governor, GREEN, in the space of less than two hours, engineered a coup unique in the history of American government.

He ousted the five Republicans composing the existing State supreme court and replaced them with a Democratic majority.

He killed 80 State boards and commissions manned by Republicans. He restored to himself powers long since taken from the governorship.

All of this Senator GREEN accomplished by unseating elected Republican State senators on the basis of a quick recount by two of his henchmen, thus converting a Democratic Senate minority into a majority.

GREEN'S lieutenant governor, Robert E. Quinn, his chief agent in this bloodless revolution, succeeded GREEN when the latter became a Senator. Quinn is chiefly remembered for using the State militia to shut down the Narrangansett race track in order to put a political enemy out of business.

The third New Dealer on the TYDINGS whitewash majority is BRIEN MCMAHON, an old hand at sweeping New Deal dirt under the rug.

MCMAHON for years was one of the officials of the New Deal Department of Justice, the agency charged with exposing and prosecuting subversives. If the justice of Senator MCCARTHY'S assertion that the State Department was loaded with protected Communists and fellow travelers were admitted, MCMAHON would have been in the position of exposing the culpability of the Department he so long served, and furthermore, his own dereliction as chief of its criminal division.

As chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Mr. MCMAHON previously had bent all of his efforts toward proving that the Atomic Energy Commission had properly safeguarded the secrets of the atom bomb. Only later did the arrest of members of the Soviet atomic spy ring demonstrate the spuriousness of the whitewash applied to the charges of Senator BOURKE HICKENLOOPER that the atomic secret had not been guarded.

These three—TYDINGS, GREEN and MCMAHON—abruptly voted to stop the McCarthy investigation when the war in Korea afforded a convenient diversion. They hurried to completion the report now announced, clearing every single suspect. They did not permit their two Republican committee colleagues, Senators HICKENLOOPER and HENRY CABOT LODGE, to inspect their report.

They departed from the rules of the Senate by releasing the report to the press before they even tendered it to the full Senate Foreign Relation Committee, in whose name they acted as a subcommittee. Senator CONNALLY, the New Deal chairman of that committee, limped forward with a summons for the committee to meet and receive the report 24 hours after it had been published in the Nation's press.

LODGE and HICKENLOOPER would have none of TYDINGS' phony clearance. Internationalist and supporter of the administration's foreign policy though he is, LODGE found the whole proceeding too much for a sensitive stomach. In a separate statement, he asserted:

"The investigation must be set down as superficial and inconclusive. The proceedings often lacked impartiality; the atmosphere was too often not that of seeking to ascertain the truth. The subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses who were not subpenaed, of leads which were not followed up * * * this business will never end, clearly or otherwise, if the practice of having the majority party investigate the majority continues to hold sway."

The pretext of the Tydings New Dealers for giving clearance to all of the men and women whom Senator MCCARTHY had dubbed Stalin's little helpers was that the State Department loyalty files which the subcommittee, after months of Presidential obstruction, was finally permitted to inspect showed "nothing derogatory."

Senator MCCARTHY had anticipated this weak defense. He had produced, in advance of the release of the Tydings report, statements from one present and three former employees of the State Department that in 1946 the administration had a team of eight persons working for 5 months to weed everything from the files which was derogatory or incriminating.

A deadline was set for this task: It had to be completed before the democratic congressional majority was replaced by a Republican majority elected to the Eightieth Congress. State Department officials were even permitted to strip their personal files, so that the men who were defendants were able to destroy the evidence against themselves.

So, all provision having been made, and a rigged investigation undertaken for the purpose of ratifying a predetermined judgment, the Nation is now told by the New Deal that Prof. Owen Lattimore, the New Deal pilot of America's policy in the Orient, was never of service to Russia. The public is informed that Dr. Philip Jessup, ambassador-at-large, who was knee deep in Communists in all of his years with the Institute of Pacific Relations, is neither a knave nor a dupe, as Mr. MCCARTHY called him.

The people are told that John Stewart Service, State Department far eastern expert, cleared no less than six times by the New Deal Loyalty Boards (would a man whose loyalty was unquestioned have to make as many farewell appearances as Sarah Bernhardt?) may have been indiscreet in his dealings with Communists, but that is all.

And the Nation is also told that there was no fix in the case of the six persons arrested for wartime espionage in the theft of 1,700 secret Government documents which found their way to the offices of of the pro-Soviet magazine Amerasia.

In fact, by assurance of TYDINGS and his New Deal friends, the people need not feel disturbed about anything, and least of all about Communist manipulation of New Deal policy. The three Senators thus have made themselves a part of the Communist conspiracy at a time when it is obvious that our weakness in Korea was made known to the Communists of the Kremlin, and when it is certain that that weakness was promoted within the administration.

The American people now have a simple criterion for determining Communist influence in this country. It will be evidenced fully by counting up those who support the Tydings report.

[From the Shreveport Times of July 19, 1950]

GREEN LIGHTS FOR THE REDS

The thoroughly absurd report by the majority of the Tydings committee investigating Reds in the State Department is a green light to further and future activities of fellow travelers and their friends in undermining America and Americanism right inside our own Government. The report would be the biggest laugh of the century but for the fact that a lot of green kids, some of them teen-agers, are dying in Korea with their faces in the mud—and sometimes with their hands tied behind them. It was blindness of the type displayed by the Tydings group—inside the State Department and outside it—which laid the foundation for the international fumbling of the Truman administration that brought on the Korean situation. It is the Tydings group that now says that revelations of those subversives and blindness to them in the State Department and outside it are fraud and hoax. And as long as we have such as the Tydings group to clear the disloyalties, the traitors, the fifth columnists, and the nitwits who don't know what they are doing, just so long will we have those subversives and Commies and lefties and disloyalists gnawing at the vitals of the Americanism built and fostered through the decades and now facing destruction through those who should be its foremost supporters.

However, there is nothing surprising in this action of the Tydings majority of the investigating committee.

Hasn't it been clear from the beginning that the majority had just one objective—to clear everybody with a tinge from light pink to deep red and to smear Senator MCCARTHY, who forced the inquiry?

Didn't President Truman call all such inquiries "red herrings"—particularly the earlier investigation into Alger Hiss, Roosevelt confidential adviser, which finally headed Hiss and others toward penitentiaries? Didn't President Truman personally say he would do everything possible to disprove the McCarthy charges—to clear the accused?

Didn't President Truman personally bar essential files and evidence from the committee?

Didn't the President and his subordinates open some files only after it was known that they had been looted of all important material?

Didn't the Washington administration try to put the hush-hush on the fact that some 200 perverts had been found in the State Department and finally fired?

And did agencies of this same Washington administration then rehire some of the perverts previously fired?

And isn't it a known fact that such perversion is the strongest and one of the most used forms of blackmail by enemy agents seeking secret information from within Government departments?

Didn't the Washington administration try to cover up the whole Amerasia case with an early Saturday morning court hearing in which United States attorneys acted virtually as defense counsel for those pleading guilty to possession of stolen secret State Department documents?

And wasn't the investigation that might have convicted others in the same case mysteriously hushed and blocked?

The questions could be carried on indefinitely. The answer to each and every one of them is, "Yes!"

As Senator MCCARTHY said of the report:

"The most loyal stooges of the Kremlin could not have done a better job of giving a clean bill of health to Stalin's fifth column in this country."

Get out your medals, Mr. Stalin; there are some fellows in Washington who seems to deserve them.

Perhaps, also, attention of the "clear everybody" boys in Washington might be called to this Washington news dispatch, which came over the Associated Press wires along with the story of the Tydings clearance report and was published, with it, on page 1 of most newspapers:

"WASHINGTON, July 17.—The FBI Monday arrested a fourth American in connection with the leak of United States atom bomb secrets to the Russians.

"FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that Julius Rosenberg, 32, operator of an engineering plant in New York City and a former member of the Army Signal Corps, had been taken into custody in New York on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

"Hoover described Rosenberg as 'another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus.'

"During the last 2 months the FBI took into custody Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse, N. Y., scientist and David Greenglass, former United States Army sergeant, on similar chargcs. Greenglass is also from New York City.

"Each is charged with feeding top secrets on American defense to the Russians in wartime—a charge carrying the possible death penalty."

Yes, "each is charged with feeding top secrets on American defense to the Russians * * *"

And where and how did they get those top defense secrets, theft of which may be directly or indirectly responsible in part for green kids dying in Korea? Why, through conditions exposed in the State Department and elsewhere by McCarthy and others—revelation of which is termed by the Tydings report as "gigantic in its fraud and deep in its deceit."

A Shameful Performance

The Tydings committee's majority report on the McCarthy charges of Communist influence in the State Department is probably the most disgracefully partisan document ever to emanate from the Congress of the United States.

As a public paper prepared in perilous times, it verges upon disloyalty.

As such, it goes beyond the obvious objective of whitewashing the New Deal's calamitous foreign policy.

The inquiry on which the report was based was a staged and superficial travesty of investigative procedure.

For the committee made no real investigation.

It clamped a New Deal Maxim silencer on the junior counsel representing the Republican minority.

It was friendly to the New Deal witnesses; it was palpably hostile to the McCarthy witnesses; and it permitted no proper cross-examinations.

The majority prepared its report without consulting the minority members.

And, as Senator Lodge has said, it totally ignored its actual mandate from the Senate, which was a broad directive covering the whole question of disloyalty.

The sordidly political nature of the Tydings-Green-McMahon report is self-evident.

It made Senator McCarthy—rather than the offenders in the notorious Amerasia larcenies, and the pro-Communist policy makers in the State Department—the apparent culprit.

In a front-page dispatch from Washington the New York Times said of the three Democrats:

"They attacked Mr. McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, in terms of harshness rarely used in the Senate's history.

"They accused him of conscious falsehood and of serving the interests of the Communists by raising baseless suspicions among the people of the country.

"They cleared every person who had been accused by Senator McCarthy."

No wonder, as the Times also reported, the two Republican members declined to sign the report.

Neither is the New Deal's clearance of accused persons free from doubt and suspicion.

One of those accused was Owen Lattimore, who advocated our desertion of Nationalist China and our surrender of Korea to communism.

Respecting him, the New Deal report says:

"Even the testimony of Louis F. Budenz, if given the fullest weight and import, could establish no more than that the Communists used Lattimore to project a propaganda line anent China."

But what else was the Tydings committee appointed to establish?"

For the record shows that Lattimore—by implication at least a Communist tool—for years was an influential State Department adviser.

[From the Dallas Morning News of July 19, 1950]

Whitewash, Pitch in Odd Mixture

The Senate's Foreign Relations Subcommittee set up to investigate the charges made by Senator McCarthy has brought in a majority report that is certain to be confusing to the average citizen. There is no concurrence from the membership of the minority hostile party. Perusal of the full text shows clearly the reason for that. The minority could hardly lend their approval to the mixture of whitewash and pitch discernible in the welter of words that lead up to the six sensible recommendations which the committee makes in finality.

As to these, there can be little disagreement in principle, but Senator Lodge has a sounder nonpolitical proposal for the make-up of a nonpartisan group for an over-all investigation than the majority could stomach. There will be hearty accord with the view that there must be some brake on the power of Members of the two Houses to slander individuals under the cloak of congressional immunity, and there can be no logical objection to a demand for more orderly conduct of hearings, for greater information on the operations of the State Department, and for improved system in protecting the security of classified documents.

Unfortunately the subcommittee majority has operated in an atmosphere of partisan spleen on both sides. The majority notes bitterly that "it has been subject to an organized campaign of unwarranted and unfair villification without parallel in the history of congressional investigations." If so, it has squared itself amply with Senator McCarthy by handing him the lie direct. Indeed if the full Senate shares the subcommittee view, it would not be surprising to see a test made in impeachment proceedings. Few men have been as severely castigated by their colleagues in an official report.

Certainly the report does not answer all questions. On July 12, McCarthy filed with the President a complaint supported by photostats that the majority is also guilty of misstatements. A letter from J. Edgar Hoover asserts that the FBI has never been asked to investigate State Department personnel files to assure their being intact and three affidavits are made in which affiants assert that they were hired specifically in 1946 to remove all "derogatory material" from these personnel files.

The majority concede that the controversy has aroused public distrust and they want a body in the nature of the Hoover Commission to make a complete investigation, but the personnel would be named by the President, the Vice President (as President of the Senate), and the Speaker of the House, all Truman Democrats, good and true, Senator Lodge urges an eight-man commission, with reasonable safeguards against party domination.

There is only one clear and unchallengeable conclusion from the present report—there is a Democratic majority on the subcommittee.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of July 19, 1950]

Convenient Whitewash

The spectacular developments in Korea, which prompted the President to move dramatically to halt Communist aggression, have provided just what the Democrats needed to get out from under Senator McCarthy's charges of Communists in Government. It was an "out" which they did not ignore for excellent political reasons, and they have made it formal by issuing a 350,000-word report on the findings of the Senate inquiry committee, headed by Senator Tydings.

The majority report, that, is the Democrat report, labeled the McCarthy charges as a "fraud and a hoax," a "nefarious campaign of half-truths and untruths." Not one basic accusation was proved. Nothing questionable about the Amerasia case. A clean bill of health for Lattimore, Jessup, Service, and Hanson. The administration in every aspect is clean as the proverbial hound's tooth. In short, McCarthy cooked up the whole deal with nothing, absolutely nothing to support him.

Senator Lodge filed a minority report in which he agreed that the McCarthy charges were "superficial and inconclusive"—as they were permitted to be explored. Senator Hickenlooper agreed in general with Lodge, but may have more to say later.

Despite the mountain of whitewash poured on the inquiry by the Democrats, we believe the public does not regard the McCarthy charges as groundless. Agreed, he did not develop them properly, he went into court inadequately prepared to prove his case, he swung aimlessly at times and his misses were just what the administration needed to exploit the utter falsity of his accusations.

For political reasons, the Democrats, including the President, placed every obstacle in McCarthy's path. At no time did he receive even a semblance of cooperation from the administration. The Senate inquiry committee was flagrantly biased. And his fellow Republicans timidly stood on the sideline and waited to see what would happen. If he made good, "we did it." If he failed, "he was on his own." This was a cowardly attitude and the Democrats made the most of it.

Now comes the Korean police action, a dramatic challenge of communism by the President. With the Nation committed to back the President at every step, with mobilization for war staring us in the face, now is no time to expend our energies looking for past derelictions, which the Democrats say never existed. So, in the shadow of Korea, the Democrats brand McCarthy as a wholesale liar and declare his crusade ended.

If McCarthy has succeeded in scaring the President and his advisers into cleaning house, into getting rid of suspected subversives, into checking thoroughly into the loyalty of government personnel, his labors have not been in vain. And we believe he did just that. Perhaps 'tis well that the inquiry close its books now. But around those books is an aroma of red herrings that even Korea cannot dissipate. And now as ever before it is necessary to make certain that the Communist fifth column, in or out of Government, is under constant surveillance. The termites bear watching.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of July 21, 1950]

Whitewash of Red Charges

The report of the Senate subcommittee which "reviewed" the charges of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was almost precisely what might have been expected. The Democratic majority of the committee devoted a great many thousands of words to an attack upon the Wisconsin Republican, without giving evidence of more than a cursory examination of his charges. Both of the minority members of the committee, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts and Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, declined to sign the report, and Senator Lodge issued one of his own, asserting that the committee's investigation had been "superficial."

Amid all the garish language of the majority report, here was little or nothing of concrete value in determining the validity of Senator McCarthy's attack upon alleged Communist infiltration of the State Department. Even the stanch supporters of the administration who insisted that Senator McCarthy discredited himself will be compelled to agree that the majority of the committee likewise tended to discredit themselves as impartial arbiters of his charges. During the progress of the hearings there was

at least one notable incident in which Chairman MILLARD TYDINGS betrayed remarkable prejudice in favor of those nominally under investigation. We use the phrase "nominally under investigation" because, in the case of Prof. Owen Lattimore, Chairman TYDINGS delivered a personal and virtually on the-spot "vindication" of the Johns Hopkins University adviser on our far eastern policy.

In their comments on the Amerasia case, as in their remarks on the McCarthy charges, Senator TYDINGS and his Democratic associates almost impel the use of the word "whitewash." The public is left knowing scarcely what to believe about either matter. Whatever basis there may have been for the McCarthy allegations, he was given no help whatever by the committee in arriving at their truth or falsity. The subcommittee, at best, defied him to try to prove something. Had its conduct been a little more judicial—or investigative—the impact of its denial of all of his assertions would have been a great deal more forceful.

Indeed, the rhetorical fury of the committee's counterattack was not very persuasive. It will serve only to recall to most people that this is a congressional election year, and that, whether innocently or otherwise, the Asiatic phase of our foreign policy has reflected terrible discredit upon the administration's State Department.

There's a line in Shakespeare which might apply to the committee's majority report: "The lady doth protest too much!"

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer of July 19, 1950]

BUCKETS OF WHITEWASH

Senators MILLARD E. TYDINGS, of Maryland, THEODORE F. GREEN, of Rhode Island, and BRIEN MCMAHON, of Connecticut—all Democrats—have surely laid the whitewash on with a lavish hand in an effort, political in intent and design, to escape from the very serious charges made against the United States State Department by Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, of Wisconsin. They poured on the whitewash by the bucketfuls in the 350,000-word majority report they have just issued. It was expected, perhaps all that could be expected, in a campaign year, but the report, we believe, will someday torment its authors. The minority report, by the two Republican Senators of the investigative committee, is yet to be brought in.

Senator MCCARTHY fought his battle almost single-handed against terrific odds. As on other occasions when his opponents sought to shout him down, to smear him, and to put every conceivable roadblock in his pathway, the fates seemed to have conspired to assist Senator MCCARTHY. On the very day the report of the majority whitewashers was published, the FBI arrested still another alleged link in the Soviet espionage group whereby United States atomic secrets were transmitted to Moscow. And this latest accused person is described as a former associate engineering inspector of the United States Army Signal Corps who was removed because of information indicating Communist Party membership.

One of the most senseless and dubious steps ever taken by any Government was the admission of Communists into the Armed Forces of the United States when we were supposedly having a honeymoon as the pal of that ruthless and cynical world conspirator, Josef Stalin.

Senator TYDINGS and his Democratic committee associates can put the whitewash on thicker and thicker, but it is doubtful if they will deceive the thinking people of the United States.

Acheson, Lattimore, and Jessup are still mistrusted by many millions of American citizens, and the time will come, we are convinced, when Senator MCCARTHY will be fully vindicated.

[From the Illinois State Journal of July 21, 1950]

THE WHITEWASH

True to their tinged colors, subservient to orders from higher up, Senators TYDINGS, GREEN, and MCMAHON, all abject New Dealers, have brought in what purports to be their majority report of the subcommittee assigned to probe communism in Government. It absolves everyone whom Senator MCCARTHY, the fighting Wisconsin Republican, wanted truly investigated. But it goes further. It is a signal to Reds, both foreign and domestic, that they may work to undermine the American Republic without fear of molestation from the Truman regime. Moreover, it stands as a practical endorsement of the Communist fifth column in America, in everything it has done and may do.

Minority members of the subcommittee are Senators LODGE and HICKENLOOPER, both Republicans. Neither of these two had been allowed to read the Tydings report before it was made public, but LODGE, who often slants New Deal-wise in his voting, issued findings sharply differing from the three New Dealers' views. Significantly, LODGE asserted that the whole alleged probe was superficial and inconclusive, that the atmosphere too often was not that of seeking the truth and further that the subcommittee's record is a tangle of loose threads, of witnesses not subpenaed, of leads not followed up. In a gentlemanly way, LODGE was saying that the whole performance was a fraud. Senator MCCARTHY was quick to analyze the report as a green light to the Red fifth column in the United States. Senator HICKENLOOPER withheld comment immediately, until he could study the TYDINGS whitewash.

In language both intemperate and unpatriotic, the report makes a personal issue of MCCARTHY, whose charges, TYDINGS says, are an organized campaign of vilification and abuse.

TYDINGS glossed over the testimony of Louis F. Budenz as hearsay, despite the fact that Budenz, the reformed Communist, was telling the subcommittee of his personal contacts and knowledge. He blocked off every effort MCCARTHY made to produce full and undeleted Government files, on which to prove points which MCCARTHY knew had substance. In short, not an effort was spared to make the investigation a fake and a fraud.

The American public now knows beyond every shadow of doubt the subversive atmosphere in which official Washington thrives. It has been asking, since American boys began to bleed and die in Korea, where the billions are that Communists have helped to squander. The public is aware that J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, only a few days ago warned that the menace of the Communist underground in the United States is the most threatening in American history. The public now will know that Truman's whole concept is to coddle the Communist vote in this country, and the country be damned. In this, he is joined by TYDINGS, LUCAS, and every other pawn of the dawning socialism.

The Tydings outfit, for the moment, has gotten away with its whitewash. Shortly, Americans will rub their eyes and begin to look Washington in the face. When they do, they are going to ask questions. They will want to know why American boys have been sent to their deaths by Truman against Communists in Korea, while Truman's congressional whelps throw arms of safety and preference around Communists' shoulders at home. They will want to know whether, with thirteen to fourteen billions of tax dollars spent every year for defense, Communist influence has directed that most of this money be squandered or, more likely, that it be directed into foreign channels helpful to the Kremlin. They want to know why, with all the braying from every department head in Washington, our boys were sent into battle stations in Korea without a chance.

The Tydings performance may be rated, for a few hours, as a political triumph. Long before November rolls around, it will have served the purpose of bringing out the Truman administration's true color. The hue is red.

AMERASIA, TOO

The Tydings triumvirate wasn't content with calling Senator MCCARTHY every name that reasonable etiquette would permit. It cleared everybody connected with the foul Amerasia scandal of 5 years ago, as well.

That case broke in June 1945, when FBI agents arrested Philip J. Jaffe, editor of the pro-Russian magazine, Amerasia, and found hundreds of secret and confidential Government documents. Five others landed in the FBI net, two of them State Department officials. Jaffe, whose Communist affiliations were well known, made a deal with the Department of Justice, in consequence of which he got off with a light fine. Then the incident was hushed up, and the traitors involved continued to operate as usual, except that the magazine was discontinued. It had been only a cover-up for the real business of stealing and transmitting top Government secrets to Russia, anyway.

The Tydings outfit concedes that the documents found in the Amerasia office were there illegally. But as for Jaffe's having "fixed" the token fine that was assessed against him, Tydings the protector throws up his hands in horror. Perish the thought!

Senator LODGE scored the Jaffe deal. "It is shocking that the Government should have made any deal at all with this man," LODGE averred. It was not only shocking, it was unnecessary. The FBI caught Jaffe and his Amerasia group red-handed. The stolen documents were there. Many of them bore upon highly confidential American defense plans.

Either the Amerasia case was "fixed" by the Government authorities then in charge, or it was glossed over because the administration was unwilling to offend Stalin and his Communists. In either event, the course was that of traitors.

NO MOOD TO FORGET

It ain't so, says the TYDINGS committee. Senator MCCARTHY'S indictment of the State Department is "a fraud and a hoax." There is no evidence, absolutely none, to support the charges against Far Eastern Expert Owen Lattimore, Career Diplomat John S. Service, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, or others named.

Strewn through the 350,000 words of the TYDINGS committee majority report are some mighty bitter phrases.

Senator MCCARTHY, the report avers, has been guilty of possibly "the most nefarious campaign of untruth" in American history. He has resorted to "gossip, distortion, hearsay and deliberate untruth." He has used the technique of the "big lie," in the Hitler-Stalin manner.

Furthermore:

There was nothing wrong with the way the Amerasia case was handled. No "agency of our Government" was derelict in any way. The fact that hundreds of secret papers belonging to the State Department were found in the offices of this pro-Communist magazine didn't mean anything.

Better forget the whole thing, and concentrate on the pleasant task of kicking JOE MCCARTHY. That appears to be the view of the majority members of the TYDINGS Committee.

The minority rebuttal is offered by Senator LODGE of Massachusetts, a left-wing Republican of internationalist leanings. If he had any preconceived opinions when the investigation began, it is fair to presume that

they were favorable to the State Department and hostile to Senator McCarthy.

The Massachusetts Senator was saddened by the whole proceedings. In his report he agrees with the majority that McCarthy did not prove his case. But he adds that the committee made no honest attempt to search for the truth.

The investigation, says Senator Lodge, "must be set down as superficial and inconclusive * * * a tangle of loose threads and leads which were never followed up."

In plainer words—a whitewash.

Senator Lodge particularly criticizes the committee for its "incomplete investigation" of the testimony of former Communist Leader Louis Budenz. The truth is there was no investigation whatever. Mr. Budenz, who has been the Government's key witness in recent Communist cases, charged that Owen Lattimore had been a Communist—and the committee yawned and did nothing further about it except to listen to Mr. Lattimore's denial.

As for the Amerasia case, says Senator Lodge, it was handled "in what appears to be a timid, almost apologetic manner."

What is the public to conclude from all this?

We think the argument over whether Owen Lattimore, or any other individual, ever carried a Red card saying "I am a Communist" is pointless, and will never be settled.

The important thing is not what men carry in their pockets, but what they carry in their heads.

Lattimore, Service, Jessup, and Dean Acheson—he is always in the background—were key members of the State Department clique which decided far-eastern policy. Without exception, until the Korean war started, they followed the Communist line.

This is their record:

At Potsdam, with neophyte President Truman, they surrendered Sakhalin, the Kuriles, Manchuria, and huge stores of Japanese arms, to the Communists. After Potsdam they expertly cut the throat of Chiang Kai-shek, first with ceaseless propaganda about the "corruption" of his regime, and second, with demands that he form a coalition with the Reds (as was done in Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc.). After the Reds had ejected Chiang from Asia this same precious crew bleated that Korea was "indefensible" and that Uncle Sam should never, never "interfere" in Formosa.

Those made-in-Moscow policies led directly to the tragedy now taking place in Korea. Young Americans are giving their lives in a desperate attempt to hold a line which the State Department for years tried and schemed to surrender.

Were the authors of these Red-leaning policies Communists? Or fellow travelers? Or merely Communist dupes?

What does it matter? Knowingly or not, they played Stalin's game. The time has come to kick them out and, for a change, get some leaders in Washington who will play America's game.

The Tydings committee apparently believes that if it cried "Fraud!" and "Hoax!" loudly enough at Senator McCarthy, people will forget the betrayal of American interests in Asia by the Acheson-Lattimore, Service-Jessup axis.

If so, we think the Tydings committee is wrong. We think the people, sorrowfully watching events in Korea, are in no mood to forget.

[From the Arizona Daily Star of July 18, 1950]

Owen Lattimore, Self-Revealed

During the past several months the name of Owen Lattimore has been featured in the news as a No. 1 Communist in the Department of State as a result of the charges made by Senator McCarthy. Nothing definite to support the charges has been presented. Still many people have doubts, because they can remember how a similar situation developed after Alger Hiss first appeared in the news.

From the beginning the Star has said that, although Mr. Lattimore appeared to be sympathetic to numerous policies that favored the Soviet Union, it did not believe that he was a party member. Recently as a result of developments in Korea, passages from Mr. Lattimore's book, the Situation in Asia, published in 1949 have received notice. One on the situation in Korea is particularly pertinent. It reads as follows:

"The Russians organized a national army (in North Korea) grounding it on peasants who had land to defend and industrial workers who considered the new government their own, since it had been based on protection of their rights. The army was equipped with Russian, not captured Japanese, material.

"In South Korea the Americans organized, not a national army, but a constabulary, the backbone of which consists of men who served in the police under the Japanese—the most hated of all who collaborated with the Japanese. * * * Various enterprises have been nationalized, but have been staffed with personnel in political favor, whose outlook is not one of serving the state but of building individual property for themselves and eventually converting public into private property. * * * The army cannot be trusted to fight; the people do not trust the government; the government cannot be depended on, and does not depend on itself; it appeals for continued American occupation and protection.

"If there is to be a civil war * * * North Korea would be able to overrun South Korea without Russian help, unless stopped by American combat troops."

Those are prophetic words, but they are also revealing ones. They reveal Lattimore as one who thinks closely in sympathy with the Communist Party line, and as one who resorts to typical Communist propaganda tricks.

Let it be noted that he has only great praise and good to say for Communist Korea, and only biting scorn for the democracy of South Korea. Nowhere does he point out that North Korea is a cruel, efficient, Communist police state and that South Korea, as a new democracy, would be bound to show the usual weaknesses of a democracy.

He says that the North army was recruited from "peasants * * * and industrial workers who considered the new government their own, since it had been based on protection of their rights." Just to the contrary, he ridicules the South as an army recruited from the former Japanese constabulary.

How does he know so well that soldiers of the North feel the way he says they do? How does he know that the government of the North is protecting their rights? How does he imply that the Government of the South is not also protecting the rights of its soldiers and people? How can he say truthfully that the army of the South was a former Japanese constabulary, when its members were volunteers, 96,000 of them? Why does he present such a prejudiced picture of the South army and such a glowing one of the North?

He says not a word about how in the South all Japanese land holdings and all big estates had been divided among the actual tillers of the soil, and that productivity in agriculture and industry were increasing rapidly. He says not a word about how in the South men were free to criticize, free to choose their representatives to a national assembly and not limited to a one-party ticket. He says not a word about the thousands of refugees who escaped from the North, how the United Nations Commission was not free to inspect the North but could go anywhere in South Korea.

Mr. Lattimore falls into regular Communist lingo when he writes about the partial nationalization of industries in the South. He says they "have been staffed with personnel in political favor, whose outlook is not one of serving the state but of building individual property for themselves and eventually converting public into private property."

The implications of that statement are that industry must be public property. People must serve the state. That is a demand that Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini always made. Private property is wrong, as is a free society. Lattimore has not a word to say about how everything that was to be done in South Korea was being done under the supervision of American advisers.

Lattimore's words about the fighting qualities of the two armies sound prophetic, but he fails to inform that the Russians had no scruples about furnishing their satellite with modern tanks, plenty of good artillery and modern aviation. He ignores completely that we denied such weapons to the South Koreans, because they might be considered "offensive."

Today we are seeing that not even American soldiers can stop tanks and planes with rifles and machine guns.

Why did Lattimore fail, as a scholar, to present such facts?

He says not a word about how the South Koreans were forbidden to call for the unification of their country, but the North Koreans could. In the name of democracy we Americans denied the South the right to make that appeal that beats in the breast of every Korean.

In the past the Star has defended Mr. Lattimore. It now, as a result of what he writes in his book, distrusts him. He is no longer entitled to respect as a man of intellectual integrity. He has no business being a confidential adviser to our Government.

[From the Indianapolis Times of June 30, 1950]

Smellier and Smellier

Senator Tydings, McMahon, and Green are trying to get away with a fast one.

Apparently they think it's smart Democratic politics to close up the Amerasia investigation in a hurry while public attention is on the awesome developments of the Korean war.

By a vote of 3 to 2 they have overridden Republican committeemen, Senators Lodge and Hickenlooper, and ordered the committee staff to draft what they call an "interim report"—though it is obvious that Senators Tydings, McMahon, and Green do not intend to call any more witnesses or uncover any more unsavory facts in the Amerasia mess.

Senators Lodge and Hickenlooper have a right to be indignant, as they are. They have a right to denounce the committee majority's outrageous steamroller tactics from the Senate floor, as we trust they will.

From the start of this sorry imitation of an investigation, Senators Tydings, McMahon, and Green have acted like men trying to keep the truth of the Amerasia affair from being brought out into the broad light of day.

In our opinion, they have been all too clever. Neither the Congress nor the public can have any confidence in any report they sign. They have played hide-and-seek, opening committee hearings to present one side of the picture, closing committee doors to prevent the public from hearing the other side.

Their chief counsel, Edward Morgan, in cross-examining witnesses accused of improper conduct, has acted like a defense attorney—following somewhat the same pattern as the original Justice Department prosecutor on the Amerasia defendants. They muzzled the Republican counsel, Robert Morris, when he tried to ask the right questions.

And now Messrs. TYDINGS, MCMAHON, and GREEN are trying to shut off proceeding without calling the most important witnesses.

Among the important uncalled witnesses are Laughlin Currie, Thomas Corcoran, Ben Cohen, Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, and Judge James M. Proctor.

EXHIBIT 4

[From Life magazine of July 24, 1950]

JOHNSON OR ACHESON?

In the last 2 weeks or so, while inadequate American forces were being beaten back in Korea, it looked as if Louis Johnson would have to take the rap. But to put the biggest part of the blame on the Secretary of Defense is to judge matters superficially. Our weakness in the West Pacific was caused by fundamental errors. These fundamental errors were the errors of the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Johnson is wide open to criticism. He made much too much blather about economizing, and a case could be made for his retirement. But he was carrying out the orders of the President. It was Truman who scuttled a minimum adequate defense program in 1948, and this year, when Congress wanted to reinstate some of the cuts, he opposed it.

Nevertheless the fundamental reason that we were so unprepared to meet the Red attack is that Acheson refused to face the dangers of the Communist advance in Asia. He offered the military chiefs a phony choice: all-out commitment of United States strength to anti-Communist forces in Asia or no effective resistance at all. Naturally the military men, hamstrung by economy cuts, backed away. Discouraged, they made no plans for fighting communism in Asia.

It was Acheson who was Truman's chief adviser on basic policy, and Acheson was also Truman's chief alibi-ist. It was Acheson, not Johnson, who befriended Alger Hiss and was mixed up with the Owen Lattimore crowd in the State Department who stupidly or deliberately played into Communist hands in Asia. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were for sending a mission to Formosa; it was Acheson who persuaded Truman to override them. Acheson would not only have let Formosa go to the Communists, he might have recognized the Communist Government of China, if he could have got away with it—and he still might.

The country can have no confidence in the conduct of our struggle against communism in Asia as long as Acheson is Secretary of State. Acheson should go.

ERRONEOUS POSTULATES OF COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHY—ARTICLE BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

Mr. McMAHON and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILEY in the chair). Just a moment: In his capacity as a Senator from Wisconsin the Chair wants to make a statement on his own behalf, and he then wants also to clear up a little misunderstanding which has occurred in relation to the question as to who should be recognized. But before doing that, the Chair wishes to say that it is not very often, in these days, that one can turn to a newspaper or a magazine and find an article that is worthy of the philosophy of a Plato or a Socrates. But the Chair had that experience recently, and in view of his colleague's speech today, he wants to ask unanimous consent to place the article in the RECORD. It is an article entitled "The Authentic Revolution," by Erwin D. Canham, and was published in the Christian Science Monitor. The Chair merely wants to read one or two paragraphs from the article because while today we have been centering our attention on the mistakes we have made, or have been making, in the Far East, but here, it is good to note, and this will be especially good for Mr. Barrett, as head of the Voice of America section, to note——

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. President, may I first ask——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair finish.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. I just came into the Chamber. I am at a loss to understand the procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The procedure is that the Senator from Wisconsin has recognized himself for 3 minutes to put something in the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator ask consent to do that?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; he asks unanimous consent as a Senator to insert something in the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. Did any Senator reserve the right to object? I should say it is an extraordinary procedure. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Oregon thinks the senior Senator from Wisconsin is engaging in debate. The Chair is not doing that. The Chair wants to place something in the RECORD, because he has tried for 3 or 4 days on the floor to get something in the RECORD, and other Senators have been occupying the floor for so long that now the Presiding Officer, as a Senator from Wisconsin, is going to put this in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT entered the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Following which, the Chair will recognize the Vice President. The Chair asks unanimous consent that this article, written by Erwin D. Canham, be placed in the RECORD, following the remarks of the Chair.

Mr. MORSE. I object.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said:

Mr. President, I wonder if I may be allowed to ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Wisconsin may introduce into the RECORD the article which he wanted to introduce while he was the Presiding Officer. I objected. I did so most kindly, because I am very fond of the senior Senator from Wisconsin. I objected because I thought it would be a violation of the rules of the Senate for him to introduce anything into the RECORD while presiding over the Senate. While presiding he is acting for the Vice President as the Presiding Officer of the Senate. It is clear that as the Presiding Officer he is not free to engage in the legislative work of the Senate. That is why I objected to his introducing it while he occupied the chair. I did so in order to keep what I think must be kept pure—the rules of the Senate. Now I should like to ask unanimous consent to have my good friend from Wisconsin introduce the article from the floor, from where I thought it should have been offered in the first instance.

Mr. WILEY. I cannot agree with the technical attitude of my good friend from Oregon, but I agree that he is a pretty good fellow. I have seen a Presiding Officer do the very same thing several times. I did not do it as the Presiding Officer, as I indicated at the time. I offered the article as a Senator from Wisconsin. I asked if there was objection to my doing it, and the Senator from Oregon objected.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled "The Authentic Revolution," written by Erwin D. Canham, and published in the Christian Science Monitor magazine section of July 15, 1950. I call particular attention to the significance of this article and to some of the quotations included therein.

Charles Malik, Minister from Lebanon to the United States, has well said:

To the superficial observer who is unable to penetrate to the core of love and truth which is still at the heart of the West, there is little to choose beween the soulless materialism of the West and the militant materialism of the East.

Mr. Malik tells us further that we must not simply export our flourishing political institutions, our happy human relations, our reputation for wealth and prosperity, or our expert advice and technical assistance, but to be able to lead and save others we must export the great ideas of our minds, our great truths rooted in the Graeco-Roman-Hebrew-Christian-western European humane outlook.

In this article Mr. Canham gives the three basic erroneous postulates of the Communist philosophy. He concludes with the challenge to all of us to get across the right ideas and the right way of life, instead of simply the materialistic concepts.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AUTHENTIC REVOLUTION—WE ARE THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARIES, AND OUR REVOLUTION IS A SPIRITUAL ONE

(By Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor)

I

Let me tell you my thesis bluntly at the outset.

It is that the struggle for the salvation of free society in our time will be lost unless we in the West—and particularly we in the United States—awaken to and project the fact that we are the great revolutionaries in world history, and that our revolution is basically a spiritual one which we have already proved in action.

We have let most of the world think that the American achievement is primarily materialistic. This is the great gap between ourselves and those who yearn for much more than materialism. And we are the first victims ourselves of the misunderstanding.

The misunderstanding concerning America which is so pervasive in the world today is the key to the future of western society.

For, as Charles Malik, Minister of Lebanon to the United States, has well said: "To the superficial observer who is unable to penetrate to the core of love and truth which is still at the heart of the West, there is little to choose between the soulless materialism of the West and the militant materialism of the East."

And, as Mr. Malik further told us in the West: "If your only export in these realms is the silent example of flourishing political institutions and happy human relations, you cannot lead. If your only export is a distant reputation for wealth and prosperity and order, you cannot lead. Nor can you really lead if you send forth to others only expert advice and technical assistance. To be able to lead and save yourself and others, you must, above everything else, address your mind and soul. Your tradition, rooted in the glorious Graeco-Roman-Hebrew-Christian-western European human outlook, supplies you with all the necessary presuppositions for leadership. All you have to do is to be the deepest you already are."

There is the challenge of the hour. These are not challenges requiring the postulating of new fundamentals. They call for no panaceas. It is a call to awakening and to articulation. The basic need is to understand and to proclaim the truth. The West must find its voice.

Let us, therefore, ask ourselves a few fundamental questions. Let us proclaim the truth on the issues which confront the world. Mankind today is being told it must choose between revolution and reaction. It is told that communism represents revolution, and that our system—which is opprobriously called capitalism—represents reaction. In such a confrontation, there would be no choice. Mankind must go forward. But this statement of the issue is an explicit reversal of the truth.

The fact is that communism—like totalitarianism in any form—represents the blackest of reactions. The fact is that the free system, of which capitalism is only a small and modified part, represents the authentic revolution—not a subversive revolution, but a revolution which sets men free.

We in the Western World are the true standard-bearers of a great and emancipating doctrine. But we have allowed ourselves to be thrust into the indefensible position of seeking to protect the status quo. The free system is by no means the same thing as the status quo. Our tradition is not static, but is constantly dynamic. Our tradition strikes off chains. Totalitarianism would put them back on again.

The stirring battle cry which ends the Communist manifesto is itself a delusion. Marx and Engels wrote: "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." Where, in today's world, are most people in chains? Is it in the United States, where what is perhaps the most enlightened labor contract in history was recently signed by our largest industrial corporation and one of our largest trade-unions? Or is it in the world's most extensive Communist state, the Soviet Union, where tragic millions, suffering and dying, are bearing the literal chains of slave labor? Is it in Britain, where labor's own government is in power and is carrying through the most extensive peaceful and gradual social revolution in history? Where are the chains today? Where are the mental chains? Are they in the free universities and the free churches of the Western World? Or are they in the Communist states, where man's right to think is now denied on behalf of the omnipotent state, and free science or free religion has ceased to exist?

II

These are among the facts to which we must awaken.

But let us come at our task in an orderly way. Let us first ask ourselves, in the most searching possible fashion, what are the chief claims of communism, and let us confront these statements with the best truth we know. Then let us examine the two doctrines—communism and western democracy—in actual practice, to test their words by their works. And, finally, let us chart a plan of campaign in this great battle of truth against falsehood.

First, what are communism's basic postulates?

The primary claim of communism—the foundation stone on which it rests—is that of dialectical materialism. It is the assertion that ultimate reality lies in matter, and in matter alone. But the truth as we know it is that superior to matter in every way is the reality of mind and of spirit. In our time an awakening to the metaphysical bankruptcy of materialism is beginning to sweep over thoughtful mankind. The awakening is most striking among the natural scientists. They are finding, in the realm of the very little and of the very large—of the infinitesimal and of the infinite—that old materialistic assumptions are no longer valid. Reality is now by them recognized to be related to consciousness. Time and space are seen to be dependent upon consciousness. Reality is emerging more and more to today's thinker as the basic essence which lies behind and beneath the material manifestation. In short, not the chair of wood and wicker, but the idea of chair existing in consciousness, is seen to come closer to ultimate reality.

There is an even more striking and topical proof of the bankruptcy of materialism. Men have wrought the most powerful engines in their experience; from gunpowder and steam and electricity they have progressed to atomic power. And yet they now see that the power to help or harm mankind lies not in the atom itself, not in the uranium or plutonium or tritium, but in the thinking that motivates the finger which does or does not push the button that does or does not set off these fearful engines of destruction. In the words of a great Yale natural scientist, Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott, "Man, not matter, is the chief problem of mankind today."

The second great lie of communism walks hand in hand with the first. It is that there is no God. Today we have the opportunity of knowing as never before that there is indeed a God, who is the loving Father of all mankind. We do not necessarily have to identify God merely with the single three-letter name, G-o-d. Perhaps it is useful to redefine God as the central principle of the universe. Perhaps it helps to think of Him as Eternal Truth and Life and Love. These things cannot be denied. We know the universe is orderly. We know that it works according to established rules and principles, some of which we have been able to partially define. It seems to me to be rationally impossible to recognize the reality of an orderly universe and to deny God.

Still further to disprove Communist dialectic, take the assertions that there is no objective and eternal truth, and that only the transient and the temporal exist. I am sure that we in the Western World can readily prove to our satisfaction that there is truth, and that it is transcendent. Again we can prove it in the working of the laws of the universe. Or we can prove it in the vast and noble reaches of the mind and the heart. There is abundant evidence of the existence of permanent and imminent values. These are accessible to mankind through a humble search for understanding. They come through the path of reason as well as down the road of revelation. They lift mankind out of its own confusions and perversities. They are to be confirmed not only in the religious convictions and teachings of mankind, but in the positive philosophical traditions of Plato and Aristotle, of Hegel and Whitehead.

Finally we come to another great Communist falsehood: That the individual exists for the sake of society and the state. This lie follows logically from the assertion of materialism and the denial of eternal truth and order. It is the specific doctrine which enslaves mankind. And yet the truth as we know it and prove it in action daily is that the state and society exist for the sake of the individual. It is this Communist lie which stifles the spirit of man. It is totalitarian. It is contrary to nature and to man. Again in the eloquent words of Dr. Malik: "That the state, the mere organ of government and order, is the source of every law, every truth, every norm of conduct, every social and economic relationship; that no science, no music, no economic activity, no philosophy, no art, no theology, is to be permitted except if it is state-licensed and state controlled: all of this is so false, so arrogant, so autocratic, and tyrannical that no man who has drunk deep from the living waters of the western Platonic-Christian tradition can possibly accept it. The state does not come in first place; it comes in tenth or fifteenth place. The university is higher than the state; the tradition of free inquiry is higher than the state; the church is higher than the state; the family is higher than the state; natural law is higher than the state; God is higher than the state; within limits, free economic activity is higher than the state".

It is good that Dr. Malik should have recognized not only the spiritual importance of church and university and family, but of free economic activity as well. For this brings us to the crux of our problem today. It is the free economic activity of the West which is most under fire in the contemporary world. It is this free economic activity which is used by those who hate it or misunderstand it to brand the West with the stigma and curse of materialism. The need, therefore, is for an awakening to the spiritual obligation and heritage of the free economic system.

III

Let us, then, proceed to the second of our main points: an examination of communism and the free economic system as they reveal themselves in action.

It is not necessary, first of all, to belittle the actual achievements of the Soviet state. Historic objectivity requires us to recall the importance of the transition from czardom, the achievement of partial industrialization in the face of two wars. In a certain narrow framework the Soviet state has accepted a large obligation to the individuals who make it up. It has gone a long way toward harmonizing the diverse interests of widely separated and scattered racial and cultural groups. In World War II the Red army under Marshal Stalin helped greatly in resisting and defeating a powerful aggressor.

It is important to recognize, also, that we have to live with the Russians, and many of the things we find dangerous in the present Soviet state are traits and trends which long antedate communism. We must find ways of adjusting ourselves to life with an awakened Eurasian continent. It is, perhaps, a blessing for mankind that the awakening and industrialization of this vast area has come about under a system which inevitably handicaps and limits its potential achievement. Sometimes one is appalled at the aggressive possibilities of a Russian empire organized with the efficiency and power of industrialized Britain in the nineteenth century or the United States in the twentieth century. A great natural scientist, Dr. Merle Tuve, recently remarked that the greatest single discovery of World War II was the efficiency of the free system. That kind of efficiency coupled with the natural resources and the

immense racial dynamism of the people now under the hammer and sickle would make a world force of incalculable potential.

Communism has partly liberated and partly stifled this great capacity. On balance, at the point of the midcentury, there is far more of stifling than there is of liberation. When, as I believe to be inevitable, the Russian peoples are finally and genuinely liberated, we must be ready with a universal system of peace and order. Otherwise, they will be an explosive force against which today's communism will be a pallid squib. Fortunately, there is also in the Russian people a great and magnificent spiritual and universal yearning. The free Russian soul, in all its exuberance, longs for human brotherhood and bears a heavy burden of anguish for the spiritual failure of humankind. These deep impulses have helped to support communism. They would be far more effective in support of a free system wrought for the benefit of all mankind. The Russian need for religion has partially and temporarily accepted communism as a religion. When the Russian spirit is ultimately freed, it must find its way fully into the spiritual pastures of the great western tradition of truth and love. Otherwise, Russia might remain the world's great challenge for long and turbulent years—far more dangerously than in our own time, when Russia is self-curbed by a hopelessly inefficient and inhibiting system. Even under the present limitations, it is unnecessary to add that the Russian achievement is considerable.

But on balance the system remains one of chains and of slavery. It remains reaction, of the pattern of all the tyrannies that have sought to bind the free spirit of man and to withhold his natural rights down through the millennia. The fact is that communism in its works is both spiritually and materially sterile. It is fundamentally a failure, because it is unable to utilize more than the merest fraction of the forces which are available. It is the most profligate destroyer of human resources. Its concentration camps and its mass graves are filled with the richest of human talent. Those who survive are denied the immense productive force of free inquiry, of objective experiment, and of full self-analysis.

Against all this, contrast the actual achievement of the free system of the West. The American economy—derided and attacked by its enemies—is today holding the line against world collapse. With all the faults which we know full well lie within our society and in its economic organization, the fact remains that the world today would be in chaos without the stability and productivity of the United States.

I am not here seeking to put a halo around the profit motive: far from it. The first and most important thing to say about the free economic system is that it can survive only to the degree that the individuals and combinations that make it up accept their social obligation.

Moreover, there is a considerable difference between much of the economic organization that passes by the name of capitalism in some parts of the world and the best of the free economic system which enlightened leadership has brought into being in the United States and elsewhere. In many places overseas, when we defend capitalism we defend a feudal or a cartelist concept which would appall the thoughtful American business enterpriser. In some places, it is true, a sense of social obligation has dawned. We are not necessarily committed to the task of putting Humpty-Dumpty together again. But it is essential for us to put the importance of social obligation first, and not place ourselves in the position of advocating the return of industrial or financial feudalism.

IV

The free economic system in the United States, and measurably in many other parts of the world—including, particularly, the smaller states where neutrality and/or cooperation have supported much real equality and high standards of living—can be objectively left to stand or fall on its own merits. It stands. It stands because it has given more opportunity to the individual than any other system ever tried. It stands because it is perfectible. It is not dogmatic—or should not be. It should always recognize the imperatives of self-criticism and of change. It should remember the paramountcy of human values. But these are not values of social security alone.

There are serious shortcomings in the idea of security, taken as an ultimate value. No society which enshrined security as an end in itself was able long to continue the march of progress. Dissatisfaction, adversity, risk—these are the imperatives of progress. Furthermore, to enshrine security as an end in itself, and to place its procurement and maintenance in the hands of the state, is to say that the state is above the individual. That is the road of slavery; of social suicide. We must keep the individual and the individual-based forms of organization as our primary values; man and church and school, along with family and free economic activity. The state owes nobody a living. At the same time, it is necessary and effective to organize through the state the various functions which the individual or private organizations cannot accomplish. It goes without saying that insurance barriers against the hazards of the economic system, old age or unemployment, are accepted and legitimate parts of collective responsibility. That form of social security can be kept in its proper place.

But the increasing sense of dependence of the individual upon the state is not the obverse of the needful recognition of social obligation. It is, however, often the result of the failure of free enterprise to recognize its social obligation. In an industrial society, dominated by mass production, the individual is peculiarly insecure. He will seek the means of survival through collective action. For the laborer and artisan, protection comes through unions and government. Sometimes it comes through a cooperative relationship with his employer, which is best of all. For the employer, protection also comes through collective action, sometimes private and sometimes in governmental laws and procedures. But we have made great progress in evolving forms which are consistent both with free enterprise and with the special hazards of an industrial society. And again I must emphasize that these forms work best when they are founded upon a voluntary and perceptive acceptance of social obligation. That is the final and indispensable bulwark of the free system.

The fruits of the system are expressed in material and spiritual terms. Altogether too often we have remembered only the material rewards. We boast of our standard of living, and when we go abroad the dollars clink in our pockets. We are sometimes obsessed with material gain and with unrestrained selfishness. We have been our own worst salesmen, for we have convinced most of the rest of the world that we are money-mad materialists. But the greatest fruitage of the free system is spiritual. It stands in the recognition of the essential dignity of man which is implicit in equality of opportunity. It lies in the concept of legitimate service.

Perhaps you will understand me when I say, not too whimsically, that the American filling station is a very good illustration of the triumph of the free system. It is not the mechanical excellence of the filling station which is its chief virtue. It is its spirit. There are an enthusiasm and a self-respect which have infused the filling station and made it one of the most successful of our various institutions. I do not altogether know why this is so, I merely point out that our free economic system at its best has gone a long way toward the enshrining of human values and the attainment of a genuinely democratic relationship between server and served. I do not think anyone will deny that this is a spiritual value.

Something of the same achievement was illustrated the other day by the words of a German editor who recently had an opportunity to visit the United States. He was taken to a small eastern city as the guest of a local newspaper. I asked him how he liked it and what he had learned. He put it in these words: "The best thing was that they introduced me to everybody, and they introduced me to the lift boy just the same way they introduced me to the mayor."

Awareness of the individual importance of man is our greatest achievement. It lies at the heart of the matter. Recognizing the significance of individual man, we have been able to mobilize and utilize the vast and still uncounted and uncountable resources of the human spirit. This is an accomplishment of revolutionary importance. It springs from the circumstances under which Europeans first came to the New World; it is based upon the political and ideological and spiritual roots of our society. It is genuine democracy. Established in the midst of the natural resources of a continent, it has enabled us to become a material and spiritual bastion for the safeguarding of western civilization. We have been able to achieve the adequate blending of natural and human resources, and while we have wasted natural resources often in a profligate manner, we have come to utilize human resources within enterprising but humane bounds. This is illustrated by our rejection of child labor on the one hand and our increasingly wide opportunities for women on the other. But I would not gild the lily. There are plenty of dark spots in our human experience, as we have moved toward fuller light. There are dark spots today. They are part of the challenge, part of the incentive, part of the unfinished business without which we would decline and perish.

V

And that brings us to our third point: a plan of campaign in the war of ideas. The first necessity is manifestly self-awakening. We must rediscover the ideas by which we live. The ideology of communism is well known and widely proclaimed. It is passionately believed by many of those who proclaim it. This awareness and intensity is integrated and guided. There is no comparable intensity or coordination of ideas among those who believe in the free system. There will not be until we look at our heritage in fundamental terms and arouse ourselves to its revolutionary import today. The obligation of every citizen, of every leader, is to awaken himself and to awaken his fellow man to the significance of today's challenge.

The second necessity, after the awakening, is the voice. Already there are various small voices from the free nations—voices seeking to penetrate the void of human thinking. They must rise to full articulation. We possess today mighty machines for disseminating ideas to every corner of the globe. But we have not yet learned what we have to say. In fact, the message we must say is the same old message of truth down the ages: the significance of man under God, of his brotherhood, of his birthright of freedom.

The third necessity, along with the awakening and the voice, is the fuller demonstration of the free system in action. There is contagion in falsehood. Some of

the lies of totalitarianism and materialism have penetrated into our own thinking. We must not let them stay there. In this unhealthy atmosphere of no peace, no war, we have yielded some citadels to the enemy. Some have sought to weaken or destroy the free spirit of inquiry and of teaching in our schools and universities. Happily, enough have seen the truth clearly and have prevented the sabotage of our educational institutions. In these bewildering times we have yielded to distrust of human character, and the cloud of suspicion—often of slander—hangs heavy over the human spirit. We must learn again to trust character, because free institutions depend upon respect for fellow man. We must spurn the corrosive doubts which do far more harm to our body politic than the dangers to which they pertain. We must, as I have said earlier, manifest social responsibility throughout our economic system. We must make swifter progress toward the removal of racial and religious barriers which prevent true community. These are but a few of our items of unfinished business—of our ways of proving in action the truth by which alone we live.

And, finally, let us regain perspective, let us cast off the inferiority complex with which communism has bemused us, let us reaffirm a consciousness of our birthright.

We stand in human history as the greatest revolutionaries of all time. Not just we Americans—but all of us in the Western World.

We are the guardians of a sacred and dynamic heritage. We have come a long way. We have a long way to go.

We have discovered long since the eternal truth of love and peace and brotherhood. We have discovered and in a measure applied the enormous potency of the freeman.

We have lifted part way the heavy burden of toil that has crushed humanity down through the years, and more gloriously we have begun to lift the curtain of ignorance which has blanketed the human mind.

We are on the march.

And today we are challenged. For the challenge we may be infinitely grateful. Because our society today faces adversity. There is a hill up which we must climb. We will not decline in slothful ease. We will pit ourselves against the lies which in our time assault the deep foundations of truth. These lies cannot prevail, even to the extent of setting civilization into a relapse, if we are worthy of our heritage.

And we can and will be worthy of that heritage if and as we awaken. The voice of no one of us is powerful enough to awaken all the slumberers in today's world.

It is our individual and collective duty to think these things through for ourselves, and in our free way to help our brother man to his needful awareness. Let us pass along the message of freedom. One day it will reach critical mass and a chain reaction will begin.

Meantime, we must preserve the physical defenses of the Western World by keeping military aggression at bay; we must strengthen the economic sinews and the stability of the free world; we must lead our civilization to higher plateaus of demonstrated freedom and achievement.

And from the valley below, those who have accepted the false doctrines of totalitarianism of the right or the left will one day see the heights to which we have ascended and will join us on the continuous pathway ahead.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. DONNELL and Mr. McMAHON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was walking through the door into the Chamber, and therefore does not know which Senator first addressed the Chair. For what purpose do the two Senators rise?

Mr. McMAHON. I rise to talk for about 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under those conditions, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Chair requested the two Senators to state for what purpose they rose, I should like to have an opportunity to state it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. I rise for the purpose of obtaining the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Connecticut, because he says he only wants 3 minutes.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, we have listened to the junior Senator from Wisconsin discuss the report of the subcommittee on foreign relations regarding employee loyalty in the State Department. He stated, and I am sure he did not mean to, that the committee had cleared Mr. Remington. Mr. Remington's case was not considered by the committee, because he was never an employee of the State Department.

The Senator from Wisconsin has also read to the Senate and placed in the RECORD an investigative report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on one of the cases which the Senator submitted to the subcommittee. He has crossed out the name of the subject. I was able, however, to identify the man in question, and I have received from him permission to place in the RECORD some 21 affidavits as to his loyalty, patriotism, and integrity. I must do the necessary clerical work of crossing out the man's name wherever it appears.

I should like to read an excerpt from the first affidavit in the file given by a man and wife of undisputed ability, integrity, and patriotism. It is rather a lengthy affidavit, but I should like the Senate to get the benefit of two or three paragraphs of it, because they are somewhat illuminating. I read:

Since ——— was Russian born, we were especially interested in his views regarding Soviet development, and would have quickly detected any Communist sympathies, if he had any, no matter how cleverly they might have been concealed, for in a long, intimate relationship there are many unguarded moments when, in words, or gestures, or facial expressions, the deepest thoughts and feelings of friends are revealed. We have heard from him and his parents about his early childhood in Russia, particularly during the revolution, when his family were refugees. They had nothing in common with revolutionists. In analyzing Soviet developments, ——— has, however, been clear-headed and objective. His views on the Soviet Union have not been prejudiced by emotional considerations arising from the fact that he was denied the heritage of a native homeland. His intellectual discipline was of too high a standard to have permitted it. He has regarded Soviet developments in the light of basic social forces and world trends.

We discussed at great length the significance of Russia's turn against Germany and her alinement with the democracies. His view, which, if publicly expressed at the time, would have constituted a serious indiscretion, and that the Second World War had come to be not at all a conflict between two ideologies or ways of life but rather a conflict between Germany and Russia for leadership of a totalitarian movement (fascism vs. communism), leaving the question of totalitarianism versus democracy to be fought out later between the United States and Russia. He recognized, however, that our choice was to face the prospect of a second bout, against Russia, or run the risk of losing the first bout against Germany, and was accordingly reconciled to our alliance with the Soviet Union. The point is that ——— and his wife, who shared his views, were privately not sympathetic toward Russia at the time when expressions of pro-Soviet sympathies were popular.

The ——— were not without a sense of humor, however, regarding the Communist experiment in Russia. We recall in particular a book which they lent us, written by two Russians, with the title of The Little Golden Calf, the amusing situations in which were based on the corruption and incredible stupidity of Soviet officials and administrators. It was a source of delight to ——— that the book, written in the early twenties by approved Communist authors, achieved such popularity in the Soviet Union that the Government, after discovering its subtle satire on the Soviet regime, was unable to effect its suppression.

It is also recalled that among other books which the ——— lent us was a novel of outstanding merit regarding Soviet Russia, Darkness at Noon, by Koestler, which is the most convincing and devastating commentary on the Communist regime which we have read. It is devastating for the reason that, although the author, like ———, is able to present with tolerance and understanding the social grievances which have fostered the rise of communism, he, like ———, is quick to point out with equal objectivity the logical consequences of the Communist philosophy and course of action; namely, the enslavement of the individual, or, if he resists, his extermination.

It is perhaps conceivable that unsophisticated persons, impressed only by emotional manifestations, might have, through ignorance, mistaken ——— intellectual objectivity toward Russia as a symptom of Communist sympathy. It is not conceivable, however, that anyone capable of a rational approach to social problems and their solutions could interpret ——— views regarding Russia as anything but deeply and emphatically opposed to communism and Communists' activities.

We have known ——— ——— as a wife and mother, extremely devoted to her husband and children, and as a highly intelligent person interested chiefly in the arts, rather than in political, social, or economic matters. We have observed that in regard to such matters she shares her husband's views. It would be difficult to believe that, in view of the exceptionally close and harmonious relations between her and her husband, she could hold political views differing substantially from those of her husband.

I, Betty Carr, have discussed with ———, among other subjects of usual interest to women, problems of child training and care and know that she strongly

opposes regimentation and tries to encourage in her children the spirit of individualism. She, as well as her husband, believes strongly in the institution of the family and in the institution of private property on which it is in a large part based.

On the basis of our long and intimate relationship with ———— and ————, we are convinced that they are not Communists, that they are not in sympathy with Communist philosophy, objectives, or activities, and that they can be completely trusted as loyal Americans, faithful and devoted to the political, economic, and social principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States. In fact, we cannot conceive on what basis their loyalty might be questioned, and are deeply distressed that such a statement as this should be necessary.

Mr. President, this is one of 21 affidavits bearing upon the subject's loyalty. One of the most distinguished Members of this body, who does not sit on this side of the aisle, but on the other side of the aisle, has an affidavit in this file as to this man's Americanism as of 1938.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator give the name of that Senator?

Mr. McMAHON. Yes; I intend to place the affidavit in the RECORD. I refer to the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. This man worked for the junior Senator from Oregon on a project in the Department of Justice in 1938.

This is an example of the situation about which I spoke several days ago. If we take simply one part of a file and say that on the basis of it, without any hearings, without giving the accused an opportunity to appear and offer evidence to contradict the evidence given, then I say that if we stand for that system we have denied one of the basic and fundamental propositions which we hold to be basically American.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I shall not yield. I have sat here for 3 hours, it is now 3:30 p. m. and I have not had any lunch. I shall place this matter in the RECORD, and then I shall get some lunch.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in my remarks the 21 affidavits bearing upon this subject, which, of course, were weighed by the Loyalty Board, in addition to all the other material in the file, be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, unless the Senator will show me the name on the affidavit, to see whether it is the same individual whom I mentioned, I shall have to object. Otherwise, I would have no way of knowing whether it is the same individual.

Mr. McMAHON. Does the Senator wish to look at the affidavit?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, while the Senator is looking at the affidavit, let me say that he has also referred to a gentleman by the name of Theodore Geiger, an ECA employee. Mr. Geiger was the subject of some attention by our assistant counsel, Mr. Morris.

I should like to read into the RECORD at this point a letter written on the letterhead of the Economic Cooperation Administration, signed by William Foster as Acting Administrator, dated July 6.

I ask the Senator from Wisconsin if he has found that the name in the affidavit which I handed him is that of the same individual he had in mind.

Mr. McCARTHY. The last name is the same, and the first name is the same.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator understands that I shall delete the names as I put the affidavits into the RECORD. It is quite regrettable that the Senator from Wisconsin, when he put in a part of the file, was not able to give us the rest of the file, so that we could have both sides of the case.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the 21 affidavits will be printed in the RECORD.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. McMAHON. The letter from Mr. Foster, which is addressed to the chairman of the so-called Tydings-McMahon committee, reads:

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1950.

Hon. MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: In connection with your inquiry of July 3, 1950, concerning Theodore Geiger, an ECA employee, I would like to state that he has been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such an investigation is required by section 110 (c) of Public Law 472, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which prescribes as follows:

"(c) No citizen or resident of the United States may be employed, or if already employed, may be assigned under this title for a period to exceed 3 months unless such individual has been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State and the Administrator, and until the Secretary of State or the Administrator has certified in writing (and filed copies thereof with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs) that, after full consideration of such report, he believes such individual is loyal to the United States, its Constitution, and form of government, and is not now and has never been a member of any organization advocating contrary views."

In accordance with these provisions of the law and after full consideration of the information developed, Mr. Hoffman certified in writing his belief as to the loyalty of Mr. Geiger.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Acting Administrator.

It will be recalled that the Geiger case was referred to as one which had been suppressed and covered up, and upon which the people of the United States had been misled. I do not think that Mr. William Foster or Mr. Paul Hoffman, who are gentlemen whose friendship I am privileged to enjoy, are the kind of Americans who would engage in the sort of conspiracy which has been alleged here, namely, keeping an improper person in the employ of the Government of the United States. They would no more do that than would Gen. Conrad Snow do it. General Snow is the head of the Loyalty Board of the State Department, which passes on these cases. General Snow's loyalty and patriotism and integrity and ability were certified to by no one else than the second ranking minority Member of this body, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. The Senator's statement will be found in the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations. When he was asked his opinion of the reputation of this eminent and outstanding citizen of his State, he replied that it was of the best.

Mr. President, I think that is all I have to say. Perhaps I should close with a Latin maxim:

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.

Mr. MORSE and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McMAHON. I yield to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. I was called to the long-distance telephone and while I was out of the Chamber the Senator from Connecticut introduced an affidavit which I had signed some time ago with regard to a former employee. Does the Senator have the affidavit in his possession?

Mr. McMAHON. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. Did the Senator introduce it in the record?

Mr. McMAHON. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Senator permit me to see the affidavit at this time?

Mr. McMAHON. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I refer to the letter from Mr. Foster, which was read into the record by the Senator from Connecticut. Does the Senator know when the investigation of Mr. Geiger was made?

Mr. McMAHON. No; I cannot give the date.

Mr. WHERRY. I notice that the letter is dated July 5, 1950.

Mr. McMAHON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask when he was investigated, because it seems to me that all that is being done here is to get a testimonial letter to answer Mr. Morris. I should like to make that plain on the record. This incident happened on June 28. A letter goes down to the ECA. It is dated July 3. On July 5 a letter comes back from the ECA and says that Mr. Geiger has been investigated. When was he investigated? Who investigated him. That does not foreclose what Mr. Morris wanted to do. He wanted to produce testimony to be heard by the committee. Now we are asked to take a testimonial letter to be a final conclusion of the matter on this man, when the minority counsel asked that a hearing be held so that testimony could be presented. Certainly the distinguished prosecutor, the Senator from Connecticut, who is one of the most able prosecutors who has ever served in Washington, would not consider that to be the proper way to handle an investigation of a man who is being charged with what he is being charged. I want that to be perfectly clear in the record. To me it is another indication of how the investigations

were made of the men whose names were brought to the attention of the committee. To my mind, that is a whitewash.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut yielded for a question.

Mr. McMAHON. Yes. I cannot help but be somewhat—I was going to say amused—interested by the vehement reaction of the Senator from Nebraska. I shall call the Senator's remarks to the attention of Mr. Paul Hoffman and Mr. Foster. I shall do that on my private initiative. The committee is discharged. However, I shall call their attention to their clearance and to what the Senator from Nebraska has stated. I shall be very happy to show their response to the Senator from Nebraska. I imagine it was very disappointing when this letter showed up. It must have been very disappointing, indeed. However, we must suffer these vicissitudes sometime. I know the Senator from Nebraska will take it in good grace.

EXHIBIT 1

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, DEPARTMENT OF SEINE, CITY OF PARIS,

Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

AFFIDAVIT FOR THE LOYALTY AND SECURITY BOARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONCERNING ————

We, Robert M. and Betty M. Carr, having been advised that a question has arisen concerning the loyalty of ———— and ————, desire to offer the following testimony in their behalf.

I, Robert Carr, was employed by the Department of State from July 2, 1934, until October 31, 1946, when I transferred from the Department to the Foreign Service of the United States, class 3. I am at present First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France. I came to the Department with Henry Francis Grady when he became the first Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements. I was, previously, his teaching assistant at the University of California, where he was professor of international trade and dean of the College of Commerce, and where I received my Ph. D. in economics. When Dr. Grady became Assistant Secretary of State in 1939, I served as his assistant. I also served under him in New Delhi, India, where he was American Ambassador, 1947–48. Other immediate superiors under whom I have worked are John G. Winant (now deceased), formerly American Ambassador to London; Dean Acheson, formerly Assistant Secretary of State; and Harry C. Hawkins, formerly Director of the Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State.

I, Betty Carr, was married to my husband when he was a teaching assistant to Dr. Grady at the University of California, where I received my master's degree and completed except for a thesis, the requirements for a Ph. D. in philosophy.

We first met ———— in an air-raid shelter near Le Havre, France, in September 1939, at which time all four of us were waiting for return passage to the United States, and learned that they also lived in Washington and that ——— was employed by the United States Government. We also at that time became well acquainted with ——— father, mother, and sister.

I, Robert Carr, later supported applications for American visas made by ——— sister and mother and helped during wartime to find passage to the United States for his sister. His father died at the time of the German invasion of Paris. His mother came to the United States after the war and I had the opportunity then to renew my acquaintance with her.

When ——— went to serve in the United States Army, I, Betty Carr, used my good offices in helping ———— to obtain a position with the American Council of Learned Societies in order that she might supplement the income allotted her from her husband's pay.

When the war was over and ——— was about to be discharged, I, Robert Carr, recommended him for the position in the Department of State which he now holds. In doing this I felt that I was doing the Department, as well as ———, a useful service, not only because I considered ——— a person with unusual intellectual attainments and emotional and moral stability, but also because I knew that he was deeply grateful to America for the opportunities and security which it offered him and that he would serve the Government of his adopted country with unusual devotion.

In the 9 years that we have known the ———, we have seen them on an average of once a week, except for the period during which ——— was in the Army, and have counted them among our most intimate friends. We have dined together in each other's homes, we have gone on family picnics, we have read the same books, enjoyed together the same music, the same paintings, and the same plays. We were interested in the same ideas. Our economic and social philosophies were similar.

Since ——— was Russian-born, we were especially interested in his views regarding Soviet developments and would have quickly detected any Communist sympathies, if he had any, no matter how cleverly they might have been concealed, for in a long, intimate relationship there are many unguarded moments when, in words, or gestures, or facial expressions, the deepest thoughts and feelings of friends are revealed. We have heard from him, and his parents, about his early childhood in Russia, particularly during the revolution when his family were refugees. They had nothing in common with revolutionists. In analyzing Soviet developments, ——— has, however, been clear-headed and objective. His views on the Soviet Union have not been prejudiced by emotional considerations arising from the fact that he was denied the heritage of a native homeland. His intellectual discipline was of too high a standard to have permitted it. He has regarded Soviet developments in the light of basic social forces and world trends.

We discussed at great length the significance of Russia's turn against Germany and her alinement with the democracies. His view, which, if publicly expressed at the time, would have constituted a serious indiscretion, was that the Second World War had come to be, not at all a conflict between two ideologies or ways of life, but, rather, a conflict between Germany and Russia for leadership of a totalitarian movement (fascism versus communism), leaving the question of totalitarianism versus democracy to be fought out later between the United States and Russia. He recognized, however, that our choice was to face the prospect of a second bout, against Russia, or run the risk of losing the first bout against Germany, and was accordingly reconciled to our alliance with the Soviet Union. The point is that ———— and his wife, who shared his views, were privately not sympathetic toward Russia at the time when expressions of pro-Soviet sympathies were popular.

The ——— were not without a sense of humor, however, regarding the Communist experiment in Russia. We recall in particular a book which they lent us, written by two Russians, with the title of "The Little Golden Calf," the amusing situations in which were based on the corruption and incredible stupidity of Soviet officials and administrators. It was a source of delight to ——— that the book, written in the early twenties by approved Communist authors, achieved such popularity in the Soviet Union that the Government, after discovering its subtle satire on the Soviet regime, was unable to effect its suppression.

It is also recalled that among other books which the ——— lent us was a novel of outstanding merit, regarding Soviet Russia, Darkness at Noon, by Koestler, which is the most convincing and devastating commentary on the Communist regime which we have read. It is devastating for the reason that although the author, like ————, is able to present with tolerance and understanding the social grievances which have fostered the rise of communism, he, like ————, is quick to point out with equal objectivity the logical consequences of the Communist philosophy and course of action: namely, the enslavement of the individual, or, if he resists, his extermination.

It is perhaps conceivable that unsophisticated persons, impressed only by emotional manifestations, might have, through ignorance, mistaken intellectual objectivity toward Russia as a symptom of Communist sympathy. It is not conceivable, however, that anyone capable of a rational approach to social problems and their solutions could interpret ——— views regarding Russia as anything but deeply and emphatically opposed to communism and Communists' activities.

We have known ———— as a wife and mother, extremely devoted to her husband and children, nd as a highly intelligent person interested chiefly in the arts, rather than in political, social, or economic matters. We have observed that in regard to such matters she shares her husband's views. It would be difficult to believe that, in view of the exceptionally close and harmonious relations between her and her husband, she could hold political views differing substantially from those of her husband.

I, Betty Carr, have discussed with ————, among other subjects of usual interest to women, problems of child training and care and know that she strongly opposes regimentation and tries to encourage in her children the spirit of individualism. She, as well as her husband, believes strongly in the institution of the family and in the institution of private property on which it is in a large part based.

On the basis of our long and intimate relationship with ————, we are convinced that they are not Communists, that they are not in sympathy with Communist philosophy, objectives, or activities, and that they can be completely trusted as loyal Americans, faithful and devoted to the political, economic, and social principles embodied in the constitution of the United States. In fact, we cannot conceive on what basis their loyalty might be questioned, and are deeply distressed that such a statement as this should be necessary.

ROBERT M. CARR.
BETTY M. CARR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Paris, France.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT,
Hanover, N. H.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
County of Grafton, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

I, Arthur M. Wilson, being duly sworn, depose and say:

In 1939 a friend of mine, a former fellow student in the Harvard graduate school, assured me that I would greatly enjoy making the acquaintance of one ———— who was in France that summer and whom my

friend had met in France the preceding year. The ——— and we made an appointment, but the outbreak of war prevented our meeting as planned. By great coincidence we found ourselves on the same boat returning to New York, the steamship *Roosevelt*, which sailed from Pouillac, France, in late September 1939.

The rest of that year I continued to be on leave of absence from Dartmouth College, and from late December of 1939 to late March of 1940 my wife and I did research in the Library of Congress. During that time we frequently saw the ——— and we have been in touch with them off and on ever since. I do not recall that we saw each other face to face between March 1940 and 1943. I certainly saw him once in 1943, when he was about to be inducted and was interviewing people in OSS in the hope of being assigned for service there, and we saw them now and again in 1944 and 1945, during which time he was assigned to OSS and was living in Greenbelt. The last time I saw him was when we had lunch together at the State Department just after New Year's 10 months ago.

My personal knowledge of ——— and his wife makes me think it extremely unlikely that either of them ever was or is now a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer. The first days I ever knew ———, when in 1939 we were on the boat returning to the United States, I remember that he expressed repugnance at the idea that the U. S. S. R. had invaded Poland. A few months later I was present at a heated argument in which the ——— defended Finland and criticized the U. S. S. R. for its attack on Finland. Also during that winter of 1939–1940 I was present at a dinner party with the ——— during which our host set forth ideas which certainly seemed to me to be antidemocratic in tendency and sympathetic to the Fuhrer-Prinzip. I remember that ——— vigorously attacked these views, and his defense of democracy, by the way, was framed in concepts that were Jeffersonian, not Marxist. These were the months of the so-called phony war. I never once heard ——— or his wife defend the Nazi-Soviet pact, or suggest that the war was an imperialistic war or that it was not our war, or any other of the favorite contentions of Communists or Communist sympathizers at that time.

I knew the ——— most intimately in these months of 1940, but nevertheless we have been in touch with them by letter and by occasional visits since, and I have never detected in them any change or trend in their point of view. That point of view is characterized by (1) a deep and well grounded appreciation of the meaning and value of western European and American culture; (2) an abhorrence of totalitarian or police state methods wherever they are to be found; (3) a mode of thought which uses words and concepts which are Jeffersonian-democratic, not Marxian. I have always found ——— to argue any matter, whether political, literary, or aesthetic, on its merits and not according to some preconceived, programmatic line of thought. Moreover, he does not think in terms of the class struggle, or dialectical materialism, or with any other of the familiar Marxian crutches. His whole cast of mind is liberal in the western sense, as well as New Deal in the American sense, and it is completely anti-Marxian or non-Marxian. Moreover, I have never detected in either of the ——— anything that would suggest that they were being shifty or deceitful or evasive, or were trying to conceal their real opinions. I know the working of ——— mind better than that of his wife, but my belief is that the foregoing characterizes the one as well as the other.

In short, I have never noticed anything about either of the ——— which would raise the slightest suspicion in my mind as to their complete loyalty to this country. ——— is a man who is intelligent, competent, conscientious, and discreet. I might point out, for instance, that when we saw each other now and again while both of us were with OSS, he acted in a completely security-conscious manner toward me, as I did toward him.

Of myself, let me say that I was born at Rural, Rock Island County, Ill., on July 29, 1902, and have lived all my life in this country except for 3 years (1924–1927) when I was a student at the University of Oxford, and except for a few months in 1939, when I was in France on a Guggenheim Fellowship. I have been at Dartmouth College since 1933, my present title and rank being professor of biography and government. From January 3, 1943 to September 1, 1945, I was with OSS at Washington, assigned first to the Current Intelligence Staff of the research and analysis branch, then to the foreign nationalities branch, and finally to the OSS history project.

ARTHUR M. WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] DONALD L. BARR,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 21, 1949.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
County of Grafton, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

I, Julia Mary (Tolford) Wilson, being duly sworn, depose and say:

I first knew ——— in September 1939 when my husband, Prof. Arthur M. Wilson, of Dartmouth College, and I were returning from Europe on the same boat as were the ———. I saw her next, and several times, during the period from late December of 1939 to late March of 1940 when Mr. Wilson and I were resident in Washington while he was doing research in the Library of Congress. From then until 1943, I did not see her, and what correspondence passed between the families was extremely casual as far as my relation with her was concerned. In January of 1943, my husband returned to Washington to work with OSS, and sometime during that year we saw the ——— once when they came through Washington. After ——— himself was transferred to OSS, we saw the ——— several times. I have seen neither since I left Washington in September of 1945.

While I have been very friendly with ——— at such times as our paths have crossed, it cannot be said that we have ever been intimate friends. However, when one is with the ——— the conversation is confined almost exclusively to ideas and to intellectual subjects, so that one quickly gets to know the cast of their minds. I soon learned, therefore, that ——— was an ardent New Dealer, with tastes for the most advanced in art and music. Though I did not completely share her enthusiasm on these subjects, the four of us were congenial enough to enjoy an occasional evening together. The talk was always what is commonly called stimulating, and that was largely because neither of the ——— is hesitant to express an opinion on any topic under discussion.

I have no hesitation in saying that ———, in spite of this willingness to let her views be known, never said anything that would lead me even to suspect that she might be or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. As for her sympathies, I cannot remember that she ever disagreed with her husband on subjects pertinent to this affidavit. For his views, I would refer you to the statement of my husband about ———.

Returning, as Mr. Wilson and I did, from Europe in late September of 1939, we were thrown with many voluntary but unappreciative repatriates. This experience made me very sensitive to and hostile toward those who criticized or were unsympathetic to democracy. In fact, I probably might have been described as having become militantly American. I believe, therefore, that I would have been very likely to detect any anti-American attitude in ———, and am the more convinced that her views were sympathetic to mine because I still retain very vivid impressions of others whom I met at that period and who were not enthusiastic believers in democracy.

As for her trustworthiness, I do not remember that ——— ever said anything which indicated that she might be indiscreet and inadvertently reveal a military secret if she ever knew one. I say this with the more confidence because I myself was very conscious of the problem of security, not only because of my husband's connection with OSS but because I did a good deal of volunteer work at the United Nations Service Center at the Union Station Plaza, where the importance of guarding one's speech was constantly being impressed upon one.

I was born in this country (at Boyd, Chippewa County, Wis.) of native-born parents.

JULIA MARY (TOLFORD) WILSON.

HANOVER, N. H.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] DONALD L. BARR,
Notary Public.

My commission expires January 21, 1949.

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Gerhard E. Kadisch, residing at 106 Cook Street, Bennettsville, S. C., and Valley Road, Wachtung, N. J., hereby declare that I am a naturalized citizen of the United States of America. I was born in Denmark (Copenhagen). I am at present general manager of Boro Wood Products Co., Inc., Bennettsville, S. C.

I first met ——— in May 1932, in Berlin, Germany, in my capacity as general manager of the Goerz Division of Zeiss Ikon A. G., Berlin-Zehlendorf. ——— was a nephew of Prof. Emmanuel Goldberg who was a well-known scientist and managing director of the Zeiss Ikon A. G. in Dresden, Germany. ——— was then employed in the advertising department.

In addition to periodic contacts with him in the course of business, I got to know him and his family socially, as he was a frequent guest at a small social club for the promotion and study of the English language and literature at which I was an occasional guest speaker. At that time I found Mr. ——— to be a very refined, well-educated, young man, remarkably well versed in literature and art and generally of high intellectual caliber.

I occasionally visited his father's home. The family lived in comfortable circumstances but I understood that they were at one time wealthy Russian industrialists and that the family had lost most of their possessions during the Russian revolution. Mr. ———, Sr. described to me some of the adventurous episodes of his family's life in Russia and the impression that I got at the time of the family's political leanings was certainly not that of any sympathy with communism. On the contrary, the atmosphere was typical of that found in most Russian immigrant families at that time, namely, that of distinct hostility toward the Bolsheviks.

In 1933, after Hitler's coming to power, a particularly radical situation developed in the Zeiss Ikon concern. ——— uncle, the managing director of the company, was subjected to brutal Nazi persecution and ——— himself as the nephew of the non-Aryan company head was forced to resign and left the company.

I was instrumental in helping him get a job temporarily with the Zeiss subsidiary in Paris, France, and I visited him there in the summer of 1934 in the course of a business trip to that country. ——— family had

in the meantime left Germany and settled down in France. During my stay there in 1934 I spent several evenings with ——— and his family. The atmosphere was distinctly a nonpolitical one, and neither then nor at any subsequent time have I ever noticed any pronounced political interest on the part of ——— other than those of the average well-educated man.

Early in 1934 I entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., and took over the management of their Czechoslovakian company. In 1935 ——— wrote me from Paris that he had decided that there was no future for him in Europe and that he was going to emigrate to the United States of America where he had an uncle. I invited him to visit me in Czechoslovakia before he went and in the summer of 1935 he stayed a few days with me in Opava as my guest. I gave him a letter of introduction to the lately deceased president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Mr. W. Gibson Carey, and he was employed there for some time but left to study economics.

I came to the United States of America in January 1939 and I met ——— and his wife, ———, on several occasions during my business trips to Washington, Chicago, New York, and they also visited me at my home in Plainfield, N. J., in the period from 1939 to about 1944 during which period I was employed as general manager of General Ceramics Co., Metuchen and Keasbey, N. J. In renewing my acquaintance with ——— I found that both he and his wife were well read and intellectually well developed people with a wide range of interests. Our conversations covered numerous subjects in the fields of general philosophy, literature, art, foreign affairs, American history, etc. As a result of the very engrossing conversations I am sure that I would have detected any sign of communistic ideology on either ——— part if he or she had so expressed themselves and such was definitely not the case. I found them both to be marked individualists and antagonistic to totalitarian principles and regimes. This applied both to their attitude to the totalitarian nations with which we were at war and to their attitude to the Russian attack on Finland and the carving up of Poland and swallowing up of the Baltic states prior to the actual outbreak of war.

In the last few years, my work has left me little time for social activities and solely for this reason my contacts with the ——— have been limited to an occasional exchange of greetings, Christmas cards, etc. I feel however, and I have no hesitation in so stating, that any charge that ——— was a member of or even a sympathizer with the Communist Party in Europe is entirely unfounded, judging from my personal observations of his attitude and interests at the time that I knew him there. As for his activities in the United States of America I again repeat that in my numerous contacts with him in the time from 1939 to 1944 or '45 I have at no time observed any sympathy with the Communists or any other foreign group nor have I observed any sign or expression of disloyalty to the United States of America. On the contrary, I always regarded him as being an enthusiastic believer in the democratic principle and American way of life and I particularly remember his avid reading of all available literature on Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. Both he and his wife always impressed me as being people of high moral character and idealism and I felt that his repeated statements of his thankfulness for being able to live in the United States really reflected the sincerity of their feelings in this respect. Although it would at this time be personally inconvenient to me to travel to Washington, I am prepared if necessary to do so in order to appear as a witness at the Loyalty Board hearing as I am convinced from all my observations and previous contacts with them that both ——— are loyal American citizens.

GERHARD E. KADISCH.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Marlboro:

Personally appeared before me G. E. Kadisch, who, being first duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true of his own knowledge.

GERHARD E. KADISCH.

Sworn to before me this October 15, 1948.

[SEAL] JULIET LEEF,
Notary Public for South Carolina.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Volusia, ss:

Paul E. Raymond first being duly sworn, on oath deposes and states that:

1. He is a citizen of and a practicing attorney at law in Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Fla., and is president of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the Halifax District and vice president of the Central Florida Council, Boy Scouts of America.

2. Affiant was personally acquainted with ——— from October 1937, to June 1938, and was in daily association with him. ——— was research assistant of the affiant who was preparing as editor a volume on parole for the United States Attorney General's Surevy of Release Procedures. At that time affiant was professor of law in John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., before he became Dean of the School of Law from 1938 to 1941.

3. During the 9 months association between affiant and ———, affiant had frequent occasion to discuss with ——— various national and international questions involving social, economic, and political policy. In all of the many conversations regarding such matters the affiant never heard ——— express any word of sympathy toward communism or any other philosophy inconsistent with the American ideals. The impression that the affiant gained of ——— after this association was that ——— was a steadfast opponent of communism and the various totalitarian philosophies, and was a loyal adherent to the prevailing American interpretation of democratic ideals.

4. During this association between the affiant and ———, the affiant was vice president of the DeLand, Fla., Chamber of Commerce and was active in several other civic organizations. As such he induced ——— to speak on international questions for the junior chamber of commerce, the Stetson University student body, and other civic organizations. At one time he arranged for a radio broadcast of ——— speech. At that time the most imminent threat to the peace of the world appeared to be from Nazi and Fascist countries, and most of ——— comments related to this fact. His comments, however, indicated that he was strongly opposed to any form of totalitarianism and aggression, whether Fascist or Communist, and affiant believes that no one could have heard him without concluding that he was opposed to nazism, fascism, and communism alike. Several listeners commented to the affiant after said speeches that ——— had a better understanding and appreciation of American ideals than most native-born Americans.

5. Affiant was assistant attorney general of Florida from 1941 to 1942, and thereafter was an officer in the United States Navy on active duty for 40 months. Affiant has no sympathy whatever with any un-American philosophy and is extraordinarily sensitive to any expression sympathetic to any foreign philosophy. Affiant strongly believes that persons sympathetic to activities subversive of American ideals shoud not be tolerated in governmental positions, but affiant is at a loss to understand how an accusation on this score could be leveled at a man who manifested the ideals and beliefs that ——— did during his 9 months association with the affiant.

6. Affiant regrets that because of the pressure of his business he is unable to make the trip to Washington to testify in ——— behalf, but he will do so in the event that it is required.

PAUL E. RAYMOND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of October A. D. 1948.

[SEAL] FRANCES C. TAYLOR,
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.

My commission expires February 22, 1950.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
October 26, 1948.

The LOYALTY SECURITY BOARD,
Department of State,
New State Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received a telephone call from Mr. Paul E. Raymond, an attorney of Daytona Beach, Fla., formerly dean of the John B. Stetson Law School of Florida, in regard to Mr. ——— ———. Mr. Raymond informs me that Mr. ———, an employee of the State Department, is being investigated by the Loyalty Security Board on charges that he is or has been a Communist.

Mr. Raymond was on my staff in the United States Department of Justice from 1936 to 1938, when I was Director of the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures. He served as director and editor of that phase of the study which dealt with the subject of parole. One of Mr. Raymond's assistants on the editorial staff was Mr. ——— ———, who had been appointed as a sociologist to assist the editorial board with some of the sociological problems involved in parole procedure.

As director and editor in chief of the entire survey, I came to know Mr. ——— in connection with his work on our staff. On the basis of his professional work for the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures during the period of time indicated above, he gave no indication at all that he held even friendly feelings toward the Communistic ideology. In fact, it would be a great surprise to me as well as a keen disappointment if, since leaving his work in the Department of Justice, Mr. ——— had developed even the slightest sympathy for the Communist philosophy.

Of course, I did not know Mr. ——— intimately outside of his office, but my recollection of him is that he was always a rather emphatic opponent of any totalitarian view, be it of fascism, nazism, or communism. As I recall, Mr. ——— came to the United States from Poland, but I am not certain about that. However, I do recall distinctly that he was very critical in those days of the totalitarian philosophy which was sweeping Europe in Germany and Italy as well as in Russia.

Nevertheless, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I have had no contacts with Mr. ——— whatsoever since 1938, and I am in no position to pass any reliable judgment whatsoever upon his political, social, economic, or religious philosophy since he served on the Department of Justice staff at the same time I was there. Also, I wish to make perfectly clear that if there is any evidence against Mr. ——— which establishes the fact that he is a Communist or a fellow traveler, then I am very much of the opinion that he and all others of like point of view

should be discharged from holding any position in our Federal Government.

However, in fairness to Mr. ———, for whatever value it may prove to be worth in light of any evidence which has been developed subsequent to his service with the Department of Justice, I think it is only right to give you my impression that when he was associated on Mr. Raymond's editorial staff in connection with the parole phase of our study, Mr. ——— gave no indication that he held any sympathy whatsoever for any form of totalitarianism, including communism.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE MORSE.

AFFIDAVIT

I, the undersigned, Eugene W. Posnjak, residing at 1076 Tornoe Road, Santa Barbara, Calif., do solemnly swear and affirm that:

I have recently retired from the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, where I held the position of research chemist continuously since 1913. During most of this time I was residing at 3400 Rodman Street NW., Washington, D. C. I was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1888 and was educated there and at the University of Leipzig, Germany, where I received the Ph. D. degree in chemistry in 1912. I came to this country in 1912 and became a citizen of the United States in 1921.

I have known my nephew ———, of 5404 Thirty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., since he was about 10 years old and have followed his development closely, seeing him on trips I made to Germany in 1921, 1923, 1929, and 1932 when I visited his parents who were living in Germany, as were also my parents. They had all been forced to flee Russia as a result of the Communist revolution. ——— father, the late ——— was my brother. He had been a well-to-do industrialist in Moscow before the revolution and owned several factories in that city, which were expropriated by the Soviet regime. My nephew was educated in Germany and was attending the University of Berlin in 1933 when the coming to power to Hitler made it advisable to leave Germany, and he went to live and work in Paris, France.

I spent several month on each of my trips to Europe and while there saw ——— a great deal. We became close friends and had many intimate conversations, occasionally discussing also politics. I had never heard him to express Communist views or even any opinions that might be considered radical. In fact, I had the impression that he was not greatly interested in politics, being more concerned with cultural subjects, such as literature, theater, art, etc. I am certain that he did not engage in any radical or subversive activities when he was in college in Berlin or later when he went to Paris and I am also sure that he never belonged to any Communist or other subversive organizations in Europe. I think his family background makes this quite understandable.

In August 1935, at my suggestion (which I first made in 1933 while he was still in Berlin) and with my assistance, ——— obtained the United States immigration visa and came to this country. For about 6 months, until early January 1936 ——— lived with me and my family at my residence at 3400 Rodman Street NW. I had an opportunity to observe him closely. I never heard him express views sympathetic to communism and he certainly never took part in any political activities whatsoever. After ——— got a job with a Washington patent attorney (as translator), he went to live by himself, but he came to my house frequently and my opinion of him did not change.

I met ——— wife, ———, before they were married in 1938, and I saw them both frequently after their marriage at my home and at theirs. ——— impressed me as a quiet, reliable, cultured person, devoted to her husband and his career. She seems to do her own thinking but I have never observed anything subversive and in the least fanatical about her. Both ——— were greatly interested in such cultural matters as theater, literature, art, music, and also gave much of their free time to their hobby of water-color painting. Since the birth of their two sons when ——— was in the Army, they have been preoccupied with their children's upbringing to the exclusion of practically all other interests. I am completely confident that neither of them engaged in any subversive or radical activities of any kind.

I can recall that in some of our conversations ——— both expressed profound disgust for such manifestations of Soviet foreign policy as the Nazi-Soviet pact in August 1939, the Soviet invasion of Finland, or more recently the Soviet aggressions in Iran, Greece, and other small nations. They were strongly opposed to Nazi and Fascist aggressions in Ethiopia, Austria, and Spain but they seem to be fully as much opposed to the Soviet aggressions. They both impressed me as being utterly hostile to totalitarian states and profoundly attached to the democratic institutions and traditions of America.

I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion both ——— are completely loyal to the United States and devoted to the principles on which this country is founded. I am convinced that they are both wholeheartedly patriotic Americans.

EUGENE W. POSNJAK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] E. J. MEGAS,
Notary Public in and for the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

My commission expires March 18, 1952.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

Lazar I. Estrin, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a native of Russia; have immigrated into the United States in 1916; naturalized in 1922.

I have been on the staff of the Irving Trust Co. and its predecessor banks continuously since 1917 and have been a vice president of the institution since 1930 in its foreign department.

I have been informed of an investigation of the loyalty of Mr. ———, of 5404 Thirty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., who is employed in the State Department as an economist.

I am familiar with Mr. ——— background over a long period of years, going back to his grandfather, Mr. Solomon Koppleman, in Russia, who was a prosperous and conservative merchant, religious and devoted to philanthropy.

I met Mr. ——— father and mother repeatedly during my travels in Europe where they were refugees from the Soviet regime in Russia. The family fortune having been lost as a result of the Communist revolution, the entire household was permeated with a strong anti-Communist feeling.

I met ——— when he first arrived in this country as a very young man and he impressed me most favorably as to his character and up-bringing. I had many personal contacts with him during the first few years of his stay here and am convinced of his entire loyalty to this country and its institutions and his genuine gratitude for the opportunities it has given him. It is my firm conviction that he is not a Communist or a Communist sympathizer or otherwise in any way disloyal to this country.

LAZAR I. ESTRIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, in and for said county, this 14th day of October 1948.

GEORGE F. MAUTER,
Notary Public, State of New York.

COMMUNITY HALL,
Gladwyne, Pa., October 13, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

I was indeed astonished to learn that a charge of Communist leanings had been brought against ———.

I have known ——— since 1930, at which time I was appointed head of social service work in Gladwyne. (At the present time I am also executive secretary of the Gladwyne Civic Association, and president of the Gladwyne fire company.) As I live across the street from the Aranson home I feel I knew the family very well indeed. ——— was always ambitious, and eager to familiarize herself with the cultures—music, literature, and art.

We have had many talks on national and international affairs, both before and after her marriage with ———. She and ——— seldom came home on a visit that they did not come across the street to call on us, since we all enjoyed the same things. I have never heard either say anything that was un-American, or that could be construed as the least subversive.

I have always felt that I could trust both in every way, and I still have the same feeling toward them.

I can only regret that owing to a recent serious heart attack it is impossible for me at this time to travel to Washington to testify on their behalf. My condition also prevents Mrs. Bell from leaving home for any appreciable length of time, also.

STUART BELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of October 1948.

WALTER B. LOWNES, Jr.,
Notary Public.

My commission expires end next session of Senate.

GLADWYNE FREE LIBRARY,
Gladwyne, Pa., October 13, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

It was with profound shock that I learned recently that ——— were looked upon as Communists.

I have known ——— since she was a school girl. My husband and I came to Gladwyne in the fall of 1930, as he had been appointed head of the social service work in that village. The home of the ——— family was across the street from the Community House, where we lived, and we saw a great deal of them. They were a family, quiet, hard working, and respected in the community. I might add that I have never known a more generous and kindly person than ———. She was constantly spending herself in the service of those in trouble. As a family they were well-read, vitally interested in current events, and with a keen love of the arts, especially music. In all the years we knew them, when affairs, both national and international, were freely discussed between us, I have never heard a subversive statement from any one of them.

To them all, America was a land of beauty and integrity, and on graduating from high school ——— was eager to work in Washington—to her a city of romance and of promise. I might add that while waiting to take her civil-service examination she freely offered her services as pianist to the playground commission in Philadelphia, and through her associations there came into close contact with a group of music lovers, which led to an association with the Philadelphia Orchestra and other music groups. Until she left Gladwyne she was also a member of the Girls' Friendly Society branch in that village, of which I was leader, and was very active in all their interests—music,

dances, athletics, and social-service work. I can only reiterate that she was a girl with an exceptionally fine mind, a deep love of all things cultural, and an intelligent interest in national and international affairs.

On her visits home, after she was employed in Washington, she invariably called on us, and our conversations were often on world affairs. I can recall her distress and horror as conditions grew blacker in Europe. After her marriage she and her husband, ———, continued to call on us during their visits back to Gladwyne. Naturally by that time (from 1938 on) the topic of German, and later, Russian aggression, formed a large part of our conversation, but at no time did either express anything but the greatest repugnance for National Socialist and Communist ideologies. We were glad to change the subject back to our old gay debates on music and books.

I feel strongly that there has been serious misunderstanding somewhere, because after having known ——— 18 years, and ——— 10, I am still convinced that there are no more sincere and loyal American citizens in this country than they.

MAUD BUTLER BELL.
(Mrs. Stuart Bell).

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of October.

WALTER B. LOWENS, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires end next session of Senate.

OCTOBER 14, 1948.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, DEPARTMENT OF SEINE, CITY OF PARIS,
Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

LOYALTY AND SECURITY BOARD,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington 25, D. C.

Subject: Loyalty of ————.

Having been informed that in the course of the investigation of ———— under the employee loyalty program the allegation has been made that he is a Communist or Communist sympathizer, and that a hearing of his case has been set for October 26, 1948, I welcome this opportunity to place the following information before the Board.

I met Mr. ——— for the first time early in 1941, through mutual friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Carr (Mr. Carr is a foreign service officer, presently assigned to the American Embassy, Paris, France). Since that time I have, on a number of occasions, attended social functions or small informal gatherings where he was present. I have nothing but the most pleasant recollections of his conduct in these situations. Nothing he said ever gave me the slightest impression that he was a Communist sympathizer, much less a Communist. On the contrary, I have from the beginning had the very definite impression that he had no intellectual or political leanings toward communism. Never in the years I have known him have I ever heard anyone question his complete loyalty to the United States.

In regard to my professional contacts with Mr. ———, the longest period of close association with him was in 1946, when he was my assistant for several weeks in New York, during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. As executive officer of the United States delegation for committee 2, I was responsible for helping Alternate Delegates Adlai E. Stevenson and HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS with their work on this committee. As might be expected, the views of the U. S. S. R. and satellites concerning items on the agenda frequently were opposed to those of the United States delegation. Never during the course of his work with me in the development of arguments in favor of the United States position and against those of the U. S. S. R. did I sense the slightest hint of disagreement with the United States position. His work was uniformly excellent and constructive; he was most cooperative; and I had complete confidence in his loyalty.

These earlier favorable impressions were further confirmed recently, shortly before my departure for Paris as executive officer for committee 2 of the General Assembly, third regular session. At my suggestion, Mr. ——— prepared a confidential paper (US (P)/A/C.2/4, September 28, 1948) entitled "Criticism of the International Bank," for possible use here in Paris in dealing with an anticipated repetition of attacks on the Bank by the U. S. S. R. and satellites. This paper, which was widely cleared in the Department, is an example of the competent work done by Mr. ———. It is, in my view, entirely in accord with United States policy, and should prove valuable to the United States delegation if the occasion arises. (The Board should be able to obtain a copy of this paper from UNE.) Before final clearance of the paper, Mr. ——— showed me the original and we discussed it together at some length. This conversation strengthened my earlier impressions of his competence and trustworthiness.

To sum up, from my personal and professional association with ———— I am convinced that he is completely loyal to the United States.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER,
Foreign Service Officer, Class III.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October 1948.

LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America.

AFFIDAVIT

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, DEPARTMENT OF SEINE, CITY OF PARIS,
Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

1. ———— has been well known to me, Hubert F. Havlik, since August 1946. When I became Chief of the Division of Investment and Economic Development in the Department of State, Mr. ——— was a member of the staff of that Division at that time. While I was Chief of that Division, until September 5, 1948, he worked under my general direction and often under my specific guidance, in connection with matters I was handling personally. Many memoranda which he prepared were specifically reviewed and approved by me, and I frequently discussed with him at length matters which fell within the scope of his assignment.

2. Mr. ——— was specifically responsible for the subject matter of the Division's responsibility relating to the central and eastern European area (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the U. S. S. R.). Important matters with which Mr. ——— dealt were the following:

(a) Financial and development needs of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, and requests for Export-Import Bank or International Bank loans by these countries, as well as the application of loans granted by the Export-Import Bank to some of these countries.

(b) Problems of compensation for property of United States nationals nationalized by Czechoslovakia and Poland. (This work was, after several months, transferred to another Division of the Department.)

(c) The economic development aspects of trade between the eastern and western European countries, as well as of policies regarding the control of exports from the United States to countries of eastern Europe.

3. Because of his capacity for analysis and drafting, and knowledge of the work of the Division, Mr. ——— also was designated by the Division to act as advisor on economic development to United States delegation to at least one meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, as well as meetings of some of the subgroups of ECOSOC. He also assisted in drafting various "position papers" for the guidance of delegation members.

4. Work on all these problems involved a large degree of skill and analysis of the economic aspects of problems within the boundaries of the general policies established by the Department of State. In my experience, Mr. ——— followed instructions with respect to the scope and objectives of his assignments with conscientious regard for the interests of the United States Government. Draft recommendations which he formulated or assisted in formulating were usually discussed among representatives of other interested Divisions of the State Department and revised in accordance with decisions reached in the course of these discussions. I have never felt at any time that his analyses and recommendations were biased in favor of the interests of the U. S. S. R. and its satellites, or in favor of communism, or that they were taken with a view to action against the interests of the United States Government. While there were often differences of opinion among departmental personnel as to policy on matters which Mr. ——— was called upon to deal with, my conviction, based on my personal knowledge of his work, is that Mr. ——— is not sympathetic with communistic doctrine, methods, or objectives.

5. According to my observation, Mr. ——— held scrupulously to both the spirit and the letter of requirements for security made necessary by his position in the Department. I do not have nor ever have had any reservations with respect to his loyalty to the United States Government nor have I ever heard any reservations expressed by any person.

6. At present I am Chief of the Payments Section in the Office of the Special Representative, Economic Cooperation Administration, Paris, France. From 1942 to 1944, I was an economist and an official in the War Production Board; from 1944 to 1945, I was in the Foreign Economic Administration holding the position of Deputy Assistant Administrator for economic programs at the time of its termination. From December 1945 to August 1946, I was Chief of the Division of Lend-Lease in surplus property policies in the Department of State; from 1946 to 1948, I was Chief of the Division of Investment and Economic Development, and on several occasions Acting Director of the Office of Financial and Development Policy.

HUBERT F. HAVLIK.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 19, 1948.*

Then personally appeared the above named Hubert F. Havlik and made oath the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

[SEAL] LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America.

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1. I am making this affidavit at the request of Mr. ————, for presentation to the Loyalty and Security Board of the Department of State.

2. I was employed by the Department of State from July 1944 to September 1946. From approximately December 1945 until my resignation, I was Chief of the Division of Investment and Economic Development. (It is possible that my formal appointment as Chief was not made until some weeks after I was in fact responsible for the work of the Division.) Mr. ———— was an officer in this Division during the entire period that I was in charge of the Division.

3. A large part of Mr. ——— work related to economic policy toward the countries of eastern Europe. In view of the small number

of men in the Division, I had close contact with Mr. ———, and I found him thoroughly competent, conscientious, and reliable. His actions and his attitudes all indicated a sincere devotion to the best interests of the United States, and nothing that he said or did in my association with him could possibly be regarded as disloyal, or as suggesting in any way an association with the Communist Party. Nothing in my contacts with Mr. ——— would lead me to question his integrity, or his observance of the strict security standards that would be expected of an officer of the Department of State.

4. I do not know what Mr. ——— did outside of office hours, or with whom he associated, but there was nothing in his attitude, conversation, or behavior that raised the slightest suspicion in my mind as to his loyalty, or that made me consider him in any different light than I would consider any officer of the Department.

5. Around the spring of 1946, after Mr. ——— had attended several meetings in the Department on eastern European problems, reports came to me indirectly that an officer—or perhaps more than one officer—in the Department had made unfavorable comments about Mr. ———, apparently as a result of some discussion at the meetings. The remarks were of a very vague nature, and suggested that the person or persons originating them might have had a personal disagreement with Mr. ———, or possibly objected on general principle to having a person born in eastern Europe working in the Department of State on Eastern European problems. I did not feel that the remarks reflected in any way on Mr. ——— loyalty, his integrity, or his reliability. In view of their trivial nature I paid no attention to them.

6. I resigned from the Department in September 1946 to return to Haverford College as professor of economics. I had been at Haverford since 1934, and in January 1943 had been given leave of absence to enter Government service. I resigned from Haverford College early in 1948 to join the faculty of liberal arts of Northwestern University as professor of economics, a position that I now hold. I reside at 580 Orchard Lane, Winnetka, Ill.

7. I have seen Mr. ——— several times since I left the Department, and nothing in these contacts has altered the high opinion I formed while in the Department of his loyalty, his integrity, and his observance of high standards of security.

FRANK WHITSON FETTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this 18th day of October 1948.

RUTH GATES.

My commission expires August 19, 1951.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

Emilio G. Collado, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. My name is Emilio G. Collado.

2. I reside at Old Westbury Road, East Hills, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

3. I am presently employed as Foreign Exchange Manager, Standard Oil Co., (Inc. in New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

4. In 1945 I was Deputy on Financial Affairs to Mr. William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Director of the Office of Financial and Development Policy of the Department of State, Washington, D. C. I resigned these positions in May 1946, to become United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D. C., retaining a consultant status with the Department of State.

5. The Division of Economic Development Policy (E. D.), now known as the Division of Investment and Economic Development, was at that time, and continues to fall, within the jurisdiction of the Office of Financial and Development Policy.

6. Mr. ——— was appointed an economist in such division on October 10, 1945, and continued a member of the staff of the division when I resigned from the State Department. Mr. —— was appointed at the recommendation of Mr. D. M. Phelps, then Chief of E. D., who subsequently served as a member of the United States delegation to the Paris reparations conference, and then resigned to return to the University of Michigan. Mr.——— subsequently served under Mr. Frank W. Fetter, who has since returned to academic work and is now at the Northwestern University.

7. My association with Mr. ——— was very largely confined to the period in which we were both employed in the Department of State, and to our work together there. Our contacts were in general those of the director of an office with one of the responsible officers within his organization. I had specific association with Mr. ——— on a number of occasions in connection with financial and economic questions, especially relating to Czechoslovakia and Poland. He had developed the circumstances surrounding such questions and policy and action recommendations. The recommendations Mr. ——— made on these questions were, in my opinion, well balanced and constructive and my regard for his work and ability, based on these contacts, was very high.

8. Insofar as I am aware, Mr. ——— has not been connected with any organization whose purpose it is to overthrow the Government of the United States. I have no reason to believe that he is in any way disloyal to the United States. On the contrary, in the duties which he performed under my general supervision as an officer of the Department of State in making recommendations on foreign policy matters, with special reference to eastern Europe, Mr. ——— conducted himself as an able, effective and loyal officer of the Department.

EMILLIO G. COLLADO.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of October, 1948.

CHARLES E. HILL,
Notary Public, Rockland County.

Commission expires March 30, 1949.

AFFIDAVIT FOR INFORMATION OF LOYALTY AND SECURITY BOARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA, PROVINCE OF KIANGSU, CITY OF NANKING,
Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

Before me, Bruce M. Lancaster, vice consul of the United States of America in and for the city of Nanking, China, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Thomas J. Cory, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

My name is Thomas J. Cory and I am serving as second secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, China. I wish to make certain statements concerning the loyalty to American institutions and the anticommunism of ————.

I have known Mr. ——— since July 19, 1947, when we both began service as advisors to the United States Repesentative to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council at Lake Success. I saw a great deal of him during the month the fifth session continued. During the subsequent year, I had two long dinners and conversations with him in his home in Washington, D. C., and one long dinner and conversation in my home in New York City. In addition, we have also had luncheons together in Washington, D. C.

Mr. ——— and I are both deeply interested in and have discussed at length the position of the U. S. S. R. in the world today, its internal stresses and the present and future status of its relations with the United States. My knowledge of the U. S. S. R. is derived from 8 months of Russian language study at Cornell University, 11 months of service as second secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow, 8 months of service as American vice consul at Vladivostok, 3 months of service as an officer in the Division of Eastern European Affairs of the Department of State, and 8 months of study at the Russian Institute of Columbia University. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. ——— interest in the U. S. S. R. derives from his excellent mind and his broad intellectual and professional interests as well as his Russian origin. I understand that he was born in Russia of Russian parents who fled from Moscow when he was 6 years of age that is in 1947. He came to the United States from France in about 1936, is now a naturalized American citizen after serving in the United States Army during the war and is married to an American girl from Philadelphia whom I know and respect as an intelligent, well-educated person thoroughly loyal to American institutions. It is in the light of our respective backgrounds that I wish to state categorically that during many long conversations about the U. S. S. R. I have never known Mr. ——— to express a thought or give any indication suggesting that he was at any time or in any way sympathetic to Communist aims and methods or hostile to American society and policies. On the contrary, I concluded from my knowledge of his past history, from the manner in which he discharged his duties at the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and from my observations of his personal relationships with the other foreign and American advisors to that fifth session that Mr. ——— is a competent and balanced observer of Soviet Russia, an honorable man and a loyal American.

And further deponent saith not.

THOMAS J. CORY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] BRUCE M. LANCASTER,
Vice Consul of the United States of America.

CITY OF PARIS,
Republic of France.

John C. Ross being duly sworn, deposes and says;

1. I am Deputy to the United States Representative to the United Nations having an office at 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. I am a resident of the State of New York. For a period in excess of 11 years I have been an officer of the Department of State;

2. I have known ———— for approximately 8 years. I can recall meeting him at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Carr at a time when Carr and I were employed in the Trade Agreements Division of the Department of State;

3. Since that time I can recall having seen him on one or two other occasions at dinner at the Carr's home. In addition to this I have dined once or twice at ——— home and he had dined once or twice at my home;

4. In the course of the past year or 18 months during which I have been a resident of New York and engaged in the work of the Department there, I can recall having dined with ———— on two occasions when he was in New York as an adviser to the American Delegation in the Economic and Social Council. Our conversations on these occasions touched upon the subjects of communism, Soviet foreign policy, and Russia;

5. During the entire period of my acquaintance with ———— and on the basis of our various meetings as set out above I have no recollection of having heard him make any statement or express any opinion which would indicate to me that he is a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or

in any way disloyal to the United States. Since I have known ——— no information has come to my attention from any other source suggesting or indicating that ——— is a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or in any way disloyal to the United States;

6. This affidavit is made for submission to the Loyalty and Security Board of the Department of State.

JOHN C. ROSS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of October 1948.

LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 15, 1948.*
LOYALTY AND SECURITY BOARD,
Washington, D. C.:

LOYALTY OF ———

I have known Mr. ——— as an economist in the Department of State for about 2 years. During that time I have been special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and Deputy United States Representative in the Economic and Social Council. In these capacities, I have had repeated occasion to observe and work with Mr. ——— both within United States delegations to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and in preparatory work in the Department of State for meetings of these and related bodies.

On every occasion I have always found Mr. ——— a loyal and useful citizen. His contributions have been valuable and positive as an assistant in preparing American positions on issues coming before the Economic and Social Council and as an adviser to the United States spokesman. His views have uniformly been opposed to the policies of other delegations which were antagonistic to the policies and interests of the United States. His relations with members of other delegations have, so far as my observation goes, been entirely correct and discreet. On no occasion have I ever had any evidence tending to cast doubt on his loyalty to the United States.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. ——— is a thoroughly loyal employee of the United States Government. Nothing has ever come to my attention which would cast any doubt on his behavior or judgment in matters of security.

LEROY D. STINEBOWER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October 1948.

LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
District of Columbia, ss.:

I, Irving G. Rudd, residing at 4709 Alton Place NW., Washington, D. C., being duly sworn, depose and say:

That I am a citizen of the United States of America.

That prior to the war I was partner in D. M. Minton and Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and that I am now engaged in international trade and shipping as president of Trade Abroad, Inc. and treasurer of Earley-Walter, Inc., located at 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

That between November 1941 and July 1944, I was a staff member of the U. S. S. R. Division of the Office of Strategic Services and its predecessor agency, the Office of Coordinator of Information.

That I met Mr. ——— in the fall of 1943 while I was Chief of the Industrial and Military Supply Section of U. S. S. R. Division, Office of Strategic Services, in connection with Mr. ——— application for a position as a staff member in my section.

That after careful examination of Mr. ——— qualifications, I recommended his appointment to the Chief of the U. S. S. R. Division.

That the appointment of Mr. ——— was duly made on or about May 1, 1944, after the security check was satisfactorily completed.

That during the time Mr. ——— worked under my direction he performed his duties in a most capable and conscientious manner and made important contributions to the several projects which were at that time under study in my section.

That I became well acquainted with Mr. ——— during our association in the Office of Strategic Services and that our friendship continued after my resignation from the U. S. S. R. Division of OSS.

That while I was Special Assistant to the Chairman of the War Production Board until the beginning of 1945 and afterward when I returned to private business, Mr. ——— and I met at frequent intervals and more recently, during the summer of last year, Mr. ——— and his family resided for a period of 2 weeks as our neighbors at Dewey Beach, Del.

That it has been called to my attention that during recent investigation of Mr. ——— record allegations have been made by certain persons that he was sympathetic to the Communist cause. On the basis of my acquaintanceship with Mr. ——— during the last 5 years, I can vouch for his integrity and can state unequivocably that in my opinion he is a loyal citizen of the United States.

IRVING G. RUDD.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] PATRICK H. MCCORMICK,
Notary Public.

To the Loyalty and Security Board, Department of State, Washington, D. C.:

This is to certify:

1. That I first met ——— and his wife ——— about 1942 and saw them socially on a number of occasions prior to my departure for London in 1944.

2. That my acquaintance with them was sufficient to give me a clear impression of their characters and to cause me to regard them with great liking and respect.

3. That I have never heard or known of anything that would suggest in any way that they are or have been members of the Communist Party or sympathetic toward communism, or that would in any way bring their layalty to the United States into question.

HARRY C. HAWKINS,
Foreign Service Officer, Retired; formerly Director, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of State; and Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, London.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Middlesex County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to by said Harry C. Hawkins, before me this 16th day of October 1948, at Arlington, Mass.

[SEAL] JOHN J. BURTCH,
Notary Public.

My commission expires December 13, 1951.

NOVEMBER 1, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am presently employed, since August 1947, as an economist, grade P–6, in the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President. I was previously, since June 1938, with the United States Housing Authority, later the Federal Public Housing Authority and now the Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency. I have known ——— since the fall of 1938 when he joined the staff of USHA.

I was fairly closely associated professionally with Mr. ——— during the entire time, October 1938 to September 1943; he was at USHA. At the beginning of that time we were in different sections of the same division. In about January 1941 he was transferred to the section of which I was chief. A few months later he was transferred to the position of regional research adviser, the regional counterpart of the position I held in the central office, but for about a year he was located in Washington so that I maintained frequent contacts with him. After his office was moved to Chicago in March 1942, until he went into the army in the fall of 1943, I saw him less frequently although I kept in close touch with his work.

In all of our work together, approximately 5 years, I found Mr. ——— to be competent, sincere, discreet, honest, and trustworthy. During that time, and since he returned to Washington in the spring of 1944 when I have seen and talked with him only occasionally, I have never heard Mr. ——— say anything which would lead me to suspect his loyalty or devotion to the United States.

PAUL F. KRUEGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of November 1948, in Washington, D. C.

[SEAL] MARTHA E. HELWEGE,
Notary Public.

My commission expires June 14, 1953.

OCTOBER 18, 1948.

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife, Marjorie Stewart Johnson, and myself became friends with ——— very soon after they came to Chicago, and saw them frequently until their departure for Washington.

My wife met ——— at the first assembly for obtaining ration books. In the natural confusion, the two women were attracted to each other in sympathetic understanding. My wife told me that evening about Mrs. ——— and soon after, I met her and ———.

We four became friends, with like sympathies and appreciation of the important elements of human conduct, music, theater, books, art.

We sensed deeply that ——— are gentle, tolerant, wise people of fine sensibility and deep understanding, who knew, as we agreed in discussion, that the highest human values reside in a system where government, by all the people, operates for the good of all the people. And that any system wherein the individual is forced to exist for the state, which inevitably means for a small group of selfish, powered people—no matter what the tag—Communist, Fascist—is a wicked cheat of human dignity and freedom.

I have not known two finer, more kindly people, deeply perceptive of the essential values of life and, as such, vigorously aware of the favored climate this country supplies for the healthy development of those values, than ———.

I am, and have been for the last 24 years, art director for Reincke, Meyer & Finn, advertising, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. I am a veteran of the First World War and during World War II was sponsor for a Japanese alien for the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE NOEL JOHNSON.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, CITY OF PARIS,
Embassy of the United States of America, ss:

Before me, Leonard R. Morey, vice consul of the United States of America, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came Ossip Bernstein, doctor at law, exporter, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that:

He was a member of the Moscow bar, and was forced to leave Russia in 1920. He lives

since then in Paris, as a naturalized French citizen (naturalized in 1933). He knows ——— and his whole family for more than 35 years. ——— parents and grandparents were very honorable people, industrialists. He knew thoroughly Mr. ——— background, education and behavior from childhood on and during his life in western Europe. He had very often the opportunity to see Mr. ——— and to follow his development and life. He certifies that he has never seen or heard anything suspicious about Mr. ——— like sympathy for communism or Soviet Russia. He considers Mr. ——— as an honest, straightforward and loyal person, unable of any Communist or other un-American activity.

Dr. O. S. BERNSTEIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October 1948.

[SEAL] LEONARD R. MOREY,
Vice Consul of the United States of America, Paris, France.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. JOSEPH KEMLER

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Dade:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State of Florida at large, personally appeared Joseph I. Kemler, who being duly sworn states that he is a citizen of the United States and that he is a resident of Baltimore, Md., residing at No. 1908 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md. Affiant further says that he is engaged in the practice of medicine at said address, specializing in otolaryngology, having practiced in said city since the year 1911. Affiant further says that he is a member of the American Medical Association; that he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; that he is a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; that he is chief of the otolaryngology department of Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Md., and also chief of laryngologists of Mount Pleasant Sanitarium in Baltimore County, a member of the staff of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital of Baltimore, Md., and on the teaching staff of the University of Maryland, and the originator of the operation for cancer of the larynx, known as the Kembler bilateral thyrotomy for carcinoma of the larynx. Affiant further says that he is in Miami at the invitation of the Southern Medical Association to present his operation at the scientific exhibition of this meeting.

Affiant further says that he is making this affidavit in behalf of ———, who are under investigation by the United States Government in connection with the United States Government's employee loyalty program.

Affiant further says that he and ——— are first cousins and that he has known ——— since the year 1936 and that he has known her husband ——— since the year 1938, but since said dates he has seen and talked with both ——— many times, and he has had numerous conversations with them on philosophical, political, and educational subjects. As is usual in conversations between friends and relatives the talks were frank and intimate without reservations or evasions, and affiant was in a position to learn the real opinions on social and political subjects which were held by ———. Affiant is therefore in a position to state that neither ——— were ever Communists or Communist sympathizers. On the contrary they were always strongly opposed to totalitarian systems of government whether Communist, Nazi, or Fascist.

Affiant further says that ——— and ———, her husband, have always held in abhorrence the Communist system of government under which the individual is deprived of the basic freedoms to which the individual is entitled in a democratic state. They have always been opposed to the Communist practice which subjugates the individual and makes a fearsome robot of him. They have always been contemptuous of a system under which elections are not free, but the individual is given one set of candidates to either vote for or against. On all the foregoing matters they have frequently expressed themselves in clear and unmistakable language.

Affiant further says that both ——— are persons of fine character and high intelligence. They are idealistically inclined and are keenly interested in philosophy and education. I consider them both to be worthy citizens of the United States of America, strong adherents of the American form of government, who as the parents of two children are very much interested in rearing them to be good Americans. They fully subscribe to the Constitution of the United States and I am sure they would hold in abhorrence anyone who would wish to overthrow or undermine our system of government.

JOSEPH I. KEMLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Miami, Dade County, Fla., this 23d day of October 1948.

[SEAL] SAM SIMONHOFF,
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.
My commission expires January 8, 1952.

BRADENTON, FLA., *November 1, 1948.*
To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that I have known ——— since we were small children (3 or 4 years of age) and that we were especially close friends at Lower Merion Junior and Senior High Schools, Ardmore, Pa., from 1928 to 1933. Since we lived near each other in Gladwyne, Pa., we were frequent visitors in each other's homes. I knew her mother, father, sister Bella, and her brother Norman, also. Each of her family was civic minded and a respected citizen of the community. Neither ——— nor any of her family ever participated in communistic or any subversive or radical activities either in or out of school.

During school days we sang together in the chorus, often rehearsed our numbers at each other's homes, and traveled to and from concerts together. Since we did not have a radio at our house, I recall enjoying numerous programs with ——— and her family. Our interest in needlework brought us together often for sewing and conversation centering on school and its activities. Sports was always a chief topic for we were both very proud of our school's athletic records. We were ardent fans and could be found together at most home games. We shared our enthusiasm for hiking and tennis with other girls in the neighborhood. We, also, participated together in the dramatic club activities.

Following high school, I attended State Teachers College at Buffalo, N. Y., taught home economics for 5 years near Buffalo, and in 1942, married Melvin J. Bates, also a teacher. With our two small children we are now residing in Bradenton, Fla. My husband teaches math., science, and shop in Palmetto Junior High, Palmetto, Fla. I am teaching home economics and science in the same school.

I have always found ——— to be a true and loyal person and have valued our friendship these many years.

RUTH HARRISON BATES.

Signed before me this 2d day of November 1948.

W. W. WHITE, Jr.,
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.
My commission expires October 1, 1951.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I want the floor in my own right.

Mr. MORSE and Mr. DONNELL addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut——

Mr. McMAHON. I yielded to the Senator from Oregon, and sent him the file.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want the Senator from Nebraska to know that I want him to have the floor just as soon as I finish this discussion.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Missouri as soon as he can.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Both the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Missouri were claiming the floor at the same time, and the Chair recognized the Senator from Connecticut instead of the Senator from Missouri, and the Chair feels under some obligation to recognize the Senator from Missouri when the Senator from Connecticut has yielded the floor.

Mr. MORSE. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Is it proper for the junior Senator from Oregon to ask unanimous consent to make a few very brief remarks on the letter which the Senator from Connecticut has introduced into the RECORD, which letter, I think, should have my comment at the time it is introduced, for very obvious reasons?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Connecticut is retaining the floor, he may, by unanimous consent, yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I wish to yield to the Senator from Oregon, and hope that the unanimous consent may be forthcoming.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall be very brief. As I have said, I understand that when I was out making a long-distance telephone call the Senator from Connecticut introduced a series of affidavits in regard to the unnamed person whom the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] was discussing this afternoon, and that one of those affidavits was a letter written by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. President, I want the RECORD to be perfectly clear in regard to that letter, and therefore I desire to read it and disclose the persons about whom it was written, and to whom the letter was written.

The letter is dated October 26, 1948.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator state whether I heard him correctly to say that he was going to divulge the name?

Mr. MORSE. I am going to read the entire letter.

Mr. McMAHON. Giving the name of the subject?

Mr. MORSE. I most certainly am.

Mr. McMAHON. Both the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Connecticut have carefully crossed out the subject's name.

Mr. MORSE. I will assume full responsibility for the disclosure.

Mr. McMAHON. I might say that I was in communication with the subject, and I got permission from him, because I could not get it from the State Department, to read the affidavits into the RECORD, providing, of course, the name was not divulged. Of course I cannot prevent the Senator from Oregon from going into it.

Mr. MORSE. I understand how the subject might take that attitude, but the name of the Senator from Oregon has been discussed publicly on the floor of the Senate, and now the name of the subject is going to be discussed publicly on the floor of the Senate. Any statement the Senator from Connecticut made to the subject cannot be binding upon the Senator from Oregon now that his name has become involved in this debate.

Mr. President, from 1936 to 1938 or the first part of 1939 the junior Senator from Oregon was an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States under the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. My distinguished superior officer was the present senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON]. I do not know of a more pleasant association I have ever had in my life than my association with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] and the other members of the Department of Justice with whom I worked during those years when I served as director and editor in chief of the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures. Release procedures is a legal term which encompasses within its definition pardon, probation, and parole.

The Attorney General's survey started out as a WPA project for white collar workers in the United States among lawyers and statisticians and similar professional people who at that time were on relief. I was not on relief, but I was selected to direct this particular research study in criminal law administration and we employed many professional people who were on relief.

I had some 2,000 people on the payroll during the first part of the study. We made a Nation-wide study, State by State, of the administration of pardon, parole, probation, and prison administration in the United States.

The individual under discussion this afternoon happened to be one of the 2,000 or more employees on the Nation-wide staff of the survey. He was selected by and worked for the then dean of the Stetson Law School, of Florida, Paul Raymond, now a prominent attorney in Daytona Beach, Fla. He assisted Dean Raymond in the research connected with the parole volume that was subsequently published under my editorship. Dean Raymond was one of my most able associates on the survey and he is a fine lawyer and loyal citizen.

Mr. President, that is the background I wish to report to the Senate as to my connection with the individual who has been discussed at much length this afternoon by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The letter I addressed to the Loyalty Board speaks for itself.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator would yield to me to make for the RECORD some showing as to the quality of the Florida citizen who has been mentioned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon is speaking in the time of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MORSE. When I get through with the letter, I intend to enlarge upon my remarks about Mr. Raymond. If, when I finish with that, the Senator from Florida wishes to comment further upon Mr. Raymond and the Senator from Connecticut can get permission for him to do so, I shall have no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to have the privilege.

Mr. MORSE. The letter reads as follows:

THE LOYALTY SECURITY BOARD,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
Washington 25, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received a telephone call from Mr. Paul E. Raymond, an attorney of Daytona Beach, Fla., formerly dean of the John B. Stetson Law School of Florida, in regard to Mr. Edward G. Posniak. Mr. Raymond informs me that Mr. Posniak, an employee of the State Department, is being investigated by the Loyalty Security Board on charges that he is or has been a Communist.

Mr. Raymond was on my staff in the United States Department of Justice from 1936 to 1938, when I was Director of the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures. He served as director and editor of that phase of the study which dealt with the subject of parole. One of Mr. Raymond's assistants on the editorial staff was Mr. Edward G. Posniak, who had been appointed as a sociologist to assist the editorial board with some of the sociological problems involved in parole procedures.

As director and editor in chief of the entire Survey, I came to know Mr. Posniak in connection with his work of our staff. On the basis of his professional work for the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures during the period of time indicated above, he gave no indication at all that he held even friendly feelings toward the communistic ideology. In fact, it would be a great surprise to me, as well as a keen disappointment if, since leaving his work in the Department of Justice, Mr. Posniak had developed even the slightest sympathy for the Communist philosophy.

Of course I did not know Mr. Posniak intimately outside of his office, but my recollection of him is that he was always a rather emphatic opponent of the totalitarian view, be it of fascism, naziism, or communism. As I recall Mr. Posniak came to the United States from Poland, but I am not certain about that. However, I do recall distinctly that he was very critical in those days of the totalitarian philosophy which was sweeping Europe in Germany and Italy as well as in Russia.

Nevertheless, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I have had no contacts with Mr. Posniak whatsoever since 1938, and I am in no position to pass any reliable judgment whatsoever upon his political, social, economic, or religious philosophy since he served on the Department of Justice staff at the same time I was there. Also, I wish to make perfectly clear that if there is any evidence against Mr. Posniak which establishes the fact that he is a Communist or a fellow traveler, then I am very much of the opinion that he and all others of like point of view should be discharged from holding any position in our Federal Government.

However, in fairness to Mr. Posniak, for whatever value it may prove to be worth in light of any evidence which has been developed subsequent to his service with the Department of Justice, I think it is only right to give you my impression that when he was associated on Mr. Raymond's editorial staff in connection with the parole phase of our study, Mr. Posniak gave no indication that he held any sympathy whatsoever for any form of totalitarianism, including communism.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. President, I hesitated to read this letter, but on the other hand, when a letter of mine is introduced into the RECORD—and I have no objection to its being introduced into the RECORD—so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, from that point on no names mentioned in the letter are going to be withheld from the Senate. It would not be fair to me not to make a full disclosure of the person involved in this case now that my name has been mentioned in connection with it?

Believe me, Mr. President, when I become involved in any matter of this nature, I care not how incidental or minor the involvement may be, I am going to produce, so far as I am concerned, the full record. I am not going to conceal any names. I think it is just such secrecy that leads to unfounded rumors and serious misunderstandings.

I want to say with regard to the former dean of the Stetson Law School, Mr. Raymond, that he is a very good friend of mine. He was on my law faculty in the University of Oregon for 1 year during the early 1930's. He was a teacher of superior ability. He is a former resident of the State of Iowa. He is a graduate, as I recall, of the University of Iowa Law School. He is a fine citizen, and I am satisfied, Mr. President, that the views I expressed in my letter would be the views of Dean Raymond. If Dean Raymond had any evidence presented to him which either indicated that this man or any other man was even sympathetic to communism, he would want to see to it that such a person was eliminated from the State Department. That is the view I expressed in my letter. It has always been my view. On the basis of the very limited professional relation I had with Mr. Posniak while he was serving on Dean Raymond's staff, I had no reason to believe that he was sympathetic with totalitarianism in any form, including communism. As I said in my letter to the State Department Loyalty Board, I have had no contacts with him, so far as my recollection is concerned, since 1938. I do not know what has transpired in regard to him since 1938. But believe me, if he is even a sympathizer with the Communist philosophy, then he ought to be eliminated from the State Department, as I said in my letter. If, on the other hand, he is innocent of any connection whatsoever with the Communist cause, then I think the Loyalty Board owes it to him to clear him.

I do not know officially what action the Loyalty Board has taken, but in view of the fact that, if I correctly understood the conversation here today, he is still

in the State Department, and in view of the fact that a hearing was held on him, I assume he was cleared, but I do not know that to be a fact.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator will have to ask the Senator from Connecticut to yield. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] has the floor. So far as I am concerned, I should be glad to yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I had agreed to yield to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] who wishes, I believe, to make a comment regarding Mr. Raymond.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I simply wanted it to appear clearly in the RECORD, for any good purpose that may be subserved—and I wish the Senator from Oregon would give attention, if he will—that Dean Raymond is regarded in our State as a very splendid and high grade American. He came to Florida, I believe, from the University of Oregon. He was dean of the law school of the John B. Stetson University. He went from there to become an able member of the staff of the Attorney General of Florida, as an assistant attorney general, and from there went into the armed forces as an officer in the Navy during the war, where he served with ability and distinction.

I do not know how his name comes into this matter, but I wanted it clearly to appear that Dean Raymond is a citizen of undoubted patriotism and an attorney of very high reputation in our State, where he is well and most favorably known.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I want to associate myself with what he has said about Dean Raymond, and I want the RECORD to show that Dean Raymond happens to be one of my very best friends.

Mr. DONNELL secured the floor.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri a question. As I understand, the Senator is a lawyer; is he not?

Mr. DONNELL. Well, that is my profession.

Mr. McCARTHY. And has been for a number of years?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, let me say for the RECORD that the senior Senator from Missouri is a very distinguished lawyer, and has been for many years in Missouri.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri has yielded to the Senator from Wisconsin. Let Senators speak one at a time.

Mr. DONNELL. I have yielded to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. McCARTHY. Does not the Senator from Missouri agree with me that we have demonstrated here a very, very dangerous picture of the loyalty procedure? Have we not also had demonstrated a very dangerous picture of how the committee has acted? Have we not had demonstrated on the floor, for example, what has occurred after the loyalty board has received positive, uncontradicted evidence that a State Department official, together with his wife, belonged to the Communist Party; that they had in their home a man who was a known party member, with the positive admission on the part of the wife that she roomed with the two women who were "probably Communists"? We have all that positive testimony of a man having belonged to the party. Then the attorney for the accused man goes out, in this case one of Dean Acheson's law partners, and secures affidavits, negative testimony from people saying "We do not know he was a Communist." And because they have been able to find 21 persons who do not know this man was a Communist, they then use that testimony to offset all the positive testimony. Under that theory of the law, affidavits of a few hundred people that they did not know that the Senator was from Missouri would prove he was from some other part of the world.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I do not care to engage in discussion of the question at issue between the Senator from Wisconsin and those who may oppose his views. My remarks today are addressed to another question. The question is a very simple one, and I think a very important one. I trust the Senator from Wisconsin will not take offense at my not going into the subject matter of which he is speaking.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly again?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Wisconsin for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question only.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator may not care to discuss this matter, but I should like to get it into the RECORD. Does the Senator agree with me that after a man such as Alger Hiss is proved to be a member of the party, an espionage agent, he is able to secure witnesses, Supreme Court Justices, if you please, prominent men to testify that they do not know he is a Communist, that they do not know he is an agent, does not the fact that he can secure such prominent men to come forth and testify for him indicate that he is much more dangerous than the Communist who is recognized by everyone as such?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the Senator has presented in his question the point which he has in mind. Of course, I think we all realize that any individual who is capable of commanding the favorable attention of great outstanding men such as members of the Supreme Court, has it within his power to be not merely a power for good but also a power for evil if those characteristics are inherent in him. This afternoon I shall not undertake to discuss Alger Hiss or any of the other dramatis personae who have been mentioned here this afternoon.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator to yield to me to make a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. DONNELL. If I may do so without losing the floor I shall do it with pleasure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Missouri yielding to the Senator from Arizona, without losing the floor? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have been trying to work out a plan by which we can give some consideration today to the appropriation bill, which is the unfinished business. I understand the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] desires to make a few remarks at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, and that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] also desires to address the Senate.

I therefore ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that after those remarks have been concluded, that the remainder of the day be devoted to the unfinished business, the appropriation bill, and that debate upon amendments thereto be limited to 10 minutes to each Senator, and that all remarks be germane to the amendments.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota objects.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to give notice that we are going to have a night session unless we can devote 2 hours to the appropriation bill. The procedure of using all the time for speeches on matters not related to the unfinished business must cease.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I did not yield for the purpose of anything other than a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield, although I should like to proceed with the subject matter which I wish to discuss, and I do not desire to go into extraneous matters.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator from Missouri may not wish to discuss this question now; if so, I hope perhaps he will discuss it later: Is the Senator aware of the fact that at the time when Mr. X was working on the project described by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], Mr. X was then a citizen of Russia, and did not become a naturalized citizen of the United States until 1939?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not aware of the Posniak matter; but I wish to say that I have been impressed with the earnestness and stick-to-it-iveness and courage of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] in presenting the matters he has discussed today and previous to today; and I wish to pay tribute to him for those qualities, which he has evidenced here on the floor of the Senate.

However, Mr. President, my purpose today is not to discuss the Senator from Wisconsin or the Senator from Maryland or Mr. Posniak or Mr. Hiss. Indeed, my remarks are addressed, as I have indicated, to a question which I

consider to be a very important one. It is a question which arises out of recent happenings in connection with the subcommittee which was headed by the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and it relates to the report which was presented and filed, concerning which the Senate has already heard much.

The question I desire to discuss is this: Is it proper that Report No. 2108, Eighty-first Congress, second session, be circulated with its cover page containing the words "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations"?

Mr. President, the importance of this question is inherent in the facts which have been disclosed before the Senate. If the report is a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is entirely proper that it be circulated under that title. By so doing, it carries much prestige and much weight and much validity, because the Committee on Foreign Relations, headed, as it is, by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], has in its membership 12 other Senators, all of whom are noted and stand high in the United States. I shall not mention the names of the Senators who were on the subcommittee, although I wish to point out that I do not refrain from stating their names at this time because of any desire to discriminate against them or to make any intimation whatsoever regarding them. To the contrary, I desire to point out that in addition to them—men whose names have been so prominently featured in the debate during the last few days—the other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations include the following: the chairman of the committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], whom I have already mentioned, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], in addition—and perhaps in justice to them, I should specifically state for the RECORD all the names of the members of the subcommittee—to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

I say that if this report goes forth to the American public with the title "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations"—a committee which consists of the eminent Members of the Senate to whom I have just referred—it will carry a tremendous amount of weight.

Of course, even if the report goes forth as a report of the subcommittee, it will carry weight commensurate with the stature of those who served on the subcommittee. However, there is a very great difference between a report of a subcommittee which is presented to the committee which has created it, a report which is subordinate to that committee, a report which can be reviewed by the committee which created the subcommittee, and a report of a full committee itself—a full committee which, after careful study and deliberation, shall have passed upon the contents of the report and shall have promulgated it to the Nation as an official report of the entire committee.

So, Mr. President, I say it is no mere idle or technical or formal question which is asked, when I inquire this afternoon whether it is proper that Report No. 2108 be circulated with its cover page containing the words "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations."

Mr. President, I now hold in my hand Senate Resolution No. 316, which has been submitted by the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. It has not been acted upon as yet by the Senate; but the resolution indicates something of the importance of determining once and for all whether this report is actually a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations or whether it is merely a report of a subcommittee.

If it is a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, there is no objection to having the report circulated as such. On the other hand, if the report is merely a report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, there is all the objection in the world to sending forth the report to the people of the Nation as an official report of the entire committee of 13 members who deal with the subject matter of foreign relations.

Mr. President, the resolution (S. Res. 316) submitted by the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], was submitted on July 21 of this year, and reads as follows:

> Whereas Report No. 2108, entitled "State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation," as printed and distributed on July 21—

I pause to call attention to the fact that the report is so printed and distributed that it is described on the cover page as "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations." I turn now to the resolution. After the words "printed and distributed on July 21," we find in Senate Resolution 316 the following—

> differs from the report submitted to the Senate on July 20 in certain important respects, particularly in being called on the cover sheet a report of the committee; and
>
> Whereas it does not appear that the Foreign Relations Committee has adopted the report; and
>
> Whereas a false impression of the status of this report will be spread abroad by the cover which has been substituted since it was received by this body: Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That said Report No. 2108 be at once withdrawn from distribution until the cover be replaced to agree with that covering the report as submitted.

Mr. President, deeming the question of whether the document which has been printed and prepared for circulation, and doubtless already to some extent has been circulated, is or is not a report of the committee whose report it purports to be, I made this statement to the Senate on the afternoon of July 21, as shown at page 10785 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

> I am going to the committee—

I was referring to the Foreign Relations Committee—

> to find out, if I can what the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations was, with respect to this report, and to bring to the Senate information as to what the action was.

Mr. President, a little later this afternoon I shall tell the Senate what has been done in pursuance of that promise, as so made by me.

On July 20, 1950, the senior Senator from Maryland sent to the desk a report entitled "Report of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pusuant to Senate Resolution 231, A Resolution to Investigate Whether There Are Employees in the State Department Disloyal to the United States, Together With Individual Views of Senator LODGE."

It will be observed that the quotation which I have just read, which appears upon the cover page of the document sent to the desk, on July 20, by the senior Senator from Maryland, includes the words "Report of a Subcommittee"—and I emphasize by my voice the word "Subcommittee." There was no statement upon that occasion, Mr. President, that the report was the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The senior Senator from Maryland stated, at or about the time he sent to the desk this report, that he was instructed by the full committee to submit to the Senate, "and that" he stated, "I now do." That is on page 10686 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Vice President announced, "The report is filed."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, speaking a few moments later, said:

> It does not mean that any members of the committee agreed to it, if I correctly understand the action that was taken. I understood that the full committee merely transmitted the report, just the same as the Post Office Department transmits a letter from one person to another. That is clear from the record.

A moment later, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee—and I refer to the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] took the floor and said:

> Mr. President, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I rise to take issue with the statement just made by the Senator from Maryland and say that the report is not a report of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Within a few minutes, however, the chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] said:

> As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I appointed the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. It made the investigation, and as a subcommittee, reported to the Foreign Relations Committee.
>
> That committee, as the Committee on Foreign Relations, adopted a motion that the report of the subcommittee be reported to the Senate—not as the report of the subcommittee, but as the report of the full committee. I, as chairman of the full committee, designated the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], for the full committee, to make the report to the United States Senate.

That is all there is to the matter, so far as I know. Our records show that.

Mr. President, later in the same afternoon, July 20, the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] spoke further upon this question, and I quote a portion of what he said:

As I have said, after the report had been received by the committee and the subcommittee was discharged—and we had all voted for it, because we thought it was the proper disposition of the matter—it was moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations transmit to the Senate through the chairman, or someone designated by him, the report of the subcommittee without comment one way or another. I voted for that with the distinct understanding that it was simply carrying out the wishes of the subcommittee chairman that the matter be transmitted to the Senate as a subcommittee report for such use as the Senate might see fit to make of it.

Continuing, the Senator from New Hampshire said:

I distinctly understood that it was not a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I doubt that anyone except the chairman of the subcommittee had read the report.

Incidentally, Mr. President, I pause to say that this report is one of 170 printed pages, attached to one, in fact, with an addendum of two further pages and appendixes, of approximately 175 additional pages. And the Senator from New Jersey said:

I doubt that anyone except the chairman of the subcommittee had read the report. I do not know that anyone else ever had a chance to read it. There was no discussion of its merits. The entire discussion was on procedure, and on the procedural question it was distinctly understood that we were merely having the report sent to the Senate by the chairman of the full committee, or someone designated by him. He very properly designated the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who had been chairman of the subcommittee. I recollect very clearly that what was to be submitted to the Senate was the subcommittee report without comment. I want to make it clear, Mr. President, that it was to be the subcommittee report without comment, because there seems to be some misunderstanding as to what the committee did. Certainly I would not have voted "yea" on that motion if in doing so it meant that the committee was accepting the report and sending it to the Senate as the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. While there was some discussion of whether we would debate the merits of the report and approve it or disapprove it we agreed that no one knew enough about it to discuss the merits. Consequently no vote was taken to approve or disapprove the report.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] simply stated that he wanted to submit his report, to have it received by the committee, and to have the subcommittee discharged. After that we could do anything we wanted to do with respect to it. Following that a member of the subcommittee made the motion that the report be transmitted to the Senate through the chairman of the subcommittee, but only as a subcommittee report without comment. It is clear in my mind that it meant we were not passing on it, but simply sending it to the Senate without comment, because we had all agreed that we did not have time to read it or pass comment on it.

I want to make my position clear, because those are the facts as I remember them. If any other member of the committee wishes to take issue with me, he may do so, but I thought that I must make this statement. I do so because it was perfectly clear that no position was taken one way or the other by the committee. We were simply transmitting to the Senate the report of the subcommittee. The form of the document as submitted is the report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to this resolution with a deletion of some language that reflected on the minority members of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, we have thus heard from several of the Senators, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, speaking promptly during the session at which the Senator from Maryland presented this report, cover-leafed as it was with the words "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations." Within a few minutes after the remarks of the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] had been completed, the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] rose, and in the course of the remarks on which he soon entered, said:

Then the motion was made, if you please, Mr. President, to transmit this document to the Senate, and the chairman was authorized to designate a member to transmit it to the Senate.

Mr. President, if Senators will read the record of the Foreign Relations Committee at that meeting they will find that there was discussion about the particular meaning of the words which were used, and that "transmit" was used to indicate that the full committee was only a conduit by which this document, developed by three members of the subcommittee, could flow onto the Senate floor. The word "transmit" was used advisedly, and in the records of the Foreign Relations Committee it will be found that the discussion of whether or not the committee should take action on this document was pushed aside, and the members of the committee said they would take no action except the transmittal of this particular document.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee never approved this document—

I am still quoting from the Senator from Iowa, a member of that committee. He said:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee never approved this document, never adopted it as the act of the Foreign Relations Committee, and there is no statement of adoption in the record of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. President, I believe the statements I am making are accurate. They are certainly as I remember them, and I have been in some intimate association with this committee.

I invite the attention of the Senate, Mr. President, to the fact that there was a particular reason why the Senator from Iowa would remember so accurately the tenor of the discussion and what was the intent of the members of the committee, because he was one of the members of the subcommittee whose report, or the document purporting to be its report, was thus under discussion.

Mr. President, in the course of the remarks of the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] in the Senate on July 20, he also said:

Therefore, I raised the question whether it was officially a report of the subcommittee, because no meeting was held for the purpose of approving or rejecting it.

So, Mr. President, we observe that a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was not on the subcommittee, raised this very interesting question, not merely the one as to whether this was a report of the committee, but whether it was even a report of the subcommittee. I shall have something more to say upon that very interesting question in a moment.

In the course of the remarks of the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] on July 20, he spoke also to similar effect, raising the question, indeed putting it somewhat more strongly, and saying that, in his judgment, there was no question that it was neither a report of the committee nor a report of the subcommittee.

I should like to read what he said to the Senate on July 20:

Mr. President, we have been talking about the mechanics of this thing today. But above and beyond that, I think there can be little question; in fact, there is no question in my mind, that this is neither a report of the Foreign Relations Committee nor is it actually a report of the subcommittee, because, so far as I know, no meeting of the subcommittee was ever called to pass upon this report, at least so far as I, as a member of the minority on that subcommittee, received any notice.

Mr. President, the Senator, on the same day listened to the Senator from Iowa make this further statement, at page 10699:

Mr. President, this document—

Referring to the one which had been presented by the senior Senator from Maryland—

is a mysterious and a mysteriously prepared document. It is a document whose antecedents, paternity, and maternity might be open to some serious and rather revealing facets. It is a document whose generation raises question in the mind of anyone who has followed this matter rather carefully.

So it is not particularly surprising, Mr. President, to find that both the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Iowa raised the point, not solely the one which I have presented, namely, that the report which was presented obviously was one of the subcommittee, but they raised the further question as to whether it was even the report of the subcommittee, because no meeting of the subcommittee had been called to pass upon the report.

Mr. President, it was interesting and illuminating to the Members of the Senate, I am sure, on yesterday, to have their attention invited to the fact by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that a considerable number of pages, some 35 typewritten pages of transcript of the subcommittee proceedings, had been omitted from the printed volume which I hold in my hand, and at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts the omitted portion was set forth in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where it appears, beginning with page 10815. It have only hastily scanned portions of that RECORD, but I find in the hasty scanning which I have given to it a

very interesting situation. I find, Mr. President, that the Senator from Maryland is reported at page 10817 as saying:

Make a motion, then, so we can get your point of view on paper.

He was addressing the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]; and in response, the Senator from Rhode Island said:

Well, I would suggest that the counsel for the committee make a draft report for this committee that we can discuss, in the first place. When you once have that draft report and have been over that, then we can discuss the findings.

Then, Mr. President, we go further over and find a discussion between the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] as to whether the work was pretty well concluded. The Senator from Maryland said:

I think our work is pretty well concluded, if you want my opinion.

The Senator from Iowa said:

I do not think it is even started, Mr. Chairman.

What I am reading from is the proceedings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in executive session held on Wednesday, June 28, 1950, reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, after having been omitted from the official volume containing what purports to be the hearings before the subcommittee. It was the last day of the meetings of the subcommittee in the form of hearings, or the last day of the list of days set forth on the cover of the hearings. I find, as I go through, that after the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Iowa had discussed the question as to whether the work was pretty well completed, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON] said:

It seems to me like a sensible thing to make use of our counsel to give us a brief of what we have already done.

Then we find my good and distinguished friend from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] a little later saying:

We must make some sort of report, must we not?

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] said:

My position is that the thing we ought to do is to report out a resolution, setting up a trained bipartisan commission of experts to make an independent investigation.

The Senator from Rhode Island said:

That may be a conclusion, but we must make a report of what we have done, surely.

Then we go to page 10819, and the Senator from Maryland said this:

Let me suggest that counsel prepare a tentative report to submit to the members of this committee—

Listen to that, Mr. President—a tentative report—

to submit to the members of this committee, that each man prepare, if he wishes, such report as he wants and such recommendations as he wants, and that we pool those here and see if we can reach collectively or individually a basis for bringing our present hearings to a close and passing it on with recommendations for further action.

(At this point Mr. DONNELL yielded to Mr. MCFARLAND to propound a unanimous-consent request relating to the appropriation bill, and debate ensued, which appears at the conclusion of Mr. DONNELL's remarks.)

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, it will be recalled in what I previously stated that the following was suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], which appears at page 10817 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday:

Well, I would suggest that the counsel for the committee make a draft report for this committee that we can discuss, in the first place.

So far as I have been able to find, Mr. President, there is nothing further emanating from the Senator from Rhode Island which could be construed to be a motion. Strictly speaking, I am not certain that what he said at that point could be considered a motion, because he says, "I would suggest." However, it is evidently treated as a motion by the subcommittee. At any rate, it is the only motion made by the Senator from Rhode Island, and his motion reads in this way:

Well, I would suggest that the counsel for the committee make a draft report for this committee—

For this committee. The Senator from Rhode Island refers to the subcommittee. Let us see what happened on this motion, if it be such, made by the Senator from Rhode Island. I quote from page 10819 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday:

Senator TYDINGS. All those in favor of the Green resolution will signify by saying "aye."

Senator GREEN. Aye.

Senator MCMAHON. Aye.

Senator TYDINGS. All those opposed signify by saying "No."

Senator LODGE. No.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. No.

Senator TYDINGS. Two votes "no" and two the other way.

Go ahead, Mr. Morgan, and prepare your report. The meeting is in recess.

Mr. President, I note with what I hope is not too obvious a sense of humor that the chairman of the committee did not actually cast a vote himself. I take it that the Senator would undoubtedly indicate that his direction, "go ahead, Mr. Morgan, and prepare your report," would be considered as a vote on his part. I make no point of that. I do make a point, however, in supplementing the line discussed by the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from New Jersey as to whether or not this is even a report of the subcommittee, that the motion or the resolution that was carried, if the action of the Senator from Maryland in saying, "go ahead, Mr. Morgan, and prepare your report," may be considered the equivalent of a yea vote, was the suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] that "the counsel for the committee make a draft report for this committee."

Mr. President, as to this document, or this draft report, if it may be termed that, or, to use the language of the Senator from Maryland, this tentative report which the counsel was instructed to prepare and submit to "the members of this committee," followed by the direction of the Senator from Maryland to the counsel, Mr. Morgan, "Go ahead and prepare your report," it takes somewhat of a stretch of parliamentary imagination, to say nothing of parliamentary law, to consider that either the maternity or the paternity, to adopt the picturesque language of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], is clear. At least there is considerable doubt as to whether or not any official action was taken, so far as the record discloses, by the subcommittee toward the presentation of the report itself. That is entirely aside from the proposition as to whether or not the document is the report of the full committee as distinguished from the subcommittee.

In this state of the proceedings, as set forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 20 and the 21st, with the various statements of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the chairman of the committee [Mr. CONNALLY], all of them giving their views, we find that on July 21 there was received on the floor of the Senate copies of a report entitled "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations Pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, a Resolution to Investigate Whether There Are Employees in the State Department Disloyal to the United States."

Mr. President, there is nothing in the record to indicate that between July 20, when the document was presented by the Senator from Maryland with "Report of a subcommittee" on the outside of it, and the time on July 21 when there was presented some copies of a document entitled "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations" the Committee on Foreign Relations had taken any action to authorize the report to be changed from a report of the subcommittee to a report of the full committee. The document which appeared on the floor of the Senate on the afternoon of July 21 appears to be, although I have not read all the hundreds of pages, but have simply scanned through it, precisely the same as the report which had been presented on July 20 under the caption on the cover page "Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations," save only for two very significant things. One is that upon the cover page the words "of a subcommittee" have been deleted. They cannot be found with the highest powered microscope, because they are not there any more. In the second place, on page numbered iii, which in the document presented and filed in this body on July 20 had read at the top "Contents. I. Report of a subcommittee," there has been deleted and eliminated the "I. Report of a subcommittee."

So, the document which we had on July 21, and a copy of which I had in my hand during the afternoon as the debate

progressed, and with reference to which I spoke as I had it in my hand, differs in important respects from the one which had been received on the day previous in the United States Senate.

Mr. President, in the course of the discussion which developed after the arrival of these new copies, with the deletions to which I have referred, which suddenly transformed, in effulgent beauty, the cover page from a mere report of the subcommittee to a report of the committee, occurred this colloquy:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The final vote was to transmit the report of the subcommittee to the Senate without recommendation.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is absolutely in error, as he will ascertain if he will consult the transcript which he has in his hand—the original transcript. The motion was that the committee report to the Senate.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator is correct. I apologize.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well. That is what I wanted to bring out.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator moved that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report to the Senate, through the chairman, or through someone designated by him, without comment.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. But let me remark that that is the first place where the word "report" was used because throughout these particular proceedings, when the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] was discussing the question, he used the word "transmit."

Mr. CONNALLY. The committee did not vote on what the Senator from Florida said. They voted on the question stated by the chairman.

Mr. President, before I read what the Senator from New Jersey said, I wish to say that it was obvious that the Senator from Texas thought that if he made a motion that the committee "report" to the Senate, that the words thus used transformed this action of transmittal into one of adoption and reporting to the Senate a document adopted by the committee.

In the first place, Mr. President, I take it that this is a somewhat tenuous position, even taking the word at its technical meaning. But let me read something of the substance of what the committee had understood, as the Senator from New Jersey then proceeded:

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It was the difference betwen the words "transmit" and "report"—that is, to "transmit" or "report" to the Senate the report of the subcommittee without comment. I will not argue with the Senator about the words. Either way, it means the same thing. Everyone understood it. It was understood that we were transmitting the report of the subcommittee, and that the committee itself was taking no action on it because the members of the committee admitted that they had not read the report. So how could they make a report they had not read?

I wish to pause, in fairness, to say that there is something to the point made by the Senator from Texas on the face of the record thus far which I have read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that by the use of the word "report," to which he called the attention of the Senator from New Jersey and others, even though it be a tenuous ground, there is some basis, and perhaps some logical basis, for the Senator from Texas to take the position that what was then and thereafter being done was to report on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I wish to say, however, that a most interesting fact developed a little later from a Senator who had not been present at the meeting to which the Senator from Texas and the Senator from New Jersey referred. The Senator whom I mention as not having been at the meeting and who contributed something to the discussion was the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. On July 21, subsequent to the remarks made by the Senator from Texas and those by the Senator from New Jersey, the Senator from Wisconsin rose, and in the course of what he said is this exceedingly interesting statement of his recollection. After reciting that he had been out of town and just returned, and went to the Committee on the Judiciary that morning, where, if I am not mistaken, I remember seeing him myself, being a member of the same committee, he said:

My information as to what took place in the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee came to me later. As soon as I could, Tuesday afternoon, after hearing of the session of the Foreign Relations Committee, I did consult with the clerk of the committee and was briefed on the subject. I have since looked at the minutes briefly.

This is what he then said that is of particular interest:

In the motion which was made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] in committee the word "transmit" was used. However, when the motion was stated by the chairman of the committee the word "report" was used.

In the meanwhile there had been a discussion in committee as to whether or not the committee would approve the report. As I recall, from a very brief analysis, and from what was told me, it was the consensus of those present that there could be no acceptance or approval of the report until the report had been studied.

Mr. President, I pause to call attention to the fact that I assume that we would agree that the chairman could not, by the mere change of a word, change the motion which had been made. The recollection of the Senator from Wisconsin is that in his motion the Senator from Florida used the word "transmit," but, as the Senator from Wisconsin further said:

However, when the motion was stated by the chairman of the committee, the word "report" was used. In the meanwhile there had been a discussion in the committee as to whether or not the committee would approve the report. As I recall, from a very brief analysis, and from what was told me, it was the consensus of those present that there could be no acceptance or approval of the report until the report had been studied.

Yes, Mr. President, this is a report of 170 printed pages, a great deal of it in very small type. For instance, I point at random to pages 120 and 121, which are in small type, and down at the bottom extended quotations from testimony. It would take a great deal of time to consider and deliberate on a report of 170 pages, with 175 additional pages, or thereabout, in appendices and addenda.

Then said the Senator from Wisconsin:

I shall have something to say later, but I believe in view of the general discussion here as to whether or not this is the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is important that I at least express my own views on the report. The intent seems plain. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee meant to transmit the report but not approve the same.

The page on which these statements of the Senator from Wisconsin appear is 10783 of the RECORD of July 21.

Mr. President, I refer to the question to which I addressed myself at the outset of my remarks, namely, is it proper for Report No. 2108, Eighty-first Congress, second session, to be circulated with its title page containing the words "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations"?

In order to know whether or not it is proper to circulate this document to the public with the statement upon it that it is the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is essential, as I see it, to know whether the full committee did in fact adopt the subcommittee report as the report of the full committee.

The other afternoon I made the statement to the Senate, as I have previously indicated, that I was going to the committee to find out, if I could, what the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations was with respect to this report, and to bring to the Senate information as to what the action was. I did so. I went to the office of the Committee on Foreign Relations about 9 o'clock in the morning, immediately following our discussion here on the floor on July 22. I shall not give the Senate all the details of what transpired, because the Senate will observe in a moment that a letter was written by me subsequently in the morning, and a letter received back by me later on that day. I shall introduce those letters in a few moments into the RECORD.

I may say, Mr. President, that I have been orally assured by Dr. Francis O. Wilcox, chief of staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that I am not required to keep confidential the contents of the letter dated July 22, 1950, from him to me, or the copy of certain comments by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] to the press on July 18, or the contents of the copies of certain motions which Dr. Wilcox kindly sent to me with his letter dated July 22. In a few moments I shall, however, have something to say about the use of those copies of certain motions derived, as they are, from the transcript.

Mr. President, I see Dr. Wilcox in the Chamber now, and I should like to say that with his usual and constant courtesy, he was very courteous to me. I could have not the slightest criticism of his courtesy to me on the occasion of my visit to him. I want to say to the Senate that to my mind we have, in Dr. Wilcox, a gentleman who is not only efficient, but who is trying to do his duty and who

is courteous to the Members of the Senate, whether they are members of the committee with which he is connected or not.

The letter which I sent to him on the morning of July 22 reads as follows:

JULY 22, 1950.

Dr. FRANCIS O. WILCOX,
Chief of Staff of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. WILCOX: This confirms the request which of you, as the chief of staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I made this morning on said committee for the privilege of reading the complete transcript of those proceedings of the committee with respect to the report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, which occurred at or after the presentation of said report to the committee. My request was accompanied by my statement to the effect that, if I be permitted to read those proceedings, I intend to copy such portion or all of them as I deem proper and present to the United States Senate such of said proceedings as I deem proper so to present. In our conversation this morning I made not only a request but a demand. On reconsideration, I withdraw the demand, but, as above stated, confirm the request.

This also confirms my request made this morning of you as the chief of staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for a copy of (a) the contents of motions made before the committee concerning said report after its presentation to the committee, and (b) the contents of statement made to the press by the chairman as to what motions had been acted on by the committee with respect to said report.

Kindly give to the committee this letter.

Yours very truly,

FORREST C. DONNELL.

Mr. President, I should like to supplement the letter by saying that Dr. Wilcox had and placed before me on the table on the morning of Saturday, July 22, what he informed me was a transcript of the proceedings, and it would have been entirely possible for me to have opened it and read it. In fact, it was entirely agreeable to him that I should do so. But he made it clear to me that he deemed it to be his duty, and I respect him for doing what he thought was his duty, to inform me of what he deemed to be the practice, that information so received by Senators from reading such transcripts was to be kept confidential. I declined, Mr. President, to look inside the book to see what was in it with that confidence imposed upon me, because the purpose of my going there was to secure access to the book in order to see what transpired, and bring the information to the Senate.

I may say also with regard to the question of the demand, that I did make a demand, not merely a request but a demand but on reflection it appeared to me that perhaps I had gone somewhat too far, and that a request would be sufficient to make my point, and that it would be more respectful to the committee to confine my attitude to a request rather than to a demand. Therefore, on reconsideration, as pointed out in my letter of July 22 to Dr. Wilcox, I withdrew the demand, but, as therein stated, confirmed the request.

As I was at the luncheon table on July 22—and this shows something of the promptness of Dr. Wilcox in bringing to me a response to my letter—he personally came to me into the Senate restaurant in the Capitol and bore with him three items which he handed to me in an envelope, and which I have subsequently read. One of them is a letter dated July 22, 1950, on the letterhead of "United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations," listing the names of the members of the committee, and "Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff," addressed to me, and reading as follows:

Hon. FORREST C. DONNELL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DONNELL: This will acknowledge your letter of July 22, and your request to be permitted to read the transcript of the executive proceedings of the committee on July 18 when the report of the subcommittee created pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 was discussed. I note also your statement that you intend to copy such portion of the proceedings as you deem proper and present to the Senate such of the said proceedings as you deem proper to present.

As I explained to you this morning, the committee staff is always glad to make available to Members of the Senate any records of the committee sessions they may wish to see. As you know, however, it is policy of the committee to do everything possible to maintain the integrity of its executive transcripts. In line with this policy it has been the regular practice of the staff to remind Senators who wish to read the committee records that the information contained therein is confidential or secret in nature and should be treated as such.

In view of the nature of your request, it will be necessary for me to present your letter to the committee for its consideration. I will be glad to do this at the first opportunity.

I am enclosing copies of the motions made before the committee concerning the report and the comments made by the chairman of the committee to the press following the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS C. WILCOX.

Mr. President, in addition to this letter, Dr. Wilcox handed me a sheet of paper entitled "Votes on Senate Resolution 231 in Committee on Foreign Relations, July 18, 1950," this sheet likewise being on stationery of the United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, with the names as previously indicated thereon.

Mr. President, I am not willing to reveal the contents of the copies of the motions as set forth on this sheet. Notwithstanding the assurance by Dr. Wilcox, who I know is acting in the utmost of good faith, it might nevertheless be deemed by the Senate that those contents, having been derived from the transcript, are the secret or confidential business of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. I may say I do not share the view that they are, because of various facts, one of which is that the chairman of the committee issued a press release very shortly after the close of the meeting of the committee on July 18. Nevertheless, Mr. President, in view of the fact that it might be deemed by the Senate that those contents of the motions, having been derived from the transcript, are the secret or confidential business of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I shall not reveal the contents of the copies of those motions to the Senate, although, as I said, Dr. Wilcox has assured me that I am not required to keep confidential the contents of the copies of those motions.

I should like to state, however, that I think that in justice both to the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate, the contents of this sheet entitled "Votes on Senate Resolution 231 in Committee on Foreign Relations, July 18, 1950"—that is the way it is titled—should be made known, and I hope that the committee, or its distinguished chairman, or such person as may be authorized by the committee, will release such if any secrecy attaches to them.

Mr. President, at this point I wish to read the third item which Dr. Wilcox kindly handed to me on Saturday, July 22. It is typewritten, and contains the following on the outside cover:

Press Conference, Senate Resolution 231, Tuesday, July 18, 1950. United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, D. C. Senator TOM CONNALLY, chairman. Francis O. Wilcox, chief of staff; C. C. O'Day, clerk.

Franklin A. Steinko, stenotype reporter, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

On the first inside page the following appears:

Press conference, Tuesday, July 18, 1950. The CHAIRMAN.—

Which, of course, is the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]—

The CHAIRMAN. All right, gentlemen and ladies.

The Foreign Relations Committee met this morning and there was submitted to it the report, which you have seen, no doubt—the Tydings subcommittee report.

Mr. President, at this moment I call attention to the fact that in a few minutes it will be observed that the press conference adjourned at 12:48 p. m., and the chairman referred to the fact that the committee had met that morning. So the conference was reasonably nearly contemporaneous with the events to which the chairman of the committee refers at the press conference; and I think that clearly indicates, if not his recollection of the language used in the statements made in that committee meeting, or even if the language used at the committee meeting differed in some respects from what was said at the press conference, that at least the statements made at the press conference should give us accurately the recollection of the chairman of the committee in regard to what had transpired at the committee meeting, inasmuch as he was reporting, I judge, evidently sometime shortly after 12 o'clock noon on the same day.

I read further from the statements made by the chairman of the committee at that press conference:

It was moved in the committee that the report be received by the committee and

the subcommittee was discharged. That was the first motion, carried 11 to nothing.

I wish to emphasize the next portion of the statements made at the press conference:

Second, it was moved that the report of the subcommittee be transmitted to the Senate. That was all made in one motion, but they asked for division, so it was voted that way. That was voted 9 to 2. Everybody voted "aye" except Senator HICKENLOOPER and Senator LODGE. They voted "no."

To recur to what was previously mentioned this afternoon, let me say that the comment made by the Senator from Texas in that connection was that the committee report to the Senate. I am not undertaking to say as to that, because I have not seen the transcript, and I am not able to say whether the Senator from Wisconsin is right or wrong when he says that the Senator who made the motion, the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], used the word "transmit" in making his motion, but that when the motion was stated by the chairman of the committee, the word "report" was used. I cannot assure the Senate which word was used.

However, I say that at the press conference held shortly after noon, following the morning when the committee meeting had occurred, on the occasion of that press conference the chairman of the committee obviously was giving what he thought was the meaning—whether or not the exact language used—of what had occurred at the committee meeting.

As I stated a moment ago, the chairman said:

Second, it was moved that the report of the subcommittee be transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. President, I emphasize the words "transmitted to the Senate," not with a view of saying that those were the words used either in the motion or in the way the motion was put by the chairman of the committee, or whether the Senator from Wisconsin is correct in his recollection that the Senator from Florida used the word "transmit" in making the motion, but that when the chairman of the committee put the motion, he used the word "report." I am not undertaking to say as to that. However, there was the chairman of the committee making the statement, almost contemporaneously with the event itself, that—

Second, it was moved that the report of the subcommittee be transmitted to the Senate.

Certainly it is reasonable to believe that regardless of the precise language used—whatever it may have been—the thought of the Senator from Texas, the chairman of the committee, in speaking to the press almost contemporaneously with the committee meeting itself, was that the meaning of the committee and the thought of the committee was that the report of the subcommittee be transmitted to the Senate.

Then the chairman of the committee proceeded at the press conference with the following statement:

That was all made in one motion, but they asked for division, so it was voted that way. That was voted nine to two. Everybody voted aye except Senator HICKENLOOPER and Senator LODGE. They voted no.

Question—

In other words, a question by some member of the press, I assume—

Did they say why?

The CHAIRMAN. I have not got an hour to tell you.

Question. Any absentee Senators?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator MCMAHON was absent, but he had a proxy. Senator WILEY was absent, and, of course, Senator VANDENBERG is ill and was not here. That covers the absentees, I believe.

Question. Senators WILEY and VANDENBERG did not vote? There was no proxy?

The CHAIRMAN. No, they did not vote. There was no proxy. All right.

Third, it was moved that Senator HICKENLOOPER be authorized up to the 1st of August to file with the committee his individual views on the evidence adduced by the investigation and comments thereon and thereafter the committee will decide on whether to transmit it to the Senate.

Now, Senator HICKENLOOPER did not sign the report. Neither did he file a minority report. The majority report here says Senator HICKENLOOPER was told that the report was going to be made and was requested to submit his report, if he had one; he said he did not care to file minority views and that he would make his answer on the floor.

Now, on the other hand, Senator HICKENLOOPER claims that at that time he had not seen the majority report and that he could not very well make an answer to it or file his individual views, that he only got the copy at 6 o'clock last night.

Mr. President, this is the Senator from Texas still speaking to the press; and I continue to read from the statement he made to the press at that time:

Now, the vote on that motion that he be given until August 1 to file his views—that does not hold up reporting it to the Senate. We go ahead and report to the Senate the report which contains the minority views of Senator LODGE, and then Senator HICKENLOOPER has until the 1st of August to file here with this committee his individual views; and it is then up to the committee to decide whether or not the committee will transmit his individual views to the Senate.

On that motion, Senator FULBRIGHT's motion for Senator HICKENLOOPER's views by August 1, there were nine voting "aye" and Senator HICKENLOOPER voted "present" and Mr. LODGE voted "present." The others are those that are named, Senator VANDENBERG and Senator WILEY were not here, a 9-to-0 vote.

So that is the kettle of fish, gentlemen and ladies.

Question. This officially closes the investigation, then, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, yes, it closes it with the exception of our getting Senator HICKENLOOPER's report and deciding whether we will transmit it to the Senate or not. Of course, it is up to what the Senate does about closing the report. This committee is through with it when we file this report and any other matters that go up to the Senate it will then be up to the Senate to determine whether there will be any further proceedings in the matter or not.

Question. Will you have anything to recommend?

The CHAIRMAN. You haven't heard me say anything about it.

Question. No, I ask you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I haven't got anything to submit at this time. It depends on developments.

Question. Are you considering making recommendations?

The CHAIRMAN. No, not yet.

Question. Were those the only votes taken, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, those were the only ones. These are the determining votes. We chewed around on a lot of things, but this is the quintessence of our discussion.

Question. Senator, are you considering making recommendations to the Senate?

The CHAIRMAN. No, I am not yet. There are some recommendations in this report now, if you want to study that.

Let me call the attention of the Senate particularly to the next questions and answers:

Question. The committee—

Meaning the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—

neither approved nor disapproved this report, it just received it?

The CHAIRMAN. That is all. We did not go into that, because we want to go home by Chrismas.

Question. Did anybody propose that you accept the report or approve the report?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the motion was to receive the report and transmit it to the Senate. So I will have to do that. I appointed Senator TYDINGS to report for this committee; he is the chairman of the subcommittee, to report to the Senate, to transmit it to the Senate.

I pause to say that clearly, judging from the answer given by the chairman of the committee in response to the question—

The committee neither approved nor disapproved this report, it just received it?

The chairman said:

That is all. We did not go into that, because we want to go home by Christmas.

I read further:

Question. Did anybody propose that you accept the report or approve the report?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the motion was to receive the report and transmit it to the Senate. So I will have to do that—

And so forth. I return now to the transcript at the point where I stopped reading it a moment ago:

Question. Senator, were there not two paragraphs deleted from the report?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; there were two. Do you want that?

Question. We have them already. Page 166, paragraph 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Paragraph 18, the first two paragraphs of subdivision 18.

Question. Was that by full committee approval?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it was unanimous. Nobody objected to that. Senator TYDINGS did not object to it, and the rest of us did not object to it. It was through an intense desire not to cast any reflections on either one of the Senators, so there was no objection to that. This is a long report, and a fellow cannot remember everything that is in it, you know, offhand.

Yes, Mr. President, I am interpolating; it was a long report, and a fellow could not be expected to remember everything that was in it, offhand.

I return to the transcript:

Question. What do you think of the report, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think it is filed, and I am going to send it to the Senate.

Question. Did you say "vile"?

The CHAIRMAN. I say it was received by the committee, and I am instructed to transmit it to the Senate.

I want to read that again.

The CHAIRMAN. I say it was received by the committee, and I am instructed to transmit it to the Senate.

Remember, this is the chairman speaking almost contemporaneously with the event itself.

I now continue with the conclusion of the distinguished Senator's press release, which is so characteristic of him that I only wish he were here to enjoy what I know we all would—his humor. He says:

When a fellow asks me a question like that it reminds me of a man making a political speech, a man from Tammany over on the East Side, and there were some roughnecks there, some tough ones, and he got up and asked if there were any questions.

Someone asked him some embarrassing questions, and his bunch of thugs just went in and grabbed this fellow, gave him a good stiff kick in the pants, and took him to the stairway and pitched him down, and he bumped and bumped and bumped and finally out on the sidewalk, and then the orator said, "Is there any other gentleman that wants to ask a question?"

Are there any other questions? [Laughter.]

(Whereupon, at 12:48 p. m., the press conference adjourned.)

So, Mr. President, this is the document containing the comments of the chairman of the committee as to what transpired. I shall not trespass much longer on the time of the Senate. This afternoon—it may have been even this morning; I am not sure—the Senator from New Jersey happened to see me somewhere in or about the precincts of the Senate and informed me that action was taken in respect to my letter or my request—I do not recall his exact language to me, at this time, but at any rate, that action had been taken. Subsequently I saw the Senator from Texas enter the Chamber, and he said to me, in substance, the same thing, that action had been taken, and that I would hear from the clerk of the committee, I believe he said, or someone from the committee. I have not yet heard. I should not be surprised if Dr. Wilcox is waiting around here to tell me what happened. But suffice it to say, Mr. President, that I have not yet received permission to examine the proceedings of July 18, 1950, with the right on my part to use the information which I shall secure and to bring them to the Senate.

Personally, Mr. President, I could well make the point that it may well be as a general rule advisable to require that proceedings of executive sessions shall be given out, and yet, I call to the attention of the Presiding Officer the fact that the concluding portion of this voluminous document entitled "Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate," beginning at page 1471 and running on through to the end of the volume, page 1484—I think I am correct in saying; yes, I am—is entitled "Executive Session." And so obviously the committee itself saw no objection to giving out, in that instance, what occurred in an executive session.

Mr. President, I am not asking that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations establish a general rule that all of its executive sessions shall be made public. I can understand how that might restrict the freedom of comment that would be made by Members in the executive sessions; I can appreciate that. But, even if it be not always, or perhaps usually advisable to make public the contents of an executive session, I submit that in this matter, of such vital importance to the Senate, yes, far more, however, to the people of the United States—where, in order to interpret correctly the meaning of the motions that were made and carried, it may not only be advisable, but it may be necessary to know the contents of the transcript. If there are some remarks here or there which the committee deems improper to make public, if someone has made an unwise remark or a hasty remark or an intemperate remark, I am sure there is no Senator who would desire to breach the proprieties by using such excerpts. But what I want to find out, and what the Senate wants to know, at least what some of us want to know, and I hope the Senate wants to know, is whether this document which was filed here and sent to us as a report adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or was merely the transmittal of a report of a subcommittee, particularly when I find in the press conference of the distinguished senior Senator from Texas, the chairman of the committee occurring almost contemporaneously with the acts, the statement, in the questions and answers that the committee neither approved nor disapproved the report and that he had just received it. Then the chairman said:

That is all. We did not go into that, because we want to go home by Christmas.

Question. Did anybody propose that you accept the report or approve the report?

The CHAIRMAN. No, the motion was to receive the report and transmit it to the Senate. So I will have to do that.

Then the distinguished Senator says further on in the press conference:

I say it was received by the committee and I am instructed to transmit it to the Senate.

So, Mr. President, I say there is no evidence so far as I can see in that transcript, nor, indeed, do I see any tangible evidence of any real moment or consequence, or certainly any conclusive evidence, if it be real or consequential, to the effect that the committee intended to approve this report.

Here we have the members of the committee, in the testimony I have recited, indicating too clearly even to raise the question, that they were not approving this report. The Senator from New Jersey, making the statements which I have quoted, to the general effect that—

I distinctly understood that it was not a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I doubt that anyone except the chairman of the subcommittee had read the report. I do not know that anybody else ever had a chance to read it. There was no discussion of its merits (etc., etc.).

The statements by the Senator from Iowa, coupled with the statements of the Senator from Texas when he gives out in his press conference his understanding, indicate certainly, to put it negatively, that there is substantial doubt as to whether this was ever adopted by the committee. And I am going to put it more affirmatively: I say there is no conclusive—yes, but little, if any, persuasive—evidence to the effect that it was adopted by the committee.

It seems to me that what happened was, just as the Senator from Texas in his press conference indicates, that the document was received by the committee, and he was instructed to transmit it to the Senate. That, to my mind, does not constitute the adoption, the thoughtful, the careful deliberation that should always characterize the adoption of a report by a great committee such as the Committee on Foreign Relations, dealing with a subject of such vital moment as this subject which was committed to it and, through it, to its subcommittee. Certainly the Committee on Foreign Relations could not be expected to come together, and, without reading the report, with only a short consideration of it, without proper deliberation, adopt it.

Mr. President, I now come to the end, in these concluding sentences, to the question which I asked, which was, Is it proper that Report No. 2108, Eighty-first Congress, second session, be circulated with its cover page containing the words "Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations"?

The distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] has submitted a resolution setting forth that it does not appear that the Foreign Relations Committee has adopted the report. The resolution recites, in one of its whereases:

A false impression of the status of this report will be spread abroad by the cover which has been substituted since it has been received by this body.

He takes the view, to quote his resolution—

that said report should be at once withdrawn from distribution until the cover be replaced—

Namely, the cover which recited that the report was the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I say this, in answer to the question which I propounded and about which I have endeavored to address myself this afternoon, that until all doubt that the report is the report of the full committee shall have been removed, the report should not be circulated as the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. I most earnestly submit that the doubt to which I refer cannot be removed until the transcript of the proceedings of the committee on July 18, 1950, shall have been made available to the Senate free of restriction.

Mr. DONNELL subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks on the report on Senate Report 2108, made today, there be set forth a letter received subsequently by me today from Dr. Francis O. Wilcox.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
July 25, 1950.

Hon. FORREST C. DONNELL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DONNELL: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met this morning, and among other things, considered your request of July 22 relating to the transcript of the executive proceedings of the committee for July 18. Your letter of July 22 and my reply of the same date were read into the record. The committee approved the following motion without a dissenting vote.

"That Senator DONNELL be permitted to read the transcript of the executive session of the committee held July 18, 1950, on the same confidential basis as all members of the committee."

It is my understanding that the chairman of the committee and Senator SMITH of New Jersey have already spoken to you about the action taken by the committee. If you wish to examine the records of the committee for July 18, or the proceedings relating to other executive sessions, please do not hesitate to let me know. We on the committee staff are anxious to do what we can to help the Members of the Senate in their consideration of problems in the field of foreign affairs.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS O. WILCOX.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.:

S. 1049. An act for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor;

S. 1792. An act for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades;

S. 2243. An act for the relief of Tevfik Kamil Kutay;

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; and

S. 3937. An act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

PROPOSED UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT RELATING TO APPROPRIATION BILL

During the delivery of Mr. DONNELL'S speech,

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the conclusion of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Missouri and the remarks of the distinguished junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senate proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill for a period of 2 hours, the debate to be limited to 10 minutes for each Senator, and that debate must be germane.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I did not hear the unanimous-consent request, Mr. President, and I should like very much to know what it is.

Mr. McFARLAND. It is that after the conclusion of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Missouri and the remarks of the distinguished junior Senator from Michigan, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the pending measure, the appropriation bill, for a period of 2 hours, and that the debate be limited to 10 minutes for each Senator, and that it must be germane.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I was endeavoring to work out a unanimous-consent agreement with the acting majority leader, but I did not know that the Senate would continue for 2 hours. Does that mean that we shall wait until approximately 6 o'clock before the Senators have concluded their remarks?

Mr. McFARLAND. Let us get in at least 2 hours on the appropriation bill. I think we can take a recess a little after 6:30 o'clock. I do not know how long the Senator from Michigan will speak. I beg of the Senator from Nebraska not to object to spending 2 hours on the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator from Missouri permit me to ask him how long his speech will take?

Mr. DONNELL. Yes; I am perfectly willing that the Senator may do so. I should like to say that yesterday I thought 30 minutes would be sufficient, but it will not be sufficient. I shall take in the neighborhood of 25 minutes more. My judgment is that I shall require 25 or 30 minutes, but I do not promise to limit my remarks to a specific length of time.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection to working out an agreement with the able acting majority leader. I should like to ask him if he will modify his request to give consideration to the appropriation bill from the time the Senator from Michigan concludes until 7 o'clock. That would give Senators a chance to either get their dinners at home or in the restaurant downstairs.

Mr. McFARLAND. Very well. I will modify my request accordingly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, some Senators who are interested in this subject have asked that a quorum call be had before we enter into any such agreement.

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope the Senator will not suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I did not yield for a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Arizona, as modified?

Mr. MURRAY. I do not wish to object, but I should like to understand whether the agreement is limited to the time remaining today. As I understand it, it does not refer to any time tomorrow, for example.

Mr. McFARLAND. It is limited to 2 hours, and not to go beyond 7 o'clock today.

Mr. MURRAY. It does not apply to future consideration of the bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Oh, no.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. WILLIAMS. If we have a quorum call first, I have no objection. Otherwise, I must object.

Mr. DONNELL. I did not yield for a quorum call. I do not yield, Mr. President.

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope the Senator from Delaware will not insist on a quorum call. Previously only one Senator had objected to an agreement, and he has since then withdrawn his objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reserving the right to object, I promised several Senators that I would have a quorum call.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator kindly consult them first?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I cannot do that at this time.

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall renew my request later. Will the Senator consult them and inform me later?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] be permitted to complete the brief remarks he wishes to make, which I understand will take about 2 minutes, and that then the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] be permitted to proceed for 10 minutes.

May I ask the Senator from Nevada if that is a sufficient time?

Mr. MALONE. Reserving the right to object, I said "about 10 minutes." I would not want to be held down to a half-minute more than that. Let us make it whatever time it takes—approximately 10 minutes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to complete my unanimous-consent request. I ask that thereafter the Senate proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill for a period of 2 hours, and that debate on the amendments thereto be limited to 10 minutes to each Senator, and that all remarks must be germane to the amendments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am not going to object to the agreement, but I object to the request in the absence of a quorum, because I think other Members of the Senate are entitled to have a quorum present. My agreement to the request will be dependent upon what I think is a very good rule or custom of the Senate, namely, to first have a quorum present.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I am willing to suggest the absence of a quorum, if the Senator will permit the unanimous-consent request to go through. Then we shall have more Senators present when the appropriation bill is being considered.

Mr. MORSE. The difficulty with that, Mr. President, is that my suggestion of the absence of a quorum is to assure Senators of an opportunity to be heard if they want to object to the unanimous-consent request.

I think there should be a quorum call in advance of any such agreement. I would expect that if I were off the floor. I have had discussions in the past with the minority leader regarding the same point. I think the same courtesy should be extended to other Senators. Therefore I object to the request, unless there

is a quorum call. Then I shall have no objection to it.

ALERTING THE NATION TO INTERNAL THREATS FROM THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, last night the President issued a statement calling upon all law-enforcement officers, patriotic organizations, and private citizens to report all information relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities to the nearest office of the FBI.

With American forces fighting a war-like operation against Communists in Korea, and in view of the fact that communism is an international conspiracy using espionage, sabotage, and subversion as weapons of war, there certainly is a "clear and present danger" to the country which demands the utmost vigilance. I believe the President is justified in alerting the Nation to these internal threats from the Communist movement.

Mr. President, in order that the Senate may not be further delayed, I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the statement I have prepared be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The statement by Mr. FERGUSON follows:

With the President calling upon every citizen to report information to the FBI, there is a strong possibility that an impossible workload may be saddled on that agency to investigate rumors, spite tip-offs, and similarly motivated information passed on to the authorities by citizens untrained in recognizing true subversion.

Nevertheless, in the face of clear and present danger in which the country now finds itself I do not condemn the alerting of our people—even in the extreme fashion suggested by the President.

But what I want to know is why the President and his administration do not themselves apply proper methods for reaching subversive activities before going to less effective extremes? Even while the President was making his announcement, Communist subversives were and still are at work in their familiar attempts to use a front device to undermine the morale of unsuspecting Americans who ought to be firm in our resolve to support the sacrifices we are making in Korea. I speak of the peace-mobilization petitions which the worker bees of the Communist conspiracy are circulating throughout this country. We know these petitions originated with the peace partisans sponsored in Moscow. We know these petitions at a time like this are instruments of psychological warfare in the Communist conspiracy to dominate the world. They are intended to soften up our home population, to create divisions among our people, and to implant the idea in their minds that while Russia seeks peace, America looks to war. This is a gross distortion of the truth, and most informed people know it; but nevertheless thousands of people are signing these petitions because they are misled by this Communist phony peace front.

This is a perfect example of how the President and this administration remain blind to the true nature of subversive activities and how to reach the heart of it. Even while the Executive is looking for reports of intended sabotage from untrained private citizens, this phony peace mobilization is eating at the basic morale of the country and nothing the administration is doing has stopped that form of subversion. It still allows innocent people to be taken in by these fronts.

Yet it turns a deaf ear to a proper and legal way to go to the root of Communist subversion in this country. We have tried again and again in Congress to get the administration to consider Senate bill 2311 which is the Mundt-Ferguson bill to protect the United States against un-American and subversive activities. Yet the administration leaders in Congress, as well as the executive department, resist the passage of this needed legislation with the same fierce determination they have shown in every exposure of subversion.

The Justice Department explains that Communist subversives will be difficult to expose because they are citizens of the country rather than aliens who can be easily rounded up. Existing laws are inadequate to deal with an insidious movement such as Communist subversion. Federal law enforcement officers have testified to that effect time and again. The fact that we have had to get at espionage and subversion by the back-handed methods of "perjury" as in the Hiss, Coplon, Marzani, and Remington cases, is ample proof that we do not have laws adequate to protect us directly from subversive operations.

The main difficulty all the way through is that we have no workable standards of determining what subversive activity is and we have no workable means of identifying subversives and the false fronts by which they deceive our people. The correction of these defects in our laws is the heart of the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill to protect our people. The bill is aimed to bring professional instigators of espionage, sabotage, and subversion out into the open and to make it impossible for them to recruit innocent people and to gain financial resources to carry on their destructive propaganda.

Mr. President, this is not the time to explain the detailed provisions of this bill. But the President's statement last night alerting the country against subversives and saboteurs shows that it is high time that the administration give immediate attention to proper ways to get at this menace to our people and our institutions. Recent history has always been a step ahead of this administration. We were surprised at Pearl Harbor. Our position in the Far East was foreclosed by Communist China. We were taken off guard at Berlin. Now it is Korea. When does this administration propose to wake up and anticipate developments? Must we always be the victims of hostile actions before we prepare ourselves? Today, guerrilla forces are making many of our positions in Korea intolerable and causing untold loss of lives to American boys sent to that area. Yesterday, those guerrilla forces were Communist subversives in South Korea undermining the country in preparation for the hot war. Are we to wait here at home until our people are divided and our morale broken before we adopt proper and adequate methods to deal with this new form of war behind the lines?

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope the people's answer to the President's alert will be: "Yes, Mr. President, we shall report all information we have of subversive activities, but meanwhile let us have some protection in law to identify the menace we are looking for and to bring it out in the open." This is what the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston bill (S. 2311) does and it should be immediately considered and passed at this time of clear and present danger.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think it is quite apropos of what the Senator has been saying to read a telegram which I have just now received. It is signed by Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and president of the Seafarers International Union of North America. It is addressed to me and is dated July 25. It reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *July 25, 1950.*

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Our country is in an all-out fight to stop the Communist aggressors in Korea and elsewhere in the world. Our Government has called on all Americans to stand by and aid their country in this crisis. American boys are being killed daily in Korea fighting for the principles of our great country. On the home front the tools of Joe Stalin are doing business as usual, because of the wishy-washy attitude of various Government bureaus. Commies and fellow travelers are still being allowed to sail freely. Some of these weak-kneed shipowners and union and Government bureaus do not seem to have the guts to eliminate these Commie saboteurs from the American ships and waterfront. Within the past 10 days one of the American President Lines ships, which by the way is Government-owned, carrying troops and vital war material for the fighting front in the Orient left San Francisco with 7 men abroad who had been declared bad security risks by the United States Navy Intelligence. No effort was made to take these crumbs off the ship. What we would like to know is how long is the United States Government going to allow this condition to exist? The members of our organization in a meeting last night in San Francisco with over a thousand men assembled went unanimously on record to notify the proper authorities in Washington, D. C., that if these Commie saboteurs are not eliminated from American ships and waterfronts that we will be forced to refuse to sail the ships in order to protect ourselves. It is up to the United States Government. Do they want loyal American seamen on their ships or do they want Joe Stalin's American stooges? We request your cooperation in exposing and correcting this dangerous condition.

HARRY LUNDEBERG,
Secretary-Treasurer, Sailors Union of the Pacific; President, Seafarers International Union of North America.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the Senator's reading the telegram into the RECORD, because it is most timely and it tells the public very forcibly what is going on. There is a remedy. The question is asked, "How long shall we wait?" We would not be waiting until now if action had been taken on S. 2311.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall yield, but I am trying to limit my remarks at this point so that we may proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator has been a judge, and a very able one, and his thoughts on this subject should be put into the RECORD. In the light of the President's request that people notify the Bureau of any evidence that they may have of subversives, I should like to ask a question. In view of the reasoning being followed by the loyalty board and by the Tydings-McMahon committee, that regardless of how much positive evidence is presented that a man is a member of the Communist Party or an espionage agent, if one does not see him light the fuse, and if witnesses can be

found to testify, "We did not see him light the fuse, and we do not know if he is a member of the party," does the Senator think it will do any good merely to give the information to the FBI, unless we have a complete about face by the loyalty board or get a new board composed of people who know something about law.

Mr. FERGUSON. I can answer the Senator's question in this way. The courts for years have considered that positive evidence is stronger than negative evidence. Therefore the loyalty board as a court should consider positive evidence to be stronger than negative evidence.

Mr. McCARTHY. If I may ask another question: Does he agree with me that it would be impossible to ever get rid of any Communist or espionage agent if he is to be cleared merely by making a search and finding people who are willing to say, "I do not know that he is a Communist"?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is what I had in mind when I referred to negative evidence. It is the credibility of the witnesses and the knowledge that they have of the particular subject. I yield the floor.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS WITHOUT RAISING TAXES

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada is pointing out today a way to find an additional four billion dollars for the military fund. This is in addition to the four billion dollars pointed out yesterday. This makes eight billion dollars, which is a good start on our expanded military program and which is available without raising the tax rates.

MILITARY FUNDS FROM CONGRESS—NO PROBLEM—$90,000,000,000 SINCE WORLD WAR II

Mr. President, the appropriation of funds necessary for national defense has never been a problem in the Congress, as witnessed by the approximately $90,000,000,000 which have been appropriated for military purposes since the close of World War II.

TAXPAYER LEAST REGARDED

The junior Senator from Nevada is shocked by the lack of interest in Washington in the plight of the American taxpayer. Members of this body talk glibly of passing taxes onto the already overburdened American workers, the great majority of whom are struggling to buy the necessities of life after paying already high taxes.

Washington does not seem to know this. Perhaps it is a secret from Washington residents.

We are asked for approximately $10,500,000,000 for an expanded military program because we are at war.

WAR MONEY WILL BE RAISED

Of course this money must be made available and it will be made available. To the certain knowledge of the junior Senator from Nevada an appropriation asked for by the President for military purposes has never been turned down by the Congress of the United States since the junior Senator from Nevada has been a Member of the Senate.

START DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Has the administration suggested tightening its own belt? Has the administration offered to curtail any of its peacetime expenditures in order to make up any of the $10,500,000,000? Spend, spend, spend, save nothing, boost the withholding taxes, give no thought to the American taxpayer seems to be the only program understood in Washington.

INDIRECT TAXES—HITS EVERYBODY

Mr. President, every citizen is a substantial taxpayer, directly or indirectly, whether he realizes it or not. That is evidenced by the more than 50 indirect taxes on a loaf of bread. A 17-cent loaf of bread should cost not more than 7 cents if it were not for the indirect taxes.

CORPORATIONS INDIRECT TAX-COLLECTING AGENCIES

Mr. President, for many years the Congress of the United States had used the corporations as tax-collection agencies. The corporations have simply transferred such taxes to their product, the sale of which makes up the taxes to go into the United States Treasury. The people who buy the product, whether it be bread, a suit of clothes, a woman's hat, or any other product, pay the taxes. For a long time the folks were fooled. I doubt that they are fooled now.

Are the Members of this body interested in saving any money for the taxpayers in their respective States? If so, the junior Senator from Nevada has some suggestions to make. These suggestions are intended only for those who want taxes to be no higher than necessary and who abhor wasting other people's money.

FOUR BILLION DOLLARS ECA AND UNIFICATION—20 PERCENT REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC BUDGET

The $4,000,000,000 mentioned yesterday can be found by stopping ECA, a peacetime endeavor, and by unifying our military assistance program with our own military program. What was said in yesterday's debate is not going to be repeated. We shall go on to the additional $4,000,000,000.

Three billion dollars has been made available for the peacetime expansion of industry in the 16 European countries, which is already overexpanded for peacetime production. Consequently, it was found that these countries must sell their peacetime products in our country and thus displace our own workmen. The $3,000,000,000 could be transferred immediately. The appropriation has been made. What is the reason, then, that it must be expended in wartime on an already overexpanded peacetime industry? The $3,000,000,000 additional should be made available immediately for national defense.

First I should like to read into the RECORD a brief excerpt from an editorial which appeared in this morning's Washington Times-Herald. It referred to the appropriation of approximately $3,000,000,000 to build up the European countries' civilian peacetime economy and went on to say:

Considering the lack of response from these countries when the United Nations asked for troops to help our foot soldiers in Korea, it would be a good thing if we stopped some of our dollars from going abroad next year.

There is no valid reason for putting the people in this country on a wartime basis and still keep gouging them to build up peacetime economy in Europe. We will do enough along this line when we begin spending the ten billions for military purposes. We will increase our imports of tin, rubber, and so forth, and they will get the profits. And beyond that we may expect the administration to siphon off some of the goods as well to increase European munitions production.

Therefore, we urge that the civilian foreign aid be cut to a liquidation figure.

Mr. President, in the new appropriation bill there is an item of $500,000,000 for peacetime public works. In wartime such works are unnecessary, and, in fact, undesirable. Our money and our man-hours should be devoted to the war effort. This $500,000,000 should be transferred to the military program, except, of course, a relatively minor amount retained for emergency works.

The new budget is approximately $42,000,000,000; $13,500,000,000 is for the military; $6,000,000,000 for veteran services and benefits; $5,500,000,000 for interest on the public debt; and $17,000,000,000 for the civil government, exclusive of the items mentioned.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the exact figures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Budget, July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951

Requested for—	
National defense	$13,545,000,000
Veterans' services and benefits	6,080,000,000
Interest on public debt	5,625,000,000
Remaining	17,189,000,000
Total	42,439,000,000

Mr. MALONE. Now, Mr. President, I wish to quote from the same editorial, as follows:

Last December, Senator BYRD made a proposal to save $5,200,000,000 by cutting back Government domestic expenditures to the 1948 level.

BYRD's plan excluded any reductions in defense or any lessening of stockpiling atomic energy, veterans' aid, foreign aid, or interest on the public debt.

The Virginia Senator picked 1948 as a base because it was the soundest postwar year. The budget was balanced in 1948, Government expenditures were trimmed, and taxes were cut.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC PROGRAM

In 1948, the Federal Government spent the $6,400,000,000 on its domestic program. When the distinguished Senator from Virginia recommended his plan, the country was not proceeding into a wartime economy as it is now, it was looking forward to another year in which the Government would be geared to peacetime operations. Now, with the abrupt change to wartime operations, it might be considered logical to make even deeper domestic cuts than those suggested by the distinguished Senator from Virginia. However, in order to

raise the necessary funds, we need not go even as far as then suggested. The junior Senator from Nevada proposes that we save 20 percent of the seventeen billion for civil government. That would be approximately three and a half billions saved.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS OUT OF THE TEN BILLION DOLLARS REQUESTED AVAILABLE

Add this three and one-half billion to the half billion saved from peacetime public works and the four billions mentioned yesterday, which we can save by stopping ECA, and by unifying our military programs, and we have eight billions for the new military program.

Under this plan, Mr. President, we need not load down our taxpayers with additional burdens.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point the complete editorial which appeared in the Times-Herald of this morning.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

How To Save $10,000,000,000

Here is a way for Congress to find that $10,000,000,000 Mr. Truman is asking as a down payment on the cost the Nation is called on to pay for the administration's bonehead operations in Korea and elsewhere.

This plan does not call for added taxes. It calls for less costly civil government, and it is not dream stuff. Senator HARRY FLOOD BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia, is the draftsman of its principles.

Senator BYRD is known from one end of the country to the other as a practical authority on government. If he says a thing can be done, it can be done.

Therefore, we offer this program for consideration in full confidence that any citizen can support it who sincerely wants the United States pulled safely through the misadventures of the Truman gang without the destruction of our domestic life.

Last December, Senator BYRD made a proposal to save $5,200,000,000 by cutting back Government domestic expenditures to the 1948 level.

BYRD's plan excluded any reductions in defense or any lessening of stockpiling atomic energy, veterans' aid, foreign aid, or interest on the public debt.

The Virginia Senator picked 1948 as a base because it was the soundest postwar year. The budget was balanced in 1948, Government expenditures were trimmed, and taxes were cut.

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS ECONOMICAL

It's also worthy of note that the Republican Eightieth Congress was in power that year and received as its reward for work well done a scathing attack from Truman, who called it the "worst Congress" in our history.

In 1948 the Federal Government spent $6,400,000,000 on its domestic programs. In the 1951 budget Truman has asked Congress to give him $11,600,000,000 for the same programs, therefore a return to the 1948 budget would result in the $5,200,000,000 savings.

However, when Senator BYRD recommended this plan the country was not proceeding into a wartime economy as it is now. It was looking forward to another year in which the Government would be geared to peacetime operations. Now with the abrupt change to wartime operations it is only logical that we follow up Senator BYRD's basic program with even further cuts from the 1948 budget he proposed.

For example, there were $200,000,000 in that 1948 budget for work relief. Certainly our increased production demands will wipe out need for any such expenditures. In that budget there were also $100,000,000 for housing. The President in his message recommended knocking out all housing money. There were also in that 1948 budget, $500,000,000 for peacetime public works. In wartime such are unnecessary and undesirable.

That budget also carried $30,000,000 for agriculture support. That can't be justified. Another item on which the saving can be made is the $300,000,000 postal deficit which should be wiped out immediately, regardless of whether we are to operate a peacetime or wartime economy. The Hoover reorganization report gives a full blueprint on how to accomplish this.

If these cuts were made it would bring the savings to $6,300,000,000.

FOREIGN AID CAN BE CUT

Although BYRD did not recommend slashing the veterans' program for his peacetime budget it appears that there is sufficient room in the six billions asked by Truman in the 1951 budget to save at least 25 percent or $700,000,000. In that 1951 request, for example, there are $2,700,000,000 for the veterans' readjustment program. Certainly there will be a considerable cut in such activities as we build up the armed services.

Thus, the domestic cuts would save seven billion.

And we think that since America must tighten its belt again it would be a good time to look at the foreign-aid program for immediate relief. Since the war we have set up approximately 23 foreign-aid programs into which we have poured $35,000,000,000.

The 1950 budget carries three and seven-tenths billions to build up Europe's civilian economy over and above the military aid we are giving.

Considering the lack of response from these countries when the United Nations asked for troops to help our foot soldiers in Korea, it would be a good thing if we stopped some of our dollars from going abroad next year.

There is no valid reason for putting the people in this country on a wartime basis and still keep gouging them to build up peacetime economy in Europe. We will do enough along this line when we begin spending the ten billions for military purposes. We will increase our imports of tin, rubber, etc., and they will get the profits. And beyond that we may expect the administration to siphon off some of the goods as well to increase European munitions production.

Therefore, we urge that the civilian foreign aid be cut to a liquidation figure of $700,000,000. The three billion cut on this item will then bring the total saving to ten billions. This bill produces a complete setoff to the ten billions to be spent.

To us it seems that economy is a much sounder method of meeting the increased military costs than burdening the American people with more taxes and more Government controls.

TIME TO TAKE STOCK

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, it is time for the Congress of the United States to take stock. It is time to gather the loose ends of this Government together, furnish the requested national defense fund of ten and one-half billion, but use the available funds before raising taxes.

All will agree that the Congress has been liberal with appropriations for national defense, the appropriations having amounted to $89,124,000,000 since the close of World War II.

The junior Senator from Nevada has suggested the source of eight billion, available to be applied on the ten and one-half billion needed at this time, according to the President's request. Additional funds are available from other sources.

The junior Senator from Nevada will have more to say about this subject later.

THE WAR IN KOREA—OBLIGATION OF ALL MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS TO FURNISH TROOPS

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, my remarks this afternoon will be very brief.

The United Nations are in a war to win. We will win. In fact, we will win even if the United States has to do the job with its own ground troops alone. Of that, there can be no doubt.

Republicans are giving this administration full support in the Korean crisis. However, the time has come for this country to be realistic.

The United States has not unlimited manpower. We are willing to furnish more than our share of arms and munitions of war in this fight to halt communism. We are willing to furnish our share of men, but I am convinced that this administration has not done all it can to secure the cooperation of the other United Nations in furnishing their share of manpower.

England, Australia, France, the Philippines, and other countries have large numbers of able-bodied young men who should be trained right now to take their places alongside our valiant soldiers on the Korean front. It is not just or prudent for this Nation to bear the whole brunt of the Communist onslaught. I urge the administration to call immediately an emergency meeting of the Security Council to discuss means of training their young men forthwith to do their share of the fighting in Korea, and thus make more modest inroads in our supply of reservists and the use of Americans.

Trygve Lie's appeal to the United Nations for support should be followed by vigorous action on the part of the administration to translate the general desires and pious hopes into concrete results in the way of infantry troops and antitank battalions of all nations.

Let us make this in fact the fight of all the free world in the United Nations against communism.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Atomic Energy Commission," on page 287, line 1, to strike out the following proviso:

Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authorization shall be used in connection with the payment of any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost plus a fixed fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where the fee for community management is at a rate in excess of $90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a

transportation system where the fee is at a rate in excess of $45,000 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Civil Service Commission," on page 287, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$80,000," and on page 288, line 4, after the word "amended", to strike out "$15,261,913" and insert "$15,761.913."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion," on page 291, line 5, after the word "Congress", to strike out "$20,000" and insert $50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Displaced Persons Commission," on page 291, after line 109, to strike out:

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (Public Law 774, approved June 25, 1948), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; $455,100: *Provided*, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Provided further*, That the Commission may enter into agreements with governmental and private agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this act.

And in lieu thereof, to insert the following:

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law 555), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; purchase (not to exceed three), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and secondary education of American children who are dependents of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; $9,000,000: *Provided*, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Provided further*, That the Commission may enter into agreements with international, governmental, and private agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 295, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$247,500" and insert "$256,500", and in line 16, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "$3,938,300" and insert "$4,013,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 296, line 10, after the word "newspapers", to strike out $3,866,695" and insert "$3,916,695", and in line 11, after the word "available", to strike out "to the Bureau of Trade Practice Conferences."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Accounting Office," on page 296, line 21, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "$34,500,000" and insert "$32,689,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 297, line 3, after "(28 U. S. C. 2672)", to insert "for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $600)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Services Administration," on page 297, line 15, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$28,000,000" and insert "$22,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 300, line 17, after the word "binding", to strike out "$633,608,240" and insert "$605,000,000"; in line 19, after the word "expended", to strike out "of which not to exceed $25,000,000 may be expended in accordance with the purposes of said act of July 23, 1946, through purchase contracts negotiated with operators within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and in making advance payments on such contracts to the extent determined to be necessary to the performance thereof, and"; and on page 301, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "$100,000,000" and insert "$125,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 302, line 24, after the word "vehicles", to insert a semicolon and "and in addition, the General Services Administration is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed $4,000,000 for the purposes of this appropriation"; and on page 303, line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure on any project until a certificate has been received from the Secretary of Defense that the installation of such facility will be of value in connection with national defense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 303, line 12, after the word "expended", to strike out "$28,000,000" and insert "$20,000,000", and in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$32,000,000" and insert "$27,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 304, line 2, after "(62 Stat. 1155)", to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 304, line 12, after the word "books", to strike out "$60,000" and insert "$52,285."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 304, line 15, after "(58 Stat. 827)", to strike out "$1,300,000" and insert "$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 307, line 12, after the word "War", to strike out "$76,500,000" and insert "$82,725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 309, after line 6, to strike out:

During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 percent of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the 6-month period immediately preceding such quarter.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 309, after line 17, to strike out:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determina-

tion the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 311, line 22, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "$4,200,000" and insert "$4,900,000"; and on page 312, line 3, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Housing Administration," on page 312, line 20, after "(42 U. S. C. 1410)", to strike out "$7,500,000" and insert "$9,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 313, line 15, after the word "Administration", to strike out "$8,750,000" and insert "$11,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 314, line 13, after the word "binding", to strike out "$9,889,600" and insert "$10,002,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 315, line 10, after "(28 U. S. C. 2672)", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,016,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 315, line 19, after "(28 U. S. C. 2672)", to strike out "$700,000" and insert "$718,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Motor Carrier Claims Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 316, line 12, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "$175,000" and insert "$227,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 317, line 4, after the word "all", to strike out "$40,890,630" and insert "$44,225,630", and in line 11, after the word "reimbursement", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the operation of a field office outside the continental or territorial limits of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 317, line 24, after the word "of", to strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$12,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Housing Authority," on page 318, line 5, after the word "Act", to strike out "$35,000" and insert "$39,600", and in line 7, after the word "monthly", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, 81st Cong.) shall not be effective.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Philippine War Damage Commission," on page 320, line 18, after the word "Philippines", to insert "or, in the absence of such finding by such court, the Commission after hearing finds upon evidence that such person was guilty of such collaboration or act of disloyalty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 321, line 11, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "$6,130,000" and insert "$6,330,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 322, line 20, after the word "publications", to strike out "$2,606,490" and insert "$2,770,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 322, after line 20, to insert:

Paleontological investigations: For payments to non-Federal agencies for cooperative paleontological investigations in accordance with the act of August 15, 1949 (Pub. Law 228), to remain available until expended, $20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 323, line 25, after the word "proper", to strike out "$1,153,000" and insert "$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to go back for a moment to page 282 under the heading "Independent Offices," the item "American Battle Monuments Commission." I am satisfied that I know the answer to the question which I want to put to the chairman of the subcommittee, but I should like to make it a matter of record at the present time. My question is this: Is there anything in the section starting on page 282 dealing with the American Battle Monuments Commission that would in any way limit any agency of Government which has jurisdiction over existing battle monuments and battlefields to continue to maintain the battlefield at Balls Bluff, near Leesburg, Va.?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the operations under this appropriation are primarily those which are carried on as the result of World War No. 2. The cemetery to which the Senator refers is, I think, the subject of a bill which was introduced by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, earlier in the year, and which has been favorably reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is now on the calendar.

Mr. MORSE. What does it provide?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It provides for the elimination of certain cemeteries and the extension of others.

Mr. MORSE. Is there anything in this appropriation which would give the Government officials who have jurisdiction over the battlefield at Balls Bluff an excuse for not continuing to maintain that battlefield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, no, there is nothing in this bill that would.

Mr. MORSE. I simply wanted to know that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The question the Senator from Oregon raises is wholly a question of legislation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to take a minute—half a minute, really, to state my position.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Oregon to the bill which was reported favorably on Monday by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and it is possible that when that is reached upon the call of the calendar the Senator may wish to discuss it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall discuss it for half a minute now. I hope the bill which was reported by the Senator's committee does not provide for the elimination of the battlefield at Balls Bluff, because if it does the Senator from Oregon will oppose it. He is sure that he will have support from very high Government officials outside the Senate. The battlefield of Balls Bluff happens to be the battlefield in which Oliver Wendell Holmes was first wounded in the Civil War, and it happens to be the battlefield on which Senator Baker, of Oregon, lost his life.

It is a very small battlefield, involving almost a nominal sum for support. I think it would be most unfortunate if the few hundred dollars it takes a year to maintain that great historic monument cannot be supplied by the Congress of the United States. I wish to make the RECORD now because, while information was given to me privately that this bill did not cover it, yet having found myself in controversy with some of the Government agencies over that battlefield, I wanted the RECORD to be perfectly clear that they could not hide behind any action we take this afternoon in the matter of continuing to maintain the Balls Bluff battlefield as a historic monument.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say that there is nothing in the world in the bill that affects that battlefield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Tariff Commission," on page 324, line 8, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)" to strike out "$1,290,700" and insert "$1,340,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "The Tax Court of the United States," on page 325, line 4, after the word "services", to strike out "$820,000" and insert "$826,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission," on page 325, line 17, after the figures "$63,000,000", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year, nor to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates" and in lieu thereof to insert *"Provided,* That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used (1) to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year or (2) to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless, in either case, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $64,875,000 of the funds and contract authority made available for new ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, shall continue to be available until December 31, 1950."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 326, line 24, after the word "amended", to strike out "$26,450,000" and insert "$30,108,000", and on page 328, line 11, after the word "contracts", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further,* That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating differential subsidy for any number of ships in excess of the number of ships which are entitled to receive an operating differential subsidy pursuant to provisions of any contract, authorization, commitment or obligation by the Commission in existence on January 1, 1950, including within said limitation as to number any ships being constructed or contracted for on said date under a construction-differential subsidy contract and including also any ships the operation of which may be authorized by the Commission under any contracts which may result from any formal applications filed with the Commission prior to January 1, 1950."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 330, after line 2, to strike out:

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, N. Y.; Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; Alameda, Calif., and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed $2,229,300 for administrative personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exeed $2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed $77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; $3,342,660, including uniforms and textbooks for cadet midshipmen, to be provided in kind at an average yearly cost of not to exceed $200 per cadet: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for compensation or allowances for trainees or cadets.

And in lieu thereof, to insert the following:

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, N. Y.; Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; Alameda, Calif., and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed $2,477,000 for administrative personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen and other trainees) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; printing and binding; health service program as authorizd by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed $2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed $77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; $3,930,520, including the pay of cadet midshipmen and other trainees.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer. I am not sure of the page on which it comes, and I do not want action to be taken at the point at which my amendment should be offered. The amendment is at the desk and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 331, line 3, after the word "elsewhere" it is proposed to insert "which may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707)".

On page 331, line 10, it is proposed to strike out $3,930,520 and insert $4,348,520.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this is an amendment which I have discussed with the senior Senator from Wyoming. It relates to the pay of the officers and personnel of the Maritime Training School. As I understand, these men have always been paid by law on the same basis as the Coast Guard is paid. The Coast Guard received an increase in pay by the act passed a year ago. By mistake in the committee the act did not include the same raise in pay for the maritime officers and men who are at this training school. Provision was made for pay for the cadets but the amount appropriated was not sufficient to cover an increase. If my amendment is not adopted, these men will have a decrease in their present pay rather than the increase to which they are entitled.

I believe the Senator from Wyoming is thoroughly informed with the situation and is in accord with the amendment I have just offered, but I should prefer to have him speak for himself.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think I should say for the RECORD that the committee in its search for ways and means of reducing the appropriation to the lowest efficient amount cut $418,000 from the appropriation for maritime training in the belief that the officers to whom the Senator from Massachusetts has referred were not entitled to the increase in pay which was granted to them by the administrative action of the Maritime Commission at the beginning of the year. We checked the pay-increase law of last year and found that it did not deal specifically with this group.

Later, however, after the committee had acted upon the measure, my attention was called by the Senator from Massachusetts and by others to the fact that the law establishing this organization specifically provides that the officers in maritime training shall receive the pay which is provided for Coast Guard officers in similar grades. So it would be legislation for us to cut out the appropriation, and I have no objection to the Senator's amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator consider it legislation if the amendment is allowed to be acted upon?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No.

Mr. FERGUSON. But it would be legislation to attempt to cut it out, that is, to change the law which provides that the men in question shall receive the same pay as the others.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Inasmuch as the law provides that they shall receive the same pay as the officers of the Coast Guard, I think there is nothing we can do about it on an appropriation bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I inquire if the officers assigned to the maritime training schools are employed on the same basis as the officers of the Coast Guard? In other words, are they officers who have enlisted for a period of years or are they

employed as instructors, as college and high school instructors are employed?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. They are employed on the same basis as other officers in the Coast Guard. That is true of the men also.

Mr. AIKEN. And they enlist for a period of years?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I simply wish to say that I believe the committee amendment is very definitely a proposal in the national defense. One of the largest of the merchant marine academies is situated in the State of New York, at King's Point.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is discussing the committee amendment, to which there is no objection. The question now before the Senate is on agreeing to an amendment offered from the floor by the Senator from Massachusetts, to restore $418,000, which was voted by the committee to be stricken out. In taking that action, the committee was under a misapprehension as to the existing law.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator for guiding me in this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] to the committee amendment on page 331, in line 3.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the second amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. To the committee amendment beginning on page 330, after line 2, and ending on page 331 in line 11, the following amendment is proposed: On page 331, in line 10, strike out "$3,930,520", and insert "$4,348,520."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 331, after line 11, to strike out:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; and the State of New York, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); $153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, and $340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at an average yearly cost of not to exceed $475 per cadet; $668,000, together with not to exceed $25,000 of the unobligated balance for this purpose contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, $50,000; the State of Maine, $50,000; the State of Massachusetts, $50,000; and the State of New York, $50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121–1123); $153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, and $749,050 for the pay of 710 cadet midshipmen at $65 per month and $275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; $1,102,050.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 332, line 22, after the word "the", to strike out "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950" and insert "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 336, line 12, after the word "appliances", to strike out "$875,847,795" and insert "$887,621,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 340, line 1, after the word "application", to strike out "therefore" and insert "therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 342, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "4" and insert "6.7"; and on page 343, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "7" and insert "10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Claims Commission—Administrative expenses," on page 345, line 15, after the word "Commission", to strike out "$600,000" and insert "$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Independent offices—General provisions," on page 349, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 110. None of the sections under the head "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Inland Waterways Corporation, or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head "Housing and Home Finance Agency," on page 353, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$17,724,000" and insert "$17,524,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes chapter VIII of the bill.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment appearing in the next chapter.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, have we passed from the portion of the bill dealing with independent-offices appropriations, and are we now considering the portion of the bill dealing with civil-functions appropriations?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Yesterday the Senator from Illinois was granted permission to offer any amendment he might wish to offer to the committee amendments from page 277 to page 283. Accordingly, the Senator from Illinois is recognized at this time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. At the close of consideration by us of the committee amendments in this chapter, it had been my intention to advert to a certain matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on page 304, beginning in line 19, is a section, referring to public works advanced planning. It reads as follows:

Public works advance planning: The unexpended balances on June 30, 1950, of funds made available for public works advance planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791), are hereby continued available for expenditure until June 30, 1951.

I have been checking into this matter since the conclusion of the consideration of this section of the bill by the committee; and I find that it will be possible to make a reduction there.

So I now move that on page 304, in line 19, the word "The" be stricken, and there be inserted in lieu thereof the words "Not to exceed $4,000,000 of the," so that this action by the Senate will result in cutting out $2,000,000 of the unexpended appropriation.

Then in line 24, after the——

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may we act first on the amendment already stated by the Senator?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is all one amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is the Senator from Wyoming going to ask that all of it be handled as one amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. On what page does this amendment appear, Mr. President?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is on page 304.

Then, Mr. President, in line 24 on that page, after the numeral "1951", I move that the following be added:

The sum of $2,000,000 carried in the said unexpended balance shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator offer that as a committee amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment just stated by the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yesterday the Senator from Illinois was granted permission to offer amendments to certain items, and he is recognized at this time.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to ask a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of this portion of the bill whether any provision is made in the bill for the stockpiling program.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. MURRAY. On page 300, in line 19, I notice that the language stricken from the bill, as the bill is reported by the committee, seems to indicate that no provision is being made for a stockpiling program under which provision would be made to permit the purchase of materials for stockpiling in the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; the language which came over to us in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives, I am sure, was a technical error. In line 19, on page 300, after stating the amount of the appropriation, it read as follows:

> Of which not to exceed $25,000,000 may be expended in accordance with the purposes of said act of July 23, 1946—

And so forth. That would have meant that there would have been a limitation upon the expenditures for stockpiling within the United States. However, I am sure that was not the intention of the House committee or of the House of Representatives when they acted upon this matter.

In the Senate committee we voted to strike all of it out, because the Stockpiling Act of July 23, 1946, in securing the passage of which the Senator from Montana was of such great help, provides specific authority for the purchase of strategic and critical materials within the United States. Indeed, that Act specifically encourages the development of such materials.

So I am sure that any difficulty can be straightened out in conference.

Mr. MURRAY. I thank the Senator for that explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has been recognized. Does he wish to offer an amendment at this time?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I regret that I was not present when consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed today. I have been in my office, keeping somewhat close tab on the probabilities in regard to the time when consideration of the bill would be resumed.

At 5:10 p. m. this afternoon, I was informed that the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] was speaking, and that the probability was that he would speak for some time thereafter. Therefore, I did not think that the consideration of the appropriation bill would be resumed here so suddenly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the reservation made yesterday, the Senator from Illinois has received permission——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I understand about that, but I should like to make a further statement at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed, certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Continuing Mr. President, at 5:15, I received a telephone message that the appropriation bill was again being considered by the Senate. So I hurried here, arriving here at 5:20 p. m. When I arrived, I found that in that space of 5 minutes the Senate had moved from the consideration of the committee amendments on page 283 to the consideration of the committee amendments on page 329, or 46 pages, in 5 minutes. So I wish to congratulate the reading clerk for the speed and celerity with which he moved through those complicated pages of the bill. Yesterday in open-eyed amazement, I saw him move from page 277 to page 283—some 6 pages—in 6 seconds. However, I was not certain that he could maintain that pace over a long period of time. [Laughter.]

Nevertheless, Mr. President, today I find that due to the great ability of the reading clerk, the Senate covered over 45 pages in 5 minutes. So I can say that the Senate's reading clerk not only is qualified as a dash man, he is not only a verbal Jesse Owens, but he is also qualified as a middle-distance runner, for in running the half-mile he has demonstrated that he can sprint all the way. At the appropriate time I am going to move that we award to the reading clerk a medal for the celerity with which he has helped us get through this measure. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the result of this speed—almost exceeding as it did the velocity of light—is that I missed being on the floor of the Senate at the time when the Senate was considering the committee amendments from page 283 on. Accordingly, I must throw myself upon the mercy of the Senate in craving its indulgence and pardon for not having been here while the committee amendments on those pages were being read by the reading clerk and while the Senate deliberated at high speed upon them.

I believe that the Presiding Officer has ruled—and very properly—that because of the understanding arrived at on yesterday, I am privileged to request the reconsideration of the items up to page 283. However, I think I should now serve notice that I am going to request the reconsideration of a number of items from page 283 on. Whether the Senate will permit those items to be reconsidered, of course, is a matter for the Senate itself to determine.

Mr. President, on page 280, in line 9, in the item dealing with appropriations for the Bureau of the Budget, let me say that I hope we do not grant the $26,000 increase, but, instead, hold to the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Illinois that the House of Representatives cut this appropriation by $100,000. In its report the House committee explains that it was intended to deny funds to open a new central office in the field. However, upon examination of the figures it was discovered that only $76,000 had been allocated to that purpose. The Senate committee agreed that the new field station should not be opened, but the additional $26,000 reduction above the $74,000 which was intended to be cut out would, in the opinion of the committee, be a matter for the Bureau of the Budget, which actually has served a perfectly splendid purpose in cutting down the budget estimates.

I am glad to be able to tell the Senator that we went into the matter of the budget estimates at great length. The estimates which have come to the Congress on this bill were, by reason of the action of the Bureau of the Budget, some $3,000,000,000 less than the requests made by the various bureaus and agencies. I think it would not be a wise reduction to cut that additional $26,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I want to thank the Senator from Wyoming for his very clear and, of course, very accurate statement of the amounts to be appropriated for the Budget Bureau, which the Budget Bureau itself proposed. But I should like to point out that the House figure was $86,000 above the amount for last year. The Senate figure will be $112,000 above the amount for last year. Mr. President, we are in a situation where we must cut virtually every bureau, in order to release energies for the war. The Budget Bureau is a very fine organization, but like most other governmental agencies it should absorb some reductions. There is fat in the Budget Bureau. They will deny it, but there is certainly some fat there, as elsewhere. I do not wish to prolong the discussion, but I hope we can save $26,000 and reject the committee amendment. I move that we reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote may be reconsidered, but that the argument of the Senator from Illinois be denied, and the committee amendment be again approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to is reconsidered. The question now is upon agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I now move that on page 281, line 6, the Senate reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to which substituted $215,500 for $160,000 on the appropriation for the Philippine Alien Property Administration. I hope we may hold to the smaller House figure of $160,000.

Mr. President, the work of this organization has diminished.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I merely wish to ask unanimous consent that we reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to, in order that the Senator may make his argument.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator may now proceed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amount appropriated by the House was $160,000. The committee increased this

by $55,000, bringing the total to $215,000. The House committee, in its report, on page 201, states that the bulk of the $55,000 cut which it imposed, as compared to the budget request, was for funds requested for terminal leave. In the judgment of the House committee, these funds can be absorbed in the 1950–51 funds, and therefore they put into effect their cut below the budget estimate. The Senate committee has restored this figure, but, in view of the diminished work which the Philippine Alien Property Administration is carrying on, I hope that we shall reconsider the committee amendment and will not approve it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like merely to say that the committee restored the budget estimate, and upon this estimate, after having examined the members of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, and in the belief that providing the budget estimate, that is to say, by increasing the amount that the House had cut, we would expedite the completion of the work. War claims have dragged out in past instances to a great period. This, I think, will expedite the disposal of all the work of this commission, and will be decidedly in the public interest. In any event, it will be clearly before the Congress. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I must now throw myself on the mercy of the Senate, from now on, because the pages 283 to 329 were covered in the 5 minutes between the time I left my office and the time I arrived on the floor of the Senate. I may say that I am going to ask reconsideration of appropriations as follows:

Page 288, line 4: This is an item for salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission. We should reject the committee increase of $500,000 because the House committee report on page 204 pointed out the degree of overstaffing in this agency which was borne out in the House hearings, especially on pages 1459 and 1460. By rejecting the committee amendment we would save $500,000.

Page 303, line 19: This is an item for advance planning of public works by the General Services Administration. I hope we may reconsider this item so that I may offer an amendment to reduce the amount to $17,000,000, which would leave this program at last year's level. I do not believe we should increase these funds at the present time since this program was designed to get works planned in case of a depression and since, under the old program, we still have $2,000,000,000 in works already planned not counting those for rivers, harbors, flood control, reclamation, and a host of others. If my amendment is adopted we will save $10,000,000.

Page 307, line 12: This is an item for operating expenses of the General Services Administration. This new category of expenditures should be able to absorb the 7 percent cut provided for by the House. If we reject the committee amendment we will save $6,225,000.

Page 314, line 13: An item for general expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The House has already increased last year's appropriation by $290,000. I see no reason for giving this agency its full budget request, as the committee has done, when we have not done so for most agencies. I hope we can reject the committee's amendment and save $113,000.

Page 321, line 11: An item for salaries and expenses of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The House figure has already allowed an increase of $380,000 for this Commission over funds expended last year should be enough. By rejecting the committee amendment we can save $200,000.

Page 322, line 20: Salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution—another case of allowing the full budget request while we have not done so in most agencies. We should reject the committee amendment and save $163,510.

Page 325, line 17: If we accept the amendment which I shall offer, for reasons I hope to develop, we will save $41,000,000.

Page 326, line 24: I hope we will reject this amendment and save $3,658,000.

The sum total of these amendments which I hope will be adopted would save approximately $60,000,000 in funds and contract authorizations I now move that the Senate reconsider the action by which it has approved these items, and that we take them up one by one.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I hope that I am not indulging in an excess of optimism in what I am about to say in my appeal to the Senator from Illinois. I hold in my hand the volume of the hearings by this committee on this chapter of the bill. It contains 1,136 pages of printed testimony. I assure the Senator that the members of the committee went into these items with the greatest care, and with the purpose of cutting appropriations wherever there was a possibility of cutting them. We had new estimates which were not before the House. Nevertheless, we have reported to the Senate a bill which is below the amount appropriated by the House.

The very unusual aspect of this chapter, different from any other chapter which is before the Senate, is that of the total amount of cash carried in the bill, 90 percent is for war-connected expenditures, and with respect to contract authorizations, 93 percent is for war-connected expenditures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very glad to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The amendments I am proposing do not deal with war-connected expenditures, unless we can take the Maritime Commission expenditures to be of that nature. The proposals I am now making are largely for a reduction of administrative costs.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I may suggest that the Maritime Commission certainly is war-connected. There are many vessels in storage which may very shortly be used. I think it would be very unwise at this moment, when we are engaged in transporting men and materials across the Pacific Ocean because of what is going on in Korea, to cut the appropriation for the Maritime Commission below that which is provided for in the bill.

I am quite sincere in saying to the Senator that I am confident that in asking for the reconsideration of these various items, he is asking the Senate to reject the considered opinion of the members of the subcommittee on independent offices who carefully and judiciously, if I may say so, examined every one of the appropriations for the purpose of cutting wherever we could cut.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that, of course, we all respect him and we also respect the work of his committee, and one of the things which has always endeared him to the other Members of the Senate has been his constant willingness to listen to points that are made both on and off the floor, and to preserve an open mind regarding matters in dispute.

I want to make it clear that I do not pretend to omniscience. I make many mistakes, myself. It is quite possible that I am in error regarding some of the amendments which I am going to propose. But I should be grateful if the Senator from Wyoming, with his usual courtesy and gentleness, would at least allow me briefly to make my proposals for economy, and then he, doubtless, will be able to refute my arguments; and I am sure he probably has the votes to support him, no matter what may happen in the course of the argument itself.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from Illinois feels that way, to conserve time would the Senator mind making his motion to reconsider all the amendments en bloc, and then if to any one of them the Senator wants to move an amendment, that may be done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That would permit my proposals to be killed all at once, rather than their dying a slow death one by one. I had been hoping that one or two of my suggestions might appeal to the Members of the Senate and that my efforts would not be entirely unavailing. I am not merely trying to make a record, Mr. President; I am hoping to save some money. I can promise the Senator from Wyoming that I shall try to be brief in discussing each one of the items, with the exception of the Maritime Commission. In that case there are enormous sums of money involved and both the General Accounting Office and a subcommittee of the House have indicated gross waste, negligence, or even worse in the payment of the construction and operation subsidies.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Chair kindly state the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the vote by which the amendments which he has mentioned were adopted. His motion was to reconsider them en bloc.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question, but before I yield may I say that if unanimous consent is going to be refused, I should like to have an opportunity to make an argument on the largest item, which is that for the Maritime Commission. So, before the guillotine falls, I shall be glad to yield to my good friend, the gentle and able Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank my distinguished friend for his customary courtesy.

I am interested in an item involving the maritime program, at page 330 of the bill, and it well may be that I would approach the subject from a little different angle, because I should like to add an item rather than to subtract one. Nevertheless, since we have an identity of geographic interest in this bill, I should like to concur with him in the hope that he might let it be open for consideration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad the able Senator from Florida finds his interest coinciding with mine in the desire to reconsider this item, although, unfortunately, I regret that he is trying to increase the amount in the bill and is not joining in an effort to diminish it.

Mr. PEPPER. I propose construction rather than subtraction.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may I suggest that we eliminate that one item, and vote on the others?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think that is a very constructive suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the action by which the amendments have been adopted, with the exception stated by the Senator from Arizona. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the motion is not agreed to.

The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the action of the Senate in adopting the amendment relating to the Maritime Commission.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to have the Members of the Senate turn to pages 324, 325, and 326 of the bill which is before us. It will be noticed that line 17 on page 325 carries an appropriation of $63,000,000 for new ship construction, which was made by the House and continued by the Senate.

If Senators will turn to page 326 they will note that on line 17 there is a further authorization of $64,875,000 made available, or a combined total of $127,875,000. The figure of $64,875,000 is, presumably, merely to carry over previous authorizations which have been made. But, Mr. President, we are, putting at the disposal of the Maritime Commission a total sum of more than $127,000,000 for subsidies on new ship construction. It should be realized that these sums are not all directly connected with any immediate war effort. They were put into the budget and inserted by the committee prior to the war situation. They were designed to carry out a permanent merchant-marine and not to meet any sudden need for shipping in connection with the Korean war. If additional maritime shipping is needed in connection with hostilities, it can be covered in any war appropriations bill which is introduced.

So that the issue before us, Mr. President, deals really with the long time merchant-marine policy of the Nation.

The Members of this body are aware of the investigations of the Maritime Commission which have been made by the General Accounting Office under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Warren, and also, on two occasions, by a House subcommittee headed by Representative Porter Hardy of Virginia. We are all acquainted with the head of the General Accounting Office, Mr. Lindsay Warren, of North Carolina, a fellow North Carolinian of the distinguished Senator who is presiding at the moment. He is a man of great integrity, a man of great ability, and is a noble public servant.

Mr. Warren has found that the Maritime Commission made gross overpayments in connection with construction subsidies and in connection with operating subsidies, and these charges by the head of the General Accounting Office, the Comptroller General of the United States, were investigated by the House committee headed, as I have said, by Representative HARDY of Virginia.

Representative HARDY comes from a district close to the great shipbuilding center of Norfolk. Therefore certainly he is not a man who would be prejudiced against the shipbuilding interests.

Yet on two occasions, last year and this year, the House committee, I believe, unanimously made its report saying that excessive operating and excessive construction subsidies had been paid by the Maritime Commission apparently involving many of these same items that are included in the appropriation bill.

It will be remembered that last year the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] mentioned a similar item in the appropriation bill for that year, involving the ships *Mariposa* and the *Monterey*. We had a long colloquy on that subject on the floor of the Senate.

I have gone into this matter in some detail and some weeks ago I addressed a letter to the Acting Administrator of the Maritime Administration, because, as we know, the organization has changed somewhat in the last few weeks. I wrote to Mr. John T. Koehler, and in the letter I asked four questions concerning the $63,000,000 item for construction subsidies:

1. What are the vessels to be covered by the contract authority?
2. Have formal applications been filed by the companies which would benefit from this contract authority?
3. According to present calculations, is it reasonable to assume that these contracts will be let before June 30, 1951?
4. What is the status in detail of these negotiations?

On July 18, Mr. Koehler replied to my letter. I ask unanimous consent that at this point in my remarks a copy of my letter to Mr. Koehler and his reply be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 29, 1950.

Mr. JOHN T. KOEHLER,
Administrator of Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KOEHLER: In my studies of the pending appropriations bill I find an item of $63,000,000 in contract authority for maritime subsidies. This has raised four questions in my mind and I would be grateful for the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the vessels to be covered by this contract authority?
2. Have formal applications been filed by the companies who would benefit from this contract authority?
3. According to present calculations is it reasonable to assume that these contracts will be let before June 30, 1951?
4. What is the status in detail of these negotiations?

I would very much appreciate a reply to this letter as early as possible.

Sincerely,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1950.

The Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: Reference is made to your letter of June 29, 1950, concerning an item of $63,000,000 in the 1951 appropriation bill.

Our 1951 construction budget as submitted to Congress after approval by the Bureau of the Budget called for contract authority of $75,000,000, made up as follows:

1 prototype naval auxiliary vessel	$10,000,000
2 passenger vessels for New York and east coast South America service	65,000,000
Total	75,000,000

The cash required with respect to the above was estimated at $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1951. The remaining contract authority balance of $70,000,000 was reduced to $63,000,000 by the House, which represents a straight 10 percent reduction.

We shall endeavor to answer your questions in the order listed by you.

"1. What are the vessels to be covered by the contract authority?"

There is now being operated on Trade Route No. 1, between New York and ports on the east coast of South America, under bareboat charter to Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., the Government-owned "Good Neighbor Fleet" (comprised of the steamships *Argentina, Brazil,* and *Uruguay*). The vessels included in our 1951 budget as listed above would replace the "Good Neighbor Fleet," all three vessels in this fleet having already become 20 years old.

"2. Have formal applications been filed by the companies who would benefit from this contract authority?"

No formal applications have been filed for the construction of passenger vessels by any company or companies for operation on Trade Route No. 1. Further in this connection see answer to question No. 4 hereinafter.

"3. According to present calculations is it reasonable to assume that these contracts will be let before June 30, 1951?"

At the time our 1951 budget was filed, it was believed that it would be possible to execute contracts for the construction and sale to a private company of the necessary passenger-carrying vessels to replace the "Good

Neighbor Fleet." Our latest and very recent estimate is that contracts with respect to such new vessels cannot be awarded until about November 1, 1951. Further in connection with this question see answer to No. 4 hereinafter.

"4. What is the status in detail of these negotiations?"

The former Maritime Commission having been unsuccessful in effecting an agreement with the present charterers of the "Good Neighbor Fleet" whereby they, prior to the expiration of their current charter, would agree to purchase new vessels for this service, the Maritime Administration is preparing to send out an invitation for bids with respect to the charter of the "Good Neighbor Fleet" after the expiration of the current charter, which charter, as recently extended, will expire not later than June 30, 1951. The invitation for bids, will also require that each bidder submit such replacement program as will, in its opinion, adequately replace the "Good Neighbor Fleet." The three vessels have a total passenger capacity of 1,557. As each bidder will be given some leeway as to the general characteristics of the replacement vessels, it is possible that the successful bidder will be required to build anywhere from two to four vessels. However, the amount requested for this project appears to represent as close an estimate, as can be made at this juncture, of the total construction cost of all of the vessels to be constructed for Trade Route No. 1. The delay in getting out bids for a new charter of the "Good Neighbor Fleet" and thereby extending the possible date for letting a contract for replacements has been due to a combination of circumstances not foreseen when the budget in question was prepared, which delay is the reason why we now estimate that it is not likely that the replacements will be contracted for during the fiscal year 1951.

H. R. 7786 as it passed the House carries the following proviso with respect to the $63,000,000 item: *"Provided,* That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year, nor to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless the director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approved the start of such ship construction and the director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and, as used herein, the term budget includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates."

Some of the 1949 appropriation authority was earmarked for the construction of a combination vessel for account of the Mississippi Shipping Co. estimated to cost $16,000,000. However, the 1949 appropriation authority lapsed before a construction contract could be executed.

In the 1950 Appropriation Act, the following contract authority also lapsed as of June 30, 1950:

2 combination passenger vessels for Grace Line Inc. for operation in New York to Caribbean service	$31,500,000
2 trailerships for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for operation in the United States west coast intercoastal service	22,000,000
Design for national defense vessels	3,900,000
Miscellaneous betterments	875,000
Total	58,275,000

We have applications on file with respect to the construction of the trailerships, without construction subsidy, as listed above and also applications from the Arnold Bernstein Line for the purchase of war-built vessels, the *General Pope* and *General Weigel,* and for a construction-differential allowance with respect to the conversion of these two vessels for commercial operation, the total cost of such conversion having been estimated at a maximum of $9,500,000. While Grace Line Inc. has indicated a strong interest in the construction of two combination vessels, with the aid of a construction-differential, for its Caribbean service, no formal application with respect thereto has been filed as yet. The American President Lines, Ltd., under date of April 13, 1950, filed applications for construction-differential aid in the construction of four combination vessels for operation in its round-the-world service.

It is our understanding that, subject to the prior approval of the Bureau of the Budget, the provision in H. R. 7786, quoted above would make it possible to use any or all of the $63,000,000 with respect to the construction or improvement of vessels not listed in the 1951 budget should it develop, as it now appears, that no contract authority will be utilized in connection with the vessels for replacing the "Good Neighbor Fleet" until after the close of the fiscal year 1951.

Based on the latest estimates of our staff, it does not now appear possible to award contracts with respect to any of the vessels mentioned herein prior to July 1, 1951, except contracts applicable to vessels for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., the Arnold Bernstein Line and the construction ($10,000,000) and design ($2,500,000) of the Navy prototype vessel. However, since contract authority cannot be used until and unless there are properly executed contracts and as it is more satisfactory to consider and dispose of applications for new construction on their merit under the 1936 act where the contract authority is available, we suggest that it would be desirable not to reduce the $63,000,000 contract authority now in the 1951 appropriation bill. Moreover, by not reducing same it would give us more leeway in dealing with new applications, if any, that may be filed in the meantime and also in meeting the situation, should it develop that a better schedule can be met, than we now contemplate, for executing contracts with respect to applications now pending.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. KOEHLER,
Acting Administrator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I want to say that I think Mr. Koehler is to be commended for his frankness and for his cooperation in helping to provide Congress with information which is necessary for our purposes.

He stated that the $63,000,000 in contract authorizations—and that is the amount provided by the House—were to be used to replace Government-owned "Good Neighbor Fleet" operated by the Moore-McCormack Line between New York and South America. However, no further applications have been filed for this program. While at the time the 1951 budget was filed the Maritime Commission thought it could execute these contracts, the present estimates of the Maritime Administration are that they cannot be awarded until about November 1, 1951. This means that all of the $63,000,000 authorization provided by the House cannot possibly be reached during the ensuing fiscal year for the purpose for which it is provided. It should therefore be eliminated. However, we can now deal with the matter in part by continuing the House appropriation and cutting down on the additional contract authorizations provided in the Senate amendment.

Subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget the provisions of the bill would allow the Maritime Commission to use $63,000,000 in authorizations for other contracts. According to the last paragraph of Mr. Koehler's letter it does not now appear possible to award before July 1, 1951, any contracts presently under consideration except the following: $22,000,000 for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for trailer ships on the west coast. Now note the next item in the case of the Arnold Bernstein Line: Conversion of two war-built troop vessels for commercial use—$9,500,000 for that. Not for the conversion of commercial ships to troop use, but conversion of troop ships to commercial use.

Construction of Navy prototype vessels, $10,000,000. Design of Navy prototype vessels, $2,500,000.

Mr. President, the total amount that can possibly be awarded for the fiscal year 1950–51 on the basis of contracts under consideration is $44,000,000, not $63,000,000. The pending Arnold Bernstein contract calls for the conversion of two troop ships, the *General Pope* and the *General Weigel,* to commercial use.

In the face of the present world situation I cannot believe that the Maritime Administration would permit the conversion of troop transports into commercial vessels. So it seems that the total amount of $44,000,000 could be reduced by the further amount of $9,500,000, leaving $34,500,000 for contracts now pending, and about which information is now available. Furthermore $6,600,000 of the $64,875,000 extension allowed by the committee has already been awarded, so that will not be needed. This is a total of $41,100,000 not needed.

Mr. President, I therefore intend to offer an amendment to the committee amendment striking the figure of $64,875,000 and inserting in lieu thereof the figure of $23,775,000.

I think that explains a somewhat complicated situation in as few words as it is possible for me to explain it. It would effect a saving of $41,100,000.

I now move to strike out "$63,875,000," and to insert instead "$23,775,000."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to support the amendments of the Senator from Illinois. With the possible exception of the RFC, the operation of the Maritime Commission has been probably the greatest scandal of government in the last 10 years. I believe it is due to the fact that those who have profited by the misspending, wastefulness, and looting of the appropriations for the Maritime Commission have been in effect running the Commission. I do not think any more temptation than is necessary should be put in their way. When Congress approved the reorganization plan of the President transferring the operation and functions of the Maritime Commission to the Commerce Department, it was made possible for the President to correct the very unsavory situation in the Martime Commission. It is my belief that the President has failed to take advantage of the opportunity to perform this duty. I feel that we are going to see a continuation of the same wasteful and illegal—according to the Comptroller General—manipulations of the

maritime affairs that we have seen over the past 10 years. It is safe to say that the Maritime Commission expenditures have cost hundreds of millions of dollars, and perhaps even billions of dollars, to the taxpayers. Through their manipulations we have put the merchant marine in a state of absolute dependency on Government so that very few ship lines will go on the high seas and attempt to operate a shipping business as it should be operated. There are a few notable exceptions.

Mr. President, I do not know whether we are in an emergency. I understood the President to ask for emergency war powers, but he has not proclaimed any emergency. If there is an emergency, as the Senator from Illinois says, then the amount provided here will in the long run be only a drop in the bucket, and might as well not be considered at all. I believe the President should tell the people of the country whether there is an emergency or whether there is not, and proclaim one if there is.

I believe that here is a chance to save forty or fifty million dollars from a peacetime program and which will have a great deal of labor and material for the war effort.

I think the Senate should support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, and I for one would like to see a record vote on it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I sympathize completely with everything that can be said for congressional action to prevent waste. I submit that it is perfectly clear that the action of the President in sending a reorganization plan to the Congress for the Maritime Commission was a step which was intended to inject a very much higher degree of efficiency and care in the administration of the funds appropriated for the activities carried on formerly by the Maritime Commission, and now to be carried on under Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950, which became effective on May 24, 1950.

The committee in examining the appropriations for the Maritime Commission had in mind the fact that we did have a legislative reorganization, and the committee felt that while scrutinizing these expenditures and these estimates it should not undertake to destroy the effectiveness of the agency of the Government which, under the reorganization plan, the President and the Congress are trying to reform.

I say to the Senator from Illinois that the commitee reported an appropriation which was $63,000,000 below the estimates. There was no charge of waste leveled before our committee with respect to the current administration. No representation was made to us, except through our own examination of the witnesses, which prompted us to make cuts. We are dealing here with a program which extends over a period of years. It is impossible to build an ocean lines in a month, or 2 months, or 6 months, or a year. Sometimes the operation takes several years, because the building of a modern liner which plies the ocean is a great engineering undertaking.

In providing cash, we had a program of $13,700,00 to pay for obligations for the years 1947 and 1948. No one had charged that there was anything wrong about those obligations.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Did the obligations include any payment to the owners of the *Mariposa* or the *Monterey*?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; not a penny. We went into that question, I will say to the Senator from Vermont.

The bill also provides cash for the 1949 program. The House reduced the cash appropriation, to which the Senator from Illinois referred, from $70,000,000 to $63,000,000, as I recall the figures.

So, I say to the Members of the Senate, let us not condemn the program and the new administrators of the program upon the basis of charges which were made against a commission which no longer exists.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask to what new administrators of the program the Senator refers. The President has appointed the old administrator, whom the House committee roundly condemned for failing to carry out his work properly for the last 2 years.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The reorganization plan divided the functions into the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration. Of course, General Fleming has been reappointed to a position of importance in the new organization, but General Fleming was not in the other administration for a long time.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand General Fleming was the chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. For scarcely a year.

Mr. AIKEN. I like General Fleming personally. I did not have the heart to vote against his confirmation even though I did not consider him qualified for the post. But the Senator must be familiar with the House report on maritime affairs, which cited case after case in which money was wasted, squandered, spent illegally under the General's administration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I point out to the Senator that those cases all took place before General Fleming was appointed.

Mr. AIKEN. According to the House committee, they continued at an accelerated rate even after he took over the chairmanship.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am not ready to acknowledge that to be a fact. I would say to the Senator from Vermont that the members of the subcommittee who heard the testimony this year and last year, feel I am sure, as the Senator from Vermont has just said he feels, that General Fleming is a man of character and ability. The Senator from Vermont, though he did a very excellent piece of work in the criticisms he voiced upon the floor of the Senate with respect to the administration of the Maritime Commission in times past, was unwilling to condemn General Fleming by voting against his nomination. All I am saying now is, do not deprive the reorganized group of the funds which they need to carry on the work which the legislative authority of the Government has directed them to do. If there is any change of policy, to be made it should be made, not in the appropriation bill, but by proceeding before the legislative committee in charge.

I will say to the Senator from Vermont and to the Senator from Illinois that if I am correctly advised an opportunity will be presented to them before we are through with this appropriation bill to give their views and exercise their right to oppose amendments which, if agreed to, will greatly increase the expenditures.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I would first like to say that I hold President Truman wholly responsible for the work of the Maritime Commission from now on. It is his appointees that will have this work to do. What I want to ask the Senator from Wyoming—and I ask him this question as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report—Does the Senator from Wyoming believe that this Nation is in a state of emergency at the present time, and is that emergency likely to last until the next Congress convenes?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Indeed I do believe it is in a state of emergency, and I think the emergency will last throughout the life of the next Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator believe it would be good business to start the construction of ocean liners, which scarcely can be completed for years, in competition with the war effort, which may require all the men and materials which otherwise would be used in starting the construction of these long-range projects?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If this emergency develops, as every indication would suggest, we will certainly need the vessels which are authorized in this program.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator then believe that we are in for a permanent emergency?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is merely bandying words when he asks that question.

Mr. AIKEN. Considering the length of time it takes to build a liner I would say that that is probably the Senator's assumption.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if there is going to be a prolonged discussion of this particular amendment, may I suggest that we pass it over and come back to it later?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not know whether there will be prolonged discussion. I have finished speaking.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to point out one feature. The total of $127,875,000 which will be provided for the Maritime Administration by these two amendments is vastly in excess of the amounts which the Maritime Administration itself says it can spend during this period. It is approximately $41,000,000 more than the Maritime Administration can spend.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KERR. Do I understand the Senator to say that it is that much in excess of either what the Commission can spend during the 12 months, or contract to spend at a later date under contracts made within that period?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. The Senator from Oklahoma has put the situation very well.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to ask whether the amounts set forth in the appropriation bill, $63,000,000 and $64,000,000 are earmarked for specific purposes? In other words, must the amounts be used for the construction or repair or reconstruction of specifically named vessels, or can the amounts be used for the construction of an entirely different set of vessels?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that the $63,000,000 was to be used to replace the "Good Neighbor Fleet" operated by the Moore-McCormack Line, but that no formal applications have been filed for the program; and the present estimate of the Maritime Commission is that it cannot award such contracts until about November 1, 1951, or after the expiration of the current fiscal year for which we are appropriating. In effect, these two appropriations and authorizations would give to the Maritime Commission $41,000,000 which they could use for any purpose that they personally see fit without proposing any program to Congress for approval. And carrying out the point made by the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I want to say that I do not believe that the record of the Maritime Administration personnel is such that we should give them $41,000,000 of blank checks with which they can carry out further subsidies beyond those which they themselves now say they can implement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I may point out that the management of the maritime operations of the country has not been changed materially by the recent transfer. The most striking change has been the firing of Commissioner McKeough, of Illinois, who over the years has been struggling against odds to maintain some degree of integrity and efficiency in the Maritime Commission, and he has fought against overwhelming odds to do that. Yet when the time came when the President could revamp the Maritime Commission in accordance with the desires of the Congress, he fired Commissioner McKeough and left most of those responsible for the sins of the past in a position to continue to commit those sins in the future.

I had hoped that Secretary Sawyer, if he remained in the Cabinet, would be able to exercise some degree of control over the operations of this ex-commission. But I understand that whenever the Director or the Under Secretary in charge of transportation matters is in Washington, Secretary Sawyer will have very little to say about it. It is only when the Director is away that an Assistant Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, will have some control over the situation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall yield to the Senator from Massachusetts in a moment. First I want to comment on the remarks of the eminent senior Senator from Vermont. No one regretted more than I did the dropping of Commissioner McKeough from the Maritime Commission. We in Illinois are very proud of him because of the courageous fight he made to eliminate unnecessary and even illegal subsidies. We regret very much that he was dropped. In justice to the President it ought to be said, however, that the other members of the Commission, with the exception of the chairman, General Fleming, were also dropped. General Fleming was made Assistant Secretary of Commerce in general charge of transportation. My feeling is very similar to that of the Senator from Vermont. The general had given good service prior to the time he went on the Maritime Commission, and I personally did not have the heart to vote against confirmation of his nomination although I did not approve of his policies on the Maritime Commission.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I may add that most of those in charge of operations in the past have been continued in the new set-up, except some of those who tried their best to assist Commissioner McKeough in maintaining, as I said, some degree of integrity and efficiency in the Commission, have been demoted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is precisely the point to which I was coming, that although some good men have been put in at the top of the new Maritime Administration, the personnel down below is in the main the same personnel that operated under the Maritime Commission, and whose work was accompanied by the gross scandals which Mr. Lindsay Warren and the House committee said existed. It is in view of that fact, as well as the need for economy. I do not want to see the United States giving them a check for $127,000,000, when the new administrator says that about all that he can possibly spend under existing proposals will be about $81,000,000. I do not think the record of the personnel of the Maritime Administration group is such that we should put into their hands these great powers to spend additional sums of money for purposes not at present contemplated. I feel that these sums would probably be spent but also probably not for the right purposes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I have stated on the floor of the Senate on a number of occasions, I am going to vote against the construction of public works so far as it it possible to do so, whether such public works are flood control, rivers and harbors, or construction of buildings. I shall vote deep cuts in those appropriations. But, as I have also stated, I am unwilling to vote against anything that is a defense measure.

Even though it may not be possible for some months to use these moneys under the schedules that have been read by the Senator from Illinois, nevertheless, in view of the fact that the appropriation is not limited to the particular projects set forth in the language of the bill, it would appear to me that this is a defense measure pure and simple, and it is my opinion further that we are going to be required to spend a great deal more money, vastly larger sums, for the development of our merchant marine during the emergency.

I wonder why the Senator from Illinois should be opposed to a measure which to me looks like a defense measure, regardless of the fact that the particular projects, or the particular purposes enunciated in the bill may not be carried out, because there is no limitation with regard to the purposes which these sums can be used for in this emergency as a part of our defense mechanism.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from New York that this proposal did not originate as a defense measure when these items were inserted in the bill, which was before the Korean situation developed, so that the original purpose was not keyed to any national emergency. It was keyed to ordinary peacetime cold-war needs. My amendment would not cut any defense programs.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I may finish, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Fundamentally, I suppose what it boils down to—and this is a hard thing to say—is that I simply do not sufficiently trust the personnel running the Maritime Commission to be willing to give them a blank check for $41,000,000, in excess of the amounts required for the ships which are under consideration, for them to do with as they wish. Their past record is not such as to justify any such public trust.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is not it true that, instead of being a defense measure, a goodly portion of this proposed appropriation is exactly the reverse, in that it proposes that some millions of dollars be used to convert into commercial ships some ships which now are troop ships, and are qualified for the moving of troops, and were built for that purpose?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is entirely correct as to that.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, first let me reply to the Senator from Florida.

The Senator from Florida is completely correct in his suggestion that, as I said originally, this is a proposal in the case of the Arnold Bernstein Line, that

two troop ships, the *General Pope* and the *General Weigel*, be converted for commercial purposes, as the Senator from Florida has pointed out. So part of this program is one for national defense in reverse.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I should first yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, and I do so now.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I was going to ask the Senator from Illinois if he would yield to me for the purpose of permitting me to make a very brief statement, and then perhaps I shall end up by asking a question of the Senator from Wyoming, who is in charge of the committee's report on this portion of the bill.

I sat on the subcommittee which listened to a great deal of the testimony regarding this portion of the bill. As I understand, the program for 1947 through 1952 calls for estimated obligations in the amount of $321,737,830, and there have been cash appropriations of $141,878,685, leaving unfinanced obligations of $179,859,145.

What we are appropriating this year, if we carry through with the program, will cut down the unfinanced obligations by the amount of the cash appropriations made now, and reduce delay on work already started. On that point we do not have much to say.

But, as I understand the matter, this item calls for the building of two new passenger ships and one Navy prototype vessel. I do not recall just what that vessel is to be. However, the two passenger ships are for the South American and Caribbean trade, if I recall correctly.

My question is this: If we adopt the committee recommendation, there will be nothing to be taken to conference in regard to this item, because the figures as reported by our committee are the same as those voted by the House of Representatives.

However, if we adopt an amendment to this item, then in the conference it will be considered, and at that time there will be a question as to whether the construction of the two passenger vessels should be begun at the present time or whether the program should be changed.

Under those circumstances, would it not be advisable to accept an amendment—I do not say that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is the correct one—in order that there may be something in connection with this item to be considered by the conference committee, so as to give it an opportunity to determine what should be done in this matter, and thus giving the Senate another opportunity to act and to see whether the present proposal is the correct one, in view of the situation which has developed since the committee considered this item?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if I may be permitted to speak now, let me say that the Senator from Massachusetts has always been a most persuasive member of my subcommittee in dealing with these matters. Of course, the program is based on the premise that maritime construction is in the interest of the national defense.

As the Senator from Massachusetts has said, it is true that the plan calls for the construction of two passenger vessels and a prototype naval vessel. I should like to read the first paragraph of the material which we obtained in support of this item:

> In the interest of national defense and a well-balanced American merchant marine, it is proposed to contract in fiscal year 1951 for the construction under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, two or three passenger-carrying vessels and for the construction, under title VII, of a prototype craft which, in an emergency, may be massed-produced as naval auxiliaries.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Wyoming referring to the possibility of replacing with new vessels the ships in the so-called "good neighbor fleet?"

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is a part of the matter, yes. However, I was about to say——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming has a copy of the letter from Mr. Koehler, I believe, in which Mr. Koehler says that he does not believe those contracts can possibly be executed during the ensuing year. Does not the Senator have a copy of that letter? I ask that question because the letter which Mr. Koehler addressed to me had a notation to the effect that a copy was being sent to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. It was understood, of course, that the House made some reduction.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Is it not true, as I have stated, that in the use of these funds the Maritime Commission is not limited to using them for any specific projects?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not unless a contract is made.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes. But in these matters it is not limited to using these funds for the good neighbor fleet or for the Arnold Bernstein vessels or for ships of the character of those to which the Senator from Massachusetts has referred. Is not that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. But the Commission can use these funds for the development of vessels or for the construction of vessels in the national defense; is that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. Let me say that I think it is extremely unwise to reduce this appropriation, because I believe that at the present moment the United States is in a position in which it must maintain an adequate merchant marine. If, unfortunately, we should find ourselves compelled to transport more men and more materials for military purposes, then vessels will be of great value.

However, when Senators on this side of the aisle and Senators, such as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], on the other side of the aisle rise and ask, "Why should we build a passenger vessel at this time?" I am moved to reply that I would be quite willing to take an amendment of this kind to conference, so that in the conference we may determine whether to construct the passenger vessels.

So, Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Illinois, if I may do so, how he obtained the figure of $34,500,000 which he offers in his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is the amount that can be awarded during the applicable fiscal year. It is taken from the letter written by Mr. Koehler. If the Senator from Wyoming has a copy of the letter with him, he will find this statement appearing on page 3 of that letter—and I refer now to the final paragraph, as follows:

> Except contracts applicable to vessels for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., the Arnold Bernstein Line and the construction ($10,000,000) and design ($2,500,000) of the Navy prototype vessel.

Those totals, including contracts in regard to the Arnold Bernstein Line, come to $44,000,000.

However, I could not believe that at this time any of us would vote to carry through the Arnold Bernstein project for the conversion of troop ships into commercial ships.

So if from the $44,000,000, we eliminate $9,500,000, that will leave $34,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I call for a vote on this amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. KERR. Was the amount reported by the committee in contemplation of the building of the vessels to which the Koehler letter refers?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. We allowed the measure in this respect to stand in exactly the same way it stood when the House passed it. The Koehler letter itself was not before our committee. It has been written since then, and I have not had an opportunity to examine it. But I feel very strongly that we should not at this time suspend the funds for the construction of vessels which we may certainly need upon the seas within the next couple of years.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Does the Senator think that authorizations should be made for an amount of money which the agency itself says cannot be spent within the period of time for which the authorizations are made?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is a very pertinent question, I may say to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of

the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 325, line 17, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask that Senators seconding the request for the yeas and nays be asked to rise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators desiring to second the demand for the yeas and nays will rise.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may I suggest that this amendment go over to the end, and that we proceed with the other committee amendments?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no reconsideration involved. The Senator from Illinois is moving to amend the figure in the bill, which was not touched by any Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, this is a parliamentary question. The Senator from Illinois made a motion to reconsider a number of amendments, and omitted from the motion the amendment relating to the Maritime Commission. The Senate voted against reconsideration of the other amendments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Precisely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois then moved to reconsider the vote by which this amendment was agreed to, because it has to be reconsidered, if the Senator from Illinois is to be permitted to offer his amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may be in error, but I have before me the printed amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I say, Mr. President, that the amendment which I offered from the floor differs from the printed amendment. The amendment I have just offered is directed to page 326, and it proposes to strike out $64,875,000 and to substitute $23,775,000, and thus to effect a saving of $41,100,000, the amount in excess of the sums which the Maritime Administration has committed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois relates to the Senate committee amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask that this amendment be passed over for the time being, and that we proceed to less controversial matters.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I understand this is the only amendment which remains in this chapter.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask what would be gained by passing it over? When would the vote be taken? The Senator from Vermont must be absent from the Senate one day and was hoping this amendment would be taken up today.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest that we proceed with the other amendments, and then if the Senator insists on taking up this amendment this evening we can return to it later on.

Mr. AIKEN. May I inquire what the other amendments are which are more important than this? And if this concludes one chapter of the bill, why not finish it now?

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not say that the other amendments were more important than this. I said "less controversial."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, it seems to me we are ready to vote on the question, and if it is delayed some Senator may have a happy thought and enter into another argument.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the committee amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Then if we are going to vote, I am going to have to suggest the absence of a quorum. That is what I wanted to avoid at this time. I thought we could proceed with other amendments and then return to this a little later, if the Senate insists upon that being done.

remaining amendment in this chapter.

Mr. McFARLAND. I know it is the only remaining amendment in this chapter, but there are three or four other chapters.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming accept the amendment which has been suggested and take it to conference? It is an entirely new amendment on the part of the Senate, and will be in controversy.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, one of the best subcommittees in the Appropriations Committee considered this chapter of the bill. They heard the proof. They took the evidence. They have gone through weeks of hearings, and I say that I am unwilling to agree to take the amendment to conference. In my opinion, it would not be right to do so. I should be opposed to it, and so, probably, would most of the other Senators. If the amendment were taken to conference and not retained we would then be put in a false position. Someone would say, "We are not treating the Senate fairly, because the Senate voted to include it in the bill." If Senators agree to the amendment, very well, but I oppose it.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it not true that the hearings on this peacetime program were held by the committee before the start of the Korean war, or the Korean police action?

Mr. McKELLAR. That made it all the more necessary that the committee amendment be agreed to. Those ships are vitally needed in the defense, not of Korea, but of the United States. Senators are voting against the United States, when they vote for what is now proposed.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I resent that statement. The Senator from Tennessee knows that these ships cannot be finished for 3 years. Does the Senator think it will take 3 or 4 years to put an end to the Korean invasion? That is a silly thing to say, and it is an unkind thing, too.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is also a very improper thing for one Senator to rise and say that another Senator is acting silly or talking in a silly manner.

Mr. AIKEN. It is no more appropriate for the Senator from Tennessee to say that the Senator from Vermont is working against the United States than it is for the Senator from Vermont to say the same thing about the Senator from Tennessee, and to say that he is trying to force an unnecessary burden on the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if that is the attitude of the Senator from Vermont, and if that is the way he feels about it, I refuse to yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion, as the Chair stated it. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hoey	Maybank
Anderson	Holland	Morse
Bricker	Humphrey	Mundt
Bridges	Hunt	Myers
Byrd	Ives	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Chavez	Kem	Russell
Darby	Kerr	Saltonstall
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Lehman	Sparkman
Ferguson	Lodge	Stennis
Frear	McCarran	Taft
Graham	McCarthy	Thye
Green	McClellan	Tobey
Gurney	McFarland	Tydings
Hayden	McKellar	Watkins
Hendrickson	McMahon	Wiley
Hickenlooper	Malone	Williams
Hill	Martin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment appearing on page 326 was adopted. On this motion the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, does the proviso on page 326 apply to the amount involved?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a part of the committee amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas

[Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—34

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Holland	Smith, Maine
Byrd	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Kem	Stennis
Darby	Kerr	Taft
Donnell	Langer	Thye
Douglas	Lodge	Tobey
Eastland	McCarthy	Watkins
Ecton	Malone	Wiley
Ferguson	Martin	Williams
Gurney	Mundt	
Hendrickson	Saltonstall	

NAYS—32

Anderson	Hunt	Maybank
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Myers
Chavez	Kilgore	Neely
Frear	Knowland	O'Mahoney
Graham	Lehman	Pepper
Green	McCarran	Russell
Hayden	McClellan	Sparkman
Hill	McFarland	Tydings
Hoey	McKellar	Young
Humphrey	McMahon	

NOT VOTING—30

Benton	Fulbright	Millikin
Brewster	George	Murray
Butler	Gillette	O'Conor
Cain	Jenner	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Taylor
Cordon	Kefauver	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	Leahy	Thomas, Utah
Dworshak	Long	Vandenberg
Ellender	Lucas	Wherry
Flanders	Magnuson	Withers

So Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move on page 326, line 17, to strike out "$64,875,000" and to substitue in lieu thereof "$23,775,000", making a saving of $41,100,000 and giving the Maritme Commission along with the $63,000,000 provided on page 325, a total of $86,775,000 with which they can carry out all the construction for which they have made commitments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. [Putting the question.] The ayes have it.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I insist that the yeas and nays were demanded before the result of the vote was announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand for the yeas and nays sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have the question stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment, on page 326, line 17, to strike out "$64,875,000," and to insert in lieu thereof "$23,775,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that the Chair had announced the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair had announced it, but it was brought to the attention of the Chair that the demand for the yeas and nays had been made before the announcement was made, and the Chair wants to be fair to every Senator.

Mr. TOBEY. Does not the Chair think that was a figment of the imagination?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would not pass on that.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the amendment about to be voted on is most important. The appropriation recommended should not be eliminated at this time, when the United States needs ships for both troops and supplies. I insist that a vote in favor of this reduction in the appropriation would be a vote against the defense of the United States of America.

Senators may say what they care to about 3 or 4 years being required to build these ships; suppose it takes 5 or 6 years. We may need them 5 or 6 years from now more than we need them today.

Merely because some of us might not have liked the work of the Maritime Commission is no excuse for the Senate to take action which will adversely affect the defense of the United States. If Senators want to do that—and I do not believe they do—then they will cast their votes in favor of the proposed reduction.

To say that this appropriation was placed in the bill before the Korean war broke out is not a valid argument. If the appropriation was needed at the time the bill was drawn, it is needed threefold today, and I plead with the Senate not to vote against the defense of the country, not to vote against giving supplies which are needed by the boys who are fighting in Korea.

Mr. President, we hear question raised as to whether the President has declared an emergency. That is immaterial. We know that the United States is in a period of emergency. There is no dispute about that. There is no dispute that the boys of the Nation are dying on the battle front, and I say for the United States Senate to vote to cut down appropriations with which to build ships and furnish supplies is to vote against the defense of the Nation, to vote against those who are fighting for us in Korea.

Mr. President, I plead with my colleagues with all the power at my command to stand by the committee which heard the evidence. There are many items which could be cut with more reason than this one. The people will be looking at this vote. They are going to look to see whether the Senate is willing to support the boys on the battle front. I hope the item will not be cut.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I intend to vote for the reduction in the appropriation for a completely different reason from that referred to by the Senator from Arizona. I am just as strongly in favor of providing adequate defense as he is—and we all are for that. But the situation is simply this: Since 1947 there has been for ship construction an estimated obligation of approximately $321,000,000. I am speaking from memory, and these figures may be somewhat out of line. All that we have paid in cash is about $141,000,000, leaving approximately $179,000,000 still to pay.

For new ship construction this year there is appropriated, approximately, in contract authority, $63,000,000 and $5,000,000 cash. That money is for two new passenger ships to go into the South American and Caribbean trade; a third ship, to cost $10,000,000, is a Navy prototype ship. I believe that is a ship that is an experiment, intended to go from San Francisco to Los Angeles. It will take on trailer trucks in San Francisco, and put new mules on the trailers in Los Angeles. I may not be correct in that, but I believe I am.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me complete a very brief statement. The amounts agreed upon by the House and the Senate committee are the same. I believe we should send this matter to conference, not necessarily with the idea of ultimately cutting down the appropriation, but of keeping control of the situation so that we can see what is going to be built in this time of crisis. The Senate committee approved these ships prior to the Korean crisis. If we put this matter into conference by this reduction, we can work out the question of what kind of ships should be built, and keep control of it in Congress.

If my understanding is correct, and we approve the committee action, as I did approve it in the subcommittee, we will have no more control over what ships shall be built, we will leave it entirely to the Maritime Commission and the administration to decide.

Mr. President, I believe we should keep our control on this subject up to the last minute.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. O'MAHONEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan, and then I will yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to ask whether or not the evidence shows that

the contracts have been let on the two South American vessels for the South American service?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is sure these vessels are not for our war effort, is he?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If my memory of the testimony is correct, they are newer, faster passenger ships, for the trade with South America.

Mr. FERGUSON. The one vessel that was to carry trailers from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and back and forth, would not be considered a defense vessel, would it?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It might be considered a defense vessel. It could be used for carrying tanks, and that sort of thing, if a war came. As I understand, they take the trailer aboard in San Francisco, and put a new mule on it in Los Angeles.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would it not be used for shipments to and from San Francisco? It is for the local traffic, is it not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is for local traffic, but it could be used in time of war by being taken over by the Navy. That is my understanding, but I may be wrong.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator is mistaken in his idea of the amendment which is under consideration. We would be taking this matter out of the hands of the conferees by supporting the amendment. We are dealing with the language which appears in italics on page 326, line 17. Of the amount there, $5,500,000 has already been obligated for certain cargo prototype ships, and $1,100,000 has been assigned to some other work. Of course, there are the two trailer ships to be run by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. This appropriation was carried in last year's appropriation bill at a very much larger sum, but the committee in approving it did so with the purpose of taking the matter to conference, where we could then decide exactly how much was needed.

I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that in voting to reject the committee amendment he would merely be voting to deprive the Senate and the Congress of the opportunity to examine the whole matter in conference, as we had intended to do. The vessels of which the Senator spoke to me earlier in the evening are covered in an appropriation item on the previous page. So this is evidence that we are legislating by guesswork, and I suggest to Members of the Senate that it is much better and much wiser to accept the judgment of the committee, and work the matter out in conference.

The argument here would seem to convey the impression that the members of the committee were not concerned with saving money for the United States; that they were concerned only in making appropriations which could be wasted by a Maritime Commission no longer in existence, which has been reorganized out of existence. Whereas the committee was motivated solely by the idea of providing the funds by which the United States should acquire the maritime fleet necessary in the judgment of the legislative committees for the national defense.

The amendment should be defeated.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. KERR. No Member of this body has a higher regard for the great Committee on Appropriations than I have, and no Member of this body has any deeper consciousness of the need for every provision for the national defense. As I understand, we are voting on a motion to reduce the amount of an authorization in the bill, and we are doing so after the evidence has been brought before us that the agency to which the authorization is being made has told a Member of the body that they are unable to commit the $64,000,000 either within the 12 months for which the appropriation is made, or to give the committee or the Senate information as to what they would do with it if the money were made available to them.

The Senator from Oklahoma asked the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] if that was correct, and if information was before him that this amount was in excess of that which the agency had advised him they were either able to spend or to contract within the fiscal period. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee replied that that was a very pertinent question, for which he complimented the Senator, and then he ignored it. I see no reason, Mr. President, to vote for an authorization with reference to which the agency to which it is authorized is unable to spend it or commit it in the period for which it is made.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma that when he asked me that question, for which I complimented him, he was talking about an altogether different section of the bill.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee may have misunderstood the Senator from Oklahoma, but his statement just made has to be either a misunderstanding or a statement based on the wrong impression.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the great Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator spoke of the amendment as an authorization. It is not an authorization at all. It is an appropriation of cash.

Mr. KERR. Then the answer goes to the amount of the cash, because the agency has said it can neither spend it nor contract for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know that our shipping capacity today is less than it was at the beginning of World War II after Pearl Harbor? Does the Senator realize the deplorable condition of our shipping? How does the Senator figure that we can raise more troops, spend more money, prepare for war across many seas, over great distances, and neglect the important point of shipping? How can the Senator reconcile those great differences?

Mr. KERR. The Senator from Oklahoma does not understand the wisdom either of authorizing or appropriating money to an agency which says it can neither spend it nor contract for it within the period for which it is made. With reference to its being an appropriation or an authorization, as I read the language of the bill, it is:

> That not to exceed $64,875,000 of the funds and contract authority——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator read the testimony which has been furnished him to the effect that the agency will not use this money? There was no such testimony before the committee. I am wondering where the Senator obtained the testimony.

Mr. KERR. I believe the Senator was on the floor when the letter was read, and if it was inaccurate, the chairman of the committee has not so advised the Senate or the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KERR. I yield the floor, and the Senator from Wyoming may claim it in his own right.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will say to the Senator from Oklahoma that a few moments ago I told the Senator that he was talking about a different amendment from that about which he was talking when he addressed his inquiry to me.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma is probably the best judge of what he had in his mind both when he addressed the question to the Senator from Wyoming and when he addressed his remarks to the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am not altogether certain about that matter.

Mr. KERR. Then let me assure the Senator from Wyoming that I accord him the privilege of telling this body what is in his mind, and I reserve the privilege of telling the Senate what is in my mind.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If I may ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question or two: Did he address an inquiry to me which was based upon the letter of Mr. Koehler, which was read by the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. KERR. It was related to it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have a copy of it in my hand now and I will read from the letter:

> Reference is made to your letter of June 29, 1950, concerning an item of $63,000,000 in the 1951 appropriation bill.

The Senator is talking about an item of $64,875,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The two items have to be considered together, the authorization for $63,000,000 made by the House, and the additional authorization of $64,875,000 made by the Senate committee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That might be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Or a total of $127,875,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very good.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the total possible appropriations for ships which the Maritime Commission, according to its own statement, can consider, would be $86,000,000, or $41,000,000 less than the sum total in these two features.

Since we at present are considering only committee amendments, and it is not appropriate at this time to consider House language, my amendment strikes out the committee authorization by reducing it by $41,100,000 in order to bring the global or total sum provided on pages 325 and 326 to the maximum amount which the Maritime Administration, according to its own statement, says it can spend, namely $86,775,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, that is precisely the point to which I am addressing myself. It is highly technical. It indicates the difficulty of coming to an understanding about matters of this kind in a hectic debate upon the floor of the Senate. But the issue arose here: "Where is the evidence that the money is not to be expended?" The evidence was the letter of Mr. Koehler. That is the evidence that was cited by the Senator from Illinois. All in the world I am saying is that the Senator's inquiry to Mr. Koehler, and Mr. Koehler's reply refer solely to an item on page 325, whereas we are now discussing an amendment on page 326.

It might be advisable to cut appropriations. I am not discussing that question now. But I am merely pointing out the confusion to which the debate has led. I cite that confusion as evidence of the fact that in my judgment the Senate would do much better to trust the judgment of its committee and take this matter to conference than merely to cut the appropriation on the basis of an argument which is obviously not based on evidence.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The statement by the Senator from Wyoming respecting the amount of page 326 is entirely correct. I thought we were dealing with page 325, and that this item will be taken to conference, will be considered in conference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy to have the Senator say that. So I say let us vote down the amendment, and take the matter to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the amount in line 17, page 326, is a carry-over. It is a carry-over of both kinds of funds.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would prefer to say "extension."

Mr. FERGUSON. At any rate, the money is now committed for that purpose, and they have the money.

I think the Senator from Illinois is correct in saying that if we cut that figure, our action will be the same as cutting the figure on page 325.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. We thus reduce somewhat the total amount.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, we reduce somewhat the total amount.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I think the testimony on page 180 indicates that these contracts are not let at the present time, because Mr. Marshall said:

> The budget presentation, Mr. Chairman, was to provide for the construction of either two or three combination passenger-cargo vessels for use in the North Atlantic, East Coast, South American trade, to be purchased by Moore-McCormack Lines with a construction differential subsidy.

They are not even sure whether the Moore-McCormack Lines will purchase them, at the present time. Certainly they will have no connection with the war effort at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 326, in line 17.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, of course there is some point to the remarks made by the Senator from Wyoming to the effect that there are two items here, one in line 17, on page 325, in the amount of $63,000,000, which should be a new appropriation for the construction of new commercial ships, not defense ships, but new commercial ships for passenger traffic, in the main; and one of the next page, page 326, where there is an almost equal item—in the amount of $64,875,000—that being a limitation on the amounts previously appropriated in the 1950 act to be permitted to be expended for a particular subject, namely, the construction of new ships, including reconditioning, betterment, and so forth.

The Senator from Illinois has addressed his amendment to a proposed reduction which certainly is justified on the basis of the specific statement of the Acting Administrator of the Maritime Commission. The amendment is certainly justified by that statement. The Senator has addressed his amendment to the latter amount, rather than to the former one.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes, if the Senator from Tennessee will not permit me to make my statement on this matter without interruption.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to call the Senator's attention to the proviso on page 326, to which reference has been made. Objection has been made on the ground that these ships will not be built because the appropriation will expire at the end of the fiscal year.

However, the language there is:

> *Provided further,* That not to exceed $64,875,000 of the funds and contract authority made available for new ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, shall continue to be available until December 31, 1950.

So that extends the time, and therefore the ships can be built.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator has said that these ships are to be used for commercial purposes. However, does the Senator think for a moment that every ship needed for the transportation of troops or for other military purposes will not be converted, if conversion is necessary, just as was done in World War I and in World War II? Does the Senator think that the ships needed for such purpose will be used for other purposes?

As was well pointed out by the distinguished chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], who has given careful consideration to this matter, our supply of ships now is smaller than it was at the beginning of World War II.

So I simply cannot understand the Senator's argument that these ships would not be available and valuable for national-defense purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Arizona. If he were correct in his understanding—but he is not—that this appropriation would be used for defense shipping, I would be in there pitching with him. However, the Senator from Arizona is incorrect in his understanding. No mere statement on the floor of the Senate that this particular appropriation is a defense appropriation makes it so. This is not by any manner or means a defense appropriation.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment is addressed to a carry-over from an appropriation made in 1950. It could more properly have been addressed to the appropriation of $63,000,000 proposed to be made this year. In either case, it would not have been a defense appropriation, because in either case it was an appropriation for the building or the reconditioning of merchant vessels; and instead of being a defense appropriation, I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that it is crystal clear from the statement of the Acting Administrator that some of this item is actually defense in reverse, as was stated by the Senator from Illinois, because it is proposed to spend $9,500,000 in converting ships now available for troop transportation, ships which were built for use as troop transports, and to convert them into use as commercial liners. So instead of having accomplished something in the national defense, we would have gone in reverse, away from national defense.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to say again to the Senate—because I think every Senator wishes to support defense appropriations and defense spending and planning—that this particular appropriation is not a defense appropriation.

In making this statement, I address myself again to the distinguished Senator from Colorado. This appropriation is one addressed to the last amount mentioned, which is a carry over from 1950, or to the first amount mentioned—the amount of $63,000,000. In either case the appropriation is not a defense appropriation. To the contrary, it is an appropriation for the construction of commercial vessels or for the conversion of troop ships into commercial ships.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me ask whether he is referring to the construction of the vessels *General Pope* and *General Weigel.*

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not believe that is what is involved. I do not believe the Senator was present when this matter was first discussed.

Let me say that I do not believe this is an occasion for heat; and if I appear to be heated, certainly I do not mean to be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. However, the Senator from Illinois tells me that this item relates to the *General Pope* and *General Weigel.*

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes, they represent a part of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. But those ships have been ordered out.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the fact is that this has to do with two items, one appropriated in 1950—and certainly it was not a defense appropriation—and the other proposed to be appropriated this year, on the basis of a budget submitted last fall, and certainly that item is not a defense appropriation.

The best proof of the fact that it is not a defense appropriation is the letter obtained by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] specifically answering special questions with reference to what was proposed to be done with the $63,000,000 item of newly requested funds under the appropriation bill to go into effect at the beginning of the coming fiscal year.

Mr. President, I shall not weary the Senate by rereading each of those provisions. However, it will be found that in answering the questions, the Acting Administrator stated to the Senator from Illinois that the vessels which were to be covered by the contract authority, under the $63,000,000, were new vessels for the "Good Neighbor Fleet" vessels to replace some vessels now 20 years old, operating along the east coast of South America.

The second question was:

Have any formal applications been filed by the companies who would benefit from this contract authority?

The answer was:

No formal applications have been filed for the construction of passenger vessels by any company or companies for operation on Trade Route No. 1. Further in this connection, see answer to question No. "4," appearing hereinafter.

Mr. President, under those first two questions, the plan is to construct two new ships for the "Good Neighbor Fleet," to operate along the east coast of South America, in the Atlantic Ocean; and it is said that up to the time of the writing of that letter on July, no application for replacement ships had been filed by any of the companies which now are using the 20-year-old ships. So this item is proposed in connection with looking a good long way ahead.

The next question was:

According to present calculations, is it reasonable to assume that these contracts will be let before June 30, 1951?

In other words, before the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriation bill now before the Senate is to be passed. I particularly call this matter to the attention of Senators, Mr. President.

The answer was:

At the time our 1951 budget was filed, it was believed that it would be possible to execute contracts for the construction and sale to a private company of the necessary passenger-carrying vessels to replace the "Good Neighbor Fleet." Our latest and very recent estimate is that contracts with respect to such new vessels cannot be awarded until about November 1, 1951.

That is after this fiscal year has passed and the fall of next fiscal year is at hand.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. KERR. What is the date of the letter containing that statement?

Mr. HOLLAND. The date of the letter is July 18, 1950, and it is written by the Acting Administrator of the Maritime Commission to the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois, replying to specific questions; and those questions were designed to bring out—I call this to the attention of the Senate—whether this was defense construction; if so, how soon it could be gotten under way; and, if it was not defense construction, then what type it was, and how soon they would expect to get that under way. If there ever was a clear showing of the fact that this is not defense construction but is a construction project for the future, and some of it for the very remote future, a construction of commercial liners, not at all designed to take part in the defense effort, of course, this letter is crystal clear on both those points.

I shall not continue to read the rest of the information that is in the letter. It is perfectly clear, at least to the junior Senator from Florida, that the wise thing to do is to lay the predicate for a real conference on the amount—I emphasize, on the amount—between the House and the Senate.

So far as the junior Senator from Florida is concerned, if by the time this bill is in conference there are items of proposed defense construction or proposed defense conversion—reminding Senators again that the conversion here is nondefense, it is away from defense—if there are specific items which can be approved by the conference committee in its judgment, of course the Senate I am sure will want to approve them, and the entire Congress will want to approve them.

We are being asked here to approve the extension of a large number of peacetime appropriations made last year, for the fiscal year 1950, and a great deal of new appropriation proposed to be made this year for peacetime construction and peacetime conversion. I say to the Senate that instead of being a defense measure, this is operating in reverse, exactly as the Senator from Illinois has said, and that it seems to me that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has indeed put his finger on the real prospect of getting something constructive out of this; that is, to take this amendment to conference and insist upon there working out a defense program for Maritime Commission conversion, and, if necessary, construction.

Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. MCKELLAR addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield first to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I may say that if the amendment of the Senator from Illinois goes to conference, the $64,000,000 item will not then be in conference. The only thing that will be in conference will be the $23,000,000; and the House has already fixed it at that sum. The conference will be able to do nothing with it. The Senator is just not familiar with it. The members of the committee who had it in charge were familiar with it. They worked hard on it. They gave their best judgment to the matter, and the full committee, regardless of whether they were Democrats or Republicans, overwhelmingly voted to report the committee amendment; and now we find Senators who voted in committee to report the bill, with this amount, now opposing it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I share the remarks of the Senator from Tennessee. I may say, however, I think some Senators on this floor know a little more about this appropriation than the distinguished Senator seems to think. We know that the 1950 appropriation was a peacetime appropriation for peacetime work, and we know that the budget submitted last year for appropriation this year was again a peacetime budget for peacetime construction. We also know the letter which is before the Senate, and the facts in it are within the knowledge of every Senator. Every Senator in his own conscience must have knowledge that this program is a peacetime program, that it is a civilian prorgam, and that, so far as defense is concerned, it operates in reverse.

We have an official statement from the Acting Administrator to the effect that a large part of this appropriation cannot be employed, the contracts cannot even be made until November 1951, and other large parts of it, parts relating to conversion, have to do with conversion in reverse, from troop ships into commercial carriers. We also know, Mr. President and Senators, that if we are in a critical defense situation—and certainly we have many reasons to make us think so—any construction of large peacetime liners is not going to be permitted; they are not going to be laid down; they are not going to be constructed, because the shipyards are going to be utilized in repairing, rehabilitating, reconditioning, and converting the large number of ships laid up and

available but not now of course ready to be used overnight.

Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. HUMPHREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield first to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Florida to turn to page 326 of the bill, where in line 17, he will see the item to which the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is directed. The Senator will observe that that item is in italics. All that item, from line 4 down to line 21, will be in conference, and by any amendment that the Senate now makes with respect to that figure, we shall be reducing the area of the conference. The Senator from Massachusetts was of the opinion that we were dealing with a provision which the House had passed, but when I called his attention to the fact, he saw that it was an amendment added by the Senate committee, and that the elimination of this amendment would be removing the matter from conference.

Now, I can understand a Senator's voting to reduce an appropriation; I can understand arguments that may be made for that. But I want to assure the Senator from Florida, and all who have listened to his very eloquent argument, that if, as he said a moment ago, it is a constructive thing to take this matter to conference, then the only way to do it is to allow the amount reported by the Senate committee to remain in the bill.

Of course, if it is reduced—I must be quite frank, then the amount that may be allowed will remain in conference. But if Senators think we are wasting money, or trying to waste money, I should like to read some of the other language of this amendment: Beginning in line 4 I read:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used (1) to start any new ship construction for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year or (2) to start any new ship construction the currently estimated cost of which exceeds by 10 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget unless, in either case, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such ship construction and the Director shall submit forthwith a detailed explanation thereof to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I am pointing that out because I want the Senate to realize that its committee has been endeavoring to protect the Treasury.

I do not pretend, Mr. President, that we are building warships. When I read the showing with respect to defense, I was not pretending we were building troop ships. But I say to the Senator from Florida, and to every other Senator, that by the degree we build up communication by sea with other areas and other lands, we shall be serving the interests of the United States. The fund which would be provided by the $64,875,000 would cover the following items: Some passenger vessels for the Caribbean service; two trailer ships for the Pacific coast.

The Senator from California pointed out to us that with respect to those trailer ships for the Pacific coast, through no fault of the shipowners, the contracts were delayed, and they asked specific action by the committee not to make it available for 12 months, but to make it available until December 31, 1950.

So, Mr. President, we can act wisely and intelligently only by a parliamentary method. Arguments may be made for the reduction of an appropriation which the House approved and the Senate did not touch but such an amendment would go to conference, of course, and would fall into an utterly different category from that of this amendment; and if we strike it out, we deprive the conferees of the opportunity of determining whether the money should be spent for those vessels.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think the distinguished Senator has fallen into error, and if he will follow me I believe he will see that I am correct.

The House bill does not end with the $63,000,000 figure on line 17, but has itself a proviso somewhat of the same nature, covering the same subject matter of the committee amendment down to line 17. But on line 17, the Senate committee, and I think it was very wise, began to treat as one great, going matter the business of the Nation, with the hold-over or carry-over appropriation from last year with the proposed new one for this year. There is, of course, some change in the proviso, and I should not want to be considered as saying that there is not. There is some change in the first part of the amendment over the House provision, but the second part of the amendment is entirely new matter, so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. The result of making this reduction would be to cut down the amount of the carry-over, or that part of it which would be applied to new construction, by the amount which is so clearly shown by the letter of the Acting Administrator to be not needed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And the Senate would be taking that much commerce from the Nation.

Mr. HOLLAND. It seems clear to the junior Senator from Florida that while that amendment could very properly have been addressed to the $63,000,000, and while, in his judgment, as he stated a while ago, that would have been the preferable place to apply it, at the same time, that was not pending. The matter pending was the adoption of a proposed committee amendment which, if it were adopted and the House provision left undisturbed, would have provided for $63,000,000 plus a carry-over of $64,875,000 for new construction, which is not, by any stretch of the imagination, defense construction.

It seems clear that the item which the letter from the Acting Administrator says is not needed, which does not apply to defense, and will not be used because the contracts cannot be let, according to his letter, until 1951, should be omitted. So there are left in the lap of the conference committee two things: First, what the specific provision shall be as to the limitations based on the $63,000,000; and, second, how much of the preceding carry-over appropriation shall be left available for new construction. It seems to me there is no question about that, and, so far as the junior Senator from Florida is concerned, without further debate he is perfectly willing to vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator says that by no stretch of the imagination can this appropriation be considered a defense measure. All the ships as they are constructed must, in every case, be approved by the Navy. I am sure that if the Secretary of the Navy were here tonight and were permitted to testify on the floor, he would say to the Senate, "These are the kinds of ships we need—fast, new, modern ships, which can be converted to the carriage of troops." I am sure that is exactly what he would say. I do not believe he would agree with the Senator from Florida that by no stretch of the imagination can they be considered defense ships. They are certainly defense ships. They are approved by the Navy in each case, and they cannot be constructed unless the Navy approves them.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, despite the desire of Senators to vote, I should like to have some information. The purpose is to provide for the reconditioning and repair of vessels, in other words, the so-called Liberty ships. I should like to know whether this amount of money is for new construction or whether all or a part of it is to be used for the purpose of repair or renovation of ships now lying in dock and which are not in a good state of repair.

Mr. HOLLAND. In reply to the Senator, I would say that the portion of the construction provided for under the 1950 appropriation act, which is stated in the letter to which I have referred, does not touch the item the Senator has mentioned, but, instead, relates to various passenger vessels for the Grace Line and trailer ships for the Pacific coast. It has no relation whatever to the subject matter which he mentions.

I think the Senator has put his finger on exactly the same question on which the Senator from Massachusetts put his finger, namely, that by adopting this amendment we can leave it in the discretion of the conference committee, with the guidance which it will have from the Maritime Commission and the Navy, to convert the program, in as great an amount as it can be converted, into a defense program

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is what the Senator from Minnesota wanted to know.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to answer the Senator by reading the law. The Senator will not take my opinion; he will take the law. The trouble with this debate is that we

talk without facts and do not depend upon the law. The amendment which is before the Senate is as follows:

Provided further, That not to exceed $64,875,000 of the funds and contract authority made available for new ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, shall continue to be available until December 31, 1950.

I have in my hand Public Law 266, Eighty-first Congress, and I read from it as follows:

New ship construction, including reconditioning and betterment, as authorized by title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (except for construction of two prototype vessels under title VII of said act), $26,875,000, of which $12,000,000 is for payment of obligations incurred under authority granted under this head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for new ship construction an amount not to exceed $75,000,000; and in addition, the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts for new ship construction in an amount not to exceed $50,000,000.

So the amendment now before the Senate would provide the authority for $14,000,000 for reconditioning and betterment, and $50,000,000 for new construction. That can be any sort of construction the Government may deem essential in the present crisis.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In other words, the Senator is saying that we can use $14,000,000 of the $64,000,000 for the purpose of repairing the Naval Reserve ships.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Absolutely.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Or $14,000,000 of the $23,000,000, which would be provided under my amendment. So the reconditioning of ships would be taken care of under my amendment as well as under the committee amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And $50,000,000 for new construction, which may be very essential.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I invite the attention of the Presiding Officer to page 326, line 17, to the figure "$64,875,000." If the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is agreed to, and $23,775,000 is substituted for the $64,875,000, what amount would go to conference?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the conferees could not consider a greater amount than is included in the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, if adopted by the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to point out, in the light of the question asked by the Senator from Minnesota, that the Reserve Fleet is covered on page 330, line 1:

Reserve Fleet expenses, $8,978,600.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 326, line 17. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—30

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bridges	Holland	Smith, Maine
Byrd	Humphrey	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Kem	Stennis
Douglas	Kerr	Taft
Eastland	McCarthy	Thye
Ecton	Malone	Tobey
Ferguson	Martin	Watkins
Gurney	Mundt	Wiley
Hendrickson	Robertson	Williams

NAYS—37

Anderson	Ives	Maybank
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Myers
Chavez	Kilgore	Neely
Darby	Knowland	O'Mahoney
Donnell	Langer	Pepper
Frear	Lehman	Russell
Graham	Lodge	Saltonstall
Green	McCarran	Sparkman
Hayden	McClellan	Tydings
Hill	McFarland	Young
Hoey	McKellar	
Hunt	McMahon	

NOT VOTING—29

Benton	Fulbright	Millikin
Brewster	George	Murray
Butler	Gillette	O'Conor
Cain	Jenner	Taylor
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Kefauver	Thomas, Utah
Downey	Leahy	Vandenberg
Dworshak	Long	Wherry
Ellender	Lucas	Withers
Flanders	Magnuson	

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to inquire of the Chair whether the amendment which I offered to the provision on page 326, line 17, has been rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to inquire whether it would be appropriate, after the consideration of committee amendments has been concluded, to offer the same amendment to the House appropriation of $63,000,000 on line 17, page 325, of the House text?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That language would be open to amendment after the committee amendments have all been completed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall offer the amendment at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 326, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, does that complete the committee amendments in this chapter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the amendments in this chapter, and up to page 358.

INVITATION TO SENATORS TO VISIT WILLIAMSBURG

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter from the executive vice president of the Jamestown Corp., Mr. Allan R. Matthews, in which he extends a very cordial invitation to all Members of the Senate to come to Williamsburg next Sunday, July 30, at the fourth annual legislative day, to be the guests of the corporation for the beautiful historic pageant, The Common Glory. Each Senator who can go will be furnished with two free tickets to the pageant. The letter states that ample accommodations can be secured for those who wish to spend the night in Williamsburg. Any Senator who wishes to take advantage of this offer should let me know, so that I can make reservations for the tickets to the pageant.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE JAMESTOWN CORP.,
Williamsburg, Va., July 24, 1950.

Hon. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ROBERTSON: On July 30, 1950, the Jamestown Corp., in cooperation with the Governor of Virginia, will be host at its fourth annual legislative day, a day which commemorates the date on which the Virginia House of Burgesses, the first freely elected governing body on the North American Continent came into existence.

In observance of the day, the General Assembly of Virginia will hold a commemorative session at the Old Jamestown Church at Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English colony on this continent. Speakers will include Vice Admiral J. Leslie Hall, former Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and Virginia's Governor Battle.

After that meeting, members of the general assembly and other guests will participate in a picnic-box supper on the grounds at Jamestown, and at 8:15 p. m., that day, the same group will be guests of the Jamestown Corp. at a performance of Paul Green's

historical drama, The Common Glory, which tells the story of American Colonies' fight for independence.

In view of the nature of the observance and of the significance at this time of the drama's message, the Jamestown Corp. will be happy if you will invite your colleagues in the United States Senate to attend both the commemorative session and the performance of the play and we earnestly hope many of them will be able to be present. We should like to hear from those who plan to come in order that arrangements may be made for their suppers. Two complimentary tickets to The Common Glory will be set aside at our box office for each Senator who is able to be here.

For your information, I am notified that sufficient space is available at the Williamsburg Inn on Sunday to accommodate those who would like to remain overnight in Williamsburg.

Looking forward to having you with us on Sunday, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN R. MATTHEWS,
Executive Vice President.

MISSION OF STANLEY EARL TO KOREA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to ask to have an editorial inserted in the RECORD, and have a minute or two to explain the insertion.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a part of my remarks in the body of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Portland Oregonian of July 21, 1950, entitled "Mr. Earl's Mission."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MR. EARL'S MISSION

It has been inevitable that Stanley Earl, of Portland, returning from his duties with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Korea and speaking out with admirable frankness on the conditions which have existed in South Korea and which have abetted Communist penetration, should be quoted and misquoted in the Communist press of the United States and the world.

This page also, having pointed out in a number of editorials that all was not well below the thirty-eighth parallel, has been quoted and misquoted by the rats among us who lie in wait for such opportunity.

Mr. Earl's position seems to be exactly the position which this page has taken—that the laboratory test of war has shown that we had neglected reform during our period of Korean occupancy and that consequently there was no loyalty for us among the masses of the people. These people had, and have, no desire for communism. Generally speaking, they appear to detest it. But they have been under a police state from which American occupancy had failed to release them, and apathy has been the result.

This is unsavory stuff, but it is material that all of us need to assimilate, and particularly our Government. We have to make the decision as to whether, when we go back into command of Korea, we are going to make democracy a true force for reform. Or is it to be a repetition of our lending ourselves to what Mr. Earl has described as a police state.

Mr. Earl has been called to Washington. We hope he continues to tell the facts as he sees them. It is a mission of the highest patriotism.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say, in regard to this editorial, that Mr. Earl, an Oregonian, was appointed some months ago as the representative of ECA in behalf of the labor mission of ECA in Korea.

Mr. Earl found conditions in South Korea very unsatisfactory so far as the free-labor movement was concerned, and upon his return to the United States some days ago he made some statements in an interview with a newspaper correspondent of the Portland Oregonian concerning conditions in South Korea as he found them to be. The Daily Worker picked up Mr. Earl's comments and gave widespread publicity to them, seeking, of course, to give the impression that Mr. Earl was in effect a witness for the Communist position in Korea. This editorial of the Portland Oregonian goes to that question.

Mr. President, I desire to say that I have known Mr. Stanley Earl for a great many years. He is an avowed enemy of everything communistic. He has fought the Communists in the CIO, both in Oregon and in the country generally. He is known as a labor leader within the right wing of the CIO. I happen to know that his appointment as a labor representative for the labor mission in Korea by ECA had the support of the A. F. of L. and of the CIO, and when he spoke in South Korea he spoke for the American labor movement, the CIO, the A. F. of L., the brotherhoods, indeed, the entire American labor movement.

Any criticism of Mr. Earl because of any statement he has made in regard to conditions as he found them in South Korea is not justified on the basis of any ground that Mr. Earl in any sense is the least bit sympathetic to communism. It is true that as we read his interview—and I understand it is also true if we will read some of the reports which Mr. Earl during the past few months has sent back to ECA and the State Department—we discover he found some conditions in South Korea in need of great improvement, just as the junior Senator from Oregon some time ago on the floor of the Senate tried to forewarn the Senate with regard to some of the internal conditions in South Korea which needed the immediate attention of the United States, which they did not get, but, instead, apparently we withdrew from Korea, when, in my judgment, we should have been moving into Korea with both military aid and economic aid. Our failure to do so raises a question which calls for an answer, in my opinion, on the part of the State Department.

Let me say, in this great hour of crisis, as one who is going to give unlimited support to the administration in meeting the crisis, that I am not going to justify any of the mistakes in Korea, and particularly the mistakes of the State Department, which I think helped augment the seriousness of the situation in which we now find ourselves in Korea.

For my part, I am glad there was someone in the Korean Mission who, when he returned to the United States, in an interview with an Oregonian correspondent spoke out and told what he found to be the conditions in Korea.

It behooves us to take steps now to see to it, not only in Korea, but in some other parts of the world where we find ourselves coming to the assistance of some very reactionary governments, that American principles are put into operation, so that we will not have a repetition of some of the causes of the Korean crisis which now confronts us, causes which are leading now to the death of American boys in Korea.

Mr. President, it is a pretty serious matter when we find that conditions existed in South Korea as they did exist prior to this conference.

I want the RECORD to show that I enthusiastically support the finding which the Portland Oregonian hands down in its discussion of Mr. Earl's mission, when it defends his Americanism, and when it points out very clearly that he is anti-Communist not only in his beliefs, but in his whole record as a labor leader in the United States.

THE CASE OF MR. KRIPS—EDITORIALS FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the body of the RECORD two editorials, both entitled "The Case of Mr. Krips," one from the New York Times of July 21, and the other from the New York Herald Tribune of July 20. I shall read the concluding portion of both of them.

At this time there is a great deal of talk about rearming western Germany. Yet when two of the outstanding men of Germany and Austria come to the United States they are met by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and sent back by the Department of Justice, without one single word of testimony being introduced against them. How do Senators suppose the German people felt when Walter Giesinger was sent back? How do Senators suppose the Austrian people felt when the great Austrian musician, Mr. Krips was sent back to Austria? The editorials will give some idea of what these great newspapers, the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times, think about it. I read the last paragraph of the editorial from the Herald Tribune as follows:

There is no excuse for someone to be granted permission to come here on one side of the ocean and be deprived of it on the other. When as in this case, the person involved is a man of eminence, the affair makes America appear downright ridiculous. Surely some explanation is due in the case of Mr. Krips, and possibly an apology as well.

I read the last paragraph of the New York Times editorial as follows:

Rumor, hearsay, slander—these may be the bases on which an alien is excluded, and under our present practice he may not merely have no chance to fight back but he may not even know the nature of the charges. This is an outrageously undemocratic procedure. It demands revision. Surely, if they put their minds to it, Congress and the State and Justice Departments could work out a better and more democratic method of protecting the security of the United States against aliens suspected of subversion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two editorials may be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of July 21, 1950]

THE CASE OF MR. KRIPS

Refusal of the authorities to reveal why they barred Josef Krips, conductor of the Vienna State Opera, from entering the United States is the latest but not the worst in a long series of incidents that have made certain aspects of our immigration procedure look little short of ridiculous.

Josef Krips was scheduled to make his American debut leading the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Tuesday night, and to return to Austria within a few days. He received his visa from the American consul in Vienna without trouble; but on arrival here Sunday was detained without explanation by the immigration authorities for further investigation. Rather than wait at Ellis Island for the investigation to be completed, with the possibility that he would be deported without a hearing anyway, Mr. Krips decided to return to Europe without further ado. The upshot of this case is that no one—except perhaps the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department—knows why he was barred from this country, nothing has been proved for or against him, a blot is inferentially left on his record, and an American audience has been deprived of becoming acquainted with a gifted conductor.

There is no question but that the Attorney General and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are acting within the law. The Attorney General has the power to deny admission to the United States of any alien whose presence he feels would be prejudicial to the interests of this country, and to deny admission without a hearing. But there is a very large question as to the wisdom of refusing to hold such a hearing, except perhaps in the most extreme emergency. What we are doing is to say to aliens who seek access to our shores that our democracy functions for everyone within our borders, but our democratic principles do not necessarily apply to those knocking at the gates.

Rumor, hearsay, slander—these may be the bases on which an alien is excluded, and under our present practice he may not merely have no chance to fight back but he may not even know the nature of the charges. This is an outrageously undemocratic procedure. It demands revision. Surely, if they put their minds to it, Congress and the State and Justice Departments could work out a better and more democratic method of protecting the security of the United States against aliens suspected of subversion.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 20, 1950]

THE CASE OF MR. KRIPS

The departure from these shores of Joseph Krips, conductor of the Vienna Opera, points up anew the curious lack of liaison that exists between the State Department and the Justice Department when it comes to allowing foreigners into the United States. Mr. Krips was invited here to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; he received a visa from the American Embassy in Vienna. Yet when he arrived he was taken to Ellis Island and told he must either depart voluntarily or else be detained pending an investigation of certain unspecified information against him. Mr. Krips, who shortly will begin to conduct at the Salzburg Festival in Austria, chose to leave.

Mr. Krips obviously is no nazi. He evidently was one of the few conductors with clean enough hands to be allowed to lead the Vienna Philharmonic immediately after the liberation; he has taken it on tour of all western Europe; he has achieved wide popularity in England; his phonograph records are well known here. He conducted in Russia in 1947 under the auspices of the Austrian Government, and in the absence of any statement by the immigration authorities, it must be presumed that this is the stumbling block to his admission. If this is so, the people who want to hear this musician perform are entitled to have the objection specified, so that they may judge its validity for themselves. There is no excuse for someone to be granted permission to come here on one side of the ocean and be deprived of it on the other. When, as in this case, the person involved is a man of eminence, the affair makes America appear downright ridiculous. Surely some explanation is due in the case of Mr. Krips, and possibly an apology as well.

THE WRECK OF A ST. LOUIS-BOUND FRISCO TRAIN—ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, yesterday we heard a great deal from the junior Senator from South Dakota about the Mundt-Nixon bill. He said that one of the reasons we should immediately act upon the bill was that there had been a train wreck, he first said, in Maine, but when the distinguished Senator from Missouri rose and reminded him it must have been in Missouri, then the Senator from South Dakota changed the location to Missouri. But time and again during his speech he referred to the train wreck, and suggested that, in his opinion, subversive elements caused the wreck. I have here the Washington Times-Herald of this morning, in which there is an article entitled "Boy Confesses Train Wreck." The article is from Holland, Mo., July 24, and reads in part as follows:

Pemiscot County authorities arrested a 15-year-old sharecropper's son today and said he has admitted throwing a switch which caused the wreck of a St. Louis-bound Frisco lines train yesterday.

That is the first paragraph of the item, Mr. President. It all goes to show that in a time of hysteria, anything which may happen anywhere in the United States, no matter how bad, may be blamed on some organization or some person who is not at all guilty. To my mind what was said yesterday is a perfect example of what happens in a time of hysteria.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOY CONFESSES TRAIN WRECK

HOLLAND, MO., July 24.—Pemiscot County authorities arrested a 15-year-old sharecropper's son today and said he has admitted throwing a switch which caused the wreck of a St. Louis-bound Frisco-lines train yesterday.

The train's engineer, Ira H. Woods, was killed and the fireman seriously injured when the locomotive struck the open switch. Thirteen passengers were slightly injured.

The boy reportedly told officers that he got the idea of wrecking the train from a moving picture he had seen. He said he stole a saw and threw it in a field after using it to saw the lock on the switch Saturday afternoon.

The saw was recovered when the boy led investigators to the scene.

He was taken to jail at Caruthersville pending the filing of formal charges.

BILLS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in connection with the call of the calendar tomorrow may I ask the Senator from Arizona whether there has been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of bills which will be called, which appear on the calendar prior to the point at which the call of the calendar was ended on the last call?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; such a list was ordered printed in the RECORD earlier today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 26, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose resources of grace are inexhaustible and abundantly adequate, we pray that we may be numbered among the seekers and finders of God, for we need Thee so greatly and desperately in all the strange and various experiences of each new day.

Thou hast given us victory in days gone by and we are committing and commending ourselves to Thy care and keeping in the days to come.

May we have the courage to believe that the kingdom of God, the kingdom of brotherhood, will be established upon the earth, and may we be eager to hasten the coming of that blessed day of prediction when peace and good will shall prevail everywhere.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on July 22, 1950, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3532. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sirvart Arsenian.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

BRITISH OIL POLICY IN CHINA

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 17 I called attention of the House to the report from Hong Kong that the British Asiatic Petroleum Co. was continuing sales of petroleum products to Chinese Communists and in fact were expanding sales to fill some of the gap left when two American companies, Socony and Caltex, quit doing business on the Chinese mainland.

I now arise to call attention to the news report of July 18 to the effect that the British policy on oil sales to China had been reversed.

It is my hope that this will continue to be the policy of the British and of the companies which are under the influence of the British Government. In these critical days every precaution should be taken to see that no materials and supplies from the United States or any of the countries allied with the United States in the effort to confine communism should reach the forces arrayed against us.

TAXES, TAXES—WHERE TO GET THE MONEY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Truman did not spell out a tax program in his speech, although he indicated that additional taxes should be raised in order to pay for this Korean war in which he has entered our country.

Now, his first suggestion should be that he eliminate his $50,000 a year tax-exempt salary, which he receives in addition to his regular yearly salary of $100,000 and $40,000 expense money. He should also suggest the elimination of the $20,000 a year tax-exempt expense money which the Vice President and the Speaker of the House receive. These items were included in the first bill the President of the United States signed in the early days of the Eighty-first Congress. The $2,500 tax-free money all Members of the Congress receive in addition to their yearly salaries should also be taxed.

Let the pinch come to those who are behind this war and let them show that they are willing to lead the way. There is no better way to set an example to the people who are not responsible for this Korean expedition, as Mr. Truman calls it, but which seems to me to be a war of great magnitude. Let us lead the way in taxes, Mr. President and Mr. Speaker.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include excerpts from a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa.?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, an illustration of the contradictions found in our foreign policy is found in the foreign exchange field. For example, from Canada, I am informed United States citizens are permitted to bring in only $12,500 annually. At the very same time this administration can be expected to try to get Canada to participate more heavily in the present military effort in Korea by larger sharing in war contracts.

Certainly this ought to be an opportune time to secure exchange concessions from our neighbor on the north. Doubtless additional war contracts in Canada will ease the alleged dollar shortage there, and make possible much freer transfer of Candian funds to the United States.

I feel sure there are thousands of American citizens who would like to withdraw capital from Canada, but cannot now do so.

In addition, relaxation of exchange controls would encourage investment in Canadian enterprises. Who will send capital there knowing they cannot get it back, except in small annual amounts?

Relaxation of exchange controls throughout the world, and especially in English-speaking countries, would be a real contribution to better economic conditions and greater international stability.

Under unanimous consent granted by the House, I include portions of a letter on this subject received from a constituent:

DEAR MR. DOLLIVER: There is talk that Canada will obtain a bigger share of United States war contracts and certainly Canada will make a contribution in line with the Atlantic Pact.

In that event Canada will receive a large volume of dollar increase. This will enable her to buy American products needed for her own economy and she should ease foreign exchange regulations.

I am interested because I have been penalized due to Canadian foreign exchange regulations. * * * I am only allowed to export $12,500 annually and I am seriously hampered due therefrom and would like the use of this capital in Iowa now.

There are thousands of people in the United States similarly situated who want to withdraw capital from Canada but are prevented due to Canadian Foreign Exchange Board regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, the United States Government today owns the dried equivalent of two dozen eggs for every man, woman, and child in the country. These eggs have been bought under a Department of Agriculture program designed to insure prosperity on the farms of this country through maintenance of high prices.

While the Agriculture Department has carried on this program, another Government department—the State Department—has continued its downward revision of tariff rates on eggs, as well as on many other products. At Geneva 2 years ago, the 27-cents-a-pound duty on dried eggs was reduced to 17 cents. The 27-cent figure was established in 1931 after an investigation of foreign egg production costs.

What happened after this decrease in import duty? In 1948, the United States imported 235,061 pounds of dried eggs from China. The following year—1949—that figure shot up to 1,903,038 pounds. For the first 5 months of 1950, the United States imported 1,744,285 pounds of dried eggs from China. A Department of Agriculture circular forecasts an increase in these figures.

American dollars are pouring into that Soviet satellite while our own Government buys surplus American eggs and stores them in a Kansas cave. Every pound of Chinese dried and frozen eggs bought in this country decreases the purchases from American farmers on the open market. This increases the Government's purchases, boosts our taxes, and increases the farmer's reliance upon the Government for his livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, we can do two things to end this intolerable situation. We can—and we should—call upon the State Department to take immediate action to restore the tariff rate to its former level. And, as a safeguard against future situations of this kind in our entire import trade, we should enact my bill, H. R. 6902, to restore the peril point and escape clause to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This would protect the American farmer, producer, and worker from competition by the cheap labor markets of the world.

CURSE OF COMMUNISM

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, the curse of communism threatens the liberty of all people throughout the world. The job of fighting its tyranny belongs to every person and every country which desires to preserve democracy and freedom.

On June 24, when the Communists of North Korea inexcusably attacked the South Koreans, the United Nations promptly called on the Democratic countries of the world to join together and resist that aggression. The people of the United States responded to that call. Today our young men are fighting and dying in the cause of freedom. Today our resources are being mobilized for whatever sacrifice may lie ahead.

It is a deadly serious struggle that is taking place in Korea, and the time has now come when all the nations who wish to preserve their independence should begin to assume their proportionate share of the burden of resistance. I am sure that no one wishes to ask a nation to do that, which because of its lack of resources or limited manpower, it is incapable of doing, but we must remember that the free peoples of the world are faced with a common threat to their

liberty, and that they have a common task to perform.

Surely the sense of fairness which motivates the member nations of the United Nations will prompt them to make the same proportionate sacrifice in manpower and in resources as are the people of the United States.

We, here in America, are mobilizing our industry and our wealth; we are drafting our manpower, and the time has arrived when all the other countries of the United Nations believing in the ideals of freedom must take similar steps to ready themselves to meet their fair share of the job of turning back the Red forces of tyranny and oppression.

Let us hope that it will not be long before the combat troops of the various countries in the United Nations will be standing shoulder to shoulder as symbols of continuing democracy and freedom.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 658)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a Report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from October 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950, and describing in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 25, 1950.*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CAMP asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and insert four separate articles by Frank C. Waldrop.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. McGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech he made before the American Road Builders Association.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter in connection therewith.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 217]

Abbitt	Gamble	Norton
Allen, Ill.	Gary	O'Brien, Mich.
Allen, La.	Gillette	Passman
Anderson, Calif.	Gilmer	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Barden	Gordon	Pfeiffer, William L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Gore	Phillips, Tenn.
Bates, Mass.	Gwinn	Pickett
Bennett, Fla.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Plumley
Bentsen	Hare	Powell
Boggs, La.	Harris	Quinn
Boykin	Hébert	Rains
Breen	Hill	Ramsay
Brehm	Hinshaw	Regan
Brooks	Irving	Richards
Buckley, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Roosevelt
Bulwinkle	Jenison	Sabath
Burton	Jennings	Sadowski
Byrne, N. Y.	Jensen	Sanborn
Carroll	Johnson	Scott, Hardie
Cavalcante	Karst	Sims
Chatham	Keefe	Smith, Ohio
Chiperfield	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Christopher	Kilday	Stanley
Combs	Klein	Sutton
Cooper	Larcade	Tackett
Corbett	Lucas	Teague
Cox	McCarthy	Trimble
Davies, N. Y.	McGrath	Vursell
Dawson	McGuire	Wagner
Dingell	McMillen, Ill.	Welch
Douglas	Madden	Werdel
Eaton	Marcantonio	White, Idaho
Engel, Mich.	Marshall	Wier
Evins	Morrison	Willis
Fogarty	Moulder	Winstead
Frazier	Murray, Tenn.	Zablocki
Fulton	Murray, Wis.	
Furcolo		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 315 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3937, with Mr. YOUNG in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first measure to come before the House in response to the war in Korea. It is legislation of a type that Congress has previously enacted in similar times in World War I and World War II.

However, before discussing the bill, I want to make a few general observations on the present world situation as I see it.

To me it looks like our country is in this kind of shape.

Let us take the international picture first.

In international affairs, all the world today is a tinder box. Global war could begin at any time. Communist partisans have resorted to the use of arms in Korea and Indo-China. They have just conquered China. Malaya is in trouble. Burma is in trouble. Late news indicates that we may have trouble in Formosa, despite the President's warning to the Chinese Reds. Iran is a potential battlefield. The Balkans are, as usual, a powder keg. Border incidents are occurring all along between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania. Greece is being threatened. The Russians keep the pressure on in Berlin. The Germans in the eastern part of that nation are organized into a Red army of dangerous size.

Russia has, in effect, walked out of the United Nations. Russian propaganda is violently attacking all western nations. Despite the United Nations action in respect to Korea, Russia is apparently furnishing military assistance to the northern Koreans. A Russian fifth column is working actively in all of the free nations of the world.

So, in the international arena, there is dynamite everywhere. We could have a world-wide explosion at any time. And no one knows what may happen tomorrow.

I think the international picture is as grim as it was at any time in the late 1930's when Hitler and Mussolini and Japanese leaders were completing their plans for World War II.

And how about the military picture? It is not much more encouraging, to be frank about it.

Russia has almost 300 submarines. That is about six times as many as Nazi Germany had on the outbreak of World War II, and with her less than 50 submarines Germany almost ran us off the high seas before we could get our anti-submarine warfare well under way.

Russia has some 40,000 tanks. She outnumbers us in tanks at least by 7 to 1, and some of her tanks are far superior to ours.

Russia has some 175 ground divisions, as contrasted to our 10, with only one of our 10 at battle strength.

Russia has a vast air force well trained to work with the Russian ground forces. The tactical air support for our Army is notoriously weak, due mainly to our failure to carry forward our 70-group program for the American Air Force.

Russia is situated in an enviable strategic position. She is right on the edge of western Europe and can concentrate vast military power there much more rapidly than it can be provided from the United States. She has satellite armies rimming her whole border. She can use satellites here and there in the world—in Germany, in the Balkans, in the Near East, in Asia—and, if we let her, she can pin American forces down here and there to such an extent as to prevent serious resistance in western Europe.

Moreover, Russia has a police-state organization. She can do as she pleases, and when she pleases, with her people and her armament. She can attack without warning. She can thereby gain the great advantage of initiative and surprise and concentration of force that is denied the nations which refuse to commit acts of aggression.

Our potential allies in Europe are still far from recovering from the last war. Britain has only recently been able to relax her extremely strict economic controls. Her budgetary situation has been very weak. Vast strides have been made there and in western Europe since 1946, but those nations have been almost prostrated by the past war and have needed far more time than they have had to get back on their feet. We were well on our way to getting them there, but still had far to go.

By contrast, the Russian economy is state controlled. Dollars and money are responsive to the dictates of the rulers of the state. Budgetary considerations have little meaning, as compared with our own problems. In Russia it has been guns in place of the necessities of life during and since the war. Civilian discontent is ruthlessly suppressed. The discontented are brutally eliminated, and the secret police and propaganda controls place the entire nation in a straitjacket so that the entire national effort can be channeled in this or that direction according to the desires of the rulers.

All of these things face us today in the world. It is one of the most dangerous—in my opinion, the most dangerous—situation ever to confront the American people. It is a situation that demands the utmost concentration of effort, the greatest forbearance, the greatest willingness to sacrifice we have ever had.

Above all, it requires that for the indefinite future our people and this Congress must keep as our first thought the maintenance of an adequate defense. If we fail to do so, our very national existence may be critically jeopardized.

And what are our strengths in this dangerous world today?

Governmentally we are far stronger than our potential enemies, for any system of government responsive to the will of the people has a broader, firmer base than a government controlled by a dictator. In any long-term effort, I am certain that our system can outlast and surpass the dictated, regimented system of the Communists. Moreover, our competitive system has produced an industrial potential which is the envy of the world. Even though our standing military strength is very inadequate today, American potential is feared and respected the world over. Once our Nation turns to in an all-out military effort, near miracles of military production are achieved, and will again be achieved in case of another world-wide war. That lesson is not lost on the rulers of Russia, and we ourselves must not forget how tremendous that advantage is.

Our sea power is vastly greater than that of Russia and her satellites. Our strategic air power is unmatched anywhere in the world. We are still far ahead in the atomic-arms effort and will probably stay ahead for some years in the future.

Our transportation system, our industrial system, our communications system, the intelligence and educational level of our people, our magnificent scientific institutions and research laboratories, the level of development of our natural resources—all of these are a vast reservoir of strength unmatched on earth.

And let us not forget that these things are not unmeasured by Russia.

So to sum it up, this is our situation today.

We are seriously short at this critical moment in standing military strength. We have to build up, just as fast as we can, our ground troops in the Army, enlarge our Marine Corps, increase and improve our tactical air arm in the Air Force and enlarged the Marine Corps air arm, activate aircraft carriers, build many more tanks for the Army, activate destroyers and enlarge the antisubmarine patrol squadrons of the Navy, build more artillery for the Army and marines, expedite production of the newest antitank weapons, increase the number of transport vessels in the Navy—all of this over and above our efforts in Korea. And, of great importance, we must do all of this as rapidly as we can, because, as we have seen in Korea, weakness invites aggression, and there is little doubt that we have let ourselves get far too weak in the light of existing world conditions.

To do this, the President has asked the Congress to make available some $10,000,000,000 more during this fiscal year. Part of these funds must defray the cost of the Korean effort; the remainder must go into the rebuilding and strengthening of our Armed Forces to meet the threats so evident in other parts of the world. In addition, the President said more funds must be provided for the military support of other nations in the world.

So that means well over $10,000,000,000 to be added to the 1951 Federal budget of about $43,000,000,000.

Now, that puts us in this kind of a situation.

We have to ruthlessly eliminate unnecessary projects from the Federal budget. We have to stand up to the pressures that will come to continue projects in our congressional districts even though those projects have no direct relation to the defense effort. We have to do away with business-as-usual attitudes here in the Congress, in the executive branch, and in industry. We have to give military items first priority. We have to produce fewer television sets and automobiles and radios and such like and turn out more planes, guns, tanks, ships, and artillery, and it must be done in a great hurry. We must grimly respond to the dangerous times in which we are living, and do, without delay, what we know must be done in order to preserve the security of our Nation.

Later on, I am sure we will have to increase taxes. It is likely to be necessary to authorize the President to impose various controls over our economy to prevent runaway inflation, to prevent hoarding, to prevent deferment of essential military work, to prevent strikes in war industries, and so on.

But all of this readjustment in our national habits and outlooks has, I am convinced, the wholehearted support of the American people. There is not an American but who knows that the chips are down today in international life. Brute force respects only force, and it is up to us to obtain adequate force as quickly as we can.

In my judgment, if we build up the required force quickly, we can save peace in the world.

But if we falter, if we refuse to do the job quickly, if we cling to business-as-usual attitudes in the Congress and in industry, our weakness and indecision will surely invite further aggressions and ultimately foment the very world-wide crisis we are so anxious to avoid.

So I call upon the House to rise as one to insist upon a stern, a strong, a vigorous national program—to demand the elimination from the Federal budget of the frills and nonessentials—to replace optimism with realism—to reject peacetime, business-as-usual attitudes in the Government and in industry and get the necessary armed strength created just as quickly as possible.

As for the military side of the problem before us, my great concern is not that our military expansion is going to be too large, but I am apprehensive that it may be too small.

I feel, for example, that it is very unrealistic to limit the size of the American Army to below its authorized strength of 837,000 in view of the stupendous ground armies available to potential enemies in today's world.

I am unsatisfied with present plans for increasing the size of the Navy and Air Force, for I believe there is too much conservatism in the program. The Navy needs more aircraft carriers in commission—and needs them swiftly—and naval air requires prompt expansion.

The marines must be substantially enlarged, and their budgetary ceiling of 16 squadrons must be lifted.

The Congress should return at once to its goal of 70 air groups in the Air Force so that provision can be made for reasonable air support for the Army.

The Army tank program must be enlarged many times and greatly expedited.

Our antisubmarine warfare program, in both ships and planes, must be greatly enlarged in view of the size of the submarine fleet available to Soviet Russia today.

I think many of us have been a bit too complacent. This is no time to run around trying to shift the blame for this or that deficiency to this or that person in the executive branch. Let us be realistic about it.

Our great need right now is to get the ox out of the ditch—not spend a lot of time and effort trying to find out who pushed him into the ditch. Let's not spend our time looking backwards while Americans are being killed in Korea and our defenses urgently need strengthening. It is time to get action. Let us get on the road and get up speed. This is no time to take a detour to hunt for scapegoats.

The simple truth of the matter is—and it is high time the Congress gave full consideration to it—yes; the grim and unpleasant truth is that a global war is a real, a distinct, possibility at any time. No one can tell what tomorrow may bring.

It is equally a real possibility, members of the committee, that we are to be treated to the new strategy of using the armies of satellite countries here and there in the world instead of the great military power of Soviet Russia herself.

Either of these contingencies requires a mighty, an immediate national effort to augment our national defense and to channel major parts of our industrial might into essentially military activities. The Korean war is going on right now. American boys are fighting it this very moment on the battlefield of a foreign country. Armament, equipment, men are needed urgently, and the strength directed there must be immediately replaced here. We must not have any side efforts as we try to meet this crisis. We have to build a mighty force at once.

And let me offer this thought to the Committee on Appropriations.

If we do too much in the way of arming, we will just lose dollars.

But if we do too little, we may lose American lives, we may lose vital engagements with an enemy, we may bring on global war through our indecision and weakness.

So, when the $10,000,000,000 program is before the Appropriations Committee, I am hopeful that the committee will consider it a minimum, not a maximum. I hope that the Committee on Appropriations will look into these concerns I have mentioned—concerns as to the proposed size of the Army, the number of aircraft carriers to be in commission, the number of aircraft for the Marine Corps and Air Force, the antisubmarine effort, the tank program of the Army, the organization and equipment of the tactical air arm of our Army, and so on.

And if the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, individually or collectively, indicate dissatisfaction with any element of the program but go along with it—as they have in the past—simply on the ground that considerations of economy must still prevail, then I hope and trust that the Committee on Appropriations will themselves exercise their proper initiative and demand the fulfillment of a well-rounded, ample military program that will truly provide this mighty Nation the defense it must have.

It is high time that the American people be done with this emphasis on the so-called calculated risks we have heard so much about in the past 2 years.

Let us have much less risk, and much more calculation, in our defense program.

Let us have less talk about dollars, and more talk about strength, in our defense program. The defense of this country must not be measured in dollars. Its measurement must be what a potential enemy has, what he can do with it, what it looks like he wants to do with it, and when he wants to do it. I need not remind the Members of this body that Russia and her satellites have been working night and day for the past 5 years on their armaments—and I regret to say that, in some areas, we have not kept pace.

Now, I will tell the Committee briefly what is in this emergency measure.

This bill involuntarily extends enlistments in the Armed Forces. It potentially involves about 300,000 men, for that many enlistments will expire in the next 12 months. Forty-four thousand of them are General MacArthur's command—so that he might lose some 4,000 men a month during this critical period.

The figures break down this way.

In the next 12 months, in each service, these will be the following number of enlistment terminations: In the Army, 145,000; in the Navy, 62,000; in the Air Force, 88,000.

That makes a total of 295,000 enlistment terminations in the next 12 months.

The situation is, therefore, that these men must be held temporarily beyond the term of their enlistments until trained replacements can be provided. The committee approved a 1-year extension, as contrasted to a 21-month extension proposed by the executive branch. It was our view, and the military testimony supported the committee's position, that a 12-month extension would be sufficient, for in that period of time the trained replacements could be made available and these men released.

Now, by way of background, there is ample precedent for this type of legislation. The Congress did it before on August 18, 1941, except that at that time—4½ months before Pearl Harbor—the Congress extended the enlistments for 18 months instead of for 12 months, as proposed in this bill. The same thing was done in World War I. So the bill is not a precedent. Twice previously, in response to a critical world situation, the Congress has found it necessary to extend enlistments for a temporary period.

I think the Committee should also know that General MacArthur has urgently requested this legislation. He is very anxious for its immediate enactment so he can get on with the Korean effort without the heavy attrition and administrative burdens produced by enlistment terminations in his theater.

The other provisions of the bill are administrative in nature. I will mention one of them—section 3 of the bill. That provision suspends old Navy law which gave pay and a quarter to persons whose enlistments expired while they were at sea or abroad. Its purpose was not to take care of any situation of the type now confronting the United States. Its purpose was to provide the additional pay on the ground that the men could not be discharged since they happened to be away from the country at the time of the enlistment expirations. They were kept at their stations until their return to the country and during that period received pay and a quarter. Other existing law will give the men kept in involuntarily under this bill the normal enlistment bonuses if they reenlist instead of submitting to involuntary retention.

Now, I wish to leave with the House this final thought.

We have heard about too little too late. We have heard that it is later than you think. We have heard time and again that weakness invites aggression. We have been told over and over again that Russia respects only force. So much have we heard these things in recent years that I am afraid we just accept them now without much thought and tend not to do much about them.

Well, let us get down to the job.

Let us think long and hard and grimly about this statement "too little too late" in today's world. Let us think about its meaning to our boys on Korea—maybe later in Germany—maybe later in Formosa—maybe later somewhere else on this troubled globe.

Let us ponder on the real meaning, in this atomic age, of the saying that "it is later than you think." In modern war there is no second prize for the runner-up. Let us not let time run through our fingers. Again, I say let us get down to the job and get this program into action and get it completed just as promptly as possible.

And, once again I say to the House, as I have said so many, many times in the past, "weakness invites aggression." Upon our speed of preparation, upon our determination in the Congress to give the Nation the strength it must have, depends the peace of the world.

Let us get America's muscles hardened to the point where the international bullies will respect what America stands for.

In that way, we can preserve peace.

In that way, we can preserve America.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I want to say to the gentleman from Georgia that I am sure the House has heard with great interest his very interesting and instructive exposition of the difficult and dangerous situation that faces us. I am sure what he has said about our position strategically in the world and the strong position of Russia and the difficulties that we face, was heard with interest. I am sure we all agree that the time is certainly here to strengthen the military forces of the United States. But I think the Members of the House and the people of the United States will be interested in an answer that he might make

with respect to an omission in the gentleman's statement. Can the gentleman advise the House whether at this time the administration has as yet been able to evolve a consistent foreign policy and has it as yet been able to evolve a strategic plan?

Mr. VINSON. Let me answer the question.

Mr. COUDERT. This is just as important. The mere development of the great Armed Forces that we are going to develop and must develop is only half the game. The other half of the game is intelligent use of the military power available.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the distinguished gentleman that the next time I have permission to address the House I will try to answer his question.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Relative to the intent that is contained in the bill as it relates to men who are going to receive their discharge in the Regular Service within possibly the next months, and who wish to make a profession of a military career, what will be involved in their getting their emoluments under the discharge procedure that has heretofore prevailed if this bill is enacted?

Mr. VINSON. If anyone whose term of enlistment expires, and who is frozen in the service, reenlists, he gets the reenlistment bonus provided by law.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I am very much interested in the gentleman's statement, as I always have been because he knows his subject. As far as preparation for any eventuality is concerned, I think the gentleman is most sincere. I am interested in knowing what our policy is, and what we are going to raise this big army for.

Mr. VINSON. I am trying to lay down here in the House of Representatives a policy of preparedness. I am trying to get the gentleman from Pennsylvania to stop measuring the defense of this country by dollars and, instead, measure the defense of this country by the potential strength of our enemy.

Mr. RICH. Are we expected to go at this alone? Are we going to get the aid and assistance of foreign countries under the United Nations?

Mr. VINSON. I hope the nations that are members of the United Nations will meet the call the United Nations has put upon them as speedily as possible.

Mr. RICH. Suppose they do not?

Mr. VINSON. If they do not, then we have to assume the responsibility as one member.

Mr. RICH. Are we going to go it alone?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Over and above all, we have the duty and responsibility of looking out primarily for our own national interest.

Mr. VINSON. Of course; that is right.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to ask a couple of questions of the gentleman from Georgia, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. My first question is with reference to what, as I get it, has particularly disturbed the minds of the people of this country and my own as well. They are asking what is the trouble in Korea that we are being beaten as we are and being continually driven back. Is it a question of lack of tanks and heavy artillery, or what?

Mr. VINSON. I may say to the gentleman that the main trouble is 5,000 miles of distance from our base of supply. Of course, when the Korean trouble broke out there was no equipment in Korea of the kind necessary to fight a modern war. The Government is doing everything humanly possible, as rapidly as distances will permit, to put forces there to meet the forces of the Reds.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. One other question: Is it not true that at the start of the war over there our forces had to depend only on what could be flown in; consequently none of the heavy tanks or heavy artillery was in Korea or probably is in Korea today? Is not that true?

Mr. VINSON. I think the gentleman is as well aware of all that information as I am. I think the gentleman gets his information from the same source I get a great deal of it, from the newspapers.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I am sure the gentleman flatters me out of all measure if he thinks I can get as much information as he can.

Mr. VINSON. Let me say this: We are doing everything humanly possible to get equipment and men into Korea, but you have to bear in mind one thing: This Nation must not be sucked in at this and that point of the globe. We have to be cautious in what we do.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. One further question, if I may: Who made the decision that Korea was defensible at the time of the outbreak of this war?

Mr. VINSON. I regret that I cannot advise the gentleman as to that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman from Georgia, whom we all love and for whom we have great respect, has left on my mind the impression that he thinks this Congress has been stingy with dollars.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Yes; that is true.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the gentleman from Georgia if during the past 5 years he has brought to this House a single bill for the defense of the United States that this Congress and this House have not supported?

Mr. VINSON. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan I appeared, speaking for the Committee on Armed Services, before the Committee on Appropriations on March 30, 1949. I was the spokesman for the Committee on Armed Services and accompanying me were the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], and others. I asked that the budget at that time be increased. We appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and asked for $2,674,000,000 more than was in the budget.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That does not answer my question.

Mr. VINSON. Of course it answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That does not answer my question.

Mr. VINSON. The Armed Services Committee has no authority over the money. We have authority only over the legislative authorizations.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. VINSON. That is all we have.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And this House has passed your bill. I do not recall in 16 years the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] bringing a bill to the House for the defense of this country that the House has failed to sustain.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I do not recall it in the past 10 years that I have been here.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not recall it for at least 16 years.

Mr. VINSON. May I say I am very grateful for the confidence that the House has shown in the Committee on Armed Services during that period of time and to the former Committee on Naval Affairs. The point is that there are certain things that the Committee on Armed Services has been fighting for. Only 90 days ago we pointed out certain things. But we could not get the money. We did not get the money.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak a word on this particular measure because I am wholeheartedly in favor of it, as I am the next bill we will consider to lift the ceilings on the personnel of our armed services, and I think practically every Member of this body on both sides of the aisle is. It is a very simple measure, similar to the one we passed, both at the outbreak of World War I and at the outbreak of World War II.

Realizing that there will be approximately 300,000 members of our armed services—the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force—whose enlistments will expire during the next calendar year, our committee, and I am sure the Congress, are thoroughly convinced, that it is imperative and inescapable that we extend the enlistments for the next 12 months. In ordinary peacetimes over 50 percent of those whose enlistments expire would reenlist. They are trained personnel. They are experienced personnel. It is not easy, indeed it is next to impossible to supplant them overnight with raw, green recruits. Many of them are now fighting in distant parts of the world, or are stationed for security reasons at different posts all over the globe, and it is exceedingly difficult for us to bring back these men, as their enlistments expire from day to day and week to week and month to month when a war is raging.

So the whole purpose of the bill S. 3937, a bill to authorize the President to extend the enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States, is to hold the men who are now in the various branches of the armed services long enough until replacements can be obtained by enlistment, by call of Reserves and the National Guard, or by the draft, and properly trained to take their place.

Now that is all the bill provides for. It is bad policy for the Government to break a contract with any of its citizens. It is tough for a 30-year-old man, fighting in the rice paddies of Korea, his wife and a couple of kids in Japan or back home in the States, to be held on at the expiration of his 3- or 4-year service, particularly when there are some unmarried individuals between the ages of 26 and 30 back home who perhaps are not contributing their full share in this crisis, to the defense of the Nation.

But, ladies and gentlemen, liberty is the first casualty of war. Truth is usually next. When you engage in an armed conflict, freedom is gone. All of us are going to be required to do things we do not want to do. We are going to have our activities curbed. There will be allocations, priorities, rationing, and certain controls, no doubt, if the flames touched off in Korea engulf the world. Painful as that is, it is inescapable. You cannot fight a painless war. It is just impossible.

I want to say one or two things in a general way, aside from this bill, particularly since our distinguished and able chairman took considerable time to talk about the over-all picture.

In order to win a modern, mechanized war, the victor must possess at least three materials. He has to have iron and steel, rubber, and oil. Soviet Russia has secured a lot of iron and steel and industry in Manchuria, a territory twice as large as the State of Texas, which is the industrial heart of all Asia. And she would not have that steel if the Chinese, after being promised at the Cairo Conference that Manchuria would be returned to them at the end of the war, had not been sold down the river, and Manchuria turned over to Soviet Russia.

Who is responsible for that action? Russia has got to have not only iron and steel in Manchuria and the rich metals and minerals of China that has gone completely under. Everyone knows China is the head, the heart, the bowels, and legs of Asia; and because of the recent weak, indecisive, vacillating, contradictory foreign policy, all China has been lost to Red communism. Who is responsible for that? What Members of the House and Senate have stood and pled week after week, month after month, for a strong far eastern foreign policy? The Republicans, as the record will show. Now that China has gone under, after being told that we should keep hands off until the dust settled; after being told by the Secretary of Defense that it was not our responsibility to defend Korea, or any other spot in the Orient; and after being told by the Secretary of State we will have nothing to do with the defense of Formosa; after the Secretary of Defense told us repeatedly, before our committee and in public addresses during the past 6 months, that if we were attacked at any place at 4 o'clock in the morning we would be ready to answer at 5 o'clock; after being repeatedly told by members of the administration that South Korea was capable of defending herself; after all of these miscalculations and misrepresentations, not only to the American people but to your Committee on Armed Services, we have now completely reversed our foreign policy in Asia, and we have decided to go into the one spot with its tough terrain, with its foul weather, the most difficult place on earth to pit our strength against the force of the ground armies of Soviet Russia, namely, Korea. Russia's strength always has been in her ground forces.

Recently the President of the United States has repeatedly told the American people, at the commencement exercises at the University of Missouri in Columbia last month and at the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis the following day, that we are closer to peace than any time since the shooting stopped in 1945.

At Korea, a little sort of finger, an appendix of the Asiatic continent about the size of Illinois, 600 miles long, 135 miles wide, we go in to defend only the south half of it, and defend it with what? Who withdrew Lieutenant General Hodge and his 40,000 American troops from Korea south of the thirty-eighth parallel a year ago last month, in June 1949?

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and others here with me in 1946 were in Korea. We went up and down that arbitrary thirty-eighth parallel that has no military significance; there is not a mountain range, there is no river, there is nothing geographical about it; it is just a line that was blindly, arbitrarily, and stubbornly drawn so that the Japs north of the thirty-eighth parallel would surrender to the Russians, and the Japs south of the thirty-eighth parallel would surrender to the Americans. General Hodge, with his 40,000 troops, repatriated over 5,000,000 Japanese soldiers, not only from Korea but from Manchuria and China.

When we returned from our trip in October 1946 we unanimously agreed that the moment we pulled out of Korea the Russians or the Communists would move in. That is what we told the Congress; that is what the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] and I told the American people in a broadcast over a Washington radio, with Ernest K. Lindley acting as moderator.

Oh, yes, Mr. Chairman, we are in for it; for the third time in our generation we are engaged in a bloody and devastating war. Of course, in 1916 an administration was elected to power because it kept us out of war; in 1940 another administration for the third time was returned to power because it promised again, and again, and again, that American boys would not have to fight and die on foreign soil; and now, today for the third time we are engaged in war, and Congress has not declared it.

We were not requested or asked for counsel or advice; but we were told on a half sheet of paper when we were called down to the White House 4 weeks ago on Tuesday, I think it was 4 weeks ago today, that the Chief Executive, the Commander in Chief, had ordered naval and air support for the ground forces in Korea after we had withdrawn our own forces over a year ago. We cannot now debate the legality or constitutionality of the action of the President. "The die is cast." The poor southern Koreans, most of them farmers—it is an agricultural section—with bamboo poles and spears trying to stop 60-ton Russian tanks.

Oh, yes; I feel that there will be no peace in our time; there will be intermittent wars the rest of our days. The moment we squelch the war in Korea it will break out in Formosa, it will pop up in Iran; it is just like the measles, you do not know whether they are going to break out around your ankles or your neck.

You can rest pretty well assured that we will not be able to confine this conflict to Korea. We cannot contain it in that narrow theater. Much as I hope and pray we can hold the area, there is a very small foothold left for us to stand on and perhaps within the next few days we will be driven into the sea. Of course only time will tell. I am no military strategist or tactician, but our best experts themselves do not know.

I want to be realistic. I am tired of being kidded. I am tired of men in high places in our Government, from the Commander in Chief and the Secretaries and the Chiefs of Staff, all the way down the line, assuring us we will be ready. Oh, yes, Mr. Chairman, I will say to my beloved friend from Georgia, I fear there is too little, too late. But who is responsible for that?

We have appropriated $50,000,000,000 for national defense in the past 4 years—fifty thousand million dollars. Where has the money gone? What have we got to show for it? Why were the weapons placed in moth balls and cocoons and put away? Oh, those tanks, those B–29's, my beloved chairman, in moth balls are not helping the poor, young inexperienced doughboys in Korea who are up against some of the toughest men, battle-scarred, most experienced troops in all the world, because these same North Koreans fought to help defend Stalingrad, they fought the Japanese not only in Korea but in Manchuria, they fought in the Chinese civil war.

It is not going to be very pleasant for a lot of American fathers and mothers to know that we have given to the different nations under the ECA and other programs in Europe and in the Near East over $35,000,000,000; yet today our kids are fighting with inadequate weapons, with an insufficient supply of matériel, with ineffective guns in their hands. Had we not given away so much of our civilian military production to other nations, perhaps our own troops in Korea would not now be so short of supplies and ammunition.

Mr. Chairman, the ridiculous and silly charge has been made by the left-wing new Dealers in the Democratic Party that the Republicans are to blame for the Korean crisis because we did not vote

for economic aid for Korea. Nothing could be more stupid or unfair, because a school child knows that it would be supreme folly to vote economic aid for Korea without backing it up by military assistance. Had we sent fertilizer, farm machinery, hydroelectric equipment, and other industrial machines to develop South Korea, we would simply have built up a greater and richer prize for Russia to take over. The only reason that the Communists have not moved into southern Korea, which we abandoned more than a year ago, was in the hope that we would send much of our wealth and materials over there for her to seize.

Too little, too late? Oh, yes, CARL, but I want to ask my friend from Georgia, and he is a peach because all of the peaches do not grow on trees in Georgia, who is responsible for this too little, too late? Who is responsible for the miscalculations, for the gross misrepresentations? Certainly no one can blame the Congress of the United States, and most of all our Committee on the Armed Services. Heaven knows, we have bent over backward to go along with the military. We have tried to comply with practically every request they made. No minority party ever tried or voted with the majority as have we. Certainly the Republicans cannot be blamed for our present debacle. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], sitting in front of me, knows we have gone further than that. We have tried year after year to get them to build up the Air Force to 70 groups. We had to cram that down their throats. We were told, "Oh, we cannot afford it, we do not need it." Who did that?

This administration canceled the big, modern aircraft carrier for the construction of which this Congress twice specifically appropriated funds. It was arrogantly, it was defiantly canceled. Why? By whom?

I have received letters from two or three of my Navy friends during the past week in which they stated: "What a shame it is we do not have two or three more carriers out here in this operational area between Korea and Formosa."

God knows, if anything has proven the worth of the House Armed Services Committee's B–36 hearings of last fall, the events of the past month have certainly done so. We know that there will always and must be a Navy and a Marine Corps; we have got to have them just as we have got to have an Air Force for strategic bombing and just as we have to have Army ground forces to go in and take over, then hold what we take. All are indispensable.

Now I want to drive home this point. Do you know that under this proposed expansion program, bringing the forces up to the previously planned 1952 level in the year 1951, it will still be less than what we had in 1949? We have had only one battleship, of course, the *Missouri*, in commission those 3 years, but we have fewer cruisers not only today, but we will have fewer cruisers next year than we had in 1949, we will have fewer heavy aircraft carriers, we will have fewer destroyers, fewer submarines, fewer escort vessels, and all other types of ships. Who is responsible? What party has been in power all these years? What party holds the purse strings of these United States? No; we do not want to try to assess the blame or put the responsibility upon any particular person or group of persons, because that is water under the bridge and over the dam. But we cannot afford, as a nation, to blind our eyes to grievous mistakes that have been made in the past. We must look back to our mistakes, admit them in order to avoid them in the future. I think if we had a general, a thorough housecleaning, in both our State and our Defense Departments, we could become much stronger. Now that is not a pleasant thing to say; do not think I enjoy saying it. If I did not say a word about it perhaps I would be more popular. I am not seeking popularity but I am concerned about my country. But there is so much more I might say and that I will say, too, in the days that are ahead. Of course, we want to tighten our belts, pull ourselves together, stop our petty bickering, and join hands and heads and hearts for the welfare of the Nation.

Oh, just listen to the jeers from the majority side. You are seeing displayed here today the very spirit that we are fighting to destroy abroad. Even in time of war you cannot throttle freedom of speech; and certainly, in time of war, realizing that the blood of men and women of all faiths, parties, and creeds are mingled and shed in the defense of this Nation, it ill behooves some of you little peewees of narrow minds and shriveled souls to display the arrogant attitude of intolerance, unwilling to listen to anybody who might possibly differ in the least with you. Well, you are going to have to listen whether you like it or not. And when you are here for a while, you certainly will know better.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I think, in passing, that the gentleman should not miss this opportunity to call the attention of the House to this very fact, that had it not been for the B–36 investigation this last year by the Committee on Armed Services, let me ask the membership of this House, where would our Marine Corps and where would our Navy be? How much would be left? Ask yourselves that question.

Mr. SHORT. There is just one other thought I want to leave before I stop, and that is to follow the sound advice that will be given to you soon by the distinguished and able gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. He has been studying the Stock Piling Act for many years. I participated in many of those sessions. He knows more about that problem than any other Member of Congress. Let me tell you, if you knew the facts as they actually exist on our stockpiling program, you would shudder in your boots today. We need manganese more than any other material. It is the one indispensable item. You cannot manufacture steel without it, and unless we somehow or other build up our manganese stockpile I fear what the outcome of this global conflict might be.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in this address I said that to win a modern, mechanized war, the victor must possess at least three materials: iron or steel, rubber, and oil. I tried to point out that Russia has the iron and steel in Manchuria. She does not yet have a sufficient quantity of rubber and oil to conduct a global war.

However, most of the world knows, certainly we do, that Russia has her eyes cast on Indonesia and Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and Singapore to get the rubber after the fall of Indochina. She also has her eyes cast upon Iran, Iraq, and Saudi-Arabia, in fact the whole Near East with its rich oil deposits in order that she might complete her program to have steel, rubber, and oil to fight a global conflict.

Sir, we cannot permit the Russian bear to reach out her paws and gather in all the little, weak countries on her perimeter to secure the materials with which to conquer the world.

Mr. Chairman, there is another quality which is necessary for any country to win in any armed conflict. That is a spiritual quality and a moral force which dictators often overlook or underestimate.

The love of liberty, the devotion to a great and righteous cause, the indomitable spirit of men which believes in the dignity of the human soul and the love of a just and lasting peace. These ethical principles cannot be conquered by the might of materialism. In the beginning of a conflict, brute force may triumph for a while, but the undying faith, the resolute will, the indomitable courage born of Christian idealism will ultimately triumph. These virtues which belong to the United States and western civilization will eventually triumph over the ruthless instincts and barbarous tactics of a Godless atheistic communism. We will give Russia and the whole world to understand that much as we might differ among ourselves in a country of free men on domestic issues, we shall ever rise as a united Nation and a united people to fight and die to preserve our Republic against all ruthless aggressors.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, to clear up what was perhaps a misinterpretation of my earlier remarks, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in the hope that no misunderstanding can develop from any remark that I make. I do not intend to convey the thought that the Committee on Appropriations has failed to give every dollar the budget has recommended. The Appropriations Committee has done that. The Appropriations Committee and certain members of it, particularly the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], and the distinguished former chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Naval Affairs [Mr. PLUMLEY], all participated in the fight on the floor of the House 2 years ago for more money for naval aviation, which the House, after debate, rejected by a vote of approximately 65 for to 125 against.

The House of Representatives is not subject to any criticism, for we have not failed to provide far more, repeatedly,

than the budget has recommended. As a result of going on behalf of the Armed Services Committee to the Appropriations Committee in 1949, the budget was increased $800,000,000 specifically for the Air Force.

I do not want anybody to think I am criticizing the Appropriations Committee, because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and his committee, particularly Mr. SIKES, Mr. PLUMLEY, and Mr. SHEPPARD in the forefront, were trying to write into the appropriation bill the items the Joint Chiefs of Staff had in their minds, which were oftentimes curtailed by the budget.

Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time on this side. If there are no requests for time on the other side, I ask that the bill be read for amendment.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, in a syndicated article published July 21, 1950, in the Grand Rapids Press, and other newspapers throughout the United States, the prominent columnist, Mr. David Lawrence, had the following to say:

Out in Korea the American boys are fighting bravely and many are dying, but inside Washington there is a bitter feeling of criticism concerning certain decisions of the top command—General Collins of the Army and General Vandenberg of the Air Force—who are charged with having combined to squelch the opportunity of the United States Marine aviation units to fight in the Far East.

From other sources similar information has also been received. In addition, an interesting letter was recently forwarded to me by a constituent and for the information of the Members of the House the pertinent portions are as follows:

I am a naval reservist and expect to be called back to active duty at any time. My first gripe is aimed at the high brass at that huge office building, the Pentagon. We've enjoyed the benefits of unification since 1948, and I think it stinks. What kind of unification is it that calls the Marine Reserve ground forces to active duty and leaves Marine Reserve air units at home? What's the matter with Naval Air Reserve units? This war is supposed to be an air war, let's use all our air forces. * * * If it isn't going to be an air war, this country has been sold a bill of goods. Our Marine Corps, the best fighting group we have had in any war, has been rendered virtually useless as a result of unification. A marine by virtue of his training is imbued with that elusive esprit de corps, morale, or plain guts to fight and win. In World War II no other branch of the service could show the same qualities to any marked degree. I'm sure any military critic will say our last war in the Pacific was a Marine victory—with a slight assist by the Army and Navy. Let's give the marines in this fight the support of their own air units. Also, let's get the Marine Corps back up to somewhere near their wartime strength and keep it up there through the years ahead. It would be as good insurance as a 70-group air force. I'm like all sailors: I have a dislike for marines along with a hearty respect for their ability.

In the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Marine Reserve unit has been faithfully training for the past few years. It is D Company of the Eighth Infantry, Battalion. This unit either has or is scheduled for a call to active duty. In my estimation it would be tragic for this unit of the Marines or any other fighting Marine outfit to be sent into the front in Korea or elsewhere without the benefit of trained Marine air group tactical support. I strongly urge that any plan be abandoned for the splitting up of Marine ground units from Marine air groups.

This rumored plan to break up the long-established and highly effective Marine air-ground coordination has been in the minds of some of our Army and Air Force leaders for a number of years, but despite this pressure the integrity of the entire Marine program has been maintained except for slashes in numbers all along the line. However, the present Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, seems to have been victimized by this unsound thinking, for he is quoted as having said:

We cannot afford to have three separate air forces—Navy, Marine, and Air Force.

It is obvious that the rumors mentioned in Mr. Lawrence's column are in line with Mr. Johnson's basic thinking.

It is important to understand a few basic and fundamental facts in discussing this problem. In the first place, marine aviation is not separate; it is a legal and administrative fact that marine aviation is administratively and technically a part of naval aviation under the applicable statutes. Marine aviation organizations are like the rest of the marines—part of the Naval Establishment. All procurement of the matériel and training of any pilots for marine aviation is included in the naval air program.

During World War II Admiral King, in an effort to determine any possible savings in the Naval Establishment, convened a board within the Navy Department to determine what would be the effect from the economy standpoint of abolishing marine aviation in toto. After exhaustive inquiries this board concluded and actually placed upon record certain important conclusions. It was the board's decision that, because of the very close integration of marine air training and operations into the naval air program, there would be, in fact, no savings resulting from the elimination of the marine air program. The assignment of strictly naval air units for the performance of functions previously handled by marine air groups was not recommended. It was found there would be no economies and the effectiveness of this vital military weapon would be abolished by such a plan.

Anyone who is at all familiar with marine air group operations knows that marine air units are trained to operate off either Navy carriers or advanced land bases. Marine air units exist for one primary reason, and one reason alone: The support, very close support, of the ground troops. In this connection it should be recalled that it was marine preoccupation with the amphibious specialty that resulted in the marine employment of our present-day close air support doctrine which, as it is used in the Marine Corps, is the most effective close air-support program possessed by any armed forces in the world. Marine close air support not only includes isolation of the battle field, but such support is predicated upon the actual assistance of ground units by attacking specific targets opposing marine ground effort. As a result, the marine system of close air support is designed to bring down on an enemy an air strike whenever required by the front-line ground commander. This is in contrast to the theory of saturation of area targets and the control of supporting aircraft by the top echelon of ground commanders away from the fighting front.

Unlike other United States air-support doctrine, marines have carried air-ground integration to such a point that in every front-line battalion and in other specially designated units there is a marine air-control officer. This officer is trained in both air and ground techniques. He is a marine aviator, but basically, as are all marines, a marine first, last, and always. Marine air, rather than being separated from the ground effort, as has been the case of the technical support of Army units resulting from the creation of a separate air force is based upon the air-ground team concept.

Some people may well ask this question: How does this powerful close air support conception fit into the otherwise completely unique Marine Corps idea? The answer is simple and understandable. The Marine Corps usefulness as a military outfit lies largely in its adherence to the team idea. The Marine Corps feels it is their mandate to be ready with a team—not a very big one perhaps—but still a complete team to answer the call at any time.

Since in operations across the water such as we are now fighting in Korea, the Marine Corps cannot always have the tanks and artillery they need right at the moment of landing, the Marine Corps must rely more extensively on this extremely flexible weapon, namely, close support planes. Without them the marines are only a partial team and cannot be expected to be completely effective in all the complex operations assigned them. However, with their own close support planes the marines have the necessary balance and the striking power and the readiness to move into action which gives modern significance to the old marine saying "first to fight."

To give this teamwork real effect, the Marine Corps puts specially trained air personnel directly with the front line troops to observe closely the progress of the battle and to call for and direct these vital close support air attacks. The Marine Corps is the only military organization in the world that does this with such thoroughgoing detail, and needless to say it has paid tremendous dividends in the past. Consequently, it would be most unwise to change this method at this crucial hour when the marines are again going to be called upon to do their job in a new Pacific war.

Marines had to develop a close air support doctrine simply because the nature of amphibious operations was such that there had to be an effective type of

immediate, front-line controlled, air support in order to cover the ground attacks in an amphibious operation prior to the landing of heavier items of artillery and other supporting weapons. It should not be forgotten that marines pioneered dive bombing and logistical support of ground troops by air. In passing, it might be worth noting that in 1933, when Major Udet of the German Luftwaffe was watching a marine aviation squadron put on a demonstration at the Cleveland air races that he was so impressed by marine dive bombing that he stated he was going to recommend the German Air Force adopt a similar technique.

The record of marine aviation in World War II was outstanding in the annals of close air-support history. Carrier- or land-based marine close air-support aviation was able to deliver battalion-controlled air strikes with but a few minutes notice and it was very normal to deliver strafing, bombing, and rocket attacks against enemy positions as close as 100 yards to our own front lines. It is reported that on at least one occasion on Iwo Jima a close air support attack was launched within 50 yards of our own troops.

Another point that should be considered is the fact that there is no real duplication or competition between the Air Force generally and marine and naval close air-support programs. For example, the Air Force is today preoccupied with long-range strategic bombing and jet intercepter planes. It is no secret that everything else is secondary as far as operations within the Air Force are concerned. Accordingly, and quite properly, the Air Force has today developed, due to its preoccupation and emphasis on long-range bombing, the finest long-range bomber in the world, namely, the B–36. On the other hand, it must be remembered that while making this great advance in strategic air, no basic improvement has been made by the Air Force in close air support doctrine or matériel. This is best evidenced by the immediate calling up of P–51 conventional type aircraft for the Air Force's operations in Korea.

Fortunately the marine and naval aviation experts have not been preoccupied with long-range strategic bombing, but in contrast have emphasized and focused their attention on naval air operations involving close air support of ground troops in amphibious and related operations. As a result of this activity which is so important to expeditionary troops of the fleet marine forces there has been continued perfection of our close air-support doctrines and techniques. For example, we are now reported to have the finest kind of support aircraft in the new Martin Mauler. The point should carefully be noted that this aircraft was conceived and produced not by the Air Force, to which close air support is of secondary importance, but rather by naval aviation and marines whose specialty is close air-support activity. The different interests of the Air Force and marine-naval aviation has given our Nation complementary—not conflicting—types of air power. To now withhold marine aviation units from active participation with marine ground units in Korea would be disastrous, to say the least.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize again the absolute need and necessity for maintaining the close cooperation and integrity of marine ground and marine air units. I trust that the decisions in the Korean operation are unfounded, for history shows that in Pacific warfare a full marine team—ground and air—is essential in the jobs assigned to the Corps.

Mr. SHORT. I have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That until July 9, 1951, the President shall be authorized to extend all enlistments in any component of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, and the United States Marine Corps, including the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve, and in any component of the Air Force of the United States for a period of not to exceed 12 months: *Provided,* That all persons whose terms of enlistments are extended in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall continue during such extensions to be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations for the government of their respective service.

SEC. 2. Personnel of the uniformed services entitled to benefits under section 515 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 831) shall not suffer any reduction in total compensation by reason of any extended service performed under the terms of this act.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of raising two or three questions. They may not be answered; it may be impossible to answer them. In doing this, I realize that war is the most expensive game that man ever played or ever will play, not only in materials but in so-called finance as well as in human blood and suffering. Wars have to be financed either by compulsion or by voluntary service and voluntary contributions in the way of purchase of Treasury issues and in the payment of taxes which after all is somewhat voluntary because in this country you do not have to work and earn income which can be taxed—you can just lie down and quit and the welfare agencies will feed your wife and children. So paying taxes is more or less a voluntary proposition.

The great chairman of the committee that has brought this bill to the floor has discussed the question of dollars—and I am not up here to put dollars against human bodies now or at any other time, but the people in my district are very much concerned about the mental attitude of those in the defense arms of Government who disburse the dollars which are provided by the taxpayers and the bond buyers and therefore they have not had answered to them in a satisfactory manner, to say the least, what the administrators of the defense program have done with between sixty and ninety billion dollars which has been provided for defense during the past few years.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman to give us any comfort on that that he may.

Mr. VINSON. I will state to the distinguished gentleman that I do not know that I can answer his question, but I am trying to find information to answer it.

But I can say this: Out of every dollar appropriated for national defense, 60 cents goes to what is called housekeeping in the Defense Department. Now, the gentleman is absolutely correct and the country does want to know what is the character of our defense; what kind of tank program we have; how much artillery we have; how many men we have; how many airplanes we have. The Committee on Armed Services started yesterday on a hearing to find out what the situation is. Just as soon as we get the information, I propose to bring it to the floor of the House and tell the country how much defense we have.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I thank the chairman for that information. I did not have it before and I do not know how many other Members of the House had it, either. The people did not have it and that is exactly what I think should be done—we should proceed just along that line.

Just one other thought. So many billions of dollars have been thrown at the feet of the administrators of national defense during the past 15 years that it is only human that those administrators have become ruthless in the expenditure of those funds. The situation now is that we are starting out with a $260,000,000,000 debt. We started out on the last war with about a $49,000,000,000 debt and by the time we wind up after a 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 10-year war, we may have six or eight trillion dollars in the national debt, unless we do get better sense in the operation of the administration of these funds.

I hope that the Committee on Armed Services will do the necessary things to put the throttle on those who are to administer these funds so that they will have a little respect for the use of material and the burdens that are placed on the citizens insofar as dollars are concerned. Dollars just represent material. And if we win any wars or keep a little peace in the world we will still need a few pieces of material for those who are at peace to use after the wars have finished.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman any idea how much we have in stockpiles? I understand that Members are having great difficulty in finding how much we have in our stockpiles.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have been reading stockpile hearings all day. I started early this morning. I have a bunch of them here. I think our stockpile situation will prove to be even more distressing and more disappointing than the situation with reference to equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Here is one illustration: You cannot run an army or a navy without good rope. In the Philippine Islands we have several thousand bales of manila hemp. That should have been put into the United States 6 to 9 months ago. Have the forces down here in charge of the administration moved those bales of fiber? Have they tried to move them? No. Let this committee get the answer why that stuff was not moved over here for defense. Take any stockpile you want, and it is 75 to 90 percent deficient. We will have some more talk about that tomorrow afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, of course, when all such measures come to the floor there are some Members who cannot resist the opportunity to inject politics. Even on legislation so vital to our national security and the preservation of our American way of life.

The question has been asked today, "Where did all this defense money go?" Where did the $45,000,000,000 go that we appropriated for defense since the close of World War II? I think if any Member is sincere in wanting to find that answer he would have little difficulty and little trouble in finding it. First of all, he could call the defense establishment and they would tell him promptly and accurately. If he did not care to call the defense establishment, all he would have to do is to keep himself well informed by reading the daily newspapers.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. I wonder if you have observed as a member of the Armed Services Committee that a lot of people at this time have 20-20 vision in their hindsight.

Mr. PRICE. I agree with the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I am sorry, I have only 5 minutes.

I have followed the daily newspapers very closely and I know you do not even have to go to the defense establishment to get the answer to this very important question. I inserted in yesterday's RECORD an editorial from the Evening Star of last Saturday which cleared up this subject pretty well. I am going to read to the House some of the figures quoted in that editorial. Those who are interested can read the complete editorial in the Appendix on page A5328 of the RECORD. This newspaper was interested enough to check the figures and they got their information from the defense establishment without difficulty.

Out of every dollar expended for national defense over the past years, since the war, 40 cents of it goes for salaries; food, clothing, and transportation. Twenty-six cents goes for operation and maintenance of equipment. Eighteen cents for weapons, planes, ships, and so forth. Five cents goes for research and development. Four and one-half cents goes of administration and secret work. Four cents goes for the reserves and the National Guard. One cent goes for industrial mobilization. Less than one cent goes to retired pay, and one-half of 1 cent goes for construction and public works.

Now, what situation have we had confronting us during the past 5 years? Where is this $45,000,000,000? I am going to read the last two paragraphs from this editorial:

> Defense officials say the best measure of military spending, as it relates to what we have to show for our money today, is the authorized outlays for the 4-year period from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1950. During this time Congress authorized $49,300,000,000 for the military, of which $48,400,000,000 has been spent to date and nearly a billion more will have been spent by the end of this fiscal year. Almost $20,000,000,000 went for payrolls, food, clothing, and travel; $13,000,000,000 for operating and maintaining military installations and tactical equipment around the globe; and $8,500,000,000 for procurement of planes, tanks, rifles, artillery, ships, and other combat tools.
>
> During this cold-war era, it should be remembered, occurred the costly airlift operations and the support of our occupation troops in Europe and Japan—expenses not ordinarily budgeted in time of so-called peace. In summation, our defense dollar has had a huge chunk eaten out of it by ordinary and extraordinary expenses that produced no tangible equipment for our foot soldiers, flyers, sailors, and marines. In fact, 70 cents of the dollar went for housekeeping and operational costs. If there is any possible way to reduce the drain on the defense dollar, the Defense Department has been unable to find it. For our fighting men must not only be supplied with arms but must be paid, fed, clothed, housed, and transported. It is for such essential things that our money—nearly $100,000,000,000 of it—has gone during the past half decade of an uneasy peace.

That information was not very difficult to obtain. Anyone who wanted to, could have easily obtained it. It was as close at hand as the telephone on your desk, the paper on your newsstand.

Let us suspend politics while we consider important defense legislation. This is not the time for politics as usual.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there are several things on which there is no uncertainty: One is that the Americans in all the forces, Air, Ground, and Navy, are valiantly fighting to the highest degree that can be expected of any soldier. We know that the Armed Services Committee in an effort to make this country strong had passed various enabling bills, and we know that the appropriations have been made by this Congress to make a strong, balanced armed service.

I shall not, and will not, attempt to place blame anywhere; this is not the time; it is a time for America to look forward rather than back and exert every possible effort to bring forth a strong, well-rounded armed service. But in doing that, let us, not in the spirit of placing blame, but in the hope of becoming strong, analyze our difficulties. Let us analyze the past, yes, so that corrections may be made if corrections are needed and unhesitatingly make them if necessary. This Congress has a grave responsibility. Unfortunately Congress voted away and delegated much of its authority in the second Unification Act, an act directed to the concentration of power in the Department of Defense. I am glad that I was in the little group of about a dozen who voted against it. That is water over the dam. The power is gone to a great extent, but let us conserve and exercise that power which is left. There is a definite obligation on this Congress to see that the spirit of the Unification Act is carried out, and the autonomy of these various services is preserved, and to check a tendency first apparent, then admitted, of having but one ground army, practically no Marine Corps, a weakened Navy, the naval air arm and the carriers withered in strength. Many of us have protested consistently and vigorously that course, yet it has been progressively carried on. Not in the Congress but in the Department of Defense. Now it is the obligation of the Congress to see that that pattern is completely abandoned.

Mr. Chairman, I made a speech on the floor of the House on August 2, 1949, in which I quoted Admiral Halsey. I want to again quote from Admiral Halsey. It indicates some of the apprehension that existed in my mind at that time. He made the following statement:

> The concept of what each weapon can or cannot do theoretically is very ridiculous. The only thing I can think of that is more ridiculous is the fact that you have a weapon and, through legislative or other act, you cannot use that weapon because it might interfere with the glory of some other person who has a similar weapon. I think the object in war is to strike with as many weapons as possible as often and as fast as possible. I think that is the surest and best way to terminate a war. I would go further than that, and say I do not think any weapon should be in any way restricted, whether it belongs to the Army, Navy, or the Air Force, or is used only for a special purpose. In other words, they should be used where they are most needed.

My thoughts boiled down are these: We know—as has been discussed informally in cloakrooms and in committees—that there has been a tendency to build up the vertical chain of command to the detriment of the offensive essential potential of the Navy, the Marine Corps, their air arm, the National Guard, and Reserves. The hour has arrived when the Congress must demand balanced services. Of course, the Congress voted away a good deal of power, but the Congress can demand that through administrative action in the Defense Department the intent of the Congress is not thwarted.

There has been much talk about appropriations. We have appropriated large sums of money. Then after the appropriations have been made, possibly for a given service—yes, for carriers and aircraft, or for any other thing that this Congress might have appropriated—we see by administrative action the intent of the Congress diverted or

nullified. If America is to stay strong, and America in this hour must be strong, we have to have balanced services, we have to have three strong services, and the only way you are going to have them is for this Congress to demand that the money be spent in the manner we have appropriated it and not in furtherance of any structural plan directed to the weakening and elimination of any of the services.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of the junior members of the Armed Services Committee. I was gratified at the speech made by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. It gave us all confidence and hope. The first week after the Korean war started, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] was required to be away from Washington. It was with a sense of relief personally to me that I learned he had returned to Washington. I admire the straightforward manner in which he spoke here today to the Congress of the United States and I think the people of America tonight will sleep in their beds with a little more feeling of relief. I know I shall.

Mr. Chairman, there appear to be a lot of prophets today upon this floor. Where have those prophets been during the last 2 years? Why have they not raised their voices? Why have they not given the President the advantage of their great hindsight? I spoke here a few days ago and I said at that time I thought it was about time we laid aside partisanship.

Mr. Chairman, I am not interested in what happened in Korea. I am not interested in the fact that Secretary Johnson may have been wrong when he did away with the building of the carrier *United States*. I am not interested in the mistakes that have been made in our committee. I am one of the members of the Committee on the Armed Services who believes in a strong Air Force. I may personally have been wrong in my views about the Navy, but that is water over the dam, as the distinguished gentleman from Missouri has said. I think it is a shame today that we have seen the blame for three great wars placed upon a certain side of this aisle. I cannot help but remember during my short tenure of being a Member of this House the cry from a certain side of this House asking for economy, economy, economy, when 70 percent of our budget was going for the military, and we were hearing from the well of this House constantly the words that we must have a balanced budget, that we must reduce military spending, we must reduce domestic spending. I agree with our distinguished chairman that every dollar we can save domestically now must be saved, but I can say to you now that there are a lot of prophets here in the House of Representatives, and I am one of them, that have a great hindsight as to what has happened during the past 2 years, and I think the sooner we lay aside partisan politics and pass this legislation that is coming from our committee, and we forget the bitterness that has taken place in the past, that we are going to be sure of victory; whether it is next year or 10 years from now. We may be in for a long, long duration; we may never see peace in our times, but it is up to us as Members of this Congress to vote every cent possible for military preparation. This war may be tomorrow on a universal scale; it may be 6 months, it may be 1 year from now, and we pray to God it will never be, but I heard our distinguished chairman say yesterday, in executive session, that by being strong we may preserve the peace of this Nation. It is only, gentlemen, by remaining strong, that we have any hope at all for peace.

I hope this legislation is promptly enacted by the House today.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That portion of section 1422 of the Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 484) which reads as follows: "All persons who shall be so detained beyond their terms of enlistment or who shall, after the termination of their enlistment, voluntarily reenter to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, and their regular discharge therefrom, shall receive for the time during which they are so detained, or shall so serve beyond their original terms of enlistment, an addition of one-fourth of their former pay:" shall be suspended with respect to enlistments extended in accordance with this act.

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the bill, that it be printed in the RECORD at this point, and that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, this first bill of a group we are to pass is a very serious measure. We are changing the contract we made with enlisted men in the armed services because of dire necessity, involving the security of our country, in carrying out our mission under the United Nations. We had better bear that in mind when later we come to other contracts that may be need to be changed because of such necessity.

There has been discussion here about lowering the drain on defense dollars. I have a suggestion I should like to make along that line, and I hope I may have the attention of the distinguished members of the Committee on Armed Services. I want to recall some recent history that will, I am sure, entail no debate or recrimination, because the House action was unanimous. This was on an amendment I offered in committee that was unanimously adopted there, and when it came to the floor as a committee amendment on August 18, 1949, it was unanimously adopted in the House, and when we went to conference it was unanimously adopted there.

Last year we were considering the mutual defense assistance bill and I offered what I then called the "anti-five" percent or "anti-deep-freeze amendment." I want to read it. This is section 412 of what is now Public Law 329 of the Eighty-first Congress, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949:

Whoever offers or gives to anyone who is now or in the past 2 years has been an employee or officer of the United States any commission, payment, or gift, in connection with the procurement of equipment, materials, or services under this act, and whoever, being or having been an employee or officer of the United States in the past 2 years, solicits, accepts, or offers to accept any such commission, payment, or gift, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not to exceed $10,000 or imprisonment for not to exceed 3 years, or both.

That amendment both in committee and in conference was objected to by the executive departments. They said it was too broad. However, both Houses of the Congress in their wisdom adopted that amendment exactly as I had drafted it. In conference I said that, if experience showed it was too broad, we could have amendments brought in when mutual defense assistance was extended this year. No such recommendations came from the executive departments this year when the act was extended. Apparently my original amendment is not too broad.

However, it is confined solely to the Mutual Defense Assistance Act. Note that it is limited to "procurement under this act." It seems to me that at this time, when we are changing the contracts of enlisted men, when we are thinking of changing other contracts, and when we want to conserve the defense dollar, we ought, before any trouble or scandal or suspicion starts, to put into the laws that come from our great Committee on Armed Services such a provision as this. It will take care of those who are already like vultures over the kill, starting to circle around the Capital to see what pickings they can make out of war contracts. Many patriotic businessmen are offering their plants to provide what we need. Their offers should be considered on their merits and on our needs. We do not want word to get around that they have to see the right people who can put on the fix. We ought at least to provide that there are not going to be any deals between those persons and those that are now officers or have been officers or employees of the Government, so there will not be any 5 percent or any other arrangements made. Therefore we should put a strong measure into the legislation which I hope will come from the Committee on Armed Services in a few days, a deterrent to prevent any persons inside or outside the Government from falling under the temptation of using improper means to secure contracts for this great effort we are about to enter.

I hope that will be done. It is my purpose in speaking at this time to urge our Committee on Armed Services to incorporate promptly in the first legislation which would be appropriate, some such prohibition and some such language so that right from the start it will be made clear to the public and the people that, while we are drafting our boys to fight, while we in substance are draft-

ing our volunteers to fight longer than they contracted for, we are going to prevent anyone from getting any improper profit out of this great effort.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that I will introduce tomorrow a bill dealing with the question of renegotiation providing that every contract not only for armaments but every other contract of the Government will be subject to renegotiation. We should try to write into law something that will prohibit and stop this situation of 5 percenters on Government contracts.

Mr. VORYS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee has given a most comprehensive report on the current diplomatic and military situation now confronting the Nation and the world.

I do not desire at this time to elaborate upon his remarks and recommendations which I know have made a very deep impression upon this House as they will upon the country. But in view of the great crisis which faces us as a Nation, I feel bound as a member of the Armed Services Committee to present, or rather to reiterate in substance some very concrete views regarding the world situation which I have held for some time and which upon many occasions I have heretofore expressed.

First, let me say that I agree that there is no further time to lose in putting the resources and strength of this Nation into a full state of preparation to meet any and every contingency. The world about us is threatening any day, any moment, to break out into another dreadful conflagration. The ruthless, tyrannical forces of organized world communism have spread their tentacles far and wide over the face of the earth. They have subjugated and enslaved millions of helpless peoples. Their demonstrated aim is world conquest. Only America, and America standing practically alone, has the power, the strength, the will and purpose to bar the way to these evil forces from reaching their goal and enslaving Americans and all other free peoples and destroying the civilization which has been built up throughout the centuries with so much sacrifice and bloodshed.

Certainly the present situation requires immediate and vigorous action by Congress and the Executive. We must move with utmost dispatch. There can be no delay. We can brook no interference. We can tolerate no disloyalty. We can shelter no half-heartedness. There must be an immediate full-scaled, intensive, yes, I will say advisedly, an urgent, united effort to build up a military force and an industrial potential that will be able and adequate to protect and defend this Nation and carry out our commitments for the defense of human liberty and our free way of life.

Military and economic power is not enough to cope with this situation, indispensable as this is. We must have an immediate clarification of foreign policy designed to inform the American people and the world, clearly and frankly, of our objectives for the attainment of a peaceful world through cooperative international action and the neutralization of Communist efforts to enslave mankind. Early stepping up of our activities to bring accurate information and enlightenment to all peoples is highly desirable.

Measures to protect the internal security are most urgent, immediately mandatory. We cannot permit Trojan horses filled with Communist conspirators to rove through this Nation ready at a signal to disgorge a flood of sabotage and destruction upon our communications, our vital public services, and our national defense industries. This is of paramount importance now. Every appropriate Government agency, national, State, and local, must be organized, mobilized, and alerted to combat these internal enemies who threaten us so despicably from within. It is also very essential that we immediately organize civilian defense and disaster components.

Our armed services, all of them, must be alerted to the possibilities of further attack anywhere. Let us wake up. Anything can happen at any moment, and for God's sake let us be ready. Let us not be taken again by surprise.

Let us marshal all our strength, build additional forces as the world situation requires, and unite the entire American people and the decent, freedom-loving peoples of the world against the evils of organized Communist tyranny.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my time be allotted to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the gentleman's statement that he expects on tomorrow to introduce a bill which will reactivate renegotiation. Is that correct?

Mr. VINSON. It has already been prepared. If we did not have this bill up here this afternoon, I would drop it in the hopper this afternoon. The gentleman understands that his committee already has a provision written in law that all contracts relating to the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the fiscal year 1951 are subject to renegotiation. But this is broader and applies to all Government contracts.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is this a complete reactivation of the renegotiation statute as we developed it during World War II?

Mr. VINSON. It is along the same line as was established before and the whole thing is considered along that line. It is very constructive legislation and comes from Secretary Symington's hands.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course the gentleman recalls that we instituted renegotiation by a very simple amendment at the outset during the consideration of the sixth supplemental defense bill in 1942, and it was revised in a tax bill by the Committee on Ways and Means in 1943. It became quite a broad statute covering all phases of defense procurement. Does this bill cover the same scope?

Mr. VINSON. This is so broad that while I think the Committee on Armed Services might have jurisdiction, I today requested the Speaker of the House that even though our committee did have jurisdiction to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the information the gentleman has given. I am glad to know that steps are being taken in that direction. As the gentleman knows, I was much concerned in the development of the renegotiation statute.

Mr. VINSON. May I say in this connection I think it was the gentleman's amendment which started the whole thing during the World War. The gentleman is entitled to recognition for having originated it, or at least putting it in the statute. The gentleman has always been strong for renegotiation. But we must go one step further in this preparedness program—and that is all this is—we must stop, by language, if it can so be drafted, people—or to use the expression of the gentleman from Ohio—almost vultures, standing around here trying to make 5 percent or 10 percent out of Government contracts. It is the most difficult thing to find language to cover it. We went through it in World War II. But something along that line, as well as renegotiation should be enacted as early as possible. The House and the country can just understand that we have to enter into a worthwhile preparedness defensive program and the first thought of the Congress and the Nation has to be the defense of this country.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There is no question about that.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. At this point, since this legislation is before the House, I want to urge, in view of the report of the Comptroller General, that we see to it that in any legislation which is passed the Comptroller General shall have a right to go into these matters more fully than has been true in the past.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I also hope that is incorporated in the bill.

As the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has suggested, I followed the development of the renegotiation proposition from the outset. Again, in 1948 when we provided funds for a 17-group air force, we reactivated renegotiation for the procurement under the speed-up funds then provided. Unfortunately,

the 1948 money for the 70-group air force was frozen, in large part, and that is partly responsible for the situation we have today.

We were also distressed in the Appropriations Committee, in the spring of 1948, to find that other money which had been provided for research and development was being used for other purposes under direction of the President's Budget Bureau. Gen. Curtis LeMay, who was in charge of the strategic air command at that time, testified in our hearings that this taking of the funds away from research and development set back that program at least 18 months. And the President wrote a letter to agency heads restricting them to supporting budget action. Today we are paying some of the price for that.

Now, it is not a matter of bringing up these matters to show we had foresight, but it is to let the people know how things could be different. The American people are interested in knowing how they can get some assurance that these mistakes will not be repeated in the future. We will not avoid them unless they are recognized.

I have here a letter which I received from the comptroller of the Air Force under date of April 8, 1950, in response to my own letter of April 6, 1950, in regard to the effect of the freezing of the Air Force funds for this fiscal year 1950. When we return to the House I shall ask permission to place that in the RECORD at this point. It shows the effect of the freezing of the $735,000,000 which the Congress, and I may say on the initiative of the House of Representatives, put into the appropriation bill for the defense establishment last year. I shall also insert a letter from the Treasury giving the record on the expenditures for the first 6 months of this year. The letters referred to follow:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1950.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: This is in reply to your letter of April 6, 1950, in which you requested information regarding Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1950 funds which were frozen by the President.

Following the enactment of the fiscal year 1950 appropriations bill, the President directed the Secretary of Defense to reserve the additional funds added by the Congress to the President's 48 group budget for the purpose of building up toward a 58 group Air Force. As a result, the following funds were placed in reserve.

Appropriation:	
Construction of aircraft and related procurement	$577,755,000
Special procurement	8,338,000
Maintenance and operations	130,928,000
Research and development	18,000,000
Contingencies	733,000
Total	735,754,000

Had the Air Force been authorized to obligate the entire appropriations enacted by the Congress for fiscal year 1950, the aircraft-procurement program for that fiscal year would have been expanded from 1,250 to 1,832 aircraft and the Air Force would have continued its build-up toward a 58 group level.

In the case of research and development, the reservation of funds in this appropriation resulted in the slowing down of the rate of development, and, in some instances, the elimination of certain projects.

The placing of these funds in reserve had no effect on the radar screen, and this program is being prosecuted as originally planned. However, it should be pointed out that the fiscal year 1950 appropriations bill did not provide funds specifically for this activity. Provision was made in the bill, however, for the transfer to the "acquisition and construction of real property" appropriation of the funds required to finance this program. Such action necessitated the reprograming of activities in the "aircraft and related procurement" and "maintenance and operations" appropriations to the extent necessary to finance the fiscal year 1950 increment of the radar screen.

The total amount which the conferees of the House and the Senate added to the appropriation estimates of the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 1950, as passed by the Congress, was $735,754,000. The amount set aside in reserve by direction of the President also totaled $735,754,000.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. RAWLINGS,
Lieutenant General, United States Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL SERVICE,
Washington, July 12, 1950.

Hon. JOHN TABER,
House of Representatives,
Room 1126, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TABER: Pursuant to your telephone request, I am enclosing a table that shows the budget estimates of January 1950 for the fiscal year 1950, compared with actual receipts and expenditures for that fiscal year, on the basis of daily Treasury statement classifications.

I hope this will give you the information that you desire.

Very truly yours,

E. F. BARTELT,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Actual budget receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1950, compared with budget estimates of January 1950

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	Actual fiscal year 1950	Budget estimates of January 1950
Receipts:		
Internal revenue:		
Income tax:		
Withheld by employers	10,073	9,839
Other	18,189	19,307
Miscellaneous internal revenue	8,303	8,328
Social security taxes:		
Employment taxes	2,106	2,245
Tax on employers of 8 or more	226	223
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	550	570
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions for administrative expenses	9	10
Customs	423	375
Surplus property (act Oct. 3, 1944)	264	224
Other miscellaneous receipts	1,166	1,065
Total budget receipts	41,311	42,185
Deduct:		
Appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2,106	2,245
Refunds of receipts	2,160	2,177
Net budget receipts	37,045	37,763

Actual budget receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1950, compared with budget estimates of January 1950—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	Actual fiscal year 1950	Budget estimates of January 1950
Expenditures:		
Legislative establishment	56	62
The Judiciary	24	24
Agriculture Department:		
Farmers Home Administration	182	[1] 60
Production and Marketing Administration:		
Commodity Credit Corporation	1,713	1,556
Other	516	528
Rural Electrification Administration	293	362
Other	356	347
Atomic Energy Commission	524	673
Civil Service Commission:		
Employees' retirement funds (United States share)	303	303
Other	21	23
Commerce Department:		
Civil Aeronautics	166	193
Maritime Activities	94	162
Public Roads	486	508
Other	125	133
Defense Department:		
Office of the Secretary of Defense:		
Retired pay—military services	150	206
Other	11	11
Air Force	3,506	3,745
Army	5,704	6,151
Navy	4,125	4,413
Economic Cooperation Administration:		
Economic Cooperation Act	3,523	3,895
Other	29	181
Executive Office of the President	8	12
Export-Import Bank of Washington	45	71
Federal Security Agency:		
Social Security Administration	1,154	1,175
Other	277	308
General Services Administration	588	797
Housing and Home Finance Agency:		
Office of Administrator	[2]	17
Federal Housing Administration	3	18
Home Loan Bank Board	[2] 275	[2] 197
Public Housing Administration	-------	113
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Reclamation	300	334
Other	276	304
Justice Department	131	135
Korean aid	40	70
Labor Department	258	218
Mutual defense assistance	44	160
Post Office Department (deficiency)	593	568
Railroad Retirement Board:		
Railroad retirement account	583	602
Other	13	11
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	589	1,034
State Department	339	365
Tennessee Valley Authority	18	52
Treasury Department:		
Interest on the public debt	5,750	5,725
Other	670	663
Veterans' Administration:		
National service life insurance fund	473	511
Other	6,044	6,255
Other agencies	336	438
Total budget expenditures	40,167	43,297
Budget deficit	3,122	5,533

[1] Based upon net transactions. On comparable basis with expenditures in daily Treasury statements this figure would be $166,000,000.
[2] Excess of credits, deduct.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to impose upon your time at this time for 5 minutes, but I do believe

I should make my position clear in this matter right now, once and for all.

First of all, I want to make this statement. Ten years I have sat at the feet of the gentleman from Georgia, CARL VINSON; 10 years I have sat at the feet of the greatest chairman that any committee has ever had in the history of this Nation. I will say to you that the gentleman from Georgia, Chairman VINSON, has exhibited more vision than all the Presidents and all the members of the executive branch on matters of defense, since time began. He built for this Nation the largest Navy the world has ever known. It kicked from the seas everything the Japanese had, and it roamed the Pacific at will. He built the largest Marine Corps and naval air arm this Nation has ever had. He was the leader in this 70-group air-force fight. He wanted to give the Nation the best Air Force the world could provide. He wanted to give the Nation the best Army the world could provide. But his advice was not heeded, and we might just as well face the facts. Who is responsible for that? The executive branch of the Government, and you know it. I want to say right here and now that I will not have any part of that.

Mr. ELSTON. I think the gentleman will agree that every member of the Committee on the Armed Services supported our chairman; did he not?

Mr. RIVERS. I was coming to that. With very few exceptions in each of the 10 years I have served on the committee, 6 with the Committee on Naval Affairs, we got more bills passed through this Congress than any committee in the history of all the Congresses of the United States, as the gentleman from Missouri well knows. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] saw to that. He, with his great leadership, tells you this bill is necessary and you will follow him; certainly I shall. But I want the world to know, I want the Nation to know, that the Committee on Armed Services is not responsible for the debacle this country faces today; it is the executive branch of the Government, not the Congress of the United States, or the Armed Services Committee under the leadership of the gentleman from Georgia, CARL VINSON.

This is not a time for recrimination; you know that, and I know that; but we have got to go forward; we have got to face the facts which my chairman has called to your attention. We are in one bad situation; only a miracle can save us in Korea. You know that, but I want the records to be crystal-clear that had the executive branch of Government followed the leadership of CARL VINSON this Nation today could tell the world where to go in a very few minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not think the gentleman overstated what he said about the chairman of this committee. Does the gentleman recall of a single bill brought out of this committee that we did not accept?

Mr. RIVERS. I know of none, and we are going to accept this one; all Americans are.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Certainly.

Mr. RIVERS. We appropriated money here, but it was withheld by the executive branch of the Government. We might just as well face the fact. We have got that same ox in the ditch, the very same one the gentleman from Georgia was talking about; and you and I have got to pull that same ox out of the ditch. But I want no part of the blame for our present situation to be saddled on the Congress of the United States; it cannot be, and you know it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] is recognized.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BROWN.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time because I have been extremely interested in the debate which is taking place here today, a debate which I believe may be good for the American people and the future peace of the world. I have been especially interested in the remarks of the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the remarks of the Republican member of the committee on the Armed Services, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH], and those of the gentleman from South Carolina, also a member of the committee [Mr. RIVERS].

I wish at the very outset to say to you that America is at the crossroads; indeed, the whole world is at the crossroads today. These are critical hours. I am sure every individual Member of Congress, yea, every American citizen, is behind our boys in uniform who are fighting alone today. I have my own ideas as to how this state of affairs came about; and, if I desired, perhaps I could be quite critical of some persons and some of the policies responsible for our being where we are, but the fact remains American boys are fighting 7,000 miles away from home with their backs to the sea, and that we are trying to do something about it, and to give them the equipment and the tools of war with which to defend their lives.

I regret—yes, I deeply regret—that while we are engaged in fighting the spread of communism in Korea 7,000 miles away, for some reason or other some people are dragging their feet here at home, and we are encountering difficulty in our attempts to get brought up in the Congress for consideration the measures which would at least restrict the activities of those Communists and their helpers who would destroy us from within while our foreign foes seek to destroy us from without. But this is not a time to attempt to fix blame or responsibility for that which has gone on before. I am sure the American people in their wisdom will reach a decision in due time as to who is responsible and who is to blame.

We now have before us a bill to break the contract, or the word, of the Government of the United States, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has pointed out, with the American boys who have voluntarily entered the armed services in recent months and years. That sort of legislation cannot be approached lightly, as I am sure the gentleman from Georgia will agree. In that connection, because we are going to pass this bill—that seems apparent—I believe it is necessary that the American people know certain things.

For instance, Mr. Chairman, the American people should know the Congress provided a ceiling of approximately 2,000,000 men for the Armed Forces, and that of this date we are nearly 600,000 men below that ceiling. It is not the responsibility of or because of any failure of the Congress of the United States that this particular situation exists.

I hope the chairman of the great Committee on the Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], will point out later in his remarks, either on this bill or on the bill which follows, just what the Congress has done to provide for the defense of this country. I suggest this because I am fearful that once we vote the powers and the appropriations being requested by the administration, and perhaps the Congress adjourns, as the majority leader suggested yesterday, so we will no longer have the opportunity and the benefit of free debate in the well of this House, or on the floor of the other body, some officials may attempt to place the responsibility and the blame for the mistakes and the failures of the past and present, on the Congress of the United States. I do not want that to happen. So I feel it is time we make it clear here and now that certain things have been done by the Congress for the common defense.

This Congress did pass the Unification Act at the request of the administration, and I would like to say for the benefit of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] that I went along with the administration on the passage of that act when the gentleman, in his wisdom, pointed out the dangers involved. I am not so sure we were as wise as we thought in the action we took in following the request of the administration in this connection. Perhaps the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services had much clearer vision and better judgment at that time than some of the rest of us.

We enacted the stockpiling bill under which practically nothing has been done. And, as I mentioned a moment ago, we voted more manpower, about 600,000 more men, for the armed services, than the military has seen fit to call to the colors. Our military leaders could now have 2,000,000 trained men under arms if they had seen fit to use the authority Congress voted them. We have appropriated, and Chairman VINSON, I want you to correct me if I am wrong, something like $1,500,000,000 more money for the National Defense Establishment,

since World War II ended, than has been spent or obligated by that agency.

I believe the gentleman from Georgia will agree with me, and I want the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] to listen to this if he is here, that never once, regardless of the political party Members might belong to, was there more than one single vote against any defense appropriation or any defense measure during the war years.

I would like also to point out with all the vigor at my command that the Congress has gone along on every other request of the military and the administration to strengthen our national defense. For instance, we set up the Central Intelligence Agency to keep America informed as to what was going on throughout the world.

We also created the National Security Council during the Eightieth Congress. In order that we might give security to our Nation and to our people, we also set up the National Security Resources Board, so we might be prepared in a material way in case of danger.

Oh, yes, we voted more naval aircraft and plane carriers than have been constructed. It was not the Congress who refused to continue such construction or ordered the partially finished aircraft carriers abandoned; that was another agency of the Government.

We have appropriated nearly $60,000,000,000 for national defense purposes since the war ended; and we provided, if you please, sirs, for a 70-group air force, not once, but three different times. It was not until just a week or so ago, not until then, that we finally did get the consent of the administration to go ahead with the 70-group air force program.

We have spent about $35,000,000,000 on economic and other aid for foreign countries, because we were told we had to decide whether we wanted to spend a few billion dollars now for economic aid to guarantee peace, or whether, instead, we wanted to spend $100,000,000,000 or much more each year for war. Well, that program simply has not worked out. At least it certainly has not given us a peaceful world or eliminated the dangerous threat of world war III. And I am not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, in fact, I rather resent deep down in my heart, may I say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the fact that the American boys who are fighting and dying on the battlefields in Korea today, with their backs to the sea, do not have a single soldier from a single nation we have helped so much, outside of Korea fighting alongside them. That is a sad and disillusioning situation.

May I also point out that not more than 6 or 7 weeks ago a committee of this Congress was told the military budget for next year would not be any larger than it was for this year, and perhaps considerably less. Neither am I unmindful of the fact that the military leaders of our Nation more than a year ago told us Korea was not defensible, and was of no strategic value to us. It was upon their orders, not ours, that American troops were withdrawn from Korea.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on and on and talk about many other things the Congress has done in the belief we were contributing to the building of an adequate national defense, and I could point out numerous high-level mistakes of the past to show the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory situation which exists today does not rest upon the Congress. I hope that the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, able as he is, will point in measured words, for the benefit of this Congress and the country, a complete list of the many things the Congress of the United States has done to strengthen our national defense and to assure the security of the American people. Such action is important, Mr. Chairman, and, I am sure, will be most helpful to a proper understanding of what has gone on before, what our present defense situation really is, and what we must do to prepare for the days ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] made one of the finest speeches that I have ever listened to in this House, and I want the membership of this House to know that I am following his leadership 100 percent in regard to this emergency bill.

I think some things that have been brought up during this debate, particularly by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], a dear friend of mine, should be considered by this House. In the first place, the United States is committed to the principle of the United Nations. Rightly or wrongly we are committed to it.

Now, let us consider Korea. Who drew the thirty-eighth parallel line in Korea? Who approved it? Was it the United States? It was approved by the United Nations. Then there happens to be another principle of the United Nations, and that is the self-determination of peoples. When the people of the free Republic of South Korea wanted to hold an election, we particpated under the auspices of the United Nations in holding that free election in July of 1948, over 2 years ago, and the free Republic of South Korea was born, and the North Korean Republic refused to let the United Nations come in to supervise and see that their election was free. So, some other forces have been at work besides our own. Of course, when that constitutional government was established in Korea we withdrew our troops, because our military people said that we had no business there; it was a country on its own, and later on we went in only in an advisory position.

Now I want to ask the gentlemen who are finding so much fault with the situation as it has developed in Korea would they be willing at this time to mass 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men on the east-west German line in anticipation of something which might happen? If that something did happen, would the Monday morning quarterbacks say we were at fault because we did not mass those 2,000,000 men on the east-west German line?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to answer the gentleman's challenge.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Once aggression took place in Korea from the Communist-led people in the north, the United Nations appealed to the member nations of the United Nations to oppose that aggression. Because we are probably the greatest and most powerful and outstanding nation that is supporting the true principles of the United Nations, we responded to that call, and we are doing the best we can. We did not pick the battleground, we did not pick the murky weather, we did not pick the swamps or mountains of Korea in which to fight. Someone else picked that battleground, and picked it by aggressive action. We are doing our best to oppose it.

The program of opposition to communism since World War II ended is an all-over program. It is not just a military action in Korea, it is not just an occupation in Germany, it is not an airlift to Berlin, it is an all-over program. It is an economic program to strengthen those nations of Europe that are known as the ECA nations, so that they can resist communism within their own borders, so that they can sustain constitutional government and the freedom and liberty of their people.

I want to ask some of these Monday morning quarterbacks like my good friend from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], how did he vote on the motion to recommit the Korean aid bill? How did he vote on economic aid to the ECA countries in Europe? How did he follow through on the Korean aid bill, I should like to know.

Mr. SHORT. Yes; I voted against the Korean aid bill. Many of the stanchest supporters of the United Nations voted against it. I voted against it for the reason that it was absolutely silly to send economic aid to build up a rich prize over there unless you were ready to defend it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. All right; how about the European ECA bill?

Mr. SHORT. I voted against it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman says he wanted military aid to Korea, but he is not committing himself on how he was calling the play on the economic aid to Europe the purpose of which was to defeat communism within the borders of Europe.

Yes; and there is something else I want to call to the attention of the gentleman, and that is the economy drive. What caused the mothballing of planes? What caused the mothballing of battleships and cruisers? It was the economy drive of the gentleman from Missouri and his colleagues of the same persuasion.

Mr. SHORT. I will tell the gentleman why: Because the Eightieth Congress voted more than this administration would spend.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I refuse to yield further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman does not want to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes, so I may answer my friend from Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman cannot entertain that request, because the time for debate has been allotted.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. The fact is the President cut back $735,000,000 in our air program that we offered last year. He impounded it. General Johnson impounded it at the suggestion and recommendation of the Chief Executive for economy. There is where your economy comes from.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, in answer to what the gentleman from California said about the situation in Europe and Germany, I want to simply go on record saying again, as I said before, long ago we should have been taking steps to build up a military potential in western Germany.

Under permission granted by the House, I place here a colloquy which took place between the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and myself during the debate on the military aid bill, from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 17, 1949, a year ago:

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is western Germany included, and if not, why not?

Mr. JUDD. Western Germany is not included. You can think of some obvious reasons, of course. Probably the best natural defense line available is the Rhine. That is a sizable barrier, but most of the German armament plants are east of that barrier. I think it is understood that the German economy will contribute basic things, such as coal, steel, chemicals, and so forth, but not finished armaments.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Where is the greatest industrial-producing capacity for armaments in Europe?

Mr. JUDD. The greatest industrial-producing capacity for armaments is in Germany, but unfortunately it is in an area which because of our retreat from defense barriers further east like the Elbe, could not be kept under our control.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Where is the greatest reserve of trained fighting manpower in Europe?

Mr. JUDD. Excepting Russia, it is in Germany.

So, I will say to the gentleman from California that it is not hindsight today to point out that we should have been doing something in western Germany while the Russians were building up their so-called police force in eastern Germany—and there were earlier observations by the Member from South Dakota in the Herter committee report of 1947–48.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor again to try to straighten out the record on what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] had to say, I think about me, a while ago when he was on the floor. I asked him to yield to me and he did not. In no way did I inject politics in my statement when I raised the question as to what had occurred to the moneys that have been appropriated. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] directed me to read the editorials of the newspapers for information for the people in my district. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois I am a little bit more energetic than that, and anyone who knows me would know better than to challenge me in such a way. I do not generally inject politics into my statements here. I try to get some facts. He has referred us to editorials.

The distinguished chairman of the committee said that his committee was going into this problem and I accepted that as a complete answer to my question. Also, I see that the distinguished committee of which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] is a member, is not going to depend upon newspaper editorials for their answers, either. Then the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH]—I just read his statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—I would like to say this to him, not as advice but as a mere suggestion: As he goes down through life, it might be well for him to consider the errors of the past when he is dealing with the dollars put up by the stockholders or taxpayers or bond buyers. There are three groups who like to know what their dollars are used for. If the gentleman ever becomes a success industrially, he will certainly try to find out who made the error, instead of washing the thing out and paying no attention to the errors of the past as he appropriates for the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY. I yield.

Mr. DOYLE. I think it is appropriate for me briefly to call the attention of the Members of the House to two votes. First, I call your attention to the vote on aid to Korea on January 19, 1950. The vote "aye" was 191. The vote "no" was 193. It lost by only two votes. The second vote was on February 9, 1950. The "aye" vote was 240, and the "no" vote 134.

My suggestion is that all of us ought to hesitate very emphatically at this tragic time in the world's history before being hypercritical of what mistakes may or may not have been made. History itself will best be the judge of events of the past. Some of the gentlemen who today are saying things designed to condemn and find fault with others are those who voted against the proposed help of 60,000 to Korea just in January and February of this year. I think some of us ought to review what we did on those two occasions. Self-inspection will remove much criticism of others. Let us not be partisan. Let us be truly objective.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY. I am sorry I cannot yield to my friend from Pennsylvania. I would like to yield but the time is limited.

Mr. Chairman, many of my colleagues have spoken about the mistakes that have been made, particularly by the Defense Department and the State Department. Hindsight is a whole lot better than foresight. We can look back at a lot of mistakes that have been made, and I suppose it may be a question of judgment to determine whether they were mistakes. I can think of a good many things that have occurred during the past few years that seem to me to have been mistakes. I think if they had been handled differently, we might be in a better situation today. Some of the questions raised by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] are difficult, if not impossible to answer. But I do not think it does us much good at this moment to enumerate mistakes, or to focus too much attention on them in this critical hour.

We need to think about them. We need to take action to prevent their recurrence. And to the extent that the same people who made those mistakes are governing our policies now, we need to make some changes. But let us not air this on the floor of the House when our tempers become a little frayed. Mine does occasionally. My chairman called that to my attention in committee yesterday, so I am going to try to be careful, because, like my good friend from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], I have learned a great deal under Mr. Vinson's tutelage. However, there are a few things that I think should be mentioned. Not all of the mistakes have been made by the Defense Establishment. I think some of them have been made in the Congress, and I want to mention one that we made in this Congress, in my judgment. I think we made a mistake when we amended the Unification Act. We did that. Perhaps we were a little gullible. Perhaps we were influenced by the demand for economy. Perhaps we placed a little too much confidence in the report of the Hoover Commission as to what savings could be accomplished. Whatever may have been the reason, we did it. I have a deep and abiding conviction that some of our immediate difficulties stem from that very act, and perhaps we ought to change it again. But out of this unification squabble—and it was a squabble—arose the hearings which were conducted by the Committee on Armed Services not so long ago, starting out with the so-called B–36 investigation, and then going into a study of unification.

What was the real question about unification? It was a struggle between the components of the Military Establishment to put into effect their interpretations of what unification meant. We did a great deal of good in those hearings. In my humble judgment, if it had not been for those hearings the Navy would have been scuttled. We would not have any Marine Corps. Maybe that is a little strong, but, thank God, we had those hearings, and thank God we had a chairman who would pursue that thing

to a conclusion and come up with recommendations, and stand firmly by those recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY. I thank you very much. I do not want to take all of my chairman's time, but I would like to conclude with one or two observations.

In the Armed Services Committee we are not frustrated with politics. When we are dealing with national defense we must not permit political considerations to be injected. We do not do it in the committee. Let us not do it in the House. Let us come forth and correct the errors that have been made and take steps to prevent a repetition of those errors. Let us do the best that we can now and do it quickly, to meet whatever the needs may be immediately before us. Let us prepare ourselves to the fullest to meet any threat, wherever it may occur in the world. But let us not so concentrate our strength in one spot as to become too weak in another—more important and more vulnerable spot. We are receiving help from some other nations, but let us keep in mind this fact, that whether or not we have the support of the other members of the United Nations, we have no course except to stand up and fight for the democracy that we enjoy, to fight against the encroachment of communism wherever it may arise. Any other course leads us to eventual destruction and slavery.

Let me express my appreciation to my chairman for yielding me these few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED].

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services I could not remain silent here this afternoon and not say a few words. In the beginning let me state that I did not rise in a spirit of criticism toward anyone, although I think constructive criticism is oftentimes very good; but I do want to say that since I have been, for just a short time, on the Committee on Armed Services I have been impressed with the leadership of the majority and also of the minority on that committee. As my distinguished colleague from Virginia said a moment ago, we have not had any politics on that committee in the bills that have come from that committee. When those bills have come up on the floor of the House you have seen both sides of the aisle fighting for those bills to go through. I think it is a tribute to both parties and the House that that has existed.

I voted for aid to Korea, I voted for the Marshall plan, I have voted with the administration on many measures although I have consistently fought against the so-called civil rights issues and I expect to do so as a southerner as long as I am here on the floor of the House.

We have had distinguished leadership on our committee. How easy it would be for the gentleman from Georgia to stand here on the floor today and tell you: "Yes, I told you so long ago; I have been telling you this all along." Instead of that, what does he do? Does he stand here and tell you about the money that we appropriated that was not used, although he knows it full well? He wrote me back in December of last year when I was at Tuscaloosa, Ala., to please write him and give him some of my reactions to the investigation that we had just had, and I wrote him this, among other things, and I quote from my letter of which I sent a copy to every member of the Committee on Armed Services:

> The responsibility of Congress for appropriations should remain inviolate. Steps should be taken by Congress to retain unimpaired use of this responsibility. The Bureau of the Budget has an important function to perform but should not be permitted to control the amount of the appropriation. When Congress appropriates money for certain designated agencies and uses, neither the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, nor any other person or department should be permitted to limit or curtail or reduce the expenditure or use of such appropriation as designated by the Congress.

I wrote that last December, and it was not hindsight when I wrote that letter. We in the Armed Services Committee knew that some of the money that was being appropriated by this Congress was not being used, had not been used. I have figures here to show where it had not been used. I do not criticize any particular individual for this, because no doubt the administration was trying to do like many members of the minority party and many members of the majority party, reduce expenditures where it could possibly do so. In reducing those expenditures the administration was trying to act in the best interests of our country. The point, however, is that we, the Congress, have the responsibility for the appropriations. If we appropriate too much, that is our responsibility, and if we appropriate too little that is our responsibility; but the executive branch of the Government should not have the right to control the appropriations of Congress, because it is given to the Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

The situation in Korea is bad. Whose fault it is it will do no good to say. Our chairman has taken this position, and rightfully so. I think it would not do any good for him to stand here and tell you about what he has been trying to get done that has not been done. He says action must be taken now regardless of whose fault it was that we failed of action in the past; that we have got to get our program under way. That is the position we have got to take in this Congress.

The bill before us today is not a pleasant bill to vote for.

As has been pointed out, these men have a contract that has expired or will expire and we are requiring them by our votes here today to extend that contract. Many of them we are placing in a position of danger by casting our votes. We are extending their contracts knowing that we are placing many of them in a position of danger. But we have got to think about our country's welfare above everything else. It will not do to have those men discharged over there now from the service when they are performing their duty and in the middle of it be sent back here and force us to send over other men. There are probably some 40,000 or more men—I do not know the exact number—that could be discharged from the forces over there in Japan or in Korea, although many of them would reenlist. We cannot afford to lose any of them now. So acting in what I think is our best interest and in the best interest of our country's welfare I intend to vote for and support this measure, although I do it with reluctance.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3937) to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the bill, H. R. 9177, will be laid upon the table, it being similar to a Senate bill passed by the House.

There was no objection.

SUSPENDING RESTRICTIONS ON THE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTHS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9178, with Mr. WHITTEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think this bill will result in the extended debate that the previous bill produced, although I think it was highly important that we had that debate. Later on we are going to have more debate and it is going to be pinpointed more than this recent debate was.

Now, this is the second bill before the House as a result of the Korean war.

It is another measure which responds to the needs imposed upon our country by the difficulties we face in the world.

I will explain very briefly the need for the legislation and what its effect will be.

Existing law fixes a statutory ceiling of 2,005,882 on the personnel strengths of the Armed Forces. That authority is contained in the Selective Service Act and in the Army-Air Force Composition bill approved only a couple of weeks ago by the President.

That two million ceiling is composed of these strengths in each of the armed services.

The Army's ceiling is 837,000. The Navy's ceiling is 666,882. The Air Force's ceiling is 502,000.

The build-up of our Armed Forces envisaged under the program recommended by the President last week will exceed these strength ceilings in each service except possibly in the Army.

As regards the Army, the build-up will come so close to the present ceiling, under present plans, that a slight increase in manpower needs would exceed the statutory limit. It is necessary, therefore, to suspend these ceilings, and this bill does that for an indefinite period.

In the meantime, after enactment of this measure, the strength of our Armed Forces will still be governed by available funds. As a result, the Congress will at all times have clear-cut control over the extent to which the Armed Forces will expand.

This legislation is a precautionary measure taken in advance to meet, first, the present plans to strengthen the Armed Forces, as proposed by the President in his July 19 message, and, second, to provide the statutory leeway that will be required should a much larger expansion of the Armed Forces become necessary in the future.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, whether this committee has given or plans to give consideration to the restoration of the dependency payments.

Mr. VINSON. We have not reached that yet. If through the draft or through the ordering into Federal service of the Reserves or National Guard that question gets acute, we will promptly give it consideration.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. For the time being we have not gotten around to it because we are concentrating right now to find out how much strength we actually have and how much more we have to get.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement. I was very pleased to note where the Marine Corps is going to be increased by 57,000. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services if anything is contemplated being done along the line of his committee suggestion that the Commandant of the Marine Corps be given a voice on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. VINSON. I introduced a bill to do that, and it has the support of an overwhelming majority of the members of the Armed Services Committee. But, we have been so bogged down with other matters that we just have not gotten around to it. We just cannot detour to handle those kinds of things right now when the house is on fire, and we have to get busy to put it out.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is convinced now that the national defense authorities see the necessity for keeping a strong Marine Corps and also a strong Navy. I know the gentleman has fought for that over the years and has been very helpful.

Mr. VINSON. Well, I do not think it is exactly fair to say that the national defense, meaning the Pentagon hierarchy, was ever in favor of complete elimination of the Marine Corps; I do not think that is exactly correct. Perhaps someone thought that it was a little bit larger than the facts warranted, but to my way of thinking, when we finish with our present hearings on the state of our defenses, I am satisfied that we will be asking for more than the newspapers state is being asked for now as far as the Marine Corps is concerned. The newspapers stated yesterday that somebody said this and somebody said that about the proposed program, but regardless of that, I think the Marine Corps has to be strengthened considerably because it is a very effective fighting organization, and it must be strong both on the ground and in the air.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is true of the Navy also.

Mr. VINSON. Yes, I know that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am very glad to hear what the gentleman said. It is encouraging because I have a very distinct and vivid recollection, and it is in the printed RECORD of the hearings on the unification bill, that General Eisenhower did recommend that the Marine Corps be reduced to a police force status.

Mr. VINSON. The Committee on Armed Services knows what the Marine Corps can do, and the Marine Corps will always be in existence as long as we have the power to bring it before the House for its consideration.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I think it would be helpful, perhaps, to the Members, if the able chairman would point out what our present authorized strength is in the Army and the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, and our present actual strength in those different categories.

Mr. VINSON. The legislative ceiling as far as the Army is concerned is 837,000 and the 1951 appropriated strength is 630,000. The statutory ceiling of the Navy, including the Marines, is 666,882 and the 1951 appropriated strength is 461,000. In the Air Force the authorized ceiling is 502,000 and the 1951 appropriated strength is 416,000.

Mr. SHORT. I am very happy that the chairman has put those figures in the RECORD, because it clearly shows that we have not as yet come up by any means to our authorized strength.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TOWE].

Mr. TOWE. Mr. Chairman, when the bill now under consideration was before the Armed Services Committee last Friday, I urged that action be postponed for a short time so that the Armed Services Committee, the Congress, and the people of this country might have some definite information as to where the country is going. The present manpower ceilings in the Defense Establishment are sufficient for today, tomorrow, and possibly for several months. My sole purpose in opposing the reporting of the bills and my only purpose in speaking today is to draw the attention of the American people to the fact that we may be embarking upon a course of action which will require manpower and resources beyond our capacity.

No matter what we may call the present engagement in which we are involved, the fact is that we are at war, and it should be noted at this point that neither the people of our country nor the Congress has participated in that decision. Technically, the defense of South Korea is a United Nations undertaking but actually the United States is the sole defender. If there should be other outbreaks, especially in the Far East, it is reasonable to assume that the United States alone will undertake to stop the enemy.

I assume that the Congress will approve the legislation which is before us but when it does, it should understand that it is placing in the hands of the President the power to call into the service as many men as he chooses and to send them to any part of the world that he decides we must defend. In other words, we are placing great additional power in the hands of those men who have been running our Defense Establishment and the executive branch of our Government since the termination of

the war and who are directly responsible for our confused foreign policy, but more important, it is the same group who are directly responsible for the almost complete lack of preparedness which we now find exists, despite the fact that since the termination of the war Congress has appropriated $95,000,000,000 for the Defense Establishment.

The country was told not so long ago that the prospects for peace were brighter than they had ever been since the termination of the war; that we did not need a Navy of any account; that amphibious landings and tank warfare were outmoded. In other words, the judgment of the top leaders in this administration has been wrong. I have no desire to be unduly critical of them. I suspect that their hearts are heavy, but the fact still remains that their judgment was not good. And I say again that we are now preparing to place great additional power at an extremely critical moment in the same hands.

Yesterday the President submitted a request for additional funds to increase the strength of our Defense Establishment. In the light of what is happening in the world today and what may very well happen tomorrow, the sum of money requested is obviously insufficient. The fact is that it will not do much more than bring our Defense Establishment up to the efficiency that it would have had about 2 years ago if funds requested at that time had not been slashed in what was described by the heads of the Department of Defense as an economy measure.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that the people of this country are entitled to know exactly where they are being led. They should be told just how we can carry on the defense of the world without completely wrecking our own economy and reducing ourselves to a totalitarian state.

It is interesting to note that although the present undertaking is technically the stand of the United Nations, America, and the American people alone, will pay the price, not only with our men but with our resources. The only aid which we have received up to this point comes in the form of laudatory resolutions approving what we are doing but not offering real assistance of any kind. I suspect that if there are other Koreas and we decide to defend them we will be alone in those undertakings.

Ten billion dollars is a drop in the bucket compared to what the actual cost will be, to say nothing of the loss of our young men.

If we in a laudable effort to assist other nations ruin America we will have done exactly what Mr. Stalin would like to see accomplished. There will then be very little hope for the future of the world.

From 1932 down to date whenever any emergency has arisen, either at home or abroad, the solution offered by the New Deal has been the acquisition of greater power and control and, of course, further expenditure of billions of dollars. These schemes have produced nothing up to now, except a weakening of America and involvements all over the world, which, if allowed to continue, will certainly ruin the greatest Nation on earth.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we have reached the point where the Congress must assert itself and before it yields further to Executive pressure for more power it should insist on knowing exactly where we are being taken. If the Congress and the people of this country want to travel a road that may very well lead to ruination, they should make the decision.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman on his excellent statement. I certainly agree with him.

Mr. TOWE. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the measure now pending is intended to permit a very substantial increase in the numerical strength of our Armed Forces, I think it is not irrelevant that I refer to the problem involved in increasing that strength. It is a very serious problem. There is nothing very dramatic about it, but it hits home.

Under existing law each of the three services has endeavored to build up a reserve on a voluntary system. For the moment I am not including the National Guard which I believe should be considered separately. Rather, I am referring to the Organized Reserves, so-called, of the Army, the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps and Air Force Reserve.

The figures given to the Committee on Armed Services and also to the Committee on Appropriations look rather good at first glance, but an examination into the actual situation does not bring much encouragement. Five hundred and twenty thousand men are now included in the Army Reserve. Only 250,000 of them are taking anything like what may be termed training. The rest are in what might be termed a pool, undergoing little or no training. The huge majority of the 520,000 are veterans of World War II. Their average age is approaching 28 years. Many of those men volunteered in the Reserves from the most patriotic motives as they were discharged from active duty at the conclusion of the war, but have undertaken heavy domestic burdens since then. Thousands and thousands of them have married and have children—dependents. Undoubtedly a few are not as strong physically as they were 5 or 6 years ago, due to some accident or illness. Of course, other elements may enter into the situation which, taken with the ones I have tried to describe, will greatly reduce that pool of 520,000 men. How much it will be reduced if called upon, no one knows. That pool will have to be relied upon, to a very large extent, in filling up the Regular Army to the figures contemplated, namely, 837,000. The pool cannot do it. The gap must be filled by men inducted under the draft, and they will come forward as raw recruits, or the gap may be filled in part by new men who will volunteer. They, too, will be raw recruits. The Army is contemplating—and it is no secret—filling up 10 divisions. We have only about three divisions now, and they are not at war strength. To fill up seven more divisions, largely with raw recruits, will take months and months. Not until next spring can we expect to have a usable division made up in such fashion. Our reserves are not sufficient.

Now we look at the Navy. The Navy Reserve contains 1,103,000 men. Only 204,000 are on an active training basis. The rest constitute a huge pool. The Navy is in better shape than the Army with respect to reserves. Landsman that I am, I venture an explanation of that, if you will bear with me, because this is exceedingly important when you talk about increasing the Armed Forces of the United States. The Army Reserve is expected to be organized finally into tactical units—divisions, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons, and squads. The Navy Reserve, by contrast, is not expected to be organized into crews of ships. None of the personnel of the Naval Reserve, and very properly the Navy follows that course, is organized to man a ship completely from skipper down.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. There is one exception in the Navy, they do have units of aircraft and submarine.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; that is true. I am speaking of the general pool. The Navy also is in better condition than the Army because in the Naval Reserve—and I may not use the correct expressions—there is a great pool of men who are subject to special assignments, men who have already had experience in the last war. They can be placed on a ship and assigned in a particular station and instantly go to work with the crew.

The Air Force has a reserve of 354,000 men. Only 68,000 of them are on an active training basis. Those men do their best, in 23 Air Force stations scattered over the country, to get some training once a week in flying and in the care of planes. The rest of that 354,000 men get training confined almost entirely to correspondence and listening to lectures; that is all.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It occurs to me that many of these 68,000 men would perhaps be a little old for real active duty.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The same observation applies to all three of these categories. They are all getting older. Now, we have relied up to this point, mistakenly I believe—and now I am going to utter some sentiments which may not arouse uproarious applause—we have relied upon the volunteer system to maintain the reserve, and it has failed. Make no mistake about it, it has failed. Our Reserve strength ought to be three or four times the strength of our first-line

forces. And it should be a well-trained Reserve.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I think that is hardly fair, to say it has failed because it is on a volunteer basis, because there have been literally hundreds of thousands of veterans of the different branches of our armed services who had combat experience in the last war who have done their very best to get into Reserve training but have been unable to do so, and it has not been altogether due to the lack of funds. As far as the Air Force is concerned we gave them $75,000,000 which they never did spend. This proves that it is not the fault of Congress or the Committee on the Armed Services.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I did not mean to start the argument again as to where the blame lies.

Mr. SHORT. I want to get it very clear and unmistakable that the blame does not rest on the Congress. We have got to face the facts as they are.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am endeavoring to face the facts as they are and to look ahead.

Mr. SHORT. That is all right, and Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes—I want to give him all the time I have. The only way to improve is to recognize mistakes and to be honest and courageous enough to admit that they are mistakes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not dispute the good objective of this legislation; I support it enthusiastically. It is going to take 8 or 9 months to fill up these units. We have not a large enough reserve that is trained; we must resort to the draft to a considerable extent. From the draft we get raw recruits who must be trained.

I can remember some experiences in World War II with respect to the National Guard. I remember the Twenty-seventh National Guard Division which was mobilized along with all the other divisions. It lacked 3,000 men of being at war strength. When it was mobilized that division had to spend 6 months training those new 3,000 recruits. Had it been at war strength when it was called into service it could have taken the field. None of these divisions that we are now talking about can take the field short of 6, 8 or 9 months.

That does not disturb me so deeply with respect to Korea alone. What I am thinking about is the long pull. How are we going to be sure of getting an adequate reserve composed of trained citizens? I say again, and I have been saying this for 30 years, that it can be done only by universal military training. It cannot be done in any other way. Suppose that in 1947 we had passed the UMT bill—incidentally the gentleman from New Jersey was the sponsor of it—and suppose that it had gone into effect immediately or within a reasonable period thereafter. Here we are in 1950. We would have had in our trained reserve by this time two complete classes, each having had 1 year of training and composed of 800,000 men each, available for service when a great military mobilization might come along, and completely adequate.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. What assurance would we have had that the President or the administration would not have cut back the funds or would not have permitted that training?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I cannot tell, of course. I am trying to point out what I have believed for a great many years, that the only sound way for a democracy to preserve itself from a savage aggression is to rely upon trained citizens, trained in time of peace and subject to service only when war comes along, rather than to rely completely upon professional Regulars whom we cannot support in time of peace in large enough numbers and in sufficient strength to keep the country safe in war. We have got to face this thing some day. If this row in Korea expands into something much larger—God knows I hope it does not—we will be up against this question of reserves and we will find ourselves without them. You will simply have to call into the services through the draft raw recruits and thus for 6, 8, or 10 months break down the efficiency of your military units.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Is it not true that Australia and other countries are contemplating rejecting voluntary enlistments, and going to the compulsory method, so that there will be an even distribution of service?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not aware of what is going on in other countries. I am not in favor of rejecting volunteers. I am not in favor of rejecting men voluntarily enlisting in the Regular Army or National Guard or in the Reserves, but when you have not enough reserves and you have no means of knowing how many you will have a year from now or 2 years from now or 3 years from now, you have not the slightest idea where you are, which means you do not know where you are going.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, this afternoon we have heard the excellent and very apropos remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia in which he pointed out some of the military weaknesses and some of the things that may be necessary to remedy them. Subsequently we heard the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] in which he pointed out, I think very adequately, the possible reasons for our present military condition and pointed out with justification the responsibility for our present circumstances.

Subsequently during the debate on the bill, H. R. 9177, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] very piously took the floor and stated that bygones should be bygones, that we should now forget the errors and mistakes of the past and go ahead from here on. He also complimented, and in that I join, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. I say again that I join with him in that statement.

However, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH], not too long ago, was taking an opposite point of view concerning the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. You all are very familiar with the B–36 probe of last year. In October of 1949 the Committee on Armed Services held extensive hearings on procurement of the B–36 and related matters. Subsequently the committee filed a report, but during the hearings, if my recollection is correct, the gentleman from Indiana stomped out of the committee room and said he would not have one more thing to do with the investigation. If I am in error in regard to this, I would like to have the gentleman from Indiana correct me.

Mr. WALSH. At the completion of the gentleman's remarks I will ask for time to answer.

Mr. FORD. Very well. The Committee on Armed Services, following that investigation, in House Document 600, entitled "Unification and Strategy," summary of views and recommendations of the House Armed Services Committee, came to certain conclusions, 33 in number. All but No. 33 were approved unanimously. Eight of the members of the Committee on Armed Services objected to the approval of recommendation No. 33. Included in the minority was the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH].

For your information I will read what recommendation 33 included:

> The removal of Admiral Denfeld was a reprisal against him for giving testimony to the House Armed Services Committee. This act is a blow against effective representative government in that it tends to intimidate witnesses and hence discourages the rendering of free and honest testimony to the Congress; it violated promises made to the witnesses by the committee, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Defense; and it violated the Unification Act, into which a provision was written specifically to prevent actions of this nature against the Nation's highest military and naval officers.

I say this, Members of the Committee, that I wholeheartedly approve of the action of the Committee on Armed Services under the distinguished chairmanship of the gentleman from Georgia. I concur in his statement made today. I also wholeheartedly support the point of view of the gentleman from Missouri. We cannot forget bygones; we must analyze our present position by realizing what errors we have made in the past. We cannot progress in the future unless we know where we have failed heretofore. I do not intend to let statements get by on the floor of this House that gloss over and try to cover up actions of individuals and groups within our borders.

I would like to also make a statement regarding several other comments made by the gentleman from Indiana. He said that 70 percent of our appropriations for the last few years were for military expenses. That is not accurate. What he meant to say, and I am sure he will correct it in the RECORD, is that 70 percent of our appropriations are for past wars, including military appropriations for future wars, appropriations for veterans' benefits and other miscellaneous items. But, he definitely said they were for military expenses and such a statement was inaccurate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, my remarks must have been misunderstood by a few here in the House today. My remarks, following those of my distinguished friend from Missouri, were meant as an appeal for understanding and cooperation. Perhaps I was not as restrained as I should be because I disagreed somewhat with his remarks.

It is very apparent that we should get some of these things out of our system, and apparently we are doing so today. I agree with the distinguished gentleman that preceded me that my remarks should be that 70 percent of our budget is going for wars past and present and in preparation for possible future conflicts. I have at times disagreed with my distinguished chairman [Mr. VINSON]. Anyone that sits in the Committee on Armed Services recognizes his worth and his leadership. But sometimes Mr. VINSON, if he will pardon me, is not the most patient individual. He has a tendency toward running the committee in a style that is not inimitable.

As a freshman member of the Committee on Armed Services I became disturbed in the hearings on the B–36 investigation. As I felt that the younger members were not being given a chance to participate in the same, and I walked out in a huff. I saw a newspaperman friend of mine, and he asked me what had occurred. I thought I was talking largely off the record, but much to my sorrow the next day the headlines said that I accused the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] of being a Navy stooge. I later corrected this, because I had not used those words. However, the newspaperman apparently had, and I had acquiesced. I have often been sorry for those remarks. I recognize the worth of the gentleman from Georgia, but I still say that the manner in which the investigation was being held at that time did not please me. I did feel that we in the backfield, the younger members, were not given the opportunity to express ourselves fully. However, I have noticed since then that our chairman has been most considerate of the younger members of the committee. I am positive that he does not hold that against me, and I certainly do not against him, because I think the gentleman from Georgia knows more about the military needs of this country than any other man in the Nation.

I want to say something about the B–36 investigation. I signed the minority report. I am proud of that fact, and I would have signed it again. I am a lawyer. I told the House yesterday that I had practiced law for 16 years. I do not believe in hearsay evidence. I believe any man accused should be allowed to face his accuser. I think it is an outrage when any man in this body, or the other one, who has congressional immunity accuses a person of something and the individual that is accused, even though he is later vindicated, has no right of redress.

I attended practically every one of the hearings in the B–36 investigation. They were concluded only a few days after my outburst. I want to say that Secretary Matthews was unjustly accused, as was Secretary Johnson, and largely upon hearsay evidence. I felt then that the criticism leveled at Secretary Matthews was unjust, that we had heard only one side of the issue. I agree with my good friend from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] when he says that good resulted from the B–36 investigation. But I am making no apology for the B–36 bomber. It is the greatest plane now in existence, and our investigation proved this fact. I heard the late General Arnold tell us what it could do.

Mr. Chairman, where would we be today without the atomic bomb. Where would we be? Russia would be at our doorstep. The atomic bomb is a deterrent against all-out Soviet aggression. Who is going to carry the atomic bomb in case of a world conflict? Today there is only one airplane, in my opinion, that can carry it to Europe and return, and that is not giving any secrets away. It is the B–36 bomber.

Unjustly and unfairly the B–36 bomber was attacked in our committee. It was attacked upon the floor of the House and in the newspapers. After the investigation was concluded we all unanimously agreed that the charges against the B–36 and its acquisition were absolutely false. I do not feel that Admiral Denfeld was unjustly treated, and I am still standing by that statement. I can still say to you today that I am standing behind the minority report. We only disagreed in this report in one item. Seven members of the committee voted the same as I did, but on the other 29 or 30 items, I have forgotten how many there were, we were unanimous in our report. Of course, a committee of this size and importance disagrees. We disagree here today violently in our feelings. But I think if there is one thing we can do is to get it out of our systems and we can fight here on the floor of the House, but tomorrow and henceforth we will go forward fighting together to win this war. I could point out to this Member and other Members their voting records in the past. I could, if necessary, point out where he failed to vote for what I consider to be the best interest of the defense of our country. I know that I, too, have cast bad votes, but what I am saying now and wanted to point out in my earlier remarks, is that these things do not matter now.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. FORD. Tell me where.

Mr. WALSH. I said I am not going to do it.

Mr. FORD. Well, I am asking you to.

Mr. WALSH. I will produce the record here tomorrow, if you want it brought forth.

Mr. FORD. I certainly do.

Mr. WALSH. You are the one who brought this argument up—not me. I do not care to indulge in personalities.

Mr. FORD. But you certainly did.

Mr. WALSH. After all, my good friend, you are the one who took the floor first. I did not know you from Adam. I will have your record tomorrow and show it in the RECORD if you wish.

Mr. FORD. You can come to my office and I will give it to you to save time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further.

I do not care to get in any discussion. The point I am trying to make is that tempers are flaring here today. I hope when it is all said and done we can forget the votes we have cast in the past and the mistakes that we have made—and we have made plenty of them, all of us—and go out of this Chamber united, because we are certainly in a world conflict which we may never see the end.

As the father of four children, and I am proud of it, I am going to do my level best to see to it that those children have the opportunity to live in a free world, free of communism. I hope my vote in the future, as I hope it has been in the past, will never be cast along political lines, especially at this time when the fate of the world rests to a great extent upon us, the Members of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I cannot add much more information on these two measures, but tempers seem to be flaring here this afternoon. After all, you know it is very pleasing to me to see the difference in the debate today and the unanimous cooperation in a matter which probably means the life or death of our Nation in the years to come. There is a big difference between now and 1939, 1940, and 1941, when we were voting on measures far into the night. Roll call after roll call occurred at that period and this body at that time was seriously divided. Not so today. These measures, which are very far-reaching, are going to pass unanimously.

It has also been pointed out to you the difficulties under which we are operating today. I do not believe it is any time to point out the faults or mistakes that may have occurred in the past. I think it is best for us at the present time, in this hour, to confine ourselves to the job ahead and not forget about the situation and the predicament and obligations that this Nation has taken upon itself.

We have listened, and I particularly have listened, for the last year to the intelligence reports around the world. We, of course, have had a policy of confinement against communism, and they

have a policy of expansion. So I think anyone could come to the conclusion that this beginning which has happened in Korea is only the beginning. I think we can expect Russia to do everything she can to divide us and our allies. That is very evident. They are master minds at propaganda. They have already convinced the world of that. I do not know how many more measures will come before this House during the next few weeks. I hope and know that this House will pass every measure that is necessary. I am satisfied that the things we do on the floor of this House and the things we say here are broadcast every night in Moscow. We cannot hear it, but I am convinced of that. Of course, I am not qualified to lecture the press. Neither am I qualified to lecture this body. There are men here who have had much more experience than I have had, like the chairman of our committee. Certainly he is qualified to speak, and he has spoken today for the national defense of this country. I never heard more comprehensive over-all statement with reference to our national defense than he made today. I have tried, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, to study the problems at all times and to do what I could as an individual to help and assist my country to be prepared in case of danger. We all realize today that probably the bargain-counter days of Democracy are over, and we are going to have to pay for it from now on, because the fact is that God grants liberty only to those who love it and are willing and able to guard and defend it at all times. We have a great country. Let us be Americans first and forget about our little differences.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in his July 19 message to Congress, President Truman asserted the Nation's economic resources will require substantial redirection, but up to this time his National Security Resources Board has not seen fit to consult with America's farmers, the producers of the all-essential food and fiber.

The Security and Resources Board has consulted with industry and labor, and granted a committee, representing much of labor, at least semiofficial advisory recognition. That is commendable as far as it goes but it certainly does not go far enough.

I insist that American farmers, who produce each year 65 percent of the Nation's new wealth and who must be depended upon to feed the Nation, its military forces, and perhaps part of the world, be given an equal voice with any and all other segments of the economy in war-planning procedures.

The brush-off they have received from the war planners in Washington is unthinkable.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I have only one more request for time on this side. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate these few minutes to discuss the problem facing us at this moment. I hope this bill passes without any objection, and I hope that our defense officials immediately get busy to build a Navy, an Air Force, and an Army as quickly as we make the funds available for them, because we have a long road ahead. I know that these recruits we are taking in now will have to have basic training for approximately 17 weeks. Then they will be only ready to start their team training. The armed services have got to develop fighting teams before they commit these young men to the battle line. I cannot conceive of the Notre Dame football teams mobilizing today a group of high school rookies, and putting them out against the all-stars tomorrow morning, nor can I further conceive of the Reserves, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] mentioned, who have been inactive the past 4 years being used immediately. Certainly you would not expect the Notre Dame football team to collect its varsity members of 4 years ago and put them on the firing line tomorrow without running signals in a thorough practice and conditioning program. I do not think we should gamble with the lives of our untrained or unseasoned boys. We must profit from the lessons of World War II; we must train these boys, and the sooner we get started the better.

As I have stated here on other occasions, it was my privilege and opportunity to teach military history and military policy some 30 years ago, in one of the State universities. You will remember on July 18 in the debate on the extension of Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, I mentioned the statement of de Toqueville in 1835, of Lord Palmerson in 1853, and of Commodore Perry in 1856 regarding the role of Russia in the family of nations. What we must realize is that this is not a temporary passing situation that we are facing here. I think many of us fail to realize what we are up against. We are at the place now where we must maintain our Nation's position in this world or we are going to face defeat and humiliation, and we cannot win by committing untrained, unskilled teams—not teams, but groups of boys—to combat prematurely. What we must do is to train adequately the young men of our country for the ground forces, the air forces, and the Navy. We have got to make this decision quickly if we are to give these boys basic training of 15 to 17 weeks, then adequate team training, before we put them into combat units on the firing line.

I listened with great interest a few minutes ago to the remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] regarding the matter of universal military training. While I was still on active duty in the Regular Army in 1919, I recall my following the outstanding work of Senator WADSWORTH, then chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, when he tried to secure a universal military training program. The proposed training at that time was for 3 months with an additional 1 month of training optional. That length of training was then considered adequate for basic training only. I recall also working with the American Legion leaders of my State for a military-training program, for some 20 years starting with my assignment to the University of Iowa in 1921 as assistant professor of military science and tactics and continuing up to our entry into World War II. While I have always opposed compulsory military service in peacetime, I have just as vigorously supported universal military training as a permanent policy in order to prepare our young men better to defend themselves and their Nation whenever we might suddenly become involved in war.

If our young men today who were too young to take part in World War II all had basic military training our armed services could now save 3 months of necessary delay in placing them in fighting teams for field training, whereas all of our untrained young men must now be given that basic training before we should even think of placing them in combat teams for field maneuvers preceding their commitment to combat.

Another thing I must mention is that the gentleman from North Carolina and I have been fighting shoulder to shoulder for many years to build up stockpiles of strategic and critical materials. I am very pleased to read the headlines in the papers today saying that the President now states that we must take immediate steps to build up adequate stockpiles of strategic and critical materials. That is something that is absolutely essential, for we cannot fight wars with our airplanes and our new weapons still on the drawing boards and in blueprints. We had better speed up this stockpile program just as fast as we can.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, in 1945 the United States Air Force had 273 groups and was the most powerful in the world. In 1946 it was reduced to 38 groups.

The House Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, early in 1948 realized that the Nation's Air Force strength was deteriorating to a point where the security of the country was in danger and took action on April 1, 1948, to establish as a peacetime minimum a 70-group air force.

In the light of current events it is plainly evident that the House Committee on Armed Services was way ahead of both the executive department and the Department of National Defense in planning for the air defense of this Nation in time of emergency.

We all recall the efforts of Hon. W. Stuart Symington, former Secretary of

Air and Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, to convince the President of the United States and the Secretary of National Defense that the defense of our Nation required a 70-group air force.

The real story of the 70-group air force is as follows:

STORY OF THE 70-GROUP PROGRAM

First. Pre-VJ-day background: by the end of World War II the Air Force was working toward a goal of a balanced peacetime establishment capable of (a) meeting the requirements of national security; (b) providing a proper mobilization potential in the form of a sound and adequate aircraft industry; (c) providing a sound and adequate trained reserve potential; (d) providing a sound and adequate physical plant capable of supporting the above elements.

The core of the above establishment was to be composed of 70 first-line groups which gave their name to the entire program, commonly known as the 70-group program.

The 70-group program goal had been set while the war was still in progress. It was planned to reach it through an orderly reduction from the peak strength of 273 groups reached by the Army Air Forces in World War II.

Second. Dissolution of Air Force air strength: Immediately after VJ-day the entire Military Establishment virtually disbanded—"disintegrated", in the words of General Marshall, instead of demobilizing. By June 30, 1947, the Air Force had sunk to a level of 38 groups—the "paper strength" being higher but the additional units being neither fully manned nor equipped. At that point, the downward trend was halted and the Air Force gradually began to rebuild its strength.

Third. Rebuilding of Air Force air strength: From the 38-group level of June 30, 1947, the initial objective of the Air Force was to reach a level of 55 groups by December 31, 1947. These groups were to be fully manned and to have at least a minimum of training, though equipped largely with World War II aircraft. Six months later—that is, by June 30, 1948—these 55 groups were to be in full operational status. The next interim step toward the 70-group goal was established as a strength of 66 groups by June 30, 1949. The remaining four groups were to be activated during fiscal year 1950.

Fourth. Executive branch and congressional committee endorsement of 70 groups: On December 20, 1947, the President's Air Policy Commission, headed by Mr. Finletter, reported officially that "the country must have a new strategic concept for its defense and the core of this concept is air power," and that "the minimum force necessary at the present time is an Air Force organized into 70 combat groups, and 22 special squadrons, supplemented by 27 National Guard groups and 34 groups of Air Reserve."

This Commission's studies and report were followed by the report, on March 1, 1948, of the Joint Congressional Aviation Policy Board which found a 70 combat air group Air Force to be imperative for the Nation to "mount promptly an effective, continuing, and successful air offensive against a major enemy." Both of these reports were important factors in substantiating Air Force policy. Both reports recommended prompt action to re-create the strength of the Air Force through an orderly expansion toward the 70-group goal as the minimum needed to assure national security in time of peace.

Fifth. First congressional actions to require a 70-group program: On April 1, 1948, before the House Armed Services Committee meeting in executive session, Hon. CARL VINSON moved that the committee go on record in favor of the 70-group program recommended by the Air Force. The motion was taken under advisement by subcommittee No. 5 of the committee, chairmanned by Hon. Charles Clason, with direction to report back to the full committee on April 7, 1948.

On April 8, 1948, the chairman of subcommittee No. 5 reported to the full committee that the subcommittee had unanimously approved a resolution proposed by Hon. CARL VINSON regarding the current status of appropriations for the Air Force. This resolution concluded with the following:

Resolved, That it is hereby expressed as the sense of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that this Nation should have an Air Force with a minimum strength of 70 combat groups, supplemented by the necessary special squadrons, air National Guard and air Reserve groups, which would require the expenditure of $5,442,000,000 during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948, and since the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget contains a request for approximately $3,054,000,000: Therefore be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that an additional budget request of $2,338,000,000 for the United States Air Force should be promptly submitted to the Congress.

The above resolution was adopted by a hand vote of 22 of the 23 members present. Copies were transmitted to the President, Secretary of Defense, Speaker of the House, and the Secretary of Defense was asked to express his own views on the subject at a later time before the committee.

On April 14, 1948, Hon. Charles Clason introduced a bill, H. R. 6247, establishing the composition of the Air Force. That bill authorized a peacetime Air Force of 70 Regular Air Force groups, 22 separate Regular Air Force squadrons, supplemented by such reserve forces, including 27 Air National Guard and 34 Air Force Reserve groups, as might be required. On the following day, April 15, 1948, the House approved, by a vote of 343 to 3, the Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1948, which contained $1,687,000,000 for Air Force procurement of aircraft, a sum $822,000,000 more than requested by the administration. This additional sum was termed the first year's program of a 5-year undertaking having the objective of a 70-group program for the Air Force.

On June 3, 1948, the bill H. R. 6247, cited above, was reported unanimously by the House Armed Services Committee to the House of Representatives. On June 14, 1948, the bill passed the House without dissenting vote.

Sixth. Executive branch resistance to 70-group program: By the end of June, 1948, the Air Force had reached a level of 59 activated groups en route to the 70-group goal. In June 25, 1948, however, the President placed specific limitations on the Services to the effect that budget ceilings for fiscal year 1950 would have to be well under the amount necessary to carry out previously planned programs. It was determined that the budget ceiling forecast for the Air Force would support no more than 48 groups. At this point, then, the problem within the Air Force became one of cancellation of many of the procurement, stations, manpower, recruiting, and training programs which had been established.

The situation would have been clear at this point had it not been for indications in the Congress that it did not firmly support this military retrenchment as it applied against the Air Force. On January 13, 1948, Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, introduced a bill, H. R. 1437, authorizing the composition of the Army and Air Force. This bill again placed before the Congress the 70-group program, for it specifically authorized the program as the peacetime goal of the United States Air Force. On February 8, 1949, by a vote of 29 to 0, the House Armed Services Committee unanimously reported H. R. 1437 to the House of Representatives. Also on February 8, 1949, the House Committee on Armed Services officially endorsed, without dissenting vote, the appearance of Chairman VINSON before the House Committee on Appropriations to request an increase in the Air Force 1950 budget in the amount of $800,000,000. These moves made clearly apparent the unanimous support of the House Armed Services Committee for the 70-group program, both in funds and in legislative authorization.

The position of the entire House of Representatives was made eminently clear on Air Force air power later in March, 1949. On March 22, by a vote of 395 to 4, the House passed H. R. 1437, the so-called 70-group bill. On March 28, 1949, Chairman VINSON of the House Armed Services Committee presented his recommendations, on behalf of the Armed Services Committee, to the Armed Forces Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in respect to the 1950 military budget. Those recommendations, endorsed by the Armed Services Committee, included the recommendation that the Air Force budget be increased in the amount of $800,000,000 in order to increase the Air Force from 48 groups—established by the executive branch—to 58 groups, thereby urging the Congress to continue its efforts eventually to reach the 70-group program goal. On April 9, 1949, the Appropriations Committee favorably reported to the House H. R. 4146 which contained $851,000,000 for the Air Force over and above the budget recommendations. This sum was intended to maintain an Air Force strength of 58 groups instead of 48 groups, and was considered

to be the second year increment of the 70-group program. On April 13, 1949, H. R. 4146 passed the House, after a vote of 271 to 1 had defeated a motion to recommit the bill. The bill was approved by the President on October 29, 1949.

On October 29, in signing the National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950 (H. R. 4146) the President issued a statement indicating objections to the action of the Congress in increasing funds for the Air Force and directing the Secretary of Defense to place in reserve the amounts provided by the Congress in H. R. 4146 for increasing the structure of the Air Force. The amount placed in reserve by the President was $735,754,000.

As the year 1949 came to a close, therefore, the Congress was in the position of having insisted upon a 58-group program as the second-year increment of the 70-group program, whereas the President insisted upon maintaining a strength of 48 groups.

Seventh. The 70-group program in the second session, Eighty-first Congress: By virtue of the President's action of October 29, 1949, the 70-group issue remained quiescent during the early part of 1950. On April 4, 1950, however, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, in an address to the House of Representatives, called for an increase in the 1951 military budget in the amount of $583,289,221—$200,000,000 more for the Air Force—to maintain 48 groups—and $383,289,221 for the Navy for aircraft procurement. This effort subsequently produced an increase of $350,000,000 in the 1951 military budget passed by the House of Representatives—$200,000,000 additional for the Air Force and $150,000,000 for the Navy.

However, on June 30, 1950, the House of Representatives approved a conference report on H. R. 1437 which established in law the 70-group program, thereby again insisting upon this program over the opposition of the executive branch which had succeeded in obtaining the elimination of this expression in the law in the Senate.

On July 11, 1950, the President approved H. R. 1437. The 70-group program, as a peacetime ceiling on the Air Force, has therefore been enacted into law. As of July 12, 1950, however, the appropriated strength of the Air Force remains at the level demanded by the President—48 groups.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, having just voted for S. 3937 it is my purpose to vote for H. R. 9178. The fact is, when given the opportunity, I intend to vote for every measure that will accelerate our program for national defense and security. This does not mean that I have just been converted to the necessity of drastic action in order to protect our free democratic way of life.

The record will show that I have consistently urged adequate national defense. On February 24 1949; on March 16, 1949; and, on October 10, 1949, I spoke from the well of the House stressing the importance of being prepared for any emergency. And, in the interim, I have pointed out the need for greater national defense.

Along with the majority of the Members of this body, I have advocated the establishment of a 70-group air force as will be seen from the following excerpt of one of my speeches:

During the past 2 years a great deal has been said about an adequate national defense. When the flush of victory had receded after the last war we discovered that the possibility of still another war was not nearly so remote as we had assumed. Furthermore, we discovered that our national defense program had sadly lagged, and that, in the words of the wartime commander of the Air Forces, this country's Air Force had become a one-punch outfit. All leading authorities of military concepts agree that air power is essential either for an adequate defensive or an offensive force. The time when this country could feel secure against a sudden attack because of our geographical location is gone forever. The science of aeronautics has brought the nations of the world so close together that none may feel secure against attack. It is obvious, therefore, that we must maintain an adequate Air Force. All who are interested in the welfare of the United States concur on that point. The question is not whether we should maintain a strong Air Force—everyone agrees to that. The question is what size Air Force we should maintain in order to have an adequate national defense. I am in favor of a force composed of 70 groups.

It is not by accident or at random that I have chosen that figure. I am not a military man, but civilians, as well as the military, can, in times of peace, examine the available data and draw conclusions. During an emergency we must rely upon our military forces and accept their decisions. When speed of action is a requisite civilians must place their trust in their professional servicemen and aid them in every possible way to accomplish the results that are necessary for the security of all. In peacetime the situation is different. We are prone to look distrustfully at the requests of the military men, and we generally feel that they are asking for more than they expect when we examine their demands for appropriations. Such accusations cannot be made against disinterested civilians who study a situation and then make recommendations. Within the past 18 months two civilian groups have thoroughly examined the national defense picture and made recommendations concerning an adequate Air Force. These two groups were the President's Air Policy Commission and our own Congressional Aviation Policy Board. It is significant that both recommended the same number of planes that our military men deem essential—70 groups.

If it were not for the cost, there would be little opposition to the 70-group program. Our expenditures for national defense must, of course, be kept within the country's ability to pay for them. I believe our economy can easily stand the 70 groups. Even if supporting an air force this size should prove quite expensive, it seems to me that we have no alternative. The element of time which has been on our side in previous conflicts is not likely to be with us again.

If it should prove necessary to build our defenses from the bottom up after a war started, the task might be impossible. In addition the nucleus of a powerful air force should be a strong deterrent to any nation considering an attack upon this country.

Maintaining a force of 70 groups will be more expensive than a smaller force, but in the long run it may prove much cheaper. The cost of a war will be far greater than the comparatively low cost of keeping an adequate air force in time of peace. There is no denying that an aggressor nation might not risk an attack if the possibilities of losing the ensuing conflict are strong.

There seems to be a great misconception in the minds of some as to the purpose of those who advocate an air force of 70 groups. Certainly building a force of this size cannot be construed as a preparation for war. It would take a far greater number of planes to win a war. The advocates of 70 groups feel that a force this size would be sufficient to hold any enemy until we could fully arm and take the offensive. A force this size is merely a defensive arrangement.

Building an adequate air force is not a matter of days, weeks, or months. It is a matter of years. Over a year ago the President's Air Policy Commission made their recommendations. Comparatively little has been done since that time. The Air Force now has only about 50 groups. Approval of the 70-group program does not mean that we will have 70 groups by next year or even the next. As Secretary of Defense Forrestal summed up the situation, this program merely places a ceiling upon the size of the Air Force, with the yearly appropriations determining the actual strength. It is essential that we get this program approved and underway. There are numerous factors and problems involved in building up our air power. The new technology has greatly intensified the engineering and research problems of the aircraft industry upon which the Air Force is dependent for its planes. A strong and healthy industry is indispensable to our national security. If the plane manufacturers are not able to turn out the needed planes for the Air Force upon short notice, we might well lose a war before getting started. Getting this program of expansion underway will be a breath of life to the aircraft industry, which has not been healthy since the end of the war. In terms of airframe weight the industry has produced less than half what it turned out during the war and has at times fallen to about one-fourth the amount produced during the war years. This is an alarming situation in that these low-production figures made it difficult to keep adequately trained personnel on hand, and in the event of a national emergency the plants would be slow in producing their quota of planes. We must assume that if we are attacked the enemy will be well prepared, and a delay in our production anywhere along the line could be disastrous. These facts demonstrate that the expansion of the Air Force to 70 groups will also bolster our defenses from another angle, since the expansion will aid the ailing aircraft industry.

In supporting the 70-group program, let me state that I do not consider this step a panacea for all of our military problems. Everyone must realize that there is no absolute defense against an enemy equipped with modern weapons. All that is possible for any nation to do in these dangerous times is to be so well prepared as to discourage any possible aggressor. The threat of a strong retaliatory force is more eloquent than words.

It is a striking paradox that peace may be achieved by air power, that implement which has become the greatest force for destruction in the history of the world. While a strong Air Force cannot give us absolute security, it does provide relative security from two directions. The first I have just mentioned. This relative security is provided by the fact that any nation would hesitate to attack us if we are well armed. The second state of relative security which an adequate air strength provides is the ability to smash any attack which might come. National security demands that we equip and maintain an adequate force. This is not preparation for war. It is preparation for the possibility of war, and between those two goals lies a

world of difference. After the last war wishful thinking on the part of many people in this country caused us to disarm at an alarming rate. No one wished war, and we even refused to accept the possibility. We placed our hopes for peace in the newly created United Nations and let our military affairs lag. Today the error of that policy is very much in evidence. Another powerful nation chose to place its trust in its military strength rather than in the United Nations. Now our country is in the position of having to rearm or face disaster. We do not have to face disaster. Our resources and wealth are such that we can build up adequate defenses without seriously upsetting the economy. While we are building up our air power, we must continue our efforts for peace through the United Nations. The fact that we expected too much from such a young organization must not be allowed to hamper its future possibilities. We are striving for peace, and, while we must now place our faith in a strong air defense, perhaps our children or grandchildren can place theirs in a strong United Nations rather than in their military potential.

Less than a year ago the Congressional Aviation Policy Board completed an extensive survey of this country's air-defense needs and reached many of the same conclusions that the President's commission had reached. To any civilian interested in military affairs this is highly important. The interservice squabbles over what we need for defense have often put Congress in the awkward position of determining who is right and what is best for the country regarding strictly military affairs. We face no such dilemma in the matter of an expanded Air Force. The recommendations of both the Board and the Commission were explicit as to the minimum needs. Both emphasized that weakness and uncertain national security are greater risks than the cost of this program. Both reports were made after months of exhaustive study. Both were made by groups who were interested in nothing but the security of our country. In the light of these facts it is necessary that we give sober consideration to their findings and recommendations. The Board's statement that "Anything less than complete supremacy in the air is self-deception" is especially significant. It is emphasis of the fact that an inadequate Air Force is not far from being as bad as no Air Force at all.

It was in recognition of the importance of air power that the Air Force was created as an autonomous military service by the National Security Act of 1947. Quite recently the Chief of Staff of that service listed the tasks of the Air Force in a given military situation. These tasks include the delivery of an immediate and powerful offensive against the basic sources of the enemy's war-making capacity; the defense of United States bases against air attack; and the tactical support of the Army and Navy in exploitation of the opportunities presented through the success of the first two tasks. Our present air strength would not allow the Air Force to accomplish these objectives. It must be placed in a condition of readiness to handle any situation which might arise. Where our national security is involved we are not at liberty to gamble, and anything less than an expansion toward 70 groups seems like a gamble.

The President's Air Policy Commission divided the threat of an attack against this country into two phases. We are in the first phase now. This phase represents the condition of world affairs. If war comes, it will be by accident not by design, since the enemy is not fully prepared. The Commission assumed the enemy would be fully prepared by January 1, 1953. In other words the enemy can be expected to have the atomic bomb also, and phase two will begin. During this phase we can expect a deliberate and unprovoked attack. It is well to remember that during World War II most of the initial attacks were sudden and unexpected. The beginnings of any new war will undoubtedly follow the same pattern, and it is not at all unlikely that our country will be the target this time. The date at which one phase will merge into another is nothing but an intelligent guess. Although it seems unlikely, this year could conceivably be the beginning of phase two. We suspect that the enemy is not yet fully prepared; we know that we are not.

Our military men and two separate civilian groups have informed us of the size and type of Air Force that is essential for national security. The size is a force of 70 groups. We must take immediate steps and plan to reach that goal within the next 4 years. Our present force is inadequate. The national security is at stake, and we have no alternative but to remedy the situation by expansion of the Air Force. To say that any other course would be disastrous is highly arbitrary, since no one knows for certain that war will come. To say that any other course would be inviting disaster expresses the situation clearly and accurately. It is within our power to reject this invitation. We must not fail to do so.

In view of the trend of affairs in Korea, I believe it is imperative that the President declare a state of national emergency without delay; and, therefore, call upon him for such action now.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That provisions of law imposing restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of any component of the Armed Forces, including section 2 (a) of the act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), and section 2, title I, of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 605), as amended, and sections 102 and 202 of the act of July 10, 1950 (Public Law 604, 81st Cong.), are hereby suspended until July 9, 1951.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the figure "2", strike out "(a)."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "suspended", insert a period and strike out the remainder of the bill.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of the RECORD to inquire of the chairman of the committee as to the reason why the time limitation originally contained in the bill was stricken out.

Mr. VINSON. I may say to my colleague from New York that the draft act expires on July 9, 1951. At that time the entire subject will be again reviewed.

Mr. COLE of New York. My purpose in raising the question was to indicate to the members of the committee that this is not a permanent lifting of the ceiling on the size of our Military Establishment.

Actually, the whole problem will be reevaluated in July 1951, when the Draft Act expires.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman from New York is absolutely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the two bills just considered and passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN KOREA

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, the international crisis in Korea emphasizes the fact that the action of people in other nations directly affects our daily lives. And almost every move we make has a terrific impact upon the peoples of foreign nations. Our relations determine whether or not we have war, which is one of the greatest factors in our everyday living. The lives that are being sacrificed in Korea at the present time give

testimony to our shortcomings in this respect.

It is estimated that 71 percent of our budget goes to pay for past wars and the prevention of future wars. Our relations with foreign countries largely determine our standard of living, the amount of taxes we will have to pay, how much money we can spend on domestic programs and how much money must be spent for military defense. So our foreign affairs and domestic affairs have become interwoven to such an extent that intelligent decisions can only be made by consideration of them both at the same time as two parts of one over-all national policy.

The constitution gives the chief responsibility for our foreign affairs to the President. Through necessity the Congress of the United States is being brought more into the international picture every day. With the grave responsibilities and far-reaching influence of our world leadership, the foreign aspects of our national policy can no longer be merely an executive function. The base on which the foreign portion of our policy is formulated and interpreted should be broadened. The responsibility of shaping the course of democracy in the free world we are striving for is too grave a burden for the Executive alone. Indeed, it is a problem too great for the executive and legislative branches combined, or for government officials alone. The foreign phase of our national policy must be built on a broader base which will not only bring trained minds with varying backgrounds into use, but will produce a medium through which the public and Congress will feel a direct participation in the formulation of policies which affect them so directly and which they are later called upon to support. This broadening of responsibility would provide a means of reassuring the public and Congress and establishing added confidence in the foreign side of our national policy.

It is with these thoughts in mind that I introduce a bill calling for the creation of a Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission to advise and consult with the President and thereby broaden the base on which our policy is formed.

This Commission would be composed of 12 members, broadly representative of the public and well informed in national and international affairs, including representatives of the Congress and the executive. They should be chosen on a nonpartisan basis and will serve only in an advisory capacity in order to conform with the provisions of our constitution. I invite your attention and consideration of this legislation.

TEXAS CITY TIN SMELTER OPERATION

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 714 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8569) to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin smelter operation. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and pending that, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H. R. 8569, which would extend the Texas City tin smelter operation for an additional 5 years. This legislation comes from the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is made necessary by virtue of the shortage of tin production in this country. This operation was necessitated originally during World War II, and this bill would merely continue that operation, and comes at a most appropriate time since the Committee on Banking and Currency saw fit to institute the continuation of this operation prior to the Korean incident.

I am sure that there will be no extended debate on or opposition to either the resolution or the bill because I think we might just as well realize that we are going to have to do many of these things that we would much prefer not to do, and we will have to foster many enterprises that we would prefer to leave to private industry were it not for the world situation being what it is today.

That is all I have to say at present, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, there is no opposition that I know of to the adoption of this rule. As the gentleman explained, it does provide consideration of the bill to continue for 5 years the operation or the authority for the operation of the Texas City tin smelter. That operation would come to an end in 1951 unless this legislation is enacted and, of course, there must be adequate advance notice given if the operation is to continue after next year. The continuation of this operation is reported to be of vital importance to our defense effort. It is the largest tin smelting plant, and one of the very few, we have in America.

I believe it is of interest to note that prior to World War II there were no tin smelting plants anywhere in the United States; in fact, prior to World War II we were not permitted to refine tin here in America, and were not even permitted the privilege of hauling tin in our own American vessels. The tin we obtained had to be first refined and then purchased from Great Britain or The Netherlands. Under the pressure of World War II the great smelter at Texas City was set up with the aid of our Federal Government, and certainly, because of the importance of tin to our national economy and in our defense effort we should continue this plant operation for at least five more years.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this rule will be adopted. I have no further requests for time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8569) to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin smelter operation.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8569, with Mr. PRESTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill would continue the operation of the Texas City tin smelter for 5 years from June 30, 1951. The Texas City tin smelter, as has been said, is the only tin smelter of any substantial capacity in the Western Hemisphere. Tin is a critical material at this time. Since we reported this bill there has been a material advance in the price of tin. The capacity of the Texas City smelter is 36,000 tons a year. The consumption of the United States is about 65,000 tons a year.

It is essential to continue the operation of this smelter for 5 years in order that contracts may be made for the future delivery of the product and in order that the personnel may be retained, because if they find other employment men do not serve corporations they think will soon cease to exist. It is absolutely essential, if we desire to continue the operations of this plant, to pass this bill. It is absolutely essential to pass it in order that we may have an adequate supply of tin, which is so essential to our war effort and for the preservation of our food.

This is a Government-owned project. No private enterprise would go into a precarious business like this. The Government had to finance this smelter in order to be assured of the product. It was built primarily to handle the low-grade Bolivian ores, so that in time of war the refined product would not have to be transported to us through the sea lanes with all the perils of that transportation.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure there is no objection to the bill. I do not intend to take the time of the House further on this subject.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the presentation of this bill at this time is probably one of many examples that may be presented to us in the future of

trying to pass legislation at a time of hysteria.

I hate to disagree with the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency as to the amount of tin used in this country, but the Departments of Commerce and Interior have published certain figures which do not bear out his statements.

According to data published by the Departments of Commerce and Interior in May and June of this year, we now have in this country over 170,000 long tons of tin, more than the equivalent of a 3-year supply of pig tin now within our borders. The Texas City tin smelter, when originally constructed in 1941, was constructed with the understanding that they had a system by which they could produce high-grade tin from low-grade Bolivian ores.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. I did not make any statement which the gentleman does not corroborate by his statement. I said that the consumption of tin in the United States was about 65,000 tons a year. Now the gentleman is talking about the stockpile. I made no statement with regard to that.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. Further, may I say for the information of the gentleman from Kentucky that the same data published by the Departments of Commerce and Interior shows the average consumption from 1942 to 1949 in the United States was 55,000 tons of pig tin a year. Last year we only consumed 50,273 tons of pig tin, and the average consumption even during the war years was only 55,806 tons.

At the time this Texas City tin smelter was erected in 1941 it was done with the distinct understanding that the Billiton Co., which is a Dutch corporation, had a system by which they could produce high-grade tin from low-grade Bolivian ores exclusively.

According to the information at the hearings which were held there has never been produced at the Texas City tin smelter any high-grade tin using solely low-grade Bolivian ore. Every time they have produced any pig tin it has been necessary for them to use a mixture of high-grade alluvial concentrates from the Far East or Africa.

Fortunately in the United States substantial quantities of such high-grade concentrates have been available for use since this smelter began its operations in 1942. It appears highly probable that during a future world war, if not sooner, the flow of tin metal and high-grade alluvial tin ore concentrates from Malaya, Siam, Indonesia, and other sources in the Far East and from Africa will be cut off completely. When that happens, the tin requirements of the United States and possibly those of our allies, aside from the supply on hand, must be obtained entirely from Bolivian tin ore concentrates and any other Western Hemisphere sources that can be found and developed. Bolivian tin ore concentrates, unlike high-grade alluvial concentrates, have a lower tin content, contain many objectionable impurities, and are difficult to smelt. In fact, only one plant in the world, a small one recently completed by American private enterprise at Sewaren, N. J., is known to have facilities capable of successfully producing grade-A tin from low-grade Bolivian cencentrates exclusively, without the admixture of high-grade alluvial concentrates.

The total tin requirements of the United States could be obtained from Bolivia if the great losses of tin incurred at the mines were eliminated by concentrating the ores to a much lesser degree than is now practiced and required by the trade and if processing facilities were available in the United States to convert such low-grade concentrates to grade-A tin metal.

A substantial part of the tin requirements of the United States could be obtained from Bolivian tin ore concentrates exclusively if facilities were available in the United States to produce grade-A tin metal from the grades and quantities of tin concentrates now available from Bolivia. Although the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., was constructed in 1941 for this very purpose it has proved to be unsuccessful. Few realize that the Texas City tin smelter cannot produce significant quantities of grade-A tin metal from average grade Bolivian tin concentrates without the admixture of high-grade alluvial tin concentrates from the Far East or Africa.

The Billiton Co.—N. V. Billiton Maatschappij—a Dutch corporation, through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Tin Processing Corp., was selected in 1941 to design, construct, operate, and manage our Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., in preference to competent American private enterprise because it claimed to have a tried and proven process for obtaining grade A tin metal from Bolivian tin concentrates exclusively without the admixture of high-grade alluvial tin concentrates obtainable only from outside the Western Hemisphere.

The record stands in glaring testimony that the Dutch Billiton Co. had no successful process for obtaining grade A tin from Bolivian concentrates exclusively and that our Government-owned tin smelter has not and cannot now function for the purpose for which it was originally conceived and planned.

The original lease and smelting agreements entered into on April 8, 1941, between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Tin Processing Corporation, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Dutch Billiton Co., provided for the design, construction, operation, and management of a plant with a capacity for the smelting and refining of Bolivian tin ores sufficient to yield not less than 18,000 long tons of tin per year and to be readily capable of expansion into a plant with a capacity sufficient to yield not less than 48,000 tons of fine tin per year. Subsequent amendments to the lease agreement provided for a plant with a capacity to smelt and refine, first, Bolivian tin ores sufficient to yield not less than 51,600 tons of fine tin per year; and second, alluvial tin ores sufficient to yield approximately 43,200 tons of fine tin per year, or a total capacity to yield 94,800 long tons of fine tin per year.

Under the original tin-smelting agreement, the RFC agreed that the average tin content of the Bolivian ore to be delivered to the plant would be not less than 35 percent. In turn, the Tin Processing Corp. agreed and guaranteed to smelt such Bolivian ores without the use of high-grade alluvial ores, so that not less than 75 percent of the tin delivered would be in the form of grade A tin metal; that the balance of the tin delivered not exceeding 25 percent, would contain not less than 98 percent pure tin; but that in the event RFC required more than 75 percent of the tin delivered to meet grade A specifications, then all the tin delivered or such part as the RFC required would meet such grade A specifications of the Treasury Department. The Tin Processing Corp. further agreed that in the event the RFC acquired tin ores other than from Bolivia, such as high-grade alluvial ores, the guaranties would be adjusted so as to take account of the quantity and quality of such other ores.

Contrary to its claims, agreements, and guaranties, the Dutch Billiton Co. and its subsidiary, the Tin Processing Corp., designed and constructed a tin smelter for the United States Government which is not adapted to the successful treatment of Bolivian ores exclusively. The production and metallurgical records of the Texas City tin smelter furnish conclusive evidence of this fact.

The records show that the Texas City tin smelter has never produced grade A tin from Bolivian ores exclusively. It has always been necessary for the smelter to use substantial amounts of high grade alluvial tin concentrates from the Far East and Africa to smelt Bolivian ores. Even then, the results are relatively poor and fall far short of the guaranties given for Bolivian ores alone.

Until the past year or a little longer, when the amount of tin in high grade alluvial tin ores received at the smelter has equaled or exceeded the amount of tin in Bolivian ores received, a substantial proportion of the tin in Bolivian concentrates, instead of being converted to grade A tin metal, constantly flowed out of the plant in rejects and slimes resulting from the processing of Bolivian concentrates before smelting. The tin-bearing slimes and rejects have accumulated in outdoor ponds and are included in the tin inventories of the RFC. The actual tin content of the slimes is not known. Although 6,000 tons of rejects have been shipped to England for treatment, there is some doubt as to whether the tin in the slimes and the remainder of the rejects can be salvaged and, if so, at what cost. Tin-bearing slimes continue to be produced and accumulated at Texas City.

The annual report and financial statements of the RFC and subsidiary also shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, when 47½ percent or almost half of the tin in concentrates treated at the Government's Texas City smelter was in the form of easily smelted, high grade

alluvial type ores, only 65 percent of the tin metal produced was grade A, 27 percent was graded B, C, and D, and 8 percent was grade G metal. This poor record is far from the 75 to 100 percent production of grade A metal guaranteed by the Dutch Billiton Co. and the Tin Processing Corp. to be produced from Bolivian ores exclusively.

But the record is even worse than this. Only 30 percent of the tin in the Bolivian-type concentrates was recovered as grade A metal. Not 75 to 100 percent as guaranteed, but only 30 percent. In this instance, the Bolivian-type concentrates had an average tin content of 36.31 percent and the alluvial-type concentrates averaged 71.91 percent tin. It is obvious that if only 30 percent of the tin in Bolivian concentrates can be recovered as grade A metal when half of the tin in the mixture treated is in the form of high grade alluvial concentrates used for blending and upgrading, very little if any grade A metal could be successfully produced should it be necessary to use Bolivian concentrates exclusively.

It is not in the interests of the Dutch Billiton Co. and its subsidiary, the Tin Processing Corp., to develop and install a successful process for producing grade A metal from low- or average-grade Bolivian tin ore concentrates as long as the smelter is owned by the United States and a remote possibility exists that the smelter may some day be owned or operated by another company.

The Dutch Billiton Co., directly and through subsidiaries, is engaged in the smelting of tin in Holland, and is a partner with the Indonesian Government in the ownership of the tin mines of Indonesia, which is a major world source of high-grade alluvial tin ores and the source of most such ores obtained by RFC for the Texas City tin smelter. It also has other mining interests. For many years the Dutch Billiton Co. and British interests, directly and through subsidiaries, affiliates, interlocking directorships, and agreements, have held a monopoly on the tin production of the world. Because the Billiton Co. is built around the mining of tin ores in Indonesia, the smelting of tin in Holland, and the sale of tin in the world markets, and since the United States consumes about one-half of the world production of tin, it is obvious that a tin smelter located in the United States which could successfully and economically produce the bulk of our requirements for grade A tin from Bolivian ores exclusively, without the admixture of high-grade concentrates from Indonesia and other sources in the Eastern Hemisphere, would drastically reduce the business activities of the Butch Billiton Co. unless such a smelter were owned by that company. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that as long as the Dutch Billiton Co., through its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Tin Processing Corp., continues to operate and manage the Government's Texas City tin smelter, that facility will never be able to function for the purpose for which it was originally planned and constructed by the Government of the United States. Only under the management of bona fide American private enterprise or of the Department of the Interior is there a chance of adapting the Texas City tin smelter to the function demanded for our national security.

Among the provisions of the contract between the RFC and the Tin Processing Corp. are (1) stipulations which give the Tin Processing Corp. what amounts to an option on the lease or sale of the Texas City smelter should the Government decide upon such disposition, and (2) a stipulation that any patents, formulas, processes, plants, and methods for smelting tin or recovering byproducts thereof, developed as a result of research carried on at the smelter by the Tin Processing Corp. at Government expense shall accrue solely to the Dutch company's subsidiary and to the RFC, but that the latter shall not willingly disclose any such information to third parties other than to actual operators of the smelter. The RFC cannot reveal such information to any prospective operators of the plan—those who may be interested in leasing or purchasing the Texas City tin smelter in the future. The Tin Processing Corp. does not admit visitors to the plant who are known to be sufficiently technically trained to find out details of the operation. The RFC retains all cost details and terms of contracts on a confidential basis.

In short, several million dollars of the American taxpayers' money have been spent on research and experimentation at the Government's tin smelter to the enlightenment and benefit of Dutch and possibly British commercial interests while American industry is denied and left in ignorance of such information and technical data. The interest of the United States demands that this state of affairs be terminated and the situation reversed. This can be accomplished only through a change in the management of the Government's tin smelter.

We owe the Dutch Billiton Co. and its Tin Processing Corp. nothing whatsoever. They failed to deliver a tin smelter capable of doing the job which our Government contracted for. Their agreements and guaranties have been worthless. They have received the full benefit of millions of dollars' worth of research and experimentation paid for by the United States, and while they have leased the plant for a nominal fee of $1 per year, all operating and management costs have been paid by our Government and, in addition, they have received to date $1,600,000 in fixed fees. American engineers, and not the Dutch management, are reported to have been the actual operators of the plant from the beginning; they can continue doing so under American managemcnt.

The Dutch Billiton Co., by making false claims and hollow agreements through which it obtained the contract for the design, construction, operation, and management of the Government's Texas City tin smelter, and the nominal control of tin smelting in the United States, gained the advantage over American private enterprise who wished to do the job and not only perpetrated what amounts to an outright fraud against the people of the United States but also seriously endangered the security of our Nation. The several minor Government officials who know the facts and continue to protect and further the interests of the Dutch Billiton Co. and its Tin Processing Corp. must share the guilt.

The lease and smelting agreements between the RFC and the Billiton Co.'s Tin Processing Corp. now expire June 30, 1951. However, the agreements are subject to termination by the RFC at any time on 90 days' written notice without payment of any penalty or other sums for such action. H. R. 8569 and S. 3666, which has passed the Senate, should be amended to provide that the contracts with the Tin Processing Corp. be terminated on or before December 31, 1950, and that the operation and management of the Texas City tin smelter be placed in the hands of bona fide American private enterprise having no connections with the present management or, failing this, under the Department of the Interior. The bills should be further amended to provide that all research work and experimentation conducted at the smelter after December 31, 1950, shall be performed by or under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior and that the detailed results of all such research and experimentation shall be made available to American private enterprise.

The present authority for the operation of the Texas City smelter does not expire for another year. Both H. R. 8569 and S. 3666 extend the authority to 6 years hence. No true evidence whatsoever has been advanced or found in the facts on the tin situation which justifies the continued operation of the smelter. Authority to operate the Texas City tin smelter should not extend beyond June 30, 1952, at the most, which would coincide with the termination date of the "Defense Production Act of 1950" as proposed in H. R. 9176. H. R. 8569 and S. 3666 should be further amended to provide that, with respect to tin concentrates produced after December 31, 1950, the RFC shall purchase for use at the Texas City tin smelter only such concentrates in kind and quantity as will successfully yield not less than 90 percent of their tin content as grade A metal by the process used at the Government's smelter, research requirements excepted. This amendment would not preclude the purchase and stockpiling of low-grade Bolivian concentrates by the Munitions Board if it should decide to do so, but would permit such ores to be sold in the world markets at their commercial value instead of the higher subsidized prices paid for such material by the RFC. This in turn should enable American private enterprise to continue in operation and expand facilities which can produce approximately 100 percent grade A tin from the recoverable tin in low-grade Bolivian concentrates—thus adding immeasurably to the security of the United States insofar as its tin requirements are concerned.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. As a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining together with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I think he has performed a real service in bringing out the situation that faces this country in renewing this authority; certainly the bill should be amended, and I believe the gentleman intends to offer an amendment to protect the interests of the United States in this tin smelter in that we shall have use of the patents, the methods, and the knowledge that is developed by our money in this Texas City plant. The gentleman is to be commended for bringing out the situation down there in Texas as regards tin because of this contract with this Dutch company.

Mr. SAYLOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Pennsylvania appeared before the Rules Committee—I think my recollection is correct—he said that the Vulcan Detinning Corp., which is located in New Jersey, had a capacity of 500 tons a day. We investigated that. It is the only other tinning operation in the United States and it has a capacity of 5 tons a day.

Why were the Dutch placed in control of these operating contracts of the Texas City smelter? Because we needed the ore. The Dutch owned the ore and it was the only means by which we could obtain it. The Dutch East Indies was one of the great sources for the production of ore that was essential to furnish the needs of this great corporation.

Now to split hairs over this at a time when our national security is involved, at a time when we need tin more than we have ever needed it in a generation, it seems to me is not supporting the best interests of our country. If this corporation is closed, the production of 36,000 tons of tin so necessary to our war effort will cease. We never have needed this operation more than we need it at the present time. It has been a successful operation. They have smelted low-grade ore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said they blend the ores. As I understand it, they do not blend the ores at all. They smelt the high-grade ores and the low-grade ores, then they might combine them after they have been smelted.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. At the time this project was first propounded here in the Congress, I understood the emphasis was going to be placed on the processing of Bolivian ores. From the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I am led to ask at this time just how extensive comparatively have the operations there covered Bolivian ores as compared with Indonesian ores?

Mr. SPENCE. I do not have the percentages, but I know they have smelted the low-grade Bolivian ores.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Are they in position to take over exclusively the processing of Bolivian ores, supposing that the ocean lanes to Indonesian ores may be cut off?

Mr. SPENCE. I have been informed that that is the primary purpose, that they can take over the Bolivian ores and that they can smelt the Bolivian ores.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. In any quantity to replace the production of Indonesian ores?

Mr. SPENCE. They would probably need some of the higher-grade ores. But what would be the effect if you cut the whole operation off now? It would jeopardize our supply. It would certainly weaken the security of our country.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. That is not the point of my inquiry. My point is this: Can they swing to the processing of Bolivian ores? I notice there is a committee amendment on this bill indicating there was some evidence or testimony along that line or the amendment would not have been put in the bill that would lay special emphasis on Western Hemisphere tin ores.

Mr. SPENCE. I have not sufficient information upon that subject.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. That is an extremely important point because I am looking at the self-sufficiency of our Nation so far as critical materials are concerned. It is a lot different processing Bolivian ore and processing Indonesian ore.

Mr. SPENCE. They can process Bolivian ores and they have processed Bolivian ores. The primary purpose of their organization was to process Western Hemisphere ores.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMPSON. The answer to the question, I will say to the gentleman from Kentucky, is that the smelter can operate solely on Bolivian ores, if necessary. Naturally, if it is possible to secure the high-grade ores from Indonesia and the Far East, they will do that, and use the two of them together.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Will that involve any delay in their operations, such as tooling or anything else?

Mr. THOMPSON. No. They are tooled up for it, and they are processing both ores now.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. And they can take over Bolivian ore exclusively in the processing at full capacity?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, during both World Wars I and II, the Nation found itself unable to secure an adequate supply of tin from abroad. In each case, it was necessary to build tin smelters to process, in this country, the ore from the Far East and more recently from Bolivia.

World War I smelters were decommissioned shortly after the end of the war and in the Second World War, it was necessary to build an entirely new plant.

Tin is used, among other things, for packaging food—a most essential requirement for supplying an army in the field. Also, it is used in making bronze which is required in machinery and very heavily in shipbuilding. Tin is also used for bearing metal. Every tank, jeep, submarine engine, in fact every machine which moves or turns, uses tin in its bearings and other vital parts. It is also used in making solder. Without an adequate supply of tin in time of war, the defense effort would be seriously crippled.

Since the end of World War II, the Government's only tin smelter—the Long Horn Tin Smelter at Texas City, Tex., has been operating to a large extent on the building up of the requisite stockpile for defense purposes. When this has been accomplished, the plant should be disposed of to private enterprise, and I have worked consistently toward this end for the past 2 years.

In order for it to be profitable for private operation, it appears that a tariff, or some other form of subsidy, will be required. This has proven to be a complicated and difficult matter and legislation providing for disposal of the smelter remains under consideration in committee.

In recent weeks, the National Security Resources Board concluded that, in the interests of national defense, the Texas City smelter should continue its operations. The legislation under which it functions will expire within a year and the Board recommended to the President that the necessary legislation be passed to provide for the operation for 5 years after the termination of the present law.

Accordingly, the President directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to cooperate with the National Security Resources Board in securing the adoption of the necessary legislation.

The bill before you, H. R. 8569, by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE], and the companion measure, H. R. 8570, by myself are strictly administration measures and are recommended to the Congress in the interests of national defense with the full approval of the President. The legislation provides for a 5-year extension of the present operation. It should be most thoroughly understood that passage of the present legislation will not, in any degree, put an end to my efforts to dispose of the smelter to private industry. However, with the critical international situation now confronting us, the needs of national defense must have priority over all others.

It is hardly conceivable that anyone will oppose the legislation now under consideration. I say "hardly" conceivable because strangely enough one organization in the United States, acting through its lobbyist here in Washington, has done everything in its power to keep this administration measure from being passed by the committees at either end of the Capitol. The lobbyist voiced vehement opposition to the measure although he claimed that if it were in the interests of national defense he would not oppose it.

In spite of the unanimous opinion of the armed services, the National Security Resources Board, the Reconstruction Fi-

nance Corporation, the White House and others, this lobbyist continued to oppose the measure despite his protestations. He opposes it today. In the House committee, he proposed an amendment which sounded so innocent that it was accepted without any particular consideration and it appears now as a committee amendment to H. R. 8569. On its face, this amendment seems to be merely a statement of "due regard to the public interest." Actually, this amendment was recommended by the one organization opposing the bill, a corporation engaged in recovering tin from tin scrap which is attempting to develop a process for recovering pure tin from the very lowgrade Bolivian ores. At the moment, this corporation has virtually no production and at the most, if its process is proven, has a plant which would produce 5 tons of tin a day or approximately 2,000 tons of tin a year. There are approximately 18,000 tons of Bolivian tin available which are now being smelted at the Texas City smelter and our national needs exceed 60,000 tons a year in peacetime. The purpose behind the amendment is to attempt to tie the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the administration of the law by preparing an argument that the "due regard to the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private industry," states it to be the policy of the Congress to require the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to divert ores to other smelters in preference to the Texas City smelter. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation does not need instructions to act "with due regard to the public interest" and it should not be hampered in carrying out its obligations to Congress by inclusion in this legislation of this amendment.

The companion measure which passed in the other body does not have this amendment in it. It was considered in detail and was eliminated as being at least superfluous and possibly very dangerous. Personally, I shall never trust an amendment however innocent it may sound when it is proposed by a man whose avowed intention it is to kill the legislation under consideration.

I had contemplated introducing an amendment to strike out the language proposed by the lobbyist who wants to destroy the bill. I have not done so out of deference to the chairman of the committee, who will have an opportunity to consider the matter further in conference. Also, I have no desire to impede the early passage of the measure today.

In view of the present world conditions, it is imperative that the legislation be passed as quickly as possible. However, during the 5-year period, proposed in the new legislation, every effort should be made to make final disposition of the plant to private industry. I urge the immediate pasage of the bill, and I hope that the conferees will eliminate the crippling amendment suggested by the one man who has appeared in opposition to the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry," approved June 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 190), as amended, is amended by striking out "1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "1956."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after "1956", insert ", and by substituting for the period after the word 'designate' a colon, and adding the following: *Provided,* That such powers, functions, duties, and authority shall be exercised and performed with due regard to the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private enterprise."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: Page 1, line 8, after word "thereof", strike out "1956" and insert "1952."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to ask the Texas City Tin Smelter Corp. to actually prove to this Congress or to the duly authorized representatives, that sometime before the expiration of one additional year they can produce tin from low-grade Bolivian ores exclusively, and produce it in accordance with the contract they have entered into.

According to the information which the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Committee on Public Lands has received, this corporation has never to this day produced one pound of tin from low grade Bolivian ores exclusively. I know that tin is an essential and a vital war material. Nobody wants to hamper this country in its all-out war effort at this time, but certainly if we are going to be shut off from the supplies of the Far East, and the only sources of tin we have are the low-grade concentrates of Bolivia, then we should know now if this corporation, which entered into a contract in 1941 for the production of high-grade tin from low-grade Bolivian ore, can produce it. Certainly, if we extend this one more year to June 30, 1952, that will be ample time for them to do it.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there could not be a more effective way to kill this bill than to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is absolutely essential that the operation of the Texas City tin smelter continue for 5 years in order that the contracts may be negotiated and in order that they may have available an adequate supply of the ore.

Another reason why it should be continued is that you could not keep the personnel of this organization, who are skilled personnel, for 24 hours if they could get some employment elsewhere. It would absolutely destroy the usefulness of the Texas City tin smelter, which has an excellent record. I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 2, line 4, after the last word substitute a colon for the period and add the following: *"Provided further,* That on or before December 31, 1950, the present lease and smelting agreements, as amended, shall be terminated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the operation and management of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., shall be awarded to bona fide American private enterprise which has no affiliations or interests whatsoever in tin mining or smelting outside of the Western Hemisphere, or, if this cannot be accomplished satisfactorily, such operation and management shall be given to and undertaken by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: *And provided further,* That all research and experimentation performed with United States Government funds at, or for the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., after December 31, 1950, shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and the detailed results of all such research and experimentation shall be made available to American private enterprise unless and except to the extent that such results would reveal details of processes owned and contributed by any operator of the tin smelter and not known to the minerals and metals industry or described in literature available to the public."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, as I said in my original remarks, the present contract does not permit the experiments that are being conducted at that plant on our money to become our property. They will actually belong to the Dutch Government. This amendment would provide that after December 31, 1950, any experimenting that is done at our expense will become the property of the United States Government or our people. I certainly think that that, being a part of the contract, is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chairman has examined the basic law sought to be extended by the bill now before the committee. The language in the basic law states clearly, among other things, "to finance research in tin smelting and processing, and (4) to do all other things necessary to the accomplishment of the foregoing shall continue in effect until June 30, 1951, or until such earlier time as the Congress shall otherwise provide."

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] offers an alternative proposition, to place it in other departments of the Government.

Therefore the Chair holds that the amendment is germane and overrules the point of order.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, on a number of occasions since I have been a Member of the Congress I have heard

about the extension programs for research sponsored by our Government. One of the best arguments that has been advanced in support of this research program is that its results are made available to all American industries. Historically, it is a matter of common knowledge that the Dutch and English control the tin market. They control all the known sources of high-grade tin ores in the world today. If there are going to be American tax dollars spent for research in this project, and apparently there is going to be, in accordance with the original agreements, all of the research information belongs solely to the Dutch. The purpose of this amendment is to make the results of whatever research is done at the expense of the American taxpayers available to American industrly. I am not in favor of spending our money for research in this country developing matters which are to the advantage of the Dutch and the British without letting our own American taxpayers who are footing the bill have the benefit of it.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I hardly think it is necessary to say anything about this. The gentleman's amendment would require an agency of the United States to break a contract it has made for the operation of the Texas smelter. The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall make any law impairing the obligation of a contract. It seems to me the same high ideals of honor should prevail as to the United States as is enjoined upon the States. Of course, the adoption of this amendment would simply mean the scuttling of this great enterprise.

Mr. D'EWART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, I yield.

Mr. D'EWART. How about when we broke the gold standard? Was that not an agreement?

Mr. SPENCE. Oh, that is too far back and does not involve the same question.

I ask the amendment be voted down.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. The gentleman spoke about breaking a contract. I understand that that contract expires in 1951. This bill has as its purpose extending that law.

Mr. SPENCE. Yes. This amendment says that we shall terminate it 6 months before it is terminated by the terms of the contract. Expenditures have been made down there and they have acted on the good faith of the United States. I do not think the United States or any agency has a right to terminate a contract such as this before its expiration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I think this committee should understand what we are doing here. We are proposing in time of war to extend a contract with a Dutch company under conditions that do not guarantee us any tin from this smelter, or the results of any of the experiments or processes or knowledge that are developed by this smelter.

Let me read to you some of the provisions of the contract which the RFC has entered into in connection with this tin smelter:

1. Stipulations which afford the Tin Processing Corp. what amounts to an option on the lease or sale of the smelter, should the Government decide upon such disposition.

That lease or sale is to a Dutch company.

2. A stipulation that any patents, formulas, processes, plans, and methods for smelting tin or recovering the byproducts thereof, developed as a result of a research carried on at the smelter by the Tin Processing Corp. (at Government expense) shall accrue solely to the Dutch company's subsidiary and to the RFC, but the latter shall not willingly disclose any such information to third parties other than to actual operators of the smelter.

In other words, the RFC cannot disclose these patents or proceses to an American. They must go to the Dutch company.

The only purpose of extending this bill is because of the war effort, the need for tin for our stockpile, and for the war effort, and here we propose under this contract entered into under the original law of which this will be an extension to give those rights to a foreign country and not to our own citizens. Certainly, this amendment should be adopted in the interest of our stockpile and in the interest of our national defense and the interest of the taxpayers of this country.

I hope the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] suggests that the adoption of this amendment would scuttle the bill. Let me read the amendment:

After the last word, substitute a colon for the period and add the following: *"Provided further,* That on or before December 31, 1950, the present lease and smelting agreements, as amended, shall be terminated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the operation and management of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, shall be awarded to bona fide American private enterprise which has no affiliations or interest whatsoever in tin mining or smelting outside of the Western Hemisphere, or, if this cannot be accomplished satisfactorily, such operation and management shall be given to and undertaken by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: *And provided further,* That all research and experimentation performed with United States Government funds at, or for, the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., after December 31, 1950, shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and the detailed results of all such research and experimentation shall be made available to American private enterprise unless and except to the extent that such results would reveal details of processes owned and contributed by any operator of the tin smelter and not known to the minerals and metals industry or described in literature available to the public.

That amendment does not scuttle the bill; it says that if you cannot get an American operator who is ready to take it over by December 31, 1950, you will turn it over to the Bureau of Mines and let the Bureau of Mines operate it.

Certainly, the history of tin in America is not one which does us much credit. I happen to represent a district which has at various times thought it had a good deal of tin ore. We have many towns out there which carry the name "Tin"; we have the town of Tinton and Tin Mountain and Tin Reef. We have the old Harney-Peak Tin Co. which figures in the deeds to a great deal of property in the Black Hills area. The Hill City Tin Miner was the name of a paper published for some years in that area. Shortly after the Harney-Peak Tin Co. got under way back in the nineties and it threatened to become a factor in the production of tin in the United States or in the world, British interests came in and bought up the stock and closed it down.

While I cannot here suggest that we have tin enough to supply the needs of the country, yet we do have tin enough that representatives of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and other Government agencies have indicated they might be of great value to the country in a critical period.

The whole tendency of our legislation in this country has been to cater to British and Dutch tin interests, with the result that we have stifled the development of the tin industry in this country and handicapped the exploration of such deposits as we do have in the States and in Alaska.

When I was returning from Europe with the Herter committee in the fall of 1947, I remember reading in the London Economist an article to the effect that we should shut down the tin smelters in this country to show our good faith in our efforts toward the rehabilitation of Europe. The Economist advocated that as a reciprocal act on the part of the United States that would show that we were really trying to rehabilitate Europe. Imagine that. And so I say we depend upon them too much.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to my friend from South Dakota that there is much in what he said, and there is much in what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said; in truth and in fact, there is too much truth in what has been said on the other side of the aisle. But let me talk about this for just a minute from a practical standpoint.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman want to use the remainder of my time?

Mr. THOMAS. No; I will get the gentleman more time if I may proceed for just a minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. We know that there is a monopoly, a world-wide monopoly in tin ore. When this original contract was written, it was written by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFC, and I do not think there is a harder or straighter one in America today. Let us go ahead with this thing as it is, because tin is one of the most important war materials that the Army and the Navy require.

The gentleman from South Dakota knows that I have tried to go along with him, and we are going along with him in developing some strategic materials out in the mountainous country of the West, and that ought to be done. We will earmark some money in the independent offices appropriation bill, and when we go to conference with the Senate we are going to try to work that thing out and develop those resources in his State and the other States where they have tin, manganese, and these very critical materials. Let us not upset the apple cart in the case of this tin smelter. We need it badly. We are flirting with dynamite. Let us not slow down the processes. Of course, we do not like the situation we are in, but the simple truth of the matter is that we must have that ore, and the only place we can get it in large quantity is from the British and the Dutch. I hope the amendment is voted down; however, I will cooperate with the gentleman on the matters he is interested in.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, may I say in conclusion that the reason we find ourselves in one crisis after another is because we do not stand up on our hind legs as Americans and develop the United States. As long as we continue contracts and practices like this, where we rely upon the favor of other people, we are going to have more and more of these crises. The American people are getting sick and tired of this continual recurrence of crises, getting into one trouble, then getting out of that by pointing to something a little bigger and more dangerous. The American people are going to express themselves on this subject one of these days and in no uncertain terms.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the smelter in question is located in my district and, naturally, I am very vitally interested in it and quite familiar with it. There are a good many misconceptions that have been voiced here this afternoon. One fact I would like very much to impress particularly on the committee is that every agency of the Government which has any responsibility whatever for national defense, the stockpile, security in general, has asked for the passage of the bill as is. They know all of the objections which have been raised by the opposition. These have been weighed carefully and considered and put aside in the interest of the Nation.

Let me say just a word about the operators. The contract was made with them during the war for the reason that they had the know-how to treat the low-grade Bolivian ore which then seemed to be our only source of ore. They had the know-how. Also if anybody could ever get any ore out of the Far East only they would be able to do it. Now, like any business firm, they wrote into the contract, passed by Jesse Jones, that they would have certain options. Any business firm would have done exactly the same thing. They have provided an excellent operation. They have brought out the tin that was needed, and which was essential during the war, and still is for the stockpile.

May I clear up one other little misconception. This is not a war hysteria measure. This has been thought of and talked about; it has been in process in one way or another for 2 years that I know of, because I have a bill pending which would turn that plant over to private enterprise. If I return here next year I expect to renew the effort to place that plant in private hands to operate; then it will be up to the Government agency responsible to pick a proper purchaser or lessee, as the case may be.

But in the meantime this amendment would ask the operators, who have done a good successful job, to turn over their trade secrets to a rival concern. I think that is what is at the bottom of all this objection. It comes up every time a smelter bill is being considered in the committee or in the House. It stems, I believe, from a rival concern that would like very much to have those secrets. They would like to go into a competitive operation.

I hope that the opposition, in the interests of national defense, will withhold its opposition this afternoon and let us provide for the continued operation of that plant for the next 5 years. I will work with them for the permanent disposition of it whenever they are ready. In the meantime, let us not hamper the smelter and, above all, do not set a limit of 1 year, and do not require them to terminate the agreement by the end of this year, because if you do the operators cannot make a contract that would be worth anything. They cannot proceed as any business firm ought to proceed on a reasonably long-range basis.

I hope this amendment will be defeated and that you will give us an opportunity to provide for the national defense in this matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Can the gentleman tell me what benefit the Government of the United States will derive from this contract?

Mr. THOMPSON. They will continue the production of tin, and we will be certain to have tin for war purposes out of the stockpile.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Well, do we get any as the result of this contract?

Mr. THOMPSON. Certainly we do. We have a tremendous stockpile of it. It has been successful. They smelt 36,000 tons a year. The stockpiling figures are confidential, as the gentleman knows, but the national defense people think it is extremely successful.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. D'EWART: Page 2, line 4, strike out the period and add: "including the right to the knowledge and use of any patents, formulas, process, plans and methods for smelting tin or recovering the byproducts thereof."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane. It is practically the same amendment that has just been voted on; in practically the same words, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Kentucky has made the point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART], that it is not germane and that it is identical with the amendment just voted on by the committee. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment is not an identical amendment, although it contains a portion of an amendment previously voted on by the committee; therefore the Chair holds that the amendment is germane and overrules the point of order.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not identical with the other amendment in that it does not disturb the present contract and does not limit the time. It simply provides that this process, these patents, this knowledge, this understanding of the handling of tin that is gained through the use of our money, through a plant that our money built, will be available to American processors. It does not interfere with the present contract. The operation of the plant can go on as heretofore, but it does make this knowledge and these patents available to our American industry. I think it is important that this amendment be adopted so that we can distribute to other tin plants in this country the knowledge that the taxpayers' money in this country has provided and will develop in the future.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I am not as familiar with this legislation as I should be, but I am wondering if this observation is not correct, that American taxpayers are more or less financing or supporting a foreign cartel with respect to this tin business.

Mr. D'EWART. There is no question but that there is a cartel mixed up with this whole tin industry and the cartel, in effect, distributes the ores that are developed in Bolivia and other countries and also has a lot to do with what becomes of the metals that are processed from these ores.

Mr. REES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I earnestly urge that this amendment be agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the purpose of this amendment is exactly the same as that of the one we just voted down. It is certainly not intended to help the operation of the tin smelter. Let me invite your attention to this: So far as a cartel is concerned, through this plant you have the only protection you could possibly have against a cartel. In that plant there are two and sometimes three members of the Dutch firm that operates it. All the rest are American workmen, most of them recruited locally, and every one taught the know-how necessary to operate a tin smelter. Presumably that force would stay right there in the event of any change of hands, in the event the Billiton people went out of business.

There seems to be no reason on earth why the applecart, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] just said, should be upset at this stage of the game. If you do want to tamper with the long-range operation, then let us do it under the permanent legislation that will follow and is designed to really give us private operation of the plant.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POULSON. I was very much interested in the gentleman's explanation of why it was not a cartel. Will not the profits and the benefits inure to the benefit of the owners rather than to the laborers, just as if the laborers were working in some other factory? I cannot see the gentleman's logic in saying this is not a cartel for the simple reason that though the ownership is in the Dutch the operations are performed by American laborers.

Mr. THOMPSON. The ownership is not in the Dutch at all, the ownership is in the American Government, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Dutch operate it simply because they had the best offer at the time the first lease was made.

Mr. POULSON. That is the ownership of the plant, but the benefits as far as the know-how is concerned are still in the ownership of the Dutch?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct, but do not forget that all of those secrets are now in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and at the disposal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be turned over to anybody they think is proper.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRESTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8569) to strengthen the common defense by extending for 5 years the authority for the Texas City tin-smelter operation, pursuant to House Resolution 714, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3666) to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry", approved June 28, 1947, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1956."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 8569 as passed, as follows:

"That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry', approved June 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 190), as amended, is amended by striking out '1951' and inserting in lieu thereof '1956', and by substituting for the period after the word 'designate' a colon, and adding the following: '*Provided*, That such powers, functions, duties, and authority shall be exercised and performed with due regard to the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private enterprise.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which the bill H. R. 8569 was passed were vacated and the bill was laid on the table.

GET THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, Thursday, July 20, from the well of the House, the Representative from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], in a 1-minute speech, among other things, said:

Mr. Speaker, I am having a great many requests from women, saying they would like to join the Marines or WAVES or WACS. They are anxious to do all they can for their country in this time of emergency and stress. Some have even stated that they would like to have a draft of women if they have a draft of men.

Replying immediately thereafter, I tried to make the point that we were not yet so weak in manpower that it was necessary to draft women or compel them to fight with the armed services.

A further point which I sought to make was that, in drafting the young men, both a physical and a mental examination was required; that the result was that those among the young men who were the more physically and mentally fit were taken into the service while those who did not pass these tests remained at home; and that many of the drafted were killed, more were wounded, a still smaller percentage returned to this country mentally impaired.

My further argument was that the women of this country, whose loyalty, whose contribution to our wars has never been questioned, were entitled as a matter of right to select as a husband and the father of their children a typical young American—not a displaced person who, after a war, came to this country, or one from a group from which the most physically and mentally desirable had been removed by the draft. Anything wrong about that?

Ordinarily, I can make my meaning clear, leave little room for misunderstanding, but apparently on this occasion I was too subtle, for it is evident my words were misunderstood.

The Detroit Free Press, in an editorial of Saturday, July 22, referring to me, among other things, said:

He intimated that woman's interest in getting in some war activity was to catch a husband. If they want men that bad, HOFFMAN suggested, they can get displaced persons from Europe.

For some reason best known to its publisher or editorial writers, the Detroit Free Press has more than once either misconstrued or misrepresented what I have said, what I have condemned or advocated.

In replying to the suggestion that, if we are to have a draft of men, we should have a draft of women, I did not then

use, nor have I ever at any time used, words which carried the suggestion "that women's chief interest in getting into some war activity was to catch a husband."

Nor did I ever suggest that, if the women of America wanted a husband, "they can get displaced persons from Europe."

Several times I have argued, as I now contend, that, if the draft is to take two or three million young Americans and, in taking them, is to select those best physically and mentally qualified, that process deprives the young woman of America of the opportunity to get the kind of a man she might otherwise have; that, to a large extent, her choice would be limited to those who were disqualified for the draft, or to some displaced person or an immigrant.

My thought was, and it is, that such a result was most unfair to the young women of America.

The Detroit Free Press editorial further states:

No woman of whom we know really wants to go to war.

Nor do I. In my humble judgment, it would be a grievous mistake to draft the young women, put them into the armed services as we do the men.

What I tried to say was this: That, because of the war and the selective-service draft, the opportunity of the average young American woman to find a husband of her choice would be limited.

After my remarks were made on the floor, the Member from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] phoned me, said she had been hurt by my remarks and requested that I omit them from the printed RECORD.

Because I did not consider my statement of very great importance, and because I greatly admire Mrs. ROGERS and did not care to needlessly hurt her feelings, I complied with her request. Now, because of letters which I have received, protesting my remarks—the letters undoubtedly being based upon a misconception of what I said—and because of this editorial, which is circulated in my district, I now ask permission to include the remarks made on that occasion.

Those remarks were as follows:

WOMEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, no one questions the patriotism, the ability or the willingness of women to render service either in peacetime or when we are at war. Nor does anyone question the value of those services. But I do not agree with the suggestion that we should draft women.

Women can render the most valuable service when we are at war if, instead of serving in the front lines, they will just stay at home, doing their part on the home front in many ways—sometimes in industrial plants, sometimes as civilian or professional workers and assistants, or in taking care of their husbands and sons, or, by letters of encouragement, maintaining the morale of those they have sent to the front.

I do not believe that it is either necessary or desirable, as has been suggested, that we create an army of Amazons.

Nor do I believe that our women should be required, as the years or the centuries roll on, to provide continuous crops of cannon fodder for successive wars, as they will be required to do if we are to police the world, fight in every war in which ambitious or power-mad politicians of other nations may from time to time involve us.

But there is something in the situation which calls for the drafting of our men which tends to cloud the future. That is the fact that the best young men of America—at least from a physical and mental standpoint—are to be drafted, sent abroad there to fight, some to die, others to be wounded, others to be returned home mentally impaired, their initiative broken while from those rejected, or from those who come to us from abroad, our women select their husbands.

Our young women can look forward, on the record thus far made, not to having a fine young American for a husband, for the father of their children, but being compelled, if she would marry, to select that husband from among those who were left behind or from the displaced persons or others who come to us from Europe or Asia, some of whom—all too often—feeling charged with a mission to remake our form of government.

PROVIDING FOR MODIFICATION OR CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN ROYALTY-FREE LICENSES

Mr. BRYSON submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2128) to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder.

FEPC

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, Americans who understand the true nature of the world-wide struggle between democracy and totalitarianism were shocked when the struggle for an FEPC was abandoned. To the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, this action is being interpreted to mean that we talk democracy but do not live it. We know this is not the case, that by comparison with other nations our democracy is of the highest order. Nevertheless, the FEPC would have improved our way of life. It would have added significantly to individual opportunity and would have blunted antiminority groups in this country. In addition, it would have knocked the props from under Soviet propagandists who are trying to mislead struggling peoples everywhere. If we are to hold the offensive in a world of ideals and community practice, we must not give the cynical and duping Communists the opportunity to throw up our shortcomings to the religious, economic, and racial minorities throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert a letter to President Truman from the Allegheny County Council for Civil Rights:

JULY 25, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the 40 organizations in the Allegheny County Council for Civil Rights, we wish to call to your attention proposals which are basic to the success of the United Nations action in Korea.

As persons of all races, creeds, and national origins, we believe it is urgent that the United States demonstrate to people everywhere that democracy works effectively.

Every American wants to share in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of democracy. To accomplish this we urge you to use your office to insure the most efficient utilization of the Nation's human resources. We urge you to consider the following proposals:

1. That you continue and accelerate the policy of nonsegregation in the armed forces;

2. That you issue an order comparable to the FEPC Executive order which eliminated discrimination in industrial employment during World War II;

3. That you encourage the earliest possible ratification of the Genocide Convention;

4. That you take steps to end the Oriental Exclusion Policy of our immigration laws.

These actions will demonstrate clearly to the peoples of the world the validity of our claim to the democratic way of life.

Respectfully yours,
Rev. L. B. MOSELEY,
Rev. R. PIERRE JOHNSON,
Cochairmen.

Member organizations: Allegheny County Committee on Fair Employment; Americans for Democratic Action; American Federation of Labor, Teamsters 609; American Jewish Committee; American Service Institute of Allegheny County; American Veterans Committee Auxiliary; Amvets, Allegheny County Council; Association of Community Councils; B'nai B'rith Women's Council of Greater Pittsburgh; Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations; Council of Churches (Race Relations Commission); First Unitarian Church Social Action Committee; Hill District People's Forum; Interracial Action Council; Irene Kaufmann Settlement; Jewish Community Relations Council of Pittsburgh; Jewish Labor Committee; Loendi Club; Mayor's Civic Unity Council; National Achievement Clubs, Inc.; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Pittsburgh Council of Catholic Women; Pittsburgh Metropolitan Council of Negro Women; Pittsburgh Roundtable, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Pittsburgh Section, National Council of Jewish Women; Sociology Club (Instructors); Soho Community House; Steel City Industrial Union Council, CIO; United Mine Workers of America; Urban League of Pittsburgh; Western Pennsylvania Council of B'nai B'rith; United Vocational and Employment Service; Youth Advisory Committee, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies; Young Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh.

TRAGEDY AT MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the city of Nashville is in mourning today.

On Sunday afternoon, as members of their families awaited their returning from maneuvers, word came that 30 valiant sons and soldiers had perished in the inferno of a National Guard plane crash near Myrtle Beach.

Words are weak in the face of sacrificial action that characterized the dying of these young men. They died in line of duty, and I have been informed

by the Air Forces that they were traveling under competent orders. Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Government through the Veterans' Administration will assume the full responsibility it owes to the families of these young men. This, of course, can be but small comfort to the loved ones left behind, but it is the least a grateful Government can do for men who wear the uniform of the armed services.

These young men were preparing themselves for service in the defense of freedom and liberty at a time when forces of evil and aggression again challenge democratic ideals and institutions.

I knew personally some of them and I am sure that Members of the House join me in extending our very sincere sympathy to the families of all of them in their hour of grief.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN RAISING REVENUES

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, according to this morning's paper, it is being suggested that the tax bill which passed this House just prior to the Korean conflict, and which is now in the Senate, be used as the vehicle for the enactment of the emergency taxes needed to meet our increased defense costs.

I certainly believe that we must take the necessary action to raise as far as possible the revenue to pay for the enlarged defense expenditures of this country, and I believe the Ways and Means Committee should begin work on this job immediately. I object strenuously, however, to any procedure which will violate the spirit of the Constitution and invade the prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

Article I, section 7 of the Constitution provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. It is shocking that consideration is being given to violating the spirit, if not the letter, of this provision of the Constitution.

If such a procedure is followed, it will mean that the Ways and Means Committee will be shut out completely from consideration of this most important matter. It will mean denial to the House itself of one of its basic prerogatives under the Constitution. This matter will come to the floor of the House, not as a bill entitled to full and complete debate, but it will come to us only as a conference report.

Mr. Speaker, the integrity of the Constitution, of the House of Representatives, and of the Ways and Means Committee is involved in this decision.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO ASK OUR GOVERNMENT FOR MONEY EXCEPT WHERE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY—WE MUST CUT EXPENDITURES TO THE BONE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, the time has come when this Congress must reappraise and reexamine expenditures and authorizations charged to the Federal Government. It must be done in light of the impending crisis. We have got to cut our nondefense expenditures to the bone and cancel all unnecessary nondefense authorizations if we expect to protect our country and have sufficient funds to carry us through this imminent emergency.

Only a short time ago, and after weeks of debate, a liberal authorization bill costing the taxpayers of this country $27,340,000,000 was approved by the House. It was my view then, and I am now more convinced than ever, that amount could have been reduced with respect to nonwar activities. Even so, it was considerably lower than the recommendation of the administration. Approximately $11,000,000,000 is for nondefense agencies.

When the bill got to the other end of the Capitol, the committee in charge not only restored the cuts made by the House for departmental operation, but assured a continuance of business as usual in the operation of the already overmanned nonwar agencies. This was done, and is still being done, in the face of a world crisis.

I was surprised to learn that the Senate committee increased the House bill from $27,340,000,000 to $32,500,000,000, an increase of more than $5,000,000,000, almost all for nonwar activities.

I am amazed that the body at the other end of the Capitol has thus far outdone itself in deference to "pork-barrel interests." The House, in my judgment, allocated more funds than necessary for public works projects. The House bill, as I have already suggested, was liberal in its expenditures. But the Senate has added $132,400,000, nearly all of which goes to provide funds for new projects, including a good many of doubtful necessity.

The thing to which I want to call your attention is that nearly all of the increases at the other end of the Capitol have nothing to do with the war effort. $132,500,000 is for nonwar public projects. It is purely "pork."

When the appropriation bill came before the House, I tried at that time to convince the membership that no new projects of any kind should be started unless it could be shown they were absolutely necessary. I find today that 79 new planning projects have been added by the other body that were not in the House bill. There are 23 projects for construction not in the House bill and not even in the President's budget, and in 125 other cases the committee approved sums in excess of the House bill.

Mr. Speaker, in view of international commitments already made, and more to be made, all unnecessary projects should at least be deferred. Some of them might be worth while, but a good many harbors and inlets are more important for yachting and pleasure boating and boondoggling than for the interests of our country.

There are other items to be considered. The House cut operating expenses in the Department of Agriculture amounting to $16,300,000. These expenses take nothing away from the farmer, but the committee at the other end of the Capitol decided to put it all back in the bill. On independent offices and other agencies they did a similar job.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the condition of our Treasury and the terrific debt that is hanging over us, and considering especially the millions and billions that will need to be expended for the protection of our people, we ought to cut every proposed nonwar expenditure to the very limit and save every dollar possible for the present crisis. The head of every agency of our Government ought to come forth with a report telling this Congress wherein funds for manpower can be saved, so we may have more to apply on the need for war expenditures that confront us. This is no time to be asking the Government for any money not absolutely needed.

Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to the fact that in 1948, only 2 years ago, the Federal Government spent $6,400,000,000 on a domestic program. The 1951 budget now under consideration calls for $12,000,000,000 for a similar program.

Mr. Speaker, we can, in my opinion, save not less than $5,000,000,000 by reducing activities of nonwar agencies, including peacetime public projects and other items not absolutely needed at this critical time. We could also reduce the expenditure of funds that are being sent to Europe for civilian projects, including the building of power plants in Italy and in France. Yes, and strike out such items as one that provides for such increases as the rehabilitation of Monte Carlo.

Let no one ask for money from our Government unless it can be shown that it is absolutely necessary at this crucial hour. We have got to tighten our belts and work together to pull our country through the impending crisis.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include newspaper clippings.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and at one point insert

two letters, and another point to include some extraneous material.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GILMER (at the request of Mr. STEED) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. BIEMILLER AND Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) were given permission to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks, notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost over $300.

Mr. LYNCH and Mr. GARMATZ (at the request of Mr. CLEMENTE) were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a clipping from yesterday's paper.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1027. An act for the relief of the Merit Co.;

S. 1049. An act for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor;

S. 1792. An act for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades;

S. 2243. An act for the relief of Tevfik Kamil Kutay;

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; and

S. 3937. An act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the armed forces of the United States.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3506. An act for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 26, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1590. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Chairman, Munitions Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the stock-piling program and a statistical supplement to that report, pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 8396. A bill to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORAND: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 8726. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty sound recordings for news broadcasts; with amendment (Rept. No. 2728). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the disposition of Executive papers. House Report No. 2734. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the disposition of Executive papers. House Report No. 2735. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the disposition of Executive papers. House Report No. 2736. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6343. A bill relating to customs duties on articles coming into the United States from the Virgin Islands; without amendment (Rept. No. 2737). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KING: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7447. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to sound-recording materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and newsreels; with amendment (Rept. No. 2738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 8514. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2739). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9215. A bill to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2740). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARNAHAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 6304. A bill to provide certain authorizations for the Department of State and the United States section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, in carrying out the functions of the Commission and to facilitate compliance with the provisions of the treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tia Juana Rivers and of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Tex., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2741). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRYSON: Committee of conference. S. 2128. An act to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder; without amendment (Rept. No. 2742). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4256. A bill for the relief of James A. G. Martindale; with amendment (Rept. No. 2729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6760. A bill for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak; without amendment (Rept. No. 2730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9166. A bill for the relief of Louis J. T. Hendrickx; without amendment (Rept. No. 2731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DENTON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5244. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees, Army of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9067. A bill for the relief of H. Dale Madison; with amendment (Rept. No. 2733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 9227. A bill to require Federal district courts to enforce certain support orders of State courts, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 9228. A bill for the creation of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9229. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. R. 9230. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes," approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9231. A bill to amend section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes" (Clayton Act), approved October 15, 1914, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. R. 9232. A bill authorizing and directing the construction and repair of passenger, cargo, and tanker vessels necessary for the national defense; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 9233. A bill to provide that certain enlisted men of the Armed Forces shall not be assigned to duty in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 9234. A bill to promote the common defense by authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to undertake the survey and repair of certain reserve-status

merchant vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 735. Resolution to authorize the creation of a special committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to the procurement of materials and supplies pursuant to the national defense program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, requesting the enactment of legislation ordering the deportation of all Communists in the United States who are deportable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, requesting that appropriate action be taken to recompense the State of Washington for wear and deterioration of its highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 9235. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catalina Apacible Limjap and her three children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 9236. A bill for the relief of H. Halpern & Bro., Inc., of Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 9237. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9238. A bill for the relief of Maurice C. Myers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 9239. A bill for the relief of Mikiko Nishimura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 9240. A bill for the relief of Atsuko Iemura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 9241. A bill to grant increased retired pay to Maj. Gen. Wilson B. Burtt, United States Army, retired; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 9242. A bill for the relief of Yoko Kominami and Betty Ann Kominami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. Res. 734. Resolution for the relief of Otho F. Hipkins, individually, and Otho F. Hipkins; Cecil Clyde Squier; Conrad Reid; J. Thomas C. Hopkins, Jr.; and Isaiah Lawrence Paxton, as trustees of the Hipkins Traction Device Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2288. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Bertha Miller and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2289. Also, petition of James Nels Ekberg, Represa, Calif., relative to a redress of grievance for just compensation for a term of unlawful and illegal Federal restraint and imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, from the tumult of an angry world we seek the sanctuary of Thy presence, not that we may escape the world, but that we may turn to the perplexing maze of its tragic problems with strengthened spirits and quiet minds. In a shaken world we seek stability. In an anguished world we need inner peace. In a fearful world grant us confidence and courage.

We confess that in the conceit of our self-sufficiency too often we have turned with our burning thirsts to the broken cisterns of worldly wisdom and of our own sophisticated cleverness. Help us this noontide to turn our faces to Thy shining, O Thou Sun of our help and strength. If in this hour of a supreme test, as the free world battles against slavery, the way to victory is long and difficult and won at last with crimson cost, still keep our wills steadfast and our faith strong as was the faith of our fathers when they built this Nation of our love and prayer. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 25, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CAIN, who is absent by leave of the Senate until August 2, was further excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate until August 15.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. SCHOEPPEL was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate from today until August 3.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. AIKEN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until Tuesday of next week.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Chapman	Eastland
Anderson	Chavez	Ecton
Benton	Connally	Ellender
Brewster	Cordon	Ferguson
Bricker	Darby	Flanders
Bridges	Donnell	Frear
Butler	Douglas	George
Byrd	Downey	Gillette
Capehart	Dworshak	Graham
Green	Langer	Robertson
Gurney	Lehman	Russell
Hayden	Lodge	Saltonstall
Hendrickson	McCarran	Schoeppel
Hickenlooper	McCarthy	Smith, Maine
Hill	McClellan	Smith, N. J.
Hoey	McFarland	Sparkman
Holland	McKellar	Stennis
Humphrey	McMahon	Taft
Hunt	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Ives	Malone	Thomas, Utah
Jenner	Martin	Thye
Johnson, Colo.	Maybank	Tydings
Johnson, Tex.	Morse	Watkins
Johnston, S. C.	Mundt	Wherry
Kefauver	Murray	Wiley
Kem	Neely	Williams
Kerr	O'Conor	Young
Kilgore	O'Mahoney	
Knowland	Pepper	

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is detained on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3666) to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

MIDYEAR ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1950.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIRS: I am presenting herewith a Midyear Economic Report to the Congress. This is supplementary to the Economic Report of the President of January 6,

1950, and is transmitted in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this report, I have had the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers, members of the Cabinet, and heads of independent agencies.

Together with this report, I am transmitting a report, The Economic Situation at Midyear 1950, prepared for me by the Council of Economic Advisers in accordance with section 4 (c) (2) of the Employment Act of 1946.

Respectfully,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Townsend Clubs of Hillsborough County, at Tampa, Fla., favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter in the nature of a petition from W. E. Anderson, commissioner, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge, La., transmitting a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, which letter and concurrent resolution were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the concurrent resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"House Concurrent Resolution 34

"Whereas the economy of the State of Louisiana is basically agricultural, with the total cash income from farm commodities during 1949 reaching a total of more than $401,000,000; and

"Whereas the national farm programs of the Federal Government, which have been in operation over the past 15 years, have not obtained the desirable objective of stabilizing the national farm economy, which economy has the most direct bearing on our national income, the failure in this regard being contrary to the success obtained in affording protection to American manufacturers by way of tariffs and to labor by the minimum wage-and-hour law; and

"Whereas the purchasing power of the farm people of the United States may be maintained at 100 percent of parity without subsidies from the Federal Treasury if accorded the same national legislative protection as that afforded manufacturers and labor; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has before it for consideration farm plans of national legislation which have for their purpose the maintenance of the purchasing power of the farm people of our Nation on a level comparable to labor and other groups for the benefit of all the people of the Nation; and

"Whereas the national debt is the greatest in the history of the United States, and that substantially this debt was created during a period of high national income and should be liquidated during a similar period of high national income; and

"Whereas it is recognized by eminent economists that the national income is seven times the amount received by farmers for raw agricultural products or five times the amount received by farmers and all other producers of raw materials; and

"Whereas the Honorable HENRY D. LARCADE, JR., Member of the United States House of Representatives from the Seventh Congressional District of Louisiana, has very ably presented before the House of Representatives a national farm plan sponsored by the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, which plan would provide for the control of the basic agricultural products by restricting the amount of farm products farmers could sell on the American market to the quantities needed for domestic consumption by establishing production quotas and issuing certificates that would entitle the farmer to sell on the American market his fair share of such agricultural products at 100 percent of parity with no subsidy from the Federal Treasury; with any or all products which a farmer produced in excess of his production quota being sold on the world market, held over until another season, or sold on the American market by use of unused certificates of another farmer; and

"Whereas this farm plan would provide for more efficient utilization of farm land and a progressive, approved, and scientific application of a soil and natural-resource conservation program, which means so much to the conservation, protection, and improvement of our soils and natural resources; and

"Whereas the plan proposed by the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture eliminates the objectional features of restrictions and Federal control over our farm people and their economy to the minimum and would prevent the continued economy-wrecking drains on our Federal Treasury by the payment of production subsidies; and

"Whereas the slogan adopted by the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture in proposing their farm plan, 'Reserve the American market for the American farmer and laborer with 100 percent parity and without subsidy from the Federal Treasury,' truly represents the free-enterprise system on which this great Nation was founded and has progressed to make it the greatest Nation in the world: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Legislature of Louisiana*, That the senate and house of representatives concurring herein do hereby endorse the farm plan as proposed by the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture; and be it further

Resolved by the Legislature of Louisiana (the senate and house of representatives concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States, especially the Louisiana delegation, be memorialized to champion the farm plan as proposed by the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture so that it may receive a fair and impartial hearing on its merits."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. R. 8112. A bill to provide for the transfer to the States of the replicas of the State seals removed from the Chamber of the House of Representatives of the United States; with an amendment; and

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize the procurement of an oil portrait and a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone; without amendment.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 7043. A bill to provide for the granting of an easement for a public road or public toll road through the wildlife refuge located in Princess Anne County, Va.; without amentment (Rept. No. 2167).

By Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 7209. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of Atlantic coast fish species for the purpose of developing and protecting fish resources; without amendment (Rept. No. 2168); and

H. R. 7887. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an amendment to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, and repealing the limitation on the life of such compact; without amendment (Rept. No. 2169).

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 3975. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Tanifuji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 3976. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Landless Indians of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 3977. A bill to extend Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended, so as to provide for rehabilitation of service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 3978. A bill to create the Small Defense Plants Corporation and to preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 3979. A bill to fix the responsibilities of the disbursing officer and of the auditor of the District of Columbia and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 3980. A bill to extend the requirements for fixing the minimum number of deck officers on steam vessels to certain additional vessels of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REDUCTION OF EXCISE TAXES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 8920) to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

CANADIAN RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT, TEXAS—AMENDMENT

Mr. CHAVEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2733) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY AND CORRESPONDENCE ON KOREA WITH PRO-COMMUNIST MILWAUKEE GROUP

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him relative to certain Communist activities and correspondence between him and the Milwaukee Labor Peace Committee, which appear in the Appendix.]

POSTWAR DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Where Did Defense Billions Go?" published in the July 28 issue of U. S. News and World Report, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXCERPT FROM PUBLICATION BY CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE HOOVER REPORT

[Mr. CHAPMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from a recent publication by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO PAUL M. HERZOG—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "NLRB Chairman," published in the Washington Post of July 26, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article regarding the expansion of the business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which appears in the Appendix.]

PLANT GAMBLING: MOBSTERS MOVE IN—ARTICLE FROM MODERN INDUSTRY

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Plant Gambling: Mobsters Move In," published in the magazine Modern Industry for June 15, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate will proceed to consider the calendar, and the clerk will report the first bill on the calendar beginning where the Senate left off at the last call.

EXECUTION OF OIL AND GAS LEASE IN PARK COUNTY, WYO.

The bill (S. 3315) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. What is the bill; what number?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 3315, order of business 1848.

Mr. TAFT. Are we going to return to the other bills included in the unanimous-consent agreement at the end of the call of the calendar?

The VICE PRESIDENT. At the end of the call of the calendar.

Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 3315?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an oil and gas lease, as herein provided, covering lot 1 and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 58 north, range 100 west, sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, comprising fifty-nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres, more or less. The lease shall be issued to the operator who has been in continuous possession of the land described since prior to February 25, 1920, under an oil and gas lease issued by all the persons who located the land as an oil placer mining claim on October 15, 1915, and shall be held by said operator for itself and the said locators and their successors as their interests may appear.

SEC. 2. The lease shall be dated May 1, 1946, shall be in the form provided by section 17 of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 951), and 43 C. F. R., 1946 Supplement, 192.54, and shall provide for the payment of royalty at the rates regularly prescribed for competitive leases under section 17 of said act, as amended, in amount or value of oil and gas removal or sold from nonunitized horizons or zones or removed or sold from or allocated to the lease under the provisions of the Elk Basin Unit agreement, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 29, 1946.

SEC. 3. The lease shall not be issued unless and until, within 6 months from the effective date of this act—

(1) an application for the lease is filed by the operator to whom the lease is to be issued;

(2) the applicant pays to the United States as royalty an amount at the rates provided in the lease to be issued on all oil and gas produced and saved prior to May 1, 1946, from the land to be leased;

(3) the applicant, together with all persons or their successors in interest having a contract or lease with the applicant under which they claim or hold an interest in lots 1 and 2 and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 58 north, range 100 west, sixth principal meridian, shall relinquish and quitclaim to the United States all their interests and claims of whatever character in the land described, and shall agree that the interests to be held by them or inuring to their benefit under the lease authorized by this act shall be held by them in full satisfaction for every interest or claim which they may have or assert with respect to the land described;

(4) the lease to be issued under this act shall be fully committed to the Elk Basin Unit agreement, approved on May 29, 1946, such commitment to be effective as of May 1, 1946; and

(5) the applicant agrees and binds itself to reimburse the unit operator, without interest, for the share of investment costs and operating expenses incurred from and after May 1, 1946, and allocated under the unit agreement to the land to be leased.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The bill (S. 2809) to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill, S. 2809, is designed to provide, on a restricted scale, an agricultural program for the Virgin Islands. A survey conducted last year by representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture revealed the urgent need for an adequate program in agriculture research and extension to aid in stabilizing the economy of the islands.

At present, the Government of the Virgin Islands operates on a deficit basis, receiving an appropriation of approximately $700,000 each year from Congress. One of the foremost industries is agriculture, and there are more than 55,000 acres of farm land in the three islands. This bill will provide assistance to the islands and their farmers, and looks toward the day when, as a result of increased agricultural production, the importation of food will be eliminated and deficit spending for the islands' economy can be substantially reduced or terminated.

I should like to give the Senators a brief résumé, Mr. President, of agricultural assistance in the Virgin Islands. An experimental station was established by the Danish Government in 1910, and transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1919. In July 1932, this station was taken over by the Department of the Interior, which now administers it. One of the primary purposes of this bill is to transfer this station back to the Department of Agriculture, along with such part of its functions, property, personnel, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations as may be agreed between the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. The bill further permits the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain in the islands an agricultural research and extension service program. I might say that as presently administered by Interior, only a small educational and extension service is provided. The subcommittee considering this bill—and I was chairman of that subcommittee—has received letters from both Interior and Agriculture wholeheartedly approving the measure. Apparently both Departments are agreed that the functions of this agricultural station can be most efficiently carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. No opposition has been voiced to this bill from any source.

The cost of administration of the program outlined in S. 2809 is authorized in the measure and I quote from the bill: "as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act." Actual expenditures will be appropriated in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums otherwise available to the Department of Agriculture. Under the present administration of the Department of the Interior, approximately $50,000 annually has been expended. The Agriculture Department contemplates a cost of $100,000 per year in the immediate future, with a reduction as the program for agricultural independence becomes increasingly effective.

I repeat, this bill has had no opposition. I trust and hope that the Senate will approve it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain in the Virgin Islands of the United States an agricultural research and extension service program. In carrying out the program authorized by this act the Secretary shall utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department of Agriculture, and may cooperate with the government of the Virgin Islands, and other public and private organizations and individuals in the Virgin Islands and elsewhere.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer to the United States Department of Agriculture such part of the functions, property, personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations of the agricultural experiment stations in the Virgin Islands as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this act shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land and the construction or acquisition of buildings, for the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, purchase and rental of passenger-carrying automobiles, employment of persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for printing and disseminating the results of research, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as are concerned with the administration of the program of the Virgin Islands.

TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR PRIVATE FOREST LANDOWNERS

The bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest landowners, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in behalf of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Pennsylvania will be back later today, and the bill just called was passed over because of his objection. I wonder if the Senator from Arizona would agree to permit this bill to go to the foot of the calendar until the Senator from Pennsylvania returns. I know that if I can talk to the Senator from Pennsylvania I can get him to change his mind.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have no objection to the bill going to the foot of the calendar, but unless the Senator from Pennsylvania withdraws his objection, I shall have to object to it at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

TRANSFER OF DRY-LAND AND IRRIGATION STATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5679) to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after "New Mexico", to strike out "Lawton, Okla."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MUTUAL-AID PLAN FOR FIRE PROTECTION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4788) to provide for a mutual-aid plan for fire protection by and for the District of Columbia and certain adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the words "Alexandria, Va.,", to insert "with the city of Falls Church, Va,"; on page 2, line 20, after the words "Alexandria, Va.,", to insert "and the city of Falls Church, Va.,"; and on page 3, line 1, after the word "Act", to insert "service performed by any officer or member of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia at any other city, area, municipality, or other location where they shall have been directed to respond for the purpose of saving lives, extinguishing fires, or preserving property on orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or of the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department or his acting designate."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3584) to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is any Senator prepared to explain the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar, so we may have an explanation when we reach it again.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I join in that request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be passed to the foot of the calendar.

KAREN R. McANDREWS

The bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews, was passed, be reconsidered so I may ask for an explanation of the bill. The amount involved is very large, and I believe a bill calling for so large an amount should be explained to the Senate. I do not say I am not in favor of passing the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 6994 was passed? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a young woman who was very seriously and permanently injured as the result of the explosion of a hand grenade in the hands of a soldier in the United States Army.

Senators who have looked at the report will have seen the pictures of the pitifully crippled left hand and arm of this girl. She sustained other severe and disfiguring injuries.

This girl was employed as a hostess by the Special Service Branch of the Department of the Army. She was stationed in Munich, Germany. She and other young women similarly employed were entertaining a group of servicemen. Testimony before the committee by Army authorities was that this was in line of their assignment. One of the soldiers backed this claimant into a corner, and pulled the pin of a hand grenade with his teeth, while he held her to prevent her escape. The grenade went off, injuring the girl, and causing injuries to the soldier from which he subsequently died.

The Department of the Army, after an investigation of the case, found that the soldier met his death in line of duty, and he was buried with full military honors and his next of kin received all the benefits usual in the case of the death of a soldier in line of duty, including the payment of a death gratuity and national service life insurance.

The committee originally postponed this bill indefinitely on the theory that the soldier had not been on active duty at the time the girl was injured. Subsequently the bill was reconsidered, and testimony was heard before a subcommittee of six Senators. The claimant herself appeared, as did officials of the Department of the Army.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, so far as the junior Senator from Nebraska is concerned, in view of the explanation already given by the Senator from Nevada, I have no objection to the passage of the bill. If the Senator desires to have the remainder of his explanation printed in the RECORD, I have no objection.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the explanation may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Department urged payment of the claim. The subcommittee reported the bill, unanimously, to the full committee; and the full committee thereafter, by unanimous vote, reported the bill favorably to the Senate.

This is a case in which there is, strictly speaking, no legal claim on the Government of the United States; but it was the feeling of the committee that this young woman who had gone overseas in the service of her country, and had been so severely and permanently injured and disfigured, deserved at the hands of her Government nothing less than this bill provides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews was considered, ordered to

a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3147) to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

MR. AND MRS. RAY S. BERRUM

The bill (S. 1501) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., the sum of $5,000, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation for the death of their daughter, Dorothy Marie Berrum, who was killed by a United States marine in the District of Columbia, on or about October 5, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or recevied by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. WILEY subsequently said: Mr. President, when Senate bill 1501, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum, was considered and passed, I was unavoidably detained on important official business. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following the passage of the bill a memorandum prepared for me relating to the bill.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR WILEY

SUBJECT: BERRUM CLAIM, S. 1501—NEW EVIDENCE

Subsequent to the committee's action of reporting favorably on the above subject bill, new evidence reached the committee staff indicating that the Marine Corps was on notice that McFarland, who murdered the Berrum girl, was a sexual pervert.

You will recall that the committee report on the bill recommends payment on two grounds, namely, viz:

1. That the Government was responsible for the safety of the girl since it had encouraged her to come to Washington; and

2. That the Government was on constructive if not at least actual notice that McFarland was a dangerous, habitual criminal, and that therefore there was negligence on the part of the Government or the Marine Corps to permit him to remain at large.

The new evidence now before the committee staff does away with any doubt about the type of notice, for now it appears that the Government had actual notice that McFarland was a dangerous person and should at all times have been incarcerated.

It appears that on August 25, 1944, at 3:15 a. m., Private Earl McFarland was arrested by Officer W. J. McGrath, of the Third Precinct, for a homosexual offense. Upon his arrest Private McFarland was booked at the third precinct in the District of Columbia and turned over to the Navy Shore Patrol officers. Officer McGrath states that on that early morning hour a cab driver, coming around the Mayflower, informed him that there was a naked man bleeding around the corner. The officer apprehended the man near 1837 M Street NW., and was informed that a person, who turned out to be McFarland, in an apartment near there had slashed him with a knife and that he had fled from the apartment for fear that said person was going to kill him. Officer McGrath entered the designated apartment to find McFarland drunk and undressed. The injured man, a member of the Navy, was taken to Emergency Hospital, and after treatment was turned over to the Shore Patrol.

It was obvious that as a result of this arrest by the local police and their action in turning him over to the proper officers of the Navy and Marines, the Government was on actual notice that McFarland was not only a homosexual but was also a homicidal maniac. Yet he was permitted to remain at large and the very knife with which he slashed the officer was the same knife used to cut the throat of Mrs. Fitzwater, whom McFarland raped and murdered shortly thereafter, and just a short while before the Berrum murder.

Nothing about this case was mentioned in the departmental report, which would seem to indicate that the Department, in recommending against the bill, was far less than candid.

The sources of the above information are the police records from Washington, the files of the Washington Times-Herald, and direct evidence from Officer McGrath, who still is on the local police force.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN NAVAL VESSELS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7764) to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "authorized", to strike out "and directed"; in line 10, after the word "authorized", to strike out "and directed"; on page 2, at the beginning of line 7, to insert "Construction authorized by this section shall be chargeable against tonnages authorized by existing law"; and in line 15, after the word "appropriated", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MIDSHIPMAN WILLIS HOWARD DUKELOW

The bill (S. 3579) for the relief of Midshipman Willis Howard Dukelow, United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Willis Howard Dukelow, midshipman, United States Navy, an ensign in the United States Navy and the Secretary of the Navy is thereafter authorized to effect his retirement or separation from the active list of the United States Navy in accordance with the provisions of title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Upon such retirement or separation the said Willis Howard Dukelow shall be entitled to receive disability retirement pay or disability severance pay as authorized by the Career Compensation Act of 1949: *Provided*, That pay as a midshipman shall in this case be deemed to be basic pay for the purposes of section 402 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

CONVEYANCE OF PERCY JONES GENERAL HOSPITAL TO W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

The bill (H. R. 8604) to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that measure, please?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to permit the General Services Administrator to convey to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., an installation which is known as the Gull Lake Annex to the Percy Jones General Hospital.

The Percy Jones General Hospital is located at Battle Creek, Mich. In 1944 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation donated to the Government without any reservation whatsoever, the residential property originally occupied by Mr. Kellogg. The property is located at Gull Lake and consists of approximately 72 acres of land improved by a residence and related structures. The estimated cost of the property to Mr. Kellogg is $750,000.

The Government used the property as a convalescent facility in connection with the Percy Jones Hospital. The Government improved the property at a total cost of $15,000. The improvements consist of a mess hall and sewerage system.

The property is no longer required for hospital purposes and the Department of the Army is sympathetic to the idea of returning the property to its prior owner, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. This foundation is a tax-exempt, non-profit educational and charitable organization applying its efforts to scientific and educational purposes. It should be noted this property was donated to the Government with no restrictions whatsoever in 1944 and with no cost to the Government.

The bill contains a proviso that the property shall not be returned to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation until it has been determined that it is surplus to the requirements of all Government departments. The Army which is the only Government agency to ever have used the property has already declared it excess to its needs and it is not anticipated that any other Government Agency can use it. However, the bill specifically provides that the Government shall retain the property until it has been determined whether there is in fact any agency which desires it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I simply wish to say to the Senate that the Armed Services Committee considered this bill very carefully. They talked to officials in the Defense Establishment about the matter and received their favorable recommendation. The bill was reported unanimously, and the committee feels it is a very worthy measure.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the very distinguished Senator from Texas. The Government feels that it has gotten out of the property many times more than the $15,000 expended on it. It consists merely of a mess hall and some sewage facilities. It is proposed to return the property to the foundation, which is a scientific, educational, and charitable organization, by which the property was donated to the United States Government. I hope there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8604) to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LAND ON WINNEBAGO INDIAN RESERVATION, NEBR.

The bill (H. R. 6270) to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUE OF DUPLICATE OF WILL GERARD'S SCRIPT CERTIFICATE NO. 2 TO LUCY P. CROWELL

The bill (H. R. 8287) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate No. 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INHERITANCE RESTRICTION RELATING TO OSAGE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

The bill (S. 2423) to amend section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), relating to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is the amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the amendment; yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder if the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] can give us a short explanation of the bill? Mr. President, I have consulted with several Senators, and I withdraw the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. 2423) to amend section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), relating to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008, 1011), which imposes an inheritance restriction with relation to lands and funds of the Osage Indians, is amended by inserting after the comma following the word *"Provided"* the following additional restriction: "That (except in cases where a person claiming as such heir is a party to judicial proceedings pending on the date of the enactment of this proviso in which the claimant has filed a formal pleading alleging Indian blood) no claim of heirship shall be recognized unless the claimant shall establish that he is a citizen of the United States and is enrolled on a membership, census, or other roll prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or has a lineal Indian ancestor so enrolled: *Provided further.*"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN BOISE BARRACKS, BOISE, IDAHO—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 3256) directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an identical House bill on the calendar, which the Secretary will state by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7667) directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7667) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 3256 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Has the Senator from Oregon a right to ask for an explanation of a bill on the calendar which has already been passed? It is Calendar 1869, Senate bill 3256. He thinks that probably he would have no objection. The bill happened to be passed before the Senator from Oregon reached the floor. I should merely like to make certain whether it involves a gift of property to any local division of government or to any private institution. My preliminary inquiry is whether I am in order, if I should ask for such an explanation now; or must I ask for reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator desires to reopen the consideration of the bill, he will have to request reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the House bill was passed. It is Calendar No. 2096, the bill H. R. 7667, directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho. The Senate bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill, H. R. 7667, was passed be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate for further consideration. The Senator from Arkansas reported the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I have no objection to its being reconsidered and placed at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5526) to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill? It seems to be a very important bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I have just come into the Chamber from a committee meeting. I ask that the bill be passed over, and that it may be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be passed over and placed at the foot of the calendar.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7695) to provide a 5-day week for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the White House Police force, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, after line 20, to strike out:

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1950.

On page 2, after line 21, to insert:

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 203 (a) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking out the words "one hundred and ten" and by inserting the words "one hundred and thirty-three" in lieu thereof.

On page 3, after line 3, to insert:

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect when funds have been appropriated and made available for the additional personnel necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COMPACT ESTABLISHING BOUNDARY BETWEEN MISSOURI AND KANSAS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 147) giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between said States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a

third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of the Congress is hereby given to such agreement and to the establishment of such boundary, and said acts of the States of Missouri and Kansas are hereby approved.

The preamble was agreed to.

MRS. CLAYRE LOUISE FORSYTH

The bill (S. 1866) for the relief of Mrs. Clayre Louise Forsyth was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 801 (e)) (relating to loss of nationality through voting or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory), shall not apply in the case of the participation of Mrs. Clayre Louise Forsyth, who was born in Augusta, Ga., in the plebiscites held in Labrador in June and July of 1948.

JURISDICTION TO ACT ON CLAIM OF A. K. CHAHROUDI

The bill (S. 2457) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. K. Chahroudi, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any limitation upon the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States by subjects of foreign governments which do not accord to citizens of the United States the right to prosecute claims against their governments, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. K. Chahroudi, a subject of Iran, now a permanent resident of the United States, growing out of an alleged breach by the United States of war construction contract No. W-512-eng-7, dated November 22, 1942, under which the said A. K. Chahroudi constructed certain cantonment buildings for the United States at Ahwaz, Iran.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 6 months after the date of enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code.

IVO MARSAK

The bill (S. 2625) for the relief of Ivo Marsak was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Ivo Marsak shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

R. W. HARRIS, AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICER, BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

The bill (S. 3610) for the relief of R. W. Harris, authorized certifying officer, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think an explanation is desirable in connection with this measure.

When the claimant, R. W. Harris, certified the vouchers referred to in the bill, he was an authorized certifyir[illegible], in the [illegible]deral Supply, Treasury [illegible]partment. By Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, pursuant to the Hoover Commission recommendations, was transferred to the General Services Administration. By changing the wording of the bill from the Secretary of the Treasury to Administrator of General Services, it will be easier administratively to effectuate the purposes of the bill when it becomes private law, for the simple reason that all the facts concerned are now in the files of the General Services Administration, rather than in the Treasury Department. Thus, the bill, as amended, would involve only one agency, rather than two, namely, Treasury and General Services Administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, to this bill I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to strike "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert in lieu thereof "Administrator of General Services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of R. W. Harris, authorized certifying officer, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, for the amount of $149.40, for which credit has been suspended, and disallowances raised, by the General Accounting Office, on account of payments made in accordance with two vouchers certified by the said certifying officer: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services or his authorized representative shall certify that in his opinion there is no evidence of fraud or collusion on the part of said certifying officer in connection with such payments.

JOHN B. UNDERWOOD, JR.

The bill (S. 3614) for the relief of John B. Underwood, Jr., TMC, United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That John B. Underwood, Jr., TMC, United States Navy, is hereby relieved of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of $576.25, said amount representing overpayments to him of money allowance for quarters for a dependent wife for the period July 28, 1942, to October 31, 1943.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The bill (S. 3644) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to give the War Claims Commission necessary authority to subpena witnesses and documents and to administer oaths in connection with hearings which it is required under the law to hold.

There has been no objection to the bill, and the Department of Justice has recommended that the proposed legislation be enacted, since it is deemed essential to the efficient and expeditious conduct of the work of the Commission.

One question has been raised, by the Minority Calendar Committee. This question is whether the word "investigation" should be retained in the bill. Senators will note that the bill now uses the words, in lines 9 and 10 on page 1, "for the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation under this act." The question raised by the Minority Calendar Committee was whether this language is sufficiently broad to include investigations initiated by the War Claims Commission outside the specific duties with which the Commission is charged under the present law. While the answer to this question is that the term could not be so broadly construed, the matter has been taken up with the War Claims Commission; and there appears to be no objection whatsoever to eliminating the word "investigation." Therefore, Mr. President, I offer an amendment to accomplish this purpose, and ask its adoption.

In the opinion of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the present language of the bill could not be construed to grant to the War Claims Commission any authority to undertake any investigation not directly connected with the duties already imposed, by statute, upon the Commission. However, my amendment will remove any possible doubt on this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in lines 9 and 10, it is proposed to strike out "hearing, examination, or investigation", and insert in lieu thereof "hearing or examination."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., approved July 3, 1948), as amended, be further amended by redesignating subsection "(d)" thereof as subsection "(g)", and by adding to section 2 three new subsections "(d)", "(e)", and "(f)" to read as follows:

"(d) For the purpose of any hearing or examination under this act the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpenas for, and compel the attendance of, witnesses to appear and testify or to appear

and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the subpena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpena as to the information contained in such documents.

"(e) The Commission may, in case of a failure to comply with any such subpena, employ the aid of any district court, for the district in which such person is found, resides or transacts business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Such court may, in case of a refusal to obey the subpena issued to such person, issue an order requiring that person to appear there to produce records, if so ordered, or to give evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. Witnesses subpenaed under subsection 2 (d) or (e) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"(f) The Commission may authorize and empower any of its employees to administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission."

JURISDICTION TO ACT ON CLAIM OF ALVIN SMITH

The bill (H. R. 1022) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army Air Base, New Castle, Del., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL J. D. MARSHALL

The bill (H. R. 2535) for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PARISH BROS.

The bill (H. R. 4041) for the relief of Parish Bros. was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish the Senator in charge of the bill would explain it and also would discuss the amount involved.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a private claim bill in the amount of $13,322 for the relief of a partnership in California, for losses incurred in connection with a Reclamation Bureau contract. The amount does not include any profits, actual or anticipated. The losses were caused by the fact that the work was suspended on order of the Reclamation Bureau because funds ran out. The contractor had indicated willingness to continue full-scale operations until supplemental funds became available; but this could not be arranged because the Government did not even have enough money to buy cement for the company to work with.

The Bureau of Reclamation has audited the claim and approved the amount that is provided in the bill. The Department of Justice wants the claim sent to the Court of Claims for adjudication; but since other similar claims of other contractors who suffered losses in connection with the exhaustion of funds for reclamation projects have been paid by special acts of Congress, the committee recommended this bill be enacted.

This is not the first claim of this nature which has been considered by the Congress. The similar claims of other contractors, who likewise suffered losses in connection with the exhaustion of funds for reclamation projects, have been paid, both by special acts of Congress and by provisions written into the Interior Department appropriations bill in a previous session. Accordingly, it is only justice that this claimant should be treated in the same manner as other similar claimants have been treated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4041) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWIN F. SHOCKLEY

The bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. RUTH B. MOORE AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4364) for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

The bill (H. R. 4386) to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr President, the purpose of this bill is to close some loopholes in the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Under the present law, subversive organizations can and do resist registration under the act by statements in one of three categories: First, that the organization has disaffiliated from its foreign principals; second, that the organization has ceased the activity which required its registration; or, third, that the organization has dissolved.

This bill would make failure of registration a continuing offense, and would continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the Registration Act despite the dissolution of a foreign agent.

This bill not only eliminates the excuses to which I have referred but also closes another loophole, by making certain that a person charged with violation of the act cannot plead the statute of limitations. At the present time, it may be contended that the statute begins to run at the time when the agent was first required to register. Under such an interpretation, if he could escape prosecution for the period of the statute, he would thereafter be exempted from registering even though he continued his subversive activities. Under the bill now before the Senate the statute would begin to run only from the last day on which the unregistered agent acted as such.

So far as the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is aware, there has been no objection to this bill, which has already passed the House; and it appears that there could be no expectation of any objection except perhaps from some agent of a foreign principal who might not wish to be regulated by the proposed law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4386) to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL M. KORNEGAY

The bill (H. R. 5849) for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANTONIO ARTOLOZAGA EUSCOLA

The bill (H. R. 6482) for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Reserving the right to object, I think this bill should be carefully explained.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, this bill provides for the granting of permanent residence for a Spanish national with the appropriate quota deduction and the payment of the visa fee and head tax. The bill was introduced in the House by my colleague, Representative BOSONE.

This individual is employed in Utah as a sheepherder by one of the large sheep outfits in my State.

The problem of securing satisfactory sheepherders has been a difficult one. Sheepherders lead a lonely and rigorous life. They must stay in the hills with the sheep for months at a time without ever coming in contact with other humans. When the sheep owners find a sheepherder who is reliable and who will

stay with the herd as is required, such an employee is invaluable.

The beneficiary of this bill has been with this same outfit for 5 years and has been doing a most satisfactory job. If this bill is not passed, he will be subject to deportation. This would result in an economic loss to his employer and to the sheep industry as a whole.

There is another bill now pending in the Judiciary Committee, S. 1192, which provides for similar relief to a number of sheepherders. It is my understanding that this bill is being held up in the Justice Department for what seems to me to be an unreasonable length of time.

In this period of emergency, the country cannot afford to be without competent sheepherders who can maintain our domestic herds and flocks to a satisfactory level so that we will not be dependent on outside sources for our wool and the meat provided from these animals.

I urge the support of this measure and the support of all Senators in securing the immediate report and passage of the afore-mentioned bill, S. 1192.

I may say further, Mr. President, that during World War II extreme difficulty was encountered in my State and in all the Intermountain States in securing sufficient help to keep the sheep industry going. Many times it meant that men far beyond the age when they should have been out in the mountains alone had to perform this kind of work, and young boys who should not have been entrusted with tasks of this kind, had to go along with their fathers and others in order to maintain and preserve the family sheep herds.

These men are necessary to our economy, and since we are in this present emergency, with a possible shortage of labor, more acute than it has been in the past, we certainly should get men for this work.

This is the case of a Basque sheepherder. He has been employed as a sheep herder in Utah since 1945, and his employer has stated that his services are satisfactory and necessary.

Most Senators are familiar with the situation in sheep-raising States, where the services of trained and experienced sheep herders are in great demand. This man is such a sheep herder, and the purpose of this bill is to save him from being deported so that he can continue to contribute by his services to the success of the sheep-raising industry in Utah.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6482) for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNITED TRANSFORMER CO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6489) for the relief of United Transformer Co. (formerly United Transformer Corp.) was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this measure, especially with reference to whether it provides for the income tax or other taxes to be paid upon this award, in the event the bill is passed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill would pay the claim of the United Transformer Co. of New York for compensation for war materials shipped to another company at the direction and request of the Signal Corps, after the Signal Corps had failed to notify the Transformer Co. of the stoppage of advance payments to the second company to whom the shipments were made.

The facts are that the company to whom the transformers were shipped had a bad credit rating and the United Transformer Co. originally declined to make shipments except on a strictly c. o. d. basis. However, because of the war emergency, the claimant company consented to make shipments, at the request of the Signal Corps, after having been assured by the Signal Corps that this was necessary as a part of the war effort.

The company to whom the shipments were made went into bankruptcy owing the Transformer Co. more than $136,000.

The item of $54,458 for which claim is made represents the value of certain transformers which were returned to the claimant by the second company, and for which the accounts of the second company were credited. Thereafter the Government entered into an agreement with the second company to pay for these transformers, and, although notified that the matter should be handled directly with the claimant here, actually made payment to the second company only a short time before the second company went into bankruptcy.

The Signal Corps knew that this claim for these returned transformers was payable to the Transformer Co., but insisted that the matter be handled through the second company. It was the view of the committee that by this means the Signal Corps adopted the second company as its agent and should be liable for the second company's failure to pay the Transformer Co. the amount of the claim.

TAXABILITY

The question has been raised whether the amount which this bill would pay would be deemed to represent taxable income to the claimant. It was the view of both the House and Senate committees that the sum paid would be taxable. The advice of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been sought on this point, and we have been assured that the sum which the bill would pay will be held by the Treasury to be taxable income. A request has been made that this interpretation be transmitted in writing, and we have been assured also that this will be done, although the written interpretation has not yet been received.

For that reason, as chairman of the committee, I request that the bill go over until we do receive in writing such advice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will go over.

EDWIN F. ROUNDS

The bill (H. R. 6644) for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. YOUNG JA KIM

The bill (H. R. 7072) for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COLUMBUS FINLEY

The bill (H. R. 7392) for the relief of Columbus Finley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMISSION OF ALIEN SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZEN MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1858) to permit the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States Armed Forces, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 1, after "(8 U. S. C. 204 (a))", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That in the cases of such alien spouses of United States citizens serving in, or having an honorable discharge certificate from the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, the marriage shall have occurred before 90 days after enactment of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 213 (c)), alien spouses or unmarried minor children of United States citizens serving in, or having an honorable discharge certificate from the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II shall, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, be eligible to enter the United States with nonquota immigration visas issued under the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204 (a)): *Provided,* That in the cases of such alien spouses of United States citizens serving in, or having an honorable discharge certificate from the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, the marriage shall have occurred before 90 days after enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUDOLPH FARCHER

The bill (S. 2204) for the relief of Rudolph Farcher was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

ERMALINDA MARY PIZZUTO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2617) for the relief of Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, at the top of page 2, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration laws, the said Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto, shall be considered as having been law-

fully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto, shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced, or any such warrants and order have issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN J. SEBENICK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3059) for the relief of John J. Sebenick which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the numerals "1947", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John J. Sebenick, of 4722 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, a sum equal to his pay and allowances for 34 additional days of terminal leave as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Naval Reserve, which the Board for the Correction of Naval Records found he was entitled to, in a decision dated May 23, 1947: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CREATION OF A GREENVILLE DIVISION IN NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3098) to amend section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville, Miss., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 104. Mississippi

"Mississippi is divided into two judicial districts to be known as the northern and southern districts of Mississippi.

"NORTHERN DISTRICT

"(a) The northern district comprises four divisions.

"(1) Eastern division comprises the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo, and Winston.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Aberdeen.

"(2) The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Tippah, Union, Webster, and Yalobusha.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Oxford.

"(3) The Delta division comprises the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, De Soto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica.

"Court for the Delta division shall be held at Clarksdale.

"(4) The Greenville division comprises the counties of Carroll, Humphreys, Leflore, Sunflower, and Washington.

"Court for the Greenville division shall be held at Greenville.

"SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"(b) The southern district comprises five divisions.

"(1) The Jackson division comprises the counties of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Holmes, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, and Smith.

"Court for the Jackson division shall be held at Jackson.

"(2) The eastern division comprises the counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, and Wayne.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Meridian.

"(3) The western division comprises the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Issaquena, Jefferson, Sharkey, Warren, Wilkinson, and Yazoo.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Vicksburg.

"(4) The southern division comprises the counties of George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

"Court for the southern division shall be held at Biloxi.

"(5) The Hattiesburg division comprises the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson, Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, and Walthall.

"Court for the Hattiesburg division shall be held at Hattiesburg."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY C. GOAKES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3007) for the relief of Harry C. Goakes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$3,194.61" and insert "$208.11."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. DAVID MUNSON OSBORNE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6505) to legalize the entry of Mrs. David Munson Osborne (nee Janet Mary Tole), a native of New Zealand, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the name "New York", to insert "upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

HYMAN D. LANGER, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER

The bill (S. 2897) for the relief of Hyman D. Langer, his wife and daughter, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of two aliens, man and wife, natives of Poland and citizens of Canada. The man is an organizer and business agent for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. It has been certified that his presence in the United States is essential from the standpoint of the garment industry, and in the interests of good labor relations in that industry. He and his wife are both of good character.

The bill is sponsored by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. As originally introduced, the bill also covered the minor daughter of this couple; but the daughter's name has been stricken from the bill as amended by the committee, since she was born in Canada and is therefore a nonquota immigrant, needing no special legislation.

The effect of enactment of the bill would be to let this man and wife remain in the United States as permanent residents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2897) for the relief of Hyman D. Langer, his wife and daughter, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Hyman D. Langer and his wife, Alta Jourard Langer, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of their last entries into the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Hyman D. Langer and Alta Jourard Langer."

SGT. JAMES C. HOLLON AND BESSIE L. HOLLON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3017) for the relief of Sgt. James C. Hollon and Bessie L. Hollon, which

had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$6,500", and in line 9, after the word "of", to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$6,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Sgt. James C. Hollon and his wife, Bessie L. Hollon, the sum of $6,500, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the death of their infant son, and (2) to Bessie L. Hollon the sum of $6,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries received by her, both such death and such injuries having resulted from the collision of a train and a jeep owned by and on an official mission for the Department of the Air Force, in which the said Bessie L. Hollon and her infant son were passengers, such collision having occurred near the Nagoya Air Force Base in Japan on January 23, 1949, due to the negligence of the driver of such jeep: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JURISDICTION TO ACT UPON THE CLAIM OF O. S. REES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3097) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. S. Rees, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 8, after the words "and the", to strike out "taking" and insert "acquisition", and in line 9, after the word "he", to insert "claims to have", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. S. Rees, of Jackson, Miss., against the United States for compensation for loss and damage sustained by him as a result of the destruction of his pipe line and the acquisition by the United States of land in which he claims to have held an easement for such pipeline, in connection with the construction of Foster General Hospital.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act proceedings shall be had and the liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISOLDE BEXNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3325) for the relief of Isolde Bexner which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the name "Isolde", to strike out "Bexner" and insert "Bezner, a native and citizen of Germany, the fiancée of Lt. Jack L. White, a veteran of World War II, and a citizen of the United States, insofar as concerns any conviction or admission of the commission of a crime by her of which the Department of Justice or the Department of State has knowledge on the date of enactment hereof, and that Isolde Bezner may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Isolde Bezner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Lt. Jack L. White, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Isolde Bezner, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Isolde Bezner, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Isolde Bezner, as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required visa fees and head tax."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (a)), shall not hereafter be held to apply to Isolde Bezner, a native and citizen of Germany, the fiancée of Lt. Jack L. White, a veteran of World World II, and a citizen of the United States, insofar as concerns any conviction or admission of the commission of a crime by her of which the Department of Justice or the Department of State has knowledge on the date of enactment hereof, and that Isolde Bezner may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Isolde Bezner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Lt. Jack L. White, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Isolde Bezner, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Isolde Bezner, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent resident of said Isolde Bezner, as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required visa fees and head tax.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Isolde Bezner."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of Ewa Plantation Co., a Hawaiian corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

DR. AGOSTINO DELISI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5566) for the relief of Dr. Agostino DeLisi, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "on", to strike out "June 26, 1948" and insert "June 27, 1948", and in line 8, after the word "residence", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD HUMAN BODIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 3658) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a similar House bill on the calendar, although the two bills are not identical. Without objection, the House bill will be considered.

The Secretary will state the House bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7881) to amend sections 675 and 676 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I move that the House bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting therefor the language of the Senate bill (S. 3658).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and insert:

That sections 675, 675 (a), and 676 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1296), as amended, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"SECS. 675 and 676. It shall be unlawful to remove, transport, inter, disinter, or otherwise dispose of the dead body, or any part thereof, of any human being, except upon a permit, duly issued by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, or such other person or persons as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall designate, upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioners may specify. Any violation hereof shall be subject to the penalties contained in section 684 of this subchapter."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after enactment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 3658 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FREAR, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 3678) to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is on the calendar an identical House bill which the Secretary will state.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the House has passed a similar bill, House bill 8709.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the House bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8709) to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health, and Assistant Director of Public Health.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8709) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 3678 is indefinitely postponed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' LEAVE ACT OF 1949

The bill (S. 2930) to amend and clarify the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this bill? We are particularly anxious to know what costs are involved.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to eliminate certain inequities which have developed in the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. I should like to answer the question of the Senator from New Jersey by saying that it is estimated that it will not cost anything. It simply liberalizes the situation in certain instances.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2930), which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 (Public Law 353, ch. 686, 81st Cong., 1st sess.) is amended—

1. By adding at the end of section 1 thereof: "Three days of such leave may be used in any school year by a teacher or attendance officer, in his or her discretion, for the transaction of personal affairs, upon giving timely notice of intended absence."

2. By striking from section 1 thereof the language "and the total cumulation shall not exceed 10 days for temporary teachers and attendance officers", and inserting in lieu thereof "and temporary teachers and attendance officers".

3. Sections 1 and 2 are amended by striking out "60" and inserting in lieu thereof "75".

4. Section 6 is amended to add at the end thereof the following: ": *Provided*, That such rate of compensation shall not exceed two-thirds of one-one hundred and eightieth of the basic pay of teachers in group A, class 1 to 8. Under such rules and regulations as the Board of Education may prescribe, teachers and attendance officers, whether they have exhausted their accumulated sick leave or not, may be granted not to exceed 5 days of leave in any school year with part pay to consist of the difference between their regular pay and the pay of a substitute. Such leave may be extended to the close of the then current school year, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, where the teacher or attendance officer has exhausted all accrued leave and is unable, by reason of illness, to perform his or her duties."

SEC. 2. That the District of Columbia Public School Teachers' Retirement Act of January 15, 1920 (41 Stat. 388, ch. 39), as amended, is amended—

1. By deleting from section 1 of the amendment of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 875, ch. 779, sec. 1), the following: "No deduction shall be made from less than an entire month's salary."

2. By adding at the end of section 1 of said amendment the following: "Deductions shall be made for every month in which the salary of a teacher exceeds the amount of such deduction. Any teacher may, at his option and under such regulations and at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, deposit with the Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, the amount which would otherwise be deductible during any period of leave without pay, to be credited as herein provided.

"Any teacher or attendance officer granted leave without pay for any purpose shall, at the termination of such leave, be reinstated to his former position, or, if such position is no longer in existence, to an equivalent position."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from South Carolina if the amendment changes the statement made by him?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It will not cost any additional money. It merely liberalizes the matter in regard to leave.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend and clarify the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949, and the District of Columbia Public School Teachers' Retirement Act of 1920, and for other purposes."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3350) to amend the minimum wage law by extending the application of minimum wage orders to men, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4237) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I request that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

REGULATION OF BOXING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7662) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 823), is amended by changing the second sentence of section 1 to read as follows: "No person shall be eligible for appointment to membership on the Commission unless such person at the time of appointment is, and for at least 3 years prior thereto has been, a resident of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That one member may, at the time of appointment, be a resident of the metropolitan area of the city of Washington, comprised within the areas of Maryland and Virginia adjacent to the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. Said act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 18. Notwithstanding the limitation of any other law or regulation to the contrary, any person heretofore or hereafter appointed as a member of the Commission may receive the compensation authorized by this act to be paid to such member, as well as any retired pay, retirement compensation, or annuity to which such member may be entitled on account of previous service rendered to the United States or District of Columbia governments."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. May we have an explanation of the amendment? When everything after the enacting clause is stricken out and new matter inserted, I should like to know what is in the amendment.

Mr. HUNT. I am unfamiliar with this bill except that I have a brief explanation before me which I shall be very glad to give to the Senator. The bill has two purposes. The first purpose is to allow a person serving on the boxing commission to draw an annual salary of $2,400, which commissioners receive, in addition to any retirement pay or annuity which such person now receives from the Federal or District governments. The second purpose is to provide that one member of the commission may reside within the metropolitan area of Washington, rather

than to require all three members to be for at least 3 years residents of the District, as presently required by law.

Mr. WHERRY. May I ask a question of the Senator? If it is the desire of the Commissioners to appoint as commissioner a retired person who may be living outside the District but in the vicinity of the District, such a person would be barred from that appointment?

Mr. HUNT. I am sorry. I will have to ask that the question be repeated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is very difficult to hear. If I understand correctly, the second amendment would provide that an official retired from service and living outside the District but within the metropolitan area, would not be eligible to appointment?

Mr. HUNT. I do not think the Senator is correct in his understanding.

Mr. WHERRY. The first amendment provided that a person who is retired is eligible to appointment to the office. I could not hear the Senator when he made his explanation.

Mr. HUNT. The first part of the bill, I will say to the Senator, is to allow a person serving on the boxing commission in the District of Columbia to draw the annual salary of $2,400, which commissioners receive, in addition to any retirement pay or annuity which he may receive from the Federal Government or the District of Columbia government.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. In other words, one who is retired, if he receives the appointment, can draw the additional pay.

Mr. HUNT. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the second part?

Mr. HUNT. The second purpose is to permit one member of the commission to reside within the metropolitan area of Washington, instead of requiring all three members to be and to have been District residents, as required in the present law.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I have no objection to the amendment. I think the substantive law is all right. I suppose the law is being changed to meet new conditions so that a person who has been retired can serve on the Commission.

Mr. HUNT. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HUNT subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we revert to order No. 1910, H. R. 7662, in order that I may ask for a conference, and for the appointment of conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Is there objection to returning to the consideration of H. R. 7662, which has already been passed, for the purpose of permitting the Senator to request a conference and suggest the appointment of conferees? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment to the bill (H. R. 7662), ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FREAR, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2923) to authorize the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to acquire or construct, with its own funds, a building within the District of Columbia suitable for the Corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I object.

Mr. LANGER. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

INCORPORATION OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2868) to incorporate the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the name "Earl", to strike out "E." and insert "H."; on page 2, line 13, after the word "students", to insert "and former students"; on page 4, line 9, after the word "managers", to strike out "and"; in line 10, after the word "agents", to insert "and employees"; on page 7, line 14, after the word "delegate", to strike out "of a local chapter or State association"; in line 21, after "(2)", to strike out "the Assistant Chief of the Agricultural Education Service; (3) the executive secretary of the corporation; (4)"; in line 24, after the word "Agency", to strike out "(5)" and insert "and (3)"; in line 25, after the word "education", to strike out the semicolon and "(6) the treasurer of the corporation; and (7) the most recently retired student president of the corporation"; on page 10, line 4, after the word "of", to strike out "directors. It" and insert "directors; and it"; in the same line, after the word "shall", to insert "also"; in the same line, after the word "keep", to strike out "at its principal office"; in line 6, after the word "vote", to strike out "in a national convention"; in line 10, after the word "vote", to strike out "in a national convention"; after line 12 to strike out:

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation for each fiscal year ending June 30 shall be audited by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A complete statement of each annual audit, verified by the certified public accountant by whom the audit is made, shall be filed annually with the Comptroller General, in accordance with such regulations and upon such form as he shall prescribe.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds.

On page 13, line 4, after the word "corporation", to strike out "to" and insert "administer or"; in line 13, after the word "education", to strike out "and local school districts"; and in the same line, after the word "the", to strike out "administration" and insert "promotion", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: William T. Spanton, Washington, D. C.; Dudley M. Clements, College Park, Md.; Herbert B. Swanson, Washington, D. C.; R. Edward Naugher, Arlington, Va.; Elmer J. Johnson, Arlington, Va.; Rodolph D. Anderson, Columbia, S. C.; Earl H. Little, Concord, N. H.; Bert L. Brown, Olympia, Wash.; and Ralph A. Howard, Columbus, Ohio, are hereby created a body corporate by the name of Future Farmers of America (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. The persons named in the first section of this act are authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers, the adoption of regulations and bylaws, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(1) to create, foster, and assist subsidiary chapters composed of students and former students of vocational agriculture in public schools qualifying for Federal reimbursement under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act or the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 347, 64th Cong., and Public Law 56, 79th Cong.), and associations of such chapters in the several States and Territories of the United States;

(2) to develop character, train for useful citizenship, and foster patriotism, and thereby to develop competent, aggressive rural and agricultural leadership;

(3) to create and nurture a love of country life by encouraging members to improve the farm home and its surroundings, to develop organized rural recreational activities, and to create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations;

(4) to encourage the practice of thrift;

(5) to procure for and distribute to State associations, local chapters, and members all official Future Farmers of America supplies and equipment;

(6) to publish an official magazine and other publications for the members of the corporation;

(7) to strengthen the confidence of farm boys and young men in themselves and their work, to encourage members in the development of individual farming programs, and to promote their permanent establishment in farming by (a) encouraging improvement in scholarship; (b) providing prizes and awards to deserving students who have achieved distinction in vocational agriculture, including farm mechanics activities on a local, State, or national basis; and (c) assisting financially, through loans or grants, deserving students in all-day vocational agriculture classes and young farmers under 30 years of age who were former students in all-day vocational agriculture classes in becoming satisfactorily established in a farming occupation; and

(8) to cooperate with others, including State boards for vocational education, in accomplishing the above purposes; and to engage in such other activities, consistent with the foregoing purposes, determined by the governing body to be for the best interests of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

(1) to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(3) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

(4) to adopt and alter bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs, including the establishment and maintenance of local chapters and State associations of chapters;

(5) to contract and be contracted with;

(6) To take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

(8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;

(9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, loans, and grants to deserving students and young farmers for the purposes set forth in section 3;

(10) to publish a magazine and other publications;

(11) to procure for and distribute to State associations, local chapters, and members all official Future Farmers of America supplies and equipment;

(12) to adopt emblems and badges; and

(13) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The headquarters and principal offices of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to that place but may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States. The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice or service upon the corporation.

SEC. 6. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall, except as provided in this act, be determined according to the bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of official business of any local chapter each member shall have one vote. In the conduct of the official business of any State association each qualified delegate of a local chapter shall have one vote.

SEC. 7. (a) The national officers of the corporation shall be a student president, four student vice presidents (one from each of four regions of the United States established in the bylaws for purposes of administration of the corporation), a student secretary, an executive secretary, a treasurer, and a national advisor.

(b) The national students officers of the corporation shall comprise a board of student officers. It shall be the duty of such board to advise and make recommendations to the board of directors with respect to the conduct of the activities and business of the corporation.

(c) The national officers of the corporation shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the delegates assembled in the annual national convention from among qualified members of the corporation, except that the national advisor shall be the Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, the executive secretary shall be a member of that Service, and the treasurer shall be an employee or member of a State agency that directs or supervises a State program of agricultural education under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act or the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 347, 64th Cong., and Public Law 586, 79th Cong.).

(d) In the conduct of the business of the annual national convention each qualified delegate shall have one vote.

SEC. 8. (a) The governing body of the corporation, which shall exercise the powers herein granted to the corporation, shall be a board of directors composed of: (1) the Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, who shall act as chairman; (2) four staff members in the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency; and (3) four State supervisors of agricultural education.

(b) The terms of office of members of the board and the method of selection of such members, other than ex officio members, shall be prescribed by the bylaws of the corporation.

(c) The board shall meet at least once each year at such time and place as may be prescribed by the bylaws. The annual report of the board shall be presented at such meeting. Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by the chairman.

(d) The board may designate the chairman and two members of his staff as a governing committee which, when the board is not in session, shall have and exercise the powers of the board subject to its direction and have the power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

(e) The board of directors which shall serve until the first board is selected as provided in this act shall be composed of the nine persons named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person except upon dissolution and final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

(c) This section shall not preclude prizes, awards, grants, or loans to student officers and members meeting the criteria established by the board of directors for selecting recipients of such benefits.

SEC. 10. The corporation, and its members, officers, and directors, as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares or stock, or to declare or pay any dividends, its objects and purposes being solely educational.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep at its principal office a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney at any reasonable time.

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds.

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be used by the board of directors for the benefit of students of vocational agriculture, or be transferred to some recognized educational foundation.

SEC. 16. The corporation, and its duly authorized chapters and associations of chapters, shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name of Future Farmers of America and the initials FFA as representing an agricultural membership organization and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 17. As a condition precedent to exercise of any power or privilege granted to the corporation under this act, the corporation shall file in the Office of the Secretary of State, or similar officer, in each State and in each Territory or possession of the United States in which subordinate associations or chapters are organized the name, and post office address of an authorized agent in such State, Territory, or possession upon whom

legal process or demands against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 18. The United States Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, is authorized to make available personnel, services, and facilities of the Office of Education requested by the board of directors of the corporation administer or assist in the administration of the business and activities of the corporation. The personnel of the Office of Education shall not receive any compensation from the corporation for their services, except that travel and other legitimate expenses as defined by the Commissioner of Education and approved by the board of directors of the corporation may be paid. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Administrator, is also authorized to cooperate with the State boards for vocational education to assist in the promotion of the activities of the corporation.

SEC. 19. The corporation may acquire the assets of the Future Farmers of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, and of the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liabilities of such corporations.

SEC. 20. The provisions of this act shall take effect on the filing, in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of affidavits signed by the incorporators named in the first section of this act to the effect that the Virginia corporation known as the Future Farmers of America has been dissolved in accordance with law, but only if such affidavits are filed within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 21. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice;" on line 4, to strike out "he" and insert "it"; on line 6, after "thereof" to strike out "and awarding the same" and insert "so that an award shall be made"; on page 2 on line 4, to strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice"; in line 7, to strike out "Attorney General" and insert "said Department of Justice"; on line 16, to strike out "Attorney General" and insert "President of the United States"; on page 3, line 1, to insert "*Provided*, That there shall not be awarded in any one calendar year in excess of four such medals, to wit, two for bravery and two for character and service, as herein authorized"; in line 5, to strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice"; in line 8, to strike out "he" and insert "the President"; in line 10, to strike out "Attorney General Department of Justice"; and in line 11, to strike out "his" and insert "its."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey offers an amendment which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 13, after the word "authorized" it is propose to insert the words "in a sum not to exceed $5,000 per annum."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nevada whether or not he has offered for the RECORD, or intends to offer for the RECORD, a copy of a letter dated July 12, 1950, from the Honorable Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General, to the Honorable FRANK L. CHELF, bearing on the cost of this project?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have not offered it.

Mr. DONNELL. Would the Senator have any objection to my offering it?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears none.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 12, 1950.

Hon. FRANK L. CHELF,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This will refer to your informal request for the views of the Department of Justice regarding the cost of a program such as that contemplated by H. R. 157, a bill to provide for a Young American Medal for Bravery, and a Young American Medal for Service.

Appropriate recognition of outstanding evidence of courage, bravery, character, and service on the part of young Americans will serve to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency and to foster the spiritual, moral, physical, and mental improvement of young people, for which reasons the purposes of the bill are most commendable.

The cost of the program contemplated by the bill as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee would appear to be nominal when compared with its basic value. As previously indicated to that committee in this Department's report of February 3 of this year, the major items of cost would be round-trip transportation to Washington (assuming that the awards would be made in Washington) for the four award winners and their guardians, and their maintenance during their visit in this city. In view of the fact that there will be but four award winners, the transportation cost for the party of eight, should all of the award winners come from the west coast (which is unlikely) and be accompanied by guardians, would be approximately $2,500. Adding to this a maximum maintenance cost of $200 per day for the party while in Washington, and assuming they remain a full week, the total cost for these two biggest items of expense is calculated not to exceed $3,900.

Of course, it is also contemplated that the selection of the award winners from among those nominated will entail some cost. However, this cost can be minimized by arranging for eliminations within the States and the forwarding of the names of perhaps two nominees from each State to compete for final selection.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3419) to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

SPICER ICE & COAL CO.

The bill (S. 619) for the relief of the Spicer Ice & Coal Co. was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Mr. HENDRICKSON subsequently said: Mr. President, what was the action on calendar No. 1920, Senate bill 619?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The bill was passed.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I did not hear it called. I should like to ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote whereby Senate bill 619 was passed. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall certainly not make any objection to the reconsideration of the vote, but shortly after the bill was reached I called the attention of the Chair to the bill and asked what had become of it. I was advised that it had passed while I was in conversation with someone. May we take it up now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered. Is there objection to returning to that number on the calendar? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 619) for the relief of the Spicer Ice & Coal Co.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have a thorough explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey asks for an explanation.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a coal company in Connecticut which had a contract to supply coal to the United States Coast Guard Academy. The contract provided for a stipulated price, which was to be adjusted up or down on each unit if the OPA maximum price ceiling was changed. The contract also provided for adjustment up or down if freight costs increased or decreased.

While it was obviously the intention of the contract to save this company

from any loss on the coal it supplied to the Coast Guard Academy, in the event freight costs went up, and the contract took care of the contingency of any change in OPA price ceilings, the contract was silent on what would happen in the event the OPA Act expired. The OPA Act did expire, and freight rates were increased, causing a loss to this company.

The Justice Department and the Treasury Department have reported adversely on this bill, which was thereupon postponed indefinitely by the Judiciary Committee. Subsequently, at the request of interested Senators, the bill was ordered reconsidered and was assigned to a subcommittee. In passing, let me say the request for reconsideration did not come from the sponsor of the bill, since the bill was sponsored by former Senator Baldwin, of Connecticut, but the committee is informed that former Senator Baldwin is still interested in the proposed legislation and would like to see the bill passed.

The bill was considered by a subcommittee composed of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL]. This subcommittee reports the bill favorably to the full committee, and the full committee accepted the subcommittee's report.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Nevada tell us how the committee arrived at the amount of damages in this case?

Mr. McCARRAN. It was the amount of the loss actually sustained.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Spicer Ice & Coal Co., Groton, Conn., the sum of $3,354.56, in full satisfaction of the claim of such company against the United States for an amount of additional compensation under contracts numbered T44 cg–10 and T44 cg–11 equal to the difference between the contract prices at which coal was delivered by such company under such contracts to the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., and the prices which such firm would have bid on such contracts if it had anticipated the termination of legislation under which it received from the Office of Price Administration, during a portion of the time in which deliveries were made under such contracts, a compensatory adjustment to assist such company in defraying the payment of freight charges upon coal so delivered: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8782) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A similar Senate bill has been enacted into law. House bill 8782 will be postponed indefinitely.

PAYMENT AND COLLECTION OF WAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3308) to provide for the payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. Whenever used in this act, (a) "employer" includes every individual, partnership, firm, association, corporation, the legal representative of a deceased individual, or the receiver, trustee, or successor of an individual, firm, partnership, association, or corporation, employing any person in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the word "employer" shall not include the Government of the United States, the government of the District of Columbia, or any agency of either of said governments, or any employer subject to the Railway Labor Act.

(b) "Employee" shall include any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer, other than corporate officers or executives.

(c) "Wages" means monetary compensation after lawful deductions, owned by an employer for labor or services rendered, whether the amount is determined on a time, task, piece, commission, or other basis of calculation.

(d) "Board" means the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board of the District of Columbia.

(e) "Working day" means any day exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays.

SEMIMONTHLY PAYDAY

SEC. 2. Every employer shall pay all wages earned to his employees at least twice during each calendar month, on regular paydays designated in advance by the employer: *Provided, however,* That an interval of not more than five working days may elapse between the end of the pay period covered and the regular payday designated by the employer, except where a different period is specified in a collective agreement between an employer and a bona fide labor organization. Wages shall be paid on designated paydays in lawful money of the United States, or checks on banks payable upon demand by the bank upon which drawn.

POSTING AND NOTIFICATION

SEC. 3. (a) Every employer employing more than eight employees shall notify each of his employees in writing at the time of hiring of the rate of pay, of the day, hour, and place of payment, and of any changes in arrangements prior to the time of such change; or such notice may be given by posting a notice on his premises in a place accessible to his employees.

EMPLOYEES WHO ARE SEPARATED FROM THE PAYROLL BEFORE A REGULAR PAYDAY

SEC. 4. Unless otherwise specified in a collective agreement between an employer and a bona fide union representing his employees—

(a) Whenever an employer discharges an employee, the employer shall pay the employee's wages earned not later than the working day following such discharge.

(b) Whenever an employee (not having a written contract of employment for a period in excess of 30 days) quits or resigns, the employer shall pay the employee's wages due within three working days thereafter, unless such employee shall have given previous notice of at least three working days of intention to quit, in which event the employer shall pay such wages earned at the time of quitting.

(c) When work of an employee is suspended as a result of a labor dispute, the employer shall pay to such employee not later than the next regular payday, designated under section 2 of this act, wages earned at the time of suspension.

(d) If an employer fails to pay an employee wages earned as required under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, such employer shall pay, or be additionally liable to, the employee, as liquidated damages, 10 percent of the unpaid wages for each working day during which such failure shall continue after the day upon which payment is hereunder required; or an amount equal to the unpaid wages, whichever is smaller: *Provided, however,* That for the purpose of such liquidated damages such failure shall not be deemed to continue after the date of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy with respect to the employer if he thereafter shall have been adjudicated bankrupt upon such petition.

UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENT OF WAGES CONCEDED TO BE DUE

SEC. 5. In case of a bona fide dispute concerning the amount of wages due, the employer shall give written notice to the employee of the amount of wages which he concedes to be due, and shall pay such amount, without condition, within the time required by sections 2 and 4 of this act: *Provided, however,* That acceptance by the employee of any payment made hereunder shall not constitute a release as to the balance of his claim. Payment in accordance with this section shall constitute payment for the purposes of complying with sections 2 and 4 of this act, only if there exists a bona fide dispute concerning the amount of wages due.

PROVISIONS OF LAW MAY NOT BE WAIVED BY AGREEMENT

SEC. 6. Except as herein provided, no provision of this act shall in any way be contravened or set aside by private agreement.

ENFORCEMENT, RECORDS, AND SUEPENAS

SEC. 7. (a) The Board shall enforce and administer the provisions of this act and the Board or an authorized representative of the Board, acting under its direction, may hold hearings and otherwise investigate any violations of this act and institute actions for penalties provided hereunder.

(b) The Board or its authorized representatives shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath, issue subpenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers, books, accounts, records, payrolls, documents, and testimony, and to take depositions and affidavits in any proceedings before it.

(c) In case of failure of any person to comply with any subpena lawfully issued, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, it shall be the duty of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, or the judge thereof, on application by the Board, to compel obedience by attachment proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpena issued from such court or a refusal to testify therein.

PENALTIES

SEC. 8. Any employer who, having the ability to pay, willfully violates any provisions of section 2 or section 4 of this act or who fails to comply with any other provisions

of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, for each separate offense, or by imprisonment of not less than 3 days, or more than 30 days.

EMPLOYEES' REMEDIES

SEC. 9. (a) Action by an employee to recover unpaid wages and liquidated damages may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated, or such employee or employees may designate an agent or representative to maintain such action for and on behalf of all employees similarly situated. Any employee, or his representative, shall have the power to settle and adjust his claim for unpaid wages. Whenever the Board determines that wages have not been paid, as herein provided and that such unpaid wages constitute an enforceable claim, the Board may, upon the request of the employee, take an assignment in trust for the assigning employee of such wages, not to exceed $200 in the case of one employee, and of any claim for liquidated damages, without being bound by any of the technical rules respecting the validity of any such assignments, may bring any appropriate legal action necessary to collect such claim and may join in one proceeding or action such claims against the same employer as the Board deems appropriate. Upon any such assignment the Board shall have power to settle and adjust any such claim or claims on such terms as it may deem just.

(b) The court in any action brought under this section shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow costs of the action, including costs or fees of any nature, and reasonable attorney's fees, to be paid by the defendant. Such attorney's fees in the case of actions brought under this subsection by the Board shall be remitted by the Board to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia. The Board shall not be required to pay the filing fee or other costs or fees of any nature or to file bond or other security of any nature in connection with any action or proceeding under this act.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 10. If any provisions of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3257) to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 3555) defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,

SECTION 1. Short title: This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Professional Engineers' Registration Act."

SEC. 2. Definitions: As used in this act—

(a) The term "practice of engineering" shall mean the performance of any professional service or creative work requiring engineering education, training and experience, and the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences to such professional services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, and supervision of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with specifications and design, in connection with the utilization of the forces, energies, and materials of nature in the development, production, and functioning of engineering processes, apparatus, machines, equipment, facilities, structures, works, or utilities, or any combinations or aggregations thereof employed in or devoted to public or private enterprises or uses. The term "practice of engineering" comprehends the practice of those branches of engineering, the pursuit of any of which affects the safety of life, health or property, or the public welfare. Said practice includes the doing of such architectural work as is incidental to the practice of engineering.

(b) The term "professional engineer" shall mean a person who, by reason of his special knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences and the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design, customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study and practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of engineering as attested by his certificate of registration as a professional engineer.

(c) The term "engineer-in-training" shall mean a candidate for registration as a professional engineer who has been granted a certificate as an engineer-in-training after successfully passing the first stage of the prescribed examination in fundamental engineering subjects, and who, upon completion of the requisite years of training and experience in engineering under the supervision of a professional engineer or similarly qualified engineer and satisfactory to the Board, shall be eligible for the second stage of the prescribed examination for registration as a professional engineer.

(d) The term "responsible charge" shall mean such degree of competence and accountability gained by education, training, and experience in engineering of a grade and character sufficient to qualify an individual to engage personally and independently in and be entrusted with the work involved in the practice of engineering.

(e) The term "institution" shall mean a school, college, university, department of a university, or other educational institution granting baccalaureate degrees in engineering, reputable, and in good standing in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Board.

(f) The term "Board" shall mean the District of Columbia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers.

(g) The term "Commissioners" shall mean the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Practice of engineering declared to be subject to regulation: In order to safeguard life, health, and property and promote the public welfare, the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia is hereby declared to be subject to regulation in the public interest. It is further declared to be a matter of public interest and concern that the profession of engineering merit and receive the confidence of the public and that only qualified persons be permitted to engage in the practice of engineering. All provisions of this act relating to the practice of engineering shall be construed in accordance with this declaration of policy.

SEC. 4. Practice of engineering without registration prohibited: Any person engaged in or offering to engage in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia shall submit evidence that he is qualified to practice and shall be registered as hereinafter provided; and it shall be unlawful for any person to engage or offer to engage in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia, or by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card or in any other way, represent himself to be a professional engineer, or through the use of the title including the word "engineer" or words of like import, or any other title, imply that he is a professional engineer, unless such person is registered under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Board of Registration; appointment of members; qualifications; terms; removal or members: There is hereby created the District of Columbia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, whose duty it shall be to administer the provisions of this act. The Board shall consist of five members who shall be appointed by the Commissioners. Each appointment to the first Board shall be from a list of three eligibles submitted by the representative organizations of the engineering profession in the District of Columbia. A person to be eligible for appointment to the Board shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have been engaged in the practice of engineering for 12 or more years, of which at least 5 years shall have been in responsible charge of important engineering work, and at the time of appointment shall have been actively engaged in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia for a period of at least 5 years next preceding this appointment. The Board shall at all times include one representative for each of the chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical branches of engineering. The members of the first Board shall be appointed within 3 months after the effective date of this act to serve for the following terms: One member for 1 year, one member for 2 years, one member for 3 years, one member for 4 years, and one member for 5 years from the date of their appointment, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. Each member of the Board shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the Commissioners, and before beginning his term of office shall file with the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners his written oath for the faithful discharge of his official duty. Each member of the Board first appointed hereunder shall be registered as a professional engineer under this act. On the expiration of the term of any member of the Board, the Commissioners shall appoint for a term of 5 years a professional engineer to take the place of the member whose term on said Board is about to expire. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor shall have been duly appointed and shall have qualified. The Commissioners may remove any member of the Board for incompetancy, misconduct, neglect of duty, or for any sufficient cause. An appointment to fill an unexpired term on the Board shall be made within 3 months after the vacancy occurs, and shall be for the period of such unexpired term.

SEC. 6. Compensation of members of board: Each member of the Board shall be entitled to receive such reasonable compensation for his services as may be determined by the Commissioners not to exceed $25 per day for each day he may be actually engaged upon business pertaining to his official duties as such Board member.

SEC. 7. Board meetings and organizations: The Board shall hold a meeting within 10 days after its members are first appointed and thereafter shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. The Board shall elect annually from its members at least the following officers: A chairman and a secretary-treasurer. A quorum of the Board shall consist of not less than three members, and no action shall be taken without three members in accord.

SEC. 8. General powers of Board: The Board shall have power:

(a) Approval of institutions: To investigate and to approve those institutions that provide and maintain satisfactory standards for the education of students desiring to engage in the practice of engineering.

(b) Registration of professional engineers: To register as a professional engineer any person of good character and repute who is a citizen of the United States, at least 25 years of age, and who speaks and writes the English language, if such person—

(1) holds a license or certificate of registration to engage in the practice of engineering issued to him by proper authority of a State or Territory of the United States in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining such license or certificate of registration are reasonably equivalent in the opinion of the Board to the standards set forth in this act. A person may be registered under this subdivision without examination; or

(2) holds a certificate of qualification issued by the National Bureau of Engineering Registration of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners: *Provided, however,* That the requirements and qualifications of said body for obtaining such certificate are reasonably equivalent, in the opinion of the Board, to the standards set forth in this act. A person may be registered under the provisions of this subdivision without examination; or

(3) has had 4 or more years' experience in engineering work of a grade or character satisfactory to the Board, and indicating that he is qualified to assume responsible charge of the work involved in the practice of engineering and either holds a certificate as an engineer-in-training issued to him by the Board or by proper authority of a State or Territory in which the requirements and qualifications of said bodies for obtaining such certificate are reasonably equivalent, in the opinion of the Board, to the standards set forth in this act, or is a graduate in engineering from an institution having a course in engineering of 4 or more years, and who, in either event, successfully passes a written, or written and oral, examination prescribed by the Board of engineering subjects. In the case of the examination of an engineering-in-training, his examination shall be directed and limited to those matters which will test the applicant's ability to apply the principles of engineering to the actual practice of engineering. In the case of an applicant who is not an engineer-in-training, the examination shall be for the purpose of testing the applicant's knowledge of fundamental engineering subjects, including mathematics and the physical sciences, and those matters which will test the applicant's ability to apply the principles of engineering to the actual practice of engineering; or

(4) has completed an approved secondary-school course of study or equivalent and has had 12 or more years of combined education and experience in engineering of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board and indicating that he is qualified to assume responsible charge of the work involved in the practice of engineering, and who successfully passes a written, or written and oral, examination prescribed by the Board for the purpose of testing the applicant's knowledge of fundamental engineering subjects, including mathematics and the physical sciences, and those matters which will test the applicant's ability to apply the principles of engineering to the actual practice of engineering; or

(5) submits evidence that he is an engineer of established and recognized standing in the engineering profession and that he has been lawfully engaged in the practice of engineering for 12 or more years, of which at least 5 years shall have been in responsible charge of important engineering work of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board. A person may be registered under this subdivision without examination; or

(6) submits evidence that he was a resident of the District of Columbia, or that he was engaged in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia, prior to the date this act was approved and for 1 year immediately preceding the date of his application, and submits evidence of experience in engineering, of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board, indicating that he is qualified to assume responsible charge of the work involved in the practice of engineering. Registration shall not be granted under the provisions of this subdivision unless the application therefor is filed with the Board within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. A person may be registered under this subdivision without examination.

The requirement of this subsection of residence or practice of engineering in the District of Columbia for 1 year immediately preceding the date of application shall not be applied to applicants who were on active duty in the armed forces of the United States during such year, and who entered on such duty after October 16, 1940, but any such applicant for license under this subsection must have been a resident or engaged in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia for at least 1 year prior to the effective date of this act.

(c) Certification of engineers-in-training: To provide for and to regulate the certification and to certify as an engineer-in-training any person of good character and repute who is a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age or has graduated from an insitution, and who speaks and writes the English language, if such person—

(1) is a graduate in engineering from an institution having a course in engineering of 4 or more years and who successfully passes a written, or written and oral, examination prescribed by the Board for the purpose of testing the applicant's knowledge of fundamental engineering subjects, including mathematics and the physical sciences. A person may be certified as an engineer-in-training under this subdivision without a written, or written and oral, examination: *Provided, however,* That the application therefor is filed with the Board within 1 year after enactment of this act; or

(2) has completed an approved secondary-school course of study or equivalent, and has had eight or more years of combined education, training, and experience in engineering, of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board, and who successfully passes a written, or written and oral, examination prescribed by the Board for the purpose of testing the applicant's knowledge of fundamental engineering subjects, including mathematics and the physical sciences.

(d) Registration of noncitizen professional engineers: To register as a professional engineer any person who is not a citizen of the United States, who is of good character and repute, at least 25 years of age, and speaks and writes the English language, if such person submits evidence, of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board, that he is an engineer of established and recognized standing in the profession of engineering in his own country, and who submits certification as to character and qualifications from at least two professional engineers of the District of Columbia. Such registration shall entitle the holder to engage in the practice of engineering only for the duration of and in connection with a specific project for which it was granted, and shall be subject to annual renewal and to suspension or revocation as registration granted as otherwise provided in this act. Engineers to whom such temporary registration has been granted shall be separately listed in the roster.

(e) Application form: To require all candidates for registration as professional engineers to file with the secretary-treasurer of the Board a written application on a prescribed form and accompanied by the required fee. Such application shall contain statements made under oath, showing the applicant's education, detailed summary of his experience in engineering work, and the general field or fields of engineering in which he has his principal activity, and shall contain not less than five references, of whom three or more shall be engineers having personal knowledge of his engineering training and experience.

(f) Investigation of applications; determination of qualification and competency of applicants: To investigate the allegations contained in any application for registration as a professional engineer in order to determine the truth of such allegations, and to determine the competency of any person applying for a registration to assume responsible charge of the work involved in the practice of engineering, such competency to be determined by the grade and character of the engineering work actually performed. Any person having the necessary qualifications prescribed in this act to entitle him to registration or certification shall be eligible therefor, although he may not be practicing his profession at the time of making his application. Evaluation of experience in engineering shall be based upon the applicant's knowledge of the fundamental engineering subjects, which shall be broad in scope and of a nature to develop and mature the applicant's engineering knowledge and judgment. In considering the qualifications of an applicant who has graduated in engineering from an approved institution; each year, but not exceeding 2 years, of successful postgraduate study in engineering, and each scholastic year, in excess of 4, of an approved 5- or 6-year engineering curriculum, and each year of teaching engineering subjects, in an approved institution may be considered as equivalent to 1 year of experience in engineering. In considering the qualifications of an applicant who is an undergraduate in engineering, or who has graduated in a curriculum other than engineering, from an approved institution; each equivalent year of approved engineering education, as determined by evaluation by the Board of the educational records submitted, may be considered as equivalent to 2 years of combined education and experience in engineering. Experience in engineering gained under the supervision of a professional engineer or similarly qualified engineer, and experience in engineering gained subsequent to the attaining of an equivalent of the minimum requirements for certification as an engineer-in-training, of a grade and character satisfactory to the Board, shall be given full credit. In any case when the evidence presented in the application does not appear to the Board conclusive nor warranting the issuance of a certificate of registration or a certificate as engineer-in-training without examination, the applicant may be required to present further evidence for the consideration of the Board, and may also be required to pass an oral or written examination, or both, as the Board may determine. Whenever the Board determines otherwise than by examination that an applicant has not produced sufficient evidence to show that

he is competent to assume responsible charge of the work involved in the practice of engineering, and shall refuse to examine or to register such applicant, it shall set forth in writing its findings and the reasons for its conclusions, and furnish a copy thereof to the applicant.

(g) Examinations: To prescribe the scope, manner, time, and place for the examination of applicants for registration as professional engineers, to provide for the conduct of and to conduct such examinations, and to make written reports of such examinations. The prescribed examinations shall be written, or written and oral, and designed to permit an applicant for registration as a professional engineer to take the examination in two stages. The first stage of the examination shall be designed to test the applicant's knowledge of fundamental engineering subjects, including mathematics, physical and applied sciences, properties of materials, and the principles of engineering design. Satisfactory passing of this portion of the examination shall constitute a credit for the life of the applicant or until he is registered as a professional engineer. The second stage of the examination shall be designed to test the applicant's ability to apply the principles of engineering to the actual practice of engineering in the field of engineering in which he has indicated his principal activity. An applicant failing to pass an examination may apply for reexamination at the expiration of 6 months and will be reexamined upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(h) Certificate of registration; form and execution; expiration; duplicate certificate; biennial renewal of registration; renewal fee; penalty for delayed renewal: To issue a certificate of registration and a pocket registration card to each professional engineer granted registration under the provisions of this act. The certificate of registration shall authorize the registrant to practice as a professional engineer, show the full name of the registrant, have a serial number, and be signed by the members of the Board under the seal of the Board. The pocket registration card issued with the certificate shall show the full name and registration number of the registrant, state that the person named therein has been granted registration to practice as a professional engineer for the period ending on the 31st day of October in the second year of the then current biennial registration renewal period, and be signed by the Chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Board; to provide for and regulate the renewal of registration of professional engineers registered under this act. On or before the 1st day of August 1952, and biennially thereafter, the secretary-treasurer of the Board shall mail to every professional engineer registered under this act a blank application for biennial renewal of registration, addressing such application to the last known post-office address. Upon receipt of such application blank, a registrant shall execute and return the application for his biennial registration renewal card to the Board together with the biennial registration renewal fee of $2. Upon receipt of such application and renewal fee the Board shall issue a pocket registration renewal card which shall show the full name and registration number of the registrant, be signed by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Board, and state that the person named therein has been granted registration to practice as a professional engineer for the period beginning November 1 in the year of issue and expiring on the 31st day of October in the second year following. Application shall be made biennially on or before the 1st day of November and if not so made an additional fee of $1 for each 30 days delay beyond the 1st day of November, and up to the 1st day of March following shall be added to the current biennial registration renewal fee to be paid upon renewal; to issue a duplicate certificate of registration to replace a certificate lost, destroyed, or mutilated, subject to the rules of the Board, and upon payment of the prescribed fee. The issuance of a certificate of registration by the Board shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places that the person named therein is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a registered professional engineer while said certificate remains unsuspended, unrevoked, or unexpired.

(i) Certificate of registration to a noncitizen; form and execution; expiration; renewal of registration; renewal fee: To issue a special certificate of registration and pocket registration card to every noncitizen professional engineer granted registration under the provisions of this act. The special certificate of registration shall authorize the registrant to practice as a professional engineer in connection with a specific project, show the full name of the registrant, have a registration number, and be signed by the members of the Board under the seal of the Board. The special pocket registration card issued with such certificate shall show the full name and registration number of the registrant, state that the person named therein has been granted temporary registration to practice as a professional engineer, state the specific project in connection with which the special registration is granted, the period for which it is granted, not to exceed 1 year from the date of issue, and be signed by the Chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Board. Temporary registration may be renewed at the discretion of the Board for periods not in excess of 1 year upon application therefor and payment of the annual renewal fee.

(j) Certificate as engineer-in-training: To prescribe and to issue a certificate, attested by its seal and signed by the members of the Board, to any applicant who in the opinion of the Board has satisfactorily met all the requirements of this act for certification as an engineer-in-training.

(k) Roster of registrants: To keep a roster of all professional engineers registered under this act, showing the registrant's name, place of business or employment, registration number, and the general field or fields of engineering in which registrant qualified to practice, and a roster of engineers-in-training certified under this act. These rosters, together with other information deemed to be of interest to the engineering profession, shall be published in booklet form by the Board on the 1st day of March of each even year, beginning with 1952, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board shall also, upon the 1st day of March of each odd year, beginning with 1953, or as soon thereafter as practicable, publish a supplemental roster of all registered professional engineers and certified engineers-in-training. Such published rosters shall contain at the beginning thereof the words: "Each professional engineer receiving this roster is requested to report to the Board the names and addresses of any persons known to be engaged in the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia whose names do not appear in this roster. The names of persons giving such information shall not be divulged." Copies of these rosters shall be mailed or otherwise sent to each registered professional engineer and engineer-in-training and be furnished to other persons upon request.

(l) Official seal; minutes and records: To adopt and have an official seal, and to keep minutes and records of all its transactions and proceedings, and a complete record of the credentials of each applicant and registrant. A transcript of an entry in such minutes and records, certified by the secretary-treasurer under the seal of the Board, shall be prima facie evidence of the original entry in such minutes and records.

(m) Member of National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners; dues: To become a member of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners and to pay such dues as said council shall establish, and to send a delegate to the annual meeting of said council and to defray his reasonable and necessary expenses.

(n) Administrative rules and regulations; employees: To adopt, amend, rescind, promulgate, and enforce such administrative rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act, as are deemed necessary and proper by the Board to carry into effect the powers conferred by this act. To employ such clerical or other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The regular annual employees of the Board shall, for the purpose of laws relating to compensation, classification, retirement, and leave, be employees of the District of Columbia. The Board may at its discretion fix and change from time to time, without reference to the Classification Act of 1949, the compensation of employees of the Board employed on a temporary or part-time basis.

(o) Enforcement of laws; investigations; attendance of witnesses; production of books and papers; subpena procedure; witness fees: To enforce the provisions of this act, to investigate for unauthorized and unlawful practice, to employ such persons as it may deem necessary to assist in the investigations and prosecutions incident to enforcement, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to require such witnesses to testify as to any and all matters within its jurisdiction. The Chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Board shall have power to issue subpenas, and each shall have authority to administer oaths. Upon the failure of any person to attend as a witness, when duly subpenaed, or to produce documents when duly directed by said Board, the Board shall have power to refer the said matted to any justice of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, who may order the attendance of such witness, or the production of such documents, or require the said witness to testify, as the case may be, and upon the failure of the witness to attend, to testify, or to produce such documents, as the case may be, such witness may be punished for contempt of court as for failure to obey a subpena issued or to testify in a case pending before said court. Witnesses who have been subpenaed by the Board, and who testify if called upon, shall be paid the same fees that are paid witnesses in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(p) Refusal, suspension, and revocation of certificates: To refuse to issue a certificate to any person, or to suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of any professional engineer or the certification of any engineer-in-training issued hereunder if such person—

(1) has been convicted of a felony;

(2) has been found guilty of deceit, misrepresentation, violation of contract, fraud, or gross incompetency, in his practice;

(3) has been found guilty of fraud or deceit in obtaining his registration or certification;

(4) has aided or abetted any person in the violation of any provision of this act;

(5) has violated any provision of this act;

(6) has been declared insane by a court of competent jurisdiction and has not thereafter been lawfully declared sane.

(q) Reissuance of revoked certificates: To reconsider the application of any person whose application has been refused or to reissue a certificate of registration to any professional engineer or a certification to any engineer-in-training whose certificate has been revoked for reasons the Board deems sufficient, upon payment of the prescribed fee for such reissuance.

SEC. 9. Complaints; hearings; proceedings; appeals: (a) The Board may upon its own motion, and shall upon the sworn complaint in writing of any person setting forth charges which would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of a certificate, as

set forth in section 8 (p) of this act, investigate the acts of any person holding or claiming to hold a certificate. All charges, unless dismissed by the Board as unfounded or trivial, shall be heard by the Board within 3 months after the date on which they shall have been filed.

(b) The Board shall, at least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing, notify the accused, in writing, of any charges made, and shall afford him an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel in reference thereto. Such notice may be served by its delivery personally to the accused licensee by the United States marshal in the manner prescribed for service of original process in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, or by mailing it by registered mail with return receipt demanded, to the place of business last theretofore specified by the accused in his last notification to the Board. At the time and place fixed in the notice, the Board shall proceed to hearing of the charges and both the accused and the complainant shall be accorded ample opportunity to present in person or by counsel, such testimony, evidence, and argument as may be pertinent to the charges or to any defense thereto. The Board may continue such hearing from time to time and shall give notice in writing to all parties in interest of the date and hour to which the hearing has been continued, and the place at which it is to be held.

(c) The Board shall preserve a complete record of all proceedings at the hearing of any case wherein a certificate is refused, revoked, or suspended. The notice of hearing, complaint, and all other documents in the nature of pleadings and written motions filed in the proceedings, the transcript of testimony, and the orders of the Board shall be the record of such proceedings. The Board shall furnish a transcript of such record at cost to any person interested in such hearing.

(d) If, after completion of the hearing, the Board shall be of the opinion that the accused is guilty of the charges, or any of them, the Board shall issue an order refusing, suspending, or revoking the certificate. Such order shall be served upon the accused person either personally or by mailing it by registered mail to the address specified by the accused person in his last notification to the Board.

(e) Any person aggrieved by the action of the Board in refusing, suspending, or revoking a registration or certification or by any other action of the Board, which is alleged to be improper, unreasonable, or unlawful may appeal from such action of the Board to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(f) Appeals from suspension or revocation of registration and certification must be taken within 30 days after such refusal, suspension, or revocation. In the case of appeals from other actions of the Board, the appeal may be taken at any time by the person aggrieved by such action. No such action shall act as supersedeas unless specially allowed by the court.

(g) Proceedings shall be conducted according to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts and the appeal shall be heard by the judge or judges of the court without a jury. The court shall affirm the decision of the Board, unless it shall find the same is in violation of the constitutional rights of the appellant, or is not in accordance with law, or was made upon unlawful procedure, or that any finding of fact made by the Board and necessary to support its adjudication is not supported by substantial evidence. If the adjudication of the Board is not affirmed the court may set aside or modify it in whole or in part, or may remand the proceeding to the Board for further disposition in accordance with the order of the court.

(h) Either party may appeal from the decision of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit. Any appeal on behalf of the Board may be filed without bond. The decree of the United States Court of Appeals shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 10. Exemptions: Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or prevent the following:

(a) The practice of engineering by any person who, within 1 year after the enactment of this act, has filed with the Board an application for registration under this act. This exemption shall continue only for such time as the Board may require for consideration of said application.

(b) The practice of engineering for not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate in one calendar year by a nonresident not having a place of business in the District of Columbia, if such person is licensed or registered to engage in the practice of engineering in a State or Territory in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a license or registration are reasonably equivalent to those specified in this act.

(c) The practice of engineering for more than 30 days by a nonresident not having a place of business in the District of Columbia, or by a person who has recently become a resident of or has recently entered the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia, and who has filed with the Board an application for registration, if such person is registered or licensed to engage in the practice of engineering in a State or Territory in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a license or registration are reasonably equivalent to those specified in this act. Such practice shall be permitted only for such time as the Board requires for the consideration of the application.

(d) The performance of engineering work by any person who acts under the supervision of a professional engineer, or by an employee of a person lawfully engaged in the practice of engineering, and who, in either event, does not assume responsible charge of design or supervision.

(e) The practice of engineering as a consultant, officer, or employee of the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia while engaged solely in such practice for said Governments.

(f) The practice of any other legally recognized profession.

(g) The practice of engineering exclusively as an officer or employee of a public-utility corporation (act of Mar. 4, 1914, 37 Stat. 974, ch. 150, sec. 8, par. 1) by rendering to such corporation such service in connecting with its facilities and property which are subject to supervision with respect to safety and security thereof by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia and so long as such person is thus actually and exclusively employed and no longer: *Provided, however,* That each such public-utility corporation shall employ at least one registered professional engineer who shall be in responsible charge of such engineering work.

(h) The practice of architecture by a person authorized to use the title of architect or registered architect under the provisions of the Architect's Registration Act, approved December 13, 1924, and as amended, and his doing such engineering work as is incidental to his architectural work.

(i) The construction or alteration of a building that does not cover over 1,000 square feet of ground area and does not have a height of over 20 feet to the uppermost ceiling, or two habitable floors above a basement.

(j) The execution of construction work as a contractor, or the superintendence of such construction work as a foreman or superintendent, or the work performed as a salesman of engineering equipment or apparatus.

(k) The operation or maintenance of boilers, machinery, or equipment when the operators are duly licensed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate steam engineers in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1887, as amended.

(l) The usual supervision of construction or installation of equipment within a plant under his immediate supervision by a person ordinarily designated as supervising engineer or chief engineer of power.

SEC. 11. Seal of registrants: (a) Each person registered under this act may obtain a seal of a design authorized by the Board which shall bear the registrant's name and registration number, the legend "Registered Professional Engineer," and such other words or figures as the Board may deem necessary. Such seal, or a facsimile imprint of same, shall be stamped on all plans, specifications, and reports by the registrant responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of such plans, specifications, and reports, when filed with public authorities.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a registered engineer to affix or permit his seal to be affixed to any plans, specifications, or drawings for which he does not assume full responsibility for the adequacy and accuracy thereof.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to use such seal during the period the registration of the holder thereof is expired, suspended, or revoked, or to use a seal of any design not approved by the Board.

SEC. 12. Display of certificate of registration: Whoever engages in the practice of engineering shall keep displayed in a conspicuous place in his established place of business the certificate of registration granted him under this act, and evidence of current renewal.

SEC. 13. Fees; payment of expenses; audit: Each application for registration as a professional engineer shall be accompanied by the appropriate prescribed application fee and the registration fee. A person desiring certification as an engineer-in-training shall pay the prescribed application fee for such certification with his application and shall pay the additional application fee and the registration fee upon filing his application for registration as a professional engineer.

Should the Board deny the issuance of a certificate of registration to any applicant, the registration fee deposited with the application shall be refunded.

The amount of the fees prescribed in this act is that fixed by the following schedule:

(a) The application fee for professional engineer with first- and second-stage examination is $20.

(b) The application fee for professional engineer without examination is $10.

(c) The application fee for engineer-in-training with examination is $7.50.

(d) The application fee for engineer-in-training without examination is $5.

(e) The application fee for professional engineer with second-stage examination is $12.50.

(f) The fee for reexamination shall be determined by the Board not to exceed $10.

(g) The registration fee for professional engineer is $5.

(h) The biennial registration renewal fee for professional engineer is $2.

(i) The fee for reissuance of a revoked certificate of engineer-in-training is $7.50.

(j) The fee for reissuance of a revoked registration certificate is $20.

(k) The fee for issuance of a duplicate certificate of registration is $5.

(l) The penalty for delinquence is $1 for each month after the date upon which the biennial renewal fee became due: *Provided, however,* That the total shall not exceed $4.

The secretary-treasurer of the Board shall receive and account for all money derived from the provisions of this act and shall keep such money in a separate fund to be known as "Professional engineers' fund," such fund to be disbursed only by the secretary-treasurer, upon itemized vouchers approved by the Chairman and attested by the secretary-treasurer of the Board. The secretary-treasurer shall furnish bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form and amount as the Commissioners shall require. The premium on such bond shall be regarded as a proper and necessary expense of the Board. The secretary-treasurer of the Board shall receive such salary as the Commissioners shall determine, in addition to the compensation provided for in section 6. The Board may make expenditures from this fund for any purpose which, in the opinion of the Board, is reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties under this act: *Provided, however,* That such expenditures shall in no event exceed the total of receipts. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of the District of Columbia to audit annually the accounts of the Board and make a report thereof to the Commissioners. For the purpose of performance of such duty the Auditor shall have free access to the books of account, records, and papers of the Board.

SEC. 14. Penalties: Whoever shall engage or offer to engage in the practice of engineering without being registered, or exempted, as provided in this act, or by verbal claim, sign, letterhead, card, or in any other way represent himself to be a professional engineer or through the use of any title including the word "engineer" or words of like import, or any other title, imply that he is a professional engineer without being registered as provided in this act, or shall present or attempt to use as his own the registration certificate of another, or shall give any false or forged evidence of any kind to the Board, or to any member thereof, in order to obtain registration as a professional engineer, or shall use any suspended or revoked registration, or shall otherwise violate the laws relating to the practice of engineering shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 15. Prosecutions: (a) All violations of laws relating to the practice of engineering in the District of Columbia shall be prosecuted in the municipal court for the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel. The corporation counsel shall render such other legal services as may from time to time be required by the Board.

(b) The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department shall detail such members of his force as may be necessary to assist the Board in the investigations and prosecutions incident to the enforcement of this act.

(c) The corporation counsel is hereby authorized to apply for relief by injunction to restrain a person from the commission of any act which is prohibited by this act. In such proceedings it shall not be necessary for the corporation counsel to allege or prove either that an adequate remedy at law does not exist, or that substantial and irreparable damage would result, from the continued violation thereof.

SEC. 16. Annual report: The Board shall submit an annual report to the Commissioners on the first Monday in August, containing a statement of moneys received and disbursed and a summary of its official acts during the next preceding fiscal year, and recommendations for such further legislation relating to the practice of engineering as may be necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 17. Saving clause: If any section or sections, clause or clauses, of this act, or any regulations promulgated thereunder, be declared unconstitutional or invalid, that shall not invalidate any other sections or clauses of this act, or any other regulations promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 18. Repeal of conflicting legislation: All laws or parts of laws and regulations promulgated thereunder in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 19. This act shall take effect upon the expiration of the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

COMPILING AND PUBLISHING CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS BEGUN BY REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 20

The bill (S. 3728) to implement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 by amending title 1 of the United States Code, as regards publication of the United States Statutes at Large, to provide for the publication of treaties and other international agreements between the United States of America and other countries in a separate compilation, to be known as United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 112 of title 1, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"STATUTES AT LARGE; CONTENTS; ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE

"§ 112. The Administrator of General Services shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Administrator of General Services issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 205 of the Revised Statutes. In the event of an extra session of Congress, the Administrator of General Services shall cause all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during said extra session to be consolidated with, and published as part of, the contents of the volume for the next regular session. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."

SEC. 2. Title 1, United States Code, is further amended by adding, immediately following section 112 of such title, a new section, to be designated as section 112a, as follows:

"UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS; CONTENTS; ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE

"§ 112a. The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, beginning as of January 1, 1950, a compilation entitled 'United States Treaties and Other International Agreements', which shall contain all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed during each calendar year, and all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, during each calendar year. The said United States Treaties and Other International Agreements shall be legal evidence of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and agreements, therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States."

SEC. 3. The analysis of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by inserting, immediately after item 112, the following:

"§ 112a. United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence."

SEC. 4. Section 73 of the Printing Act of January 12, 1895, as amended, is hereby amended by adding, immediately following that part thereof (44 U. S. C. 196a) relating to the printing, binding, and distribution of the Statutes at Large, a new paragraph, as follows:

"The Public Printer shall print and, after the end of each calendar year, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents a number of copies of the United States Treaties and Other International Agreements not exceeding the number of copies of the Statutes at Large required for distribution in the manner provided by law."

PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS IN PRIBILOF ISLANDS

The bill (S. 3123) to amend section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes", was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators who wish to object to a bill will please rise and address the Chair.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to work out a better system of accounting with respect to the seals on the Pribilof Islands. The Treasury Department, the State Department, and the General Accounting Office have no objection to the proposed legislation, and it does have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

At the present time the accounting is made under two distinct and separate systems. This bill is to bring the accounting into one system.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, does this affect the administration of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It affects a branch of the Department of the Interior, the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is sponsoring the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I noted that the Senator mentioned other Departments, but not the Interior Department. I was going to ask what the position of the Interior Department was with respect to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Interior Department is very much in favor of it. The bill is sponsored by the officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from

Colorado whether or not he deems it of importance to place in the RECORD at this point a statement by Donald J. Chaney, chief counsel of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which was made, I understand, before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce along about June 26.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should be very glad to have that in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DONALD J. CHANEY, CHIEF COUNSEL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The fur-seal herd at the Pribilof Islands was practically extinct when the United States Government assumed direct control in 1910. It was estimated that only 130,000 fur seals remained, as compared with about 3,000,000 when the Pribilof Islands were acquired in the Alaska purchase in 1867.

Pelagic sealing, or the killing of seals at sea, without regard to age or sex, was blamed for this tragic decline. Since the vessels of several nations participated in pelagic sealing operations beyond the 3-mile limit, the situation could not be corrected except by mutual agreement of the countries concerned. Finally, when it was no longer commercially profitable to kill seals at sea, a treaty was concluded between the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan which prohibited pelagic sealing. This was in 1911 and the treaty endured until 1941 when it was abrogated by Japan.

The fur-seal treaty of 1911, and enabling legislation, provided the means for management and restoration of the Pribilof herd. By carefully controlling the number, sex, and age of the animals taken for their fur, there has been remarkable progress in restoration which now may be virtually complete. Between 1910 and 1918 very few seals were killed and these primarily for food for the native inhabitants. From 1918 to 1940 the number of surplus animals available for killing increased gradually and since that time has been fairly uniform at between 60,000 and 70,000 each year. Altogether about 1,500,000 seals were killed for their fur during the past 32 years and the United States Government has profited enormously from the sale of their pelts.

Following the abrogation by Japan of the fur-seal convention of 1911, a provisional fur-seal agreement was effected by an exchange of notes between the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in 1942. By a further exchange of notes in 1947, this provisional fur-seal agreement was continued in effect until a permanent convention can be arranged for the protection of the Alaska fur-seal herd. The provisional agreement with Canada was implemented by the Fur-Seal Act of February 26, 1944, which continues much the same pattern of protection for fur seals as that accorded by previous legislation. This act also continues in effect the responsibility of the Government for the welfare of the native inhabitants of the Pribilof Islands.

Funds for the two principal activities on the Pribilof Islands, i. e., sealing and administration of the islands, are derived from two sources. Annual congressional appropriations are provided for the general administration of the islands and for the maintenance and welfare of the resident natives. The current appropriation for this purpose totals $481,300, and the pending budget for 1951 is $563,406. Proceeds from the sale of Alaska fur-seal skins provide a second source of funds for Pribilof Islands operations. The use of such funds, however, is limited by law to the payment of expenses directly attributable to the taking, processing, and selling of sealskins. These latter funds now are used in compensating the resident natives for the taking of sealskins and related activities, for equipment, supplies, and facilities essential in curing and handling the skins, and for employment of seasonal nonresident personnel. The attached table shows expenditures of appropriated funds and expenditures from receipts, as well as net receipts turned in to the Treasury. Also shown in this table are the excess of receipts over all expenditures, or, in the case of several lean years during the depression period, the excess of expenditures over receipts. In more recent years there has been a large balance after all expenditures.

The buildings, facilities, and equipment on the Pribilof Islands for the management of the fur-seal herd and the care of the natives have an inventory value of about $1,500,000. The replacement value, of course, far exceeds that figure. However, all of the buildings and facilities on the islands are in a rundown condition. Deterioration was especially bad during the 2-year period from 1942 to 1944 when the resident natives and personnel of the Service were evacuated for military reasons. Occupation of the buildings and use of equipment by the military forces also contributed to a large extent to the deterioration of facilities. Since the return of the resident natives and Service personnel to the islands in 1944, little progress has been made in rehabilitating the plant facilities and equipment, and deterioration is being accelerated now by lack of normal maintenance.

Many construction and maintenance materials were impossible to buy at any price until very recently. Now that they are available, the rising costs of essential food and clothing for the natives have made it necessary to use funds in the annual appropriations in ever greater amounts for these purposes instead of for necessary maintenance work. Additional funds were appropriated in fiscal years 1946, 1948, and 1950 to meet rising costs but the effectiveness of these increases was minimized by the time lag between submission of budget estimates and appropriation of funds due to the long sustained rise in the prices of all supplies and materials. Accentuating the effect of these factors have been the increasing scope of fur-sealing operations and the growth of the resident native population. In the 5-year period ending in 1940, the average annual take of sealskin was 6,000, whereas for the 5-year period ending in 1949 the average annual take was 70,000. From 1940 to 1949 the resident native population increased from 458 to 526.

Currently, there is a need for rehabilitation and expansion of facilities in nearly every phase of operations on the Pribilof Islands. Living accommodations for both resident natives and Service employees are totally inadequate. A number of the small four-room native dwellings are occupied by as many as 12 natives, with 5 or 6 adults sharing one bedroom. The water and sewage disposal systems are no longer adequate for these growing villages. Nearly all of the existing buildings are sorely in need of repair and all require paint to protect them and, incidentally, improve their appearance.

With funds appropriated for the purpose since 1947, some new buildings and improvements have been provided. More are needed, and 5 native homes are provided for in the 1951 appropriation before the Senate Appropriations Committee now. A long range program of rehabilitation and expansion at the Pribilofs has been prepared. This contemplates, in addition to living quarters, construction of a hospital, warehouses, cold storage space, dairy barn, greenhouses, laundry, carpenter shops, docks, stores, and recreational facilities.

The rehabilitation and expansion program can best be executed on a continuing basis because the resident natives are capable of performing the unskilled labor during slack seasons when not engaged on sealing activities. Although some skilled laborers must be provided on the Islands in supervisory positions, the total labor cost of the rehabilitation and expansion program can be kept to a minimum by carefully scheduling the construction work to be undertaken each year. The total cost of the rehabilitation program is about one million dollars, or less than the net receipts from Pribilof operations for one year.

The purpose of S. 3123 is to provide comprehensive legislative authority for the appropriation of funds for the effective administration of the Pribilof Islands and their resources. The act of February 26, 1944 outlines in some detail functions relating to the provisions of the fur-seal herd, the maintenance and care of the natives, the international obligations of the United States in the management of the fur-seal herd, and the utilization and disposition of the skins of fur seals. However, all of these provisions emphasize primarily the utilization and sale of the skins of fur seals alone and give little, if any, consideration or authorization for the development and utilization of other by-products of the sealing operations or to the development and utilization of other fur resources existing on the Islands.

The amendment also would authorize the use of the proceeds from the sale of fur-seal skins, and of other products of the wildlife resources of the islands, to finance all of the activities contemplated by the act and thus would permit the resources themselves to pay the costs of their management, as well as those costs involved in the maintenance and care of the native inhabitants of the Pribilof Islands and the carrying out of related functions. Under existing law the proceeds from the sales of fur-seal skins may be utilized for the payment of all expenses incurred in connection with the taking of the skins and their processing and sale, but not for any other purpose. Likewise the proceeds of sales cannot be used for the development and utilization of other by-products of sealing operations, such as seal oil and meal, or the development of the potentiality valuable blue fox resource.

The United States clearly has, and the 1944 act clearly recognizes, an obligation to properly maintain and care for the native inhabitants of the Pribilof Islands, whose ancestors were established on the Islands by the Russian Government primarily to provide the manpower essential to successful sealing operations. Any opportunity for the native inhabitants of this isolated area to become completely self-supporting, of course, is extremely difficult to perfect, and for this reason annual appropriations must provide for sustenance, comfort, education, and medical care at least to the extent such necessities of life cannot be "earned" in sealing and other limited activities. At the same time it has been demonstrated that the taking, processing, and sale of skins of the fur seals is not the only activity on the islands that can produce both employment for the natives and increasing returns to the United States. In recent years the establishment of a byproducts plant for the production of both seal oil and seal meals, for which there is great demand, has proved to be a highly successful operation. That operation of necessity is governed directly by the annual take of seals for their skins, and in turn adds to the total revenue accruing from the proper management and utilization of the fur-seal herd. It seems logical then that such operation should be financed adequately and if possible enlarged in the same manner as those directly concerned with the taking, processing, and selling of the fur-seal skins.

Although not directly related to fur-seal operations, effective development and utilization of the only other commercially valuable wildlife resource to be found on the islands, the blue fox presents problems of management comparable to those employed so successfully with respect to the fur-seal herd. This, coupled with the necessity of providing every possible opportunity for employment, indicates the desirability of treating this resource in a similar manner.

Thus this bill provides an economical and businesslike way of handling all Service activities relating to the Pribilof Islands, including, management of the fur-seal herd, fox herd, operation of the byproducts plant, and care of the natives. In many ways it is similar to existing legislation which authorizes the use for specific purposes of duck stamp funds and receipts from excise taxes on firearms and ammunition. The activities supported by these funds have benefited materially from such authorization and I am confident that our Pribilof operations would be likewise benefited.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have in my hand also a table showing expenditures and net receipts from the Pribilof Islands fur-seal and fox industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, for the fiscal years 1918 to 1949. Does the Senator think it would be of importance to insert that table?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will insert it at this point, I shall be deeply indebted to him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Expenditures and net receipts,[1] Pribilof Islands fur-seal and fox industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, fiscal years 1918–49

Fiscal year	Expenditures		Total	Net receipts [1] to Treasury	Excess of receipts over all expenditures	Excess of all expenditures over receipts
	From appropriations	From gross receipts				
1918–22	$929,005.25	$313,341.05	$1,242,346.30	$3,003,309.70	$2,074,304.45	
1923–27	896,827.72	326,285.91	1,223,113.63	1,320,288.13	423,460.41	
1928–32	1,223,368.33	322,554.42	1,545,922.75	1,162,511.66		$60,856.67
1933–37	828,299.76	429,777.06	1,258,076.82	600,681.81		227,617.95
1938	193,242.21	67,878.88	261,121.09	321,375.47	128,133.26	
1939	190,144.57	85,184.16	275,328.73	195,222.71	5,078.14	
1940	181,380.31	85,524.89	266,905.20	168,649.01		12,731.30
1941	182,061.44	127,662.72	309,724.16	216,627.22	34,565.78	
1942	218,970.83	114,618.49	333,589.32	1,156,807.80	937,836.97	
1943	269,997.56	77,351.48	347,349.04	554,740.02	284,742.46	
1944	311,088.94	240,629.22	551,718.16	749,131.73	435,042.79	
1945	252,377.91	156,985.88	409,363.79	687,249.98	434,872.07	
1946	354,485.67	164,052.69	[2] 518,538.36	1,418,067.35	[2] 1,063,581.68	
1947	374,422.20	238,135.70	[2] 612,557.90	2,568,908.43	[2] 2,194,486.23	
1948	427,833.91	124,192.91	[2] 552,026.82	1,477,144.85	[2] 1,049,310.94	
1949	529,283.58	314,495.63	[2] 843,779.21	1,858,912.49	[2] 1,329,628.91	
Total	7,362,790.19	3,188,671.09	10,551,461.28	17,459,628.36	10,398,044.09	301,205.92
Net excess of receipts over all expenditures 1918 to 1949						10,096,838.17
Grand total					10,398,044.09	10,398,044.09

[1] Net receipts represent amounts covered into the Treasury of the United States after Fur Seal Treaty payments to other nations, and after deduction of expenses incident to the taking of skins and sale of products.
[2] Preliminary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 100), is amended by deleting the last clause reading "and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and the proceeds of such sales and of the sales of other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands shall be deposited into the Treasury. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually an amount, not exceeding the total proceeds of such sales covered into the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year, for the purposes of this act and for the development of the fur seal and other wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands and the proper utilization of their products."

INCLUSION OF SOUTH PARKERSBURG, W. VA., IN PARKERSBURG FOR CENSUS PURPOSES

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 461) to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W. Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, LATE AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 276) expressing praise of the services of the late Ambassador to Canada, Hon. Laurence A. Steinhardt, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the services to his country of the late Ambassador to Canada, Hon. Laurence A. Steinhardt, were of a high and devoted order and that he died in the line of duty; be it further

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its high praise of his sacrifice and recognizes that his skill and courage in the administration of his difficult responsibilities reflected great credit to himself and to the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the late Ambassador.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on May 17, I submitted the pending resolution to honor Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, whose tragic death on March 29, 1950, was a source of deep sorrow to his many friends and a great loss to his country.

Ambassador Steinhardt, through his many years of experience as representative of the American Government in Sweden, then in Peru, in Moscow, in Turkey, and finally in Canada, became one of the most widely experienced diplomats in our Foreign Service. He was called upon time and time again to handle situations which demanded not only the good judgment and the capacity for hard work which he constantly displayed, but an ability to maneuver wisely at taut and critical moments.

Few men have been called upon so frequently to deal with crises of such major importance to this country. At the time he was our Ambassador in Russia, Molotov and Von Ribbentrop were negotiating secretly to divide the spoils of a European war. While he was representing us in Turkey, pressures were being exerted on that country by both the Allies and the Axis to obtain the allegiance and support of that country. Ambassador Steinhardt was still in Turkey when Soviet manuevers in that area led to the enunciation of the Truman doctrine. He was then appointed our Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and held that post when the Communists staged, in that former haven of democracy, their infamous coup of 1948.

After holding posts under constant pressure and tension for many years, Ambassador Steinhardt was appointed, in August 1948, to represent our country in Canada. While helping to cement the friendship which has existed for many years between Canada and the United States, he was at last given the opportunity to work in an atmosphere of good will. Unfortunately, however, Ambassador Steinhardt had less than 2 years in which to serve at this pleasant task. The plane which was to carry him back to his post on March 29, carried him instead to his death.

No military hero to whom honors are awarded for supreme sacrifice in the line of duty could give more than Ambassador Steinhardt gave. We can never adequately recompense him, but we can formally acknowledge our gratitude by passing this resolution in praise of his skill, courage and sacrifice.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, relative to the resolution which was offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], I would not want the occasion to pass without rising on this side of the aisle and endorsing the statement which has been made by the Senator from New York. It happened to have been my privilege to be in Czechoslovakia in 1947, and to stay with Ambassador Steinhardt and his family at the American Embassy there. I know that he had a long and distinguished career in the service of his country, and his death in an airplane accident while Ambassador to Canada is a loss which this country could little afford to sustain. I join as a Member on this side of the aisle in paying this tribute to the late United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to add a word to what has been said by the distinguished Senators from New York and California, because I, too, had the privilege in 1947 of staying with the Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, and of being very familiar with the wonderful job he did for his country in the different assignments

he had. I am glad to be identified with this resolution which is so well deserved and so properly proposed to the memory of a man who has done so much for his country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By acclamation the resolution is adopted.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2887) to amend the Architects' Registration Act for the District of Columbia in order to safeguard life, health, and property, and to promote the public welfare, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object, and ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 331) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

INCREASE OF UNITED STATES SHARE OF COST OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR AIRPORTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1281) to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to make the United States share of costs for land acquisition the same as for other project costs.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 of the Federal Airport Act is amended by striking out all of subsection (d) thereof.

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the present ratio between the Federal Government and local governments in the purchase of airports is now as follows: The Federal Government is expected not to contribute more than 25 percent of the cost of the land. It does participate to a greater extent in the cost of improvements on the land. The bill would permit the Federal Government to participate to the extent of 50 percent, ordinarily, and in public land States slightly more, and in Alaska and the Virgin Island the Government could contribute 75 percent.

In the airport program the site is extremely important. It is thought that if the CAA is given an opportunity to contribute more money to the purchase of the site they can save money on the improvement of the site. The CA is very anxious that the bill be passed, as are the local agencies and local governments. It does not provide for more money. All the money that is to be spent under the bill is already authorized and will be appropriated from time to time on recommendation of the Appropriations Committees. It does not increase the appropriations. It merely permits a greater percentage of Federal money in the purchase of lands to be used for airports.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement concerning the bill.

There being no objection, Mr. McCARRAN's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN

At the present time under the Federal Airport Act the United States pays 50 percent of the costs of an airport project except the costs of land acquisition, and with respect to the costs of land acquisition the Federal share is 25 percent.

This bill would treat the costs of necessary land acquisition the same as other costs, in computing the Federal share.

The bill has been recommended by the American Municipal Association and the National Association of State Aviation Officials, and has been approved by the Department of Commerce, by letter under date of June 9, 1949.

Enactment of this legislation would eliminate three difficulties which the CAA has experienced in administering the Federal airport program, and which are attributable to the present limitation on the Federal share of land costs. These are, as the report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee points out: First, the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory sponsorship of all necessary projects, because some sponsors are unable to pay three-fourths of the cost of acquiring land; second, the fact that sponsors will often pick a second best or third best site, because it is cheaper, in preference to a site which might be more suited aeronautically for the development of the airport, and might actually be much less expensive to develop; and, thirdly, the apparent fact that the existing limitation discourages the acquisition by project sponsors of enough land.

There is still another factor, which has not been mentioned in the committee report. This is the desire of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to provide greater safety by making certain that no tall structures will be erected in the near vicinity of airports. The means for doing this exists by the provision of the law which permits the acquisition of easements in air space, where needed for air safety; but the acquisition of such easements is technically a land cost, and airport sponsors are naturally reluctant to assent to the acquisition of any such easements when they, the sponsors, will have to pay 75 percent of the cost.

At the present time, in the case of public-lands States, the maximum Federal share of an airport development is fixed by application of a formula, depending upon the percentage of publicly owned land in the State. The percentage thus arrived at fluctuates from 51.39 percent to 62.5 percent. If the bill S. 1281 should pass in its present form, the Federal share of land costs could also be increased in accordance with this formula. An amendment has been prepared which would have the effect of eliminating the application of this formula to land costs. If this amendment should be adopted, the Federal share with regard to costs of land acquisition would be 50 percent in all States, regardless of whether or not the State in question is a public-land State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1281) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACQUISITION OF LAND ADJACENT TO BLAIR HOUSE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7219) to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the bill was unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Works. The bill was introduced originally in both Houses at the request of the President and the General Services Administrator.

At present the United States owns, roughly, the western half of the block which lies diagonally across from the White House and is bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue and Lafayette Park. I do not recall the two streets on the other sides. Both committees—the committee in the House and the committee in the Senate—after rather extensive hearings, came to the identical conclusion. The bill, as the Senate will note, has already been passed by the House with amendments which are identical to the amendments which were agreed upon unanimously by the Senate committee. Under those amendments, instead of giving permission for acquisition and, if necessary, condemnation of all the remaining portions of the block, being, roughly, the east half of the block, which is now in private ownership, the bill as now presented, and as already passed by the House, provides that only the five lots which lie across diagonally from the White House and constitute the southeast corner of the block may now be acquired, if necessary, by condemnation.

I will say to the Senate that the three lots on the corner, which belong to the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, are now for sale, and the fact that has occasioned this activity at this time is that it was feared that they would be sold for private or commercial developments, which would not be consonant with their closeness to the White House and to the historic buildings already owned by the Federal Government, as the property involved adjoins the Blair House and the Blair-Lee House. The Senate will remember that the Court of Claims occupies the other corner of the block.

As reported, the bill would permit only the acquisition of the five lots which together comprise the southeastern corner of the block diagonally across from the White House and fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue and on Jackson Place.

I will say again that the bill was unanimously reported by the committee, and was so reported in the House, and has already been passed by the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 7219) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FINANCING OF OPERATIONS OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The bill (S. 3653) to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau

of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any work or services are requisitioned from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau"), the requisitioning agency shall make payment therefor from funds available to it for such purposes at prices deemed by the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") to be adequate to recover the amount of direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned. Requisitioning agencies shall make payment to the Bureau promptly on the basis of bills rendered by the Bureau.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established, as of July 1, 1951, a Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "fund"). The fund shall be capitalized on the basis of—

(1) an initial appropriation by the Congress to the fund of not to exceed $5,000,000 and such additional amounts as from time to time may be appropriated for the purposes of the fund, which sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated;

(2) all of the receivables and the inventories and other physical assets of the Bureau as of the close of business June 30, 1951, exclusive of buildings occupied, land, and the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Bureau, such inventories and other physical assets to be capitalized at fair and reasonable values to be determined by the Secretary; and

(3) assumption by the fund of all of the liabilities of the Bureau as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(b) The fund shall assume all of the obligations and other commitments of the Bureau outstanding as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(c) The fund shall include all property and other physical assets acquired by the Bureau except buildings and land, all amounts recoverable as provided in section 1 for the costs of work and services performed by the Bureau, and all other amounts receivable by the Bureau from whatever sources derived, including all proceeds arising from disposition of any property or other assets acquired by the fund.

(d) The fund shall be available without fiscal-year limitation for financing all costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Bureau subsequent to June 30, 1951.

(e) Any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided*, That any such surplus may be applied first to restore any impairment of the capital of the fund by reason of variations between the prices charged for work or services and the amount determined to be the actual cost of performing such work or services.

(f) A special deposit account for the fund shall be established with the Treasurer of the United States. The special deposit account shall be credited with the sums made available by appropriations authorized in this act and with all receipts of the Bureau without the covering of such receipts into the Treasury. The balance in the special deposit account shall be available for making disbursements authorized on behalf of the fund in accordance with the act of December 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 875), as amended, through the disbursing facilities of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. The unexpended balances of all appropriations made to the Bureau for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 shall lapse on June 30, 1951, and shall be transferred immediately to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare and submit an annual business-type budget program for the Bureau.

SEC. 5. There shall be installed and maintained in the Bureau an integrated system of accounting, including proper features of internal control, which will (a) assure adequate control over all assets and liabilities of the fund; (b) develop accurate direct and indirect costs of production of the Bureau for making recoveries of such costs on the basis of work requisitioned; (c) make provision for replacement of capitalized equipment and other fixed assets through the maintenance of adequate depreciation reserves based on original cost or on appraised values as authorized in section 2 (a) (2); (d) afford full disclosure with respect to the financial condition and operations of the fund according to the accrual method of accounting; and (e) supply on the basis of accounting results the data for the annual budget of the Bureau with respect to the last completed fiscal year. The system of accounting shall conform to principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States to accomplish the purposes of this section, and shall be subject to such review by the Comptroller General as may be necessary to assure its conformance with the principles and standards prescribed and its effectiveness in operation.

SEC. 6. The financial transactions, accounts, and reports of the fund shall be audited on an annual basis by the General Accounting Office and a copy of each report on audit shall be furnished promptly to the President, the Congress, and the Secretary.

SEC. 7. Any power or authority conferred upon the Secretary by this act may be delegated by him to any officer or employee of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 8. (a) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, is amended by striking out the first proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (30 Stat. 18; 31 U. S. C. 178).

(b) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," approved August 4, 1886, is amended by striking out the proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (24 Stat. 227; 31 U. S. C. 176).

(c) In the case of all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

(d) This act shall take effect on July 1, 1951.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN DECEASED CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3652) to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of deceased civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia (including wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations) all unpaid compensation due such an officer or employee at the time of his death shall be paid to the person or persons surviving at the date of death, in the following order of precedence, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person of amounts so paid.

First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the officer or employee in writing to receive such compensation filed with the Government agency in which the officer or employee was employed at the time of his death, and received by such agency prior to the officer's or employee's death;

Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such officer, or employee;

Third, if there be no beneficiary or surviving spouse, to the child or children of such officer or employee, and descendants of deceased children, by representation;

Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such officer or employee, or the survivor of them;

Fifth, if there be none of the above, to the duly appointed legal representative of the estate of the deceased officer or employee, or if there be none, to the person or persons determined to be entitled thereto under the laws of the domicile of the deceased officer or employee.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act the term "unpaid compensation" means the pay, salary, or allowances, or other compensation due on account of the services of the decedent for the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia. It shall include, but not be limited to, (1) all per diem in lieu of subsistence, mileage, and amounts due in reimbursement of travel expenses, including incidental and miscellaneous expenses in connection therewith for which reimbursement is due; (2) all allowances upon change of official station; (3) all quarters and cost-of-living allowances and overtime or premium pay; (4) amounts due for payment of cash awards for employees' suggestions; (5) amounts due as refund of salary deductions for United States Savings bonds; (6) payment for all accumulated and current accrued annual or vacation leave equal to the compensation the decedent would have received had he remained in service until the expiration of the period of such annual or vacation leave; (7) the amounts of all checks drawn in payment of such compensation which were not delivered by the Government to the officer or employee during his lifetime or of any unnegotiated checks returned to the Government because of the death of the officer or employee.

SEC. 3. (a) Subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, the employing agency shall cause the unpaid compensation to be paid to the beneficiaries, if any, designated by the officer or employee under section 1 of this act, or, if none, to the widow or widower of such officer or employee.

(b) Accounts not payable under section 3 (a) (with the exception of accounts of employees of the District of Columbia which shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and accounts of employees of wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations which may be paid by such corporations) shall be payable on settlement of the General Accounting Office, except as the Comptroller General may by regulation otherwise authorize or direct.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to any benefits, refunds, or interest payable under the Retirement Act applicable to the decedent's service or to amounts the disposition of which is otherwise expressly prescribed by Federal law.

SEC. 5. Officers and employees affected shall be notified by the employing agency of the provision of this act relative to the disposition of such compensation in the event no beneficiary is designated by them, and of their right to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries in accordance with its terms if they desire a different disposition to be made thereof. Designations so made may be

changed or revoked at any time under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 6. This act shall be effective 120 days from the date of its enactment as of which time section 2 of the act of December 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 845), is repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall not apply to the accounts of officers and employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I may say that there has been a request for an amendment to be offered to this measure, which amendment I understand has already been sent to the desk. I believe it was proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN].

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, unless the Senator wishes to offer it.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Very well, I offer the amendment.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement. The bill was reported after conference with the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in view of certain overlapping functions of employees of that agency and another agency. Therefore it was felt that the amendment was advisable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 24, it is proposed to strike the period and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "or to the accounts of officers and employees of the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, or the regional banks for cooperatives."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND EXCHANGES BY GRANTEES OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT LANDS

The bill (H. R. 3284) to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is what I wanted to ask.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the act of June 6, 1942, provided authority for the granting by the Federal Government to various States and to other particular areas within recreational demonstration projects which were being abandoned by the Federal Government. However, in some instances the Federal Government at the time of the grant had not acquired privately owned property within the exterior boundaries of the areas granted.

This bill merely authorizes the States to which the grants have been made to acquire these lands for the better administration of the State parks by an exchange of lands. The bill does not involve any new activity on the part of the Federal Government; it merely facilitates the action of the States in carrying out their own State systems.

We have been advised by the Secretary of the Interior that the States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee are particularly anxious to have this authority to make exchanges.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8230) to amend the act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), relating to the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 1, after line 5, to strike out:

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

And insert:

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed $50,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONSTRUCTION AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, ROME, N. Y.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3727) to authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of both the senior Senator from New Jersey and the junior Senator from New Jersey, I strongly object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, this is an extremely important bill. Since both the Senators from New Jersey and also the two Senators from New York are tremendously interested, and inasmuch as the Air Service also has a great interest in this bill, I am going to move that the bill go to the foot of the calendar and be made the pending business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that motion is out of order. I think the proper request would be to ask unanimous consent that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Wyoming that the motion is not in order at this time.

Mr. HUNT. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar and be made the pending business of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I still say that such a request is out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Wyoming that the request is not in order at the present time.

The Senator may ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I am very anxious that the bill be considered at the earliest possible moment.

Let me ask the distinguished Senator from New Jersey just what motion would be agreeable to him in this connection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been passed over. If the Senator from Wyoming wishes to speak on another measure on the calendar, he will be in order when another measure on the calendar is reached; but the bill has been passed over, on objection.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, it is perfectly agreeable to me——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has not been recognized as yet.

The regular order must be followed, and the clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, this is a most important matter. Cannot we reach an agreement regarding it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the order of business is to consider, in order, the measures on the calendar. Under that arrangement, the next order of business is the next measure on the calendar. When the next measure on the calendar is stated, the Chair will recognize for 5 minutes any Senator who wishes to be recognized.

The next measure on the calendar will be stated.

WYOMING JACKSON HOLE NATIONAL PARK

The bill (S. 3409) to establish the Wyoming Jackson Hole National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair feels that at this time he should recognize the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], if he wishes to be recognized now, if the Senator from Kansas does not object to having that done.

Does the Senator from Wyoming wish to address the Senate on the matter to which he previously referred? If he does, does the Senator from Kansas object, under the circumstances?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I do not object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is about to discuss the preceding measure on the calendar, doing so in the time allowed for consideration of Calendar

No. 1941, the measure which has just been stated. However, it must be understood that the preceding measure on the calendar is not now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. However, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Wyoming, to permit him to address the Senate, if he wishes to do so.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I serve notice that at the first convenient occasion I shall refer again to this matter.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] had the floor, and he is recognized at this time.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, if we are now on Calendar 1941, Senate bill 3409——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Then, Mr. President, reserving the right to object to the present consideration of the bill, let me say that I am curious to know why on page 16, in line 4—and I should like to address my remarks to the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]—the word "twenty-five" should not be "twenty."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this bill was reported with the purpose of making an over-all period of 25 years, including the first 5 years of complete reimbursement, and then the 5-percent reduction. I was advised that the Senator had an amendment, which is quite agreeable, and which I shall be very glad to accept.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3409), which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purpose of including in one national park, for public benefit and enjoyment, the lands within the present Grand Teton National Park and a portion of the lands within the Jackson Hole National Monument, there is hereby established a new "Grand Teton National Park." The park shall comprise, subject to valid existing rights, all of the present Grand Teton National Park and all lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument that are not otherwise expressly provided for in this act, and an order setting forth the boundaries of the park shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register. The national park so established shall, so far as consistent with the provisions of this act, be administered in accordance with the general statutes governing national parks, and shall supersede the present Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole National Monument. The act of February 26, 1929 (45 Stat. 1314), and any other provisions of law heretofore specifically applicable to such present park or monument, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no further extension or establishment of national parks or monuments in Wyoming may be undertaken except by express authorization of the Congress.

SEC. 2. The following-described lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument are hereby made a part of the National Elk Refuge and shall be administered hereafter in accordance with the laws applicable to said refuge:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 42 north, range 116 west: Those portions of sections 24, 25, 23, and 35 lying east of the east right-of-way line of United States Highway No. 187, and lying south and east of the north and west bank of the Gros Ventre River.

Township 42 north, range 115 west: Those portions of sections 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, and 19 lying south and east of the north and west bank of the Gros Ventre River; section 20; section 29, northwest quarter; section 30, north half.

Township 41 north, range 116 west: Entire portion now in Jackson Hole National Monument except that portion in section 2 lying west of the east right-of-way of United States Highway No. 187.

Containing in all six thousand three hundred and seventy-six acres, more or less.

SEC. 3. The following-described lands of the Jackson Hole National Monument are hereby made a part of the Teton National Forest and shall be administered hereafter in accordance with the laws applicable to said forest:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 45 north, range 113 west: Section 21, lot 5; section 22, lots 2 and 6; section 23, lot 3; section 26, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, southwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter; section 27, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, southeast quarter northeast quarter and south half; section 28, lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter; section 29, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, and north half southwest quarter; section 30, lot 7, south half northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter and southeast quarter southeast quarter; section 31, lots 1 and 2; section 32, lots 2 and 5; section 33, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 34, north half and north half south half; section 35, north half, containing in all two thousand eight hundred six and thirty-four one-hundredths acres, more or less.

SEC. 4. With respect to those lands that are included by this act within the Grand Teton National Park—

(a) the Secretary of the Interior shall designate and open rights-of-way, including stock driveways, over and across Federal lands within the exterior boundary of the park for the movement of persons and property to or from State and private lands within the exterior boundary of the park and to or from national forest, State, and private lands adjacent to the park. The location and use of such rights-of-way shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

(b) all leases, permits, and licenses issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States with respect to the Federal lands within the exterior boundary of the park which are in effect on the date of approval of this act shall continue in effect, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof;

(c) where any Federal lands included within the park by this act were legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this act for residence or grazing purposes, or for other purposes not inconsistent with the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), pursuant to a lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the person so occupying or utilizing such lands, and the heirs, successors, or assigns of such person, shall, upon the termination of such lease, permit, or license, be entitled to have the privileges so possessed or enjoyed by him renewed from time to time, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, for a period of 25 years from the date of approval of this act, and thereafter during the lifetime of such person and the lifetime of his heirs, successors, or assigns but only if they were members of his immediate family on such date, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That grazing privileges appurtenant to privately owned lands located within the Grand Teton National Park established by this act shall not be withdrawn until title to lands to which such privileges are appurtenant shall have vested in the United States, except for failure to comply with the regulations applicable thereto after reasonable notice of default: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall apply to any lease, permit, or license for mining purposes or for public accommodations and services or to any occupancy or utilization of lands for purely temporary purposes. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any Federal lands.

SEC. 5. (a) In order to provide compensation for tax losses sustained as a result of any acquisition by the United States, subsequent to March 15, 1943, of privately owned lands, together with any improvements thereon, located within the exterior boundary of the Grand Teton National Park established by this act, payments shall be made to the State of Wyoming for distribution to the county in which such lands are located in accordance with the following schedule of payments: For the fiscal year in which the land has been or may be acquired and 4 years thereafter there shall be paid an amount equal to the full amount of annual taxes last assessed and levied on the land by public taxing units in such county, less any amount, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, which may have been paid on account of taxes for any period falling within such fiscal year. For each succeeding fiscal year, until 25 years elapse, there shall be paid on account of such land an amount equal to the full amount of taxes referred to in the preceding sentence, less 5 percent of such full amount for each fiscal year, including the year for which the payment is to be made, following the fiscal year in which the land was acquired: *Provided*, That the amount payable under the foregoing schedule for any fiscal year preceding the first full fiscal year following the approval of this act shall not become payable until the end of such first full fiscal year.

(b) As soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year, the amount then due for such fiscal year shall be computed and certified by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That such amount shall not exceed 25 percent of the fees collected during such fiscal year from visitors to the Grand Teton National Park established by this act and the Yellowstone National Park. Payments made to the State of Wyoming under this section shall be distributed to the county where the lands acquired from private landowners are located and in such manner as the State of Wyoming may prescribe.

SEC. 6. (a) The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall devise, from technical information and other pertinent data assembled or produced by necessary field studies or investigations conducted jointly by the technical and administrative personnel of the agencies involved, and recommend to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming for their joint approval, a program to insure the permanent conservation of the elk within the Grand Teton National Park established by this act. Such program shall

include the controlled reduction of elk in such park, by hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, when it is found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk.

(b) At least once a year, between February 1 and April 1, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Governor of Wyoming, for their joint approval, their joint recommendations for the management, protection, and control of the elk for that year. The yearly plan recommended by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall become effective when approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming, and thereupon the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the Secretary of the Interior shall issue separately, but simultaneously such appropriate orders and regulations as are necessary to carry out those portions of the approved plan that fall within their respective jurisdictions. Such orders and regulations, to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, shall include provision for controlled and managed reduction by qualified and experienced hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, if and when a reduction in the number of elk by this method within the Grand Teton National Park established by this act is required as a part of the approved plan for the year, provided that one elk only may be killed by each such licensed and deputized ranger. Such orders and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior for controlled reduction shall apply only to the lands within the park which lie east of the Snake River and those lands west of Jackson Lake and the Snake River which lie north of the present north boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, but shall not be applicable to lands within the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park. After the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and the National Park Service shall have recommended to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming in any specified year a plan, which has received the joint approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Wyoming, calling for the controlled and managed reduction by the method prescribed herein of the number of elk within the Grand Teton National Park established by this act, and after the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission shall have transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list of persons who have elk hunting licenses issued by the State of Wyoming and who are qualified and experienced hunters, on or before July 1 of that year the Secretary of the Interior, without charge, shall cause to be issued orders deputizing the persons whose names appear on such list, in the number specified by the plan, as rangers for the purpose of entering the park and assisting in the controlled reduction plan. Each such qualified hunter, deputized as a ranger, participating in the controlled reduction plan shall be permitted to remove from the park the carcass of the elk he has killed as a part of the plan.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the donation of the following-described lands, which lands, upon acceptance by the United States, shall become a part of the national park:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 41 north, range 116 west: Section 3, lots 1 and 2.

Containing seventy-eight and ninety-three one-hundredths acres, more or less.

SEC. 8. All temporary withdrawals of public lands made by Executive order in aid of legislation pertaining to parks, monuments, or recreational areas, adjacent to the Grand Teton National Park as established by this act are hereby revoked.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall affect the use for reclamation purposes, in accordance with the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, of the lands within the exterior boundary of the park as prescribed by this act which have been withdrawn or acquired for reclamation purposes, or the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of the reservoir and other reclamation facilities located on such withdrawn or acquired lands. All provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency. The remaining unexpended balance of any funds appropriated for the present Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole National Monument shall be available for expenditure in connection with the administration of the Grand Teton National Park established by this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, to the committee amendment, I submit the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 16, in line 4, it is proposed to strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

On the same page, in lines 9 and 10, it is proposed to strike out "following the fiscal year in which the land was acquired."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas to the committee amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment to the committee amendment restated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 16, in line 4, it is proposed to strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

On the same page, in lines 9 and 10, it is proposed to strike out the words "following the fiscal year in which the land was acquired."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the amendment to the committee amendment is acceptable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3409) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes."

CONSTRUCTION AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, ROME, N. Y.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I rise to express the very great hope that the two Senators from New Jersey will take such steps as may be necessary to permit Senate bill 3727, a bill to authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, and for other purposes, to come before the Senate. This proposed legislation is tremendously important in the interest of the national defense.

I am authorized to say that the chairman of the Armed Services Committee is very desirous to have prompt action taken on the bill. He and the committee consider this legislation of primary importance to the National Military Establishment. I know that the Secretary of the Air Force is very anxious to have the bill considered immediately and passed. I hope it will be.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the bill is of the utmost importance, and I strongly urge that it come before the Senate and be passed promptly.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as I was the one who interrogated the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] in regard to this very bill, let me say that what I am talking about is the parliamentary procedure to be followed. We are now on the Consent Calendar, during the consideration of which no Senator can speak longer than 5 minutes. When a Senator has exhausted his time, and objection is made and a bill goes over, then, under the rule, only one course can be pursued by a Senator who seeks the passage of the bill. After the Consent Calendar has been called if a Senator, in this case the Senator from Wyoming, wants to move to have the bill made the pending business, that is his right; but during the consideration of the Consent Calendar, there is no parliamentary way by which a bill can, on motion, be made the pending business. To do so would simply break up the arrangement under which we are now proceeding. It would be out of order. The parliamentary situation, first, would have to be protected. I am not saying a thing about the merits or about the debate which might ensue, but it is such an important bill that apparently there are those who feel that it should be considered when sufficient debate may be had upon it. In order to protect the Consent Calendar, during the consideration of which every Senator has a right to object to any bill, naturally a motion to make a certain bill the pending business cannot be entertained.

I want the distinguished Senator from New York, and also the distinguished Senator from Wyoming to know the reason for my attitude. It does not indicate that the minority leader is attempting to block the passage of the bill, but any other course would defeat the whole purpose of calling the calendar. I suggest to the distinguished Senators that after the call of the calendar is completed, if it meets with the approval of the acting majority leader and if he wants to have the bill considered, a

motion can be made to take up the bill and to make it the pending business.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the senior Senator from New York would like to express his appreciation to the distinguished minority leader for the action he has indicated he is perfectly willing to take in this connection. Quite obviously the procedure which has thus been indicated is the proper procedure. The senior Senator from New York would like to urge support of this measure when the bill comes properly before the Senate. The senior Senator from New York is not urging this merely because he happens to come from the State of New York. The senior Senator from New York has insisted throughout the entire consideration of this matter that the determination of the armed services themselves should be the deciding factor. The armed services very definitely indicate that it is most essential that this bill be passed.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I should simply like to say that I have served notice that, at the first opportunity, I intend to call up this bill because of its importance. I hope that will be done immediately following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to point out that a motion to be made following the conclusion of the calendar to lay aside the appropriation bill, presents the question of how far that can be permitted by the Senators in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. HUNT. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that there are four Senators who want to make statements for the RECORD. Perhaps it will only take 35 or 40 minutes. Laying aside the appropriation bill at this time is, I think, secondary to the consideration of this bill.

AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection, please? If it is his desire that an explanation be given of the bill——

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The Senator from Wyoming has stated that it is his purpose, following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar, to ask consideration of this bill. That being the case, there is no necessity for making an explanation at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. No. We are now talking about Calendar Order No. 1942, House bill 5074 relative to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I misunderstood the Senator from Wyoming. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state the question before the Senate. The question, Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5074)?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this bill has been unanimously reported by the Armed Services Committee. As I understand, it in no way changes the present law, which is made up entirely of the riders which have appeared from time to time on appropriation bills. The bill has been passed by the House. If passed by the Senate, it will be unnecessary to place authorizing language in the appropriation bill for this Advisory Committee. It does not in any way change the present law. There is one amendment, as will be noted from the committee report, but it is a minor one, and I believe the House will agree to it. If there are any specific questions regarding the bill, I shall be glad to answer them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment, on page 2, line 17, after the word "necessary", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That no such alien shall be employed until he has been cleared for such appointment as a result of an appropriate security investigation as determined by the Director of the Committee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASE OF MAXIMUM SALARY OF THREE INCUMBENTS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill (S. 3875) to amend section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (act of June 20, 1949, ch. 227, sec. 9, 63 Stat. 212) is hereby amended by deleting the figure "$10,000" and substituting in lieu thereof the figure "$13,100."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Since this bill is at present the unfinished business before the Senate, it will be passed over.

PERMANENT EASEMENTS OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY ON FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should appreciate very much an explanation of this bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the present law gives the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of reclamation projects, the authority to make grants, leases, and licenses for periods not to exceed 50 years. It has been found very necessary to add to that authority, now existing by law, the authority to grant easements or rights-of-way. The committee was of opinion, and unanimously of opinion, that this additional authority to grant easements and rights-of-way was necessary in the construction of such projects, but the committee has recommended an amendment to provide that if a water users' organization is under any contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, that the consent of that organization should be obtained before any grant in excess of 25 years should be made. There was no objection to the measure in committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will tell us whether there are any costs involved in this matter?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; there are no costs involved.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "project", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That, if a water users' organization is under contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, easements or rights-of-way for periods in excess of 25 years shall be granted only upon prior written approval of the governing board of such organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950—RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Res. 302) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the action of the House, what is the

pleasure of the Senate regarding this resolution?

Mr. TAFT. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, perhaps a motion so broad as that would require some discussion. Why not let it go over?

Mr. TAFT. I thought we might as well get it off the calendar. The House has acted, and there is no necessity whatever for action by the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I only rise to ask that the resolution be taken off the calendar, for the reason stated by the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

The bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would appreciate, and I am sure the Senate would appreciate, an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. This bill is for the accommodation of exporters and importers on our international borders. It would affect, primarily, those located along the Canadian border and along the Florida and Mexican coasts. Under the present law, inspectors of plants and animals are permitted to work only 40 hours a week. In the small ports of entry, where there is only one inspector, it makes a great deal of difference if an importer arrives late at the border. He cannot get the stock, whether it be plants, animals, or fruit, inspected, although the inspector might be in plain sight all the time. This bill will give the inspector the right to inspect plants and animals even though they arrive after hours. The Federal Government pays the inspector for the overtime work, and the Government, in turn, is reimbursed by the importer or the exporter, as the case may be.

So far as I know, there is no opposition to the bill. Certain importers have asked for it. The Department believes it to be entirely workable, and it would be a great accommodation and saving in time to those engaged in exporting and importing plants and animals.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this measure is particularly important wherever aviation and commerce bring into this country plants and animals from countries in which there are serious infestations, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, or the Mediterranean fruitfly, or other pests or diseases which are a great menace to agriculture. So, Mr. President, from the aviation industry and from exporters and importers involved there has come this request, to which there has been no opposition at all. It will not cost the United States Government anything, and I hope that the bill may be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quarantine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES TO FARMERS

The bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry if this bill would give the same relief as was given by the bill just passed. There is no question as to the time limit. If the inspectors could be paid for overtime, it would take care of many of the difficulties of meat inspectors, especially when large runs of livestock come in.

Mr. AIKEN. I would say that this bill would not cover the inspection of domestic plants and animals.

Mr. WHERRY. Why should it not be amended to include meat inspectors employed domestically, who have a similar difficulty? There are times when tremendous runs of cattle come to the market, and there is need for part-time inspectors. If we are going to extend the law to take care of the needs on the borders, why not extend it to take care of the needs of meat inspectors within the United States, when and if there is a demand?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know as to that. All I can say is that there was no request for it.

Mr. WHERRY. I observe that.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it would help to alleviate situations such as those which were pointed out by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], involving the slaughtering of Canadian cattle, driven over the border. In the case of markets, such as Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha, I do not think it would apply, because it has reference to exporters and importers.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that the bill as amended does not apply to the situation within the confines of the United States. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he would accept an amendment that would make it apply, so that when and if huge runs of cattle come in they can be taken care of.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont would have no personal objection to such an amendment, but I should not want to take a chance on killing what we have. I should like to have the advice of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] as to the advisability of amending the bill to cover inspectors of meat and slaughtering in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think some Senator might want to be heard on it.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, Senate bill 2635 would amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by providing the Secretary discretionary power to set fair prices for conservation materials to be bought in whole or in part with Federal funds. The act now makes it mandatory that the Secretary set fair prices and this action sometimes creates a situation where farmers cannot get the benefit of lower, competitive prices. By providing discretionary power to set fair prices, farmers will still be protected against unduly high prices for conservation materials used in the agricultural conservation program.

I might state to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that this bill had the unanimous approval of the committee of the Senate, as well as the committee of the House. It does not withdraw the right of the Secretary to establish a fair price; it simply makes it discretionary rather than mandatory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is amended (1) by striking from the last sentence of the language "at not to exceed a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary" and (2) by adding the following new sentence: "The price at which purchase orders for any conservation material or service are filled may be limited to a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, this bill extends to December 31, 1952, section 8 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It has been unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2636)

to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953," and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended."

PATENT TO MRS. AVENA M. CHIPS-WHITE BULL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 815) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Avena M. Chips-White Bull a patent in fee to certain land which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment Nos. 190 and 192 of the Red Star, deceased, described as the south half of section 21, township 107, range 74, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, and the northeast quarter of section 33, township 107, range 74, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said Red Star in accordance with their respective interests.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Lower Brule Tribe of Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Lower Brule Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Crow Creek Indian Agency, S. Dak."

PATENT TO MRS. ANNA RICHARD LONE DOG AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 816) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of James Richard, deceased, to certain lands, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment No. 2109 of James Richard, deceased, described as the south half section 2, township 38 north, range 36 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said James Richard in accordance with their respective interests.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Pine Ridge Ogalala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days; and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Pine Ridge Ogalala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO MRS. IRIS HUEBNER MARAK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1064) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak a patent in fee to certain land, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment numbered OS7531 of Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak, situated on the Pine Ridge Reservation and described as lot 4, southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter section 31, township 41 north, range 46 west, sixth principal meridian, Shannon County, S. Dak., conveynance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak, of Buffalo Gap, S. Dak.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this Act to any purchaser, other than the Ogalala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have ben made by the Ogalala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of land allotted to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO JOHN LONE DOG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1222) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to John Lone Dog, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment No. 1971 of Roy Lone Dog, deceased, described as the northeast quarter section 29, township 39 north, range 37 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said Roy Lone Dog, in accordance with their respective interests.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof

and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Oglala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak."

PATENT TO GEORGE C. ESTES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1457) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to George C. Estes a patent in fee to certain land, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment numbered 599 to George C. Estes, described as the southwest quarter section 27, township 107 north, range 77 west, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale to said George C. Estes.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least sixty days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of sixty days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such sixty days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the said Lower Brule Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency.

(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of sixty days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of lands allotted to George C. Estes on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO JAMES BROWN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1426) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Brown, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell, under existing regulations, the homestead and other land of James Brown, Crow allottee numbered 3097, described as lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in section 3, and lots 1, 2, and 3 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, all located in township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian, containing three hundred and nineteen and thirty-two one-hundredths acres, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale under existing regulations to James Brown.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this Act to any purchaser, other than the Crow Tribe or a member thereof, unless (1) at least sixty days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Crow Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and such notice, together with a description of the lands and an offer by the owner thereof to sell such lands upon the terms specified in such notice to the Crow Tribe or any member thereof, shall have been posted in a conspicuous public place at such agency, and (2) prior to the expiration of such sixty days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Crow Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Crow Agency.

(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Crow Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was given and was posted for a period of sixty days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection shall, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated, be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The Superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of lands allotted to James Brown on the Crow Reservation, Mont."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The bill (H. R. 5628) to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIS RUHTENBERG

The bill (S. 459) for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing, of Colorado Springs, Colo. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the said Cornelis Ruhtenberg shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which any such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Cornelis Ruhtenberg, who entered the United States from Mexico on a temporary visa, shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, on payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

CLARA SOGOR

The bill (S. 918) for the relief of Clara Sogor was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Clara Sogor ([redacted]), who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED IN A FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION UNDER AN ILLEGAL CONVICTION OR SENTENCE

The bill (S. 946) to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I believe this bill requires an explanation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Objection was heard. May I ask that the objection be withheld until I make my explanation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. The explanation is very brief. The bill would add a new sentence to section 3568 of title 18, United States Code, so as to give to any man who may have served time in a Federal penitentiary, under a sentence later declared to be void, credit for the time actually served under such void sentence, upon any later valid sentence for the same offense. Without this amendment the court is not authorized to allow credit for time so served under a former sentence which has subsequently been declared to be void. The committee felt that a person convicted of a crime should be given credit for all time served by him for such crime, even though part of it might have been served under a void sentence.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I ask the distinguished chairman whether there has been any need shown for this type of legislation?

Mr. McCARRAN. There has been, according to the Department of Justice.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Do the courts approve of it generally?

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to correct my statement. The Department does not favor this bill. I had in mind another bill when I made the statement.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Has the question been examined by the American Bar Association?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it has. My recollection is that the committee has on file a communication from the American Bar Association.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Was approval given from that source?

Mr. McCARRAN. There was no disapproval.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

GERDA MOLLER ULDALL AND HER SON, MIKKEL MOLLER

The bill (S. 1344) for the relief of Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry into the United States upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Denmark.

ANTONIO GARCIA JIMINEZ

The bill (S. 1420) for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jiminez was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Antonio Garcia Jiminez, of Garfield, N. J. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Antonio Garcia Jiminez shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration laws, the said Antonio Garcia Jiminez shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available quota for nationals of Spain.

DR. IN SUNG KWAK

The bill (S. 2253) for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. In Sung Kwak, of Norton, Kans., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

FREIDOUN JALAYER

The bill (S. 2347) for the relief of Freidoun Jalayer was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passeed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Freidoun Jalayer, of New York, N. Y. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Freidoun Jalayer shall not again be subjected to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Freidoun Jalayer shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of April 29, 1946, the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Iran.

ELIZABETH MARTHA HAUG

The bill (S. 2401) for the relief of Elizabeth Martha Haug was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Elizabeth Martha Haug, of Wilhelmsburg, Germany, may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Elizabeth Martha Haug is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Robert Koyen, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Elizabeth Martha Haug, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sections 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur with 3 months after the entry of said Elizabeth Martha Haug, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Elizabeth Martha Haug as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

JENO (EUGENE) KUPFERSTEIN

The bill (S. 2576) for the relief of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond which may have been issued in the case of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrant and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration laws Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein, who entered the United States on October 29, 1946, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry, on payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Hungary.

ARTURO BENETTI

The bill (S. 2599) for the relief of Arturo Benetti was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Arturo Benetti, who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

JAIME RIEL

The bill (S. 2780) for the relief of Jaime Riel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Jaime Riel, of Waukesha, Wis., an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, who entered the United States as a member of the Armed Forces, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as to the date of his last entry into the United States, upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of the Republic of the Philippines.

JARMILA ZITNIKOVA

The bill (S. 2791) for the relief of Jarmila Zitnikova was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien, Jarmila Zitnikova, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, as of the date of her last entry into the United States, upon the payment of the visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota the first year that such quota is available.

BIAGIO POIDIMANI

The bill (S. 2844) for the relief of Biagio Poidimani was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Biagio Poidimani shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

RUDOLPH FARCHER

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Senate bill 2204, Calendar No. 1893.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to returning to this measure after we have reached the foot of the calendar. Until that time I feel constrained to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator withhold his objection? I think this bill might be disposed of, and I ask that this be the last bill so disposed of. I ask the Senator if he will withhold his objection and then let his objection pertain to the remainder of the calendar.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would be discriminatory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey objects. The bill will go over.

OLGA HADDAD

The bill (S. 3005) for the relief of Olga Haddad was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Olga Haddad, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted tb the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The bill (S. 3189) to provide that the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Northern Division, shall sit at Peoria and Rock Island, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator withhold his objection until I make an explanation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a bill introduced by the Senator from Illinois, the majority leader, [Mr. LUCAS]. It was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on July 12, 1950. Subsequently, on July 17, 1950, a similar House bill H. R. 7260 was passed by the House. Though the Senate bill was already on the Senate Calendar at that time, the House bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and is now pending before that committee.

As a matter of comity between the two Houses, it has been the custom, in a situation like this, for the Senate to act on the House bill; and the sponsor of the bill, the Senator from Illinois, has indicated his desire that this custom should be followed in this case.

Accordingly, I now ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2760, and that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of that bill in lieu of Senate bill 3189.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the only thing I should like to have the chairman tell me is whether there is a necessity for the southern district court to sit at Peoria and Rock Island.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall try to reach that point within the time limit. The two bills are not identical, but the difference lies in an amendment which the Senator from Illinois had proposed to offer to the Senate bill. This amendment is satisfactory to all concerned and bears the recommendation of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and I am satisfied that it would have been approved by the Committee on the Judiciary if it had been presented to that committee.

This bill provides that the United States District Court shall sit in Rock Island, Ill., in addition to Peoria, Ill. The bill has the endorsement of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Rock Island County Bar Association, and the chief judge of the seventh circuit, in which the district of Illinois are situated. The Department of Justice does not make any recommendation one way or another as to the bill. The case load in the court indicates that there should be an opportunity for the court to sit in the cities named.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the only thing I had in mind was expediting the work of the courts. If the proposed legislation will accomplish that result, I certainly shall have no objection whatsoever. I wanted to have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary that it would expedite court work.

Mr. McCARRAN. It has been studied with that very point in view, and I am convinced it would accomplish that result.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a statement prepared by him on this bill. As the Senator from Nevada knows, the Senator from Illinois is deeply interested in the bill, and is very anxious to have it passed.

I also ask that there be printed after the statement of the majority leader two letters, one from the general counsel of the General Services Administration, the second from the assistant director of the administrative office of the United States courts.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I could not hear the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. Did he merely ask for some insertions in the RECORD, which would not affect the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I am sorry; I could not hear.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I merely asked to have inserted in the RECORD a statement of the Senator from Illinois, who is very much interested in the bill, and asks that it be passed, and two letters.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I did not object to the Senator from Nevada having the matter considered at this time, but I should like to know what the interest of the Senator from Illinois is in the subject, and I should like to have the statement read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to have read the statement which has been inserted in the RECORD?

Mr. CHAVEZ. According to the Senator from Pennsylvania, the Senator from Illinois is interested in the bill, and I desire to know the interest of the Senator from Illinois, and should like to have the statement read.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may answer the Senator, the Senator from Illinois is the author of the bill in the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is fine.

Mr. McCARRAN. And he is interested in the particular district affected, which is in the State he represents.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LUCAS

I strongly urge the Senate to approve H. R. 7260, which will authorize the Federal District Court for the Northern Division of the Southern District of Illinois to sit at Rock Island.

On March 6 of this year, I introduced S. 3189, which was identical in purpose with H. R. 7260. S. 3189 is now on the Senate Calendar, while H. R. 7260 is pending before the Judiciary Committee and not before the Senate for action. I urge, however, that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee consent to having his committee discharged and the House bill submitted to the full Senate for action. If the Senate is given the opportunity to vote upon the House bill, rather than upon my own, considerable time will be saved in obtaining the enactment of a law establishing a Federal court at Rock Island.

The need for a Federal district court to sit at Rock Island is very great. It is of extreme importance that Congress grant its approval at the earliest possible time. Surveys made by the administrative office of the United States courts show that approximately one-third of the civil and criminal cases arising in the southern district of Illinois originate in the vicinity of Rock Island. The holding of court there will remove any serious inconveniences that now face witnesses and counsel who must travel many miles in order to attend court or present their cases.

Mr. Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, strongly endorses these bills.

The House bill, H. R. 7260, which I am urging the Senate to approve, contains a second section which authorizes the General Services Administration to include quarters and accommodations in the Federal building project now being planned for Rock Island. This is also a necessary provision. I wish to submit at this place in the record letters which I have received from Mr. Whitehurst, Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and from the General Services Administration, both recommending the inclusion of this section.

I particularly wish to point out to the distinguished Members of the Senate a statement by Mr. Whitehurst appearing in the last paragraph of his letter. He states:

"If the legislation under consideration should be enacted, it would be highly desirable from the point of view of economy to include court quarters in that building when it is constructed."

The citizens of Rock Island, Ill., and of the adjoining communities will be very appreciative for the favorable action which I am confident the Senate will take on this matter.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 26, 1950.

Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: In accordance with a request from your office, this is to advise you that this Administration considers it desirable to include a provision in S. 3189 waiving the limitations and restrictions of section 142, title 28, United States Code, so that this Administration may include in the design of this building accommodations and facilities for holding court for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division, of Illinois, in Rock Island, Ill.

Without the inclusion of such language, it is doubtful whether authority presently exists for the inclusion of such accommodations in the design of the proposed building.

Sincerely yours,

MAXWELL H. ELLIOTT,
General Counsel.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1950.

Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LUCAS: In response to a telephone request, I am writing this letter in reference to your question whether in legislation to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States district court for the southern district, northern division, of Illinois, it is desirable to include a provision along the following lines: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 142, title 28, United States Code, quarters and accommodations for holding court for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division, of Illinois, may be furnished in Rock Island, Ill., in any proposed Federal building construction project."

Title 28 of the United States Code, section 142, to which reference is made, is as follows: "Court shall be held only at places where Federal quarters and accommodations are available, or suitable quarters and accommodations are furnished without cost to the United States." This section was new law in the 1948 revision of title 28, of the United States Code. The question has been raised whether it does not prohibit the construction of any Federal court quarters in places where they were not previously available and where specific statutory authorization was lacking for the provision of such quarters. It has been the view of the Public Buildings Administration that section 142 is restrictive and accordingly recent acts of Congress have contained language waiving the section, similar to that quoted above, when it was desired that the Public Buildings Service should have authority to construct necessary quarters in Federal buildings. For example, see Public Law 400, Eighty-first Congress, approved on October 26, 1949, waiving the provisions of section 142 of title 28 for providing quarters at Thomasville, Ga.; and Public Law 396, Eighty-first Congress, approved October 26, 1949, waiving the statutory restriction in reference to quarters at Brunswick, Ga.

Our office is informed that a project for the construction of a post-office building at Rock Island is now under consideration by the General Services Administration. If the legislation under consideration should be enacted, it would be highly desirable from the point of view of economy to include court quarters in that building when it is constructed. Indeed, it may be very doubtful whether a simple requirement for the holding of a term of court at Rock Island could be adequately fulfilled unless quarters are provided in the new building. For that reason it seems desirable that a provision similar to that quoted at the beginning of this letter be incorporated in any statute to require the holding of court at Rock Island as an assurance that the court will be provided with adequate facilities to conduct its business there. In any event, its inclusion in the legislation can do no harm and it may prove to be necessary to accomplish the full purpose of the bill.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

ELMORE WHITEHURST,
Assistant Director.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 7260, and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of that bill in the place of Calendar No. 1972, Senate bill 3189.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7260) to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division, of Illinois, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection Senate bill 3189 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I respectfully ask unanimous consent that, in addition to the remarks which I made explanatory of the bill just passed, a further statement prepared by me be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN ON H. R. 7260

The Rock Island area, which would be served by the sitting of the proposed court, contains about 140,000 people, and presently the business of this particular area must be done in Peoria, which is 99 miles distant. It is generally conceded that the business of this area and the location of Rock Island, as an island, make the reason for enactment of this bill most warranted. There does not appear to be any objection to its passage.

The provision in the House bill which did not appear in the Senate bill, and which was to have been offered as an amendment in behalf of the Senator from Illinois, Mr. LUCAS, amounts to an authorization to include provision for court quarters in the plans now being drawn for a new Federal building in Rock Island. The provision does not authorize construction of a new Federal building; that has already been authorized. Plans for the building are now being drawn. This provision which is in the House bill simply permits the Public Buildings Administration, in drawing those plans, to include a court room and quarters for the judge. Obviously, this should be done.

I may say that the Senator from Illinois, Mr. LUCAS, has been most diligent in seeking consideration and approval of the Judiciary Committee for this bill; and his action in requesting substitution of the House bill for his own Senate bill clearly indicates that he is far more interested in securing approval of this legislation, which is needed by the people in the Rock Island area, than he is in getting some transient credit for authorship of the legislation.

DR. FREDERICK DANIEL McDADE

The bill (S. 3238) for the relief of Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade was considered.

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade, a native of Canada, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of September 4, 1944, the date on which he was lawfully admitted to the United States temporarily.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention and, upon satisfactory proof to the court that he is otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States the said Dr. Frederick Daniel McDade may be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

DORRANCE ULVIN AND GUY F. ALLEN

The bill (S. 3611) for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should appreciate an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a bill to relieve a certifying officer and a disbursing officer of financial liability to the Government in the sum of $1,025.

This bill was introduced at the request of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and bears its favorable endorsement. The officers concerned certified and paid for a station wagon to be used on three housing projects in Arizona. It was an emergency purchase, the vehicle was actually needed to manage the housing projects, and the Government received the value of the vehicle through use in Government work. By existing law, however, no motor vehicles could be purchased for use of the Government under the appropriation concerned without the specific approval of the Secretary of War. The two officers concerned certified and payed for the motor vehicle in question without knowledge of the prohibition in existing law. Since the vehicle was needed and the Government actually received full value for it in its use, it is believed that the officers concerned should not be held personally liable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3611) for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer of the Federal Public Housing Authority (now Public Housing Administration), be, and is hereby, relieved of financial liability by reason of erroneous payment in February 1943, in the sum of $1,025 under disbursing office symbol 86–774, and the Comptroller General is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the settlement of the accounts of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, by reason of such erroneous payment.

M. S. DAVIS

The bill (S. 3612) for the relief of M. S. Davis was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Calendar No. 2068, House bill 7810, is an identical bill. Is there objection to the substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7810) for the relief of M. S. Davis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 3612 is indefinitely postponed.

RELIEF OF CHINESE STEWARDS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The bill (S. 3613) for the relief of certain Chinese stewards of the United States Navy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claims of the United States against Chun S. Chien, SDC, United States Navy; Gin F. Fung, SDC, United States Navy; Sung Y. Koo, SD1, United States Navy; Chow (N) Lee, SDC, United States Navy; Kan (N) Ming, SDCA, United States Navy; Wan K. Wang, SDC, United States Navy; and Kam C. Yee, SDC, United States Navy, in the amount of $756 each, said amount representing overpayments of money allowances for quarters from January 28, 1949, to August 31, 1949, inclusive, are hereby canceled and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby directed to allow credit in the accounts of the disbursing officers concerned for the payments so made.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of the persons mentioned in section 1 of this act, any sums which have heretofore been paid to the United States by such persons in partial or complete liquidation of the respective claims of the United States against such persons, which claims are canceled by section 1 of this act.

MRS. A. H. HILL

The bill (H. R. 1626) for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KENNETH EVERARD HADFIELD

The bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. H. BOLLING

The bill (H. R. 2264) for the relief of C. H. Bolling was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN SPANISH PHYSICIANS RESIDING IN PUERTO RICO

The bill (H. R. 3169) granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think an explanation of this bill might be advisable.

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to seven physicians and their immediate families. All of the parties concerned are now living in Puerto Rico, having come originally from Spain. Three of the proposed beneficiaries of the bill are single, and four are married. Of the latter four, two are the fathers of children. All told, the bill would affect 16 persons.

The Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico originally introduced seven separate private bills to cover these people. The House Committee on the Judiciary covered the subject in a single bill.

The seven doctors who head these families are all employed in Puerto Rico, and the Department of the Interior has stated that their services are of vital importance to the insular government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF JOSE SALGADO SANTOS

The bill (H. R. 3305) for the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. CROSS

The bill (H. R. 3535) for the relief of William A. Cross was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. NELLIE K. MARLOWE

The bill (H. R. 4309) for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. P. ACKER

The bill (H. R. 4343) for the relief of J. P. Acker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. M. TINDAL

The bill (H. R. 5252) for the relief of W. M. Tindal was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Nevada would tell us why this matter should not be adjudicated in court. The record seems to disclose disputed facts.

Mr. McCARRAN. I apologize. I could not hear the Senator.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I said I wondered if the distinguished Senator from Nevada would tell us why this matter should not go to court and be adjudicated before a court, because, as I read the record, there seem to be disputed facts in the case.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I will give an explanation of the bill as we understand it, and if the Senator wishes to offer an amendment to the bill I will consider it.

This is a claim for $1,343. Claimant's truck was involved in an accident with an Army vehicle which, according to the preponderance of the evidence, was astride the center line of the highway.

The Department of the Army in its report, negated any negligence on the part of the civilian driver as far as his position on the road was concerned, and contained no direct evidence as to the speed at which he was driving, but did raise the inference that there might have been some negligence on the part of the claimant's driver in that the truck proceeded 300 feet from the place where the collision occurred. The committee felt that without more information, such inference should not be allowed to defeat the claim, since there was no evidence to show that the collision could have been avoided by prompt action on the part of the civilian driver when he discovered that his right-of-way was partially obstructed, and since as the House of Representatives, in passing this bill, in effect made a determination that the claimant was not guilty of any contributory negligence. The Department of the Army makes no recommendation on the claim.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if the committee reported the bill unanimously.

Mr. McCARRAN. The committee report is unanimous.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5252) for the relief of W. M. Tindal, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACME FINANCE CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5799) for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada if this does not represent an automobile that was used in counterfeiting operations. I should like to have an explanation as to why he thinks it is necessary to pay this claim, in view of those facts and circumstances.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill would pay to the Acme Finance Co., of Denver, Colo., the sum of $864.50. Claimant finance company held the note and mortgage given to secure payment for a Mercury automobile purchased by one Robert L. Edelen. Edelen was, shortly after the purchase of the automobile, picked up in Cleveland by United States Secret Service agents for passing altered currency.

Claimant attempted to protect its interests in the automobile which was administratively forfeited and turned over to the Secret Service for use.

Because of erroneous information received from the United States district attorney in Cleveland, claimant failed to institute timely proceedings for recovery of its property. The Department of Treasury recognizes the justice of the claim and recognizes that the loss was incurred through no fault of the claimant, and does not object to the passage of the legislation.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator a question? I take it then that the failure to file a claim was because of the statement of the United States attorney which prevented the claimant going into court for proper proceedings?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the information the committee received.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5799) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFIO BATELLI

The bill (H. R. 5947) for the relief of Alfio Batelli was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. AIMEE HOYNINGEN-HUENE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6225) for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Hoyningen-Huene.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment in line 7, page 1, to change the figures "1947" to read "1946", so as to conform to the fact.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RALPH E. BROWN

The bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of Ralph E. Brown was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARGARET O'DONNELL AND MRS. ARLENE R. SHANNON

The bill (H. R. 7016) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. W. JACOBS

The bill (H. R. 7046) for the relief of C. W. Jacobs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HIROKO FUJIWARA MATSUOKA AND MIMIYO MATSUOKA

The bill (H. R. 7074) for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. EIKO YAMADA NAGATOSHI, EDWARD TAKEO NAGATOSHI, AND FRANCES YOKO NAGATOSHI

The bill (H. R. 7078) for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ERNA TVEDT

The bill (H. R. 7428) to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIA MARGARETA RIES AND KONRAD HORST WILHELM RIES

The bill (H. R. 7564) for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MITSUKO MORITA

The bill (H. R. 7608) for the relief of Mitsuko Morita was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FUMIKO ARAKAWA AND HER CHILD, RIE

The bill (H. R. 7629) for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AYAKO JURIHARA

The bill (H. R. 7706) for the relief of Ayako Jurihara was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MICHIKO NOGAMI COTTER AND KATSUMI COTTER

The bill (H. R. 7899) for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT CHANDLER

The bill (H. R. 7944) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHIYOKO YANO

The bill (H. R. 7961) for the relief of Chiyoko Yano was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MIDORI OHTA (ALSO KNOWN AS MARY STEPHEN)

The bill (H. R. 8119) for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HISAE KAWAUCHI KELLY

The bill (H. R. 8125) for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PARUE K. TSUGAMI

The bill (H. R. 8180) for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHER C. GUNTER

The bill (H. R. 8519) for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it would seem that passage of the bill might establish a precedent. I should like to ask for an explanation by the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on May 10, 1944, Archer Gunter was injured when struck by debris from a crashing Navy plane. In the Eightieth Congress

Private Law 117 was enacted, which made an award of $1,000 to him for pain and suffering and medical expenses. In the meantime Mr. Gunter died, not as a result of injuries sustained in the accident, and when claim was filed by his heirs to collect the amount awarded under Private Law 117 of the Eightieth Congress the Comptroller General held that he could not make payment to the heirs. This bill simply makes the original award of $1,000 payable to the estate of Mr. Gunter.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I understand from the explanation that the amount of $1,000 originally awarded cannot be paid to the estate of Mr. Gunter unless this bill is passed?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Comptroller General has so held.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8519) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH A. HADDAD

The bill (H. R. 5470) for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6603) to provide that the district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania shall become a district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania alone when the first vacancy occurs in that district, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 6606, Calendar 2007, may be passed to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TANIA IPOLO AND LANA BOUIANOVSKY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 289) for the relief of Tania Ipolo and Lana Bouianovsky, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 8, after the word "entry", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds which may have been issued in the cases of Tania Ipolo, also known as Tania Ignatieff and Tania Bouianovsky, and her daughter, Lana Bouianovsky. From and after the date of enactment of this act the aforesaid persons shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the said Tania Ipolo and Lana Bouianovsky, who were admitted into the United States on temporary visas, shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes.

SEC. 3. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUGGIERO DiCOSTANZO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 297) for the relief of Ruggiero DiCostanzo, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the word "visitor", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General of the United States shall record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Ruggiero DiCostanzo, a native of Italy, as of July 28, 1947, the date on which he was originally admitted to the United States as a visitor upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference portion of the quota for Italy for the first year that such quota is available.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a young man 26 years old, of good moral character, whose mother, father, three brothers and three sisters all live in the United States. He is a native and citizen of Italy, but has no family ties there. He is presently living with his family, in South Norwalk, Conn.

This boy's mother is in very poor health, and the sponsor of this bill, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], submitted to the committee an affidavit from a physician indicating that the deportation of this young man would greatly endanger the health of his ailing mother.

Enactment of this bill would let him remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, do I understand the distinguished Senator to say that the affidavit was the affidavit of a physician?

Mr. McCARRAN. A physician's affidavit, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 297) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read third time, and passed.

JULIO LAFFITTE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 305) for the relief of Julio Laffitte, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 7, after the numerals "1946", to insert "upon payment of the head tax and visa fee", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Julio Laffitte, of New York, N. Y., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of October 11, 1946, upon payment of the head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Spain.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK MILLER—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 490) for the relief of Frank Miller was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. KILGORE subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas to withhold his objection to Senate bill 490, Calendar No. 2011, to permit an explanation to be made. If an explanation is made, perhaps the objection will be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withhold his objection, for that purpose?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I shall be glad to withhold my objection, to permit an explanation to be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the Senator to wait just a minute, please.

If the Chair correctly interprets the rules, gentlemen who are on the floor of the Senate are here as guests of the Senate and at the pleasure of the Senate. The Chair does not know whether such gentlemen realize it individually, but collectively their behavior makes it impossible to carry on the business of the Senate; Senators cannot hear the clerk, and the Chair cannot hear the Senator who is speaking.

Without being personal about it, the Chair wishes to state that if such disturbances do not stop, the Chair, on the next occasion of that sort, without further warning, will direct the Sergeant at Arms to remove them from the floor of the Senate.

The Chair has some responsibility in regard to the maintenance of order in the Senate, and the Chair will insist upon order, although the Chair does not wish to be personal about the matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, would the Senator from West Virginia care to have me make an explanation?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes. Then, if necessary, I shall make a further statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a man 55 years old, a native and citizen of Austria. He has lived in the United States ever since 1907, when he entered the country legally. He has been living for many years in West Virginia. In 1937 he was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months, after having pleaded guilty to a violation of the Mann Act. Because of that conviction, he was subsequently found subject to deportation, although his record since 1937 has been good. Numerous affidavits concerning this man's character have been

presented to the committee, and some of them are printed in the committee report. The senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the ranking Majority Member of the Committee on the Judiciary, is the sponsor of this bill. If enacted, the bill would cancel outstanding deportation proceedings against this alien, and would provide that he should not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I should like to make a further statement at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mest Virginia is recognized.

Mr. KILGORE. I am not familiar with the person involved in this measure; I do not know him personally at all. I do know the persons who wrote the letters; they are outstanding citizens of the county.

This man came to the United States at the age of 13. He would be completely and utterly lost in Austria.

The offense with which he stood charged, and to which he pleaded guilty, is a serious one, of course; but in this connection I wish to state that I know that court fairly well, and I know the judge who presided in it at that time. The man to whom this bill relates was arrested and was held in jail for 6 months before he was called up for trial. He had no money; he had no attorney. He consulted an attorney who was very much in the black book of that particular judge, to my personal knowledge. An appeal by that attorney to the judge, alone would almost have resulted in the conviction of anyone who might have been involved in such a matter. The attorney advised this man to plead guilty.

In his evidence he says that it happens that he lives in a section of West Virginia where three States come together, and it is possible to cross the State line without realizing it. He was coming from Kentucky. The woman who is mentioned in connection with the case asked him to let her ride with him to Bluefield, W. Va., and he permitted her to do so. She later got into a fight there, and wanted him to pay her fine, but he would not do it. She then got mad, and lodged this complaint against him.

However, he states that his conduct has been excellent, except for that one instance and for one case during the prohibition era, in which his place was entered without his knowledge, and a little moonshine whisky was found there—which, of course, in that particular section was not uncommon. He says those are the only charges ever placed against him.

This man started in the coal mines. He was without much education. Eventually he became a carpenter. The people there say that there have not been complaints against him, except for this one charge; and that charge hung fire for 14 years.

Inasmuch as he has been a good citizen and inasmuch as charges have not been placed against him, except for this one matter, and in view of the fact that he has done well, considering the fact that he had no education, and also considering the fact that he was advised by the attorney to whom I have referred to plead guilty, it seems to me that the bill should be passed.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I was struck by the fact that, according to the record, in 1937 this man was, so it is stated, operating a house of prostitution.

Mr. KILGORE. According to the complaint, that is what he was charged with.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I also observed that it was stated that he had been in this country since he was 13 years of age, but had not taken proper steps to protect himself, and that he had violated the law as late as 1937. Under those circumstances, I thought it would be an extremely dangerous precedent for us to dignify such facts by proceeding in the Senate as is proposed by the bill. On the basis of that record, I felt constrained to object.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand. However, I question the facts, even those shown on the record, knowing justice as it was administered in that county at that time and in that court at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from West Virginia has expired.

Unanimous consent has been requested that the Senate return to the consideration of Calendar No. 2011, Senate bill 490. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I should like to have this measure passed over to the next call of the calendar, in order to permit a further checkup to be made.

Mr. KILGORE. I have no objection to having that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made to the present consideration of the bill, the bill is passed over.

PREVENTION OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCEPTANCE OR WEARING OF FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1171) to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 7, after the word "decoration", to strike out "heretofore or", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding a new section thereto as follows:

"SEC. 710. Unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States.

"Whoever, being an officer of the United States, accepts any present, decoration, or other thing conferred or presented to him by any foreign government unless such present, decoration, or other thing shall have been (a) tendered through the Department of State and not to such officer in person, and (b) delivered to him by the Department of State pursuant to an act of Congress authorizing such delivery; or

"Whoever, being an officer of the United States, publicly shows or exposes upon his person any decoration hereafter accepted by him from any foreign government unless the wearing of such decoration is specifically authorized in an act of Congress authorizing such acceptance—

"Shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both; and be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States."

(b) The index at the beginning of chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"710. Unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States."

SEC. 2. Sections 2 and 3 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the persons therein named to accept of certain decorations and presents therein named, from foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1881 (21 Stat. 603), are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ATHANASIOS ELIAS CHELIOTIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1277) for the relief of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the word "States," to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws of the United States, Athanasios Elias Cheliotis, of Stamford, Conn., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of May 3, 1947, the date upon which he was admitted temporarily to the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Greek quota of the first year that openings are available in such quota.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding warrants of arrest, order of deportation, and bond in the case of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis. From and after the date of enactment of this act, Athanasios Elias Cheliotis shall not again be subject to deportation by reasons of the same facts upon which any such deportation proceedings were commenced or such warrant and order have issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment having been agreed to, unless there is a further amendment to be proposed without objection——

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada whether any proof was adduced before the committee to show that this person would not become a public charge.

Mr. McCARRAN. This is the case of a man 29 years old, a native and citizen of Greece. He came to the United States in 1947 as a visitor. He is now a patient in a hospital on Staten Island, N. Y., where he is suffering from tuberculosis of the hip.

This is a man of good moral character, with no Communist or Fascist leanings;

and the committee has been convinced, by letters which are printed in full in the committee report, that he would make a good citizen. The purpose of the bill is to let him remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

Senators will find that there is a star print of the committee report on this case, which includes a letter showing that this man has been offered employment when he has recovered from his present illness. Even without this showing, the committee was satisfied that this man is a well-educated and cultured gentleman, and will have no difficulty in earning his own living as soon as he is well.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1277) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COLLINS STERLING SMITH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1289) for the relief of Collins Sterling Smith, which had been reported from the Committee on Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Collins Sterling Smith. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Collins Sterling Smith shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration laws, the said Collins Sterling Smith shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA RAJMANN

The bill (S. 1568) for the relief of Anna Rajmann was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a woman 39 years old, native and citizen of Austria. She has relinquished her Austrian citizenship, and is a stateless person. She is presently employed as a dental assistant in the office of a dentist on Long Island.

This woman was employed by the United States Army in Vienna, and in connection with that employment wore the uniform of the Army, and became known to her friends and neighbors as one who sympathized with the United States. Because of the confidential nature of her employment, she necessarily became acquainted with important and secret data for our Government. It is feared that if she should be returned to Austria, now occupied by the Russian Army, she would be subjected to extreme hardship and possibly to torture.

The purpose of this bill is to let her remain in the United States for permanent residence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1568) for the relief of Anna Rajmann, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 7, after the word "States", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Anna Rajmann, of New York, N. Y. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Anna Rajmann shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Anna Rajmann, who served as a civilian employee of the United States Army in Austria, and who entered the United States on a temporary visa, shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Austria.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AZY AJDERIAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1819) for the relief of Azy Ajderian, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 8, after the numerals "1947", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws the alien, Azy Ajderian, who entered the United States on December 30, 1947, as a temporary visitor, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of December 30, 1947, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGNES BIRO AND ANNA BIRO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2954) for the relief of Agnes Biro and Anna Biro, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, Agnes Biro and Anna Biro shall be considered to be the natural-born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Slovak, United States citizens.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM B. BUOL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2225) for the relief of William B. Buol, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 12, after the word "States", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOHN MICHAEL ANCKER RASMUSSEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3464) to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of alien John Michael Ancker Rasmussen, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 10, after the word "laws", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

YUK ONN WON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3805) for the relief of Yuk Onn Won, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 9, after the word "natural-born", to insert "alien."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DR. FERDINANDO SCHIAPPA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4188) for the relief of Dr. Ferdinando Schiappa, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 4, after the word "tax", to insert "and visa fee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHENG SICK YUEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6066) for the relief of Cheng

Sick Yuen, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Cheng Sick Yuen, the minor adopted child of Keung Jack Cheng, a citizen of the United States, shall be considered as eligible for admission to the United States under the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

NATURALIZATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP THROUGH VOTING IN PLEBISCITE IN ITALY—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6616) to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election or in a plebiscite held in Italy, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator kindly withhold his objection until I may make an explanation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico withhold his objection to permit an explanation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to make it clear to the Senator from New Mexico that this is a bill to permit the naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost their citizenship by reason of voting in either one of two particular political elections in Italy. The elections in question are those of June 2, 1946, and April 18, 1948. The major question in both those elections, as Senators know, was communism. Many hundreds of thousands of United States citizens, of Italian birth or extraction, wrote letters to their friends and relatives in Italy, urging them to vote in these elections against communism. Our own State Department urged such voting. However, any American citizen who did so vote, is deemed to have expatriated himself.

This bill, as amended, would permit persons whose only basis for loss of citizenship is voting in one or both of these elections, to be naturalized by taking, within 2 years after the date of approval of this act, the usual naturalization oath. A person who was not subject to naturalization for any other reason would not be benefited by the bill.

It is estimated that perhaps as many as 3,500 persons would be affected by this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I may be wrong, but I think I am right. Such persons are either Italians or Americans. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

KAZUKO KAMADA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7228) for the relief of Kazuko Kamada, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 3, after the enacting clause, to strike out:

That notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or any of the other provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit the entry into the United States for permanent residence of Kazuko Kamada, the Japanese fiancée of Ralph S. Merithew, a citizen of the United States and a sergeant in the service of the Department of the Air Force.

And insert in lieu thereof:

That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Kazuko Kamada, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. Ralph S. Merithew, and that the said Kazuko Kamada may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MARTHA APORTA STRICKLAND

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7812) for the relief of Martha Aporta Strickland, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the numerals "136", to strike out "(c)" and insert "(e)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

YOSHIKO EMORY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8117) for the relief of Yoshiko Emory, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the word "veteran", to strike out "and the said Yoshiko Emory shall be granted admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence" and insert "and that the said Yoshiko Emory may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

GIUSEPPE AND EDWARD MOSCHETTI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2173) for the relief of Giuseppe and Edward Moschetti, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Giuseppe Moschetti and his wife, Dina Bartoli Moschetti, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the dates of their last entries into the United States upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Moschetti and his wife, Dina Bartoli Moschetti."

RETURN OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY AN ALIEN FROM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

The bill (S. 2929) to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, so as to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a bill to permit, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, the return of property, which has been vested thereunder, to aliens who acquired such property by gift, devise, request, or inheritance from an American citizen, upon a showing that such person was never a member of the Nazi Party.

The purpose of the bill is to do away with certain inequities now patent in existing law.

As an example the committee have before it the case of a young man who immigrated from Germany shortly before World War II intending to become a good American and then bring his mother to this country. He served honorably in our armed forces, and while alive he took out National Service life insurance designating his mother as beneficiary. After he was killed in action fighting for the United States, the Enemy Property Custodian seized the proceeds of his GI insurance and now the mother is prohibited from benefiting from her son's munificence, even to the extent of receiving the rebated premiums. The fact that the mother's life was made miserable by the Nazis because she had a son in the United States forces does not qualify her as an insurance beneficiary. In practicality, she would have to prove that she was incarcerated in a concentration camp to qualify for the return of the property. This is a manifest inequity which the committee believes the Government never intended to transpire.

Another inequity in favor of the bill is that the property covered thereunder is intrinsically and inherently American property, which was amassed and earned in America by American citizens and

which aided and abetted the American effort, rather than offering succor to our alien enemies. Certainly it is not the intent of Congress to set up a statute whereby such property would be seized.

Another inequity in the existing situation is that German property located in Germany, which was used by the Germans to further their war endeavors, has not been seized and cannot be so under the Trading With the Enemy Act, but rather today rests in the hands of its German owners. Thus, we have the poor mother referred to above, who cannot even get her son's premiums back, facing her German neighbor, who for purposes of contrast, let us say, was an industrialist tycoon owning prior to the war a dye and fertilizer works easily convertible into munitions. At the surrender of the German Army, such plant would have been reconverted to dye and fertilizers, and the tycoon is again the owner and well-to-do. To say the least, this is a very anomalous situation.

This bill is sponsored jointly by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the two Senators from Nebraska.

It is understood that, after conferring with the Minority Calendar Committee, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] has two amendments which he desires to offer to this bill. These amendments have been worked out with the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I am satisfied that they will be acceptable to the committee, if the Senator from Nebraska desires to offer them at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, has the Senator finished?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have concluded my statement.

Mr. WHERRY. If the distinguished Senator's time has not been consumed, I should like to ask him a question.

The Senator modifies the amendment which the committee has made relative to the designation of the individual, and the committee recommends changing the words individual "citizen" or "subject" of Germany, Austria, and the other countries listed, to the word "national." I think that is a proper designation. One Senator felt that that minor amendment should be offered. It is really immaterial to me whether we designate such persons as citizens, subjects, or nationals; but I believe "national" is the proper word.

Mr. McCARRAN. That amendment is acceptable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a request that the same amendment extend to other places in the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I make that same request, Mr. President. I think there are some committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will proceed, first, with the committee amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. The modification, however, is accepted?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 12, to insert:

Provided, That no part of the amount returned under the provisions of this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any claims for return under this act, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "subject" and to insert "national"; on page 2, line 2, to strike out "subject" and insert "national"; page 2, line 5, to strike out "subject" and insert "national"; and on page 2, line 5, delete the words "a prima facie showing" and insert in lieu thereof the words "shows by reliable, probative, and substantial evidence."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, provision is made in the bill that a claimant, in order to be entitled to a refund under the bill, must establish a prima facie case. Fear has been expressed that this might be contrued to mean that the alien property custodian would be unable to rebut a mere statement by the claimant. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska would eliminate any such possibility, by writing into the bill the precise language which the Congress used in the Administrative Procedure Act, to define the nature and extent of proof required; namely, that proof should be made by reliable, probative and substantial evidence.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to require that the beneficiary under the bill show by reliable, probative and substantial evidence that he has never been a member of the Nazi party rather than the less stringent requirement that he only make a prima facie showing to that effect. It would seem better that those who wished to benefit under the proposed legislation should bear this additional burden in the interest of justice.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATION OF THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER AS CHILDREN'S DAY IN SPORTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 150) designating the third Sunday in September of each year as Children's Day in Sports, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 3, to strike out "Sunday in" and insert "day"; and in line 4, on page 1, to strike out "in Sports," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the third day of September of each year is hereby designated as Children's Day, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation setting aside that day and inviting all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to provide for the proper observance of that day by holding such exercises as will instill in the children of the Nation a zeal for good sportsmanship and teach them to enjoy, appreciate, and conserve our natural resources and wildlife.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution designating the third day in September of each year as Children's Day."

ALEXANDER STEWART

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1991) for the relief of Alexander Stewart, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "lien", to insert "which are based upon the same facts upon which search warrants or orders were issued"; and on page 2, line 2, after the numerals "1947", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, are we now considering House bill 1991?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the case of a young man 21 years old, who as a boy, was adopted as a mascot by the Thirty-fourth Division of the United States Army in Africa. He went on with the division to Anzio and was brought back into the country when the American troops returned here.

As might have been expected, the boy was pretty wild when he arrived in the United States, and apparently had some trouble adjusting himself. He seems to have accomplished that task, is presently employed as a blueprint operator, and is attending night classes in English and mathematics at the University of Houston, Tex.

The purpose of this bill is to let him remain in the United States as a permanent resident.

Many fine American citizens have interested themselves in this case. Letters and statements from some of them are printed in the committee report. The committee also has in its files a petition signed by more than 300 officers and enlisted men of the Thirty-fourth Division, stating that this boy "voluntarily took up arms in defense of the United States and fought with the One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry Regiment of this division from November 1942 until the end of hostilities in the Italian campaign," and expressing the belief that he is "entitled to the rights of a United States citizen."

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JIRINA ZIZKOVSKY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6461) for the relief of Jirina Zizkovsky, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 7, after the word "date", to insert "upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee"; after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 2. On the passage of this measure, the Secretary of State is directed to deduct one number from the current immigration quota for Czechoslovakia.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 97) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

[redacted], Taylor, Sidney Norman (formerly Tatelman, alias Samuel Norman Taylor).
[redacted], Laks, Joseph Lyndel.
[redacted], Fuhrmann, Michael.
[redacted], Triantafilos, Georgios (alias George Triantafilos).
[redacted], Safani, Ezatollah Hashem.
[redacted], Safani, Fakhre Moluk (nee Mahboubian).
[redacted], Salzman, Salomon.
[redacted], Salzman, Necka or Necha (nee Hartmann).
[redacted], Thout, Henri.
[redacted], Thout, Mathilde Lucienne (nee Four).
[redacted], Van Sant, Helen Josefna (nee Helen Gavrilkina or Helen Josefna Smith).
[redacted], Wattinne, Emmanuel Andre.
[redacted], Wattinne, Genevieve (nee Dubart).
[redacted], Cohen, Theodore, or Theodor Cohen or Theodor Moscovitz.
[redacted], Cohen, Zeev.
[redacted], Ramirez-Calvillo, Basilio.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Anastacia.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Francisco.
[redacted], Ramirez-Munoz, Reynalda.
[redacted], Gawronski, Marian.
[redacted], Mercader, Antonio Jimenez, or Jimenez Mercador.
[redacted], Schwarz, Maria or Werner (nee Reiner).
[redacted], Schwarz, Morris, or Ceza Gabriel Werner.
[redacted], Kroog, Fritz Heinrich Konrad, or Fred Henry Conrad Kroog or Fred Fischer.
[redacted], Cavaco, Francisco Da Silva, or Frank Silva.
[redacted], Cohen, Eva.
[redacted], Cohen, James Irving.
[redacted], Cohen, Morris.
[redacted], Daschek, Franz Ludwig.
[redacted], Daschek, Marie Antonia (see Sustr).
[redacted], De Castro, Joaquin Fernandes, or Luis Vedro or Jack Valaria.
[redacted], Dimos, Isidoros, or Isidoros Nicolaou Dimos.
[redacted], Gerolimatos, Dionisius, or Denis Nicholas.
[redacted], Goncalves, Antonio.
[redacted], Gonsalves, Maria (alias Maria Anna Celina Parent, alias Marie Anna Parent, alias Mrs. De Courville).
[redacted], Jimoyjanis, George C., or Georgios Chris Jimoyianes or George Christ Jimos.
[redacted], Katechis, Constantine Spiros.
[redacted], King-Yien, Laai.
[redacted], Kligich, Bronislaw.
[redacted], Krol, Joseph, or Joseph Carl Krol.
[redacted], Labdas, Demetrios, or James Constantine Lavdas.
[redacted], Livanis, Michael Panagiotis, or Michael Peter Livanis.
[redacted], Lombardi, Ciluiano, or Dominic Lombarde.
[redacted], Loussedes, Basilios Antonios (aliases William Anthony Loussedes, William Anthony Loussedos, Vassilios Lousidis).
[redacted], Maglish, Efim Jim.
[redacted], Mandarakas, John, or John Mandas.
[redacted], Moscos, Georgios Giannes, or George Moskos or Moschos.
[redacted], Mo-Yien, Laai.
[redacted], Pagiou, Panagiotis Christov (alias Panayiotis Christov Pagio alias Pete Pagiou).
[redacted], Palffy, Frank, or Ference Palfi or Frank P. Baker.
[redacted], Paparizos, Regas Antonios, or Regas A. Paparizos.
[redacted], Perez, Estelle Ruby Curtis (nee Goodalle, alias Goodall alias Estelle Ruby Curtis Martin).
[redacted], Plesman, Alma Emelie Francoise (nee Berner).
[redacted], Plesman, Cornelis.
[redacted], Run, Wong Look, or Wong Luk Run or Wong Din or Pee Wee or Run Luk Wong or Run L. Wong.
[redacted], Suan, Aw Tee, or Hong Fong or Fong Hong.
[redacted], Sui-Laan, Loh, or Mrs. Laai Yi-Faai.
[redacted], Yang, Ho Ching, or Yang Ho Ching.
[redacted], Yang, Von Sung (nee Von Sung Soung).
[redacted], Yi-Faai, Laa.
[redacted], Aikaterines, Demetrios, or James M. Katerinis.
[redacted], Ali, Kubaiyat, or Kalafi Ali.
[redacted], Bisenz, Rudolf, or Rudolf Bisentz.
[redacted], Bisenz, Suzanne (nee Hoffman).
[redacted], Bufi, Giuseppe.
[redacted], Calamaras, Peter, or Panagiotis Calamaras.
[redacted], Chow, Shu Ping.
[redacted], Coveris, Emanuel Stamatiou.
[redacted], Gianiotis, George Gregorios, or John Kordonas.
[redacted], Gifford, Joseph.
[redacted], Hallas, Sotirios, or Sam Hallas or Sotirios Halas.
[redacted], Kakouris, Matheos, or Mathaios Kakouris or Mike Coris.
[redacted], Kantsos, Angelos Angoniou, or Angelo Anthony Kantsos.
[redacted], Kriticos, Evangelos Georgious, or Angelos Kriticos.
[redacted], Lybarger, Gladys Maud, or Gladys Marjorie Lybarger or Gladys Marjorie Turner or Gladys Marjorie Glend.
[redacted], Pagoulatos, Spironilolaos, or Nicholas Pagoulatos.
[redacted], Palazzo, Berardino, or Berardino Palazzo Di Antonio.
[redacted], Pinto, John.
[redacted], Said, Abdul, or Reefat Ullah.
[redacted], Scuglia, Domenico.
[redacted], Sikoutris, Evangelos Nicolaus.
[redacted], Stef, Nicolae, or Nick Stef.
[redacted], Young, Chin Kung (alias George Chan, George Chin, Chin Gene Pong).
[redacted], Iacono, John George Dello.
[redacted], Yamagiwa, Hanako.
[redacted], Tsai, Mark, or Mark Chai.
[redacted], Freel, Pansy Muriel, or Pamela Muriel Freel.
[redacted], Sun, Dr. Kuei-shu.
[redacted], Didner, Samuel.
[redacted], Mrak, Joseph or Joe Mrak.
[redacted], Folitis, Petros Andrea.
[redacted], Kia, Ghodsee Zaman (nee Alborz).
[redacted], Wyss, Maria Luling or Maria Milagros Luling Wyss.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR STATE ROUTE 100, STATE PARKWAY ROUTE 4, NEW JERSEY

The bill (H. R. 6971) to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AID TO STATES IN FISH RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

The bill (H. R. 6533) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950

The bill (S. 3850) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this seems to be a very important bill. I think the RECORD should contain an explanation of it.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, this bill, Senate bill 3850, was introduced on June 29, and it was intended to take the place of Senate bill 2054 which was introduced some time ago by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] to carry out the Hoover Commission recommendation with reference to this subject matter. The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments held quite extensive hearings on the original bill.

In the course of the hearings differences of opinion arose particularly with reference to title II of the bill, which proposed to set up an Accountant General's Office in the executive branch of the Government and vest in him certain powers which are now reposed in the Comptroller General. The committee is of the opinion that that provision should not be enacted into law. After working out all the differences that existed at that time with reference to the original bill the committee drafted this bill and introduced it, with 11 members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments cosponsoring the bill.

Mr. President, this is a piece of highly technical legislation. I would not undertake to tell the Senate, even after all these studies, that I have a perfect understanding of it. However, I may

say that about 3 years ago the Bureau of the Budget, the Comptroller General, and the Secretary of the Treasury initiated a voluntary program dealing with all the accounting phases of the Government. The Hoover Commission recommended that an Office of Accountant General be established in the executive branch of the Government. That recommendation is opposed by these three agencies that are definitely involved. This bill primarily enacts into law the procedures and practices which are now being followed in this voluntary system. After all the work on the bill it has the enthusiastic endorsement and support of these three agencies. Their letters and comments are contained in the report.

I may say, too, that with the one exception, the omission of the establishment of the Accountant General's Office, the bill implements the Hoover Commission recommendations. I do not think there is another provision in the bill which is in any way contrary to the Hoover Commission recommendations. It is designed to implement those recommendations. In my judgment and in the judgment of others, who have carefully studied the bill, it goes 90 percent of the way so far as the Hoover Commission recommendations on this subject are concerned.

The Citizens Committee supporting the Hoover Commission, while not wholly satisfied with the bill, because it does not establish the Office of Accountant General, does give its approval in language, which I shall be very glad to read to the Senate. I hope if I run over the allotted 5 minutes I shall be granted another few minutes. The Citizens Committee says:

> Certain definite operating improvements and economies in line with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission should result from the accounting provisions of the bill, despite the variance from major policy proposals.

That has reference to the establishment of the Office of Accountant General.

> The powers given to the Comptroller General would center responsibility for accounting to an extent that is lacking at present. These powers would be such as to make possible, the implementation of accounting reforms developed in the Hoover report and in the present joint voluntary program of the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Budget. Progress can be made toward elimination of duplicative and cumbersome procedures, and inconsistent and improper application of accounting principles and practices.

I shall not take further time in explanation of the bill unless it is necessary to read the comments of the Honorable Lindsay C. Warren, the Comptroller General, the Honorable John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Honorable Frederick J. Lawton, Director of the Budget Bureau, all of whom enthusiastically support the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arkansas has expired. Does the Senator wish additional time in order to yield to the Senator from North Dakota for a question?

Mr. McCLELLAN. If I may.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LANGER. What would the bill do aside from changing the method of accounting?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I shall read the general description:

> The bill is in full accord with S. 2054 as it relates to performance budgeting and amendments to existing law in the auditing fields, but it does not implement the recommendation relative to the creation of an Accountant General, in whom would have been vested powers over the prescription of principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting. These functions involve long-established policies and powers of the Congress now vested in the Comptroller General. These provisions are designed to insure proper legislative controls over appropriations and Federal expenditures. It was the view of the committee that the Congress is not willing to surrender these legislative prerogatives to the Executive, and is willing to depart from the practice established by Congress with relation to controls over appropriations so long and so well exercised by its agency, the General Accounting Office.
>
> Mr. President, S. 3850 covers three major subjects of budgeting, of accounting, and of appropriations, and then repeals a total of 106 out-moded or obsolete financial provisions of law. In the field of budgeting and of appropriation reforms, the proposal follows directly the meritorious recommendations of the Hoover Commission. Its adoption will achieve worth-while results such as modernization of budget practices, notably the adoption of performance budgeting which is designed to indicate not only the Government is to spend each year, but also what results are to be obtained from those expenditures.
>
> The remaining subject covered by S. 3850 is that of improved accounting in the Government. This is a subject which is highly technical, and with which few of us are fully informed, yet it is the very essence of achieving good administration and good management controls over the far-flung and exceedingly complex operations of the Federal Government.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have the Senator state in what way this bill would affect the present Comptroller General's set-up.

Mr. McCLELLAN. To the extent that it affects the Comptroller General's set-up, it strengthens his power and control in connection with the general accounting system of the Government.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Comptroller General's Office is set up as an agency of Congress.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is, and that is why the committee felt that it could not support the recommendation of the Hoover Commission that a part of those powers should be divested from the Comptroller General, from the legislative agency, and transferred to the executive branch.

I may say that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Budget Bureau do not want to assume the authority proposed to be created. So the bill gives the Comptroller General more power over prescribing the system of accounting, and places the responsibility on the heads of the various agencies to conform to the general standards set up by the Comptroller General. Then they are to be channeled through the Secretary of the Treasury so that he can coordinate them to the point that any information about accounting can be obtained through that direct channel. The general principles and standards are set up by the Comptroller General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. As I understand, the work for the Federal Government in connection with the State wildlife and game associations is all done through the States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. This bill relates to the accounting of the Government.

Mr. LANGER. I understand, but, as a matter of fact, the Government works through the various States, where the legislatures adopt statutes providing for taking care of the matter, and all that sort of thing. The question I wanted particularly answered is whether this proposed new law would in any manner whatsoever change the relationship between the States and the Federal Government.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It does not change the relationship with the States. It deals with agencies under the Federal Government, setting up an accounting system which will give the Comptroller General the power of general supervision.

I wonder if the Senator is not referring to another bill. Did he have in mind Calendar No. 2040, House bill 3906? Is that the one the Senator asked me about?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair make an observation, while the Chair is not making the point, the Senate must decide whether to debate the bill extensively. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I am wondering if a bill of this magnitude and importance should be passed under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am not insisting upon that. I was asked for an explanation of the bill, and I was trying to give it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am going to ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was not making a point of order on the Senator from Arkansas. But the bill is so important that the Chair was impressed by the gravity of it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if I may have one more minute, I tried to state that this is highly technical legislation. As I said in the very beginning, notwithstanding all the study of it, and the effort to work over it for a long period of time, the agencies working together in consultation with the staff of the committee, in order to frame a bill upon

which everyone could be in general agreement, it is still a bill whose consideration is of major importance. This is regarded as one of the most advanced and important steps that have been proposed possibly for the past 30 years with reference to legislation affecting the general accounting system and fiscal system of the Government. I very earnestly urge Senators to read the report, and let us try to enact the bill at this session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I wanted to say, regarding this bill, that it is obvious from the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas that it proposes excellent legislation, which should be seriously considered by the Senate at the earliest possible moment. I wish to associate myself with the bill, and I am sorry it cannot be passed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada objected, as the Chair understood.

Mr. McCARRAN. I asked that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946—CORRECTION OF ERROR IN PUBLIC LAW 591

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 193) to amend section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591, Eighty-first Congress, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by striking out the word "or" after the word "contract" where it appears the second time and inserting in lieu thereof the word "of", so that the section as amended will read as follows:

"SEC. 14. No contract of sale shall be made under this act after January 15, 1951, and no contract of charter shall be made under this act after June 30, 1950, except as provided for charter under subsections (e) and (f) of section 5 hereof, as amended."

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AID TO WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT

The bill (H. R. 3906) to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, in the United States there is a special levy on arms and ammunition for the purpose of raising money under the Robinson-Pittman Act. That money is divided among the States according to their population, but when it comes to the Territories the amount a Territory receives must be fixed by legislation.

I wish to read one short paragraph from the report to illustrate the inequities which are inflicted upon the Territories by that rule. The purpose of the pending bill is to give the Territories greater equity in the fund collected—an equity to which they are well entitled. I read from the report:

At the present time the Secretary is authorized to apportion out of the total of the special fund not more than $25,000 to the Territory of Alaska, and not more than $10,000 to the Territory of Hawaii. Alaska contains 586,000 square miles of territory, as compared to 267,000 in Texas, our largest State. In 1948 a total of 18,829 hunting licenses were sold in the Territory of Alaska, as compared to the sale of 13,516 hunting licenses in Rhode Island, our smallest State. This year—

Speaking of 1948—

Rhode Island was allotted $53,903.10, in accordance with the provisions of the act of September 2, 1937. Thus, an increase in the allocation to the Territory of Alaska to the sum of $75,000 certainly is not inequitable.

Mr. President, I have stated the purpose of the bill. We have to provide for this matter by law with respect to the Territories. So far as the States are concerned, the total amount is taken and divided up among all the States.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator consider that inequitable? Consider a State of large territorial extent and a small population. Consider Colorado, or North Dakota, or any of the western States. They do not get an equitable proportion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is under the original law. The amendment deals only with the Territories. While Colorado and North Dakota perhaps are not getting an equitable division under the law, the Territories are getting an extremely inequitable division. The purpose of the bill is to correct the law insofar as the Territories are concerned.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. There is no objection at all to the allotment of the Territories being increased. But I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Colorado if he will not join with some of us from other States to see if we cannot do now what we did in connection with the building of roads, in which case the division was very inequitable at the beginning, as the Senator knows, but it has gradually been changed over the years, so that other elements aside from population alone are being considered?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, I should gladly join the Senator in working out a more equitable formula so far as division among States is concerned. But this particular bill only gives the Territories more of the money which they should have.

Mr. LANGER. There is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3906) to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABOLITION OF OBSOLETE REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO USE OF PETROLEUM AS FUEL FOR STEAM VESSELS

The bill (S. 3796) to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 467), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4474. When crude petroleum of a flash point not less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit is carried in the double-bottom fuel tanks of steamers using the same for fuel, the crude petroleum carried in such tanks in excess of the necessities of the voyage may be discharged at terminal ports when no passengers are on board the ship. Crude petroleum carried and discharged under these conditions will not be considered stores or cargo within the contemplation of section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 170), and will be considered as only for use as fuel within the contemplation of section 4417a (1) of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 391a (1))."

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "COAST GUARD"

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill (H. R. 8617) to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the sponsor of the bill whether the bill is merely an amendment, or is it a revision?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, in explanation of this bill, I will say that the areas of conflict between the two acts have now been delineated. The purpose of the bill is to amend title XIV so as to bring it into agreement with the career compensation act which was clearly intended to supersede all other statutes relating to military pay and the retirement of military personnel by reason of disability. The Comptroller General of the United States advised the committee that the bill may result in savings rather than additional expenditure.

Does the Senator have specific questions?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am waiting for the Senator to finish his explanation. I have no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8617) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POLICING OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The bill (H. R. 8958) relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 291) to investigate the causes of gasoline price increases during the past 5 years and whether supplemental antitrust legislation is needed, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

The bill (H. R. 5990) to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I understand roughly $14,000,000 is involved in this measure. May we have an explanation of it?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I will make a brief explanation, and then I should like to have the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] comment upon it.

The Committee on Public Works heard the testimony. It appears that in 1942 there was allocated $2,000,000 to the Bureau of Public Roads for construction of a limited access highway between the District of Columbia and Fort Meade, to serve that installation and other Government facilities and reservations along the route, a distance of about 14 miles. The funds allocated have been expended for acquiring the rights-of-way required on other than Government-owned land, and for grading operations on certain portions of the parkway.

The parkway is to be extended from Fort Meade to Baltimore, a distance of 12.5 miles, by the State of Maryland, which has awarded contracts for construction of 7.2 miles of this reach. This section is being undertaken as a Federal-aid project. That is the part which Maryland is constructing. Maryland is constructing her part of this highway from Baltimore to Fort Meade.

The present Baltimore Boulevard is crowded beyond its maximum safe capacity. Numerous traffic accidents occur on it.

I should like Senators to bear in mind that this is primarily in large measure a military project to serve the Fort Meade installation and to serve also one of the largest airports, I think, in the Nation, which was recently constructed in that vicinity. It is an airport. The camp there is a facility which is vital to the defense of the National Capital.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield. I am glad to see the senior Senator from Maryland on the floor. He is most anxious about this project. I know he can make a better explanation of the bill than can I and point out the very important reasons, as he convinced the committee, why the bill should be enacted. I am glad to yield to the senior Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I simply wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas and for the information of the Senate that the Friendship Airport, which lies between Washington and Baltimore, is perhaps the most modern airport in America. It is about three or four times as large as the LaGuardia Airfield in New York. It is several times larger than the Capital airfield here in Washington. The runway of the main take-off is two or three hundred feet wide and about 2 miles long. There are no obstructions around this airport of any kind in the form of buildings, towers, high-tension wires, or what not. It is built on top of a plateau.

I do not think I am disclosing any secrets when I say that in the event of war between the United States and any foreign power that airport would be the most important airport in America for the defense of the Nation's Capital. It will take any plane that is now in existence, that is now being built, or that is now on the drawing boards. It was built for that purpose, so as not only to serve present and reasonably future needs but to serve the needs of any plane that is now conceivable.

In the event of an attack on the Capital, which is not an improbability, and I remind the Senate that we did not think an attack on Korea was a probability not long ago, or in the event of war, this airfield will be taken over by the Army, and will be the major defense of the Capital of the United States.

Many Senators have introduced bills to move the Capital of the United States during wartime. I think some work is being done on that particular objective, which has not been fully discussed on the floor of the Senate for obvious reasons. But so long as the Capital remains here, the attack must come in this direction. So, along with the other reasons why this access road should be built there is the additional reason that the life of the Capital may depend largely on the efficiency of this airport.

Senators may smile and laugh about it, just as they smiled and laughed about the wind tunnel bill I was trying to get through the Senate a year ago, and the bill relating to the Central Intelligence Agency, and bills with respect to many other things that did not look like they had applicability, at the time. But we live and learn that this is a very fast-moving world. I say to the Senate, and I think I can say it with the backing of every military man of consequence in Washington, that this airport, Friendship Airport, lying between Washington and Baltimore, the most modern airport in America, and for which the city of Baltimore has bonded itself and spent an enormous amount of money, is in the nature of things the most important airport to the defense of the Capital that we have.

This road will be used to supply that airport with gasoline and other fuel. In addition, the road will take care of any planes which may have to land and which may not be able to land or be accommodated at the airfield at Washington.

If there are other questions, I shall be glad to have them asked.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, let me ask whether it is not a fact that, in addition to the important considerations my colleague has advanced, there is also the important consideration in respect to the enhancement of the value of property presently owned by the Federal Government, such as that at Greenbelt and elsewhere; and that by reason of the construction of the most desirable type of road, with access roads, lanes, and so forth, there will actually be enhancement of the value of property now owned by the Federal Government. Does not the Senator agree as to that?

Mr. TYDINGS. There can be no question about that, Mr. President. The highway runs through one Federal reservation after another—including Greenbelt, and Fort Meade, which is one of the largest military reservations in the country.

Mr. President, I should like to say that if the United States should ever be at war with a major power and if the atomic bomb should be brought into play, this airfield would be the interceptor field. There can be no question about that. In such case, we would crowd that field with all the interceptor planes we could get, and we would thank God that the field was there, if we should become involved in a major war in which the atomic bomb is thrown around. Then we shall thank our lucky stars for having the airfield constructed and available. Let there be no misunderstanding as to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Maryland has expired.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the Senator from Maryland may be extended for an additional 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Maryland may proceed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator give us an approximate idea of the cost?

Mr. TYDINGS. I would rather have the Senator from Arkansas answer that question. My impression is that the cost will be $3,000,000 each year for 2 years.

Mr. McCLELLAN. No, that is not correct. The cost to the State of Maryland for the part of the project it is building from Baltimore toward Washington will be $14,685,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Maryland has already completed a large portion of that highway, and has contracted for the remainder, as I recall.

The part to be built by the Federal Government will cost $13,000,000.

In connection with the Federal-aid highway bill, which the Public Works Committee has reported, in the committee we gave consideration to this measure, and in that bill we have authorized for the next 2 years an expenditure of $3,000,000 each year, with a provision that, if needed, the second year's authorization may be stepped up and obligations may be made against it during

this year, because we felt that this project is of vital importance as a military highway. It is to be built primarily for the purpose of serving Camp Meade and to provide access to the new airport. All of us know the crowded conditions at the present time. Obviously a new highway must be constructed at some time. We think that delay in handling this matter might be most regrettable, to say the least.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, does the Senator know how many miles of the highway the Government will build?

Mr. McCLELLAN. The mileage from Baltimore to that point is 12.5. That is the part the State of Maryland is constructing.

The distance from Washington to that point is 19 miles, in total.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, the highway will cost approximately $1,000,000 a mile; is that correct?

Mr. TYDINGS. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a mile.

Mr. LANGER. Is not that a terrific price per mile?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I agree with the Senator from North Dakota; but in the United States there are many urban or suburban areas where construction of a highway costs more than that.

Mr. LANGER. This highway is to be built over level country, is it not?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; it is rolling country.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am not prepared to challenge the estimates of the engineers, of course. However, this highway is to have four lanes, as I understand, and is to be built in such a way as to be adequate to meet the requirements over a considerable period of time. While we are constructing it, we might as well build it in that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arkansas has expired.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5990) to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERSTATE PACT BETWEEN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 174) granting the consent of Congress to the entry, by the State of Missouri and by the State of Illinois, into a compact or agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 8, line 2, after the word "thereof", to insert:

And provided further, That no power or powers shall be exercised by the Bi-State Agency under that certain portion of article III of such compact which reads:

"8. To exercise such additional powers as shall be conferred on it by the legislature of either State concurred in by the legislature of the other or by act of Congress."

unless and until such power or powers shall have been conferred upon the Bi-State Agency by the legislature of one of the States to the compact and concurred in by the legislature of the other and shall have been approved by an act of Congress.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the entry, by the State of Missouri and by the State of Illinois, into the compact or agreement set forth above, and to said compact or agreement and to each and every term and provision thereof: *Provided,* That any obligations issued and outstanding, including the income derived therefrom, under the terms of the compact or agreement, and any amendments thereto, shall be subject to the tax laws of the United States: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, impair, or diminish any right, power, or jurisdiction of the United States or of any court, department, board, bureau, officer, or official of the United States, in, over, or in regard to the territory which is embraced in the district created by the aforesaid compact or agreement or any navigable waters, or any commerce between the States or with foreign countries, or any bridge, railroad, highway, pier, wharf, or other facility or improvement, or any other person, matter, or thing, forming the subject matter of the aforesaid compact or agreement; or otherwise affected by the terms thereof: *And provided further,* That no power or powers shall be exercised by the Bi-State Agency under that certain portion of article III of such compact which reads:

"8. To exercise such additional powers as shall be conferred on it by the legislature of either State concurred in by the legislature of the other or by act of Congress."

unless and until such power or powers shall have been conferred upon the Bi-State Agency by the legislature of one of the States to the compact and concurred in by the legislature of the other and shall have been approved by an act of Congress: *And provided further,* That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this resolution is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

ACQUISITION OF OLD STONE HOUSE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7722) to provide for the acquisition and preservation, as a part of the National Capital Parks system, of the Old Stone House in the District of Columbia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. By request, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wonder if there is anything in the bill which the Senator from Kansas has asked to have passed over which the Senator who wishes to have the bill passed over would wish amended.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. The Senator who asked me to request that the bill go over is not now on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Kansas agree to have the bill placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the request is that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. The Senator from Nebraska has made that request, and I accede to it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope very much the bill may be considered at this time. It comes on the calendar by unanimous consent of the Public Works Committee. The bill has to do with the most ancient standing structure in the entire city of Washington, a structure of great historic value.

I shall not go into detail about the matter at this time, but I wish to say that I sincerely hope that the Senator who objects to consideration of the bill, and who may have questions to ask about it, will be on hand so that we can discuss this measure and, I very much hope, pass it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the request?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, under the objection which I have lodged, let me say that I have no objection at this time to having the bill passed over and go to the foot of the calendar today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I do object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, was objection made?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I wonder whether the Senator will withhold his objection until I can ask what building is involved in this connection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his objection?

Mr. LANGER. I withhold the objection temporarily.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is a building known as the Old Stone House, on M Street and Jefferson Street, in old Georgetown, less than a block from the Georgetown Canal, and in the block joining that in which is located the old Masonic Lodge.

This house is, authentically, the oldest building in the District of Columbia. There is tremendous interest in it, and tremendous support of the effort to have it become a museum and handled as an historic monument.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to ask a further question: How much is it proposed that the Government pay for the building?

Mr. HOLLAND. The bill as it came from the House contained a limitation of $90,000. The Senate committee ac-

tually would have substituted for the House bill the Senate bill, which contains no such limitation. However, the committee requested the advice of the attorney of the Department of Justice on this point, and received from him assurance that under the type of condemnation which would be employed, there would be no declaration of price in connection with the taking, but the matter of the value would be passed on by the condemnation jury, before there would be any actual taking.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, or speaking further, under the temporary withholding of the objection by the Senator from North Dakota, I ask the Senator from Florida whether the amount proposed in the House bill contemplated the cost of remodeling or putting this property into proper condition.

Mr. HOLLAND. The amount placed in the House bill was simply an over-all limitation of $90,000, and I do not know upon what basis the House arrived at that amount. It is not the judgment of the Senator from Florida that that would be sufficient to acquire the property and also to do the necessary remodeling.

I may say, however, to the Senator, that the exterior of the building is reported to be as originally constructed, that much of the interior is still in its original shape, and that there is much documentation from authentic historic sources to show that it is an original building, built in pre-Revolutionary days and associated with many historic incidents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair observe that there are a large number of bills on the calendar, and that many Senators awaiting at least a chance to have them considered. The Chair feels that we should follow the rules rigidly.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

CONTINUATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS UNDER FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7941) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LODGE. Over.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, with reference to House bill 7941, as indicated on the calendar, it is the regular Federal-aid highway-authorization bill. I did not of course expect that it should be passed today by unanimous consent, but it is important, if we are to have a Federal-aid highway program after this year, that this bill be enacted during the present session of the Congress.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. I understand there was objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. There was objection.

Mr. DONNELL. But I should like to address an inquiry to the Senator so that it may be considered. Doubtless it has already been considered by the Senator, but I should like at least to address an inquiry to the Senator in connection with the matter.

I refer to page 13 of the committee amendment where, on the subject of local rural roads, or county roads, it is stated that—

> The projects for construction shall be selected by the State highway departments and by the appropriate local officials with respect to their areas in cooperation with each other.

The query I present to the Senator is whether the committee deems it advisable to leave this to joint selection between the State highway departments and the appropriate local officials. The points which occur to me are, first, the possible danger that in the event of the local officials having a determinative power, certain local interests might enter into it, by reason of which it might not be advisable. In the second place, the bill contains no provision for the contingency of the conflict of opinion as between the State highway department and the appropriate local officials.

I am wondering whether the Senator would consider whether or not the bill should be amended by a proviso that, in the event of conflict of opinion between the State highway department and the appropriate local officials, the opinion of the State highway department shall prevail. That is the question I should like to have the Senator consider.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a brief observation in answer to the question of the able Senator from Missouri. We must bear in mind that in this bill we are undertaking to channel money further into the secondary road system. There has been a great deal of complaint that the money provided does not spread out far enough or reach into what we call the country roads and the rural roads and enable actual farm-to-market roads and access roads to be constructed. Heretofore the work has all been done by the State highway officials. This is an effort to require the consultation with the counties and with the local officials in order to develop the plans for the expenditure of the money in the development of projects. Of course, as I have said, I did not expect the bill to be passed by unanimous consent, but there are certain problems involved and certain provisions in the bill which merit study. I can appreciate that there is a measure of departure with respect to the secondary road system, from past legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair observe that objection has been made to the present consideration of this bill. It is not before the Senate. The bill will go over. The clerk will state the next business on the calendar. If any Senator wishes to speak on the bill, he may then do so. Let the clerk state the next bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I objected to this bill's being considered by unanimous consent, because with my colleague and certain other Senators, I intend to offer some amendments to it at the proper time, because of the feeling which I have that there are certain features of the bill which militate against attempts to solve traffic congestion in our great metropolitan centers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, in connection with this bill, I merely wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts. I feel exactly as he does about the bill.

JEANNETTE PASSAYANNI-COPODISTRIA

The bill (H. R. 4601) for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Copodistria was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXAMINATION FOR FLOOD CONTROL OF LAS VEGAS WASH, NEV.

The bill (S. 3898) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood-control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. By request, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, does the Senator have detailed objections to the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I withdraw the objection to the bill, for the purpose of an explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is withdrawn.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the distinguished Senator from New Jersey withhold his objection temporarily or permanently?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator withdrew his objection.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I withdrew my objection, in order that we might have an explanation. I have not heard the explanation.

Mr. MALONE. I should simply like to say that there is a dangerous flood condition in the Las Vegas area, resulting from flash floods from cloudbursts. The authorization for the survey is merely for a routine preliminary survey, with no appropriation whatever requested by the Army engineers. It would be reported upon later, and, if

requested, the matter would then come before the Public Works Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3898) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood-control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3873) to amend the Hatch Act, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. By request, I ask that this bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 8909) to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nebraska has no objection to the immediate consideration of this bill. I think a bill for the defense of the District of Columbia is mandatory. I do say, however, with all due respect to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, that I do not feel that this bill has had proper consideration. I feel that it has been rushed in order to get it ready for the civilian defense that is needed.

If the distinguished Senator will permit, I have at least three amendments I should like to offer. Personally, I prefer, if the Senator will agree, to ask unanimous consent that the bill go back to the committee, and present the amendments there. However, if the Senator feels that the bill can be passed on the floor, I have no objection to its immediate consideration, but I should like to offer certain amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished Senator that the chairman of the subcommittee, the junior Senator from Wyoming, has no objections to the offering of amendments. There is, however, a feeling of great urgency for the passage of this bill. I think we should consider the bill now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The offering of amendments is in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to submit an amendment. On page 2 of the bill there is a provision for establishing a director and a staff. The director is given a great deal of power. In fact, on the floor of the House it was thought that the director would have power equal, if not superior, to that of the military. The establishment of the program will require money, and the director and his staff will require salaries.

I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I hope that the chairman of the committee will consider accepting it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 22, it is proposed to insert "in accordance with civil service laws and regulations."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, my purpose in offering the amendment is to assure that if there is to be a paid staff as provided for in the bill, the members of the staff shall have the ability which is required under civil service standards. The bill provides that the compensation shall be fixed without reference to the Classification Act of 1949. I feel that the salaries should come within the act of 1939. I should like to make it clear that the amendment does not apply to the voluntary help. It applies only to the staff which is to be established, with a director to prepare the plans, and possibly an engineer to carry them out. It seems to me they should come under the requirements of the Civil Service Act, and should come within the provisions of the Classification Act, so far as salaries are concerned. They certainly should not be overpaid, but should be paid what is fair.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request, so that I may send to the desk two other amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the amendments be filed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which would require the staff members to be investigated by the FBI. The third amendment would require the staff to report to the Congress of the United States as to their activities. I think if those amendments are added to the bill the Senate might approve it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to have the bill go over, because I do not know what the implications of the amendments may be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, there are some provisions of the amendments which I think we would be glad to accept. Many of the things which the Senator from Nebraska has in mind are already taken care of. I agree with him wholeheartedly. I should like to say that there is already an arrangement whereby the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will select personnel from the civil service register. That is an understanding in writing between the Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission, and it is now in force and effect. It is expected that that procedure will be followed.

I should like to say with reference to the loyalty check which has been suggested, that I shall be only to happy to have the bill amended so that all employees will come under such a check. Most certainly that should be done. I can accept the amendments offered by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, and I have an amendment which I should like to have accepted, so that if we can be in agreement, the bill will be behind us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard, and has not been withdrawn. The Chair will have to rule that the bill go over.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator withdraw his objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not at the moment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, would the Senator from New Mexico permit the bill to go to the foot of the calendar, with the thought that we might confer with the Senator?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I appreciate the significance of the bill and the urgency of getting a bill of this type passed, but I do not like to have such as bill as this passed in a moment, with all due respect to the chairman of the committee. I think I should be willing to have it placed at the end of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico withdraws his objection and asks that the bill be carried to the foot of the calendar. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Clerk will call the next bill on the calendar.

FRED P. HINES

The bill (S. 2618) for the relief of Fred P. Hines was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money available for the payment of compensation and allowances to veterans, to Fred P. Hines ([redacted], of Minot, N. Dak., the sum of $718.78, representing the amount necessary to pay private medical and hospital expenses incurred by him incident to an emergency operation when his physical condition was such that he could not be removed to a Veterans' Administration hospital: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The bill (S. 3000) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this is a bill which seeks to correct what we think is an unintentional error in the handling of claims of prisoners of war, principally those who died in the Philippines. It so happens that most of the men who reached the Philippines early were from National Guard units,

and those young men did not have dependent parents. A great proportion of the young men were not married. The bill provides one dollar a day pay for each day they were held prisoners of the Japanese, and adequate food was not furnished them. All the bill does is to strike out "dependents" and to provide that a dollar a day shall be given to the parents of the boys. There were 13,000 American prisoners of war who died in the Philippines, and approximately 30,000 Filipinoes. Nearly all the Filipinoes are able to prove dependency, but, since the American prisoners of war lost their records, dependency was not proved because they were not able to remit anything to their parents. If they had had a chance to send out mail they would have been able to send money to their parents, and dependency could be proved. There is a letter from the War Claims Commission showing that fact.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3000) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., 62 Stat. 1240), as amended, be amended by striking therefrom part 4 of subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof: "(4) Parents (in equal shares) if there is no widow, dependent husband, or child."

WAR CONTRACT HARDSHIP CLAIMS

The bill (S. 3906) to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill? I understand it is an amendment to the so-called Lucas Act, which was vetoed by the President. Will the distinguished Senator from Nevada tell us approximately what this measure would cost if it should be enacted into law?

Mr. McCARRAN. Senators may remember I put in the RECORD, at the time I introduced this bill, a lengthy statement concerning it. The background of the bill is this: Earlier in the present session, Congress passed a bill (H. R. 3436) designed to amend the War Contractors Relief Act, commonly referred to as the Lucas Act. The President vetoed that bill, and in his veto message he stated the grounds for the veto, and outlined the seven points which he said he would be willing to approve. This bill was drafted to conform to the President's expressions. It does exactly what the President said he would approve. In order to be frank with Senators, I think I should say that this bill also does everything that the previous bill, which was vetoed, would have done, except to provide for the payment of interest on money borrowed in the performance of war contracts. That was a point the President said he would not approve, and so it has been eliminated from this bill. In my judgment, if the bill should be amended so as to provide for the payment of such interest, the President would probably veto it.

The broad purpose of this bill is the same as the broad purpose of the bill which was vetoed, namely, to effectuate the original intent of the Congress in passing the Lucas Act and provide relief to a number of war contractors who suffered loss or damage without fault or negligence on their own part. It is meritorious legislation and should be passed. In the form in which it comes to the Congress, it contains all the provisions which the President has said he would approve, and no other provisions. I hope it may be passed speedily so that there will be time for House action before adjournment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. As the Senator from Nevada will recall, when this bill was introduced the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] expressed his keen interest in it and his willingness to secure its passage. He has asked that I state on his behalf that he hopes very much action may be taken on the bill today.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. I hope the bill may now be passed because I feel from the veto message of the President he will approve this bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished Senator this further question: Does the Senator think it will give adequate protection to the small contractors who have heretofore been the ones who have suffered?

Mr. McCARRAN. In my opinion, it will give them as adequate protection as legislation of this kind can afford.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3906) to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors and for other purposes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law No. 657, 79th Cong., ch. 864, 60 Stat. 902), as amended (sec. 37 of the act of June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 869, 992), is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:

"SEC. 7. Within the limitations stated in this act and no others—

"(1) for the purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided by paragraph (5) hereof, all departments, agencies, or the heads or duly designated representatives thereof authorized to consider, adjust, and settle claims under this act are hereby directed, on request filed not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section and after affording claimants reasonable opportunity to amend or supplement their claims, to reconsider claims heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of this act and rejected or disallowed in whole or part;

"(2) notwithstanding anything in section 3 of this act with reference to the necessity of a request for relief filed on or before August 14, 1945, claims otherwise payable under this act shall be allowed to the extent that they include losses with respect to which in a writing submitted to a department or agency concerned on or before August 14, 1945, the claimant (a) requested relief available under the First War Powers Act, (b) demanded payment thereof, or (c) gave notice of such sustained or impending loss; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to limit or exclude other requests for relief otherwise sufficient under section 3 of this act;

"(3) claims otherwise payable under this act as amended shall include those of subcontractors on the same basis as the claims of prime contractors if the request for relief, demand for payment, or notice of sustained or impending loss required by section 3 of this act or defined by paragraph (2) of this section was submitted in writing by such claimants on or before August 14, 1945, to either (a) a department or agency concerned or (b) the prime contractor or other subcontractor involved;

"(4) claims otherwise allowable under this act as amended shall include reasonable compensation for the services of working partners and proprietors of unincorporated claimants during the period of performance of the contracts or subcontracts involved;

"(5) the jurisdiction of courts over suits now pending under this act is hereby preserved and, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this section, no plaintiff in such action shall be required either to present his claim again to the department or agency concerned or to begin his action in court anew; but nothing in this act or amendment shall prevent any department or agency, in agreement with the plaintiff claimant, from reconsidering any claim for the purpose of paying it or entering into an agreement for the compromise or settlement of the whole or any part thereof and, to the extent that hereafter such payments are made or such settlements are executed pursuant to any such agreement, court actions shall thereupon be limited accordingly or dismissed as the case may be;

"(6) where necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section the court in any case heretofore filed under this act shall, upon motion filed by the plaintiff not more than 60 days after the effective date of this section, (a) permit the plaintiff to amend his claim or pleadings, (b) vacate any adverse judgment or ruling, or (c) revive the action; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require any plaintiff to seek any such action where it is unnecessary for the preservation of his rights under this act and section in accordance with the existing practice, procedure, or course of judicial proceedings; and

"(7) as used in this act, as amended, the term 'contractors', 'subcontractors', and 'materialmen' include individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, business associations, and corporations and mean with respect to partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations, the partnerships, joint ventures, or business associations themselves, and not the individual members thereof."

CARL L. SEXAUER

The bill (H. R. 2851) for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 34 OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3901) amending section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6,

1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(j) If the property or interest vested in or transferred to the Alien Property Custodian was owned, either directly or beneficially, immediately prior to such vesting or transfer, by an ineligible corporation, or other business association, then after final disposition of the debt claims described in subsection (g) hereof the Custodian shall pay out of the remaining balance, if any, of the money from which in accordance with subsection (d) hereof payment of debt claims may be made, claims based on ownership by eligible owners of less than all of the common or preferred stock of such ineligible corporation or of less than the entire proprietary and beneficial interest in such ineligible association. For the purpose of this section a claim based on such ownership shall be treated as a debt claim, except that the time for filing such claim shall expire 2 years from the date of the last vesting in or transfer to the Custodian of any property or interest of an ineligible corporation or association in which there is such ownership, or from the date of the enactment of this subsection, whichever is later.

"Such remaining balance shall be equitably applied by the Custodian to such claims of eligible owners taking into consideration the nature, preferred or common, of the claim of each such owner. The amounts payable on such claims shall be based on the proportionate stock or proprietary and beneficial interest of each eligible owner and in the case of an eligible owner of common or capital stock or an interest in the nature thereof shall equal that proportion of the vested assets remaining after taking into account claims otherwise payable under this act (including claims of creditors otherwise payable under this section and claims of a preferred nature of eligible owners payable under this subsection) which corresponds to such owner's proportionate common or capital stock interest or proprietary and beneficial interest in the nature thereof in such corporation or association: *Provided, however,* That this subsection shall not be deemed to require payment of any claim otherwise payable pursuant to any international agreement.

"For the purposes of this subsection 'ineligible corporation or association' means a corporation or association which is determined to be ineligible for return of vested property pursuant to section 32 of this act, and 'eligible owner' means the owner of any part of the stock of an enemy corporation or of any part of the proprietary and beneficial interest in an enemy association, or the legal representative or successor in interest by inheritance, devise, bequest, or operation of law of such owner, if such ownership of such stock or proprietary and beneficial interest existed immediately prior to vesting in or transfer to the Alien Property Custodian and continuously thereafter to the date of payment pursuant to this subsection (without regard to purported divestments or limitations of such ownership by the Government of Germany, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania) and if such owner and his legal representative or successor in interest, if any, are persons, corporations, or associations determined to be eligible for return of vested property under section 32 of this act."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, lines 15 and 17, it is proposed to strike out the word "enemy" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "ineligible."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. McCARRAN. The purpose of the amendment is to clarify the bill, by the use of the word "ineligible," which by virtue of the definition in the same paragraph becomes a word of art.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is merely a technical amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THERESE HOHMAN

The bill (H. R. 3330) for the relief of Therese Hohman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANOS (JOHN) TREBER AND MRS. KATALIN (KATHERINE) TREBER

The bill (H. R. 5110) for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARIA GRAZIA RICCIO DiPIETRO

The bill (H. R. 5221) for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietro was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN RICHMOND, CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 6198) for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I believe this bill requires an explanation.

Mr. McCARRAN. The War Department entered into a guaranty agreement with the claimant under which the War Department agreed to bear 90 percent of all losses on a loan made by the bank to one R. J. Minton Construction Co. and also to assume the same proportion of all expenses incurred by the bank after default in the enforcement of such loan. The borrowers defaulted, and the surety companies which had been obliged to pay claimed for labor and material while in suit against the bank. Judgment was entered in the sum of $51,964, together with interest of 70 percent. By June 1949 the accrued interest amounted to approximately $21,000, raising the judgment to $73,000. Under the terms of the compromise agreement, surety companies accepted $50,000 in full satisfaction of their judgment, $27,000 being paid by the War Department. Attorneys' fees and total losses and expenses on the loan actually brought the total to $60,000. The purpose of this bill is to pay the difference between the $27,000 paid by the War Department and the 90 percent under the original guaranty.

The Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, believe that the bill is meritorious, and the Department of the Army has no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator if the bank is profiting at all under the proposed legislation?

Mr. McCARRAN. No. So far as we understand, the bank is still the loser.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6198) for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIA CRISTINA D'ANGELO

The bill (H. R. 7204) for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GIN SHIBASAKI OKAFUJI

The bill (H. R. 7079) for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YUKIE NISHIMURA OKUBO

The bill (H. R. 7314) for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TERESA GENTILE AND GALLIANO GENTILE

The bill (H. R. 7414) for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. STAMATIA LYMBEROPOULOS AND LEONIDAS STAVROU LIMPEROPOULOS

The bill (H. R. 7779) for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. DONALD RAFTER

The bill (H. R. 7783) for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. S. DAVIS

The bill (H. R. 7810) for the relief of M. S. Davis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN YEE HORN

The bill (H. R. 7815) for the relief of John Yee Horn was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KEIKO UCHIDA DOANE AND HER MINOR CHILD

The bill (H. R. 7820) for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. REGINA ANDERSEN AND HER MINOR CHILD

The bill (H. R. 7970) for the relief of Mrs. Regina Andersen and her minor child was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. YUP BOON (JOAN) KIM SKANES

The bill (H. R. 8067) for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TERUKO ISHIKAWA

The bill (H. R. 8098) for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHIYO FURUMURA YOSHIDA

The bill (H. R. 8155) for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASAKO TSUCHIDA

The bill (H. R. 8183) for the relief of Asako Tsuchida was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YEE BALCHE YEE

The bill (H. R. 8289) for the relief of Yee Balche Yee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOSHIKO MURAI

The bill (H. R. 8361) for the relief of Toshiko Murai was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JOSEPH C. GRANT

The bill (H. R. 8381) for the relief of Mrs. Joseph C. Grant was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MISAO HATANAKA DESKINS

The bill (H. R. 8382) for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YOSHIE NOZAWA

The bill (H. R. 8451) for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HATSUKO TORIKAI

The bill (H. R. 8500) for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YASUKO HIGUCHI THOMSON

The bill (H. R. 8581) for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HISAKO SHIMIZU

The bill (H. R. 8583) for the relief of Hisako Shimizu was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUN HIN LUM

The bill (H. R. 8722) for the relief of Jun Hin Lum was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 187) favoring the granting of status of permanent residence to certain aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a concurrent resolution relating to the adjustment of status of certain aliens. The resolution contains 11 names. Three of them were names referred to the Congress by the Attorney General on February 1, 1950; seven were referred to the Congress on March 1, 1950; and one case was referred to the Congress on April 14, 1950. The committee has satisfied itself that all of those named in the resolution are eligible under the law and are worthy cases.

For the information of the Senate, I may say that this is not the same type of resolution as the suspension of deportation cases which we have been handling right along during the present Congress. These are cases of adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act. Senators will note this resolution originated in the House of Representatives. Under an arrangement worked out with the House committee, the House will hereafter originate resolutions with respect to cases in this category, that is, adjustments of status under the displaced-persons law, while the Senate committee will continue to originate resolutions with regard to suspensions of deportation under the general immigration laws.

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 181) favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, after line 9, to insert "[redacted], Fortunescu, Radu Constantine"; on page 2, after line 1, to insert: "[redacted], Gyarfas, John Erving"; on page 2, after line 6, to insert: "[redacted], Lazlo, Ervin; [redacted], Lazlo, Mary"; and on page 2, after line 9, to insert: "[redacted], Marinescu, Mihail or Mihai Z. Marinescu."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is another resolution concerning the adjustment of status of certain aliens, under the Displaced Persons Act. The Senate committee has amended the resolution by adding five names. These are all names which have been submitted by the Attorney General since the resolution was acted upon by the House, and which the House committee, as well as the Senate committee, desires to have added to the list.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I desire to offer to the concurrent resolution.

The amendment adds one name to the concurrent resolution. The alien whose name would be added represents a case which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary subsequent to the approval by the committee of House Concurrent Resolution 181. It is not contemplated that the committee will process any more of the suspension cases during this Congress. The case which will be added to the concurrent resolution, pursuant to the amendment, has been carefully checked and meets all of the requirements of the law. The reason for the amendment, which in effect advances the case out of order, is that the alien has, for a considerable period of time, been separated from his wife and two small children, who are temporarily residing in Paris. The inclusion of his case in the concurrent resolution will enable him to procure a reentry permit, so that he may visit his wife and children in Paris, and thereafter be readmitted into the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, immediately following line 3, it is proposed to insert:

[redacted], Hasek, Joseph Karel alias Joseph Karel Jisa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have a similar amendment to offer. It has to do with a college student, Lidia Maria Forostyna.

Lidia is the young college student, a displaced person, from Poland. She and her family escaped to Danzig and thence to Sweden. She obtained a student visa, and has been in the United States 2½ years, all that time as a college student. She is an accomplished pianist, and speaks several languages. Her father was a judge in Poland, and was on the Communists' "wanted" list. This appears in the Department of Justice report requesting that she be included in a resolution of the type that is now pending. The request reached the Senate after the committee had already reported the last resolution of the session, hence the necessity for the amendment. It will save her possibly 2 years. Lidia's father and mother are in Argentina, where the father does translating and teaches languages. Her mother has been desperately ill, and Lidia would like to file her declaration of intention to become a citizen as soon as this resolution is adopted; then go for a few weeks to visit her parents, and return to continue her college work. She needs 1½ or 2 years more of study before getting her degree. This young lady cannot go to Argentina to see her desperately ill mother until some such provision is enacted.

Mr. President, as I have stated, this young lady is a displaced person. Fifteen thousand displaced persons are permitted to come into the United States. This would not add another, and make it 15,001. She has to become part of the total. She is a fine girl, of excellent character. She is receiving a good education. As I have said, she is a talented pianist, and speaks several languages.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado knows, as I know, that we would like to make progress so far as the philosophy of citizenship is concerned. Does the Senator from Colorado feel that this young lady would fit into our scheme of things, so far as American concepts of government are concerned?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I believe it would be of extreme advantage to the United States to admit a girl like this one. We are admitting displaced persons, and as to many of them I lack faith to believe they would fit into our scheme of things. I wish all the displaced persons had half the qualifications this young lady possesses.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from Colorado knows I am extremely liberal with

respect to displaced persons and anyone who can fit into our scheme of things. If the Senator from Colorado will tell me that he is satisfied so far as this particular person is concerned, I shall be content.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am very happy to give the Senator full and complete assurance along that line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, after line 9, to insert:

[redacted], Forostyna, Lidia Maria.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. As soon as I learned that an amendment was to be offered to the pending House concurrent resolution to embrace Lidia Maria Forostyna, I checked with the staff of the Immigration Subcommittee, and have been advised that the alien meets all the requirements of the displaced-persons law for adjustment of status and is otherwise qualified.

The effect of the amendment is to advance her case so that adjustment of status may become final during this session of the Congress, and thus enable her to procure a reentry permit so that she may visit other members of her family who are presently residing in South America.

Accordingly, I support the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am most sympathetic with the amendment of the Senator from Colorado, and I have no objection whatsoever, but I do happen to have under consideration at this particular time the case of a Filipino girl who is situated similarly, and a bill relating to her case is pending before the committee of the Senator from Nevada. I should like at the moment to have this resolution go to end of the calendar. I do not think I shall have any objection, but at the moment I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is requested that the resolution now under discussion, with all the amendments, be placed at the foot of the calendar. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the next order of business.

MRS. GLADYS J. SENYOHL McCARTHY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of Mrs. Gladys J. Senyohl McCarthy, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$5,000" and insert "$125", and in line 8, after the word "for", to strike out "losses of income and personal and business effects which she suffered as the result of her forced evacuation from the Territory of Hawaii in May 1942 on the grounds that she was a dependent of personnel of the United States Navy, despite the fact that her husband, who was serving with the United States Navy, had been reported killed in action", and insert "cost of transportation from Honolulu to San Francisco, California, in May 1942."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

NOAE KAWASHIMA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8440) for the relief of Noae Kawashima, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "to", to strike out "Noae" and insert "Naoe", and in line 8, after the word "said", to strike out "Noae" and insert "Naoe."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Naoe Kawashima."

ARTHUR HENRIK SORENSEN ET AL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2550) for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 8, after the word "States", to insert "upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry into the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN G. ESSENBERG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4628) for the relief of John G. Essenberg, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to John G. Essenberg, of 436 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of his personal injury in an accident, involving a United States Army truck, which occurred on the West Side Elevated Highway between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, New York, N. Y., on March 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SUN YIP CHIN AND CHUNG LUM (LUM CHUNG)

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6173) for the relief of Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum (Lum Chung), which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum (Lum Chung), the minor children of Lan Bow Chin and Lee Lum (Lum Lee), respectively, who are citizens of the United States and honorably discharged veterans of World War II, shall be deemed to be eligible for admission into the United States under the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MAJ. ROY E. BEVEL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6458) for the relief of Maj. Roy E. Bevel, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the word "pay.", to strike out "No finance officer of the United States shall be liable to the United States by reason of having made any such overpayment to the said Maj. Roy E. Bevel, and in the settlement of the account of any finance officer of the United States full credit shall be given for any amount so paid."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. MASA IYOKI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7071) for the relief of Mrs. Masa Iyoki, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 9, after the word "citizen.", to insert "If otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, Mrs. Masa Iyoki shall be held and considered to be a returning resident under the provisions of section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DR. ALESSANDRO RIZZO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8245) for the relief of Dr.

Alessandro Rizzo, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the word "States", to insert "upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TOSHIKO KIKYO AND FRANCIS KIKYO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8655) for the relief of Toshiko Kikyo and Francis Kikyo, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 15, after the word "of", to strike out "them as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees and head taxes" and insert "them as of the date of their last entry into the United States upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN BOISE BARRACKS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of House bill 7667. The companion Senate bill was passed, and then the vote by which it was passed was reconsidered, and it went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no objection, so far as I am concerned. I originally asked for time to study the bill. I have studied the bill. I have no objection to it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The House bill 7667 is a companion bill to Senate bill 3256, Calendar No. 1869.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas has asked unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 7667. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7667) directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, this is a companion bill to Senate bill 3256. The bills are identical.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 7667) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the action previously taken it will not be necessary to postpone indefinitely the Senate bill.

PREVENTION OF EVASION OF CULTIVATION REQUIREMENTS IN ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

The bill (H. R. 2753) to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213) relating to additional homestead entries was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATENT IN FEE TO MR. AND MRS. CHARLES WHITFORD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3129) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitford, heirs of Anna Louise Whitford, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment numbered 7500 of Anna Louise Whitford, deceased, described as the southwest quarter of section 28, township 36 north, range 25 west, sixth principal meridian, in Todd County, S. Dak.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Rosebud Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the said Rosebud Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Rosebud Agency.

(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Rosebud Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak."

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TUNA CONVENTIONS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 2633) to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25, 1940, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. GREEN subsequently said: Mr. President, before the next measure on the calendar is reached, I ask unanimous consent that we may return to Calendar No. 2099, Senate bill 2633.

This bill will carry into effect two international treaties, one with Mexico and one with Costa Rica. This measure is of very great importance, not to New England, from which I come, but to the Pacific Coast States. This bill has been given most careful consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection previously was made to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I think the objection has been withdrawn. Is that correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, after the Senator from Rhode Island, in whose faith and sincerity of purpose and international good will I have the utmost confidence, has urged me to withdraw my objection, I do withdraw it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to returning to Senate bill 2633?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, to do so would be a violation of the principle we have followed all afternoon. Once before, in connection with a similar matter, I objected. Therefore, I will object now. I shall not have any objection to considering this bill later, if the Senator wishes to have the bill placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the present, objection has been made.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, of course I do not wish to discriminate against any Senator or against a bill in which any Senator is interested.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, then may the bill go to the foot of the calendar? I ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to placing at the foot of the calendar Senate bill 2633? Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill (S. 3934) to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Has any Senator offered an amendment to the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No amendment has been offered to the bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, this bill amends existing law under which the International Boundary and Water Commission is constructing a dam on the Rio Grande and arranging to supply certain water from the Colorado River to Mexico. The legislation is in furtherance of our commitments under the 1944 treaty with Mexico.

The bill does three things. First, it authorizes the American section of the Boundary Commission to buy land and facilities which will be flooded when the Falcon Dam in Texas is completed. Second, it authorizes the purchase or condemnation of about 470 acres of land near Andrade, Calif., from the Imperial irrigation district. This is all right with the district and with the Senators from California. Third, the bill authorizes the Commission to do some things which have been authorized heretofore on an annual basis in the appropriations bills.

There is no opposition to the bill, and it does not authorize the appropriation of new money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3934) to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended by the public resolution of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1403), the act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), and the act of May 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1370), is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"SEC. 6. The Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, in connection with any project under the jurisdiction of the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is authorized, (a) to purchase, or condemn, lands, or interests in lands, for relocation of highways, roadways, railroads, telegraph, telephone, or electric transmission lines, or any other properties whatsoever, the relocation of which, in the judgment of the said Commissioner, is necessitated by the construction or operation and maintenance of any such project, and to perform any or all work involved in said relocations on said lands, or interests in lands, other lands, or interests in lands, owned and held by the United States in connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of any such project, or properties not owned by the United States; (b) to enter into contracts with the owners of said properties whereby they undertake to acquire any, or all, property needed for said relocation, or to perform any, or all, work involved in said relocations; and (c) for the purpose of effecting completely said relocations, to convey, or exchange Government properties acquired or improved under clause (a) above, with or without improvements, or other properties owned and held by the United States in connection with the construction or operation and maintenance of said project, or to grant term or perpetual easements therein or thereover. Grants or conveyances hereunder shall be by instruments executed by the Secretary of State without regard to provisions of law governing the patenting of public lands.

"SEC. 7. The United States Commissioner is authorized to construct, equip, and operate and maintain all access roads, highways, railways, power lines, buildings, and facilities necessary in connection with any such project, and in his discretion to provide housing, subsistence, and medical and recreational facilities for the officers, agents, and employees of the United States, and/or for the contractors and their employees engaged in the construction, operation, and maintenance of any such project, and to make equitable charges therefor, or deductions from the salaries and wages due employees, or from progress payments due contractors, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine to be to the best interest of the United States, the sums of money so charged and collected or deducted to be credited to the appropriation for the project current at the time the obligations are incurred.

"SEC. 8. The United States Commissioner, in order to comply with the provisions of articles 12 and 23 of the treaty of February 3, 1944, between the United States and Mexico, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Tex., is authorized to acquire, in the name of the United States, by purchase or by proceedings in eminent domain, the physical properties owned by the Imperial Irrigation District of California, located in the vicinity of Andrade, Calif., consisting of the Alamo Canal in the United States, the Rockwood Intake, the Hanlon Heading, the quarry, buildings used in connection with such facilities, and appurtenant lands, and to reconstruct, operate, and maintain such properties in connection with the administration of said treaty.

"SEC. 9. Funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated to the Department of State under the heading 'International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico' or for the use of the United States Section of said Commission shall be available for construction, operation, and maintenance of stream gaging stations, and their equipment and sites therefor; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; services, including those of attorneys and appraisers, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., sec. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of $100 per diem, and the United States Commissioner is hereby authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, to employ as consultants, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the civil-service laws and regulations, retired personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States, who shall not be required to revert to an active status, and who shall be entitled to receive, as compensation for such temporary service, the difference between the rates of pay established therefor and their retired pay during the period or periods of such temporary employment; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled (including passenger) vehicles and aircraft and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts, certificates of title, and recording fees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract or otherwise; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary; payment for official telephone service in the field in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Commissioner; purchase of firearms and ammunition for guard purposes; and such other objects and purposes as may be permitted by this act and other laws and treaties applicable, in whole or in part, to the United States section: *Provided*, That, when appropriations have been made for the commencement or continuation of construction or operation and maintenance of any project, the United States Commissioner, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3679, 3732, and 3733 of the Revised Statutes or any other law, may enter into contracts beyond the amount actually appropriated for so much of the work on any such authorized project as the physical and orderly sequence of construction makes necessary, such contracts to be subject to and dependent upon future appropriations by Congress."

COLLECTION, ETC., OF DEMAND ITEMS BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BANKS

The bill (H. R. 8055) relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, this bill simply allows banks in the District of Columbia to post checks to individual accounts on the day following the receipt of the checks. It is similar to legislation which is in effect in about six States of the Union at the present time. The practice has been authorized by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board. It is approved by the American Bankers Association. It is approved and requested by the District of Columbia Bankers Association.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HUNT. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator give us a concrete example of exactly how the bill would operate?

Mr. HUNT. I think I can. If the Senator should write a check and it were to be presented to the bank today, under this bill it would be legal for that check to be taken into the bank account as of tomorrow.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8055) relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The bill (S. 2707) to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is a companion House bill which has just come to the Senate. It is House bill 6454. The companion House bill should be amended and then substituted for the Senate bill. The Senate bill increases the number of judgeships in the northern district of Illinois from six to eight. The evidence presented before the committee justifies this increase. The Justice Department favors the bill. The six present district judges favor the bill. The Judicial Conference favors the bill. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit favors the bill. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts has submitted statistics to justify the bill. This district is comparable to the northern district of California

and the eastern district of Pennsylvania, both of which received two additional judges a year ago.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada whether the Committee on the Judiciary was unanimous in reaching the decision that there was need for these two judges?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; it was unanimous in its opinion.

Mr. President, the House bill should be considered. The House bill should be amended to conform to the Senate bill and then the Senate bill should be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to to consider the bill (H. R. 6454) to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Permit the Chair to state the situation before the Senate. The Senator from Nevada offers an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause in the House bill, and to substitute therefor the language of the Senate bill. The amendment, which is the language of the Senate bill, will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois. Accordingly, title 28, United States Code, section 133, is amended to read as follows with respect to said district:

"Districts	Judges
Illinois	
* * * * *	
Northern	8
* * * * *	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me ask what was done when the bill increasing the number of judicial posts throughout the United States was passed a year ago. Was not this matter considered at that time?

Mr. McCARRAN. It was not considered at that time. However, since then it has been brought to the attention of the various authorities, including the Judicial Conference and others, and is now approved by all of them.

The workload of the northern district, which embraces the city of Chicago, shows the necessity for additional judicial officers.

Mr. WATKINS. Why was not this matter considered at the time when the general increase of judicial posts was made, under a previous bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. At that time the Judicial Conference had not passed on the subject. It was pending before the Judicial Conference at that time. I am advised that since then, they have passed on it and have approved it.

Mr. WATKINS. There was provision in the other bill for an increase in the number of judgeships in the city of Chicago, was there not?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not for the northern district, as I recall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6454) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2707 will be indefinitely postponed.

MAILING OF OBSCENE MATTER

The bill (S. 3800) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance; and * * *."

SEC. 2. The fifth paragraph of section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, reading "Every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and" is hereby repealed.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

The bill (S. 3921) to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I have not had time to take up this matter with the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill was reported recently. After it was reported, I appeared before the House Judiciary Committee, because the matter constitutes an emergency in my State, and it may become an emergency in other States.

The members of the House committee declined to go along with our theory regarding the bill, which calls for the temporary appointment of referees in the case of the absence because of illness of the regular referees in bankruptcy. Instead, the House committee reported yesterday an amendment providing for the assignment of referees from other districts by the senior circuit court judge. Such a provision is proposed in order to remove all the red tape now existing, for at the present time in order to have a referee appointed, to replace a referee who is ill, it is necessary to obtain permission from the referee who is ill, and also from the referee who is requested to temporarily take the place of the referee who is ill; and permission must also be obtained in regard to the payment of the expenses of the referee who takes the place of the one who is ill. Then it is necessary to obtain the permission of the district judge, and then the permission of the administrative officer in Washington, and then the permission of the conference of senior circuit court judges.

The amendment proposed by the House of Representatives provided that the judge of the district court in which the situation arises shall certify or pass on to the senior circuit court judge of his circuit the request for the appointment of a temporary referee, and the senior circuit court judge of the circuit shall assign a referee from another district, who simply would have to take the place of the sick referee, either temporarily or until a new referee was available and entered upon the performance of the duties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator inform the Senate what is meant, in the title of the bill, by the words "and for other purposes"?

Mr. KILGORE. I suppose those words are simply the customary ones, and were placed there by the legislative drafting service, because actually there are no other purposes to be served—nothing except to make it possible to obtain a temporary referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. President, I now ask for the substitution of the House version, in order to expedite this matter.

In my State the situation is desperate. We have a referee who has been sick for 6 months; and as a result, bankrupt estates are being wasted and coal mines are being wrecked, and many other serious problems have developed. We are simply desperate to get a referee; but under the present procedure we have not been able to get one.

So, to expedite the handling of this matter, I shall offer the amendment to which I have referred, and shall ask to have the present text of the Senate bill stricken out.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be stated, for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First of all, the question is, Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from West Virginia a question. If the referee is in the physical condition which has been described, why does he not resign? If the referee is incompetent because of illness, why does he stay in office?

Mr. KILGORE. He thinks he will recover. The doctors say he will recover. Of course, referees are appointed for a term of 4 years, but the appointment is actually a lifetime one. Under the circumstances, they naturally hesitate to give up their jobs; and they cannot be removed from office, except for misconduct.

There is no way to get a temporary replacement, except by the long-drawn-out process I have mentioned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I do not like to object; but if the bill is going to take the course the Senator from West Virginia has proposed, I think I shall be constrained to object.

There is a reason for the objection. I now address myself to the amendment which I understand the Senator from West Virginia is prepared to offer. Referees in bankruptcy are on salary. The salaries differ, as between different locations and different referees in bankruptcy—depending upon the particular locality in which the referee serves.

There may be a referee in bankruptcy who receives a salary of $2,400 a year or $2,000 a year, and he may not have a great workload. However, as I understand the language proposed, it would permit the selection of a referee receiving such a salary to serve in a district where the salary being paid is $6,000. Under such circumstances, who would receive the salary of $6,000? Would the referee who was ill and could not then do the work receive the $6,000 salary, or would that salary be received by the referee who came there to do the work for the temporary period?

So it seems to me that inasmuch as this matter has not been considered by the Judiciary Committee, the bill should be sent back to the Judiciary Committee, if this amendment is to persisted in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question before the Senate is, Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire the calendar number of the bill, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is Calendar No. 2104.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I do not wish to object. The bill was approved by the Judiciary Committee in the form in which it was presented by the Senator from West Virginia. I do not wish to object to consideration of the bill; I would rather have it go through.

However, if the amendment which has been referred to is to be persisted in, I shall be forced to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3921).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia be stated.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, under the circumstances I would rather take the bill to conference. Therefore, I withdraw the amendment, and ask for consideration of the bill in the form in which it was reported and placed on the calendar; and I shall try to obtain a speedy conference with the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3921) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 43 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"d. Whenever the office of a referee is vacant the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary as may be fixed by the Director to serve until the conference shall have acted with reference to the vacancy as provided by section 43b. Whenever a referee is temporarily absent or unable because of illness or for other reasons to act, the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary and for such period of time as may be fixed by the Director. Any salary fixed pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by section 40 of this act."

RETURN OF VESTED PROPERTY TO WOMEN WHO ARE NOW AMERICAN CITIZENS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF THE CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1292) to amend sec. 32 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is requested that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar. Is there objection. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

The bill (S. 3585) for the relief of Dodge County, Wis., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds appropriated for the Fish and Wildlife Service, to the Wisconsin State Highway Commission for credit to the Dodge County allotment for State trunk highway improvement, the sum of $37,638, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for the abandonment of that portion of the Marsh Road, known as STH No. 49, within the boundary limits of the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this time to revert to Senate bill 3585, My reason for making this request is that the Senator from Wisconsin requested that I ask that it be amended when it was being considered. I overlooked the matter. There should be an amendment, "not to exceed 10 percent shall be paid for attorneys' fees," in proper language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the Senate will return to the consideration of Calendar No. 2106, the bill (S. 3585) for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move as an amendment, at an appropriate place, the insertion of a provision that "not to exceed 10 percent shall be paid for attorneys' fees."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORMER SHAREHOLDERS OF GOSHEN VENEER CO.—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 410) for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, in connection with Senate bill 410, I should like to ask for certain information. I did not hear it announced. I should like to ask, if I may, who was the objector to that bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was objected to by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Chair.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I may say that my reason for asking that the bill go over was the fact that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] was absent. It appears that he was the author of the bill. The bill provides for the sum of $513,434, a little more than half a million dollars. The Senator was not on the floor at the time, and I wanted an explanation as to the amount of money proposed to be appropriated.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I may say to the senior Senator from New Mexico that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] knew that this matter was coming up this afternoon, and spoke to me about it. I did not take any action, when there was objection. I should like, if there is no objection by the Senator from New Mexico, to have this bill go to the foot of today's calendar, and be considered later.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not know anything about that, but it appears to me that when a bill providing for such a large sum of money is on the Consent Calendar, it should at least be explained.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I had intended to explain it. I presented the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the bill being placed at the foot of the calendar? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPROVAL OF CONTRACT WITH OGDEN RIVER WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

The bill (S. 3832) to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, the junior Senator from New Jersey will appreciate an explanation of the bill.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, am I correct that we are now considering Senate bill 3832?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. That is a bill to authorize a new repayment contract be-

tween the Ogden River Water Users' Association and the United States Government, and it has to do with a reclamation project which was completed a number of years ago. The water users had been paying for a number of years, and they now find that the terms of the contract required them to pay out too rapidly. They cannot meet the annual payments. The area is largely a fruit-growing section, and, by reason of the heavy losses caused by hard winters and frosts and the rather speculative nature of fruit-growing in general, they cannot meet their payments. They have been going along doing the best they could. They have asked for relief.

Under the act passed by the Congress, the Bureau of Reclamation has negotiated with them a new contract which gives them additional time. They still must pay all the money, but it gives them additional time in which to pay it. The contract has been negotiated, it is approved by the Bureau of Reclamation, the bill was reported unanimously by our committee, and in my opinion, it is a good one. I know the people personally. I have gone over the contract with them. I have gone over their reasons for requiring additional time, and I am satisfied that it is a good contract. The fact of the matter is, I had a bill prepared and was going to introduce it, when I found that my colleague had already introduced one, so I urged in committee that his bill be favorably reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3832) to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment after line 8, to strike out:

SEC. 2. This act is declared to be a part of the Federal reclamation laws as these are defined by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187).

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 23, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the Ogden River Water Users Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPROVAL OF CONTRACT WITH SOUTH CACHE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

The bill (S. 3833) to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Utah whether the explanation given on the preceding bill likewise applies to this bill?

Mr. WATKINS. Not exactly. The reasons are not the same. It is an extension of time within which to repay the costs of this reclamation project. But in this particular instance, the original incorporators and the original signers of the contract thought they were going to have additional stock sold for this irrigation project, but some 3,000 or 4,000 shares were unsold. It was on the basis of a larger selling of shares and a greater participation that they agreed to pay on the terms they agreed to. It has proved as a matter of practice that they cannot meet those payments. The additional stock was not sold, so the original farmers on this particular project have had to take on the additional burden. The Bureau of Reclamation has renegotiated a contract under existing law, which gives them additional time—some 16 years—in which to repay. It has been approved all along the line. I think it is a good bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3833) to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment after line 8, to strike out:

SEC. 2. This act is declared to be a part of the Federal Reclamation laws as these are defined by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187).

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 24, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the South Cache Water Users' Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF FUNDS OF SENECA INDIANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4942) to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys realized from leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians of New York, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 3, after the word "leases", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the city of Salamanca to grant new leases, or to modify, change, or alter existing leases, except with the consent of the Seneca Nation and upon terms agreeable to the Seneca Nation, such consent and such agreement to be obtained from such officer or agency of the Seneca Nation as may be duly authorized by the Seneca Nation to give such consent or arrive at such agreement.

On page 2, after line 11, to insert:

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as waiving the rights or title of the Seneca Nation to the lands referred to in the first section of this act, nor shall such rights or title be abridged except as may be hereafter provided by the United States in full consideration of the rights of the Seneca Nation.

In line 18, to change the section number from "2" to "3"; in line 23, after the word "basis.", to insert "The Council of the Seneca Nation shall keep complete and detailed record of all payments and disbursements from the sum so set aside, and shall make such records available for inspection by members of the Seneca Nation at all reasonable times."; on page 3, line 3, to change the section number from "3" to "4"; in line 7, after the word "an", to strike out "he" and insert "the treasurer of the Seneca Nation"; in line 10, after the word "act", to insert "and shall transmit a copy of this report to the Council of the Seneca Nation and shall make a copy available for inspection by members of the Seneca Nation at all reasonable times."; in line 14, to change the section number from "4" to "5"; after line 24, to strike out:

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to the State of New York or any agency thereof, or to the proper officials of the several tribes any of the official records affecting the Indians of New York State.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to give to the State of New York or to any authorized agency thereof or to the proper officials of the several tribes copies of official records required by the State, or by any authorized agency thereof or by the officials of the several tribes, to carry out the purposes of this act or other purposes which, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, are in the interests of the welfare of the Indians of New York State: *Provided*, That copies as are given to the State of New York or to any authorized agency thereof shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorized representatives of such tribes or of the Six Nations of New York.

And on page 4, line 17, to change the section number from "6" to "7."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a statement which I prepared on the bill which has just been passed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

The purpose of this bill is very simple. The purpose is to make it possible for the city of Salamanca to enter into an arrangement with the Seneca Nation of Indians, on whose property the city of Salamanca stands, for the regular payment of the rental by the city instead of by the individual property holders in Salamanca.

This bill, in association with a law enacted by the New York Legislature in 1948, authorizes the city to collect the lease rentals from each lessee on the annual tax bill and then to pay the Indians the annual rental in a lump sum. The city would be authorized to make this payment regardless of whether it

collected from the lessee or not. Such an arrangement would obviate the instability that has been caused by forfeiture of leases on the small plots of land into which the holdings of the Indians are divided.

The whole amount of money involved is very small. These leases were originally made almost a hundred years ago when Salamanca was but a small village. The total amount of the lease rent due the Indians is about $12,000 a year. This covers property on which the entire city of Salamanca is located.

The city claims that it has been held back in its expansion by the uncertainty of its relationship with the Indians. Now, under the terms of this bill, this relationship is to be stabilized and formalized.

This bill has been passed by the House and came to the Interior Committee. The subcommittee, of which I was chairman, held hearings and then drafted a series of amendments designed primarily to safeguard the rights of the Indians, not only now but at a future time when the leases expire. That will be in 1991.

This bill was voted out of the Interior Committee by unanimous vote. It has the support of my colleague, the senior Senator from New York. It has the support of the city officials of Salamanca. I believe it has the support of most of the Indians. Every effort was made to meet the objections of the Indians to this measure.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that I may have inserted in the RECORD at this point a statement which I had prepared on the bill just now passed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR IVES

At the present time, the Seneca Indian Nation owns—in title fee simple—a considerable section of lands in upper New York State. These lands are in possession of diverse leaseholders whose interests have been created by some 3,000 99-year leases, made pursuant to the act of September 30, 1890.

Responsibility for collection of the annual rents due on these leaseholds is now vested in an agency of the United States Government, the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The purpose of this bill is to permit the Seneca Nation to take over this function of collection, now carried on by the Federal Government.

Two thousand eight hundred of these three thousand Seneca-held leases are located within the city of Salamanca, N. Y. The common council of the city has expressed its willingness to assume the responsibility for collection of rents within Salamanca and to pay this total amount to the Seneca Nation. This means that the Indians will be able to collect the great bulk of rents—in a lump sum—from the city. The Seneca Nation, acting through its lease committee, has likewise adopted a resolution agreeing to this procedure.

The proposed bill would also increase the tribal council's annual expense allowance, in accordance with their oft-repeated request, from $2,500 to $5,000. The treasurer of the Seneca Nation would be required to distribute moneys collected to registered members of the tribe, and to file annual reports on such financial transactions.

This legislation represents a further step in the direction of assumption by the Indians of the full responsibilities of citizenship. Its enactment would be a furtherance of the announced congressional policy of withdrawing Federal supervision, wherever possible, and of placing management of tribal affairs in the hands of the Indians.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE ACT OF 1937

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3659) to amend title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, so as to provide for the issuance of dealers' identification tags for use on trailers, to provide for the revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags, to change the fee for dealers' identification tags, to provide for the issuance of temporary identification tags, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments on page 2, line 14, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary use" and insert "special use"; on page 3, line 23, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in the same line, after the word "and", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special use"; on page 4, line 6, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in the same line, after the word "and", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special use"; in line 8, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in line 9, after the word "and", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special use"; on page 5, line 17, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in line 18, after the word "and", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in line 20, after the word "of", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; on page 6, line 8, after the word "dealer", to insert "subject to review by the Commissioners under rules and regulations prescribed by them. Pending such review, any such order of revocation or suspension shall be stayed unless the Commissioners shall otherwise direct. No order of the director or the Commissioners hereunder shall be set aside or suspended by any court unless such order is arbitrary or capricious."; on page 8, line 16, after the word "covered", to insert "by a dealer's registration or"; in line 17, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special"; in line 20, after the word "therefore", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; in line 23, after the word "or", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special", and on page 9, line 5, after the word "a", to strike out "temporary" and insert "special", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (e) of section 1 of title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, is amended to read:

"(e) The term 'dealer' means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, distributing, or dealing in motor vehicles or trailers."

SEC. 2. That section 1 of such title, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of such section the following:

"(j) The terms 'operate' and 'operated' shall include operating, moving, standing, or parking any motor vehicle or trailer on a public highway of the District of Columbia."

SEC. 3. That section 2 of such title, as amended, is amended to read:

"(a) No motor vehicle or trailer shall be operated (except motor vehicles or trailers operated by nonresidents, exempted under the provisions of section 8 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, motor vehicles or trailers covered by a dealer's registration as provided in subsection (b) (1) of this section, and motor vehicles or trailers covered by a special use certificate as provided in subsection (b) (4) of this section) unless registered in the department of vehicles and traffic of the District of Columbia by the owner thereof. Upon receipt of an application from the owner of a motor vehicle or trailer and (except in the case of a motor vehicle or trailer covered by subsection (b) (2) of this section) payment of a registration fee computed as provided in section 3, and if there is in force with respect to such motor vehicle or trailer a valid certificate of title issued under the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, the director shall issue to such owner a registration certificate and identification tags for such motor vehicle or trailer.

"(b) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia by regulation shall provide for the issuance by the director—

"(1) annually to any dealer, upon payment of the fee prescribed in section 3, of a registration certificate and identification tags bearing a distinguishing dealer's mark, for interchangeable use on motor vehicles and trailers in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commissioners;

"(2) annually, without charge, of certificates of registration and identification tags for all motor vehicles and trailers owned by the United States or by the District of Columbia, or officially used by any duly accredited representative of a foreign government;

"(3) of duplicate registration certificates or duplicate identification tags, upon proof satisfactory to the director of loss, mutilation, or destruction thereof, upon payment of a fee of $1 for each set of duplicate tags or 50 cents for each duplicate registration certificate; and

"(4) to any person, upon payment of a fee of $1, of a special use certificate and special use identification tags bearing a distinguishing mark, valid for a period not exceeding 10 days, for use on a motor vehicle or trailer in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commissioners: *Provided*, That if any person be convicted of a violation of such regulations, the director may refuse thereafter to issue a special use certificate and special use identification tags to such person for a period of 1 year: *Provided further*, That the issuance of a special use certificate and special use identification tags for a motor vehicle or trailer shall not constitute a registration of such motor vehicle or trailer for any purpose.

"(c) Every registration made under this title shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration year for which the registration was made, unless the time be extended by the Commissioners. Any such registration may be renewed for the ensuing registration year upon application made by the owner during the months of February and March, and upon payment of the fees required by law. During the month of March it shall be lawful to operate a motor vehicle or trailer registered for the ensuing registration year. For the purposes of this title, a registration year shall be deemed to begin on April 1 and end on March 31.

"(d) Upon the sale or other transfer to another owner of any motor vehicle or trailer registered under this title, the registration thereof shall expire. The owner selling or otherwise transferring such vehicle or trailer may register another motor vehicle or trailer for the unexpired portion of the registration year upon payment of a fee of $1 and a sum equal to the difference between the registra-

tion fee originally paid and the fee computed for such other motor vehicle or trailer under section 3, in case the latter is the greater. Upon the death of a joint owner of a motor vehicle or trailer registered under this title the registration thereof shall be transferred to the survivor or survivors and the fee for such transfer shall be $1.

"(e) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and shall prescribe such forms of application for registration and for a special use certificate, such forms of registration and special use certificate, such design of identification tags, and provide for the keeping of such records of registration and issuance of special use certificates and transfers of registration as will facilitate the identification and the regulation of motor vehicles and trailers operated in the District of Columbia.

"(f) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are further authorized to prescribe regulations under which the director may revoke or suspend the registration of any dealer who shall cease to be a dealer as defined in this title, or who shall have violated the provisions of this title or the regulations promulgated thereunder by the Commissioners, and to revoke or suspend and provide for the return to the director of all dealers' identification tags issued to such dealer, subject to review by the Commissioners under rules and regulations prescribed by them. Pending such review, any such order of revocation or suspension shall be stayed unless the Commissioners shall otherwise direct. No order of the director or the Commissioners hereunder shall be set aside or suspended by any court unless such order is arbitrary or capricious."

SEC. 4. That paragraph (a) of section 3 of such title, as amended, is amended to read:

"(a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each registration year for each motor vehicle or trailer required to be registered hereunder, the registration fee provided in this section."

SEC. 5. That so much of paragraph (b) of section 3 of such title, as amended, as reads:

"Class F. For dealers' indentification tags, first three sets of tags, $25, and $5 for each additional set."

is amended to read:

"Class F. For dealers' identification tags, first three sets of tags, $50, and $10 for each additional set."

SEC. 6. That paragraph (c) and (d) of section 3 of such title, as amended, are amended to read:

"(c) When application for registration of any motor vehicle or trailer or for registration as a dealer or for issuance of dealers' identification tags is received by the director on or after October 1, the registration fee, or the fee for issuance of dealers' identification tags shall be one-half the amount otherwise provided.

"(d) All proceeds from fees payable under this title and all moneys collected from the motor-vehicle-fuel tax, and fees charged for the titling of motor vehicles and trailers, including fees charged for the issuance of permits to operate motor vehicles, shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States entirely to the credit of the District of Columbia and shall be appropriated and used solely and exclusively for the following purposes:

"(1) For construction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of public highways, including the necessary administrative expenses in connection therewith;

"(2) For the expenses of the office of the director of vehicles and traffic incident to the regulation and control of traffic and the administration of the same; and

"(3) For the expenses necessarily involved in the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic upon the highways: *Provided, however,* That the total amount to be expended under this item shall not exceed 15 percent of the total amount appropriated for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force."

SEC. 7. That paragraph (a) of section 4 of such title, as amended, is amended to read:

"(a) It shall be unlawful—

"(1) for any person to operate any motor vehicle or trailer upon any public highway of the District of Columbia (except motor vehicles or trailers operated by nonresidents exempted under the provisions of section 8 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended) (A) if such motor vehicle or trailer is not registered or covered by a dealer's registration or by a special use certificate as required by this title, (B) if such motor vehicle or trailer does not have attached thereto and displayed thereon the identification tags required therefore, or (C) if such person does not have in his possession or in the motor vehicle or trailer operated the registration certificate or special use certificate required therefor;

"(2) for the owner of any motor vehicle or trailer knowingly to permit the operation thereof contrary to any provision of paragraph (1);

"(3) to use a false or fictitious name or address in any application for registration or for a special use certificate, or any renewal or duplicate thereof, or knowingly to make any false statement or conceal any material fact in any such application."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, so as to provide for the issuance of dealers' identification tags for use on trailers, to provide for the revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags, to change the fee for dealers' identification tags, to provide for the issuance of special use identification tags, and for other purposes."

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF OIL AND GAS LEASE IN PARK COUNTY, WYO.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a unanimous-consent request, but before doing so, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that earlier in the day Senate bill 3315, which had been reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was passed. That bill was placed on the calendar of the Senate on the 19th of June. An identical bill was reported from the House Committee on Public Lands on the following day and was passed by the House, so that, in the interest of efficient legislative operation, my request is that the House bill, which is identical in all respects with the bill which the Senate has passed, may be substituted for the Senate bill.

So, Mr. President, with that explanation, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may revert to Calendar 1848, that the vote by which Senate bill 3315 was passed may be reconsidered, and that House bill 7916, which I understand is now on the desk, may be substituted therefor and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to returning to Calendar No. 1848 for the purpose stated?

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection, but I should like to ask the distinguished Senator a question after we return to Calendar No. 1848.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the action by which the Senate passed Senate bill 3315 is reconsidered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the House bill was introduced by my colleague in the House, Representative BARRETT, and the Senate bill was introduced by my colleague the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and myself.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there is no objection to the substitution of the House bill, but I should like to ask another question of the Senator from Wyoming. Why is the measure necessary?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is necessary because as to certain mineral claims which have been operating in the Elk Basin for more than 30 years, a contest arose between the Federal Government and the lessees as to the legality of the title. The claimants were operating under placer-mining location and had been producing oil since before 1916. This bill represents a compromise by which the claimants surrender three-fourths of their claim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands, the request is that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from further consideration of House bill 7916 and that the bill be substituted for Senate bill 3315 and be now considered. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7916) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 3315 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like the RECORD to show that by not objecting at this time I am not discriminating against Senators who have previously asked the privilege of returning to prior calendar numbers. I want the Senate to understand that I feel this request falls into a different category.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

O. O. HAUGEN

The bill (S. 2614) for the relief of O. O. Haugen was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on

page 1, line 6, to strike out "$800" and insert "$456."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to O. O. Haugen, route 3, box 147, Port Orchard, Wash., the sum of $456, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for a fence removed from his land near Charlson, N. Dak., by the Works Project Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

CANADIAN RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2733) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7273) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 5, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to insert "its relations with the Federal Government"; in line 7, after the words "under the", to insert "general administrative"; in line 14, to change the section number from "207" to "206"; on page 3, line 11, after the word "States", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That in the case of any person born before the date of enactment of this section, he has taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality"; on page 4, line 9, to change the section number from "(6)" to "(5)"; on page 6, line 6, after the word "race", to strike out "sex"; in line 7, after the word "denied", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That the Legislature of Guam may enact such legislation as may be necessary to protect the lands and business enterprises of persons of Guamanian ancestry, and nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to the legislature this authority"; on page 7, line 4, after the word "years", to strike out the comma and "in a school approved by the Governor of Guam"; in line 6, after the word "No", to strike out "political or"; in the same line, after the word "test", to strike out "other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States applicable to Guam, and the laws of Guam"; in line 9, after the word "shall", to insert "ever"; after line 10, to insert:

(t) No person who advocates, or who aids or belongs to any party, organization, or association which advocates, the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Guam or of the United States shall be qualified to hold any public office of trust or profit under the government of Guam.

On page 8, line 2, after the word "qualified", to strike out the comma and "unless sooner removed by the President for cause"; on page 9, line 10, after the word "law", to strike out "or ordinance"; in line 17, after the word "a", to strike out "lieutenant governor for" and insert "Secretary of"; on page 10, line 6, after the word "qualified", to strike out the comma and "unless sooner removed by the President for cause"; in line 13, after the words "and the", to strike out "lieutenant governor" and insert "Secretary"; in line 19, after the words "of the", to strike out "House of Council" and insert "legislature"; in line 21, after the word "instrumentalities", to strike out the comma and "including boards and commissions, that may be created by the governor or by the legislature. In making all such appointments, the governor shall give preference to persons of Guamanian ancestry"; in line 24, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "In making appointments and promotions, preference shall be given to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry"; on page 1, line 6, after the word "ancestry", to insert "The legislature shall establish a merit system and, as far as practicable, appointments and promotions shall be made in accordance with such merit system."; after line 19, to strike out:

(d) the salaries of all officers and employees of the Government of Guam shall be fixed by the Guam Legislature and paid from funds of the Government of Guam, except as otherwise provided by this act.

In line 24, to reletter the subsection from "(e)" to "(d)"; on page 12, line 5, after "Sec. 10", to strike out:

The legislative power of Guam, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be vested in a legislature, which as the legislature may determine, shall consist of either two houses or a single house.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

The legislative power of Guam, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of a single house of not to exceed 21 members to be elected at large. General elections to the legislature shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially in even-numbered years.

In line 19, after the word "respects", to strike out "shall be constituted and"; on page 13, line 2, after the word "revenues", to strike out "and" and insert "sales,"; in line 5, after the word "be", to insert "uniformly"; in line 16, after the word "exempt", to insert "as to principal and interest"; in line 22, after the word "choose", to insert "from its members"; on page 15, line 9, after "Sec. 18.", to strike out "The regular sessions of the legislature shall be held annually, convening in Agana on the second Monday in February and closing not later than April 5 following." and insert "Regular sessions of the legislature shall be held annually for a period or periods not to exceed in the aggregate sixty calendar days, as the legislature may determine. Such sessions shall convene in Agana on the second Monday in January."; on page 16, line 12, after the word "reconsideration", to strike out "two-thirds of each house (if there be two houses) or"; in line 14, after the word "legislature", to strike out "(if there be only one house)"; on page 18, after line 12, to strike out:

SEC. 22. The judicial authority of Guam shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as may have been or hereafter may be established under the laws of Guam. The jurisdiction of such courts and the procedure therein shall be as prescribed in the laws of Guam. The style of all process in the courts of Guam shall hereafter run in the name of the government of Guam, and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the government of Guam. The Governor shall not sit as a judge in any court.

SEC. 23. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices who shall be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, and who shall hold office for a term of 6 years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President for cause. No person shall be appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Guam who has not been a member of the bar of the highest court of a State or Territory of the United States for at least 5 years.

SEC. 24. (a) The judicial district known as the northern district of California is hereby extended to include Guam, and the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California as now defined by law shall extend to the whole of such district.

(b) The laws of the United States relating to removal of causes as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States shall govern as between the United States District Court for the Northern District of California and the courts of Guam.

(c) For the purposes of this section, special terms of the district court shall be held in Guam at such times as the judges of that court may deem expedient.

(d) The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit shall have jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of the Supreme Court of Guam in all cases involving the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder, in all habeas corpus proceedings, and in all other civil cases where the value in controversy exceeds $5,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

(e) Any party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of any court of record of Guam, holding an act of Congress unconstitutional in any civil action, suit, or proceeding to which the United States or any of its agencies, or any officer or employee thereof, as such officer or employee, is a party. A party who has received notice of appeal under this section shall take any subsequent appeal or cross appeal to the Supreme Court. All appeals or cross appeals taken to other courts prior to such notice shall be treated as taken directly to the Supreme Court.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 22. (a) There is hereby created a court of record to be designated the "District Court of Guam," and the judicial authority of Guam shall be vested in the District Court of Guam and in such court or courts as may have been or may hereafter be established by the laws of Guam. The District Court of Guam shall have, in all causes arising under the laws of the United States, the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States as such court is defined in section 451 of

title 28, United States Code, and shall have original jurisdiction in all other causes in Guam, jurisdiction over which has not been transferred by the legislature to other court or courts established by it, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the legislature may determine. The jurisdiction of and the procedure in the courts of Guam other than the District Court of Guam shall be prescribed by the laws of Guam.

(b) The rules heretofore or hereafter promulgated and made effective by the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to section 2072 of title 28, United States Code, in civil cases; section 2073 of title 28, United States Code, in admiralty cases; sections 3771 and 3772 of title 18, United States Code, in criminal cases; and section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended (title 11, U. S. C., sec. 53), in bankruptcy cases, shall apply to the District Court of Guam and to appeals therefrom.

SEC. 23. (a) The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit shall have jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of the District Court of Guam in all cases involving the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder, in all habeas corpus proceedings, and in all other civil cases where the value in controversy exceeds $5,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

(b) Any party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory or final judgment, or order of the District Court of Guam, holding an act of Congress unconstitutional in any civil action, suit, or proceeding to which the United States or any of its agencies or any officer or employee thereof, as such officer or employee, is a party. A party who has received notice of appeal under this section shall take any subsequent appeal or cross appeal to the Supreme Court. All appeals or cross appeals taken to other courts prior to such notice shall be treated as taken directly to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 24. (a) The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a judge for the District Court of Guam who shall hold office for the term of 4 years and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President for cause. The judge shall receive a salary payable by the United States which shall be the same as the salary of the Governor of Guam as provided by section 26 (a) of this act, and shall be entitled to the benefits of retirement provided in section 373 of title 28, United States Code. The Chief Justice of the United States may, with the consent of the judge so assigned, assign any United States circuit or district judge to serve as a judge in the District Court of Guam whenever it is made to appear that such an assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the court.

(b) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States attorney and United States marshal for Guam to whose offices the provisions of chapters 31 and 33 of title 28, United States Code, respectively, shall apply.

(c) The provisions of chapters 21, 41, 43, 49, and 57 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply to the District Court of Guam.

On page 24, line 6, after the word "salary", to strike out "of $16,000" and insert "at the rate provided for Governors of Territories and possessions in the Executive Pay Act of 1949, but not to exceed "$13,125"; in line 12, after the word "total", to strike out "$16,000" and insert "the equivalent of the compensation for a civilian Governor"; after line 13, to strike out:

(b) The Chief Justice of Guam and the Lieutenant Governor shall each receive an annual salary of $13,000, to be paid by the United States.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

(b) The Secretary of Guam shall receive an annual salary to be paid by the United States at a rate established in accordance with the standards provided in the Classification Act of 1949.

On page 25, line 18, after the word "States", to insert "at established rentals"; on page 26, line 19, after the word "property", to insert "real and personal"; on page 27, line 4, after the word "property", to insert "real and personal"; in line 12, after the word "property", to insert "real and personal"; in line 23, after the word "deem", to strike out "advantageous to the Government of the United States" and insert "in the public interest"; on page 28, line 1, after the word "property", to insert "real and personal"; in line 16, after the word "taxes", to strike out "collected in" and insert "derived from"; on page 29, line 17, after "Sec. 34.", to strike out "The" and insert "Upon the 21st day of July 1950, the anniversary of the liberation of the island of Guam by the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II, the", and in line 21, after the word "force", to strike out "immediately upon enactment."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very happy to make an explanation of the bill.

The island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, came under the jurisdiction of the United States following the Spanish-American War. There was no civil government for the people of that island except by Executive order of President McKinley. The island was governed by naval officers in a very excellent manner, I may say, but without any participation by the people of the island. An Executive order was recently issued by President Truman which transferred the jurisdiction from the Navy to the Department of the Interior. The purpose of the bill is to provide an organic act by which the people of Guam may participate in governing their own affairs. It is in accordance with the program of our Government to encourage self-government throughout the world.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is this in any way preliminary to the establishment of a State government?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, it is not.

Mr. McKELLAR. May I have the assurance of the Senator to that effect?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator has my assurance. In order that this may be entirely clear, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD, at this point, certain pages of the committee report on this bill.

There being no objection, excerpts from committee report (No. 2109) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT No. 2109

(To accompany H. R. 7273)

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7273) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and unanimously recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H. R. 7273, as amended, is to provide, in compliance with their wish, a civil government in the American pattern for the inhabitants of Guam, a Pacific island which has been under the jurisdiction of this country for more than half a century. Guam came under the American flag by virtue of the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898 (30 Stat. 1754). Up to and including the present, all the powers of government have been exercised under two Presidential Executive orders, issued by President McKinley in 1898 and by President Truman in 1949, and a series of intervening administrative orders of United States naval governors.

The two-sentence Executive order of President McKinley, set forth in appendix 2, without whereases or qualification placed the island completely under the control of the Navy. Pursuant thereto, a succession of naval governors exercised all legislative and judicial, as well as executive authority. The revoked existing laws, rewrote and promulgated new ones, created courts, acted as judges, levied, collected, and disbursed revenues, and, in general, directed the fiscal, economic, and political well-being of the Guamanians according to their own best judgment. That the powers of the naval governors were used wisely and in an efficient and beneficial manner is attested by the very substantial economic, social, and political development that has taken place on the island.

This bill is reported in the belief that the time has come for the Congress to pass an organic act permitting the people of Guam to govern themselves. The measure has the support of the Departments of Defense, State, Navy, Justice, and Interior, as well as that of the President of the United States.

It establishes democratic local government for the island, and guarantees human freedoms under the authority of the Congress rather than the executive branch. American citizenship would be conferred on the approximately 27,000 native Guamanians who gave such valiant proof of their loyalty to the United States and American traditions in two world wars, including 4 years of enemy occupation by the Japanese armed forces. A bill of rights is provided; a representative local government formed in the American tradition; an independent judiciary created, administering a system of law based on local needs and local traditions, all within the American framework of fundamental fairness and equality; and the scope of executive authority is defined and limited.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS

All American tradition and history dictates that government shall rest upon law, rather than upon executive decree. By international treaty also, the Congress has a direct responsibility for the government of Guam. The second paragraph of article IX of the treaty ceding Guam to the United States provides:

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the Territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress (30 Stat. 1759)."

In addition to the obligation under the Treaty of Paris, the United States has additional treaty obligations with respect to Guam as a non-self-governing Territory. Under chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, ratified by the Senate June 26, 1945 (59 Stat. at p. 1048), we undertook, with respect to the peoples of such Territories, to insure political advancement, to develop self-government, and taking "due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, * * * to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions."

The facts that the island has been well governed by the Navy and that the people

have made great economic, political, and social progress during the Navy administration, only emphasize the desirability of providing self-government.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION

On October 20, 1945, the President requested the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Interior to submit recommendations concerning the administration of Guam and the other Pacific islands under the aegis of the United States. The report of the four Secretaries, submitted on June 18, 1947, by then Secretary of State George Marshall to the President, is set forth in the appendix to this report (appendix 3). As to Guam, the Cabinet officers recommended:

"Separate organic legislation for Guam to provide civil government and to grant citizenship, a bill of rights, and legislative powers to Guamanians should be enacted this session."

Pursuant to the recommendations of his four departmental heads, the President issued Executive Order 10077 on September 7, 1949, transferring the administration of Guam from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. The text of this order is set forth in the appendix to this report (appendix 4). Although the order originally set the time of transfer as July 1, 1950, its execution has been postponed for 30 days in view of the pendency of this legislation.

A draft of model legislation on which H. R. 7273 and allied bills in the House and Senate were based was submitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior. Full hearings were conducted by both the House and Senate committees at which a number of representatives of the people of Guam were heard. No one appeared in opposition to the proposed legislation. As a result of the Senate hearing, amendments have been provided to make the government less expensive and more efficient. The measure was passed by the House, on voice vote, on May 23 of this year.

In a statement at the Senate committee hearing, the Secretary of the Interior said:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am very gratified at this opportunity to appear before your committee to present my views on S. 1892, entitled 'A bill to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.'

"This bill deals with a subject upon which there has long been agreement among all the interested executive departments of our Government in recommending congressional action. So far as I know, no opposition whatever has been voiced to the passage of this legislation.

* * * * *

"Enactment of S. 1892 would not only be a fulfillment of our country's treaty pledge of 1898, but would further evidence its traditional policy, in which it takes such rightful pride as the champion among nations of extending representative government, justice under law, and fundamental rights and human freedoms, not only to our dependent peoples but to everyone everywhere.

"For over 50 years, in the absence of congressional action and except during the period of Japanese occupation in World War II, the inhabitants of Guam, their lives and affairs, have been entrusted by a Presidential Executive order of December 23, 1898, to the Department of the Navy for exclusive control and administration.

"The Guamanian people have repeatedly petitioned the Federal Government for United States citizenship, a bill of rights, organic legislation, and civilian administration. S. 1892 will accord such rights and privileges to a people who have amply and heroically demonstrated their devotion to American ideals, and than whom there are none more loyal and patriotic under the American flag today.

"World War II made us mindful of our political neglect of our Guamanian nationals, and over the past 4 years the establishment of civil government under law on Guam has been under active consideration.

* * * * *

"In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior under date of May 14, 1949, with reference to the present bill S. 1892 under consideration by your committee here today, President Truman stated:

"'I have today informed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that the drafts of organic legislation for Guam and American Samoa, prepared by the Department of the Interior, have my approval. The Department of the Interior will have the responsibility of presenting the measures to the Congress. I have asked the Secretary of the Navy to assist you. * * *

"'It is the announced aim of this Government to accord civil government and a full measure of civil rights to the inhabitants of its Pacific territories. The accomplishment of this objective will be furthered by the transfer of these territories to civilian administration and the enactment of organic legislation at the earliest practicable date.'

"Other members of the Cabinet, high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy, business people, and many others have testified at previous hearings in support of organic legislation for Guam. It is significant that, at recent House hearings on the companion bill to S. 1892, not a single person testified against passage of the measure. That measure is presently pending on the House Calendar.

"It should also be noted that high military as well as civilian officials of this Government have stated that establishment of civil government under an organic act would in no way impair our national security. To the contrary, I hold with them the view that in Guam, a bastion of our Pacific defenses, measures taken to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our Guamanian nationals will in fact enhance our security by binding these people more closely to the rest of the United States, and to its ideals. I urge the speedy passage of S. 1892."

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

A detailed sectional analysis of H. R. 7273 is set forth in the appendix. Three points, however, may require further explanation.

Citizenship for Guamanians was unequivocally recommended to the President in the report of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Interior. The House of Representatives approved provisions in the bill to give effect to this recommendation. The Senate committee gave the question careful consideration, both as to the principle involved and the language of the section. In order that the wording might be precise, the advice of the Attorney General of the United States was sought. The Attorney General's report, based on a study by the Immigration and Naturaliaztion Service, is set forth herein. The committee amended the bill in accordance with the Attorney General's recommendation.

Another section to which the Senate committee devoted considerable time and though was that concerning the establishment of a court system on Guam.

Given a period of peace, the growth of Guam as a transportation and commercial center for American interests in the Far East seems almost a foregone conclusion. American business enterprise in the area will want, and need, a center in which it can have the full protection of American laws and legal procedure.

Formerly this need was supplied by the United States Court for China, which had its headquarters in Shanghai, but that court was abolished by the treaty with China ending extraterritoriality. The nearest American court to far eastern economic centers is that in Hawaii, which is 12 or more hours away from Guam by air. If Guam is to afford American business enterprise the protection and stability needed, a court in Guam will have one-the-spot jurisdiction in matters involving admiralty and business reorganization is clearly indicated.

Section 3 of the bill sets forth in specific language that Guam is declared by the act to be "an unincorporated territory." Thus it has the same legal status as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and is not similar to that of Alaska and Hawaii.

No commitment as to statehood, express or implied, is held out in the measure. The representatives of the people of Guam who came to Washington to appear at the hearings, concur in the committee's views in this respect.

Also, as head of the government of Guam, the Honorable Carlton Skinner, sent the following telegram to the committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 3, 1950.*

Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that in hearings before your committee on Hawaiian statehood a question was raised as to a possible obligation to grant statehood to Guam. Please inform the committee that the people of Guam do not envision or desire statehood. They do ardently desire passage of your bill (S. 1892), now being considered by your committee, which will give them citizenship and right of self-government, which they have patiently sought for the 51 years that they have been under the American flag. The bill for organic act on which Senator ANDERSON'S subcommittee has already held an excellent and sympathetic hearing contains absolutely no promise, direct or implied, of statehood for Guam. By its language describing Guam as an unincorporated territory, the pending bill clearly rejects the possibility of statehood. With citizenship and self-government provided in your bill (S. 1892), the people of Guam will be happy and contented as to their political ambitions and will have the foundation they need to fulfill their destinies politically, economically, and socially.

CARLTON SKINNER,
Governor of Guam.

* * * * *

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

The favorable reports on this measure or on similar bills by the Departments of Navy, Interior, and Justice, as well as the comments of the chairman of the Chief Justice's Judicial Conference Committee are set forth in full.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1949.

Hon. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is a draft of a proposed bill to provide a civil government for Guam and for other purposes. I request that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and I recommend that it be enacted.

The United States acquired Guam from Spain, under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. That treaty provided that the Congress should determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded by Spain. Organic legislation was enacted for the Philippine Islands and for Puerto Rico, acquired under the same treaty, but although 50 years have passed the United States has not yet fulfilled its commitment with respect to Guam. The American tradition of self-government and our adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter require that Guam be provided with a civil government as Alaska.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Philippine Islands have been. Guam has been subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy by virtue of Executive order, and the Navy has been responsible for civil affairs there.

On October 20, 1945, President Truman requested the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy, and the Interior to submit recommendations to him on problems arising in connection with the administration of the Pacific islands. On June 18, 1947, the four Secretaries recommended that administrative responsibility for Guam, American Samoa, and the trust territory of the Pacific islands be assigned to a civilian agency, at the earliest practicable date as determined by the President, and that the administrative responsibility of the Navy Department for the islands be continued upon an interim basis only. The Secretaries also recommended that organic legislation be drafted by the executive departments and submitted to the Congress. These recommendations were forwarded by the President to the Congress on June 19, 1947.

In accordance with that recommendation, the enclosed draft of organic legislation for Guam has been prepared in consultation with the Department of the Navy. The bill is modeled upon the organic acts of the other Territories. It would provide for a local government consisting of the traditional three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial—to be under the supervision of such civilian department or agency as the President may direct. It would make the people of Guam citizens of the United States. The draft contains a bill of rights, modeled upon the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, but granting express authority to the Legislature of Guam to enact such legislation as may be necessary to protect the lands and business enterprises of persons of Guamanian ancestry, notwithstanding a general provision in the bill of rights that there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race, sex, language, or religion, and no denial of the equal protection of the laws. Such authority is considered to be essential in order that the local people may be protected against economic exploitation.

Executive authority would be vested in a Governor, either a civilian or a retired officer of the Armed Forces, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office at the President's pleasure. The Governor would have general supervision and control of all executive agencies and instrumentalities of the local government, and would coordinate all activities of a civil nature carried on by agencies of the Federal Government in the island. The President would also appoint a Lieutenant Governor, who would serve as Governor in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor or the temporary removal, absence, resignation, or disability of the Governor. The head of the department or agency with supervision over the local government would designate the head of a local government department to serve as Governor when neither the Governor nor the Lieutenant Governor is available. Heads of executive agencies or instrumentalities in the local government would be appointed by the Governor, unless the organic legislation or local law otherwise provides. Salaries of employees of the local government would be fixed by the local legislature and paid from local funds, unless otherwise provided in the organic legislation.

The legislature would consist of one or two houses, as determined by the legislature itself. Legislative power would extend to all subjects of local application not inconsistent with the organic act and such other laws of the United States as might apply to the island. No person may sit in the legislature who is not a United States citizen, at least 25 years old, domiciled in Guam for 5 years immediately preceding the legislative session in which he seeks to sit, or who has been convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude and has not received a pardon restoring his civil rights. The existing laws governing elections to the legislature would continue, subject to amendment by the legislature. These laws now provide for election by secret ballot. Provision would be made for regular and special sessions of the legislature. The Governor would have a suspensive veto. If a bill should be reenacted over his veto, and he does not then approve it, it would be submitted to the President for his approval or disapproval.

All laws enacted by the legislature would be reported by the governor to the head of the supervisory civilian agency and by him to the Congress. If not annulled by the Congress within 1 year after date of its receipt, the law would be deemed to be approved. Appropriations would be made by the legislature, except such as may be made by the Congress from time to time or as otherwise provided in the organic legislation. The legislature or any person or group of persons would have the right of petition. Guam would be represented in the House of Representatives by an elected Resident Commissioner, with the right to debate but not to vote, and with the same privileges, compensation, travel allowance, and other allowances as the Members of the House of Representatives. The first Resident Commissioner would be elected at the first general election, his term to expire on January 1, 1951. Terms of succeeding Resident Commissioners would be 4 years, in view of the fact that local elections, under existing law, are quadrennial.

The judicial branch would consist of a supreme court, with a single justice appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term, and of such inferior courts as the legislature might create. The judicial district of Hawaii would be extended to include Guam so that the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii would have jurisdiction over certain cases arising in Guam. It would review final judgments of the Supreme Court of Guam in certain classes of cases.

Laws in force in Guam on the date of enactment of the bill, except as the bill may amend them, would be continued in force, subject to modification or repeal by the Congress or the legislature. Except as otherwise provided by the act, no law of the United States hereafter enacted would apply to Guam unless expressly made applicable by the Congress. The President would be directed to appoint a commission of seven persons, at least three of whom would be residents of Guam, to survey the field of Federal laws and to recommend to the Congress within 12 months after the date of enactment of the act, which laws of the United States not now applicable to Guam should be made applicable, and which laws already applicable, should be declared inapplicable.

The Governor's salary would be $16,000. Should he be a retired officer of the Armed Forces, the Governor would receive such sum as when added to his pay and allowances as a retired officer would total $16,000. The Chief Justice and the Lieutenant Governor would receive $13,000 annually. Members of the Guam Legislature would receive $15 a day for each day of the legislative session, to be paid by the United States. Other legislative expenses would be met from local revenues. Officers and employees whose homes are outside Guam would be transported to Guam with their families and household goods at the expense of the United States and would be returned at Federal expense if they had served 2 years. They would also be allowed travel time not to exceed 30 days once every 2 years in which to return to their homes on leave, transportation for this purpose to be at United States expense. Officers or employees whose salaries are not fixed by the act would receive such compensation and allowances as might be provided by local law, or by the civilian department or agency if employees of such agency.

Title to property owned by the United States and employed by the naval government in administration of civil affairs would be transferred to the local government within 90 days after the date of enactment of the act. All other property owned by the United States and not reserved by the President within said 90 days would be placed under control of the local government to be administered for the benefit of the people of Guam. Property title to which or control of which is not transferred to the local government would be transferred to the administrative supervision of the head of the civilian department or agency, except as the President may from time to time prescribe, and the head of that department or agency would be authorized to lease or sell, on terms he deems advantageous to the United States, any such property not needed for public purposes.

The Governor would be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of public-health services and a public-school system.

Customs duties and Federal income taxes collected in Guam, proceeds of taxes collected under United States internal-revenue laws on products of Guam, fees for passports, immigration, etc., would be covered into the local treasury to be expended by the government of Guam in accordance with the annual budget.

There would be expressly reserved to the President power to designate parts of the island as military or naval reservations, or to treat the island as a closed port with respect to vessels and aircraft of foreign nations.

The authority and powers conferred by the proposed organic legislation would come into force immediately upon enactment. However, the President would be authorized, during not more than 1 year from date of enactment, to continue the administration of Guam as provided by law, Executive order, or local regulation in force on the date of enactment of the act. The President would be further authorized to place any or all of the provisions of the act in force before the expiration of the 1-year period, if practicable.

Enactment of this legislative proposal would confer upon the people of Guam the measure of self-government and civilian administration to which they have long been entitled. It would contribute toward fulfillment of the obligation assumed by the United States under article 73 of the United Nations Charter to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the non-self-governing Territories under United States administration. It would confer upon the people of Guam the privileges of United States citizenship and participation in their own government which have long since been granted to people in the other territorial areas of the United States, and I therefore recommend that it be enacted.

The Director, Bureau of the Budget, has advised me that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, August 8, 1950.

Hon. J. HARDIN PETERSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Possessions of the Committee on Public Lands, during the course of the hearings on H. R. 4499, a bill to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes, and

H. R. 4500, a bill to provide a civil government for American Samoa, and for other purposes, requested that the Department of the Navy submit a formal statement regarding its position with respect to organic legislation for those islands.

The enclosed statement sets forth the position of the Navy Department with regard to the proposed legislation which would provide organic acts for Guam and American Samoa and confer United States citizenship upon the indigenous inhabitants of those islands.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WITH RESPECT TO CURRENT PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE AN ORGANIC ACT FOR GUAM AND AMERICAN SAMOA AND TO CONFER UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP UPON THE INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS THEREOF

The Department of the Navy desires to endorse most strongly the proposal now before the Congress to grant United States citizenship to the peoples of Guam and American Samoa and to provide an organic act for each of these insular possessions. This endorsement is in effect a reiteration of the recommendations contained in the joint statement of the Secretaries of Navy and Interior before the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Possessions of the House Public Lands Committee on May 28, 1947.

The type of legislation best designed to accomplish the above objectives is, of course, a matter for the Congress to determine. The function of the executive departments concerned with the administration of insular affairs is considered as being to offer recommendations, on the basis of their backgrounds of experience in this field, as a guide to the Congress in the consideration and enactment of legislation.

The Department of the Navy, in reviewing the 50 years of its administration of Guam and American Samoa, feels a pride which is believed justifiable in the progress made on these islands. At the turn of the century when the administration of Guam and American Samoa was assigned to the Navy, the sanitary and health conditions of these islands were deplorable. The indigenous population had been decimated by disease. At once a vigorous public-health program was instituted on each of these islands. Medical treatment and hospitalization were provided for all. Programs for training medical practitioners and nurses have been promoted. Since 1900 the population of each island has almost trebled. Health conditions are now considered excellent. There has been a steady increase in the participation of the people of Guam and American Samoa in their local governments. The development of this participation has proceeded in accordance with the culture and institution of the people. Today the people of Guam are represented by the Guam Congress upon which certain legislative powers were conferred in 1947. The Samoans are represented by the Fono of American Samoa, a general assembly constituted according to Samoan tradition, upon the recommendations of which the Governor relies heavily. Guamanians and Samoans occupy responsible positions in the executive branch of their local governments and sit on the island courts. Similar substantial progress might be noted in the fields of education, commerce, and agriculture. Progress along these lines will be greatly accelerated, under whatever civilian department or agency is designated to have responsibility for the administration of Guam and American Samoa, by the enactment of organic legislation for these islands.

On behalf of the Department of the Navy, it is strongly urged that prompt and favorable consideration be given to legislation designed to provide an organic act for Guam and American Samoa and confer United States citizenship on the loyal inhabitants of these islands.

This statement has been coordinated within the National Military Establishment in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this statement to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, July 13, 1950.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to the oral request of Mr. Stewart French of your staff for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the citizenship provisions of the bill (H. R. 7273) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

You are advised that the Department of Justice has no objection to the enactment of the afore-mentioned provisions in the form contained in section 4 of the bill, except that it is recommended that the proposed section 206 (b) be amended by deleting the period which appears on line 13 of page 3 of Committee Print No. 2, dated July 11, 1950, and inserting in its place a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That in the case of any person born before the date of enactment of this section, he has taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality."

The recommended proviso is intended to insure again any construction which would permit the conferring of citizenship upon any person born on the island of Guam who has since assumed a status inconsistent with, if not antagonistic to, the interests of the United States.

Very sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Has the committee gone into the question of the probable cost? Will the cost be higher, under this proposal, with a civilian form of government than under the Navy?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The committee has examined into the subject, and it is satisfied that the cost will be less.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator know how much less?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not recall.

Mr. ELLENDER. But it would be less?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. What proportion of the cost would the United States Government bear and what proportion of the cost would the island bear?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The United States Government bears all of it now. I believe the cost would be reduced and shared with the island, under the provisions of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LT. COMDR. EDWIN M. ROSENBERG

The bill (S. 3446) to authorize the restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, lieutenant commander, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint Edwin M. Rosenberg, now an officer on the retired list of the United States Navy, an officer on the active list of the line of the United States Navy with the permanent rank of lieutenant commander and with the date of rank October 3, 1945. Upon such appointment the said Edwin M. Rosenberg shall be given the same precedence on the lineal list of officers of the United States Navy to which he would have been entitled had he not been placed on the retired list of officers of the United States Navy.

ATTENDANCE OF NAVY BAND AT CONFEDERATE VETERANS REUNION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8139) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments on page 1, line 4, to delete the words "Marine Corps" and insert "Navy"; and

On page 2, line 2, to delete the words "Marine Band" and insert "Navy Band."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Navy Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950."

UNLAWFUL ENTRY ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 3522) to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I should like to advise the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that this bill would make trespass upon public property or grounds, or upon the grounds of private residences in the District of Columbia, a misdemeanor. The present law of trespass covers only private buildings. The bill would cover the grounds of public buildings and private residences as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3522) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia

as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 824. Unlawful entry on public or private property: Any person who, without lawful authority, shall enter, or attempt to enter, any public or private dwelling, building, or other property, or part of such dwelling, building, or other property, against the will of the lawful occupant or of the person lawfully in charge thereof, or being therein or thereon, without lawful authority to remain therein or thereon shall refuse to quit the same on the demand of the lawful occupant, or of the person lawfully in charge thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50 or imprisonment in jail for not more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE AND SEMIPUBLIC BUILDINGS IN GEORGETOWN AREA

The bill (H. R. 7670) to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HUNT. I should like to advise the distinguished Senator from Kansas that the purpose of this bill is to preserve the early architecture of Georgetown. Under the bill the District Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission, would issue permits for the construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of the exterior of buildings which face on public streets in Georgetown. Similar ordinances are in effect in many of our older, finer cities, such as Alexandria, New Orleans, Charleston, and other cities throughout the United States. The bill authorizes an appropriation of $8,000 to survey the Georgetown area in order to obtain necessary information concerning the historical buildings in Georgetown.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I am wondering how much this type of legislation, if it is permitted to continue, will cost the taxpayers. In many instances the addition of a story, in a practical way, to existing buildings might save the taxpayers millions of dollars. I think we should be sensible enough to consider that aspect of the matter.

Mr. HUNT. I do not know just how far this type of legislation would carry us, except that it would lie in the good judgment of the people who are in control of the matter. In this particular case, it is the Fine Arts Commission of the District of Columbia, for whose ability we all have very high regard. They have done a fine job in the city of Washington up to this time. Of course personnel may change and the situation may change, but there is a great desire in this respect on the part of the people of Georgetown and the District as a whole that the architectural beauty of Georgetown be preserved.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I object to the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that $8,000 would be authorized under the bill. Would that come out of the District fund?

Mr. HUNT. I think it would be a direct appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard to the bill. The bill will go over.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' SALARY ACT OF 1947

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3180) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments on page 6, to strike out all of section 6; on page 7, to change "SEC. 7." to "SEC. 6."; on page 7, line 8, to change the figure "1930" to "1950"; and on page 7, line 10, to change "SEC. 8." to "SEC. 7."; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of title II of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to establish the eligibility requirements and prescribe such methods of appointment or promotion for teachers, officers, and other employees as it may deem proper. The Board of Education is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, on written recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, to classify and assign all teachers, school officers, and other employees to the salary classes and positions in the foregoing salary schedule: *Provided*, That teachers, school officers, and other employees on probationary or permanent status shall not be required to take any examinations, either mental or physical, to be continued in the positions in which they were employed on June 30, 1947, or to which they may be transferred and assigned under the provisions of section 6 of this act. After July 1, 1947, no teacher, school officer, or other employee shall be appointed in or promoted to group C in any salary class or appointed in or promoted to salary classes 13 to 30, inclusive, unless he possesses a master's degree. When used in this act, the words 'master's degree' shall mean a master's degree granted in course by an accredited higher educational institution. No teacher, school officer, or other employee shall receive compensation at a rate less than his annual compensation as of June 30, 1947, including the additional compensation authorized by the act entitled 'An act to authorize increases in the salary rates of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia whose pay is fixed and regulated by the "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945," as amended,' approved July 31, 1946."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of title III of said act is amended by striking out from the first sentence thereof the following: ", except as provided in section 2 of this act,".

SEC. 3. Paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), and (ab) of section 6 of title III of said act are amended to read as follows:

"(e) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(f) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(g) Teachers in senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 3, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 3, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(h) Teachers in senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 3, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(k) Teachers in vocational or trade schools shall be transferred and assigned as follows:

"(1) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

"(2) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

"(3) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group C, of the foregoing schedule; and

"(4) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(l) Research assistants shall be transferred and assigned as follows:

"(1) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

"(2) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

"(3) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group C, of the foregoing schedule; and

"(4) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(m) Instructors in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 7, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(n) Instructors in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(o) Librarians in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 8, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(p) Librarians in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 8, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

"(ab) Supervisors of penmanship, now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule with the title of instructor in the teachers colleges;".

SEC. 4. Section 7 of title IV of said act is amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the following: "except as provided in section 2 of this act,".

SEC. 5. Section 9 of title IV of said act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. Every teacher, librarian, research assistant, and instructor in the teachers colleges in the service of the Board of Education on June 30, 1947, shall be transferred and assigned either to group A or to group C in salary classes 1 to 8, inclusive, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of this act. Every teacher, librarian, research assistant, counselor, and instructor in the teachers colleges appointed on or after July 1, 1947, shall be assigned according to eligibility either to group A or to group C if the salary class to which he is appointed be divided into group A and group C. Every teacher, librarian, research assistant, and counselor transferred and assigned on July 1, 1947, to a group A, or appointed to group A on July 1, 1947, or thereafter shall be promoted to group C on the basis of documentary evidence establishing the attainment of a recognized master's degree: *Provided*, That after June 30, 1948, all promotions to group C shall be made on the first day of the month immediately following the date on which documentary evidence is submitted to the Board of Education establishing to the

Board's satisfaction the attainment of a recognized master's degree."

SEC. 6. The appropriations for general administration, general supervision and instruction, and vocational education, George-Barden program, under the caption "Public schools" contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1950, approved June 29, 1949, are hereby made available for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 1947.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SUSPENSION OF RESTRICTIONS ON AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3939) to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief explanation of this bill. Senators will recall that the number of men who can serve in the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps is fixed by law. None of the branches of our armed services may have more men than Congress permits. The number of men in the Marine Corps is fixed at 20 percent of the number of men in the Navy. At the present time it is contemplated that the ceiling which the present laws have already imposed on the services will not allow the expansion of the Armed Forces which is desired in order to meet the emergency in Korea and elsewhere. The House of Representatives has already passed a bill removing the ceiling, because we do not know how large a force we may need. In any event it cannot be larger than appropriation which we make for these purposes will permit. Inasmuch as the House yesterday passed an identical bill with the one now under consideration I ask that the bill (H. R. 9178) be substituted for this bill, that the House bill be passed by the Senate, and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. WHERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield; if so, to whom?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask if the House bill removes the restriction on the Marine Corps?

Mr. TYDINGS. All restrictions go off together, on the Marine Corps, Navy, Army, and Air Force.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The point is, Will the strength of the Marine Corps be tied to the strength of the Navy?

Mr. TYDINGS. The bill eliminates that restriction, so that there is no tying in of the Marine Corps with the Navy.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So that if the Navy should go up 20 percent, the Marine Corps could go up more than that?

Mr. TYDINGS. Fifty, or 100 percent, if that were desired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad the Senator from Maryland, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has recognized the Marine Corps as a combat unit.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me clear this question up. Not only is the Senator's assumption correct, as he has stated it to me, but the Marine Corps Reserve, which can be called, is unlimited, so that we now have both ceilings off, and there is no limit.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the House bill provide a time limitation?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; not that I recall.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the Senate committee adopted an amendment, as the Senator well remembers, and I wonder if the House bill contains that amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am advised by one of the experts of our committee that the House did include an amendment, and that it is the same amendment the Senate committee adopted.

Mr. GURNEY. That is fine, then.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. The extension originally recommended was to July 9, 1951. We were advised by the military leaders that it would be better, as is customary in every national emergency, not to fix a limit. Each time we have gotten out from an emergency we have fixed a limit on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and so forth, but we have never done so until the emergency had passed. For that reason both the House and the Senate committee struck out the time limit of July 9, 1951.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the subcommittee handling appropriations for the armed services. I have voted for all the appropriations for the military, both in war and in peace, for our own national defense, and I am perfectly willing to vote the necessary appropriations now just as quickly as is the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am sure of that.

Mr. WHERRY. But I believe there should be some limitation on the time. I am not complaining about the removal of the limitation on the number or about the appropriations, which will be handled in the Committee on Appropriations. I think it is necessary to grant the President the powers he asks, and I am in favor of that. But it does seem to me that there should be some limitation on the time. If we strike out the language referred to, there is no limit on the time, and it seems to me some limitation is justified.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, whenever these matters have been dealt with for the future, in line with the Senator's suggestion, when the emergency is over, the forces have been "phased" down gradually, as it is called, as the troops come back, if they are abroad, and are deactivated, their equipment turned in, and they go back to civilian life. How quickly that can be done depends largely on where the troops are, and what the situation is at the end of the war.

I would say to the Senator that I do not remember of an emergency in which our troops have ever fought, when real battle conditions have prevailed, when there has been a limitation on our armed forces, either in numbers or as to time.

I see what the Senator has in mind, and I think it is a good point, but I suggest to him that one of the greatest values of this bill is not only the provision to take the limits off the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the matter of such men as we need, but to show the world that whatever is needed, we are putting ourselves in the position to produce. One of the great values of this is as a psychological factor, that for the time being the wraps have been taken off, until the dove of peace shall come down a little closer to terra firma.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree completely with the observations of the distinguished Senator, with one exception. I am willing to expand the Army to the number the Army requests, for the need which is to be confronted. The number of men, the number of units, and the appropriations, are one thing, but I think that after that is done, there should be some time limit on these extraordinary powers. That is what I am discussing. I think some year should be inserted. If 1 year is not enough, make it 2 years. Certainly the Congress will be in session, and if there is a desire to extend the power and fix another limitation, that is all right so far as I am concerned, but not only as to this bill, but as to any other bill which comes before the Senate which asks for extraordinary powers, whether it has to do with appropriations, the number of the men in the armed forces, or whether it relates to powers to be imposed upon the economy, I believe there should be some time limit during which such powers should exist.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me point out another very practical mechanical difficulty which intervenes. When we get together armed forces, we quite often organize them with different kinds of enlistments. Some enlistments are for 1 year, some are for 2 years, some for 3 years, some are for the duration of the war. Whenever we impose a cut-off date arbitrarily on the Military Establishments, we make it very difficult to get the kind of long-range enlistments beyond that cut-off date which the establishment would normally like to have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules of the Senate, the time of both Senators has expired.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. I yield time to the Senator from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands, unanimous consent is requested that the Senator from Maryland be allowed 5 minutes extra. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as the Senator from Nebraska well knows, the size of the Military Establishment, first of all, is fixed by the amount of the appropriations. Even though now we have authorized the strength of the

Army, Navy, and Air Corps, we have far less than is authorized, because we have appropriated only sufficient money to keep in being a force less than that which has been authorized.

Having said that, let me move on to the difficulty of putting in the law a cut-off date. When a man comes forward to enlist, he is asked if he wants to enlist for the duration. He is asked quite often whether he wants to enlist for this, that, or the other period of time. Boys who are going to college like to make their enlistments so that if the war terminates quickly, they may get out of the service and go back and finish their schooling, or they may have other commitments of a similar nature, not necessarily tied to education.

If we put in the law an arbitrary cut-off date, and are going to assemble a large force, when young men come in to enlist, if there is no limitation on the size of the force, we are compelling the organization of the armed establishment to be limited to the year. If the Senator wanted to make it 4 years, the argument I make would not hold.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. If we imposed a limitation of 2 years, does not the Senator feel every argument he has made would be met, because certainly if we are in a four-alarm war, as we hear it spoken of, there would be no question about extending the time. All I am asking is that some reasonable time be fixed in the bill when the powers will cease to exist. I certainly want such a provision in effect until any emergency is over.

Mr. TYDINGS. There would be no quarrel about extending it. The Senator and I would both extend it at the end of a 2-year period, if necessary.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. TYDINGS. My point is that when a man undertakes to enlist for 4 years, the Army takes him for 4 years. If at the end of 2 years the component parts are to be changed, it makes it pretty hard for the Army establishment to plan just what kind of force they are going to have after the cut-off date.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not going to argue about the length of time; the Senator feels that it should be 4 years, or 3 years, or 2 years, but I think there should be some limit. Does not the Senator agree with me?

Mr. TYDINGS. I would say the Senator had a point. My suggestion would be that it be 4 years, because enlistments are for 4 years. We can at any time cut it down from four to two.

Mr. WHERRY. I will not take any more time of the Senate. I believe we are in complete accord.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. We can reduce it from four to two, just as well as we can increase it from two to four. But I wish the Senator would make it 3 years. That is the ordinary term of enlistment. Will the Senator accept 4 years?

Mr. TYDINGS. I will.

Mr. WHERRY. That will give some definite time to which it must be limited.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will make it July 30, 1954, which is approximately 4 years from now, and have it end at the end of the month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does either Senator offer that as an amendment?

Mr. WHERRY. I will offer that as an amendment, if the Senator from Maryland will accept it.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has offered an amendment which will be inserted in the proper place. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland that the language of of the House bill be substituted for the language of the Senate bill, and that the amendment as last offered by the Senator from Nebraska and agreed to by the Senator from Maryland, be added?

Mr. WHERRY. Make the date July 31.

Mr. TYDINGS. Very well; make it the 31st of July.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The language of the two bills is identical.

The Senator from Maryland has asked that House bill 9178, a bill identical with the Senate bill, be substituted for the Senate bill. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the armed forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to amend the bill by inserting on page 1, line 9 of the engrossed House bill, after the word "suspended" the words "until July 31, 1954."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 9178) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate bill will be indefinitely postponed.

LOYALTY IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TYDINGS. There is on the calendar a bill dealing with loyalty in the armed services which is some distance down. I am not going to ask that it be considered now, because that would be unfair, but I hope that if it is not reached before the end of the day, the minority leader and the acting majority leader will be given an opportunity for the consideration of the bill, which is a "must." It is on page 45, and is Calendar No. 2156, House bill 7439, an act to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes. It is a very important bill, and I do not want the Senate to recess today without considering it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there a time limitation on the life of the bill? That is, when are the powers granted to end?

Mr. TYDINGS. I think this is a permanent policy, so far as I know.

Mr. WHERRY. I will look into the matter.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I desire to address myself very briefly to the remarks of the Senator from Maryland. I am very much involved in that bill, and very much concerned about it, because, as the bill comes to the floor of the Senate, it represents a complete misunderstanding, so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, as to what he at least thought was going to be the amendment for which he fought in committee to be incorporated in the bill. The amendment as written in the bill is entirely unacceptable by the Senator from Oregon. Therefore, I shall object to the bill when it is reached on the calendar.

I ask the Senator from Maryland, is it not true that the power which the bill seeks to make permanent already exists in the Military Establishment, and therefore it is not a "must" bill so far as an immediate timetable is concerned, because they have the power and have been exercising the power for some time to do the very thing the bill seeks to give them the power to do permanently.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the statement of the Senator from Oregon is correct insofar as it deals only with the military. There are other departments of the Government to which up to the present the law does not extend. Let me say to the Senator from Oregon that I would be very glad to have one of the experts from the committee who had a part in drafting the amendment confer with the Senator from Oregon to see whether or not the amendment is in the shape that I think we all agreed to when the bill was in the committee.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no objection to that, but so no one will misunderstand my position let me make clear my objection, and I can do it very quickly. I thought we were reaching an agreement that would give to the individual employee, as a matter of right, an appeal to the Civil Service Commission. I find now, as I read the final draft of the bill, that he gets an appeal to the Civil Service Commission only if some department head decides to consider him for a job after some other official of government has decreed that he is a bad security risk.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. No, not at the moment. I want it clearly understood for the record, Mr. President, that I will endeavor to preserve to any department head during this emergency, whether it is Justice or Treasury or Navy or Air Force or any place else where we say there is security sensitivity, the right to say that under no circumstances shall an official have to accept in his employment any person in whom he does not

have complete confidence. But I am going to insist, so far as I am concerned, and within my power, on trying to secure an amendment under which once the official says that with regard to Mr. X, then Mr. X shall have a right to appeal that decision to the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of getting his record clear. Not for the purpose of coming back to work in the department that has decreed him to be a bad security risk, but for the purpose of having his record clear as to whether or not the department made a mistake on the evidence. It is an arbitrary power which I am not going to vote to give to any man in government without a check upon his judgment. In my judgment that cannot be reconciled with a fair hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to take time to state that after looking over House bill 7439, Calendar No. 2156, the bill to which the Senator from Maryland has referred, while it might need some modification, I am not sure about the point raised by the distinguished Senator from Oregon. As a general principle I am for the bill and I will do my level best to see that the bill, if it can be modified so as to suit everyone's wishes, is passed. It is a good bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next bill on the calendar will be stated.

LAND RADIO MONITORING STATIONS

The bill (H. R. 4251) to amend section 4 (g) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4251) to amend section 4 (g) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That this act may be cited as "Communications Act Amendments, 1950."

SEC. 2 Subsection (o) of section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(o) 'Broadcasting' means the dissemination of radio communications intended to be received directly by the general public."

SEC. 3. Section 3 of such act is further amended by adding after subsection (aa) the following:

"(bb) The term 'license,' 'station license,' or 'radio station license' means that instrument of authorization required by this act or the rules and regulations of the Commission made pursuant to this act, for the use or operation of apparatus for transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio, whatever name the instrument may be designated by the Commission.

"(cc) The term 'broadcast station,' 'broadcasting station,' or 'radio broadcast station' means a radio station equipped to engage in broadcasting as herein defined.

"(dd) The term 'construction permit' or 'permit for construction' means that instrument of authorization required by this act or the rules and regulations of the Commission made pursuant to this act for the installation of apparatus for the transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio, by whatever name the instrument may be designated by the Commission."

SEC. 4. (a) Subsection (b) of section 4 of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out the last two sentences thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Such Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, profession, or employment but this shall not apply to the preparation of technical or professional publications for which reasonable honorarium or compensation may be paid. Any such Commissioner serving as such after 1 year from the date of enactment of the Communications Act Amendments, 1950, shall not for a period of 1 year following the termination of his services as a Commissioner represent before the Commission in a professional capacity any person, including all persons under common control, subject to the provisions of this act, except that this restriction shall not apply to any Commissioner who has served the full term for which he was appointed. Not more than four members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party."

(b) Subsection (f) (1) of section 4 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(f) (1) Without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, (1) the Commission may appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of a secretary, a chief engineer and not more than two assistants, a chief accountant and not more than two assistants, a general counsel and not more than two assistants, and counsel temporarily employed and designated by the Commission for the performance of specific special services; and (2) each Commissioner may appoint and prescribe the duties of a legal assistant at an annual salary not to exceed $10,000 and a secretary at an annual salary not to exceed $5,600. The chief engineer, the chief accountant, and the general counsel shall each receive an annual salary of not to exceed $11,200; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of not to exceed $10,000, and no assistant shall receive an annual salary in excess of $10,000: *Provided*, That on and after 1 year from the date of enactment of Communications Act amendments, 1950, the secretary of the Commission, the chief engineer and his assistants, the chief accountant and his assistants, the general counsel and his assistants, and the legal assistants to each Commissioner shall not, for the period of 1 year next following the cessation of their employment with the Commission, represent before the Commission in a professional capacity any person, including all persons under common control, subject to the provisions of this act. The Commission shall have authority subject to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to appoint such other officers, engineers, accountants, attorneys, inspectors, examiners, and other employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions."

(c) The first sentence of subsection (g) of section 4 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(g) The Commission may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of Government and elsewhere, for office supplies, law books, periodicals, and books of reference, for printing and binding, for land for use as sites for radio monitoring stations and related facilities, including living quarters where necessary in remote areas, for the construction of such stations and facilities, and for the improvement, furnishing, equipping, and repairing of such stations and facilities and of laboratories and other related facilities (including construction of minor subsidiary buildings and structures not exceeding $25,000 in any one instance) used in connection with technical research activities, as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the Commission and as from time to time may be appropriated for by Congress."

(d) Subsection (k) of section 4 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(k) The Commission shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such reports shall contain—

"(1) such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of interstate and foreign wire and radio communication and radio transmission of energy.

"(2) such information and data concerning the functioning of the Commission as will be of value to Congress in appraising the amount and character of the work and accomplishments of the Commission and the adequacy of its staff and equipment: *Provided*, That the first and second annual reports following the date of enactment of Communications Act Amendments, 1950, shall set forth in detail the number and caption of pending applications requesting approval of transfer of control or assignment of a station license, or construction permits for new stations, or for increases in power, or for changes of frequency of existing stations at the beginning and end af the period covered by such reports;

"(3) information with respect to all persons taken into the employment of the Commission during the year covered by the report, including names, pertinent biographical data and experience, Commission positions held and compensation paid, together with the names of those persons who have left the employ of the Commission during such year: *Provided*, That the first annual report following the date of enactment of Communications Act Amendments, 1950, shall contain such information with respect to all persons in the employ of the Commission at the close of the year for which the report is made;

"(4) an itemized statement of all funds expended during the preceding year by the Commission, of the sources of such funds, and of the authority in this act or elsewhere under which such expenditures were made; and

"(5) specific recommendations to Congress as to additional legislation which the Commission deems necessary or desirable, including all legislative proposals submitted for approval to the Director of the Budget."

SEC. 5. Section 5 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 5. (a) The member of the Commission designated by the President as Chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Commission. It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings and sessions of the Commission, to represent the Commission in all matters relating to legislation and legislative reports, to represent the Commission in all matters requiring conferences or communications with other governmental officers, departments or agencies, and generally to coordinate and organize the work of the Commission in such manner as to promote prompt and efficient disposition of all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission. In the case of a vacancy in the office of the Chairman of the Commission, or the absence or inability of the Chairman to serve, the Commission may temporarily designate and appoint one of its members to act as Chairman until the cause or circumstance requiring such service shall have been eliminated or corrected.

"(b) Within 60 days after the enactment of the Communications Act amendments,

1950, and from time to time thereafter as the Commission may find necessary, the Commission shall organize its legal, engineering, and accounting staff into (1) integrated divisions, to function on the basis of the Commission's principal work-load operations; and (2) into such other divisional organizations as the Commission may deem necessary to handle that part of its work load which cuts across more than one integrated division or which does not lend itself to the integrated division set-up. Each such integrated division and divisional organization shall include such legal, engineering, accounting, administrative, and clerical personnel as the Commission may determine to be necessary to perform its functions. The general counsel, the chief engineer, and the chief accountant and their respective assistants shall carry out their respective duties under such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe. The Commission shall establish a staff, directly responsible to it, which shall include such legal, engineering, and accounting personnel as the Commission deems necessary, whose duty shall be to prepare such drafts of Commission decisions, orders, and other memoranda as the Commission, in the exercise of its quasi-judicial duties, may from time to time direct: *Provided,* That no member of such staff shall participate in a hearing or represent the Commission, directly or indirectly, in any prosecutory or investigatory function or proceeding.

"(c) Except as provided in section 409 hereof, the Commission, when necessary to the proper functioning of the Commission and the prompt and orderly conduct of its business, is hereby authorized and directed to assign or refer any portion of its work, business, or functions to an individual Commissioner or Commissioners or to a board composed of one or more employees of the Commission, to be designated by such order for action thereon, and by its further order at any time to amend, modify, or rescind any such order or reference: *Provided,* That this authority shall not extend to duties otherwise specifically imposed by this or any other act of Congress. Any order, decision, or report made or other action taken pursuant to any such order or reference shall have the same force and effect and may be made, evidenced, and enforced as is made by the Commission: *Provided, however,* That any person aggrieved by any such order, decision, or report may file a petition for review by the Commission, and every such petition shall be passed upon by the Commission. The secretary and seal of the Commission shall be the secretary and seal of such individual Commissioner or board.

"(d) Meetings of the Commission shall be held at regular intervals, not less frequently than once each calendar month, at which times the functioning of the Commission and the handling of its work load shall be reviewed and such orders shall be entered and other action taken as may be necessary or appropriate to expedite the prompt and orderly conduct of the business of the Commission with the objective of rendering a final decision (1) within 3 months from the date of filing in all original application, renewal, and transfer cases and (2) within 6 months from the final date of the hearing in all hearing cases; and the Commission shall promptly report to the Congress each such case which has been pending before it more than such 3- or 6-month period, respectively, stating the reasons therefor."

SEC. 6. Subsection (d) of section 307 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) No license granted for the operation of a broadcasting station shall be for a longer term than 3 years and no license so granted for any other class of station shall be for a longer term than 5 years, and any license granted may be revoked as hereinafter provided. Upon the expiration of any license, upon application therefor, a renewal of such license may be granted from time to time for a term of not to exceed 3 years in the case of broadcasting licenses and not to exceed 5 years in the case of other licenses if the Commission finds that public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served thereby."

SEC. 7. So much of subsection (a) of section 308 of such act as precedes the second proviso is amended to read as follows: "The Commission may grant instruments of authorization entitling the holders thereof to construct or operate apparatus for the transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio or modifications or renewals thereof, only upon written application therefor received by it: *Provided,* That (1) in cases of emergency found by the Commission involving danger to life or property or due to damage to equipment, or (2) during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged and when such action is necessary for the national defense or security or otherwise in furtherance of the war effort, the Commission may grant and issue authority to construct or operate apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio during the emergency so found by the Commission or during the continuance of any such war, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Commission shall by regulation prescribe, and without the filing of a formal application, but no such authority shall be granted for a period beyond the period of the emergency requiring it nor remain effective beyond such period."

SEC. 8. Section 309 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES; FORM OF LICENSES; CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO LICENSES

"SEC. 309. (a) If upon examination of any application provided for in section 308 the Commission shall determine that public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by the granting thereof, it shall authorize the issuance of the instrument of authorization for which application is made in accordance with said finding.

"(b) If upon examination of any such application the Commission is unable to make the finding specified in subsection (a) of this section, it shall forthwith notify the applicant and other known parties in interest of the grounds and reasons for its inability to make such finding. Such notice, which shall precede formal designation for a hearing, shall advise the applicant and all other known parties in interest of all objections made to the application as well as the source and nature of such objections. Following such notice, the applicant shall be given an opportunity to reply. If the Commission, after considering such reply, shall be unable to make the finding specified in subsection (a) of this section, it shall formally designate the application for hearing on the grounds or reasons then obtaining and shall notify the applicant and all other known parties in interest of such action and the grounds and reasons therefor, specifying with particularity the matters and things in issue but not including issues or requirements phrased generally. The parties in interest, if any, who are not notified by the Commission of its action with respect to a particular application may acquire the status of a party to the proceeding thereon by filing a petition for intervention showing the basis for their interest at any time not less than 10 days prior to the date of hearing. Any hearing subsequently held upon such application shall be a full hearing in which the applicant and all other parties in interest shall be permitted to participate but in which both the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence upon any issue specified by the Commission, as well as the burden of proof upon all such issues, shall be upon the applicant.

"(c) When any instrument of authorization is granted by the Commission without a hearing as provided in subsection (a) hereof, such grant shall remain subject to protest as hereinafter provided for a period of 30 days. During such 30-day period any party in interest may file a protest under oath directed to such grant and request a hearing on said application so granted. Any protest so filed shall contain such allegations of fact as will show the protestant to be a party in interest and shall specify with particularity the facts, matters, and things relied upon, but shall not include issues or allegations phrased generally. The Commission shall, within 15 days from the date of the filing of such protest, enter findings as to whether such protest meets the foregoing requirements and if it so finds the application involved shall be set for hearing upon the issues set forth in said protest, together with such further specific issues, if any, as may be prescribed by the Commission. In any hearing subsequently held upon such application all issues specified by the Commission shall be tried in the same manner provided in subsection (b) hereof but with respect of all issues set forth in the protest and not specifically adopted by the Commission, both the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and the burden of proof shall be upon the protestant. The hearing and determination of cases arising under this subsection shall be expedited by the Commission and pending hearing and decision the effective date of the Commission's action to which protest is made shall be postponed to the effective date of the Commission's decision after hearing, unless the authorization involved is necessary to the maintenance or conduct of an existing service, in which event the Commission shall authorize the applicant to utilize the facilities or authorization in question pending the Commission's decision after hearing.

"(d) Such station licenses as the Commission may grant shall be in such general form as it may prescribe, but each license shall contain, in addition to other provisions, a statement of the following conditions to which such license shall be subject: (1) The station license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies designated in the license beyond the term thereof nor in any other manner than authorized therein; (2) neither the license nor the right granted thereunder shall be assigned or otherwise transferred in violation of this act; (3) every license issued under this act shall be subject in terms to the right of use or control conferred by section 606 hereof."

SEC. 9. Subsection (b) of section 310 of said act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) No instrument of authorization granted by the Commission entitling the holder thereof to construct or to operate radio apparatus and no rights granted thereunder shall be transferred, assigned, or disposed of in any manner, voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, or by transfer of control of any corporation holding such instrument of authorization, to any person except upon application to the Commission and upon finding by the Commission that the proposed transferee or assignee possesses the qualifications required of an original permittee or licensee. The procedure for handling such application shall be that provided in section 309."

SEC. 10. Section 311 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 311. The Commission is hereby directed to refuse a station license and/or the permit hereinafter required for the construction of a station to any person (or to any person directly or indirectly controlled by such person) whose license has been revoked by a court under section 313."

SEC. 11. Section 312 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"REVOCATION OF LICENSES; CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDERS

"SEC. 312. (a) Any station license may be revoked (1) because of conditions coming to the attention of the Commission since the granting of such license which would have warranted the Commission in refusing to grant such license, or (2) for violation or failure to observe any of the restrictions or provisions of a treaty ratified by the United States, or (3) for violation of or failure to observe the terms and conditions of any cease-and-desist order issued by the Commission pursuant to subsection (b) hereof. The Commission may institute a revocation proceeding by serving upon the licensee an order to show cause why its license should not be revoked. Said orders shall contain a statement of the particulars and matters with respect to which the Commission is inquiring and shall call upon the licensee to appear before the Commission at a time and place therein stated, but in no event less than thirty days after receipt of such notice, and give evidence upon the matter specified in said order: *Provided*, That where safety of life or property is involved, the Commission may by order provide for a shorter period of notice. If, after hearing, or a waiver thereof by the licensee, the Commission determines that a revocation order should issue, it shall make a report in writing stating the findings of the Commission and the grounds and reasons therefor and shall cause the same to be served on said licensee, together with such order.

"(b) Where any person (1) has failed to operate substantially as set forth in an instrument of authorization, or (2) has failed to observe any of the restrictions and conditions of this act or of a treaty ratified by the United States, or (3) has violated or failed to observe any rule or regulation of the Commission authorized by this act, the Commission may institute a proceeding by serving upon such person an order to show cause why it should not cease and desist from such action. Said order shall contain a statement of the particulars and matters with respect to which the Commission is inquiring and shall call upon such person to appear before the Commission at a time and place therein stated, but in no event less than 30 days after receipt of such notice, and give evidence upon the matter specified in said order. If, after hearing, or a waiver thereof by such person, the Commission determines that a cease-and-desist order should issue, it shall make a report in writing stating the findings of the Commission and the grounds and reasons therefor and shall cause the same to be served on said person, together with such order."

SEC. 12. Part I of title III of such act is amended by adding the following new section:

"MODIFICATION BY COMMISSION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS OR LICENSES

"SEC. 330. (a) Any station license granted under the provisions of this act or the construction permit required thereby may be modified by the Commission either for a limited time or for the duration of the term thereof, if in the judgment of the Commission such action will promote the public interest, convenience, and necessity, or the provisions of this act or of any treaty ratified by the United States will be more fully complied with: *Provided*, That no such order of modification shall become final until the holder of such outstanding license or permit shall have been notified in writing of the proposed action and the grounds and reasons therefor, and shall have been given reasonable opportunity, in no event less than 30 days, to show cause by public hearing, if requested, why such order of modification should not issue: Provided, That where safety of life or property is involved, the Commission may by order provide for a shorter period of notice.

"(b) In any case where a hearing is conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section or section 312, both the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and the burden of proof shall be upon the Commission."

SEC. 13. Part I of title III of such act is amended by adding the following new section:

"LIMITATIONS ON QUASI-JUDICIAL POWERS

"SEC. 331. No license granted and issued under the authority of this Act for the operation of any radio station shall be modified by the Commission, except in the manner provided in section 330 (a) hereof, and no such license may be revoked, terminated, or otherwise invalidated by the Commission, except in the manner and for the reasons provided in section 312 (a) hereof. When application is made for renewal of an existing license, which cannot be disposed of by the Commission under the provisions of section 309 (a) hereof, the Commission shall employ the procedure specified in section 309 (b) hereof, except that in any hearing subsequently held upon such application the burden of proceeding with the evidence and of substantiating the grounds and reasons specified by the Commission in the formal notice of hearing issued pursuant to section 309 (b) hereof shall be upon the appropriate division established by the Commission under the provisions of section 5 (b) hereof or upon any party or parties who may oppose such renewal; but as a condition precedent to the renewal the Commission shall affirmatively find that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by such renewal. Pending such hearing and final decision pursuant thereto the Commission shall continue such license in effect."

SEC. 14. The heading of section 401 of such act is amended to read: "Jurisdiction to enforce act and orders of Commission; declaratory orders" and such section is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (e) as follows:

"(e) The Commission is authorized, in its sound discretion and with like effect as in the case of other orders, to issue a declaratory order to terminate a controversy or remove uncertainty. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (d) of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 239) declaratory orders shall be issued only upon the petition of, and after notice to and opportunity for hearing by, persons who are bona fide applicants for, or the holders of, construction permits or licenses, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and shall not bind or affect the rights of persons who are not parties of such proceedings. Such orders shall be available to declare rights and other legal relations arising under the provisions of any treaty ratified by the United States, under any provision of this act, or under any order, rule, regulation, term, condition, limitation, or requirement issued, promulgated, or adopted by the Commission, whether or not involving failure to comply therewith."

SEC. 15. Section 402 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 402. (a) The provisions of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 992), as amended, relating to the enforcing or setting aside of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission are hereby made applicable to suits to enforce, enjoin, set aside, annual, or suspend any order of the Commission under this act (except those appealable under the provisions of subsection (b) hereof), and such suits are hereby authorized to be brought as provided in that act. In addition to the venues specified in that act, suits to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend, but not to enforce, any such order of the Commission may also be brought in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

"(b) Appeals may be taken from decisions and orders of the Commission to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:

"(1) By any applicant for any instrument of authorization required by this act, or the regulations of the Commission made pursuant to this act, for the construction or operation of apparatus for the transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio, whose application is denied by the Commission.

"(2) By any applicant for the renewal or modification of any such instrument of authorization whose application is denied by the Commission.

"(3) By any party to an application for authority to assign any such instrument of authorization or to transfer control of any corporation holding such instrument of authorization whose application is denied by the Commission.

"(4) By any applicant for the permit required by section 325 of this act whose application has been denied by the Commission or any permittee under said section whose permit has been revoked by the Commission.

"(5) By the holder of any instrument of authorization required by this act, or the regulations of the Commission made pursuant to this act, for the construction or operation of apparatus for the transmission of energy, or communications or signals by radio, which instrument has been modified or revoked by the Commission.

"(6) By any other person who is aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by any order of the Commission granting or denying any application described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) hereof.

"(7) By any person upon whom an order to cease and desist has been served under section 312 (b) of this act.

"(8) By any party to a proceeding under section 401 who is aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by a declaratory order entered by the Commission.

"(9) By any radio operator whose license has been suspended by the Commission.

"(c) Such appeal shall be taken by filing a notice of appeal with the court within 30 days after the entry of the order complained of. Such notice of appeal shall contain a concise statement of the nature of the proceedings as to which the appeal is taken; a concise statement of the reasons on which the appellant intends to rely, separately stated and numbered; and proof of service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the Commission. Upon filing of such notice, the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the proceedings and of the questions determined therein and shall have power, by order, directed to the Commission or any other party to the appeal, to grant such temporary relief as it may deem just and proper. Orders granting temporary relief may be either affirmative or negative in their scope and application so as to permit either the maintenance of the status quo in the matter in which the appeal is taken or the restoration of a position or status terminated or adversely affected by the order appealed from and shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, be effective pending hearing and determination of said appeal and compliance by the Commission with the final judgment of the court rendered in said appeal.

"(d) Upon the filing of any such notice of appeal the Commission shall, not later than 5 days after the date of service upon it, notify each person shown by the records of the Commission to be interested in said appeal of the filing and pendency of the same and shall thereafter permit any such person to inspect and make copies of said notice and statement of reasons therefor

at the office of the Commission in the city of Washington. Within 30 days after the filing of an appeal, the Commission shall file with the court a copy of the order complained of, a full statement in writing of the facts and grounds relied upon by it in support of the order involved upon said appeal, and the originals or certified copies of all papers and evidence presented to and considered by it in entering said order.

"(e) Within 30 days after the filing of an appeal any interested person may intervene and participate in the proceedings had upon said appeal by filing with the court a notice of intention to intervene and a verified statement showing the nature of the interest of such party, together with proof of service of true copies of said notice and statement, both upon appellant and upon the Commission. Any person who would be aggrieved or whose interest would be adversely affected by a reversal or modification of the order of the Commission complained of shall be considered an interested party.

"(f) The record and briefs upon which any such appeal shall be heard and determined by the court shall contain such information and material, and shall be prepared within such time and in such manner as the court may by rule prescribe.

"(g) At the earliest convenient time the court shall hear and determine the appeal upon the record before it in the manner prescribed by section 10 (e) of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 243).

"(h) In the event that the court shall render a decision and enter an order reversing the order of the Commission, it shall remand the case to the Commission to carry out the judgment of the court and it shall be the duty of the Commission, in the absence of the proceedings to review such judgment, to forthwith give effect thereto, and unless otherwise ordered by the court, to do so upon the basis of the proceedings already had and the record upon which said appeal was heard and determined.

"(i) The court may, in its discretion, enter judgment for costs in favor of or against an appellant, or other interested parties intervening in said appeal, but not against the Commission, depending upon the nature of the issues involved upon said appeal and the outcome thereof.

"(j) The court's judgment shall be final, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as hereinafter provided—

"(1) an appeal may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States in any case wherein the jurisdiction of the court is invoked, or sought to be invoked, for the purpose of reviewing any decision or order entered by the Commission in proceedings instituted by the Commission which have as their object and purpose the revocation of an existing license or any decision or order entered by the Commission in proceedings which involve the failure or refusal of the Commission to renew an existing license. Such appeal shall be taken by the filing of an application therefor or notice thereof within 30 days after the entry of the judgment sought to be reviewed, and in the event such an appeal is taken the record shall be made up and the case docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States within 60 days from the time such an appeal is allowed under such rules as may be prescribed.

"(2) in all other cases, review by the Supreme Court of the United States shall be upon writ of certiorari on petition therefor under section 240 of the Judicial Code, as amended, by the appellant, by the Commission, or by any interested party intervening in the appeal, or by certification by the court pursuant to the provision of section 239 of the Judicial Code, as amended."

SEC. 16. The heading of section 405 of such act is amended to read: "Rehearings before Commission" and such section is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 405. (a) After a decision, order, or requirement has been made by the Commission in any proceeding, any party thereto, or any other person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected thereby, may petition for rehearing. Petitions for rehearing must be filed within 30 days from the entry of any decision, order, or requirement complained of except for those cases in which the decision, order, or requirement challenged is necessary for the maintenance or conduct of an existing service, the filing of such a petition shall automatically stay the effective date thereof until after decision on said petition. The filing of a petition for rehearing shall not be a condition precedent to judicial review of any such decision, order, or requirement, except where the party seeking such review was not a party to the proceedings resulting in such decision, order, or requirement, or where the party seeking such review relies on questions of fact or law upon which the Commission has been afforded no opportunity to pass. Rehearings shall be governed by such general rules as the Commission may establish: *Provided*, That, except for newly discovered evidence or evidence otherwise available only since the original taking of evidence, no evidence shall be taken on any rehearing. The time within which an appeal must be taken under section 402 (a) hereof shall be computed from the date upon which orders are entered disposing of all petitions for rehearing filed in any case, but any decision, order, or requirement made after such rehearing reversing, changing, or modifying the original determination shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to rehearing as an original order."

SEC. 17. Section 409 (a) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 409. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 (a) of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 241), all cases in which a hearing is required by the provisions of this act or by other applicable provisions of law shall be conducted by the Commission or by one or more examiners provided for in section 11 of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 244), designated by the Commission. The officer or officers presiding at any such hearing shall have the same authority and duties exercised in the same manner and subject to the same conditions specified in section 7 of that act.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 242), the officer or officers conducting a hearing shall prepare and file an intermediate report. In all such cases the Commission shall permit the filing of exceptions to such intermediate report by any party to the proceeding and shall, upon request, hear oral argument on such exceptions before the entry of any final decision, order, or requirement. All decisions, including the intermediate report, shall become a part of the record and shall include a statement of (1) findings and conclusions, as well as the basis therefor, upon all material issues of fact, law, or discretion, presented on the record; and (2) the appropriate decision, order, or requirement.

"(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (c) of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 239), no officer conducting a hearing pursuant to (a) and (b) hereof shall, except to the extent required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law, consult any person or party on any fact or question of law in issue, unless upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate; nor shall such officer be responsible to or subject to the supervision or direction of any other person engaged in the performance of investigative, prosecuting, or other functions for the Commission or any other agency of the Government. No person or persons engaged in the performance of investigative or prosecuting functions for the Commission or for any other agency of the Government shall participate or advise in the proceedings described in (a) and (b) hereof, except as a witness or counsel in public proceedings. The Commission shall not employ attorneys or other persons for the purpose of reviewing transcripts or preparing intermediate reports of final decisions, except that this shall not apply to the review staff provided by subsection 5 (b) and to legal assistants assigned separately to a Commission member who may, for such Commission member, review such transcripts and prepare such drafts. No intermediate report shall be reviewed either before or after its publication by any person other than a member of the Commission or his legal assistant, as above provided, and no examiner, who conducts a hearing, shall advise or consult with the Commission with respect to his intermediate report or with respect to exceptions taken to his findings, rulings, or recommendations."

(b) Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of section 409 are amended to read subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l), respectively.

SEC. 18. Section 414 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Except as specifically provided in this act the provisions of the act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237), shall apply in all proceedings under this act."

SEC. 19. Chapter 63 of the Criminal Code, title 18, is amended by inserting a new section as follows:

"FRAUD BY RADIO

"SEC. 1343. Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, shall transmit or cause to be transmitted by means of radio communication or interstate wire communication, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, or whoever operating any radio station, for which a license is required by any law of the United States, knowingly permits the transmission of any such communication, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

SEC. 20. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to further amend the Communications Act of 1934."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. CAPEHART conferees on the part of the Senate.

REFERENCE OF HOUSE BILL 1603 TO COURT OF CLAIMS

The resolution (S. Res. 317) referring House bill 1603 to the Court of Claims was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1603) entitled "For the relief of Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central

Railroad Co. of New Jersey" now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims; and the court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the United States Code and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

YOUTH HONOR DAY, OCTOBER 31

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day, inviting the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

HISAKO OKAMOTO

The bill (S. 3289) for the relief of Hisako Okamoto was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Hisako Okamoto, the Japanese fiancée of Frank Koshak, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Hisako Okamoto may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Hisako Okamoto is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Frank Koshak, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after entry of said Hisako Okamoto, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after entry of said Hisako Okamoto, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Hisako Okamoto as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS

The bill (S. 3709) for the relief of certain disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the naval service, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the naval service the amounts listed opposite their names, which amounts represent moneys paid from their personal funds to liquidate deficiencies incurred in their accounts in good faith and without fraud or collusion on their part:

Asher, Jeanne A., lieutenant (junior grade), SC(W), United States Naval Reserve, $260.

Battelle, Gordon K., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $1,022.99.

Brew, John P., lieutenant, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $2,000.

Bock, Forrest J., warrant officer, United States Marine Corps, $50.

Delany, Johnie L., lieutenant, Supply Corps, United States Navy, $790.61.

Folger, Francis W., ensign, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $1,171.

Haydel, Henry J., ensign, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $78.

Henson, Harry D., warrant officer, United States Marine Corps, $462.

Jacobs, A. D., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $21.74.

Kaufman, F. A., commander, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $122.

Moolenaar, C. E., ensign, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $616.80.

Newlin, George W., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $688.

Powell, J. Z., lieutenant, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $165.44.

Riewerts, D. E., ensign, Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $50.

Riley, Rosemary P., lieutenant (junior grade), SC(W), United States Naval Reserve, $17.27.

Roman C., Jr., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $280.

Stafford, Otis W., commander, Supply Corps, United States Navy, $76.32.

Strange, R. P., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Navy, $222.

Vaughan, F. M., lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve, $65.

Ward, David W., lieutenant, United States Coast Guard, $1,000.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ensign Leland E. Byers, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, the sum of $50. This amount represents a personal advance by Ensign Byers on July 20, 1945, to replace one-half of a shortage in the accounts of Warrant Officer Forrest J. Bock, United States Marine Corps, which resulted from acceptance of a forged pay receipt in connection with paying casual marine hospital patients at the United States Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., when Ensign Byers was witnessing officer.

MRS. ETHEL N. PLUNKETT

The bill (H. R. 702) for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MIJU ISERI TSUDA

The bill (H. R. 2462) for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRACE G. WALKER

The bill (H. R. 2808) for the relief of Grace G. Walker was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a bill to reimburse a woman for the damage done to her greenhouse located adjacent to an Army modification center, the amount involving $16,000, most of which is for reglazing.

In the early days of the war the Army contracted with Consolidated Vultee to operate a bomber modification center. In said contract, the Government agreed to hold Consolidated harmless for any damage to property arising out of operation of the modification center. The claimant operated a greenhouse adjacent to the center, and claims that the vibrations from the big bombers as they were taxiing around the field damaged the glass in her greenhouse. The House report contains proof of damage. The question of whether the woman should proceed against Consolidated or directly against the Government seems of relative unimportance since, by its contract with Consolidated, the Army would have to make good any claim which Consolidated paid the claimant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2808) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I am going to have to insist that the rule be followed from now on. There are many bills on the calendar; and if we permit any Senator to take more than 5 minutes on any bill, it will be impossible for us to conclude the calendar this evening. For that reason, I shall have to insist that the rule be followed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, of course, under the rule any Senator may take 5 minutes on any measure or on each amendment thereto.

Also, let me say that when we approach the measures at the end of the calendar, I do not believe we should be asked to pass upon bills on which no reports have been made to the Senate.

So I shall ask unanimous consent that when we reach the bills on which no reports have been submitted to the Senate, as a result of which Senators have no opportunity even to see the reports, we end the call of the calendar, and then take up the bills which previously have been ordered to be placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall not object to having that done.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I concur completely with the Senator from Nebraska, and I wish to commend the Senator from Arizona for urging the enforcement of the rule. It has been violated consistently during the afternoon, despite the length of the calendar. To violate the rule does not expedite the handling of the business of the Senate.

RELIEF OF ESTATE OF FRANCISCO J. CORDOVA

The bill (H. R. 3316) for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Cordova was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN D. LANGE

The bill (H. R. 3994) for the relief of John D. Lange was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUBOMIR MIKULIK AND VILIAM KRAJCIROVIC

The bill (H. R. 6018) for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ED HOWARD RUSSELL

The bill (H. R. 6709) for the relief of Ed Howard Russell was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this claim is to compensate the driver of a privately owned truck and trailer that was struck by an Army truck that was part of a convoy. There is no question of the liability of the Government in this case, inasmuch as the Army truck was engaged on official business at that time. The claimant was 35 years of age at the time of his injury, was married, and had two children; and as a result of the accident, he has lost the entire use of his arm, and amputation has been recommended. He has incurred over $600 in hospital and medical expenses, and it has been suggested that his arm be amputated, which operation will cost an additional $400. He formerly earned about $55 a week, and is presently employed by his regular employer, as a night watchman, at $20 a week.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Let me inquire whether there is any objection from the Army or from the Bureau of the Budget in regard to this measure?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6709) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YURIKO AOYAMA

The bill (H. R. 8600) for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. FRANCESCO DRAGO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4806) for the relief of Dr. Francesco Drago, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, in line 4, after the word "tax" to insert "and visa fee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. VIRGINIA DALLA ROSA PRATI AND HER SON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5016) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati, shall be held and considered to be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entries into the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JURISDICTION IN CLAIMS OF PATUXENT DEVELOPMENT CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6363) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., of Southern Pines, N. C., against the United States for damages, if any, sustained by reason of the allegedly tortious use and occupancy between August 17, 1943, and August 31, 1943, inclusive, of the Pine Needles Hotel property, at Southern Pines, N. C., by the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command under contract No. W202 eng-16862, dated March 3, 1942.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act proceedings shall be had and liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States (28 U. S. C., sec. 1346): *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RUBY THAW AND HLA SEIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6758) for the relief of Ruby Thaw and Hla Sein, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the word "Massachusetts", to insert "upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

FRANK J. BOUDINOT

The bill (S. 827) to amend the act of June 16, 1934, to provide for allowances to the heirs, representatives, and assigns of Frank J. Boudinot, deceased, in the event of favorable determination by the Indian Claims Commission of certain claims of the Cherokee Indians, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I think there should be a ceiling on the allowance. So I wish to submit an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First of all, the question is whether there is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, beginning in line 11, after "(47 Stat. 137)," to strike out "or upon final determination of any claim, accruing under authority of such acts, or either of such acts, by the Indian Claims Commission pursuant to the act entitled 'An act to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes,' approved August 13, 1946; and" and insert "or upon final determination by the Indian Claims Commission of any claim of the said Indians, sometimes known as the 'Cherokee Nation', or by any class, classes, or bands thereof, under the authority of the act entitled 'An act to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes', approved August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049); and" and on page 3, in line 20, after the word "thereunder", to strike out the period, and insert a colon and the following: *"Provided further*, That such allowances shall not be construed as a basis for any claim against the United States."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, at the end of the bill, I propose the following amendment: Add a semicolon and the words *"Provided further*, That the allowance in the aggregate shall not exceed $100,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 827) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Court of Claims, in the event of judgment or judgments in favor of the Cherokee Indians, or any of them, in suits by them against the United States under the acts of March 19, 1924, and April 25, 1932, to include in its decrees allowances to Frank J. Boudinot, not exceeding 5 percent of such recoveries, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1934, is hereby amended to read as follows: "That in compliance with request of the Cherokee Indians, the Court of Claims or the Indian Claims Commission, as the case may be—

"(1) upon final determination by the Court of Claims of any suit or suits against the United States by the said Indians, sometimes known as the Cherokee Nation, or by

any class, classes, or bands thereof, commenced and prosecuted under the authority of the acts of Congress approved March 19, 1924 (43 Stat. 27), and/or April 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 137), or upon final determination by the Indian Claims Commission of any claim of the said Indians, sometimes known as the Cherokee Nation, or by any class, classes, or bands thereof, under the authority of the act entitled 'An act to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties and functions thereof, and for other purposes,' approved August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049); and

"(2) in the event that judgment or judgments shall be rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of said Indians, or any of them, or that favorable determination shall be given by the Indian Claims Commission to any such claim presented to the Commission;

is hereby authorized and directed to include in its decrees, or favorable determinations of any such claims, allowances to the heirs, personal representatives, or assigns, of Frank J. Boudinot, deceased, a former member of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, who for many years was active in pressing the claims of the Cherokees against the United States by their request and direction and at his own expense, of a reasonable percentage, not to exceed 5 percent, of the amount allowed with respect to any such claim: *Provided,* That such allowances to the heirs, personal representatives, or assigns, of the said Frank J. Boudinot shall be in addition to any and all fees and expenses authorized by said acts of Congress, of March 19, 1924, April 25, 1932, and August 13, 1946; and this act shall not be construed to affect in any way the contracts with attorneys entered into thereunder: *Provided further,* That such allowances shall not be construed as a basis for any claim against the United States: *Provided further,* That the allowance in the aggregate shall not exceed $100,000."

JURISDICTION IN CLAIM OF LOUIS J. MARX

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4528) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 2680, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the southern district of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx, New York, N. Y., against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained allegedly as a result of an assault by a soldier in the United States Army.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted within any time of 1 year of the enatctment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act, proceedings shall be had and the liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 1346 (b)): *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator how the bill will help the claimant, since the Government will not be liable for the events, under the Tort Claims Act?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the bill would give him a right of action, regardless of the Tort Claims Act.

Let me say, in further explanation, and in further reply to the Senator, that the bill confers jurisdiction on the United States District Court to hear, determine and render judgment on this claim growing out of an altercation between this 70-year-old man and a United States soldier.

The altercation, which occurred on or near a United States Army motor pool in New York City, resulted in a hip injury requiring the expenditure of an amount in excess of $10,000; and permanent disability is alleged. Several judicial determinations must be made, and the United States District Court is equipped to make them.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator. I thought that one phase of this matter should be cleared up, because some of us have thought the question should be raised and cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx."

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

The bill (S. 3959) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In checking my copy of the calendar, I do not find a report for this bill. Let me ask whether a report on it has been filed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, what is the calendar number of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is Calendar No. 2140.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The report is not in my copy of the calendar, but I now find that a report was filed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3959) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the parenthetical expression appearing in clause (1) of the final sentence of subsection (a) of section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, 81st Cong.) is amended to read as follows: "(including the purchase from or through the Public Printer, for warehouse issue, of standard forms, blank-book work, standard specifications, and other printed material in common use by Federal agencies not available through the Superintendent of Documents)".

SEC. 2. (a) Clause (2) of the final sentence of subsection (a) of section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as hereinbefore amended, is amended to read as follows: "(2) for paying the purchase price, transportation to first storage point of supplies and services, and the cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property."

(b) The third sentence of subsection (b) of section 109 of such act is amended to read as follows: "On and after such date, such prices shall be fixed at levels so as to recover so far as practicable the applicable purchase price, the transportation cost to first storage point, inventory losses, the cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property, and the cost of amortization and repair of equipment utilized for lease or rent to executive agencies."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective on the date, not earlier than July 1, 1950, on which the Administrator of General Services shall determine that appropriated funds adequate to effectuate the purposes of such amendments have been made available.

SEC. 3. (a) The final sentence of subsection (b) of section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows: "Where an advance of funds is not made, the General Services Adminstration shall be reimbursed promptly out of funds of the requisitioning agency in accordance with accounting procedures approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided,* That in any case where payment shall not have been made by the requisitioning agency within 45 days after the date of billing by the Administrator or the date on which an actual liability for supplies or services is incurred by the Administrator, whichever is the later, reimbursement may be obtained by the Administrator by the issuance of transfer and counterwarrants, or other lawful transfer documents, supported by itemized invoices."

(b) Section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever any producer or vendor shall tender any article or commodity for sale to the General Services Administration or to any procurement authority acting under the direction and control of the Administrator pursuant to this act, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion, with the consent of such producer or vendor, to cause to be conducted, in such manner as the Administrator shall specify, such tests as he shall prescribe to determine whether such article or commodity conforms to prescribed specifications and standards. When the Administrator determines that the making of such tests will serve predominantly the interest of such producer or vendor, he shall charge such producer or vendor a fee which shall be fixed by the Administrator in such amount as will recover the cost of conducting such tests, including all components of such cost, determined in accordance with accepted accounting principles. When the Administrator determines that the making of such tests will not serve predominantly the interest of such producer or vendor, he shall charge such producer or vendor such fee as he shall determine to be reasonable for the furnishing of such testing service. All such fees collected by the Administrator may be deposited in the General Supply Fund to be used for any purpose authorized by subsection 109 (a) of this act."

SEC. 4. Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Adminis-

trative Services Act of 1949 are amended to read as follows:

"(1) Under such regulations as he may prescribe, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion to donate for educational purposes or public health purposes, including research, in the States, Territories, and possessions without cost (except for costs of care and handling) such equipment, materials, books, or other supplies under the control of any executive agency as shall have been determined to be surplus property and which shall have been determined under paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) of this subsection to be usable and necessary for educational purposes or public health purposes, including research.

"(2) Determination whether such surplus property (except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraph (3) of this subsection) is usable and necessary for educational purposes or public health purposes, including research, shall be made by the Federal Security Administrator, who shall allocate such property on the basis of needs and utilization for transfer by the Administrator of General Services to tax-supported medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, school systems, schools, colleges, and universities, and to other nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, colleges, and universities which have been held exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or to State departments of education or health for distribution to such tax-supported and nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, school systems, schools, colleges, and universities; except that in any State where another agency is designated by State law for such purpose such transfer shall be made to said agency for such distribution within the State."

SEC. 5. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by—

(a) redesignating section 210 thereof as section 212, and wherever such section number appears in such act as originally enacted, it is amended to conform to the redesignation prescribed by this subsection;

(b) inserting in the table of contents appearing in the first section of such act, immediately after the line in which "Sec. 209." appears, the following:

"SEC. 210. Operation of buildings and related activities.

"SEC. 211. Motor vehicle identification."

(c) inserting, immediately after section 209 thereof, the following new sections:

"OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

"SEC. 210. (a) Whenever and to the extent that the Administrator has been or hereafter may be authorized by any provision of law other than this subsection to maintain, operate, and protect any building, property, or grounds situated in or outside the District of Columbia, including the construction, repair, preservation, demolition, furnishing, and equipment thereof, he is authorized in the discharge of the duties so conferred upon him—

"(1) to purchase, repair, and clean uniforms for civilian employees of the General Services Administration who are required by law or regulation to wear uniform clothing;

"(2) to furnish arms and ammunition for the protection force maintained by the General Services Administration;

"(3) to pay ground rent for buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies, and to pay such rent in advance when required by law or when the Administrator shall determine such action to be in the public interest;

"(4) to employ and pay personnel employed in connection with the functions of operation, maintenance, and protection of property at such per diem rates as may be approved by the Administrator, not exceeding rates currently paid by private industry for similar services in the place where such services are performed;

"(5) without regard to the provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, to pay rental, and to make repairs, alterations, and improvements under the terms of any lease entered into by, or transferred to, the General Services Administration for the housing of any Federal agency which on June 30, 1950, was specifically exempted by law from the requirements of said section;

"(6) to obtain payments, through advances or otherwise, for services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities furnished, on a reimbursable basis, to any other Federal agency, or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, and to credit such payments to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

"(7) to make changes in, maintain, and repair the pneumatic tube system connecting buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and to make payments of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533);

"(8) to repair, alter, and improve rented premises, without regard to the 25 percent limitation of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, upon a determination by the Administrator that by reason of circumstances set forth in such determination the execution of such work, without reference to such limitation, is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security. A copy of every such determination so made shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office;

"(9) to pay sums in lieu of taxes on real property declared surplus by Government corporations, pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, where legal title to such property remains in any such Government corporation;

"(10) to furnish utilities and other services where such utilities and other services are not provided from other sources to persons, firms, or corporations occupying or utilizing plants or portions of plants which constitute (A) a part of the National Industrial Reserve pursuant to the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, or (B) surplus real property, and to credit the amounts received therefrom to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

"(11) at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to use proceeds received from insurance against damage to properties of the National Industrial Reserve for repair or restoration of the damaged properties; and

"(12) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, real estate and interests therein.

"(b) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized to operate, maintain, and protect any building owned by the United States (or, in the case of any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation, by such corporation) and occupied by the agency or instrumentality making such request.

"(c) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized (1) to acquire land for buildings and projects authorized by the Congress; (2) to make or cause to be made, under contract or otherwise, surveys and test borings and to prepare plans and specifications for such buildings and projects prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to the sites thereof; and (3) to contract for, and to supervise, the construction and development and the equipping of such buildings or projects. Any sum available to any such Federal agency or instrumentality for any such building or project may be transferred by such agency to the General Services Administration in advance for such purposes as the Administrator shall determine to be necessary, including the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications or in field supervision, and for general office expenses to be incurred in the rendition of any such service.

"(d) Whenever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine such action to be in the interest of economy or efficiency, he shall transfer to the Administrator all functions then vested in any other executive agency with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of any office building owned by the United States or any wholly owned Government corporaation, or any office building or part thereof occupied by any executive agency under any lease, except that no transfer shall be made under this subsection—

"(1) of any post-office building unless the Director shall first determine that such building is not used predominantly for post-office purposes, and functions which are transferred hereunder to the Administrator with respect to any post-office building may be delegated by him only to another officer or employee of the General Services Administration or to the Postmaster General;

"(2) of any building located in any foreign country;

"(3) of any building located on the grounds of any fort, camp, post, arsenal, navy yard, naval training station, air field, proving ground, military supply depot, or school, or of any similar facility of the Department of Defense, unless and to such extent as a permit for its use by another agency or agencies shall have been issued by the Secretary of Defense or his duly authorized representative;

"(4) of any building which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget finds to be a part of a group of buildings which are (A) located in the same vicinity, (B) utilized wholly or predominantly for the special purposes of the agency having custody thereof, and (C) not generally suitable for the use of other agencies; or

"(5) of the Treasury Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, the buildings occupied by the National Bureau of Standards, and the buildings under the jurisdiction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator is authorized to assign and reassign space of all executive agencies in Government-owned and leased buildings in and outside the District of Columbia upon a determination by the Administrator that such assignment or reassignment is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security.

"MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

"SEC. 211. Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (a) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (b) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use

only': *Provided,* That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirements of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used."

SEC. 6. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by—

(a) redesignating "title V" of such act as "title VI" thereof, and "title V", wherever it appears therein, is amended to read "title VI";

(b) redesignating sections 501–505, inclusive, of such act, respectively, as sections 601–605, inclusive, thereof, and wherever any such section number appears in such act as originally enacted, it is amended to conform in numbering to the redesignation prescribed by this subsection;

(c) inserting at the proper place in the table of contents to such act the following:

"TITLE V—FEDERAL RECORDS

"Sec. 501. Short title.
"Sec. 502. Custody and control of property.
"Sec. 503. National Historical Publications Commission.
"Sec. 504. Federal Records Council.
"Sec. 505. Records management; the Administrator.
"Sec. 506. Records management; agency heads.
"Sec. 507. Archival administration.
"Sec. 508. Reports.
"Sec. 509. Legal status of reproductions.
"Sec. 510. Limitation on liability.
"Sec. 511. Definitions."

(d) inserting, immediately following title IV thereof, the following new title:

"TITLE V—FEDERAL RECORDS

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 501. This title may be cited as the 'Federal Records Act of 1950'.

"CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF PROPERTY

"SEC. 502. The Administrator shall have immediate custody and control of the National Archives Building and its contents, and shall have authority to design, construct, purchase, lease, maintain, operate, protect, and improve buildings used by him for the storage of records of Federal agencies in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

"NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

"SEC. 503. (a) There is hereby created a National Historical Publications Commission consisting of the Archivist (or an alternate designated by him), who shall be Chairman; the Librarian of Congress (or an alternate designated by him); one Member of the United States Senate to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the President of the Senate; one Member of the House of Representatives to be appointed, for a term of 2 years, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one representative of the judicial branch of the Government to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Chief Justice of the United States; one representative of the Department of State to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Secretary of State; one representative of the Department of Defense to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Secretary of Defense; two members of the American Historical Association to be appointed by the council of the said association, one of whom shall serve an initial term of 2 years and the other an initial term of 3 years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of 4 years; and two other members outstanding in the field of the social or physical sciences to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of who shall serve an initial term of 1 year and the other an initial term of three years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. The Commission shall meet annually and on call of the Chairman.

"(b) Any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed, and his appointment shall be made in the same manner in which the appointment of his predecessor was made.

"(c) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without reference to the Classification Act of 1949 (Public Law 429, 81st Cong. approved October 28, 1949), an executive director and such an editorial and clerical staff as the Commission may determine to be necessary. Members of the Commission who represent any branch or agency of the Government shall serve as members of the Commission without additional compensation. All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for transportation expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Commission, and all such members other than those who represent any branch or agency of the Government of the United States shall receive in lieu of subsistence en route to or from or at the place of such service, for each day actually spent in connection with the performance of their duties as members of such Commission, such sum, not to exceed $25, as the Commission shall prescribe.

"(d) The Commission shall make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as it deems appropriate for printing or otherwise recording at the public expense. The Commission shall also cooperate with and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving and, when it deems such action to be desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States. The Chairman of the Commission shall transmit to the Administrator from time to time, and at least once annually, such plans, estimates, and recommendations as have been approved by the Commission.

"FEDERAL RECORDS COUNCIL

"SEC. 504. The Administrator shall establish a Federal Records Council, and shall advise and consult with the Council with a view to obtaining its advice and assistance in carrying out the purposes of this title. The Council shall include representatives of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government in such number as the Administrator shall determine, but such Council shall include at least four representatives of the legislative branch, at least two representatives of the judicial branch, and at least six representatives of the executive branch. Members of the Council representing the legislative branch shall be designated, in equal number, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. Members of the Council representing the judicial branch shall be designated by the Chief Justice of the United States. The Administrator is authorized to designate from persons named by the head of any executive agency concerned, not more than one representative from such agency to serve as a member of the Council. Members of the Council shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the Council. The Council shall elect its chairman, and shall meet at least once annually.

"RECORDS MANAGEMENT; THE ADMINISTRATOR

"SEC. 505. (a) The Administrator shall make provisions for the economical and efficient management of records of Federal agencies (1) by analyzing, developing, promoting, and coordinating standards, procedures, and techniques designed to improve the management of records, to insure the maintenance and security of records deemed appropriate for preservation, and to facilitate the segregation and disposal of records of temporary value, and (2) by promoting the efficient and economical utilization of space, equipment, and supplies needed for the purpose of creating, maintaining, storing, and servicing records.

"(b) The Administrator shall establish standards for the selective retention of records of continuing value, and assist Federal agencies in applying such standards to records in their custody; and he shall notify the head of any Federal agency of any actual, impending, or threatened unlawful removal, defacing, alteration, or destruction of records in the custody of such agency that shall come to his attention, and assist the head of such agency in initiating action through the Attorney General for the recovery of such records as shall have been unlawfully removed and for such other redress as may be provided by law.

"(c) The Administrator is authorized to inspect or survey personally or by deputy the records of any Federal agency, as well as to make surveys of records management and records disposal practices in such agencies, and shall be given the full cooperation of officials and employees of agencies in such inspections and surveys: *Provided,* That records, the use of which is restricted by or pursuant to law or for reasons of national security or the public interest, shall be inspected or surveyed in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Administrator, subject to the approval of the head of the custodial agency.

"(d) The Administrator is authorized to establish, maintain, and operate records centers for the storage, processing, and servicing of records for Federal agencies pending their deposit with the National Archives of the United States or their disposition in any other manner authorized by law; and to establish, maintain, and operate centralized microfilming services for Federal agencies.

"(e) Subject to applicable provisions of law, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations governing the transfer of records from the custody of one executive agency to that of another.

"(f) The Administrator may empower any Federal agency, upon the submission of evidence of need therefor, to retain records for a longer period than that specified in disposal schedules approved by Congress, and, in accordance with regulations promulgated by him, may withdraw disposal authorizations covering records listed in disposal schedules approved by Congress.

"RECORDS MANAGEMENT; AGENCY HEADS

"SEC. 506. (a) The head of each Federal agency shall cause to be made and preserved records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions of the agency and designed to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of persons directly affected by the agency's activities.

"(b) The head of each Federal agency shall establish and maintain an active, continuing program for the economical and efficient management of the records of the agency. Such program shall, among other things, provide for (1) effective controls over the creation, maintenance, and use of records in the conduct of current business; (2) cooperation with the Administrator in applying standards, procedures, and techniques designed to improve the management of records, promote the maintenance and security of records deemed appropriate for preservation, and facilitate the segregation and disposal of records of temporary value; and (3) compliance with the provisions of this title and the regulations issued thereunder.

"(c) Whenever the head of a Federal agency determines that substantial econo-

mies or increased operating efficiency can be effected thereby, he shall provide for the storage, processing, and servicing of records that are appropriate therefor in a records center maintained and operated by the Administrator or, when approved by the Administrator, in such a center maintained and operated by the head of such Federal agency.

"(d) Any official of the Government who is authorized to certify to facts on the basis of records in his custody, is hereby authorized to certify to facts on the basis of records that have been transferred by him or his predecessors to the Administrator.

"(e) The head of each Federal agency shall establish such safeguards against the removal or loss of records as he shall determine to be necessary and as may be required by regulations of the Administrator. Such safeguards shall include making it known to all officials and employees of the agency (1) that no records in the custody of the agency are to be alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380–383), as amended July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434), and (2) the penalties provided by law for the unlawful removal or destruction of records.

"(f) The head of each Federal agency shall notify the Administrator of any actual, impending, or threatened unlawful removal, defacing, alteration, or destruction of records in the custody of the agency of which he is the head that shall come to his attention, and with the assistance of the Administrator shall initiate action through the Attorney General for the recovery of records he knows or has reason to believe have been unlawfully removed from his agency, or from any other Federal agency whose records have been transferred to his legal custody.

"(g) Nothing in this title shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Comptroller General of the United States with respect to prescribing accounting systems, forms, and procedures, or lessening the responsibility of collecting and disbursing officers for rendition of their accounts for settlement by the General Accounting Office.

"ARCHIVAL ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 507. (a) The Administrator, whenever it appears to him to be in the public interest, is hereby authorized—

"(1) to accept for deposit with the National Archives of the United States the records of any Federal agency or of the Congress of the United States that are determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government;

"(2) to direct and effect with the approval of the head of the originating agency (or if the existence of such agency shall have been terminated, then with the approval of his successor in function, if any) the transfer of records deposited (or approved for deposit) with the National Archives of the United States to public or educational institutions or associations: *Provided*, That the title to such records shall remain vested in the United States unless otherwise authorized by Congress; and

"(3) to direct and effect the transfer of materials from private sources authorized to be received by the Administrator by the provisions of subsection (e) of this section.

"(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for the custody, use, and withdrawal of records transferred to him: *Provided*, That whenever any records the use of which is subject to statutory limitations and restrictions are so transferred, permissive and restrictive statutory provisions with respect to the examination and use of such records applicable to the head of the agency from which the records were transferred or to employees of that agency shall thereafter likewise be applicable to the Administrator, the Archivist, and to the employees of the General Services Administration, respectively: *Provided further*, That whenever the head of any agency shall specify in writing restrictions that appear to him to be necessary or desirable in the public interest, on the use or examination of records being considered for transfer from his custody to the Administrator, the Administrator shall impose such restrictions on the records so transferred, and shall not remove or relax such restrictions without the concurrence in writing of the head of the agency from which the material shall have been transferred (or if the existence of such agency shall have been terminated, then he shall not remove or release such restrictions without the concurrence of his successor in function, if any, of such agency head): *Provided, however*, That statutory and other restrictions referred to in the provisos of this subsection shall not remain in force or effect after the records have been in existence for 50 years unless the Administrator by order shall determine with respect to specific bodies of records that such restrictions shall remain in force and effect for a longer period: *And provided further*, That restrictions on the use or examination of records deposited with the National Archives of the United States heretofore imposed and now in force and effect under the terms of section 3 of the National Archives Act, approved June 19, 1934, shall continue in force and effect regardless of the expiration of the tenure of office of the official who imposed them but may be removed or relaxed by the Administrator with the concurrence in writing of the head of the agency from which material has been transferred (or if the existence of such agency shall have been terminated, then with the concurrence in writing of his successor in function, if any).

"(c) The Administrator shall make provisions for the preservation, arrangement, repair and rehabilitation, duplication and reproduction (including microscopy publications), description, and exhibition of records transferred to him as may be needful or appropriate, including the preparation and publication of inventories, indexes, catalogs, and other finding aids or guides facilitating their use; and, when approved by the National Historical Publications Commission, he may also publish such historical works and collections of sources as seem appropriate for printing or otherwise recording at the public expense.

"(d) The Administrator shall make such provisions and maintain such facilities as he deems necessary or desirable for servicing records in his custody that are not exempt from examination by statutory provisions or other restrictions.

"(e) The Administrator may accept for deposit—

"(1) the personal papers and other personal historical documentary materials of the present President of the United States, his successors, heads of executive departments, and such other officials of the Government as the President may designate, offered for deposit under restrictions respecting their use specified in writing by the prospective depositors: *Provided*, That restrictions so specified on such materials, or any portions thereof, accepted by the Administrator for such deposit shall have force and effect during the lifetime of the depositor or for a period not to exceed 25 years, whichever is longer, unless sooner terminated in writing by the depositor or his legal heirs: *And provided further*, That the Archivist determines that the materials accepted for such deposit will have continuing historical or other values;

"(2) motion-picture films, still pictures, and sound recordings from private sources that are appropriate for preservation by the Government as evidence of its organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and transactions.

Title to materials so deposited under this subsection shall pass to and vest in the United States.

"(f) The Administrator is hereby authorized to make and preserve motion-picture films, still pictures, and sound recordings pertaining to and illustrative of the historical development of the United States Government and its activities, and to make provisions for preparing, editing, titling, scoring, processing, duplicating, reproducing, exhibiting, and releasing for nonprofit educational purposes, motion-picture films, still pictures, and sound recordings in his custody.

"REPORTS

"SEC. 508. (a) The Administrator is hereby authorized whenever he deems it necessary to obtain reports from Federal agencies on their activities under the provisions of this title and the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380–383), as amended July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434).

"(b) The Administrator shall, whenever he finds that any provisions of this title have been or are being violated, inform in writing the head of the agency concerned of such violations and make recommendations regarding means of correcting them. Unless corrective measures satisfactory to the Administrator are inaugurated within a reasonable time, the Administrator shall submit a written report thereon to the President and the Congress.

"LEGAL STATUS OF REPRODUCTIONS

"SEC. 509. (a) Whenever any records that are required by statute to be retained indefinitely have been reproduced by photographic, microphotographic, or other processes, in accordance with standards established by the Administrator, the indefinite retention of such photographic, microphotographic, or other reproductions will be deemed to constitute compliance with the statutory requirement for the indefinite retention of such original records. Such reproductions, as well as reproductions made in compliance with regulations promulgated to carry out this title, shall have the same legal status as the originals thereof.

"(b) There shall be an official seal for the National Archives of the United States which shall be judicially noticed. When any copy or reproduction, furnished under the terms hereof, is authenticated by such official seal and certified by the Administrator, such copy or reproduction shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original from which it was made.

"(c) The Administrator may charge a fee not in excess of 10 percent above the costs or expenses for making or authenticating copies or reproductions of materials transferred to his custody. All such fees shall be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the National Archives Trust Fund provided for in section 5 of the act approved July 9, 1941. There shall be no charge for making or authenticating copies or reproductions of such materials for official use by the United States Government: *Provided*, That reimbursement may be accepted to cover the cost of furnishing such copies or reproductions that could not otherwise be furnished.

"LIMITATION ON LIABILITIES

"SEC. 510. With respect to letters and other intellectual productions (exclusive of material copyrighted or patented) after they come into the custody or possession of the Administrator, neither the United States nor its agents shall be liable for any infringement of literary property rights or analogous rights arising thereafter out of use of such materials for display, inspection, research, reproduction, or other purposes.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 511. When used in this title—

"(a) The term 'records' shall have the meaning given to such term by section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government,' approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 366);

"(b) The term 'record center' means an establishment maintained by the Administrator or by a Federal agency primarily for the storage, servicing, security, and processing of records that must be preserved for varying periods of time and need not be retained in office equipment and space;

"(c) The term 'servicing' means making available for use information in records and other materials in the custody of the Administrator—

"(1) by furnishing such records or other materials, or information from such records or other materials, or copies or reproductions thereof to agencies of the Government for official use and to the public; and

"(2) by making and furnishing authenticated or unauthenticated copies or reproductions of such records and other materials;

"(d) The term 'National Archives of the United States' means those official records that have been determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government, and have been accepted by the Administrator for deposit in his custody;

"(e) The term 'unauthenticated copies' means exact copies or reproductions of records or other materials that are not certified as such under seal and that need not be legally accepted as evidence; and

"(1) The term 'Archivist' means the Archivist of the United States."

SEC. 7. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is further amended by—

(a) striking out the word "and" preceding "(2)" in subsection (d) of section 3 thereof; substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of said subsection; and adding at the end of such subsection the following: "and (3) records of the Federal Government.";

(b) striking out, in section 208 (a) thereof, the expression "and V", and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "V, and VI";

(c) striking out, in section 208 (b) thereof, the expression "and V", and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "V, and VI";

(d) striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (30) of section 602 (a); striking out the period at the end of paragraph (31) of section 602 (a) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and adding at the end of section 602 (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(32) the act entitled 'An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes,' approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122–1124, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 300, 300a, 300c–k); and

"(33) section 4 of the act of February 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 687, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 77)."

(e) amending subsection 602 (b) and (c) thereof to read as follows:

"(b) There are hereby superseded—

"(1) the provisions of the first, third, and fifth paragraphs of section 1 of Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, insofar as they relate to any function now administered by the Bureau of Federal Supply except functions with respect to standard contract forms; and

"(2) sections 2 and 4 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government', approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 381, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 367 and 369), to the extent that the provisions thereof are inconsistent with the provisions of title V of this act.

"(c) The authority conferred by this act shall be in addition and paramount to any authority conferred by any other law and shall not be subject to the provisions of any law inconsistent herewith, except that sections 205 (b) and 206 (c) of this act shall not be applicable to any Government corporation or agency which is subject to the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597; 31 U. S. C. 841)."

(f) amending paragraphs (17), (18), and (19) of section 602 (d) thereof to read as follows:

"(17) the Central Intelligence Agency;

"(18) the Joint Committee on Printing, under the act entitled 'An act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents,' approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 601), as amended, or any other act; or

"(19) for such period of time as the President may specify, any other authority of any executive agency which the President determines within 1 year after the effective date of this act should, in the public interest, stand unimpaired by this act."

(g) striking out the period at the end of section 603 (a) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "including payment in advance, when authorized by the Administrator, for library memberships in societies whose publications are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than that charged to the general public."

SEC. 8. (a) Subsection 3 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'Federal agency' means any executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under his direction)."

(b) Section 201 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by striking out the expression "or the Senate, or the House of Representatives,".

(c) Section 602 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by redesignating subsection (e) thereof as subsection (f) and inserting, immediately after subsection (d) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(e) No provision of this act as originally enacted or as subsequently amended shall apply to the Senate or the House of Representatives (including the Architect of the Capitol and any building, activity, or function under his direction), but any of the services and facilities authorized by this act to be rendered or furnished shall, as far as practicable, be made available to the Senate, the House of Representatives, or the Architect of the Capitol, upon their request. If payment would be required for the rendition or furnishing of a similar service or facility to an executive agency, payment therefor shall be made by the recipient thereof, upon presentation of proper vouchers, in advance or by reimbursement (as may be agreed upon by the Administrator and the officer or body making such request). Such payment may be credited to the applicable appropriation of the executive agency receiving such payment. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, subsection 210 (b) and subsection 210 (c) of this act shall not apply to any building, project or grounds, or to any activity, heretofore placed under the Architect of the Capitol by any provision of law."

SEC. 9. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, section 205 (h), is hereby amended by striking out the last word of the sentence "title" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "act."

SEC. 10. (a) Whenever any contract made on behalf of the Government by the head of any Federal agency, or by officers authorized by him so to do, includes a provision for liquidated damages for delay, the Comptroller General upon recommendation of such head is authorized and empowered to remit the whole or any part of such damages as in his discretion may be just and equitable.

(b) Section 306 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is hereby repealed, and this section shall be effective as of July 1, 1949.

SEC. 11. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act or with any amendment made thereby are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, in connection with Senate bill 3959, Calendar No. 2140, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the action on the bill, a letter from the Acting Comptroller General. I may say that the bill is approved by him.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 25, 1950.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with informal request of yesterday from a member of the staff of your committee, I am pleased to give you the views of the General Accounting Office on S. 3959, Eighty-first Congress, entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes."

The bill is a redraft of S. 3842 which was the subject of my report to you of July 18, 1950. That report contained a section-by-section analysis of S. 3842 and the recommendations of the General Accounting Office thereon. The recommended changes are incorporated in S. 3959, along with certain others of a technical nature. Accordingly, the bill S. 3959 has the approval of the General Accounting Office.

It is understood, also, that your committee desires comment of the General Accounting Office with respect to the desirability of the proposed section 6 of S. 3959, which would be a Federal Records Act of 1950. Although the General Accounting Office is not the agency primarily concerned, it may be said that this section is designed to bring about improved management of Government records. It would impose on the Administrator of General Services the principal responsibility to accomplish this purpose, with the necessary measure of authority to carry out his responsibility in proper balance with the duties and requirements of all the agencies. There would be a central agency, working in cooperation with all others, to lead and coordinate a program of more efficient and effective utilization, maintenance, and disposal of records.

The heads of the Federal agencies would have definite responsibilities in the program, and provision is made for full consideration of their jurisdiction and needs. They would be required to observe standards and principles laid down by the Administrator of General Services, within his authority, and any violation of the act would be reported by the Administrator to the Congress and the President. Adequate safeguards are provided for the performance by the General Accounting Office of its assigned functions.

The Comptroller General and I long have recognized the seriousness of the problems arising from the ever-growing volume of Government records. It is one in the solution of which all of us—the Congress and

the President, the departments and agencies, and the taxpayers—have a large stake. A carefully planned, concerted attack on the problem by all concerned is essential. The proposed legislation appears well suited to the undertaking. It would establish a central responsible agency, and call for active participation by all the agencies. It would provide machinery to guide and assist those agencies in the betterment of their own records practices and procedures. Just as is the case in the accounting field, where the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director, Bureau of the Budget—the heads of the three central fiscal agencies—have joined with all the agencies in a cooperative program to improve Federal accounting and financial reporting, a comparable program for Federal records, under the leadership of the Administrator of General Services, should be a significant step toward greater economy and efficiency in Government.

I trust that this information will serve the purpose of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. YATES,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS AT MANHATTAN BEACH, N. Y.

The bill (H. R. 5003) to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, at this point, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a statement which I have prepared, in support of the bill which has just been passed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR IVES

The purpose of this bill is to provide authority for an equitable exchange of certain lands at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., between the Federal Government and the State of New York.

A dispute has arisen between the Federal Government and the State as to the ownership of part of the land in question. The National Government has purchased from private owners some 50 acres of filled-in land extending out into certain inland waters to which the State claims title.

In return for the State's relinquishing its legal claim to these lands, on part of which the Federal Government has built a permanent maritime training station, the State receives under this bill some surplus lands totaling less than the 50 acres the claim to which the State has relinquished.

The Attorney General of the United States and the attorney general of the State of New York had endeavored to reach an amicable settlement of this dispute by arranging for the identical exchange in lands which is herein authorized. Technicalities developed, however, and it was decided that the United States Attorney General required this specific enabling legislation before he could go through with his part of the agreement. It is to enable the State and Federal Governments to consummate this previously agreed upon arrangement that this bill was introduced.

The land to be received by the State of New York is in the midst of a crowded low-income housing area. Existing recreation facilities are severely overloaded and the lack of adequate playground space contributes to the excessive street-accident and juvenile-delinquency rate in the area.

Plans have been completed for utilization of a considerable part of the land to be received by the State as a developed park area. Since the State plans, at considerable cost, to put this land—presently unused by the Federal Government and surplus—to constructive use, the exchange seems in the best interests of both governments.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I make a similar request, namely, to have inserted at this point in the RECORD a statement in regard to the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

This bill is similar to Senate Joint Resolution 177 which was jointly introduced by the two Senators from New York. This legislation attempts to settle a conflict of property interests between the Federal Government and the State of New York in an equitable manner, and in the interests of both the people of New York and of the Nation.

In my opinion, the single most important result of the passage of this bill will be to permit the city of New York to create a water-front park for the recreational and educational benefit of the many hundreds of thousands of residents of that area. Anyone who has visited that section of New York City knows the disturbing amount of congestion in the two nearest swimming and recreation centers along the ocean front—Coney Island and Brighton Beach. When this bill is passed, New York City will be able to develop this water-front park at Manhattan Beach and thus directly contribute to the health and welfare of the citizens of New York.

Therefore, I am very happy that this bill is now being considered by the Senate and I urge its speedy passage.

TRANSFER OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS TO NEW MEXICO STATE FAIR

The bill (H. R. 6247) authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this bill relates to land originally owned by the New Mexico State Fair. In 1935 or 1936 the United States Government, through its Indian Service, asked for the privilege of erecting at the State fair a building in which there might be displays of Indian arts. The State fair granted the land to the Federal Government, which constructed the building. However, the Federal Government now finds that it is not able to maintain the building.

The State fair has said that if the land is transferred back to it, it will maintain the building and will permit the Indian Service to use any or all of the building that it may desire to use at any time for the purpose of fair exhibits, during the State fair.

Therefore, we feel that the bill is a just bill.

Mr. MORSE. I desire to ask one question. The Senator mentioned it, but I want to emphasize it. The bill provides that the Indian Service, and, through it, the Federal Government, shall continue to have the use of this building for its purposes, when, if, and as needed; is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON. "When or if" needed.

Mr. MORSE. I think that is a reasonable position. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6247) authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL USES OF CERTAIN LANDS BY BUFFALO, WYO.

The bill (H. R. 7977) to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. May we have an explanation?

• The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as long ago as the act of February 25, 1907, which is certainly several years ago, the Federal Government transferred for park purposes to the city of Buffalo, Wyo., certain lands within the city. The bill is to permit the city to use the lands for hospital or other specific purposes. As a matter of fact, the conveyance was without limitation of any kind, and I have no doubt that lands could be used for this purpose anyway.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the reason I asked for an explanation was that I wanted the RECORD to show exactly what the Senator from Wyoming has just pointed out, that under the original grant there did not seem to be any limitation at all on the use. But even if there had been a limitation on the use, I desired the record to be clear. I am not going to object to this particular transfer, because it originally was made under the 1907 act, the spirit and intent of which clearly permit the use of this particular land for public purposes; and this certainly is a public purpose, within the spirit and intent of the original act.

Let me make clear for the record, though, that if an attempt were now made to transfer in the first instance Federal property for such purposes, it would be my position that the city of Buffalo would have to pay 50 percent of the appraised market value of the property.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7977) to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER OIL LAND LEASING ACT OF 1920

The bill (H. R. 6292) to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land

Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, we acted upon Calendar No. 2144, House bill 6292 a few moments ago, and passed the bill. After it had been passed I noted the heading on the report, which is as follows:

Providing that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biennially.

That is an error. The title should read "semiannually." I do not want the bill to be passed under that mistaken title on the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the title of the report will be appropriately amended.

FEES FOR COPIES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RECORDS

The bill (H. R. 6013) to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONFIRMATION OF TITLE IN V. LEBLANC AND C. RICCARD

The bill (H. R. 2588) to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITION OF LAND TO CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

The bill (H. R. 7675), a bill to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. An explanation is requested.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this bill, as stated in the report, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of not to exceed 1,400 acres of land and interests in land within the Moccasin Bend of the Tennessee River lying west of the city of Chattanooga, as an addition to the existing park. The bill has the support of the Department, both Senators are for it, and the delegation from Tennessee is for it.

Mr. MORSE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7675), a bill to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABOLISHMENT OF WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLO.

The bill (H. R. 7982) to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABOLISHMENT OF HOLY CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLO.

The bill (H. R. 7339) to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXPANSION AND DISPOSITION OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The bill (S. 2863) to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2863) to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 5, line 5, after the word "therein", to insert: "under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, who is hereby authorized and directed to make provision therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I should like to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, after line 15, it is proposed to strike out down to and including line 7, page 5, as follows:

(b) to the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any political subdivision thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain tract of land in Loudoun County, Va., comprising approximately fifty-seven one-thousandths acre, which now constitutes the Balls Bluff National Cemetery: *Provided*, That should the Commonwealth of Virginia or any political subdivision thereof fail to indicate its desire to acquire the property within 90 days after the enactment of this measure then the property shall be disposed of in accordance with existing law, after the removal of the remains interred therein under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, who is hereby authorized and directed to make provision therefor.

Mr. MORSE. I want to briefly explain my amendment. It is an amendment which seeks to strike from the bill that part which refers to the battlefield of Balls Bluff, near Leesburg, Va. As I said yesterday, I believe it was, it was in that battle that Oliver Wendell Holmes was first wounded in the Civil War. It was in that battle that Senator Baker, of Oregon, was killed, Baker being the confidant of the President of the United States at the time, and recognized as his floor leader on the floor of the United States Senate—one of the most distinguished citizens of my State. The place where he fell in battle is marked on the battlefield at Balls Bluff. I wish to say, and I betray no confidence when I say it, that I have been at work for some time, with the full cooperation of the President of the United States, in an endeavor to have erected on that battlefield a marker, to be provided by the appropriate group in the State of Oregon, at the place where Baker fell in battle. Balls Bluff is one of the most historic battlefields of the Civil War, and, Mr. President, I shall object to this bill unless the part relating to the battlefield of Balls Bluff is stricken from it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may say that the information which the Senator from Oregon has now given the Senate comes to me, and I am sure to our committee, for the first time. We were not aware of the fact that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was wounded at Balls Bluff, or at least it had not come back to our recollections, and we were not aware of the death of Senator Baker there. This bill was introduced by the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee [Mr. TYDINGS], and I should like to consult him with respect to the amendment. Personally, I should have no objection to the elimination of subsection (b), beginning on page 4.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to say to the Senator that his committee considered the bill—not my committee—and he is more familiar with it than am I. However, the bill came up to me from the Department, because it was deemed to be necessary that this expansion take place. I am not well advised as to the situation to which the Senator from Oregon addresses himself, but I should say that whatever the Senator from Wyoming deems it advisable to do, I shall be very glad to cooperate with him in the mater.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in view of the statement made by the Senator from Oregon and the desire, I am sure, of all Members of the Senate and the Congress to honor the late Justice Holmes, and in view of the Senator's remarks about the very distinguished soldied from Oregon, I am quite willing to accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say to the Senator from Wyoming that I did not know that the bill would be before the Senate for consideration, or I should have asked permission to make available to him the information which I had.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Oregon in thanking the Senator from Wyoming for his graciousness in including proper markings for Edward D. Baker, who died in that battle. It so happens that before Mr. Baker moved West and became a Senator from Oregon, he was a Representative in Congress from Illinois, representing the district known as the Abraham Lincoln district in central Illinois. Lincoln and Baker were very close friends. One of Lincoln's children was named after Baker, and a portrait of Baker is in the Governor's office in the statehouse in Springfield. So the Senator from Wyoming, in his typically gracious way, will please the State of Illinois as well as the State of Oregon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Oregon is agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed—

(a) to expand existing facilities at the Rock Island National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill., by utilizing not to exceed 30 acres of federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; and

(b) to expand existing facilities at the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by utilizing not to exceed 8 acres of federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without compensation therefor, to the Secretary of the Army for cemeterial purposes such Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, located adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery near the city of Pensacola, Fla., as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be available for the expansion of said cemetery. The lands transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be constituted a part of the Barrancas National Cemetery.

SEC. 3. That the conditions and the proviso contained in section 1 of the act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An act providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo," which affect the use to which the land comprising the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., can be placed, be, and the same hereby are, made inapplicable to that portion of said Confederate cemetery located outside of the walled enclosure which presently contains the graves of men who were in the military and naval service of the Confederate States of America: *Provided,* That said land located outside of the walled enclosure shall be utilized as a part of the Springfield National Cemetery.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer—

(a) to the State of Kentucky, or to a county or municipality thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land acquired for the establishment of the Perryville National Cemetery, under authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to erect a tablet or marker in the memory of the Federal soldiers who were killed at the Battle of Perryville, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1928, without cost to said State, county, or municipality: *Provided,* That should the State of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof fail to indicate its desire to acquire the property within 90 days after the enactment of this measure, then the property shall be disposed of in accordance with existing law after removal of the monument therefrom. The Secretary of the Army is further authorized and directed to remove the monument which was constructed in the Perryville National Cemetery under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1928, from its present location and to reerect it in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery, Nicholasville, Ky.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

ELIMINATION OF LANDS FROM FLATHEAD INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

The bill (H. R. 2196) to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this bill involves only 12 acres of land. It is endorsed by the Department of the Interior. It eliminates 12 acres from the Camas division of the Flathead Indian irrigation project. These acres are owned by Grace Prongua, and the land is now under ditch, but it is now wholly unfit for agricultural uses and would entail too much expense to prepare for irrigation and crop production. No water from the irrigation project has ever been utilized, although ditches have been constructed and the owner has been for many years compelled to pay annual water charges assessed against the land. In other words, water is being distributed, the land is utterly unusable, payments are being made, it is not suitable for an irrigation project, and it should be eliminated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2196) to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LAND ON ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION

The bill (H. R. 6699) to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may I inquire how many acres are involved in this transaction?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is not a very large area.

Mr. GURNEY. It is 160 acres.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6699) to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATENT IN FEE TO HOWARD H. MORAN

The bill (H. R. 6697) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN II ESTATE, LTD.

The bill (H. R. 4989) to provide for the payment of just compensation to John Ii Estate, Ltd., a Hawaiian corporation, for the taking by the United States of private fishery rights in Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I desire to make some remarks with reference to Calendar No. 2153, House bill 6697. I understand that the Clerk has just called Calendar No. 2155, House bill 4989. What happened to Calendar No. 2154, House bill 6454?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was substituted for a corresponding Senate bill and passed.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. My remarks will apply to the remainder of the calendar, because no reports have been available to many of the Senators.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining bills on the calendar be not considered and that they stay on the calendar for the next call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They will automatically be on the calendar at the next call.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to have them called at the head of the list.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not necessary to ask for unanimous consent, because they will be called anyway.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as I understand, there is a suggestion that we pause in the calling of the calendar here?

Mr. McFARLAND. No; just the remainder of the bills on the calendar. Then we shall revert to the bills which were to be considered in addition to those on the calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. The report with reference to Calendar No. 2155, House bill 4989, has been in the hands of the clerk of the Judiciary Committee for several days.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, we have been unable to obtain the report on the bill until only a few moments ago. I think it is very unwise and is unsound legislative procedure to consider measures which have not been before Members of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All the bills remaining on the calendar were reported yesterday. If the Senate wishes to suspend the call of the regular calendar at this point, the remaining bills will be the first to be called when the calendar is next considered.

Mr. McFARLAND. That was my request a few moments ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not necessary to make the request, because they would automatically be called first.

Mr. McFARLAND. We have other bills to be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They are not on the printed calendar.

Mr. McFARLAND. They are on the printed calendar, but they were to be called at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is trying to impress on the Senator that when the calendar is again called, these bills will be the first ones called.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it the intention of the distinguished acting majority leader to call the bills at the foot of the calendar, or those which are listed?

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to call the list, first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the first bill on the list.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1837) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of Senate bill 1837?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2294) to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver strategic critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 17) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pryamid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev., was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5647) to prohibit the picketing of United States courts was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4815) to provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask that that bill go over.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1056) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Preston L. Watson as administrator of the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of Robert A. Watson, deceased, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask that that bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4653) for the relief of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.; Merck & Co., Inc.; and Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. This bill is objected to by request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 638) to amend title 28, U. S. Code, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I note that all after the enacting clause is stricken. May we have an explanation?

Mr. LANGER. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard. The bill will go over.

MRS. SANFORD PRUITT

The bill (S. 858) for the relief of Mrs. Sanford Pruitt was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Sanford Pruitt, of Casar, N. C., the sum of $10,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for the death of her husband, the late Sanford Pruitt, who was fatally injured on July 12, 1930, in the performance of his duties as a deputy United States internal revenue agent: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OF OAHE DAM, S. DAK.

The bill (H. R. 5372) to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I object.

Mr. GURNEY. Will the Senator from Minnesota withhold his objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The bill is objected to by request.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator state for whom he objects?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I object.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator objects for himself?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

PITTSBURGH DuBOIS CORP.

The bill (H. R. 1095) for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Corp. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STEFANOS STEFANOU

The bill (S. 1260) for the relief of Stefanos Stefanou was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States of Stefanos Stefanou as of the date he last entered the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year the said quota is available.

J. DON ALEXANDER

The bill (S. 1800) for the relief of J. Don Alexander was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Don Alexander, of Colorado Springs, Colo., the sum of $16,720.41, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for refund of an erroneous payment of income tax for the year 1929 which covered the capital net gain from the sale of 9,000 shares of stock in the Alexander Industries, Inc., which stock was later held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in *Alexander* v. *Theleman* (69 F. (2d) 610) to be the property of such corporation and not of J. Don Alexander: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

MILDRED SMITH BUTLER

The bill (H. R. 1697) for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3245) to give effect to the Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946, adopted at the twenty-eighth (maritime) session of the International Labor Organization held at Seattle, Wash., June 6–29, 1946, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

PROVISION BY MARITIME COMMISSION FOR WAR RISK AND OTHER INSURANCE

The bill (S. 2484) to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to provide war risk and certain marine and liability insurance, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; after line 17, to insert:

(e) The term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of Commerce.

In line 20, after the word "The", where it occurs the first time, to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 25, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secre-

tary"; on page 3, line 9, after the word "The", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 17, after the words "by the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; on page 4, line 23, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; on page 5, line 3, after the words "that the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 7, after the words "from the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 10, after the word "The", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 15, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 18, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 25, after the word "The", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; on page 6, line 6, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 16, after the word "The", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 18, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 20, after the word "the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 22, after the words "by the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 19, after the words "that the", to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no desire to interfere with the passage of this bill. But so many amendments are being made to the bill that it would take at least half an hour to have them all explained.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to remind the Senator that since this bill was written the Maritime Administration has been reorganized. Instead of using the term "Maritime Commission," the words "Secretary of Commerce" must be used.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit it is not good legislative procedure to act on amendments to an important bill without explanation. If merely technical amendments are involved I withhold my objection at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is what these amendments are.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 7, after the word "The", it is proposed to strike out "Commission" and insert "Secretary"; in line 8, after the word "fund", to insert "in the Treasury"; in line 13, after the word "deposited", to insert "in the Treasury."

The amendments were agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In line 16, after the word "fund", to insert "through the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that amendment? That does not involve simply a change in names. That says something about the Treasury Department.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It requires the deposit of money in the United States Treasury. I may explain that under the old maritime law the Maritime Commission had a separate fund. Since the transfer of the Commission has been made to the Secretary of Commerce, all moneys that come in must be deposited in the Treasury.

Mr. AIKEN. For what purpose is the money deposited? Is it a revolving fund?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is a revolving fund.

Mr. AIKEN. I should think that these amendments would be printed. I object to going any further with the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont objects.

Mr. AIKEN. There has been so much controversy in connection with the Maritime Commission that I want to be sure of what we are passing.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator will withhold his objection until I make a statement, I think I can clarify the amendments.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be delighted to have all proposed amendments printed. I do not say that I will object to considering the bill or passing it later on, but I think that when an important measure like this is before us we should know what we are voting on.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator will withhold his objection——

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be glad to withhold my objection until the Senator from Washington can propose as many amendments as he desires to propose.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that on page 5, line 20, the word "duing" be stricken and the word "during" be substituted in lieu thereof. That is a typographical error.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I also propose an amendment which would limit the authority of the Secretary of Commerce in the matter of insurance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that consideration of the committee amendments has not been completed.

Mr. AIKEN. I objected to further consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator to withhold his objection.

Mr. AIKEN. If all the amendments are acted on and objection is then made to the passage of the bill, will the bill go over?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can object at any time.

Mr. AIKEN. I wanted all proposed amendments to be printed before the bill was considered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator will let me make an explanation, I think I can satisfy him on that point. All the amendments have been printed, but since the bill has been introduced we have had to change some words in it. For example, we have had to use the words "Secretary of Commerce" instead of the words "Maritime Commission," and the words "Treasury Department" instead of "Commission." That has reference to the fact that under Reorganization Plan No. 24, the funds involving on insurance, for example, are taken from the old Maritime Commission, and placed in the Treasury.

I hope the Senator will not object to the bill, because its sole purpose is to permit the Maritime Board and the Secretary of Commerce to write war-risk insurance. No shipper today, under the present law, if this change is not made, can get war-risk insurance on his ships. We would turn this authority over to the Secretary of Commerce, and also allow the writing of insurance on ships by certain foreign insurance companies, mainly British, that have insurance pools for shipping. I think there are 14 such companies, when certified by the insurance commissioners of States, with the cooperation of the Secretary of Commerce, or by any American company.

Ships might be torpedoed tonight, and if a ship operator should be leaving port today and wanted war-risk insurance, it is doubtful that he would be able to get it. That is all the bill affects and all the amendments relate to. The old Maritime Commisison would be responsible for this normally, but we had to change "Maritime Commission" to "Secretary of Commerce," and provide that where money comes into the revolving fund because of the change, it shall go into the Treasury instead of to the Maritime Commission. That is all the bill does. It is vitally important, because we are apt to wake up some day soon and find that ships have been sunk and the operators have not had opportunity to get insurance.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. O'CONOR. Is it not a fact that in policies now outstanding there is a cancellation clause, so that in the event of an emergency those policies would be null and void, and therefore the shipping interests would be at a serious disadvantage?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct, because since World War II the automatic cancellation clause has been included in these insurance policies. If an emergency should be declared and ships out at sea were sunk, the operators would have no return whatsoever.

I might point out to the Senator from Vermont that the United States Government has a vital interest financially in most of these ships, and all we are providing is that there shall be opportunity to get war-risk insurance. It costs the Government nothing, and where there is a revolving fund under the Secretary of Commerce, we provide that funds shall be deposited in the Treasury instead of in a separate account, as used to be the case under the old Maritime Commission law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I do not believe that 4 or 5 days is going to make much difference. As the Senator from Washington says, we may wake up some morning and find that an American ship has been sunk, but in World War II we

woke up and found that 500 ships had been sunk, and some of them had been insured for 65 times their actual value, and we lost hundreds of millions of dollars. It was a peculiar circumstance that it was the older ships that were sunk. I think Congress would do well to scrutinize any bill which deals with insurance issued by the Maritime Commission.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Maritime Commission does not do it.

Mr. AIKEN. Or anybody else—any insurance plan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator object to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. I do, until I have a chance to read the proposed amendments and the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the Senator yield for one question before he takes his seat?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator has been misinformed about the facts as to what happened during World War II. The agency handling war-risk insurance during World War II, despite all the ships that were sunk, made a profit of $127,000,000.

Mr. AIKEN. And some of the owners made several thousand percent profit.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I insist on the rule of the Senate being enforced. I realize the importance of these bills, but this debate clearly demonstrates it does not do any good to violate the rules, because the bills are not passed anyway, and there are Senators here waiting to have bills called which are at the foot of the calendar. I insist on the rule being enforced from now on.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator rise?

Mr. BREWSTER. I understand it is agreeable that Calendar No. 1836, Senate bill 2801, which is next on the list, should be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Order of business 1835, Senate bill 2786, is next on the list.

Mr. BREWSTER. Then I withhold the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next bill on the list.

The bill (S. 2786) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ACT OF 1950

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I understand that it is agreeable to the acting majority leader, and to those who have heretofore objected, that order of business 1836, S. 2801, which is next on the list, should be taken up at this time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, there evidently was a mistake in regard to this bill not being included in the list, and I have no objection to its being included.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2801) to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 24, after the word "President," to strike out the comma and "as follows: The first, an official of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, who shall serve for an indefinite term but in no event beyond the period of his employment as an official of that agency; the second, a person who is an officer of the official fishery agency of one of the States contiguous to the convention area or of a State whose vessels customarily fish in such waters, who shall serve for a term of 4 years unless he shall sooner cease to be an officer of such State agency; and the third, a representative of the public at large, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President" and insert "and to serve at his pleasure"; on page 4, line 21, after the words "per diem", to strike out the comma and "as provided in section 14 of this Act,"; after line 23, to insert a new section:

SEC. 5. Service of any individual as a United States Commissioner appointed pursuant to section 3 (a), or as a member of the advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 4 (a) shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 281, 283, and 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation in respect of any particular matter in which such individual was directly involved in the performance of such service.

On page 5, line 15, to change the section number from "5" to "6"; after line 23, to strike out:

SEC. 6. Proposals made by the Commission and accepted by the contracting governments, in accordance with the provisions of article VIII of the convention, shall be published in the Federal Register and, on the effective date thereof, shall become regulations applicable to all persons and vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

On page 6, line 21, after the word "may", to strike out "authorize" and insert "designate"; in line 22, after the word "officers", to strike out "and employees"; in line 25, after the word "so", to strike out "authorized" and insert "designated"; in the same line, after the word "officers", to strike out "and employees may" and insert "are authorized to"; on page 7, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act nor in the convention shall be construed to impair the fishery jurisdiction of the several States, nor to prevent in any way the several States from giving protection to stocks of fish not covered by regulations adopted by the United States pursuant to proposals of the Commission, nor from giving additional protection to those stocks of fish covered by such regulations.

In line 10, to change the section number from "9" to "8"; on page 8, to change the section number from "10" to "9"; in line 7, after the word "section", to strike out "11" and insert "10"; in line 19, to change the section number from "11" to "10"; on page 9, line 6, to change the section number from "12" to "11"; in line 17, after the word "before", to strike out "an officer or a court of competent jurisdiction" and insert "a justice or judge or any other official designated in section 3041 of title 18 of the United States Code; on page 10, line 7, after the word "States", to strike out "court" and insert "district courts"; in line 12, after the word "may", to insert "except in the case of a first offense"; in line 17, after the word "thereto", to insert "Any property so seized shall not be disposed of except pursuant to the order of the court of competent jurisdiction or the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, or, if perishable, in the manner prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Interior"; after line 21, to strike out:

(b) In cases where the person authorized to make an arrest or seizure finds that the immediate arrest of the person or seizure of the fish or fishing gear would impose an unreasonable hardship he may issue and serve a citation requiring such person to appear before a designated commissioner of the district court having jurisdiction of the offense within a specified time; or in the case of property, post such citation upon said property requiring its delivery to the marshal of such court within a specified time. Upon such service of such citation the person so cited and the property so seized by posting shall thereupon be subject to the jurisdiction of the court to answer the order of the court in such cause and any property so seized shall not be disposed of except pursuant to the order of such court or the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. The person thus serving such citation shall make proof of service to the court promptly and in any event within the time during which response must be made to the citation. Failure to make proof of service shall not affect the validity of the service.

On page 11, line 16, at the beginning of the line, strike out "(c)" and insert "(b)"; in line 18, after the words "in rem", to strike out the comma and "including that specified in subsection (b) of this section,"; on page 12, line 8, to change the section number from "13" to "12"; in line 15, after the word "advisers", to strike out the comma and "including travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and without regard to the rate of per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, and section 10 of the Act of March 10, 1933, as amended, and for the purchase, hire, operation,

and maintenance of aircraft, motor-propelled passenger carrying vehicles, boats, research vessels, and the construction of other necessary facilities, and for printing and binding"; and on page 13, line 1, to change the section number from "14" to "13", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950.

SEC. 2. When used in this act—

(a) Convention: The word "convention" means the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949.

(b) Commission: The word "Commission" means the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries provided for by article II of the convention.

(c) Person: The word "person" denotes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(d) Convention area: The term "convention area" means that portion of the northwest Atlantic Ocean defined in article I of the convention.

(e) Vessel: The word "vessel" denotes every kind, type, or description of watercraft, aircraft, or other contrivance, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

(f) Fishing gear: The term "fishing gear" means any apparatus or appliance of whatever kind or description used or capable of being used for fishing.

(g) Fishing: The word "fishing" means the catching, taking, or fishing for, or the attempted catching, taking, or fishing for any species of fish protected under regulations adopted pursuant to this act.

SEC. 3. (a) The United States shall be represented, on the Commission and on any panel in which the United States participates, by three Commissioners to be appointed by the President and to serve at his pleasure. The Commissioners shall be entitled to adopt such rules of procedure as they find necessary.

(b) The United States Commissioners, although officers of the United States Government while so serving, shall receive no compensation for their services as such Commissioners.

SEC. 4. (a) The United States Commissioners shall appoint an advisory committee composed of not less than 5 nor more than 20 persons who shall fairly represent the various interests in the fisheries of the convention area, including fishermen and vessel owners, and who shall be well informed concerning the fisheries of the convention area. The members of the advisory committee shall serve for a term of 2 years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. The advisory committee shall meet at least once a year, or more frequently if necessary, shall elect its own officers, and shall be entitled to fix the times and places of its meetings and to adopt rules of procedure for their conduct. The United States Commissioners shall also have the authority to call a meeting of the advisory committee on the request of three members of the committee. The advisory committee, or such representatives as it may designate, may attend as observers all nonexecutive meetings of the Commission or of any panel of which the United States is a member. The advisory committee shall be invited to all nonexecutive meetings of the United States Commissioners and at such meetings shall be given full opportunity to examine and to be heard on all proposed programs of investigation, reports, and recommendations of the United States Commissioners and all regulations proposed to be issued under the authority of this act.

(b) The members of the advisory committee shall receive no compensation for their services as such members. On approval by the United States Commissioners not more than five members of the advisory committee, designated by the committee, may be paid for their actual transportation expenses and per diem incident to attendance at meetings outside of the United States of the Commission or a panel thereof.

SEC. 5. Service of any individual as a United States Commissioner appointed pursuant to section 3 (a), or as a member of the advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 4 (a) shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 281, 283, and 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation in respect of any particular matter in which such individual was directly involved in the performance of such service.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to receive, on behalf of the Government of the United States, reports, requests, recommendations, and other communications of the Commission, and to act thereon directly or by reference to the appropriate authorities.

(b) The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to accept or reject, on behalf of the United States, proposals received from the Commission pursuant to article VIII of the convention.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to administer and enforce, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, all of the provisions of the convention, this act, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, except to the extent otherwise provided for in this act. In carrying out such functions he is authorized and directed to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the convention and this act, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, he may cooperate with the duly authorized officials of the Government of any party to the convention.

(b) Enforcement activities under the provisions of this act relating to vessels engaged in fishing and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall be primarily the responsibility of the United States Coast Guard, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may designate officers of the States of the United States to enforce the provisions of the convention, or of this act, or of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. When so designated such officers are authorized to function as Federal law-enforcement officers for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of State with the concurrence of the agency, institution, or organization concerned, may direct the United States Commissioners to arrange for the cooperation of agencies of the United States Government, and of State and private institutions and organizations in carrying out the provisions of article VI of the convention.

(b) All agencies of the Federal Government are authorized, upon request of the Commission, to cooperate in the conduct of scientific and other programs, and to furnish facilities and personnel for the purpose of assisting the Commission in carrying out its duties under the convention.

(c) None of the prohibitions deriving from this act, or contained in the laws or regulations of any State, shall prevent the Commission from conducting or authorizing the conduct of fishing operations and biological experiments at any time for purposes of scientific investigation, or shall prevent the Commission from discharging any other duties prescribed by the convention.

SEC. 9. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in fishing in violation of any regulation adopted pursuant to this act or of any order of a court issued pursuant to section 10 of this act, to ship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export, or have in custody, possession, or control any fish taken or retained in violation of any such regulations, or order, to fail to make, keep, submit, or furnish any record or report required of him by such regulation, or to refuse to permit any officer authorized to enforce such regulations to inspect such record or report at any reasonable time.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to do any act prohibited or fail to do any act required by any regulation adopted pursuant to this act.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any provision of this act or any regulation adopted pursuant to this act, upon conviction, shall be fined for a first offense not more than $500 and for a subsequent offense committed within 5 years not more than $1,000, and for such subsequent offense the court may order forfeited, in whole or in part, the fish taken by such person, or the fishing gear involved in such fishing, or both, or the monetary value thereof. Such forfeited fish or fishing gear shall be disposed of in accordance with the direction of the court. In addition, the court may prohibit such second offender from fishing for such a period of time as it may determine.

SEC. 11. (a) Any duly authorized enforcement officer or employee of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; any Coast Guard officer; any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal; any customs officer; and any other person authorized to enforce the provisions of the convention, this act, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall have power without warrant or other process to arrest any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States committing in his presence or view a violation of the convention or of this act, or of the regulations issued pursuant thereto and to take such person immediately for examination before a justice or judge or any other official designated in section 3041 of title 18 of the United States Code; and shall have power, without warrant or other process, to search any vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States when he has reasonable cause to believe that such vessel is engaging in fishing in violation of the provisions of the convention or this act, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the convention, this act, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall have power to execute any warrant or process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of this act, and shall have power with a search warrant to search any vessel, vehicle, person, or place at any time. The Judges of the United States district courts and the United States Commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. Any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the convention, this act, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto may, except in the case of a first offense, seize, whenever and wherever lawfully found, all fish taken or retained, and all fishing gear involved in fishing, contrary to the provisions

of the convention or this act or to regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any property so seized shall not be disposed of except pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction or the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, or, if perishable, in the manner prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of 26 United States Code 2464, when a warrant of arrest or other process in rem is issued in any cause under this section, the marshal or other officer shall stay the execution of such process, or discharge any property seized if the process has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the property a bond or stipulation for double the value of the property with sufficient surety to be approved by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction of the offense, conditioned to deliver the property seized, if condemned, without impairment in value or, in the discretion of the court, to pay its equivalent value in money or otherwise to answer the decree of the court in such cause. Such bond or stipulation shall be returned to the court and judgment thereon against both the principal and sureties may be recovered in event of any breach of the conditions thereof as determined by the court.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act, including the United States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in article XI of the convention; for the expenses of the United States Commissioners and authorized advisers.

SEC. 13. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstances or persons shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances or persons shall not be affected thereby.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES

The bill (S. 3109) to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware objects, and the bill goes over.

Mr. THYE and Mr. MAGNUSON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Delaware withhold his objection until I may make inquiry of him as to why he objects, if I may be so bold as to ask that question? This bill has been up before; it is a very worthy bill, and it should be passed. The season is getting late. When I refer to the season, I may say that the shipping season on the Great Lakes, and I should like to inquire why the Senator objects.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I object to the bill because under the provisions of the bill the Government would net about 3½ percent, and I am not going to endorse any bill which gives a discount of 96½ percent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the acting majority leader when there may be an opportunity to consider this bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I cannot give an answer to that question. Many Senators have minor bills they are waiting to have called, and if we are to discuss the question as to when bills may be considered, we never will get through.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the next bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if I may be permitted to submit certain amendments to the bill just objected to so they may be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be printed and will lie on the table.

Mr. MAGNUSON. From reading the amendments Senators will better understand the importance of the bill.

CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS' COOKS CONVENTION, 1946

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next bill.

The bill (S. 3244) to give effect to the certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946, adopted at the twenty-eighth—maritime—session of the International Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., June 6 to 29, 1946, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

FOOD AND CATERING—SHIPS' CREWS—CONVENTION, 1946

The bill (S. 3246) to give effect to the Food and Catering—Ships' Crews—Convention, 1946, adopted at the twenty-eighth—maritime—session of the International Labor Organization, held at Seattle, Wash., June 6 to 29, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, I merely want to make a statement.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey objects to consideration of the bill, and the bill goes over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, did I not have the floor? I reserved the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington was reserving the right, but an objection takes precedence over a mere reservation to object.

Mr. McFARLAND. Regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Washington if he wishes to make a statement about the bill. Does the Senator wish to make a statement about the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate that there are many objections being made to bills, but in the last few minutes Senators have objected to some bills the enactment of which would help develop the American merchant marine. There may be many little old bills waiting to be passed, but the most important measures on the calendar today are these bills which affect the merchant marine. Fifty percent of our trouble in the Far East today is the result of our not having the right kind of a merchant marine to carry things where they should go.

I do hope that before there are simply perfunctory objections—although some of the bills may be technical in their nature—those who object will at least take time to discuss the subjects. We have passed many bills of an emergency nature. We have enlarged the Army. We have considered appropriations. We have taken care of the draft. But when it comes to the merchant marine, then merely because somebody has some deep-seated prejudice against the merchant marine, because he thinks there was something bad in the old Merchant Marine Commission, he simply, without any consideration whatsoever, objects to a group of maritime bills. We certainly learned a lesson after World War I about our merchant marine. I hope that before Senators object to all these bills pertaining to the merchant marine they will consider the situation we are in and at least do us the courtesy of examining the bills thoroughly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next bill will be stated.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3687) to require the armed services to utilize private American shipping services for the overseas transportation of commodities and civilian personnel was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

TIME OF TAKING EFFECT OF ANNUITIES OF MEMBERS AND ELECTED OFFICERS OF CONGRESS

The bill (S. 3682) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, with respect to the time of taking effect of annuities of Members and elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The purpose of the bill is to remove an apparent inequity with respect to Members and elected officers of Congress. At the present time Members of Congress go out of office on January 3, and cannot make their application for annuity until February 3. The bill would do away with that inequity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Members of Congress will be on the Government payroll 3 days in January. Why should they secure retirement pay for those days?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They do not go on retirement annuity until the third day of the next month, after their service is severed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is it not a fact that if Members of Congress want to go on the retirement list as of January 1 of any year, all they have to do is to resign their seats as Members of the Congress? If they want to remain in Congress until

the 3d of January they should not request to be placed on the retirement list for those days because then they will be drawing both retirement pay and regular pay at the same time.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Both retirement and regular service pay is not being paid at the same time. When making application for annuity one says he is off the payroll of the United States. Under the bill it will not be necessary to wait until the 1st of the month to do so. All other employees have that privilege.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the existing law all other employees' retirement begins on the 1st day of the month following the time when they remove themselves from the payroll. If a Member wants to go on retirement all he has to do is to resign.

I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill wlil be passed over.

PERIODIC CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7265) to provide for the conduct of a periodic census of governments.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 4, before the word "take" it is proposed to strike out the word "shall" and insert "may at his discretion."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7265) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, ask a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. LANGER conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO TOWN OF TREMONT, MAINE

The bill (H. R. 4390) to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the bills that were specified to be considered in addition to those after the last call of the calendar. The Secretary will now call the bills that went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 1893, Senate bill 2204. There was objection, and the bill went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to consider the bills in the order in which they went to the foot of the calendar. Otherwise we will waste a considerable amount of time by Senators making unanimous-consent requests for return to consideration of certain bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona object to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. McFARLAND. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard. The bills will be called in the order in which they went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, would it not be convenient if the bills were called beginning with the earliest number on the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1850, and then proceed in order from that number.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is what is proposed to be done. The bills will be called in the order in which they were placed at the foot of the calendar. The clerk will call the first bill.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest land owners, and for other purposes, was announced as the first bill at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has asked that the bill be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object unless he has been requested by some Senator who is not present to do so. I should like to make an explanation of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has objected. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator withhold his objection so an explanation of the bill may be made?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I am glad to do so. I made the objection by request. I shall withhold the objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think it might be fitting to put a brief explanation in the RECORD. In the last session there was a bill with four important amendments to the Forestry Act. Three were adopted. The one which is embraced in House bill 7155 was cut out last year.

This year the two committees of the House and Senate have worked very hard in the effort to get together on this particular proposition, which is to extend the forestry services that were heretofore available only to the owners of wood lots on farms to the owners of forestry tracts. In two respects the program which was proposed last year in this field has been very radically affected. One as to the size of it. Last year there was authorized or proposed to be authorized $6,000,000 a year. This year that has been cut to $2,500,000 a year, which is the same amount now in the Norris-Doxey Act. The Norris-Doxey Act is proposed to be repealed by this provision.

There are two differences between this measure and the present law. One is that the owners of forest tracts which are not farm tracts or wood lots are included. A second provision has been put in the bill making it clear that it is the intention of Congress that commercial foresters be not interfered with, but helped by this measure. Senators will find that the committee amendment covers that, and likewise that the report of the committee covers it, so that there can be no possible feeling from here on that this is an effort to displace commercial professional foresters. Anything but that is the case, indeed, the committees are anxious to protect the commercial and professional foresters.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas withhold his objection so I may say something about the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. The provisions of the bill with respect to foresters have been in effect in my own State of Vermont for some time. The foresters have been of inestimable value to the landowners of the State. Vermont is the only State that is completely served in this way at this time. So far as I know, and I think I know every State forester in New England, they have all urged passage of the bill. I understand it was objected to by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I cannot conceive of any reason under heaven why he would object to the bill, and I hope that when he returns to the floor—I am sorry he is not here now—he will see fit to withdraw his objection.

The bill has been amended to meet all the objections which were raised to it when it was called up before, to the satisfaction of all, so far as I know.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it true that after long debate in the last session, and also throughout this session, the measure finally comes out of the committee by unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. AIKEN. What the Senator from Florida says is true. This is a bill which puts this work squarely under the States, under State direction. It is a bill which would promote the work of the consulting foresters who feared that it might take work away from them. I certainly have hoped that the bill, which, so far as I know, has had the unanimous backing of every State forester in the United States—it certainly has had the backing of the heads of their associations, and I know of no objection on the part of any of them—will be passed.

I hope the senior Senator from Massachusetts will see fit to withdraw his objection, so that the work provided for in this measure, which has done so much good in New England, may be extended to other parts of the country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I renew the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

MAINTENANCE OF DOMESTIC TIN-SMELTING INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3666) to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry," approved June 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 190), as amended, is amended by striking out "1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "1956", and by substituting for the period after the word "designate" a colon, and adding the following: *"Provided,* That such powers, functions, duties, and authority shall be exercised and performed with due regard to the public interest in the maintenance of domestic smelting of Western Hemisphere tin ores and concentrates by American private enterprise."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask for a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. MORSE conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next measure ordered placed at the foot of the calendar.

GRANT OF LAND TO ALBUQUERQUE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

The bill (S. 3584) to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"SEC. 2. The city of Albuquerque is authorized to convey, without restrictions as to use, not to exceed one-half of the acreage patented under this act: *Provided, however,* That all the proceeds derived from such sale or sales shall be used for the construction of a public auditorium, erected either under the sole sponsorship of the city of Albuquerque or, if located upon land owned by the University of New Mexico, as a joint project with that university."

PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT BY OTHER OFFICERS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next measure which has been ordered to be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 5526) to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, what is the calendar number of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is Calendar No. 1871, House bill 5526.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5526) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANTEES OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT LANDS TO MAKE LAND EXCHANGES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next measure ordered placed at the foot of the calendar will be stated.

The bill (H. R. 3284) to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a bill with a lower calendar number than the one just announced was previously ordered to be placed at the foot of the calendar. I refer to Calendar No. 1893, Senate bill 2204.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk informs the Chair that it is a bill which the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] wished to have brought up a moment ago; and it went to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. NEELY. That is correct, and I ask that the Senate return to that bill now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills which previously have been ordered to the foot of the calendar are not being called up in accordance with the sequence of their calendar numbers, but are being called up in accordance with the place they took when they were ordered to the foot of the calendar. The bill to which the Senator refers will be reached in due course.

The question now is: Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 3284, Calendar No. 1937?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if my memory serves me correctly, this bill has already been passed. I have previously made an explanation of it, although of course I am glad to do so again.

This bill deals with certain lands which have been conveyed by the Federal Government to the States, and the bill allows the States which have received these grants to make exchanges of lands in order to acquire private property within the exterior boundaries.

As I have said, it is my understanding that the bill has already been passed, because I clearly recall having made an explanation of the bill earlier in the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that the bill has not been passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course, I am very glad to make the explanation again, but on the previous occasion, there was no objection to the bill, so far as I recall.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] asked that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, yes, Mr. President; my recollection now returns. The Chair has correctly advised me.

This bill is occasioned by the fact that under the act of June 6, 1942, the Federal Government conveyed to the States certain areas which had been used for recreational development under a program which had been abandoned.

The property now belongs to the States. However, in several instances—notably in Pennsylvania and in Tennessee—within the exterior boundaries of the areas granted, there were privately owned lands.

In order to enable the States to acquire title to those lands, it is necessary that this bill be passed and enacted into law, in order to allow the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the States the right to make exchanges of the lands.

Enactment of the bill will cost the Federal Government nothing.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3284) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—BILL PASSED OVER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next measure ordered placed at the foot of the calendar will now be stated.

The bill (H. R. 6606) to provide that the district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of Pennsylvania shall become a district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania alone when the first vacancy occurs in that district was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MARTIN subsequently said: Mr. President, let me inquire in regard to Calendar No. 2007, House bill 6606.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That bill has just been passed.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the bill was passed will be reconsidered, and the bill is again before the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, my colleague, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and I have been discussing this bill, and we would like to have it placed at the foot of the calendar, so that it can be considered at the next call of the calendar. The bill involves a matter——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair state that ordinarily the bill would keep its place on the calendar if it is not acted on today.

If the bill goes to the foot of the calendar now, it will be called again today.

Mr. MARTIN. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill now be passed over and be called at the next call of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next measure ordered placed at the foot of the calendar will be stated.

The bill (H. R. 8909) to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the distinguished minority floor leader, has submitted three amendments. As chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, I should like to have the amendments stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. First, the question is whether there is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk does not seem to have the amendments to which the Senator from Wyoming has referred.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is immaterial to me whether the amendments are read; if the chairman of the subcommittee agrees to accept the amendments, we can take the bill to conference, and not have the amendments read at this time.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I accept the amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Nevertheless, it is necessary that the amendments be read.

Mr. HUNT. The amendments have previously been read.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be waived.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. LANGER. I object. I think the amendments should be read and voted on.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments have now been located, and the clerk will proceed to state them.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, in line 22, after "(e)", it is proposed to insert "in accordance with the civil service laws and regulations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, in line 24, it is proposed to strike out "without reference to" and insert "in accordance with."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, after the word "Act", before the semicolon in line 3, it is proposed to insert a colon and the words: *"Provided,* That no person shall be employed pursuant to this paragraph until the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have made an investigation and a report to the Director concerning the loyalty of such person, and the Director, in accordance with such regulations as he shall issue, shall make a finding on the basis of the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whether the employee is suitable for employment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, after line 19, it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 6. The Office of Civil Defense, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall submit to the Senate and House of Representatives on the first day of each regular session of the Congress, a report of its activities and expenditures under this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I understood from the reading of one of the amendments that it would place Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in the position of evaluating his own reports.

Mr. WHERRY. No; the Director of the Office of Civil Defense will evaluate them. The FBI will make the investigation, and after the Director receives the report he will decide whether the person concerned is loyal or disloyal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course, Mr. Hoover is the Director.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. Hoover is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but I refer to the Director of the Office of Civil Defense, to be appointed under this measure by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prepare a defense program.

There is no other way by which to proceed in connection with this matter. The FBI will make the investigations and will report to the Director of the Office of Civil Defense, who will certify as to the person's loyalty.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I offer an additional amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

Notwithstanding the limitation of any law, there may be employed in such Office of Civil Defense any person who has been retired from any of the Armed Forces of the United States or any office or position in the Federal or District governments, and while so employed in such Office of Civil Defense any such retired person may receive the compensation authorized for such employment or the retired pay, retirement compensation, or annuity, whichever he may elect, and upon the termination of his employment in such Office of Civil Defense, he shall be restored to the same status as a retired officer or employee with the same retired pay, retirement compensation, or annuity to which he was entitled before having been employed in such Office of Civil Defense.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. HUNT, Mr. FREAR, and Mr. HENDRICKSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

GRANT OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE STATUS TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will state the next measure which was placed at the foot of the calendar.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 181) favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has an amendment on the desk to this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The amendment has been read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will restate the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, immediately following line 9, to insert:

A-6843526, Forostyna, Lidia Maria.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TUNA CONVENTIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2633) to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments; on page 4, after line 7, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 5. Service of an individual as a member of the commissions representing the United States appointed pursuant to section 3, or as a member of the advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 4, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 281, 283, and 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, other than claims, proceedings or matters in connection with the conventions or this act.

In line 22, to change the section number from "5" to "6"; on page 5, line 19, to change the section number from "6" to "7"; on page 6, line 11, to change the section number from "7" to "8"; in line 16, to change the section number from "8" to "9"; on page 7, line 11, to change the section number from "9" to "10"; on page 8, line 15, to change the section

number from "10" to "11"; in line 23, to change the section number from "11" to "12"; on page 9, line 23, to change the section number from "12" to "13", and on page 10, line 4, to change the section number from "13" to "14", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Tuna Conventions Act of 1949."

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term—

(a) "convention" includes (1) the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, (2) the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, or both such conventions, as the context requires;

(b) "commission" includes (1) the International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, (2) the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission provided for by the conventions referred to in subsection (a) of this section, or both such commissions, as the context requires;

(c) "United States Commissioners" means the members of the commissions referred to in subsection (b) of this section representing the United States of America and appointed pursuant to the terms of the pertinent convention and section 3 of this act;

(d) "person" means every individual, partnership, corporation, and association subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and

(e) "enforcement agency" means such agency or agencies of the Federal Government as may be designated by the President to enforce the provisions of this act and of the conventions and regulations adopted pursuant to the conventions or this act.

SEC. 3. The United States shall be represented on the two commissions by a total of not more than four United States Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, serve as such during his pleasure, and receive no compensation for their services as such Commissioners. Of such Commissioners—

(a) not more than one shall be a person residing elsewhere than in a State whose vessels maintain a substantial fishery in the areas of the conventions;

(b) at least one of the Commissioners who are such legal residents shall be a person chosen from the public at large, and who is not a salaried employee of a State or of the Federal Government; and

(c) at least one shall be an officer of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 4. The United States Commissioners shall (a) appoint an advisory committee which shall be composed of not less than five nor more than fifteen persons who shall be selected from the various groups participating in the fisheries included under the conventions, and (b) shall fix the terms of office of the members of such committee, who shall receive no compensation for their services as such members. The advisory committee shall be invited to attend all nonexecutive meetings of the United States sections and shall be given full opportunity to examine and to be heard on all proposed programs of investigation, reports, recommendations, and regulations of the commissions. The advisory committee may attend all meetings of the international commissions to which they are invited by such commissions.

SEC. 5. Service of an individual as a member of the commissions representing the United States appointed pursuant to section 3, or as a member of the advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 4, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 281, 283, and 284 of title 18 of the United States Code, of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, other than claims, proceedings, or matters in connection with the conventions or this act.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to approve or disapprove, on behalf of the United States Government, bylaws and rules, or amendments thereof, adopted by each commission and submitted for approval of the United States Government in accordance with the provisions of enforcement agency, to approve or disapprove the general annual programs of the commissions. The Secretary of the conventions, and, with the concurrence of the head of the State is further authorized to receive, on behalf of the United States Government, reports, requests, recommendations, and other communications of the commissions, and to take appropriate action thereon either directly or by reference to the appropriate authority.

(b) Regulations recommended by each commission pursuant to the convention requiring the submission to the commission of records of operations by boat captains or other persons who participate in the fisheries covered by the convention, upon the concurrent approval of the Secretary of State and the head of the enforcement agency, shall be promulgated by the latter and upon publication in the Federal Register, shall be applicable to all vessels and persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 7. Any person who fails to make, keep, furnish, or refuses to permit inspection of any catch return, statistical record, or any report that may be required by the convention, or by regulations adopted pursuant to the convention or this act, or any person who furnishes or issues a false return, record, or report, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine as may be imposed by the court, not to exceed $1,000, and in addition by appropriate proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction such person may be enjoined from fishing for or possessing the kinds of fish covered by the convention, taken in the waters of the Pacific Ocean, from the date of such conviction until such time as any delinquent return, record, or report shall have been submitted, or any false return, record, or report shall have been replaced by a duly certified correct and true return, record, or report to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 8. The head of the enforcement agency is authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this act and of the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and all of the provisions of the conventions, except to the extent otherwise provided for in this act, or in the conventions.

SEC. 9. (a) In order to provide coordination between the general annual programs of the commissions and programs of other agencies, relating to the exploration, development, and conservation of fishery resources, the Secretary of State may recommend to the United States Commissioners that they consider the relationship of the commissions' programs to those of such agencies and when necessary arrange, with the concurrence of such agencies, for mutual cooperation between the commissions and such agencies for carrying out their respective programs.

(b) All agencies of the Federal Government are authorized on request of the commissions to cooperate in the conduct of scientific and other programs, or to furnish facilities and personnel for the purpose of assisting the commissions in the performance of their duties.

(c) The commissions are authorized and empowered to supply facilities and personnel to existing non-Federal agencies to expedite research work which in the judgment of the commissions is contributing or will contribute directly to the purposes of the conventions.

SEC. 10. (a) Any person authorized by the head of the enforcement agency to enforce the provisions of the conventions or of this act or the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall have power, without warrant or other process, to arrest any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States committing in his presence or view a violation of any of the provisions of the conventions, or of this act, or of the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and to take such person immediately for examination before a justice or judge or any other official designated in section 3041, title 18, United States Code. Any person duly authorized on behalf of the United States to enforce the provisions of the conventions, or of this act, or of the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the conventions, or of this act, or of the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(b) Any person authorized by the commissions shall have power, without warrant or other process, to inspect, at any reasonable hour, such catch returns, statistical records, or other reports as are required by the regulations to be made, kept, or furnished.

(c) The head of the enforcement agency may authorize officers and employees of any coastal State of the United States and employees of the commissions to enforce the provisions of the conventions or of this act or the regulations issued pursuant thereto. When so authorized such officers and employees may function as Federal law-enforcement officers for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 11. None of the prohibitions contained in this act or in the laws and regulations of the States shall prevent the commissions from conducting or authorizing the conduct of fishing operations and biological experiments at any time for the purpose of scientific investigations as authorized by the conventions, or shall prevent the commissions from discharging any of its or their functions or duties prescribed by the conventions.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of each convention and of this act, including—

(a) contributions to each commission for the United States share of any joint expenses of the commission and the expenses of the United States Commissioners and their staff, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;

(b) travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, the Travel Expense Act of 1949, or section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 73b);

(c) printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), or section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5);

(d) stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); and

(e) purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, motor vehicles (including passenger-carrying vehicles), boats and research vessels.

SEC. 13. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstances or persons shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances or persons shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect with respect to each of the conventions upon the entry into force of that convention, unless such entry into force shall be prior to the date of approval of this act in which case this act shall take effect immediately.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (S. 1292) to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill amends the Trading With the Enemy Act, so as to permit the Treasurer of the United States, through the auspices of the Alien Property Custodian, to make returns of property to two classes of individuals, namely: (a) To individuals who, at all times since Pearl Harbor, were citizens of the United States, and (b) those individuals who, having lost United States citizenship solely by reason of marriage to a citizen or subject of a foreign country, reacquired such citizenship prior to the date of enactment of this bill if such individual would have been a citizen of the United States at all times since Pearl Harbor.

During the confusion of the early war years, the Alien Property Custodian vested the property of all United States citizens, who had dual citizenship where half of the duality of citizenship was that of an enemy nation. When time and conditons permitted reappraisal, the Alien Property Custodian declined to vest the property of American citizens who possessed duality of citizenship if there was no history of their bearing aid and succor to the enemy.

Under existing law, the Alien Property Custodian is prohibited from making returns of this vested property, a situation which gives rise to obvious inequities and one toward which this bill is directed.

The bill bears the favorable endorsement of the Alien Property Custodian of the Department of Justice.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the distinguished Senator for his explanation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1292) which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subdivision (D) of paragraph (2) of section 32 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "citizenship under the law of such nation" a colon and the following: "*And provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (C) hereof and of this subdivision (D), return may be made to an individual who at all times since December 7, 1941, was a citizen of the United States, or to an individual who, having lost United States citizenship solely by reason of marriage to a citizen or subject of a foreign country, reacquired such citizenship prior to date of enactment of this proviso if such individual would have been a citizen of the United States at all times since December 7, 1941, but for such marriage."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF SHAREHOLDERS OF GOSHEN VENEER CO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 410) for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in view of the large amount of money involved in this bill, namely $513,000, may we have an explanation of the bill, and of the reasons for the recommendations of the committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. An explanation is requested.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the sponsor of this bill, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], is now on the floor, but I shall, with the permission of the Senate, proceed to explain the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The amount of money involved is so large that notwithstanding any explanation the Senator may make now—and I have the greatest confidence in him both now and at all other times—it appears to me that a bill involving $513,000 should not be passed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Hence I shall object to its consideration.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator be kind enough to withhold his objection, that I may make a brief statement?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I can well understand the view of the Senator from New Mexico. This is a large amount of money. I shall make the explanation with respect to the bill, a brief one, because of the 5-minute limitation. I make it because of the fact that I am a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I reported the bill after the action taken by the committee.

The subcommittee devoted a very considerable amount of time to studying this bill. Briefly, the bill proposes to pay certain specified sums of money to claimants as shareholders and debenture holders, for their losses, and for their respective property rights, in the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation. The facts are, briefly, that this company, organized I think originally as a partnership but subsequently as a corporation, had been in existence since 1892, and had been engaged solely in the manufacture of plywood.

It appears that at the beginning of World War II there was a crucial shortage of aluminum, and the Air Forces of the United States decided to test structural plywood in the fabrication of gliders and glider wings. In that connection, a representative of the Office of the War Department Air Corps, shortly before July 29, 1942, called on this company and spoke to a Mr. John Junior Snoke, who was not a stockholder but who was the operating manager of the company. The purpose of the visit of the emissary of the War Department was to find plants, throughout the district in which this plant was located, which had the facilities and the personnel to manufacture aeronautical plywood for the Air Forces.

Obviously, Mr. President, as the committee developed and found in the course of its study, this was an experimental matter. This company agreed to go into the manufacture of plywood for the Air Forces, to be used in connection with gliders, as I have indicated, and glider wings, and it was found necessary, as it had been told by a representative of the Government, to expand very largely its financial operations. The result was that large borrowings were effected by the company, and finally, about March 25, 1943, when the borrowings had expanded to a point which to this company was a very large amount—within a few hundreds of $600,000—another loan agreement was entered into between the company and First Bank and Trust Co., of South Bend, to effect a situation under which additional loans might be made.

In the course of this loan agreement, which is set forth in the report, provision was made for the turning over of at least 51 percent of the voting shares of the capital stock as collateral for the loan.

Mr. President, it would require much more time than is afforded at this moment for me to develop the situation as it did in fact develop. The situation was that in December 1942, a Mr. Van Antwerp, who was president of the bank by which the loans had been made, came to the company, went over all the bookkeeping, and announced that from that day on the bank was going to countersign all checks issued by the company. It appears, in the opinion of our subcommittee, and, I think, in the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, relying on our subcommittee, that the control of the management of the company was taken out of the hands of the stockholders, at or about the time that Mr. Van Antwerp announced his intention of countersigning all the checks and passing on the financial transactions of the company.

Ultimately, Mr. President—and I am near the end of the story, and I see the hands of the clock indicate the passage of time—ultimately, the situation was that the entire assets of the company became lost to the company. The recital of the facts would take too long, but the outcome was that the company had, at the suggestion of the representative of the War Department, entered into this work, its borrowings expanded, and at least one claim of approximately $800,000 could not be collected and was ultimately settled by the Government, which was,

in effect, controlling the situation, for $150,000.

Mr. President, there are many, many more details of this matter which I could amplify if time were available, but the point is that the company became worthless; and it became worthless because it had responded to the suggestion made by the War Department, with the idea of contributing to the victory of our country.

The committee felt that the equities of the case are such that these people should be reimbursed, rather than to send the matter to the Court of Claims. One of the claimants is 87 years old, and an inference derived from the evidence indicates that another one is upward of 80 years of age. It is thought that the matter might be handled by an authorization for an appropriation by the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the next bill on the list.

RUDOLPH FARCHER

The bill (S. 2204) for the relief of Rudolph Farcher was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, because of a statement made by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] that there was a unanimous-consent request earlier in the afternoon that the bill go to the foot of the calendar. For that reason, I shall not object. I wish to keep faith with the distinguished Senator. But the bill is not on the list which I received from the desk, and, as I have explained, several Senators have left the Chamber with the understanding that the only bills that would be called were those which went to the foot of the calendar. I am going to object to returning to any other bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This bill was not sent to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the very point about which I interrogated the Parliamentarian. I understood there had been a request at 2 o'clock with reference to it.

Mr. NEELY. That is correct. The Presiding Officer at that time, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], said the bill would go to the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, in my judgment, humanity demands that the bill be passed. It provides for the payment of $5,000 to an innocent man who lost a leg because of the careless driving of a truck by a Government employee. The Judiciary Committee has carefully considered the bill, and the distinguished chairman of that committee [Mr. MCCARRAN] is in favor of its passage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2204) for the relief of Rudolph Farcher, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, to strike out "$9,250" and insert "$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to Rudolph Farcher, of Huntington, W. Va., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for injuries sustained by him on August 21, 1939, when he was on a milk wagon which was struck by a truck operated by John Cromwell, an employee of the Work Projects Administration, who was assigned to the United States Engineer Office: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the bills at the foot of the calendar.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, there is a bill which became lost in the shuffle. I refer to Calendar No. 1754, Senate bill 3504, which has the support of every department of Government, including the President of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that that bill is at the point where we began to call the calendar today, and it has not been on the list of bills at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It was supposed to be on the list of bills back of the call of the calendar today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not on the list which was sent to the desk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not do that. If the Senator can convince the Chair, there is no one in the Senate whom I would rather accommodate than the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I withdraw the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk advises the Chair that the bill was not on the list of bills at the foot of the calendar, nor is it on the special list to be called today.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I presume some Senators have requests to place matters in the RECORD. When that has been done, I intend to move that the Senate take a recess. First, I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the Members of the Senate and of the staff. It has been a long, tiresome calendar, and I think we have accomplished a great deal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE PATENTS FOR CERTAIN LANDS IN PYRAMID LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION, NEV.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 956, Senate bill 17, be included in the next call of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. I wonder if the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], wants to make a similar request.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I make the request that Calendar No. 1754, Senate bill 3504, be included in the next call of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished acting majority leader a question. Earlier in the day a request was made to place Calendar No. 1940, Senate bill 3727, at the foot of the calendar, and after some discussion it was decided not to do so because it was out of order; but I understood a motion was to be made temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business and to consider Senate bill 3727. Can the Senator indicate to us the plan in that connection?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I did not yield for that purpose. The hour is late, it is now 7 o'clock——

Mr. IVES. I am not asking the Senator to yield, I am asking what he plans to do.

Mr. McFARLAND. The appropriation bill is the pending business, and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] objects to its being displaced for the consideration of other proposed legislation. If it is going to be displaced, that will have to be worked out later.

SALE OF CERTAIN ALLOTTED INHERITED LAND OF THE ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION, S. DAK.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as a noncontroversial matter which ought to be cleared up today, I should like to say that on the 8th of June the Senate passed Senate bill 2949, which granted a patent in fee for 160 acres to an Indian.

On June 6, the House of Representatives passed an identical bill, H. R. 6703. It has been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate. We are therefore in the position of each House having passed the identical bill but under a separate number. The Senate passed its bill, and the House passed its bill. This confusion could be cleared away if I could have unanimous consent to have the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs discharged from further considera-

tion of the House bill, H. R. 6703, so that it may be passed by the Senate today. That would clear up the whole matter.

Mr. WHERRY. May I inquire of the distinguished Senator when the Senate passed the bill to which he refers?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On the 8th of June. The House passed an identical House bill, 2 days before, on June 6.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from further consideration of House bill 6703? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to inquire whether the House bill is identical with the Senate bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is the identical bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to be sure that we are not doing anything that has not been done already.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is the identical bill. It consists of only 10 lines, and I shall be glad to read it to the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. No; I shall be glad to take the Senator's word. I want the RECORD to show that it is the identical bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6703) to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS CORPORATION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in 1942, during the Second World War, Congress enacted legislation to establish the Small War Plants Corporation. Today I have introduced a bill in the Senate, and Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, the chairman of the House Committee on Small Business, has introduced an identical bill in the House of Representatives. The purpose of the bills is to provide for setting up a Small Defense Plants Corporation in accordance with the Defense Act of 1950. Representative PATMAN has inserted in the RECORD a copy of the bill and an analysis of it. I invite Senators to read the bill and the analysis.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement which has been prepared jointly by Representative PATMAN and myself relating to the proposed legislation.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SPARKMAN AND REPRESENTATIVE PATMAN ON THE SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ACT OF 1950

America today is engaged in a decisive struggle to determine whether the ideals and institutions on which this Nation was founded will survive. In order to stop aggression, the President has ordered the partial mobilization of our manpower; and Congress is laying plans for the effective utilization of our industrial potential. The basic objective of these efforts is to preserve and perpetuate political democracy for ourselves as well as for other freedom-loving peoples. In the attainment of this objective, however, it is important that we maintain the prime source of our strength—the system of competitive free enterprise which has made us the preeminent industrial nation of the world.

If we are to achieve our goal of a free and competitive economy, we must provide for the effective integration of small business in the defense effort. From the viewpoint of a democracy, small business constitutes the critical segment of the economy. Free enterprise and economic vigor depend upon the maintenance of small-business opportunity. We want to assure for our returning servicemen the opportunity to work for themselves, their neighbors, or a free-enterprise corporation. This they understand is the essence of the democratic economy they are fighting and dying to preserve. We must safeguard that kind of economy here at home.

THE NEED FOR SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS LEGISLATION IN THE PRESENT DEFENSE PROGRAM

A critical problem of partial or complete mobilization arises in the abnormal demands for the basic commodities—such as basic steel products, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, leather, and chemicals—for use in processing and fabrication. The experience of World War II indicated that when basic supplies become scarce large corporations proceed to embark on their own programs of allocation. Ample supplies are channeled to their own subsidiaries, while supplies sold to independents—for civilian and defense use—are sharply curtailed. The results of this process are (1) that many small business firms are rapidly forced to close their plants because of an inability to secure supplies and (2) that many of the small-business firms which do survive are forced to become subcontractors of the giant concerns which control supplies of essential raw materials.

In most cases, small business does not enjoy the protection or advantage of competition among the giant concerns which place the subcontracts. Instead, the small units are forced to implore the large concerns for such favors as they may bestow and in amounts and upon terms which are determined solely by the giant concern or concerns.

The experience in the early part of World War II showed that the growing scarcities of basic materials and their control by the large corporations rapidly resulted (a) in the elimination of many small business units and (b) in the subjecting of many others to the dictates of the primary contractors. In an effort to correct these evils, Congress created the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Today a similar need exists for special legislation to insure that small business will have (1) a fair share of available supplies—for defense and essential civilian production—and (2) a fair and equitable system of subcontracting in those cases in which primary contracts are awarded to large concerns.

An indication of trends presently at work is revealed in the plan to grant private industry exemption from the antitrust laws in order to permit the voluntary allocation by industry of scarce materials. Since big business insists that it has the right to select its own customers, how much consideration can small business expect to secure in a plan of voluntary allocation? The answer is practically none. Big business now decides (1) who will get supplies, (2) how much anyone can secure, and (3) what prices such persons are to pay. A system of voluntary allocation simply will accentuate this plan; and in a period of growing scarcities, small business has nothing to insure that it will secure a fair and equitable share of the short supplies.

How, under the present proposals of (a) anti-trust-law exemption and (b) voluntary allocations, can small business survive? What must it do to find employment for its facilities? The answer to this question was revealed, at least in part, by Mr. Harry Blythe, Munitions Board adviser and chief of industrial mobilization planning. In the New York Times for July 22, 1950, Mr. Blythe is quoted as advising small-business men to establish contacts with larger companies immediately with a view toward obtaining subcontracts on Government work. This is the heart of the present voluntary plan. Small business must find its salvation by seeking the favor of some big business unit.

The essential purpose of the legislation which we are now proposing is to maintain the independence and dignity of small business (1) by insuring it a fair and equitable share of available supplies and (2) by providing for a supervision of the subcontracting system to insure that small business will get a fair deal.

THE NEED FOR ACTION NOW

It is essential that we act without delay to marshal the resources of small business. Once the pattern of industrial mobilization has been established, only a drastic operation can change its character. The tremendous job facing us can never be done by the large concerns alone. We cannot afford to ignore the resources of small business which in the aggregate comprise the major portion of our productive facilities. For this reason our bill is being proposed at the very beginning of the defense effort.

In World War II the defense effort got under way in 1940. It soon became abundantly clear that, as successful as the representatives of the larger corporations were in mobilizing the resources of their own companies, they had neither the inclination nor the know-how to make full use of the facilities of small business. For 2 years the small-business man was forgotten and ignored. His plants lay idle. His markets vanished. His supply of materials dried up. His skills in innumerable, highly specialized operations remained untapped. His labor drifted away to other plants.

For these reasons the Congress in 1942 established the Smaller War Plants Corporation with the single purpose of bringing the facilities of small business into the war effort. The record of this agency is known to all. Its service to the American public in marshaling the resources of the country, in keeping small business alive and preserving free enterprise, will be an everlasting monument to the administration and to the Congress.

Let us not make the mistake of losing democracy at home while winning the battle against a foreign aggressor. Competition and free enterprise are at the heart of a democratic economic system. Small business is the vital element without which that system cannot function.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, today's New York Herald Tribune carries a fine and significant tribute to President Truman's leadership in these times of crisis, written by the Alsop brothers. I ask unanimous consent to insert the article editorial in the body of the RECORD at this point.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Did the Senator say that the matter he has referred to is in the form of an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is a column written by the Alsop brothers.

Mr. WHERRY. The Alsop brothers had a column in the New York Herald Tribune?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF MR. TRUMAN

(By Joseph and Stewart Alsop)

WASHINGTON.—It is time to give credit where credit is due. In the month that has passed since June 25, when southern Korea was attacked, President Harry S. Truman has consistently acted with courage and decision.

The fact is that Truman's mood has now undergone a complete change, according to those who have worked closely with him during this long, anxious month. The grin in which his face was formerly permanently wreathed has disappeared. So, at last, has the euphoric Presidential conviction that "everything's going to be all right."

The Korean aggression, and the military weakness of the United States revealed in Korea, are both said to have come as a profound shock to Truman. Thus the cockiness which has characterized the President since his victory in 1948 has suddenly been replaced by a certain, unaccustomed grimness. And, at any rate, for the time being, all Truman's energies are concentrated on dealing with the great danger which now confronts this country.

VISIBLE SHIFT IN POWER

Out of this change of mood have come Truman's two great decisions, to meet the challenge in Korea head-on, and to start a really serious program for the rearmament of the United States and the western world. Another outcome of the change of Presidential mood has been the increasingly visible shift in the anatomy of power within the Truman administration.

It is significant that the elaborate plans which were being laid before the Korea attack for another Truman political junket to "sell" the Fair Deal program and Fair Deal candidates, have now been shelved. The politicians and political advisers who were gleefully preparing these plans and other domestic political strategems no longer have easy access to the White House. Equally, such advocates of business-as-usual as Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder and Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer have seen their White House influence reduced close to the zero mark.

While such men have been moving into the wings, others have moved front and center—most notably, perhaps, Gen. Omar Bradley and special Presidential Assistant Averell Harriman. Bradley now doubles in brass as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and as the unofficial presidential chief of staff. He sees the President alone every morning at 9:30 and briefs him at length both on the specific tactical situation in Korea and on the general strategic situation.

Bradley also attends all the once-weekly meetings of the National Security Council, and the twice-weekly meetings of the Cabinet. The Cabinet meetings are now largely given over to military briefings, conducted by Bradley, and to discussion of the economic impact of rearmament. Such formerly live issues as the Brannan farm plan and the Ewing health plan are now exceedingly moribund if not entirely dead.

Harriman also attends both the Security Council and Cabinet meetings. Moreover, he spends much of his time in the west wing of the White House, seeing the President often several times a day. Secretary of State Dean Acheson usually sees the President only twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday. Ordinarily, this situation could be expected to give rise to conflict between Acheson and Harriman. Actually, the two men have entire confidence in each other, and work very closely together. Indeed, Harriman's new role has in fact strengthened Acheson's position.

BIGGER ROLE FOR SYMINGTON

National Security Resources Board Chairman Stuart Symington has also been especially close to Truman since Korea, and he has been given the central responsibility for guiding the Truman rearmament program through Congress. Among the lesser-known figures in the post-Korea inner circle at the White House have been Special Consultant Sidney Souers; Executive Secretary James Lay of the NSC; and Naval Aide Robert L. Dennison, who briefs the President throughout the day on important dispatches from Korea or elsewhere. Health permitting, General Bedell Smith is expected soon to become Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, and he will undoubtedly join this inner circle.

Truman also frequently confers individually with the three service secretaries, Army Secretary Frank Pace, Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter, and Navy Secretary Francis Matthews, now welded into an effective team as the joint secretaries. As for Truman's Secretary of Defense, Louis A. Johnson, he goes to the White House about once a week, usually for an hour, in the late afternoon. But the exact status of the Truman-Johnson relationship remains something of a mystery.

The two men have never been personally close. And it is surely clear to Truman by now that the advice he has accepted from Johnson has been little short of catastrophic. It must be said that Truman himself was only too ready to accept Johnson's assurances that the country was getting "greater combat capabilities at less expense." Yet it must also be said in all fairness that since June 25 Truman has shown real leadership in repudiating so totally and rapidly the disastrous policies of his Secretary of Defense. As to whether Truman can sustain the leadership he has shown, and whether the man who has now been so publicly repudiated will retain his post, these questions remain to be settled. There is an obvious, direct connection between the two questions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Capt. Kenneth K. Cowart, United States Coast Guard, to be engineer in chief of the Coast Guard; and

Edward C. Maran and Julian W. Flint, to be commissioned ensigns in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations in the new reports on the executive calendar.

UNITED NATIONS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Hooker A. Doolittle, to be the representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Carlisle H. Humelsine to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of John E. Peurifoy, now serving as an Assistant Secretary of State, for promotion in the Foreign Service to the class of career minister, and to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of C. Tyler Wood to be deputy United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States marshals.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of marshals are confirmed en bloc. That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. As in legislative session I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, July 27, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridan.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 26 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Air Force of the United States under the provisions of section 515, Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. James Frederick Phillips, XXXX United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James Wrathall Spry, XXXX United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Lloyd Richardson, XXXX United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Roscoe Charles Wilson, XXXX United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harry Anton Johnson, XXXX (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Willard Roland Wolfinbarger, XXXX (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Francis Carroll, XXXX United States Air Force Reserve.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Oscar Frederick Carlson, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Manuel Jose Asensio, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Homer Leroy Sanders, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Lewis R. Parker, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Harlan Clyde Parks, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Paul Ernest Ruestow, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. David Hodge Baker, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Daniel Francis Callahan, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Robert Haynes Terrill, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. William Oscar Senter, [redacted] United States Air Force.

Col. Wilfred F. Hall, [redacted], United States Air Force (Medical).

Col. August Francis Gearhard, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve (Chaplain).

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grades indicated, under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, with dates of rank to be established under the provisions of the afore-mentioned title:

To be major generals

Lt. Gen. Edwin William Rawlings, [redacted] (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Leon William Johnson, [redacted] (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Egbert Anderson, [redacted] (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Truman Hempel Landon, [redacted] (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Bryant LeMaire Boatner, [redacted] (brigadier general, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Edmund Clarence Langmead, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Raymond Coleman Maude, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Willard Roland Wolfinbarger, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Frank Alton Armstrong, Jr., [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Emery Scott Wetzel, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Edward Wharton Anderson, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Robert Whitney Burns, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Harry George Armstrong, [redacted] (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States (medical).

The officers named herein for appointment in the Air National Guard of the United States of the Air Force of the United States under the provisions of section 38 of the National Defense Act as amended:

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Frederick Read Anderson, [redacted], Michigan Air National Guard, to date from March 31, 1950.

Brig. Gen. George Robert Dodson, [redacted], Oregon Air National Guard, to date from March 31, 1950.

Brig. Gen. John Munnerlyn Donalson, [redacted], Alabama Air National Guard, to date from March 31, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Stanford Willis Gregory, [redacted], Colorado Air National Guard, to date from January 20, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Lyle Emerson Halstead, [redacted], Massachusetts Air National Guard, to date from January 25, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Ray Simeon Miller, [redacted], Minnesota Air National Guard, to date from March 31, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Joe Clair Moffitt, [redacted], Colorado Air National Guard, to date from March 31, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Earl Thornton Ricks, [redacted], Arkansas Air National Guard, to date from January 20, 1950.

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force Reserve under the provisions of section 37, the National Defense Act as amended. These officers are subject to physical examination as required by law:

To be brigadier generals

Col. Walter Gelvin Bain, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Merian Coldwell Cooper, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Bruce Johnson, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Douglas Keeney, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Charles Maylon, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Charles Freemen Nielsen, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Howard Archibald Rusk, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Peter Constant Sandretto, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

Col. Albert McIver Woody, [redacted], United States Air Force Reserve.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 26 (legislative day of July 20) 1950:

UNITED NATIONS

Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York, to be representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Carlisle H. Humelsine, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John E. Peurifoy, of South Carolina, for promotion in the Foreign Service to the class of career minister, and to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece.

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be deputy United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Thomas P. O'Donovan, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois.

Eugene J. Smith, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of New York.

Donald A. Draughon, to be United States marshal for the district of Puerto Rico.

John M. Comeford, to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-blessed God, grant that our moments of prayer may be times of lofty vision, of insight and inspiration. May we be strengthened to accept the challenge of every difficult task and every noble adventure.

We humbly confess that our lives are frequently so low-vaulted we allow the windows of our souls to be made opaque by mere material ambitions and interests and there is no clear discernment of the spiritual realities and values.

We penitently seek Thy forgiveness for as nations and members of the human family we have been content to live on the lowlands of materialism and have failed to take cognizance of the spiritual.

Give us this day such a clear and commanding vision of the glory and splendor of the kingdom of righteousness and peace that we shall make its consummation the goal of all our aspirations and endeavors.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawkes, one of his secretaries.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, and to include therein certain extraneous matter.

TAXATION OF PERSONAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6073) to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2701)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"'(6) (A) A licensed personal finance company under State supervision, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest received from loans made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law if at least 60 per centum of such gross income is lawful interest (i) received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and (ii) not payable in advance or compounded and computed only

on unpaid balances, and if the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount; and

"'(B) A lending company, not otherwise excepted by section 501 (b), authorized to engage in the small loan business under one or more State statutes providing for the direct regulation of such business, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges (i) received from loans maturing in not more than thirty-six months made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, and (ii) which do not, in the case of any individual loan, exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to simple interest at the rate of 3 per centum per month not payable in advance and computed only on unpaid balances, if at least 60 per centum of the gross income is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and if the deductions allowed to such company under section 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than for compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2)) constitute 15 per centum or more of its gross income, and the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.'

"SEC. 2. That section 501 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"'(8) A finance company, actively and regularly engaged in the business of purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable or installments obligations, or making loans secured by any of the foregoing or by tangible personal property, at least 80 per centum of the gross income of which is derived from such business in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law or does not constitute personal holding company income as defined in section 502, if 60 per centum of the gross income is derived from one or more of the following classes of transactions:

"'(A) Purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations evidenced or secured by contracts of conditional sale, chattel mortgages, or chattel lease agreements, arising out of the sale of goods or services in the course of the transferor's trade or business;

"'(B) Making loans, maturing in not more than thirty-six months, to, and for the business purposes of, persons engaged in trade or business, secured by—

"'(i) accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations, described in subparagraph (a) above;

"'(ii) warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, chattel mortgages, bailments, or factor's liens, covering or evidencing the borrower's inventories;

"'(iii) a chattel mortgage on property used in the borrower's trade or business;

except loans to any single borrower which for more than ninety days in the taxable year of the company exceed 15 per centum of the average funds employed by the company during such taxable year;

"'(C) Making loans, in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, secured by chattel mortgages on tangible personal property, the original amount of each of which is not less than the limit referred to in, or prescribed by, subsection (b) (6) (A) (i), and the aggregate principal amount of which owing by any one borrower to the company at any time during the taxable year of the company does not exceed $5,000; and

"'(D) If 30 per centum or more of the gross income of the company is derived from one or more of the classes of transactions described in subparagraphs (A), (B) and (C) of this paragraph, purchasing, discounting, or lending upon the security of, installment obligations of individuals where the transferor or borrower acquired such obligations either in transactions of the classes described in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of this paragraph or as a result of loans made by such transferor or borrower in accordance with the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 6 (A) or of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 6 (B) of this subsection, if the funds so supplied at all times bear an agreed ratio to the unpaid balance of the assigned installment obligations, and documents evidencing such obligations are held by the company;

provided that the deductions allowable under subsection 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2)), constitute 15 per centum or more of the gross income, and that loans to a person who is a shareholder in such company during such taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)) outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
W. D. MILLS,
A. SIDNEY CAMP,
WALT A. LYNCH,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
ED C. JOHNSON,
HARRY F. BYRD,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

APPLICATION OF THE SURTAX ON PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANIES TO PERSONAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The House bill amended section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the application of the surtax on personal holding companies to personal finance companies. Under existing law, a licensed personal finance company under State supervision is not considered to be a personal holding company if at least 80 percent of the gross income of the company is lawful interest received from individuals, each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed $300 in principal amount, if such interest is not payable in advance or compounded and is computed only on unpaid balances. The House bill modified the language of this exception to reflect changes in State laws regulating the activities of personal finance companies that have been made over the past several years and imposed a new restriction with respect to the type of loan that a personal finance company might make to a stockholder without being classified as a personal holding company.

The Senate amendment expanded the definition of personal finance companies excluded from the provisions of the surtax on personal holding companies by eliminating the requirement of licensing if the business of a loan, discount or finance company is engaged in business conducted under State supervision as permitted by one or more controlling State statutes. The limitation upon the source of income of such companies was also relaxed in certain respects.

The conference amendment also broadens the scope of the exclusion provided by the House bill, but incorporates restrictive provisions which appear adequate to prevent the use of a finance company as a device for tax avoidance. The amendment does not conflict with the basic principles underlying the other exemptions granted under section 501 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
W. D. MILLS,
A. SIDNEY CAMP,
WALT A. LYNCH,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, chapter 2 of the Internal Revenue Code imposes a penalty surtax on the undistributed income of personal holding companies that derive 80 percent of their income from such sources as dividends, interest, rents, and personal service contracts.

Among the excepted corporations are banks, life insurance companies, loan and investment companies, and licensed personal finance companies under State supervision, if at least 80 percent of their gross income is lawful interest received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed $300 and if the interest is not taken in advance or compounded and is computed only on unpaid balances.

H. R. 6073, as it passed the House, broadened the personal finance company exception by modifying the language of existing law to reflect changes that have been made during the past several years in State laws regulating the activities of these companies. The principal changes made by the House bill increased the $300 limitation on the size of the loan to $500 in all States and to the higher limits provided by State law in States where the law permits small loans in excess of $500, and permitted the companies to conduct a greater portion of their business on a discount basis.

The House bill, which was recommended by the Treasury Department, is included in the bill agreed to in conference without change in substance.

H. R. 6073, as it passed the Senate, expanded the coverage of the exception provided by the House bill to include all loan, discount, or finance companies engaged in business under State supervision as permitted by one or more controlling State statutes, and relaxed in certain respects the requirements of the House bill relating to the source of income.

H. R. 6073, as amended in conference, incorporates the House bill without change of substance and, in addition, provides an exception for two other types of companies engaging in the loan and finance business. The first of these two other types are lending companies engaged in the small loan business which cannot qualify as licensed personal finance companies because most of their loans are made on a discount basis. The exception is made available to these companies because their business activities are very similar to those of licensed personal finance companies. But in order to obtain the benefit of the exception these companies must comply with limitations and restrictions comparable to those governing licensed personal finance companies. The Treasury Department has stated informally that it will not object to the exception which the conference amendment provides for these companies.

The other type of company excepted by the conference amendment is a finance company 80 percent of the gross income of which is derived from the business of purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable or installment obligations or making loans secured by obligations of that character or by chattel mortgages. The exception for these companies is subject to restrictions and limitations to prevent tax avoidance similar to those applicable to licensed personal finance companies and other lending companies excepted by section 1 of the bill, and the Treasury has stated that it has no objection to this exception.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORKS OF ART ON LOAN TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 497.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make an explanation of this resolution?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply gives the same privilege of importation relating to works of art that you do to books.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It simply gives the right to import free?

Mr. REED of New York. Works of art, the same as they have heretofore on books and many other articles.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How large will that traffic be?

Mr. REED of New York. Very small.

The National Gallery of Art has received on loan a number of old master paintings owned by a citizen of a foreign country. The owner cannot, however, allow his paintings long to remain in the United States because of the possible liability for Federal and District of Columbia death taxes and local property taxes.

The joint resolution would exempt from the Federal estate tax, and the District of Columbia estate and personal property taxes, works of art imported into the United States for exhibition purposes which are loaned for such purposes to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art by a nonresident who is not a citizen of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 863 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to property without the United States) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Works of art on loan for exhibition: Works of art owned by a nonresident not a citizen of the United States imported into the United States solely for exhibition purposes, loaned to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art for such purpose, and, at the time of the death of the owner, on exhibition, or en route to or from exhibition, either in the National Gallery of Art or in such other public gallery or museum as the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art may have designated."

SEC. 2. Section 1, article I, title V, of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(1) Works of art owned by a nonresident of the United States who is not a citizen of the United States lent without charge to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art solely for exhibition without charge to the general public shall not be deemed to have a taxable situs in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 3. Paragraph No. 10 of section 6 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 620, ch. 1352), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"Fifth. Works of art owned by a nonresident of the United States who is not a citizen of the United States lent without charge to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art solely for exhibition without charge to the general public."

SEC. 4. The amendments made by section 1 of this joint resolution shall be applicable only with respect to estates of decedents dying after the date of enactment. The amendments made by section 2 of this joint resolution shall be applicable only with respect to decedents dying after the date of enactment. The amendments made by section 3 of this joint resolution shall be applicable beginning July 1, 1950.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 7, strike out the figure "(1)" and insert the letter "(l)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8514) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill would extend to sound recordings imported by the Department of State for use in the international information program, the same treatment that is now accorded to books, engravings, photographs, etc., imported for the use of the Government.

The legislation has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1628 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and by inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "sound recordings imported by the Department of State for use in the program authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.)."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8726) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty sound recordings for news broadcasts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, some imports of sound recordings on magnetic tape are now classified according to the component material of chief value. The pending bill would facilitate the importation of sound recordings for radio or television news broadcasts by eliminating the difficult and time-consuming task of calculating the value for the purpose of assessing duty of such dutiable recordings. The bill amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free entry of sound recordings transcribed or recorded abroad for radio or television news broadcasts in this country.

This bill has received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1726 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended

by inserting after "newspapers," the following: "sound recordings transcribed or recorded abroad and imported for radio or television news broadcasts in the United States,".

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall apply to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the day following the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORAND: Page 1, line 5, strike out "and imported."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7447) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to sound-recording materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and news reels.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the purpose of this bill is to simplify the present procedures for customs collection in the case of sound recordings suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits. At present, sound recordings other than sound tracks of motion-picture films, are subject to varying duties depending on the material of which they are made. This means that these duties are generally collected on an ad valorem basis, which involves calculating the cost of production and allocating the cost attributable to a particular recording. For these reasons, customs duties on sound recordings have been difficult to administer.

The Tariff Commission has advised that the rates of duty on sound recordings are not of particular significance, either from the standpoint of revenue or protection of domestic industry, and that making such recordings dutiable at a specific rate as provided in the pending bill would avoid the administrative difficulties involved in determining cost of production for duty purposes. Another provision of the bill would permit duty-free entry of recordings suitable for use in connection with moving-picture news reels.

This bill has received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1551 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new proviso: *"Provided further,* That on photographic or magnetic film, tape, wire, or other material of any kind on which sound has been recorded abroad by photography, magnetism, or any means whatsoever, and which is suitable for use in reproducing sound in connection with moving-picture exhibits (not including any of the foregoing which is photographic film on which pictures have been recorded, or any of the foregoing which is provided for in paragraph 1726 of this act, as amended), the duty shall be 1 cent per linear foot."

SEC. 2. That paragraph 1726 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the wcrd "reel" the following: "photographic or magnetic film, tape, wire, or other material of any kind on which sound has been recorded abroad by photography, magnetism, or any means whatsoever, and which is suitable for use in reproducing sound in connection with moving-picture news reels."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That paragraph 1551 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and by adding thereafter the following new proviso: *'Provided further,* That on photographic or magnetic film, tape, wire, or other material of any kind on which sound has been recorded abroad by photography, magnetism, or any means whatsoever, and which is suitable for use in reproducing sound in connection with moving-picture exhibits (not including any of the foregoing which is photographic film on which pictures have been recorded, or any of the foregoing which is provided for in paragraphs 1615 (c) or 1726 of this act, as amended), the duty shall be 1 cent per linear foot, except that this rate shall not apply to any article so long as a lower duty is in effect therefor pursuant to a proclamation issued under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to carry out a trade agreement entered into prior to July 1, 1950.'

"SEC. 2. That paragraph 1726 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and by adding thereafter the following: 'and photographic or magnetic film, tape, wire, or other material of any kind on which sound has been recorded abroad by photography, magnetism, or any means whatsoever, and which is suitable for use in reproducing sound in connection with moving-picture news reels (not including any photographic film not provided for hereinbefore on which pictures have been recorded)'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and special orders heretofore entered.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, as we become more and more conscious of the fact that we must attain and maintain military strength if we expect to remain a free people, I again urge the adoption of a universal military training program. On several occasions I have expressed my views on this important subject both here in the House and to my people at home.

By nature we are a peace-loving people. Never have we provoked a war, nor have we profited materially from any of the wars in which we have participated. We abhor cruelty and violence. We dislike war, but until this troubled world is willing to face reality we must be prepared to meet any emergency.

It seems to me the only proper thing to do is to provide a universal military training program. Had this legislation passed when we first urged its adoption, we would have adequate strength now with which to protect ourselves.

Herewith I am attaching copy of an editorial appearing in the Spartanburg Herald, a South Carolina newspaper:

While on a visit here, Commander O. D. Freeman of the South Carolina Department of the American Legion said the Legion is planning an all-out endeavor to have Congress enact a universal military training program.

Commander Freeman was on his way to Indianapolis, where a meeting of Legion leaders from all over the country to discuss plans for the movement was scheduled.

There is much to be said in favor of universal military training.

Many competent observers believe World Wars I and II might have been averted if the United States had possessed a strong military establishment which universal military training would have provided.

Our disheartening experience in Korea and the threats of Communist aggression elsewhere around the globe has brought a realization that we must bolster our military defenses. This can be done either by building up and maintaining large regular armed forces or by having enough trained reserves ready at all times.

From a laymen's point of view, it seems to us that creating a reservoir of trained reserves by calling up all young men as they come of age for a period of military training would be the more orderly and more efficient method.

Aside from strengthening the Nation's defenses and serving as a deterrent to war a limited tour of duty in the armed services would be beneficial in many ways to the young men called up. It has been the experience of a large majority of those who have served that they come out of the services in better physical condition, more self-reliant and in general better fitted to pursue civilian careers than when they went in. Many young men find educational opportunities in the services that would not have been open to them in civilian life.

MIDYEAR ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 644)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1950.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I am presenting herewith a Midyear Economic Report to the Congress. This is supplementary to the Economic Report of the President of January 6, 1950, and is transmitted in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this report, I have had the advice and assistance of the Coun-

cil of Economic Advisers, members of the Cabinet, and heads of independent agencies.

Together with this report, I am transmitting a report, The Economic Situation at Midyear 1950, prepared for me by the Council of Economic Advisers in accordance with section 4 (c) (2) of the Employment Act of 1946.

Respectfully,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

INCREASING COST OF LIVING

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, the rise in the cost of food and other commodities has become alarming and is giving great comfort to our enemies. Therefore, I am introducing a House resolution today to call for a full congressional investigation of soaring prices and the reappearance of black markets in our country. In this resolution I call for a special congressional committee with power of subpena, to be appointed by the Speaker. I have full confidence that the housewives of America will again play the great and important part which they did to help bring about victory in World War II. Our wonderful American women, both on the home front and in uniform, can be depended upon to do everything within their power to win a speedy victory. I believe that we Members of Congress should follow the lead of the great CIO and the A. F. of L. unions in helping to mobilize the women of America in the war against spiraling costs of living. In many cities throughout the United States, under the leadership of the CIO and the A. F. of L., thousands of women have paraded in front of stores carrying placards bearing warnings against hoarding. I appeal to the Members of this body that when you do go back into your districts that you organize volunteer groups and committees in the various communities to join in the fight against high prices and hoarding. Hoarding is unpatriotic. Hoarding helps the Communists. Hoarding helps our enemies. Let us all join in this war on soaring prices, black markets, panic buying, and unpatriotic hoarding.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR AMERICAN YOUTH

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON] for bringing again to the attention of the House the question of universal military training. I believe the Congress should enact this program. I think it is a vital part of our national defense and one of the cheapest ways to assist in the defense of our country. I think anyone who has seen men die because of lack of proper training, and, of course, no one can be entirely adequately trained, must come to the conclusion that we should properly train the youth of our country to defend our country. I feel that statistics show that a man has about 10 times as much chance of coming out of combat if he is properly trained than if he is not so trained. I do hope the Committee on Armed Services will seriously consider this legislation which I think to be important to our national defense.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD FERRET OUT SUBVERSIVES

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, these are times of decision. We cannot afford to play politics here, for the life of civilization is in the balance. We cannot afford to dilly-dally over the passage of defense laws and the enforcement of them. We cannot afford to longer delay mobilization and all-out production of war materials. We must stop fooling around while the world is folding up over our heads. We must take immediate steps to increase our home defenses.

All known subversives in our country should be rounded up and interned. The enemies of our Government should be ferreted out now and placed where they cannot be a potential menace. This should be done now—not next week or next month—but now!

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the proper agency to deal with the situation. As I have said before on the floor of this House, the FBI is the best trained investigator in the history of the world. I feel that all matters dealing with communsm and subversives should be turned over to that Bureau and we, as Members of Congress, should cooperate fully with that agency to see that the job is done.

At no time in our history has the public been so aroused and alarmed over the critical developments in our country. Letters come to me from my constituents urging that action be taken at once on these matters. It is up to Congress to correct and allay the universal fear and frenzy which exists among the people of this Nation. We must see that hoarding, profiteering, and other grave menaces are stopped now. I am confident an all-out preparation for the defense of this Nation will have the backing of the loyal people of our country.

HOARDING

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I have been doing a little reading recently. I have been reading about pack rats.

A pack rat is a kind of wood rat. It has a bushy tail, large, membranous ears, and a thick, angular skull.

Its home is usually a large heap of miscellaneous trash.

And why is it called a pack rat? It is called a pack rat because it has a habit of carrying off anything it can get its hands on and storing it in its home. It does not matter whether the articles are needed at that time—or, for that matter, if the articles will ever be used. The pack rat simply likes to have them around, just in case. After all, the rodent thinks, he may not be able to get the same useless article tomorrow.

Pack rats are very strange and interesting animals, even though they are annoying pests. Just look around you—you might see some in your own neighborhood.

Seriously, though, folks—hoarding is a foolish thing to do. If everyone buys in normal quantities, there will be enough of everything for everybody. Hoarders succeed only in creating artificial shortages and in bringing on higher prices for themselves and all other consumers.

If you buy large quantities of sugar now and try to store it, it will get hard and useless. The Cubans have plenty of sugar. They did have too much, before the hoarders started taking it off their hands. But now the hoarders have made it possible for the speculators to go to work, and between them they can make it difficult for the rest of us to get what we need.

Even though we have no real shortages, hoarders and speculators may create so many artificial shortages that rationing may be necessary. We are close to that point already, and if the present trend continues I will ask that the President be authorized to establish temporary price controls and rationing until the current hysteria is over. It is not right that a few hoarders, by their selfishness and foolishness, should make it impossible for others to get the goods they need.

Do not hoard and urge others not to hoard. If you see someone hysterically buying up everything he can get his hands on, stop and reason with him. After all, reasonableness and self-discipline are always preferable to restrictive Government controls.

And remember—our troops in Korea are not hoarding anything.

President Truman has sent detailed requests to Congress for $10,500,000,000 to carry on the war in Korea and build up our military strength to a point where we will not be a push-over for Russia.

I see little difficulty in getting the necessary funds approved. But there is quite a bit of controversy over how they are to be obtained—whether by increased taxation, or by increasing the national debt.

Quite a few people here in Washington are in favor of a pay-as-you-go policy in regard to war spending. They believe that taxes should be increased so that no one will make a fortune on the war. The increased taxes would pay for

the war expenditures, keep down inflation, and prevent the national debt from growing beyond its present astronomical figure. Even Senator BOB TAFT—and this is surprising—expressed the thought that the pay-as-you-go idea has merit.

This much is certain. It is not right for the people here at home to make excessive amounts of money off war work while our boys overseas are paying with their lives for the right to defend our democracy. It is my opinion that personal and corporation taxation should keep pace with the war effort. I add my voice to those who support the pay-as-you-go idea.

I have noticed a tendency recently in the most reactionary part of the press which disturbs me. It is an attempt to tell the American people that the war in Korea was manufactured by the administration, and that we should pull our troops out and let the Communist aggressors take over. That, incidentally, is the same line being taken by the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker.

These people apparently believe that we should just stand by and allow the Communist armies to conquer the rest of the world. After the Communists have captured all our allies, of course, we would not have a chance against a direct attack.

Obviously, that is not a very smart attitude for a loyal American to take.

Apparently this small, reactionary segment of the press merely wants to make things more difficult for the administration, and does not care whether it hurts our defense efforts or not.

I think the newspaper publishers who encourage that attitude are simply not loyal Americans. I never object to real debating of political issues. I do not object to sincere criticism of the actions of the administration, even in matters of national defense and foreign policy. But I think newspaper publishers and others in a position to influence public opinion should be more responsible than to sabotage our defense efforts by deliberately misleading the public.

We have learned over and over again that appeasement of aggressors does not work. Let us not be fooled again. If you allow a criminal to go without punishment, chances are he will become a habitual offender. That is why this action in Korea was necessary. We had no other choice.

I have mentioned before on these broadcasts that one important phase of our struggle for peace is the attempt to reach the minds of the Russian people with truth. A few ideas have occurred to me along that line. I would like to pass them along to you.

For one thing, I think we should take a more positive approach. The Communists tell their people great lies about us—that we have a hundred lynchings a year, for example. I do not think we should devote all our efforts to proving that those things are false. Instead, we should point out some of the crimes that are committed by the leaders in the Soviet Union and its satellites, and by its followers here in the United States. The slave-labor camps in Russia, for example: Mention what a small return the Russians get for their long hours of work. Point out to them the many years during which they have been promised better conditions—how the commissars have regularly said it will be next month, and next month, and next month, like a broken record, and still the glorious day has not arrived. Instead, more weapons are fashioned for the destruction of working men in other countries. A few of these thoughts might start the Russian Ivans wondering if Uncle Joe is really such a great leader.

Here is another idea I have. Why cannot we get some folks with wit and humor in place of dry-rot diplomats to work up broadcasts for the Voice of America? Political satire, if properly voiced, should shake off a few apples. Why not have a few college glee clubs sing some snappy Russian songs, substituting words ridiculing Stalin and his Kremlin buddies?

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during the debate on one of the national defense measures, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] said this, in reference to myself, and I quote:

> I can point out where the gentleman has failed to vote for the defense of his country.

In the RECORD we have today the gentleman from Indiana somewhat tempered his remarks and said:

> I could, if necessary, point out where he—
>
> Referring to myself—
>
> failed to vote for what I consider to be the best interest of the defense of our country.

During the colloquy between the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] and myself, the gentleman from Indiana had this to say:

> I did not know you from Adam. I will have your record tomorrow and show it in the RECORD if you wish.

At this time I request the gentleman from Indiana to produce that record and insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Subsequent to his insertion I will have a few comments to make about his record and also an explanation of mine.

RECOVERY VERSUS DEFENSE

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a splendid and timely editorial from the Tuesday, July 25, issue of the Wilmington (Del.) Journal-Every Evening.

This editorial states in part, "If Europe's need for military aid is as great as the administration suggests and as Europe itself contends the United States might well consider seriously the possibility of diverting some Marshall plan funds to that more important field."

Pointing out that such a shift of funds would mean that Europeans will have to make certain sacrifices, the editorial concludes by saying, "but that's the unhappy prospect ahead of Americans, too."

Mr. Speaker, we must fully realize that nothing at the present is more important to the United States, and, in fact, to the freedom-loving peoples of the world, than victory in the present war. In order to obtain that victory it should be clear to all that our Nation's economy will be subjected to terrific strain.

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, it appears that the time is here for us to make, as this editorial states, "a reassessment of our obligations to the rest of the world and decide which things are first." We must never forget that our first obligation is to the defense of our own Nation, our own form of government, and our own people.

I therefore urge, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the other committees of this body most closely concerned with the problems of war and economic stability give immediate consideration to a reassessment of our obligations and a proper evaluation of the matter of recovery versus defense.

The editorial to which I refer follows:

RECOVERY VERSUS DEFENSE

If Europe's need for military aid is as great as the administration suggests and as Europe itself contends the United States might well consider seriously the possibility of diverting some Marshall-plan funds to that more important field. It probably would take an act of Congress to make the transfer legal but in the present emergency the vote on the matter would be pretty nearly unanimous.

With the billions upon billions that American taxpayers are being called upon to supply for the war in Korea, this country's economy is certain to be subjected to a back-breaking strain. The time cannot be far off when we will have to make a reassessment of our obligations to the rest of the world and decide which things are first.

Insofar as the United States is concerned nothing is more important than victory in the present war. If we fail to achieve that we shall not only lose face throughout the Orient but give the Soviet new cause for believing that the onward march of communism simply cannot be stopped in either the east or the west. So it is as much to Europe's ultimate interest as our own that the Korean Reds be decisively defeated.

Under the circumstances the states of western Europe can hardly object if some of the money allocated to its economic recovery is now used for purposes of its defense. It will mean, of course, that the Europeans will have to make certain sacrifices, but that's the unhappy prospect ahead of Americans, too.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 25 minutes on tomorrow and on Monday next, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

ADDITIONAL $1,500 DEDUCTION FROM TAXABLE INCOME OF MEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, in the immediate future many young men, and some older ones, who served so long and so honorably in World War II will again be in our Armed Forces.

Many of them have just completed their GI training, have begun business or opened professional offices. They have married, acquired homes, started families. Their obligations are great; their opportunities for the future are dark indeed, with their lives again interrupted by military service.

As yet the administration does not recognize the existing situation as war, nor even as a national emergency. Whatever this is in Korea, its effects on the men in service are the same as war.

In World War II our military men were granted an additional $1,500 deduction from their taxable income. The Nation felt it was right that making the sacrifice they did they should have a little less to pay than those who were not fighting the war. In other words, they should not have to fight the war and pay for it too.

The men serving during this period—in this what-is-it in Korea—deserve the same—this exemption.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons I have just introduced a bill to give those fighting in this conflict that same additional deduction we gave the fighting men of World War II. They deserve it and I hope the bill will get immediate consideration.

MILITARY AID TO KOREA FROM WESTERN EUROPE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, we just learn from the wires that an announcement has been made in the House of Commons that Great Britain will contribute ground troops to the fight in Korea; that the British Navy will be put on full war status. The ground troops will be accompanied by tanks and artillery to reinforce the American forces, and two fighter-bomber squadrons will also be sent there.

Mr. Speaker, this verifies what those of us who fought for the mutual defense assistance program have contended—that the backbone of the military capability of the free peoples still remains in western Europe. We hope this action by Great Britain will be the precedent to induce India, Pakistan, and other Pacific powers, who have not yet responded to the United Nations' request, to make their contribution to the Korean conflict. For this conflict is for them a life-and-death struggle, a struggle for their very survival. If the United Nations cannot enforce military sanctions against naked military aggression, then every small, every new nation stands in grave peril of being swallowed up and seeing its integrity gone.

By their response to the UN they can create the conditions for the beginning of a Pacific pact, and finally the great strength which we are now beginning to see in the Atlantic Pact can be marshalled for the security of the Far East.

What is so all-important to the free peoples of Asia is that we have shown in our handling of the Atlantic Pact that in arms as in economic aid, we follow the principle of self-help and mutual cooperation. It is our allies we help to do the job, standing on their own with dignity and independence. This should be an attitude highly approved by peoples who have so capably settled the issue of colonialism.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an editorial from the American Banker.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LICHTENWALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include an editorial.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include certain newspaper articles in each.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include newspaper clippings.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. BOGGS of Delaware) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks, and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a tabulation.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances, and to include editorials by Mr. Frank Waldrop.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a news release.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include editorials and the text of a bill.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include newspaper articles.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial and a letter to an editor.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole today and to include extraneous matter therein.

EXPANSION OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCTION OF ABACÁ

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 717.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3520) to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, because of the nature of the bill S. 3520, in providing for a revolving fund and also providing powers to the President to terminate this operation, I ask unanimous consent that all points of order against the bill be waived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and yield myself 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 717 makes in order the bill S. 3520, which is for the encouragement of the production of abacá in the Philippine Islands. I have gone carefully into the question of abacá, have gotten all of the information I could from the Library of Congress and also from the Department of Agriculture. I was rather surprised that the propagation of this plant requires so much money but I find that this plant does not re-seed itself; it is somewhat similar to a banana plant or other tubers. The abacá plant has to be taken from the ground and divided and the different bulbs planted separately. This makes it

a very expensive hand operation, and for that reason the amount of money required in order to get the amount of production that we feel is necessary as a war measure, is rather large.

Abacá fiber is similar to what we know as manila hemp. In the old days, especially, it was used for caulking and other purposes, but today it is extensively used by our Navy and is an essential war product. For that reason we are asking you to help us encourage the production of this worth-while product in the Philippines.

I have a letter from the Embassy of the Philippines. They are very much interested. They have some suggestions with regard to this bill, but on the whole they feel that it will be of tremendous value not only to business in the Philippines but also because it is so necessary for war uses. It may be of interest to the Members to know that at one time this production was carried on under private enterprise, but it was found that the land being devoted to the production of bananas was much more profitable than the land that had been allocated for abacá. For that reason private enterprise went out of the abacá production and increased their production of bananas. So at this time it means that in order to have this much needed commodity, we as a Congress must make provision so that we can provide for what we call a war necessity. I am sure it will also help the economy of the Philippines and help to balance her production and will result in their producing something to sell on the markets of America.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McSWEENEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. In discussing the letter that the gentleman received from the Philippine Embassy, may I say that I think the Philippine people who are endeavoring to recoup their abacá production because of the scarcity of that article in the United States are very favorable to the passage of this bill if an amendment could be put in the bill to aid them in their program to help along in the production of abacá, which we need so badly. Is the gentleman favorable to that amendment?

Mr. McSWEENEY. I think the gentleman's suggestion is a good one. I have gone over this program. I do not think the amendment would be detrimental to the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Has the gentleman read the proposed amendment?

Mr. McSWEENEY. Does the gentleman have it there?

Mr. STEFAN. I have it here.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I thank the gentleman. The Embassy of the Philippines has made the following suggestion:

All abacá fiber produced under this act shall be utilized solely to fulfill the objectives for stockpiling under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile Act (60 Stat. 596) as amended, and when the objectives of such act as amended have been fulfilled, report shall be submitted to Congress. Nothing herein shall prevent rotation of such fiber as produced under this act where necessary to prevent deterioration, as provided in section 3 (d) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile Act (60 Stat. 596) as amended, but such rotation shall be effected only after research and determinations under section 3 (b) of this act.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman would not oppose an amendment like that?

Mr. McSWEENEY. From my limited knowledge, sir, I do not believe we could oppose that because it would help the economy of the Philippines and would in no way jeopardize our position with regard to the need for that particular commodity.

Mr. STEFAN. I have a communication from the Munitions Board indicating they are very much interested in this.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. I feel, though, that should be within the control of the committee, rather than the Rules Committee. As one who has studied this I believe it in no way jeopardizes the good that the bill will render to the Philippine people.

Mr. STEFAN. In connection with the United Fruit program in Central America where they have been planting bananas on land that had been in abacá, has the gentleman some assurance there will be no destruction of the present abacá area?

Mr. McSWEENEY. No, I have not, but I would not see any reason why there should be. In other words, I think they have allotted land for the production of bananas in sufficient amount to take care of their required production and I can see no reason for an encroachment upon the present abacá land.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McSWEENEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. In a communication received from the distinguished Delegate from the Philippines, we have statements to the effect that this bill may unduly aid the United Fruit Co., which seeks to cultivate this product in South America, and that there is a direct connection between the United Fruit Co. and the largest cordage manufacturer in the United States, that there is an interlocking directorate between the Plymouth Cordage Co., of Plymouth, Mass., which is designated as the largest cordage manufacturer, and the United Fruit Co. Has the gentleman any information on that score?

Mr. McSWEENEY. No; I have not with regard to any interlocking directorates.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I shall be very glad later on in the debate to go into the point that the gentleman raises.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the rule that is now before us, but am taking a few minutes of time to explain the past history of the development of this particular fiber in Central America.

About 20 years ago the United States Department of Agriculture brought from the Philippine Islands a few abacá plants which it tried experimentally to propagate in the Republic of Panama. Through the United Fruit Co. in the Republic of Panama and in Honduras and in Costa Rica a number of experimental laboratories were established in which all types of tropical vegetation are grown experimentally in order to find which grow best in those particular climates. That was true of this particular plant.

Before the war, in 1937 and 1938, our Navy Department evidenced a great interest in the experimental work that was being done on this plant. They asked the fruit company, experimentally, if they could enlarge their plantings in order to try out over larger acreage the growth of this particular fiber. That was done over first 1,000 acres and then 2,000 acres. Those acreages represented the only ones in the Western Hemisphere that grew this particular form of what is generally called manila hemp. It proved to be a godsend during the war period when the Philippines were cut off and there was no other available source of supply.

At that time the Government of the United States asked the fruit company if they could extend the acreage of this particular product. This was done in Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala. It was done by the fruit company at cost to themselves as a part of the war effort. They used their own land, for which they charged nothing. They were glad to make that contribution to the war effort. They acted as agent for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. When the war ended the fruit company made it very clear that they did not wish to continue with the operation. However, the Munitions Board asked them to continue with the RFC arrangement.

This bill is here because of the request of the Government that the fruit company act as managing agent for the extension of the acreage which had already been planted as a precautionary measure against our again being cut off from the supply in the Far East.

I have had an opportunity to see the letter which has been referred to from our former colleague representing the Philippine Government in regard to this matter. In that letter he unfortunately made a few misstatements in regard to the fruit company. I have before me a letter from the fruit company which I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERTER. The letter reads as follows:

UNITED FRUIT CO.,
Boston, Mass., July 25, 1950.

The Honorable CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HERTER: You were good enough to show me the report attached to the letter from His Excellency J. M. Elizalde, Ambassador from the Philippines, to you

dated July 24, 1950, regarding S. 3520 and its companion bill, H. R. 8351, providing for the expansion of the abacá industry in this hemisphere. In section 5 of this report entitled "Private Interest" there are so many inaccuracies and unwarranted inferences regarding the United Fruit Co. that I feel that it is necessary in the interest of my company to correct them.

When the war with Japan cut off the supplies of manila hemp in the Philippines, the United Fruit Co. had the only seed bed of abacá in this hemisphere. It had developed at its own cost about 2,000 acres of this plant in the Republic of Panama.

Upon request of the Government, the company was pleased to undertake the expansion of the production of manila hemp in Central America as a defense measure for the account of the Government and without profit to the company. Accordingly, the company entered into contracts with the Government whereby it turned over at cost its 2,000 acres of abacá, the value of which was incalculable, and undertook to expand the cultivation of this plant on its lands in Central America. No charge was made for the use of the company's lands on which the abacá was planted. The company's trained agriculturists, including persons particularly trained in the cultivation of abacá, were made available to the Government. The Government agreed to pay the salaries of those employees engaged exclusively in the abacá projects but the advice and services of its principal agricultural experts were given to the Government without charge. Also, the company had large facilities in Central America, such as railroads, wharves, labor camps, hospitals, water supply, and other necessary facilities which were made available to the Government and which could not have been duplicated by the Government except at enormous cost and great loss of time. In Panama and Costa Rica where the operation first started, the company received no payment whatsoever for the use of houses, camps, and other facilities of the company used exclusively in abacá operations. Later, in the development of projects in Guatemala and Honduras, the company received for the use of such facilities employed exclusively in the abacá operations a rental equal to depreciation. Where the facilities of the company were used jointly by the company and the Government, the Government paid only its pro rata cost of the maintenance and operation of such facilities. No charge was made and no reimbursement received for the management of the projects, including the time of its executives and experts of the general office who devoted a great deal of their time to the skillful direction of the work.

The contracts expired on December 31, 1948, and since the war was over and the company was not interested in the production of abacá as such, it desired to terminate its connection with this business. But upon the insistence of the RFC that the continuance of the abacá projects was of importance in the national defense, the contracts were renewed with some modifications for an additional period of 5 years. The only important differences between the new contracts and the old contracts are the following: In return for its management and direction of the projects, the company is to receive a management fee of 15 percent of the net cash profit with a minimum of $1 per month per acre of cultivations from time to time under operation. This fee also includes compensation for the use of the company's lands planted to abacá. Salaries of officers of the company and expenses of the general office are not to be reimbursed. Where tools, equipment, machinery, and other fixed assets owned by the company are used exclusively in abacá operations, the Government pays only the cost of maintenance, operation, and repair plus a reasonable allowance for depreciation and insurance. The division of overhead expense of local facilities and personnel jointly used by the company and the Government is to be determined in accordance with formulas worked out by outside auditors and is subject to review at any time.

Contrary to the statements made in the report, the United Fruit Co. does not own a single share of the stock of any cordage company and is in no way interested in the cordage business. There is not and has not been any interlocking directorate between United Fruit Co. and the Plymouth Cordage Co. One of our 25 directors was also a director of the Plymouth Cordage Co. from December 1, 1943, to December 3, 1947. He was not a director of the cordage company at the time the original contracts were made or at the time the contracts were renewed. No other director of the United Fruit Co. holds a directorate in the Plymouth Cordage Co. or any other cordage company. All fiber produced by the projects belongs to the RFC which disposes of it as it sees fit, and the company has no control over or intervention in the sale or other distribution of the fiber.

My company is proud of the contribution it was able to make to the war effort in quickly expanding the production of abacá at a time when it was so urgently needed. At a time when its ships had been requisitioned, its production curtailed, and its profits severely reduced, it did this without profit and without reimbursement for the services of its executives and experts whose skill and direction contributed so much to the success of the program. We were able to develop 28,000 acres of abacá which supplied practically all of the manila fiber that was available to this Nation during the war. My company has no interest in the production of abacá as such and, as a business matter, it would prefer to recover its lands and facilities and terminate its connection with the business. We have cooperated with the program for the purpose of national defense, and our willingness to continue to lend our aid and cooperation in connection with this matter is based solely on our desire to be of service in the time of national emergency.

Sincerely yours,

SAM G. BAGGETT,
Vice President and General Counsel,
United Fruit Co.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Does that letter cover the question that I propounded to the previous speaker?

Mr. HERTER. It specifically covers that, and I shall be very glad to read that passage. In general it rehearses the whole relationship of the fruit company to the Government in this operation.

Mr. CELLER. I think it would be well to put it in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. HERTER. I shall be glad to do that:

Contrary to the statements made in the report, the United Fruit Co. does not own a single share of the stock of any cordage company and is in no way interested in the cordage business. There is not and has not been any interlocking directorate between United Fruit Co. and the Plymouth Cordage Co. One of our 25 directors was also a director of the Plymouth Cordage Co. from December 1, 1943, to December 3, 1947. He was not a director of the cordage company at the time the original contracts were made or at the time the contracts were renewed. No other director of the United Fruit Co. holds a directorate in the Plymouth Cordage Co. or any other cordage company. All fiber produced by the projects belongs to the RFC, which disposes of it as it sees fit, and the company has no control over or intervention in the sale or other distribution of the fiber.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. As I understand the remarks of the gentleman, the United Fruit Co. will be the managing agent concerning the disposition of its products; is that correct?

Mr. HERTER. That is true only as far as the preparation of the product is concerned.

Mr. CELLER. The product is grown, and loans are offered by RFC to the United Fruit Co. for the growing of the product?

Mr. HERTER. There are no loans made to the United Fruit Co. The company produces the fiber for the RFC under a management contract. The RFC owns and controls the fiber.

Mr. CELLER. Who will control the allocation of the product? Who will control the sale price of the product?

Mr. HERTER. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation handles the product entirely.

Mr. CELLER. So that if by chance a cordage company in the United States wants to buy any of this product it must go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a condition precedent to purchase?

Mr. HERTER. Absolutely. It would go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or perhaps the Munitions Board, depending on whether it has been stockpiled.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman is quite convinced that the United Fruit Co. would have no control over either the price at which the product would be sold or the allocation of the product or the division of markets?

Mr. HERTER. Absolutely. In fact, the United Fruit Co. would infinitely prefer not to be concerned with this matter, and is doing it entirely as a matter of assisting the Government.

Mr. CELLER. What is the compensation the United Fruit Co. would receive for this work?

Mr. HERTER. The compensation is outlined in the letter that is given here. A new contract was drawn up in 1948, when the fruit company did not wish to continue with this business. As I recall it, the compensation is 15 percent of the net cash profit made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. CELLER. All expenses of operation, including the cost of the land, the labor cost, the maintenance cost, and the building cost would be defrayed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Mr. HERTER. Not all, no. No cost of land or facilities, such as railroads, docks, housing, hospitals, and so forth. All the management expense is handled entirely by the fruit company. This is a difficult and a tricky plant, as nearly all tropical vegetation is, to grow.

Mr. CELLER. Is that 15 percent of the net profit or 15 percent of the gross profit?

Mr. HERTER. The net profit made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. CELLER. Has the gentleman considered whether or not that is a rather large sum to be obtained from an operation of this sort?

Mr. HERTER. My impression is that compared with the over-all operations of the fruit company and considering the difficulties of the operation and the responsibilities involved it is infinitesimal.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I know the gentleman has studied this question very closely. I am wondering if he knows why the hemp plants in this country are being closed while we are attempting in this instance to advance $35,000,000 for the development of the same kind of program overseas. In Wisconsin we have a number of hemp plants. I have one in my own county. Just last Saturday I went by it and saw a big sign in front of the building, "Closed; for sale." Are we going to forget about that war industry we had? What consistency is there in this kind of program?

Mr. HERTER. I am afraid I am not qualified to answer the gentleman's question. Perhaps somebody from the Committee on Armed Services could answer that question.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I should like to have that question answered.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I know the gentleman wants to be absolutely fair in this whole presentation. The United Fruit Co. gets many benefits, not just 15 percent of the net profits. If there are no net profits whatsoever, the United Fruit Co. gets $1 per acre plus other benefits.

We paid for dockage facilities and we paid for many things during the war. When bananas were not able to move into the channels of trade the United Fruit Co. benefited from that. I know the gentleman wants the record to be clear on this. I am not going to oppose this bill. This bill should have the amendment which was discussed previously by the two gentlemen. I would like to ask the gentleman if he is not in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HERTER. I would personally have no objection to the amendment, insofar as I know what it means, although there is one phase of it which I do not know the answer to, but possibly the members of the Committee on Armed Services do, and that is on the question of spoilage. I do not know how often replacements have to be made on account of spoilage.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman pointd out that this is a very delicate and intricate operation and these agreements running between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the United Fruit Co. are just as delicate and technical as you can imagine. So there is a big story in this for the consumers of twine and rope and for the Army and Navy and for the defense of the United States, as well as for the Philippine Islands and Central America, and for these some 42 plants that we built during the last war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes, if he will accept the time.

Mr. HERTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an observation in connection with the statement just made by the gentleman from Michigan. The United Fruit Co. would under no circumstances be engaged in this business as a commercial business. It has tried to get out of it and it would like to get out of it again. It is engaging in the business solely because the Government of the United States is asking for it, and for that and no other reason whatsoever. If Congress should decide to abolish the whole thing, it would not hurt the feelings of the United Fruit Co. in the least. They would have their lands and other facilities back. They are doing this in the national interest. I am thoroughly convinced of that, not only from the documents, but from my own conversation with the concern.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I believe what the gentleman says is perfectly true. I know Mr. Zemurray, who is the head of the United Fruit Co. He is a very distinguished, patriotic gentleman who would want to aid the war effort in every way, particularly if he can increase the use of this very essential product.

But I think we ought to have all the facts, and I know the gentleman wants to give all the facts.

Mr. HERTER. I fully agree with the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. Will the United Fruit Co. receive 100 percent of the moneys they expended for, let us say, the railroads and docks and roads and bridges and warehouses and administrative buildings which will be erected or have been erected?

Mr. HERTER. No. There has been no capital expenditure by the Government of any kind whatsoever. All of that has been done by the fruit company itself, using its own facilities.

Mr. CELLER. So that having used its own money for these constructions, it of course will own these buildings and own these bridges and docks and the United States Government will not have contributed one cent to the construction of those facilities?

Mr. HERTER. I do not believe the fruit company will be in any way enriched by this operation.

Mr. CELLER. That is not responsive. It is only partially responsive. Would the Government of the United States be expending any sums of money on these constructions which would be availed of by the United Fruit Co. after this operation is concluded?

Mr. HERTER. None that I know of. In fact if the Government of the United States had to carry on this operation by itself, as a governmental operation, and had to build all of its own facilities, it would cost ten times as much.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. McSWEENEY. I was unable to find out from the Department of Agriculture the exact cost per acre on the production end. These plants are not planted by seed, but I understand that the plants have to be subdivided.

Mr. HERTER. That is correct, the plants are subdivided.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Yes, the plants have to be subdivided and it is a very expensive operation. Was the gentleman able to find out what the cost per acre was? I was not able to get that information.

Mr. HERTER. I do not have that figure, either.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] such time as he may require.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD, and include a statement by J. S. McDaniel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

(The statement is as follows:)

(The writer of this memorandum supports immediate passage of S. 3520 or H. R. 8351 with amendments designed to support (1) national security, and (2) Philippine economy.)

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO S. 3520 AND H. R. 8351 (IDENTICAL BILLS), ABACÁ ACT OF 1950

(Introduced by Senator TYDINGS, May 1, and Congressman VINSON, May 3. Referred to Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House)

Sponsor: Department of Defense (Munitions Board).

Purpose: To continue and expand production of abacá (manila fiber) in the Western Hemisphere by the United States Government.

Product description: Abacá is a hard, leaf (miscellaneous) fiber used in the making of marine and other cordage. It is classified by the Munitions Board as a highly strategic and crtical material which cannot be grown in the Unted States. Substitutes are sisal, henequen, jute, synthetic products such as nylon, paper, wire rope, and mechanical means of material-handling not requiring manila rope (escalator, etc.).

The possibility of substitutes, at various price levels, tends to integrate the problem of abacá and fibers commonly used for other products such as agricultural twines, and, therefore, the matter must properly be considered coordinately and not separately.

History of Central American abacá: Abacá is indigenous to the Philippines where, prior to World War II, 95 percent of the world's requirements were produced. Abacá requires growing conditions—rainfall, suitable land, etc.—such as are found ideal in the Philippines, reasonably good in other Southeastern Asia areas and possible, at great relative cost, in Central America.

Abacá was introduced into the Western Hemisphere (Panama) in the early 1920's, with the encouragement and help of the United States Government, as a national security measure. By 1941, a relatively small

quantity of 3,000 acres was being grown on an experimental basis by the United Fruit Co. Immediately following Pearl Harbor, the plantings were expanded to approximately 30,000 acres to supply United States military requirements. This was by contract between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the United Fruit Co.

Since VJ-day, these plantings have been continued under directive of the President of the United States to the RFC, acting under authority to continue wartime projects for liquidation purposes. The last such directive, it is understood, was issued March 30, 1950, and probably is for a relatively short time, probably not beyond June 30 or July 31, 1950. It is also understood that it is unlikely that further directives will be issued without action by the United States Congress.

Abacá production in Central America has been disappointing. Because of one difficulty or another, the 30,000 acres planted has already been reduced to 25,879 acres. Production was expected to reach 64,908,300 pounds in 1949 but official statistics show it was only 30,239,050 pounds. Now it is planned to abandon or "butcher" harvest approximately 50 percent of the existing 26,000 acres.

While the cost of producing Central American abacá is greatly in excess of Philippine costs, the quality is not considered as good as Philippine abacá. This is evidenced in the fact that prices consumers have been willing to pay for Central American abacá are 1 to 2 cents lower per pound than for Philippine abacá. However, the quality is adequate for making a reasonably good finished product. The light color of the Central American abacá is due to machine decortication. Light color in Philippine abacá indicates high quality. But rope made from Central American abacá is weaker in tensile strength than that made from Philippine abacá.

Problem: The problem in this situation, particularly in view of the present wording of the proposed legislation, falls into three categories, namely, (1) national security, (2) economic, and (3) political.

1. National security: This is mentioned first solely because it is the one approach of the proposed legislation as introduced. From this single viewpoint, it is important (a) to maintain a physical stockpile in the United States and (b) to continue a reasonable production in nearby areas which can be rapidly expanded (2 years required for expansion to production) in time of emergency while the physical stockpile is being utilized.

2. Economic: Production on a subsidy basis, covered in 1 (a) above, should be held to a minimum in order (a) not to have unnecessarily an adverse effect on Philippine economy and (b) so that the "stockpile" (1 (a) above) can be purchased as cheaply as possible through encouraging rehabilitation of Philippine abacá where it can be produced at the lowest cost.

3. Political: Any unnecessary United States subsidy production of abacá in the Western Hemisphere, to the obvious detriment to Philippine economy, or any failure to write this legislation in such manner as (a) to recognize the Philippines' inherent interest in abacá and (b) to carry out the solemn promises of the United States to assist the Philippines "in the full repair of the ravages caused by war" (President Roosevelt, October 13, 1943) will be considered by the Philippines as a failure by the United States to live up to its international agreements. This will have political repercussions, not only in the Philippines, but in the entire Far East.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF ABACÁ AND RESULTANT EXCESS COST TO UNITED STATES

It is an established fact that there is a shortage of hard fibers in the world today. The following statistics relate to abacá.

Abacá

	Pounds
Philippine production prewar (1,200,000 bales)	330,000,000
Sumatra production prewar	10,000,000
Central American production prewar	1,500,000
	341,500,000
Philippine production, 1949	144,375,000
Central American production, 1949	30,500,000
Sumatra production, 1949	0
	174,875,000
Difference, prewar and postwar production	166,625,000
Estimated annual production per acre, 1,500 pounds.	
New acreage planned in proposed legislation for Western Hemisphere (21,000 times 1,500 pounds)	31,500,000
Balance, requirement world production outside Western Hemisphere	135,125,000

New acreage required outside Western Hemisphere, assuming 50,000 acres in that area as provided in S. 3520 or H. R. 8351, 90,000 acres (36,000 hectares).

NOTE.—There is a world shortage of sisal fiber currently, due in part to the shortage of abacá and the demand for sisal as a substitute for abacá, due to price, et cetera.

Assuming that the passage of this legislation will discourage new production worldwide, at least temporarily (discussed hereinafter) and that the world shortage and resultant high prices would therefore continue, the cost to the United States of such legislation (exclusive of direct charges of the Western Hemisphere operations) would be as follows:

HARD FIBER PRICES

Prices of abacá (Davao "I" grade, f. o. b. New York) averaged 7.6 cents per pound United States Currency, 1935–38 average; this price is approximately 26 cents per pound today. Sisal prices, approximately 4 cents per pound in the decade prior to World War II, are now approximately 16 cents a pound.

Excess costs to United States per year, public and private

[Due to world shortages of hard fibers computed at 10 cents per pound for abacá and 5 cents per pound for sisal and henequen]

U. S. Government stockpile (assumed purchases of 30,000,000 pounds annually):	
Abacá	$3,000,000
Sisal and henequen	1,200,000
U. S. Navy, abacá purchased (assumed purchases of 5,000,000 pounds annually)[1]	500,000
U. S. Government agencies (armed services): cordage purchased (based on 1949)	1,000,000
	5,700,000
SCAP, purchases (based on 1948–49 fiscal):	
Abacá	3,500,000
Sisal and henequen	1,250,000
Subtotal	10,450,000
ECA procurement authorizations based on current rate):	
Abacá	3,000,000
Sisal and henequen	1,500,000
Subtotal, purchases from U. S. Government funds	14,950,000
Private purchases, cordages, United States (1949)	8,000,000
United States farmers' purchases, agricultural twine (1949)	6,250,000
Total, excess cost to United States due to world shortage of hard fibers	29,200,000

[1] Purchases of cordage outside United States, probably at least 5,000,000 pounds annually, should be added.

PASSAGE OF S. 3520 OR H. R. 8351, AS INTRODUCED AND WITHOUT AMENDMENT, WILL DISCOURAGE PHILIPPINE ABACÁ REHABILITATION, ALREADY STARTED

As introduced, the proposed legislation provides only for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States. Before the war Philippine abacá was exported, in weight, approximately one-third to the United States, one-third to Japan, and one-third to Europe. The United States was the best abacá customer of the Philippines in dollars because it purchased the top grades. Europe purchased the intermediate grades and Japan the lower grades.

Production on 50,000 acres in Western Hemisphere, at 1,500 pounds per acre, would be 75,000,000 pounds annually, or approximately 75 percent of the United States cordage and twine manufacturers' annual requirements. Removal of this market from Philippine exports would naturally deter capital from investing in Philippine abacá.

Financing Philippine abacá rehabilitation is required. It is difficult under any circumstances to get United States capital to move into foreign areas, as evidenced by the President's proposals in the point 4 program.

Passage of any legislation indicating or inferring a policy of the United States being solely interested in Western Hemisphere abacá would naturally deter capital, private or public, from flowing into abacá outside of the Western Hemisphere.

There can be no purpose served in trying to expand abacá production by 30,000,000 pounds in the Western Hemisphere—a possibility some United States Government personnel believe unattainable—if such efforts would discourage or adversely affect new Philippine abacá production, where at least 135,125,000 pounds additional production is required, even if the objectives of the proposed expanded Western Hemisphere production are maintained.

PHILIPPINE ABACÁ REHABILITATION

Philippine abacá rehabilitation is under way on a large scale.

In January of this year the Philippine Government, desirous of promoting the rehabilitation of the abacá industry and recognizing the necessity of large-scale, efficient, private enterprise, entered into a contract with private enterprise to clear, plant, and develop 18,500 acres of government land in Mindanao. It is on this island that the Japanese grew abacá so successfully prewar. Work has been under way on this project for some months, and the best available personnel in the world has been employed to carry out same.

In working out these plans there has been complete cooperation from the President of the Philippines, his Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the Philippines, business interests in the islands, and the American Embassy, all conscious of the importance of Philippine abacá to Philippine economy.

The Philippine Government is now contemplating similar arrangements by granting to the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the University of the Philippines 35,000 acres for abacá production.

Several large private groups are waiting only for action on this proposed abacá legislation now under consideration by the United States Congress before proceeding with plans for (a) new plantings and (b) rehabilitation of existing plantings in the Philippines, all patterned on the model contract developed in January last.

ABACÁ IMPORTANT TO PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

So far as Philippine economy is concerned, abacá is of utmost importance. In dollar value, it has represented, over the years, 10 to 14 percent of total Philippine exports. It is currently the principal exportable item from the Philippines to hard-currency areas. In 1938, there were over 155,000 farms with

approximately 700,000 acres planted to abacá in the Philippines. Approximately 800,000 Filipinos, of a total population of 16,000,000 were dependent upon abacá as their sole source of cash income. Every President of the Philippine Commonwealth and Republic has agreed that abacá is one of the, if not the most essential, crops grown in the Philippines, for social and economic reasons. It is the only commodity produced in the Philippines that is practically noncompetitive with production in other areas.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Attached hereto is a copy of the proposed legislation as introduced, showing thereon amendments suggested to accomplish the changes indicated above. In suggesting these amendments, the following objectives have prevailed:

1. They leave the Munitions Board program for Western Hemisphere abacá unchanged;

2. They avoid requesting any authority to permit any areas, other than Western Hemisphere, to participate in the authority or appropriations authorized for Western Hemisphere abacá;

3. They establish a policy of the United States being interested in an adequate production of abacá in any or all suitable areas of the world, but without requesting any authority for appropriations for such purposes; and

4. They reiterate existing authority for loans, on a reasonable repayment basis, to aid in adequate production of abacá in areas other than the Western Hemisphere. Of course, this existing authority is likewise available to the Western Hemisphere now under existing law.

These suggested amendments are designed to avoid any statement or inference in any legislation enacted that the United States is solely interested in Western Hemisphere abacá.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. MCDANIEL.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which is of vital interest to the national defense of the United States, not only from the standpoint of the military operation, but from the standpoint of peacetime operations or industrial operations where cordage—that is soft and hard fibers and rope and twine and products of that nature—come into the picture. Let us review this very briefly because we have very limited time on this.

During the war we did build these plants in the United States for the purpose of supplementing the fiber supply. We built plants which produced what I would term soft fiber, which can be used in many operations, but soft fiber, as everyone knows, is no good for the Army and Navy where tensile strength is concerned. Mexican hemp has never been, and perhaps never will give as fine results as the fiber from the abacá plant. The best abacá plant is grown in the southern island of the Philippines, Mindanao. Only about 30 percent of the typhoons which strike the Philippine Islands hit the southern end of the island of Mindanao. That is the natural home of the abacá plant, where you have long tensile strength fiber that grows anywhere from 9 to 18 feet in length. That is, the fiber from a single plant will run from 9 to 18 feet, of a very fine color and fine grade and great tensile strength. This bill is an addition to the Federal operations carried on by the Federal Treasury in Central America, as pointed out by our friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER]. During the war period, and prior to the war, we did finance experimental work down there. We did great service for the United Fruit Co., as well as the United Fruit Co., perhaps giving some service to the United States. These big industrial companies do not generally go around making donations to the Federal Treasury where military appropriations are involved. I will have to be shown before I will be convinced that the United Fruit Co. made any donation to the Federal Treasury.

This is the statement in the bill:

Such surveys and research may be undertaken as are necessary or desirable to obtain the best available land in the Western Hemisphere for the production of abacá, the best development of abacá and development and maintenance of the plantations for the production of abacá established on such land, and the most economical and practical processing and disposition of such fiber and by-products as result from the production of abacá on such land.

An amendment has been mentioned which should go into this bill. Every day we are sustaining and defending the Philippine Republic. There are some 100,000 bales of abacá fiber in the Philippines today which should be in the national defense stockpile. What efforts are being made to put that in our stockpile? That is one of the questions I raised yesterday, and I raise it again today. Abacá production in the Philippines in 1947 rose to nearly 800,000 bales. They did what they called "butchered the harvest." That means they harvested the plants in advance of maturity so as to get the fiber on the world's market and get it into our hands to use it to make rope and other products of that nature. In 1948 the production dropped because the previous plants had been butchered. In 1949 it dropped further, and in 1950 it is estimated the production will go back up to approximately 800,000 bales. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for instance, is taking the production from this operation. Instead of putting it into stockpiles they are selling it in the open market. For instance, 3,000 bales were offered just recently. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five of those bales were picked up by private manufacturers in the United States. But we go out and subsidize these operations for national defense purposes. Why do we not put that product into the stockpile and use it for national defense? You have got to sustain the Philippine economy one way or the other. When you step out of the Philippines you step out of the Far East. Make no mistake about that. This amendment should be in this bill so that this operation will be carried on for the benefit of the United States, reaching into the Philippine Islands. That is why I am going to offer the amendment.

Mr. CELLER. If the abacá is stockpiled that would remove it from the commercial market, would it not?

Mr. CRAWFORD. It certainly would.

Mr. CELLER. And that is the purpose of the gentleman's amendment; so we would not injure the economy of the Philippines. We can get this material from the Philippines now without any danger.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. And we can get it cheaper.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You get it cheaper in this way, if we will let the Philippine abacá industry live, upon which we must absolutely depend—you will never get a sufficient supply from Central America, I do not care if you put out 10 times the amount of this appropriation; you must depend on the Philippines. We must let this Philippine industry live. If we do and put the product on the market we will have abacá at 16 or 18 cents a pound instead of the 26¼ it brings today.

Mr. CELLER. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman and shall support the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, at the outset let me state I yield to no citizen in my devotion to this country and I consider it an outrage that anyone in the House should accuse another of opposing legislation for the defense of our country. Yesterday, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH], during the general debate on H. R. 9178 stated that he could point out that I had failed to vote for the defense of my country. Immediately on the floor of the House I challenged him to prove such a preposterous statement. The gentleman indicated that he would at some later date but at the time he uttered the accusation it was obvious he was talking to hear himself talk with absolutely no knowledge whatsoever as to how I had voted on any measure that has come before the House in the Eighty-first Congress. You will note in the printed RECORD today that the gentleman from Indiana during our colloquy frankly admitted he did not know me from Adam. For any member to accuse another without facts at hand to substantiate such a charge is irresponsibility of the worst sort.

Earlier during this same speech in which he made the accusation concerning my voting record, the gentleman from Indiana patted himself on the back for never condemning any individual without a full and fair hearing or trial. Yet in the same speech, all within a period of 10 minutes, the gentleman from Indiana openly accused a colleague of voting against the defense of his country when during our colloquy it was obvious he knew nothing concerning my voting record. Mind you, my colleagues, the gentleman from Indiana frankly admitted he would have to supply the data from the RECORD when I challenged him to back up his statement. I respectfully suggest that the gentleman from Indiana be somewhat consistent when he

contends he never accuses or condemns without all the facts at hand.

The gentleman's own record in the House is rather interesting. During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress there were approximately 68 highly significant legislative issues on which there were roll call votes. On 16 of the 68 the gentleman was not recorded. It should interest the House that on these same significant issues I was recorded on 65 out of the 68 roll calls. This is a somewhat better record than that of my colleague from Indiana.

It should also interest the House that on 42 significant issues in the second session of the Eighty-first Congress the gentleman from Indiana failed to vote in 12 instances while my own record indicates my absence on only 3 occasions out of the 42. Again, if attendance to duty is a criterion, the gentleman from Indiana has a far worse record than I.

I also have some other facts that are somewhat interesting. From the beginning of the first session of this Congress through June 30 there were 430 roll-call votes. I missed 17 out of the 430 votes, a 96-percent record of being on the job. The gentleman from Indiana was not recorded on 260 out of the 430 votes; in other words, he was on the job 40 percent of the time and was absent 60 percent of the time.

In the Eighty-first Congress there were 205 votes from the beginning through June 30 on legislative matters. I missed 8 of those votes and was recorded on 197 occasions. The gentleman from Indiana missed 66 of those votes and was here for 139 roll calls.

There were 225 quorum calls from the beginning through June 30. I missed 9 of those roll calls. The gentleman from Indiana missed 104 out of the 225.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you, Who is on the job, the gentleman from Indiana or myself?

Those of us who have been selected for this position of responsibility by the voters of our respective districts owe it to ourselves and our constituents to be on the job. The gentleman's record in this regard is obviously inferior to my own. Perhaps if he was more conscientious about his attendance record the gentleman from Indiana would know accurately the voting record of his colleagues and would not fly off the handle and make such irresponsible statements concerning the record of a colleague.

Yesterday, after the colloquy between the gentleman and myself, a Member of the House suggested to me that as a test of our loyalty I put my service record of 47 months in World War II against the gentleman's Army record of approximately 13 months. I assure you that that is not a fair and honest basis for any test of loyalty or devotion to our Nation's security and welfare. Many of our fellow citizens served our Nation well and faithfully in a civilian capacity during World War II, perhaps even contributing more than we who were in the various branches of the armed services. What does perplex me, however, is why the gentleman from Indiana should ignorantly resort to derogatory and irresponsible statements of the kind made yesterday on the floor of the House

At the time the gentleman on the floor of the House made the reference to my voting record, as I said before, he had no facts, if ever there were any, to back up his accusation. Subsequently he apparently learned my name and checked the record. The gentleman from Indiana now states because I voted for or against certain selected proposals he has proved his point. The Members of the House should know the facts on this afterthought analysis.

Let's start with H. R. 5895, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. This bill originally called for an authorization of $580,495,000 for North Atlantic Pact countries; plus $500,000,000 in forward contracting for North Atlantic Pact countries; plus $211,370,000 for Greece and Turkey, and $27,640,000 for Iran, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of the Philippines. On August 18, 1949, on roll call No. 188, 209 Members of the House including myself voted for the Richards amendment. This amendment was approved by a bipartisan vote and it deleted the $500,000,000 for forward contracting but left intact the sum of $580,495,000 for military aid to our European allies. Does the gentleman from Indiana honestly contend that all of the 209 Members who voted for the Richards amendment "failed to vote for the defense of their country"?

It is interesting to note that the gentleman from Indiana condemns me for my support of the Richards amendment yet, according to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, my colleague from Indiana was not present and consequently cast no vote whatsoever on the Richards amendment. The record shows his absence at the time the vote was cast and furthermore he neither took the time or made the effort to pair himself either for or against the proposal. One who condemns another should at least have a record of his own to exhibit.

On the same day after the adoption of the Richards amendment a roll-call vote demanded on H. R. 5895 and on that vote I am recorded in favor of the bill. Again the gentleman from Indiana, who so glibly and ignorantly accuses a colleague was not present. He cast no vote and was not paired one way or another. Two hundred and thirty-eight Members supported the bill by a recorded vote. In no vote in the RECORD on this day do I find an indication of the gentleman's attitude on this bill, yet he feels free to comment on my vote on this issue .

Subsequently the other body considered H. R. 5895 and reduced the authorized appropriation for North Atlantic Pact countries to five hundred million dollars but added five hundred million for forward contracting and included seventy-five million for the general area of China. The House and Senate conferees approved the appropriation authorization of the House—$580,495,000—and added the five hundred million for forward contracting as adopted by the other body.

On September 28, 1949, the conference report on this legislation came before the House. After debate the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] offered a motion to recommit. One hundred and thirteen Members, including myself, supported that motion. I supported the motion to recommit because in my estimation such a vote was consistent with my vote on the Richards amendment. I ask this question: Does the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] suggest that all of the 113 Members who voted to recommit failed to vote for the defense of their country?

On final passage of the conference report on H. R. 5895 the gentleman from Indiana and I voted the same, namely, for the bill. This was his first affirmative support for the legislation and the second time during the first session that I had supported such legislation. Obviously his blasphemous comment of yesterday, considering his own record, was not justified.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] in his afterthought analysis makes much of my two votes on January 19, 1950, when the House considered and rejected the first bill authorizing economic aid to Korea. A brief review of the far eastern situation on that date is important to an understanding of why 193 Members of the House rejected this bill. Early in January of this year, just before this vote, both President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson turned their backs on and literally abandoned Formosa contrary to the views of General MacArthur, who all along has contended we must maintain the integrity of Formosa against the aggression of Red China. With the President and the Secretary of State abandoning Formosa at that time was there any justification for pouring sixty million or more in economic aid into Korea? Of course not.

This bill, H. R. 5330, proposed only economic aid to Korea, no military equipment, only United States dollars for the construction of power plants, fertilizer, and so forth. It was predicted on January 19 during the debate on this bill that Communist forces could and would overrun the South Korean Republic whenever such a military move was to the advantage of the Soviet Union. That prediction, unfortunately, has come to pass, but the recent developments in Korea certainly sustain the position of those who refused to pour United States economic aid into a militarily defenseless nation. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] wanted the United States to authorize sixty million for South Korean power plants, fertilizers, and so forth, when all our military leaders said the territory could not be defended yet he has the gall to accuse me, and by implication 192 others in the House, for failing to vote for the defense of our country because we rejected this proposal.

Again, on February 9, 1950, the House was called upon to consider a bill—S. 2319—for Korean economic aid. It was in effect the same bill as H. R. 5330, except certain United States funds were authorized for the island of Formosa. Frankly, this bill, with the inclusion of aid to Formosa, made sense principally because it was an admission by the State Department under Mr. Acheson that Formosa was not to be abandoned to Stalin and Red China. Prior to this change in attitude, Mr. Acheson and the President had abandoned Formosa.

However, with this change in Pacific policy by the administration, I could and did support the legislation. Yes; I did vote to reduce the authorizations, but again in light of our recent military reverses in South Korea perhaps it would have been wiser to cut back some of the economic aid to the South Korean Republic. Certainly a vote on February 9 of this year to reduce but not eliminate economic aid to Korea is not a vote against the defense of this Nation. Again, as before, the afterthought analysis of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] is in error.

A short summary of the ill-founded accusation by the gentleman is in order. Of the eight record votes to which he refers, either directly or indirectly, he and I voted alike on two occasions. I would suggest that in these instances he is like the pot calling the kettle black. On two of the roll calls when the House considered the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] was nowhere to be found. In other words, he cast no vote. The Members can draw their own conclusions in this instance. On the other four roll calls I voted differently from the gentleman from Indiana for good and sufficient reasons. In no way whatsoever, as the record shows, did I or the many others who voted similarly, vote against the defense or national security of this Nation. If anything, we who disapproved of Secretary Acheson's policies and supported those of General MacArthur in light of recent developments, are right and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] was quite wrong.

In closing, let me say no man in this House or elsewhere is more devoted than myself to our country and the principles for which it stands. At the same time never have I, nor will I ever, accuse another in the manner of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH]. Each Member of the Congress has a duty and an obligation to vote on each and every proposal as his or her conscience dictates. It is not within the prerogative of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] to determine and judge the merits or errors in my decisions, particularly when at the time of his comment he was completely ignorant of the facts. The record is now corrected. I thank my colleagues for their indulgence in permitting me an opportunity to refute the gentleman's irresponsible statement of yesterday.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my committee chairman asked me to make some remarks, and I suggest that the House membership turn to these original remarks and just see what I said. I thought my remarks were restrained and to the point, but for those Members who were not present I suggest that they see page 10992 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; in substance I pointed out that I did not care how any individual Member of this body voted previously to the present Korean situation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have read the gentleman's speech, and there is no justification for the speech made by the gentleman from Michigan. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has read from a manuscript, showing that he made his speech with deliberation and premeditation. In the Massachusetts Legislature, when one undertook to make a speech to kill another member, we called him a "legislative killer."

Mr. WALSH. I thank the gentleman.

I was sitting here listening to the debate and tending to my business when the gentleman from Michigan obtained the floor and took issue with my position, as he certainly had a right to do. I said earlier in the debate that there seemed to be a great many people that now have 20/20 vision in their hindsight. I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has 20/20 vision in his hindsight, and he also has clairvoyant powers, because I have never to this moment commented on his specific voting record in the RECORD of the House, and I really had no serious intention to do so. I did say yesterday that I might do so, or I would, but I did not wish to carry on this fight. However, he decided that it was his job to answer what I still consider was my inoffensive non-personal, trying-to-be-patriotic speech. We had just heard a leading Member of the House blame the present Administration of causing two World Wars, and causing the Korean outbreak.

So I sent out and got his record while he was still on the floor. I had that record present. I was upset and so was he. I did not then and do not now like to deal in personalities. In due time I am going to check personally my voting record and my record on attendance. It may not be as good as it should be, but I can ssure you that I have missed few important issues and I am going to point out a few instances why it is not as bad as he claims it to be. I am a member of the Committee on Armed Services. I was also a member of the Kilday subcommittee which met off and on for more than three months during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. We seldomly answered quorum calls when testimony was being presented. Any of you who have served under CARL VINSON on the Committee on Armed Services knows what it means to leave a committee session to answer a quorum call. Of course he has been here a long time and it does not make a lot of difference to him.

Then with reference to his remarks about my votes on the foreign military-assistance bill, I can tell you very easily where I was. I was on the B–36 subcommittee in California. I was gone for more than 1 week, and the members of the committee, both the minority and the majority are unrecorded on that roll call and several others and numerous quorum calls. That is the reason I did not vote on that bill. How is he recorded on the Richards amendment to reduce military assistance to our allies? He told you. He is recorded in favor of it.

I could also go into personal reasons of illness and death in my family that prevented my attendance during four important votes. But I do not care to go into that. I do not want sympathy, and I do not care to take the time of the House to explain matters that are personal to me. But the point I am trying to make here is that without any reason whatsoever, unless it might have touched a mighty sore spot in some people's armor, I was maliciously and—I am using the word considerately—I was maliciously singled out for my remarks and attacked. I took the floor, and here is what I said, in substance:

> I could point out to this Member and other Members their voting record in the past. I could, if necessary, point out where he failed to vote for what I consider to be the best interest of the national defense of our country.

We may disagree as to what is for the best interest of our country. It seems as though since the Korean situation has occurred that a lot of people are trying to get up here and apologize for their past votes, for how they voted on certain issues, such as Korean aid and foreign military assistance, which I consider to have been paramount to the success of any future defense of this Nation. I have not attacked this young man on his Korean-aid vote, but he apparently anticipated that I was going to. His vote certainly was contrary to mine, and I still personally think his vote was not in the best interest of this country, and he thinks to the contrary.

But it happens to be that a majority of the House thinks otherwise. I am not attacking his motives, nor his patriotism. I tried yesterday to answer this young man, whom I admit I had never known, for coming down here in the well of this House and saying that I am neglectful of my duty; that I walked out of the Armed Services Committee session; that I disagreed with the gentleman from Georgia, CARL VINSON; and now I am having kind words to say for him. I thought yesterday we were going to get all those things out of our system, and we were going to work side by side. I cannot help but notice that there is a great amount of apology from the left side of the aisle for past votes. I do not care personally how you voted. It is what you are going to do in the future. I do not care what we did on the right. We have not always been correct, but I feel our record of preparation for defense needs far less explaining. But it is what we are going to do now in these critical hours that counts.

So I have no apology to make for my stand or for the remarks I made yesterday. If he thinks I was personally attacking his patriotism, I apologize, because I was not then, and am not now, attacking his motives or his patriotism. But I wish to say that I seriously disagree with his powers of vision as to what was to happen in the international situation, as it is reflected in his voting record during the years 1949 and 1950 and prior to the Korean trouble.

A great many people had the same difficulty.

I wish to say one other thing in closing.

I do not think it is proper for a freshman Congressman to take the floor too often. I have never made a habit of getting up here and loudly expressing my views, as I wanted to listen and observe. A week ago I made my first speech, other than 1-minute remarks, on the floor during this session. I have been here four times since. I wish to apologize for taking the time of this body in these critical hours, but I felt it necessary, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, yesterday and last week, to make my remarks known to you Members. If I hurt any of your feelings, I did not intentionally do so. But I have a very strong conviction about this war and about unanimity and the need for preparation. I think in our Committee on the Armed Services we get more information about the world conflict than in any committee in the Congress. As a father of children, and as a young man interested in the welfare of the Nation, I can lay aside personal differences and we can lay aside past records and think about the future. I do not propose to get into any more personal controversies with any Member of this House unless they personally, maliciously, and purposely attack me, and then, of course, I will take the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONNER). The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH] has expired.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that we must have a plentiful supply of hemp, cordage, and abacá, as indicated in the pending bill, for which a rule has been asked. There is no doubt that for defense purposes we must have a plentiful supply of cordage, but cutting into that requirement is also the requirement that we must unduly disturb the economy of the Philippines. The Philippine economy depends greatly upon the growth of this product and its sale in the United States. If we can have both, that is, if we need not disturb the economy of the Philippines and we can get a plentiful supply, why not do it?

I believe the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] will carry out those two purposes. It will mean that all abacá that comes from this project in Central America will be stockpiled, and will not go into commercial channels. The statement has been made that the provision in the pending bill, on page 3, section 3, subdivision (c), will preclude the channeling of the fiber into commercial channels. As I read that provision, that is not so.

Furthermore, the Munitions Board presently is permitting private sale of this critical material, instead of stockpiling all of it. I am informed that vast quantities of the subsidized abacá are being sold to private United States manufacturers. If we pass this bill as is, without the suggested amendment, we place the imprimatur of our approval upon such sale by the Munitions Board and those who are in control of this subsidized abacá.

I herewith insert a letter on this important matter from my friend, the distinguished Ambassador from the Philippines and former Delegate to the House, J. M. Elizalde, as follows:

EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Washington, July 24, 1950.

DEAR EMANUEL: I am writing to you in connection with the proposed legislation now pending in Congress which would authorize the continuation and expansion of the abacá production in the Western Hemisphere. I am referring to S. 3520 and its companion bill, H. R. 8351.

I hope you will appreciate my deep concern over this matter because of the disastrous effect that this legislation would have on my country if passed in its present form.

In the accompanying statement I have endeavored to state the Philippine views on this subject, the high lights of which are as follows:

1. This is not a purely defense measure since it does not provide for the channeling of the entire Central American output into the United States stockpile but instead permits its diversion to private manufacturers in competition with Philippine abacá (manila hemp).

2. The maintenance and expansion of the abacá industry in the Philippines is essential to the national security of the United States. It has been the main source for the national stockpile and its production can be increased immediately, given the necessary assistance.

3. Contrary to the impression created at the hearings, the measure does not provide stockpiling in the ground, that is, a standing abacá reserve in the field for utilization only in an emergency, because actually it is intended to extract normal yield periodically for sale to private consumers in the open market.

4. The Central American project is a subsidized operation that has proven costly to the American taxpayers. Experience has shown that abacá produced in Central America would cost 27 cents per pound as compared with 12 cents for Philippine abacá.

5. The record shows that certain private interests will derive continuing and increasing benefits from this project at the expense of the American taxpayers and the Philippine-abacá industry.

6. The abacá industry in the Philippines is one of the main foundations of our economy. It has been our experience that when the abacá industry is prosperous there is also general prosperity among the entire Filipino people because of the great number of families who depend upon it for their livelihood. The displacement of the Philippine abacá from the United States market will seriously lower the living standards of one-sixth of our population and might well become a serious threat to our security.

7. Before and since World War II despite the critical need by this country for this vital material the Philippine-abacá industry has not received any financial assistance from the United States.

8. Since no diplomatic representative of the Philippine Government could properly appear at the hearings we were unable to refute misleading and erroneous information presented at those hearings.

9. It is universally recognized that Philippine abacá (Manila hemp) is superior to Central American abacá or to any other hard fiber due to the fact that the Philippines has the right kind of soil, the favorable climatic conditions, the processing technique, and the experienced labor so necessary in production of the highest-quality fiber. This explains why this fiber has acquired the trade-name of Manila hemp and is known the world over by that name.

Knowing as I do your personal interest in the welfare of my country I am therefore taking the liberty of suggesting that this measure be amended by inserting a provision to the effect (a) that the entire output of this project be channeled into the stockpiling program of the United States and that no part of it should move into the commercial market, and (b) that the exploitation for the production of abacá in Central America be confined to the area of 25,000 acres presently devoted to this purpose and not to provide for its further expansion by utilizing any new area or additional acreage.

I would appreciate it if you could see your way clear to giving our cause your sympathetic consideration.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. ELIZALDE,

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

I believe the amendment is a good one and should be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein portions of a letter received from the distinguished Ambassador from the Philippines, J. M. Elizalde.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Michigan have both left the floor temporarily. I merely want to make a brief statement which I think should be in the RECORD at this point. I was present yesterday when the statements were made that have been alluded to.

The speech accredited to the gentleman from Indiana, as it appears in the RECORD today does not correspond to what he said on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon. I make that as a flat statement on my honor as a Member of the House of Representatives. I am sure that an examination of the original transcript will show this to be the fact. I feel safe in saying that if the gentleman from Indiana ever becomes more than a freshman Member of this House he will learn that fairness in reporting the statements of what he has previously said and in maintaining the integrity of the RECORD is an attribute much to be valued.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. JACOBS. What the gentleman has just said is correct, but I think the gentleman should know a little of the background before he makes that statement Therefore an understanding is in order.

After the exchange between my colleague, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. FORD, Michigan, I met another gentleman from Michigan—and I might say that I am a friend of both Mr. FORD and Mr. POTTER, to whom I am referring, and we discussed the matter. We both agreed that there were things said which should not have been said. We were right at the back of the center aisle. I do not like to see

my friends fussing among themselves, especially when I know both of them and know they are both gentlemen.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the whole incident may have been unfortunate but I think the RECORD should not be allowed to stand as indicating that what appears in the RECORD today is an accurate record of what was said yesterday.

Mr. JACOBS. Let me say I agree with the gentleman, but it was done pursuant to an understanding between me, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. WALSH, and I am sure Mr. POTTER will confirm it. I asked him to delete a portion. That is why there is a difference between what Mr. WALSH said and what is printed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then it should not be used by reference today; the printed speech should not have been used by reference today as giving what was actually said yesterday.

Mr. JACOBS. I am not going to argue about the ethics of the situation; I simply state that it was pursuant to a conversation that took place between me and Mr. POTTER, of Michigan, that the change was made.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I want to express appreciation to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCSWEENEY] for yielding time permitting this matter to be cleared up.

Mr. MCSWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3520) to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3520) for the expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá, with Mr. LYNCH in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] for 30 minutes.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the proposed legislation is to strengthen the national defense by authorizing the United States Government to continue its assistance in the development of a source of abacá—Manila fiber—in the Western Hemisphere.

Abacá is a fibrous plant, indigenous to the Philippines, from which manila hemp is produced. It has been declared to be a product of strategic importance to the national defense and to be in critical short supply. It is being stockpiled under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.

Prior to World War II, practically the entire supply of abacá came from the Philippines. During the war this source became unavailable and the production of cordage of all kinds suffered because of the nonavailability of abacá. The reaction was of a chain nature, in that as abacá became scarce the producers of cordage were forced to use other less desirable types of fibers, which depleted the stocks of those materials. Eventually, all types of cordage, from those required in agriculture to those required for war purposes, were in extremely short supply. To partially offset this shortage, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, acting under special legislation to develop defense industries, began the production of abacá in Central America. Climatic and agricultural conditions in that area were satisfactory and the Department of Agriculture had developed sufficient technical knowledge to make such an endeavor feasible.

When this program of abacá production in Central America was undertaken, it was found that the United Fruit Co. was already engaged in the production of bananas in some of those countries and had the physical facilities available to undertake the production of abacá. Through a management contract between RFC, as the agent of our Government, and the United Fruit Co., this program was instituted, and at the present time there are approximately 25,000 acres under cultivation. By various laws the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been required to withdraw from such types of activity, excepting in those areas where they already have projects under way.

This bill would permit the Government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other appropriate agency, to continue cultivation of abacá in the Western Hemisphere. However, it places a maximum limitation of 50,000 acres which can be planted to abacá, and it further provides for the establishment of a revolving fund, from which fund no more than $35,000,000 can be outstanding at any one time. It further provides that there shall be added to such advances and treated as advances an amount equal to the net value of assets of the program for the production and sale of abacá as held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the effective date of the act.

In this connection, it is appropriate to point out that the present abacá program in Central America entailed an investment of $40,000,000. A total of approximately $28,000,000 has been recovered by the Government from the product produced. It is estimated that if it should become necesasry to abandon this project, the Government could recover approximately all of the remaining obligation of $12,000,000 through the liquidation of physical assets and by butcher harvesting the 25,000 acres of abacá now under cultivation. Therefore, the continuance by the Government of the production of abacá in Central America, at current market prices, indicates that the project could be continued and expanded on a self-liquidating basis.

The availability in Central America of a ready source of abacá lessens the amount required in the stockpile where it is presently being stored. This is of major importance since Manila fiber, under presently known measures, can be stockpiled or stored for a maximum period of approximately 3 years, after which it must be rotated, and in the event all of our stockpiling requirements of fiber had to be met from the Philippine source, it is possible that the cost of that particular item in the stockpiling program would be greatly increased because of the inability to properly rotate the stocks.

The prewar rate of production of abacá in the Philippines was 400,000,000 pounds per year, and there was a ready market for every pound of that fiber. The Philippines had then and have now a natural monopoly on this product and can produce, as they did in the past, approximately 95 percent of the world supply. Under present conditions, the Philippine production has dropped to 160,000,000 pounds annually. Our Central American production is approximately 30,000,000 pounds annually, and very limited acreage in Sumatra produced 6,500,000 pounds in 1949. This is a total world production of 196,000,000 pounds as against the prewar Philippine production of 400,000,000 pounds. So there can be no dispute that there is a world-wide shortage of abacá.

The Department of Defense, the Munitions Board, the Department of State, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Cordage Institute are unanimously in favor of this legislation. Some fear has been expressed by others that the passage of this bill would be interpreted by normal financing agencies in the United States as indicating a policy which might deter financing of abacá production in the Philippines. The Senate committee clarified this situation by amending the policy declaration of the bill to provide that it is the policy of the United States to encourage abacá production throughout the world. This committee subscribes to that broader statement of policy. The fact that this bill gives financial support to Central American abacá production and not to the Philippines is based entirely upon the premise that this is a defense measure. The Philippines have been and will continue to be the main producers of abacá in the world. Their production, so long as it is available, is the backbone of our cordage industry. However, in the Western Hemisphere, the United States is, in effect, going into business for itself to provide insurance against the possibility that some unfortunate and unforeseen circumstance might again deny to us other sources of abacá. I would also like to point out that while our present abacá production in Central America is limited to four countries—Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala—this fact should not be construed as being discriminatory against any other Central American country. The choice of locations for this production is deter-

mined entirely by practical and technical considerations.

In no sense should the proposed legislation be interpreted to indicate any lack of interest on the part of the United States Government or American industry in the development and utilization of abacá from the Philippines or any other source throughout the world.

In approving the proposed legislation, the committee wishes to emphasize that it does so on the basis that the legislation is required in the interest of national defense. The committee has fully considered the possibility that the Government project in Central America might become unduly competitive with Philippine abacá and thereby operate to the detriment of the Philippine economy. While there are those who express this fear, the proponents of the bill express the opinion that there will be a ready market for all of the abacá which the Philippines can produce, and that the competitive feature is more fancied than real. The committee takes the position that there are so many intangible considerations that no one can accurately forecast the end results of this legislation, but that it must be enacted in the interest of national defense.

The bill contains certain safeguards which are calculated to prevent undesirable results. It authorizes the President to terminate any contracts for Central American abacá production, allowing only such additional time as is necessary to liquidate the operation. The committee has added an additional safeguard in that it has amended the bill to provide that the Congress, as well as the President, shall have the authority to terminate the contracts. We hope that our amendment will reassure the Philippine Government. The bill requires that a report be submitted to the Congress at the close of each fiscal year, and it is the intent of the committee that the matter shall be followed closely in order to determine at the earliest practicable date any effects which may be unduly detrimental to the Philippine economy, and to take such corrective steps as the circumstances may require. At present it is anticipated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will act as the agent of the Government in contracting for the Western Hemisphere abacá production.

The Secretary of Defense recommends and the Bureau of the Budget approves the proposed legislation.

It was favorably reported to the House by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I wonder if the gentleman or the committee took into consideration a product known as ramie.

Mr. DURHAM. I do not recall that ramie was mentioned in the committee. We were dealing only with abacá, in this special piece of legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Ramie is a very strong fiber. It has more lasting quality, I understand, than abacá. I wonder, if we introduced a bill, and it did have merit in it, and it had the approval of the Munitions Board and others, the committee would give it consideration.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman very well knows that if it is anything pertaining to national defense and will help our national defense we would certainly consider it.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Would the gentleman rather take that procedure than have an amendment offered to the bill at this time?

Mr. DURHAM. I have already said that I hope the House will adopt this bill as it is, without amendment. I do not believe that is necessary.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Would this abacá contract you are proposing hurt or help the Plymouth Cordage Co., which has been doing business for over 100 years?

Mr. DURHAM. I am looking for a statement made by the company, in which I am sure the gentleman would be interested, because he is conscientious in looking after his constituents. I compliment him for it.

I will be very glad to refer the gentleman to the statement in the hearings in which this legislation is favored by the company.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the gentleman has made a very fine statement on this bill.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am going to ask the gentleman this question. I am going to ask you a technical question which has to do with the operations of the law of commodities. Here is a world-wide product.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman means the use of this product is world-wide, but it is not grown everywhere throughout the world.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The production of this product is highly concentrated in a small area and the world is dependent upon that small area. That area was practically annihilated by the Japanese. Yet within 5 years after that annihilation it comes back to approximately 60 percent of its prewar production. I am referring now to the Philippine Islands and to the total which appears on page 6739 of the hearings, it seems. I do not know why that page number is so high.

The United States Government has world-wide operations today and a terrific toehold in the Philippines which we must hold. Yet the Government of the United States is starting on a program here which I sincerely believe from the standpoint of the law which governs in the commodity field, unless we amend this bill we are striking a terrifically damaging blow to the small area upon which we must depend for our supplies.

Now my question is this: How can this production go ahead under this bill as here presented, without any amendment whatsoever, without seriously affecting the expansion of production in the Philippines and without seriously affecting the price upward which American people must pay for this sisal fiber.

Mr. DURHAM. I will endeavor to answer the gentleman's question. It is rather broad, and, of course, it is highly technical. I think the answer is this: that you will not get any production out of that acreage which you are planting for 3 years at best. So you only have 30,000,000 pounds annually, which is about all that we recovered down there from what we have already planted. We have a stockpile shortage, and according to the figures of the American Cordage Institute the cordage industry in this country is consuming 80,000,000 pounds annually, so there is going to be a shortage of this fiber, in my opinion, for the next 10 years.

There are five or six reasons why they have not got back into production in the Philippines. They are all pointed out in the hearings. There are several good reasons for it. On page 6702 you will find five reasons why they have not gotten back into production, which are sound reasons, in my opinion.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman stated it would be approximately 3 years before we got this new acreage into production?

Mr. DURHAM. That is correct. It takes 3 years from the time it is planted before it is harvested. That is one of the great troubles in the Philippines today. They have been going in there and cutting the fiber any time that they can get some growth on it, when they ought to cut it about every 18 months.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I think the record shows they are not doing that now. They did butcher their harvest. They did butcher their harvest in 1947, when there was no sisal hemp throughout the world, and when there was the pressure on them to do that.

Mr. DURHAM. I cannot say whether they are doing it at this very hour, but from the information that the committee had that is what we learned. Of course, those small farms were divided up by the Japanese. The Japanese controlled most of this fiber production prior to World War II.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. DURHAM. They were producing 60 percent of all the abacá produced in the Philippines on only 28 percent of the Philippine land under abacá production.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did the gentleman say prior to World War I?

Mr. DURHAM. No; prior to World War II.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have to disagree with that. I have studied this very closely, and I cannot agree with that.

Mr. DURHAM. They controlled a large percentage of the crop.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In Mindanao they did. They went in there illegally and acquired the lands illegally, which they should not have done.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I think every Member of this House is indebted to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], who has spent so much time in carefully considering and weighing every

aspect of the problem we are now dealing with.

As chairman of the Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee dealing with stockpiling, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has given unselfishly and unstintingly of his time and effort, always exercising great patience, clear insight, and sound judgment in dealing with the various problems that come before that subcommittee.

Of course, this bill is really overdue. I would like to pause long enough to remind the Members of the House that we came dangerously near losing the last war due to the shortage of rubber. When the two large battleships of the British Navy were sunk at Singapore in Malay waters, our natural supply of rubber from the Orient was cut off. Not until Big Bill Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific at Omaha, was brought to Washington, and finally brought order out of chaos in building synthetic rubber plants and we got that industry going, were we assured of victory, because rubber, like steel and oil, is indispensable in fighting a modern, mechanized war.

The Government spent over $700,000,000 in building synthetic rubber plants. When the war ended there was a natural inclination and desire on the part of some people for the Government to dump or get rid of those plants as quickly as possible. Fortunately, the Congress of the United States was wiser than the people who expressed that opinion. Under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] in the Eightieth Congress, we passed legislation that kept many of those synthetic rubber plants in operation and others in a stand-by condition. Up until recently, since we have had an advance in the price of rubber, automobile tires are practically the only article or commodity that one could buy as cheaply as he could before the last war. As the Members of the House know, we are now using more than 200,000 tons of synthetic rubber, mixed with the natural product, annually, which has kept that industry alive, and will stand us in good stead not only in time of peace, and give as good or better product for less money, but which will be absolutely indispensable in case the trouble in Korea should spread into a world-wide conflict.

Unfortunately, we did not exercise good, sound judgment as far as abacá or Manila hemp is concerned. This fiber is indigenous to the Philippines, and we depended practically altogether on the Philippine supply before the last war. It was not handled properly by the Congress at the end of the last global conflict. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], has clearly and forcefully pointed out the acute shortage of abacá, which is essential not only to our Navy and other branches of the armed services in time of war, but which is needed very much in our domestic industry, particularly in agriculture, as far as binding twine is concerned. It is most unfortunate that we have not kept those plantations in the different countries of Central America in production and as going concerns, just as we have our synthetic-rubber industry.

This bill provides that we shall plant not in excess of 500,000 acres, and that there shall be a revolving fund of not more than $35,000,000. I will admit that is a considerable amount of money, but it certainly is not too much for this essential and strategic material. We spent over $700,000,000 developing our synthetic-rubber industry. While it is a large amount, it is absolutely needed from the standpoint of national defense.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. If this expenditure would just take care of the binding twine, it would be worth while; would it not?

Mr. SHORT. I would not go quite that far. We are not doing it for our domestic economy; we are doing it chiefly because of the necessity of having it for the different branches of our armed services, particularly the Naval Establishment.

Mr. Chairman, the fears of our friends in the Philippines that the industry will be developed to the extent in Central America that it will destroy the Philippine economy are, in my judgment, unfounded. This bill will not prevent the production of abacá in the Philippines; in fact, the United States Government will buy every pound that the Philippines can produce.

Members realize that the Philippine Islands are 7,000 miles away from the United States. Do not forget that Russia has 270 snorkel submarines and has been assisted by German genius in developing those submarines. They can sail at a deeper depth and greater speed than any other submarine in the world. If we have to depend upon the Philippines with this long distance from the continental United States for our supply, we might find ourselves in the same sad predicament that we found ourselves as far as synthetic rubber was concerned when the supply of natural raw rubber was cut off by the fall of Singapore.

I ask the Members not to forget that of the 59 tankers hauling oil from Aruba, Curaçao, and Venezuela in the early months of World War II, 54 were sunk by Nazi submarines off our Atlantic coast until the coast line all the way from Baltimore to Miami, but more particularly down off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was almost a sea of oil.

It is wise that we help our Central American friends as we help our Philippine friends; we want good neighbors near by us, a source of supply that is accessible.

This bill it not a bill to injure any other country or help any other country; it is a bill to save our own necks. I am glad the able gentleman from North Carolina has given us such a clear and forceful picture of the problem with which we are dealing. The full committe, as well as the Subcommittee on the Armed Services, unanimously reported this bill, and I think not a single Member of the House would want to vote against it. I shall not, therefore, use any more of my time but will reserve the balance. I am glad now to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and read a short newspaper article.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, before I proceed out of order I wish to commend the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Missouri, and the members of their subcommittee on the fine, outstanding job they have done on stockpiling. And may I take the liberty of saying on behalf of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Appropriations Committee that handles stockpiling, that we not only have gone along in the past and supplied the necessary funds, but we are going along in the future.

We cannot afford to take any chance. As far as this particular item is concerned, again we cannot afford to take any chance. If we hurt our beloved friends, the Filipinos, we must make it up to them in some other way. I am sure we will. We are their friends, they are ours, and no one has the slightest intention of hurting them.

Mr. Chairman, I have in my hand an article of July 24, in the Houston Post which I want to read. It applies not only to my town but to every town and city in the United States.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. May I say to the gentleman from Texas that I am grateful for what he has said about this bill and about the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Missouri. I heartily agree with everything they have said about this matter.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman.

This article refers to my city of Houston and reads:

TYRANTS ROLL

The sheriff's department has a list of 123 Houstonians who, it says, are members of the Communist Party and who, as such, are your enemies and mine. In the list are the names of 15 Houstonians who, says Sheriff's Captain Loyd Frazier, are prominent (though he adds that none are wealthy). There are also at least 200 more card-holding Reds in Houston. Every one is a potential saboteur; every one is a scab on the United States' war effort. And every one is protected by United States law. But there's one way you can help put a stop to this—write to your Congressman. His name: ALBERT THOMAS. His address: Washington, D. C. Let's change the status of home-front Communists before they get a chance to change ours.

Mr. Chairman, may I make the observation that the American people are kind and generous. We know all of that. However, we have some people in our midst that we have given a mile of latitude when they should not have had perhaps more than a quarter of an inch. We are the only people on earth who would give them more than a quarter of an inch.

It is as certain as I am standing here today—this is just a little advice; it is not friendly advice, either, to the professional Communists in this country—as sure as I am standing here today, if we have any sabotage of any magnitude and any damage is done, the people of this country will rise up in holy horror and woe be unto the Communists. There may be some compounds built, and they may be safely put away for the duration.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Is that not a strong argument for the passage of this bill? In other words, we may need a lot of rope to hang them?

Mr. THOMAS. There is something to think about in the gentleman's observation.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON].

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am entirely in sympathy with the purpose of this legislation. We who live in the Pacific realize the importance of protecting supplies essential to national defense. The gentleman from Missouri has very aptly pointed out what happened to us as the result of our complete dependence upon the production of rubber in Malaya. He also pointed out how our supply of abacá was cut off completely in the last war. In my opinion, it is vital that an arrangement be arrived at which will provide for an adequate stockpiling of this product.

I am, however, very greatly concerned about the feeling which prevails in the Government of the Philippines that this legislation is going to seriously injure their abacá industry. Its importance to the Philippines is very manifest when you realize that 155,000 farms are producing abacá. There are some 800,000 Filipinos who have an interest in this industry. It is the cash crop of an enormous number of small Filipino farmers.

Mr. Chairman, it is important to the national security that we protect these farmers and also preserve their friendly attitude toward this country.

I hope, therefore, that it will be possible to achieve the objectives of this legislation, and at the same time preserve the friendly relationship with the Filipinos, which is so important to our country, by adopting the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]. As I understand that amendment, it will require that the production of abacá in Central America under this arrangement be utilized entirely for stockpiling. I cannot see any sound objection to adopting this amendment. It will satisfy the Filipinos that their industry is not going to suffer.

I understand that loans that are necessary for certain developments in the abacá industry in the Philippines will be denied if this amendment is not adopted. I feel it is vitally important to our interests in the Pacific that we strengthen our economic ties with the Filipinos rather than weaken them. I think it is particularly important under present conditions that we do this. It seems to me that the proposal that will be made by the gentleman from Michigan is simple enough and will not injure the main purpose of this bill, and should be adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARRINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is not only for the protection of the Filipinos. We have in this country millions of consumers of sisal products, and, as in the case of synthetic and natural rubber, which the gentleman from Missouri referred to, we have a duty to preserve and protect the price structure to our consumers. The Delegate from Hawaii has pointed out that there are 155,000 Filipino farmers who are ready to grow sisal or Manila hemp now to deliver in the coming months, not 3 years from now. I am not talking against this bill. I am talking against the proposal to discourage those people in producing that product, and this amendment will encourage them to go ahead and produce on those 155,000 farms and keep up the production instead of being discouraged and driven out by the fact that this subsidized production in Central America goes into the open market against those little producers and drives them out of business.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I might add that I have been told that one of the reasons for this legislation is that a large quantity of abacá is at the present time being held in the Philippines. Something like 80,000 bales are said to be held there by three American corporations and not by the Filipino farmers and the plantation operators that produced it. I think we ought to go out and get that abacá.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I may say to the gentleman that we went into that very carefully, and I would like to read a statement from the Munitions Board relative to those charges:

> Pursuant to your request, I have attempted to obtain some information relating to an allegation that between 60,000 and 100,000 bales of abacá fiber are being held in Manila by International Harvester Co. and Columbia Rope Co., anticipating a rise in price. Mr. John Goble, secretary of the Cordage Institute, advises by telephone that this allegation is entirely false. Both of these companies have replied to an inquiry that they are holding no materials in the Philippines anticipating a rise in price; and, in fact, the only materials there available are the "pipeline" supplies. Normal pipeline would run around roughly 60,000 bales. The Philippine Inspection Service at Manila furnished to the Cordage Institute information about a letter to Mr. McDaniels which letter indicates that there were on hand 40,000 bales of abacá in the inspection, grading, packing, and preparation for shipment processes. This is in fact below normal pipeline, which is about 60,000 bales. No materials are being held for any reason other than the normal preparation treatment; the supply is below normal (in fact Columbia has on hand in the Philippines 552 bales and orders for 766); and there is a ready market, including the stockpile, for any materials which are available. International Harvester Co. and the Columbia Rope Co. are prepared to furnish the committee a telegram denying these allegations.

I just wanted to clear that up.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I thank the gentleman for clarifying that point. I hope the gentleman will agree to the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DEANE].

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, in the debate involving the pending legislation there may be a feeling on the part of some that we are not doing what we should for the Philippines. May I point out just what the United States is doing for the Philippines.

First let me say we should approve this legislation without crippling amendments because the Committee of the Armed Services in asking the support of the committee is acting in the best interests of the American Government.

I now refer to what this Government is doing in support of the Philippine domestic economy.

We are all somewhat familiar, perhaps, with the War Damage Commission and the work that is being done by the Commission in the Philippines today. On June 30, 1950, only 662 private property claims remained to be approved. These are significant figures. The Commission had completed the adjudication of 1,248,000 claims and paid $302,700,000 into the Philippine economy. These settled claims were submitted for a total of $1,137,000,000 and approved for $503,500,000. The average rate of allowance so far has been 55.73 percent.

In accordance with the law, the Commission has paid in full all claims approved for $500 or less, and paid $500 plus 30 percent of the approved remainder on the larger claims. With the $400,000,000 authorized by Congress, it is estimated that funds will be adequate to permit the payment of an additional 20 percent. Thus, large claimants will ultimately receive 50 percent of their approved claims. These second payments will be inaugurated in September and concluded in October. Approximately $87,000,000 will be distributed in the Philippines during the remaining months of the calendar year.

In the field of public property claims the Commission on June 30, 1950, had awarded $55,250,000, all of the funds allotted to it by the Department of State for the restoration of public buildings. It had approved 1,876 public projects, of which 1,120 were completed. The remainder will be finished before the Commission closes its doors. Despite a reduced staff, construction will continue to be supervised, and the $8,000,000 still unpaid will be disbursed as the buildings are completed.

The reason I am pointing out these significant figures is the fact that the American Government, it seems to me, is keeping its promise to the Filipino Government in our desire to stand by our friends there and there is no desire on the part of the Congress to take anything away from the Philippines.

I am quite sure that there is available to the committee delicate information which, if spoken on the House floor, might indicate that we do not have full confidence in the Filipino economy. At the same time, as we face one emergency

after another, it seems to me the only proper step for us to take is to come to grips with this important subject and be prepared to develop all kinds of strategic processes that are necessary so that we may be sure that we have all critical material we need.

The potentialities of the Philippines are of course unlimited. They have great natural resources. At the same time, it is a young nation. We have seen what has taken place in Korea. What has taken place in Korea could very easily take place in the Philippines, as well as Burma and some of these other great sections of the Far East. For that reason, I trust that the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Michigan will not be adopted.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the Delegate from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I do not believe that the gentleman intends to suggest that what has taken place in Korea is likely to take place in the Philippines, because the background is entirely different. The Filipinos, with almost no exceptions, have been intense in their loyalty to this country. An entirely different situation prevails in Korea.

Mr. DEANE. I might point out this fact to the distinguished Delegate from Hawaii. I have in my hand a letter from a friend of mine in Manila dated July 18. I would like to read a paragraph of that letter:

> Developments in Korea have created anxiety in the Philippines. A few of the large American firms have permitted dependents of staff members to return, if they wish. None have been ordered to do so. Momentarily the chief anxiety appears to be a possible shortage of shipping space and its effect upon imports and foodstuffs and capital goods essential for reconstruction.

This friend goes on to say:

> There is a feeling of relief that the United States has taken a strong and a vigorous position.

But I feel as we consider this legislation today we must necessarily think in terms of making America strong. If it means we must underwrite certain economic measures in other sections of the world which may have an impact upon the Filipino economy, it does not necessarily follow that we are not going to do what we should or what we will continue to do to try to assist that great section of the world.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Does the gentleman have the same feeling expressed by the Ambassador to the Philippines in a letter to many of us, that his apprehension is unfounded and that this bill does not threaten the economy of the Philippines in any way?

Mr. DEANE. The letter I have before me is not from the Ambassador of the Philippines.

Mr. LECOMPTE. No, but you did get one from the Ambassador, did you not?

Mr. DEANE. No, I have not.

Mr. LECOMPTE. He wrote to several of us that in a general way, I think, he is in favor of this bill, but he did think there should be some amendments made to it. You are not familiar with that?

Mr. DEANE. No, I am not. But I would point out that in September and October of last year I spent approximately a week in the Philippines. They are faced with very severe problems in their economic development. I am not convinced in my own mind that at the present time they are in a position to follow through and produce the goods and merchandise that would be needed in the event of a serious emergency.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, we should examine this legislation on Government production of Manila hemp to see what it really is. When the United States Government puts up $35,000,000, I believe the committee will agree with me that it is putting up the entire capital of this proposed abacá industry expansion in Central America. So that if there is such a thing as socializing any industry, the Congress will be socializing the abacá industry in Central America, but for the purposes of United States National defense.

In order to justify such a position it clearly must be shown that this is a defense measure and is required for the safety and security of the United States. I am unable to see that this bill in its present form is completely and exclusively a defense measure. The bill as the committe has drawn it, on page 3, section (c) of section 3 contains the following language:

> Abacá fiber, produced under this Act, which from time to time is not needed for stockpiling under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act (60 Stat. 596), as amended, may be sold otherwise than for stockpiling under such act.

Therefore, this bill as drawn, contemplates Government competition with private industry, and such Government competition can be used as a precedent for other industry. The only difference in this bill's treatment of the abacá industry, as against the steel industry in this country is that this is a specialized defense industry down in Central America, and the Government intervention is cloaked in the garments of defense.

Then, looking a little farther to see what has been the situation previously on abacá production in Central America, we see that during the past few years the Central American output has only moved into the United States national stockpile at the rate of 10 percent of their total output. Nine-tenths of it went into private commerce.

I am glad the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] has offered this amendment, in order to keep this bill from socializing this industry abroad and competing with one of our good friends, the Philippine Republic. Congress should adopt the gentleman's amendment to insure that this government-produced abacá does go into the national stockpile. I believe that is what the gentleman's amendment does, does it not?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the only purpose of the amendment. Here are what you are doing under this plan: The taxpayers of the United States are simply putting up the money to carry the stocks in the arms of the RFC so that private operators do not have to carry those stocks through purchase in the Philippines, carry insurance, and pay the interest while the stocks are moving to the wheels which convert it into rope. Subparagraph (c) should go out of this bill. It should never have been put in there. It should go out for the protection of the people of the United States—the taxpayers.

Mr. FULTON. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let industry carry its own burden. That is the reason I stand for private industry, but if it chisels on the taxpayer all the time, then I am not so anxious to defend private enterprise.

Mr. FULTON. I agree with the gentleman that we must safeguard private enterprise, because once Congress gives the Government unlimited range in any defense project and does not limit its field simply to defense, we are then subsidizing outside competition to private enterprise.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. So far as I know there is not a private enterprise individual in America opposed to this measure. The Cordage Institute appeared before our committee and they are for it. Under this amendment not a pound would go into the stockpile in 3 years, because you cannot get any production under 3 years. You have got to rotate this every 3 years. Who is going to take it if private enterprise does not take it? You have got a problem that you cannot solve without turning this into private enterprise.

Mr. FULTON. This Government subsidy, with $35,000,000 of taxpayers' money, is going into the production of abacá in Central America. The average cost in the Philippines has been 12 cents a pound. In Central America where it will be subsidized under this bill, the cost has averaged 27 cents a pound. In addition, as to the Philippine production we have not been using the full amount of it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course the private operators are not objecting to this bill. They want the bill, because the taxpayer carries the burden for them. Why in the world should they object to the bill? Of course they do not. They are all for it. Why would they not be for it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON].

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, as the father of two sons, one of them 18 years of age, as an officer in the United States Naval Reserve, and chiefly as a citizen of this country, the final outpost of freedom, I find myself deeply concerned in

these troublous times. Yesterday I listened with interest to the able and distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He commented on certain past policies of this our Government. He particularly pointed out our pursuit of the calculated risk. He emphasized the fact that we needed more calculation and less risk.

If one can give credence to the comments in the press and on the air one reaches the conclusion that those in high place fear a total mobilization because of the possible impact on the American economy and consequently the recovery effort of all freedom-loving war-torn nations. Mr. Chairman, we still face a calculated risk. I for one prefer the economic risk to the military risk. I have full confidence in the will to produce so characteristic of this country. To an extent that will today lies dormant. Action by this Congress is required to give it full expression.

Let us go, Mr. Chairman. Are we seriously worrying about an economic impact at the expense of our military security? If so, our economy may well be dictated in the years to come by the men in the Kremlin. Taxes, allocations, price controls, regimentation, rationing, a 48-hour week—all are unpopular but the people are ready—they are far ahead of us. Again I say: "Let us go."

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, no person whom I have ever seen has greater distrust and dislike for socialism than I, and certainly I am not going to approve Government competition with private enterprise. Government with competition is good for good government; I think it is good for good business. I think that the fears of many of the Filipinos and their friends here—and all of us are their friends—are really unfounded.

In the time I am taking I want to read two paragraphs from our report, and we are indebted to our able, hard-working staff member, Robert Smart, for this language. I quote from page 3 of the report:

> In approving the proposed legislation, the committee wishes to emphasize that it does so on the basis that the legislation is required in the interest of national defense.

It is on that peg alone that we hang this bill, and that is the only reason that the Government is justified in spending $35,000,000 as we were justified in spending $700,000,000 to produce synthetic rubber without depending upon a source many thousands of miles away that could be cut off in time of war.

I continue reading from the report:

> The committee has fully considered the possibility that the Government project in Central America might become unduly competitive with Philippine abacá and thereby operate to the detriment of Philippine economy. While there are those who express this fear, the proponents of the bill express the opinion that there will be a ready market for all of the abacá which the Philippines can produce, and that the competitive feature is more fancied than real. The committee takes the position that there are so many intangible considerations that no one can accurately forecast the end results of this undertaking.

I wish the Members to pay particular attention to the following paragraph:

> The bill contains certain safeguards which are calculated to prevent this situation from arising. It authorizes the President to terminate any contracts for Central American abacá production, allowing only such additional time as is necessary to liquidate the operation. The committee has added an additional safeguard in that it has amended the bill to provide that the Congress, as well as the President, shall have the authority to terminate the contracts. The bill requires that a report be submitted to the Congress at the close of each fiscal year, and it is the intent of the committee that the matter shall be followed closely in order to determine at the earliest practicable date any effects which may be unduly detrimental to the Philippine economy, and to take such corrective steps as the circumstances may require.

So I think if anyone reads the bill, reads the report, really understands the intent of the committee, he can have no reasonable objection to this measure.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, in the fall of 1935 I went to the southern part of Mindanao and brought back to Manila the first official record of the back-door intrigue into the Philippines by the Japanese who went in there and settled those great abacá plantations. Since 1935 I have watched the production and distribution of abacá throughout the world with a great deal of interest without one penny of financial interest, directly or indirectly, in the business.

During the Eightieth Congress I had the pleasure of introducing and having this great committee approve a bill dealing with the question of rubber supply for the United States which was referred to by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] a few minutes ago. That plan, supported by this committee, has saved the consumers of this country literally tens of millions of dollars in the rubber which they have consumed in the last 4 or 5 years.

Here is a bill which has to do with the cordage supply. Subparagraph (c) which I hope to strike from the bill with my amendment if I can get the necessary votes, takes the RFC out of the business of carrying stocks of this stuff and selling it to private industry. If $35,000,000 is to be taken from the taxpayers to do this in the name of national defense and with our stockpiles almost absent, why in the name of goodness do we not put this production in the stockpile? If it is to be 3 years, as the subcommittee chairman has pointed out, before you have any production from the new acreage, by all means your production from the acreage, now running around 30,000,000 pounds per year, should go into the stockpile and not into the channels of commerce.

That is the purpose of the amendment which I shall offer when the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Abacá Production Act of 1950."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. Whereas abacá, a hard fiber used in the making of marine and other cordage, is a highly strategic and critical material which cannot be produced in commercial quantities in the continental United States, and of which an adequate supply is vital to the industrial and military requirements for the common defense of the United States; therefore, it has been the policy of the United States to continue the program for production and sale of abacá in which it was engaged at the termination of hostilities of World War II, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to encourage abacá production throughout the world, and in that connection to further the development and maintenance of abacá production in the Western Hemisphere through aid and supplementation of operations under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (60 Stat. 596) and the national security and common defense.

PROGRAM

SEC. 3. (a) Production of abacá in the Western Hemisphere shall be continued by the United States Government: *Provided*, That the total acreage under cultivation shall not exceed the aggregate under cultivation as of the close of the month next preceding the date upon which this act shall become effective, except that additional acreage may be added in the Western Hemisphere at the direction of the President and reduction of acreage under cultivation to abacá under this act shall be effected whenever the President shall so direct: *And provided further*, That in no event shall the total number of acres under cultivation to abacá under this act at any one time exceed 50,000.

(b) Such surveys and research may be undertaken as are necessary or desirable to obtain the best available land in the Western Hemisphere for the production of abacá, the best development of abacá and development and maintenance of the plantations for the production of abacá established on such land, and the most economical and practical processing and disposition of such fiber and byproducts as result from the production of abacá on such land.

(c) Abacá fiber, produced under this act, which from time to time is not needed for stockpiling under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (60 Stat. 596), as amended, may be sold otherwise than for stockpiling under such act.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 4. (a) The President may issue such rules and regulations and make such determinations as he deems necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) All contracts entered into and all acquisitions of property effected under this act shall be in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the President shall determine.

(c) The President may exercise any or all of the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this act through such departments, agencies, officers, Government corporations, or instrumentalities of the United States, whether or not existing at the date of the enactment of this act, as he may direct.

(d) The President may transfer to the departments, agencies, officers, Government corporations, or instrumentalities of the United States, or to any of them, which he directs to exercise the powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this

act, such facilities, personnel, property, and records relating to such powers, authority, and discretion, as he deems necessary; and he may so transfer all appropriations or other funds available for carrying out such powers, authority, and discretion.

(e) The financial transactions authorized by this act shall be subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and other laws specifically applicable to wholly owned Government corporations as a class.

FINANCING

SEC. 5. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the functions authorized by this act, there is hereby established in the Treasury, a revolving fund which shall consist of (1) such amounts as the Congress may appropriate thereto, which appropriations are hereby authorized, (2) such amounts as may be paid into the fund pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, and (3) amounts received in connection with any transfer pursuant to subsection 4 (d) of this act.

(b) Pursuant to regulations prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make advances from the fund not to exceed a total of $35,000,000 outstanding at any one time. There shall be added to such advances and treated as advances an amount equal to the net value of assets of the program for the production and sale of abacá as held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the effective date of this act.

(c) Interest shall be paid on each outstanding advance at such rates as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be appropriate in view of the terms for which such advances are made.

(d) Appropriations are hereby authorized for payment in the form of a grant, in such amounts as may be estimated in the annual budget as necessary to cover losses. The annual budget program shall specifically set forth any losses sustained in excess of the grant previously made for the last completed fiscal year. Appropriations are hereby authorized for payment to cover such additional losses incurred.

(e) Receipts for each fiscal year may be used for payment of the costs incurred in connection with projects and activities authorized by this act. After providing out of such receipts for necessary working capital requirements, any amounts in excess thereof shall be paid annually into the fund. Such payment shall be applied to reduce the amount of advances outstanding, and any remaining payments shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(f) Until such time as the appropriations herein authorized are made, such of the powers, authority, and discretion provided for in this act as the President may delegate to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may be exercised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the authority conferred by former section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (54 Stat. 573, 961; 55 Stat. 249); joint resolution approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310); and section 12 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (61 Stat. 207), with funds recovered or recoverable from its national defense, war, and reconversion activities.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

SEC. 6. Whenever the President shall determine that any property is excess to the purposes of this act, or that adequate supplies of abacá will be available from other sources within the Western Hemisphere on a basis acceptable to the United States, property held for the purposes of this act may be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and condition as the President may prescribe.

REPORTS

SEC. 7. Within 6 months after the close of each fiscal year a report shall be submitted to the Congress on the activities under this act.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND DURATION

SEC. 8. This act shall become effective on April 1, 1950, and shall remain in effect for 10 years thereafter, unless the President shall direct earlier termination of operations, and for such further period as is necessary to the earliest practicable liquidation of operations under this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 7, line 13, after the word "the", insert: "Congress or the."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD. On page 3, line 9, strike out subparagraph (c) and insert the following:

"(c) All abacá fiber produced under this act shall be utilized solely to fulfill the objectives for stockpiling under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile Act (60 Stat. 596), as amended, and when the objectives of such act as amended have been fulfilled, report shall be submitted to Congress. Nothing herein shall prevent rotation of such fiber as produced under this act where necessary to prevent deterioration, as provided in section 3 (d) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile Act (60 Stat. 596), as amended, but such rotation shall be effected only after research and determinations under section 3 (b) of this act."

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask the Members to refer to line 9, page 3, of the bill, subparagraph (c) which provides that—

(c) Abacá fiber, produced under this act, which from time to time is not needed for stockpiling under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (60 Stat. 596), as amended, may be sold otherwise than for stockpiling under such act.

This fiber is now being sold into the channels of trade. Of 3,000 bales offered just a short time ago, some 2,800 went into the channels of trade. This fiber, with our now critical situation, is not going into stockpiling, because it can be sold into the channels of trade. The channels of trade reach for it, naturally, because it is right here at their back door. They do not have to carry the ordinary or war risk insurance or interest risk from the Far East to the Atlantic seaboard. Naturally those private consumers of cordage fiber will support a proposal wherein the taxpayers, operating through the RFC, will carry those stocks for them and sell them to these individual users.

The amendment which I offer here does nothing in the world except preserve this production, financed with taxpayers money, for stockpiling purposes, plus, it provides for the rotation, so that the fiber carried over a period of time will not deteriorate. As our subcommittee has pointed out, it will be 3 years before you get production from this new acreage—not from the old acreage; do not get confused on that now— production from the new acreage, which means to say that if you are going to have any substantial consumption of fiber, you are going to be buying fiber from the Philippine Islands for stock-piling, which means to say that as you bring it in you can rotate it with the production of Central American fiber under this bill and prevent your deterioration.

I cannot imagine on any ground how a person can oppose this amendment. I am not up here shedding salty tears for the protection of the people in the Philippines, as much as I like them, and as much as I respect them and as much as I have worked with them; I am talking about the defense of the United States first, because if the United States is defended, the Philippine Government and the Filipino people will have a chance for a place in the sun, and if we do not defend ourselves, what chance have the Philippines got? The Philippines are a Republic today because the Congress of the United States gave them their independence. And, incidentally, we did not give it to them with my support, because I refused to go along with that proposition, because I believed they could not stand on their own feet. Of course they cannot stand on their own feet, and we have to protect them. And, I repeat, if we go out of the Philippines, we will go out of the Far East; you can rest assured about that.

This amendment of mine should be adopted. It in no way interferes with this program except it interferes with the selling of this production subsidized with taxpayers' dollars into the private channels of commerce, and it has got no business there at the present time especially; it has no business there so long as the world is short of this type of fiber as it is today. We should adopt the amendment not just because somebody says something about the Philippines, but because it is good, ordinary horse sense and in defense of the United States to do so. This amendment will give protection in the price levels. It will encourage those people in the Philippines who are now geared and ready for production to go ahead and get the stuff out in the market and into the channels of trade, and it has the same effect with respect to sisal fiber that the operation of synthetic rubber plants have in this country with respect to giving us a supply of rubber. Those plants should be stepped up in production with respect to rubber, and I would support that. But, I think everyone understands the amendment. I do not want to take any more of your time, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is not at all agreeable to disagree with my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]. However, the Department of Defense and the Munitions Board vigorously oppose any amendment to this measure that would require them to convert all Central American abacá production to the stockpile. The price of abacá before World War II was 7 cents a pound. Last week it was 24 cents a pound. Today it is 26 cents a pound. If all Central

American abacá production is put into the stockpile, the cordage industry in this country, that must be kept in a healthy condition, will be at the complete mercy of the abacá dealers in the Philippines. I am not questioning the motives of our Philippine friends, but I submit to you that it is a pretty bad thing for any nation to have a monopoly on any strategic material in this world. It certainly would be a dangerous thing for us to have to rely upon one source of supply that is so distant from the continental United States.

If this amendment is adopted, no one here can tell where the price of abacá would stop. Every cent of increase in price would come out of the pockets of the American taxpayers.

Like the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], I have only the kindliest feeling and good will toward our Philippine friends. I do not think I ever had a more enjoyable time than I had in Manila in 1946. I have also had the privilege and pleasure of visiting Guatemala and other Central American countries. I like those countries, too. This is a matter of business, not sentimentality.

This amendment should be defeated.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will vote down the amendment. Suppose we were to adopt a similar policy on all of our strategic and critical materials that are bought and put into the stockpile, for instance, rubber. All of these materials have what we call a life expectancy. Some may last 2 years, some 3 years, some 10 years; and some of them, of course, are permanent. But to apply this restriction and not permit this abacá to go into the channels of trade would mean this: We hope to have peace here some time in our lifetime, and certainly we do not want to be sitting here with a frozen stockpile of billions of dollars' worth of stocks on our hands and not be able to sell them into the channels of industry in peacetime.

If you will read the Stockpiling Act, Public, 520, you will find that it laid down that principle to begin with. We have carried out that principle probably too far in the last 4 or 5 years because industry in this country has been running at a very high level. I think we have exercised wise judgment most of the time, but some of the items probably we have sold down to too small a stockpile.

We would run into the same difficulty if we were to tie down every one of them and adopt such a policy as this in our strategic Stockpiling Act. I certainly hope the House will vote down this amendment.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I have been favorably disposed toward the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], but I am disturbed by the situation that is pointed out by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the possibility that we might permit ourselves to be victimized by unscrupulous Philippine operators. I am wondering if that market condition could not be corrected by the Government's disposing of such portion of the stockpile as might be necessary in order to level off the market price.

Mr. DURHAM. I would like to be able to assure the gentleman that if that could be done today it would please me very much, to say that we are in that position. But I cannot say to the gentleman that we can do that at the present time.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does the law give to the Munitions Board or to the Defense Department authority to sell out of the stockpile into the channels of normal trade and into the normal market?

Mr. DURHAM. Yes; Public Law 520.

Mr. COLE of New York. But in the opinion of the gentleman there are other factors involved which deny the Government the opportunity of correcting market conditions through the sale of Government stocks into the general market?

Mr. DURHAM. Yes, because if this Stockpile Act was used to go out and sell everything we had in a general market it would affect the market materially, or if we went out and purchased everything we needed tomorrow, it would be vice versa, so it has to be handled in a very careful manner. The gentleman knows those figures are all confidential.

Mr. COLE of New York. I realize that. In a general way I would assume that if the Government stocks were approaching the figure sought by the Government, then the Government would be in a position to release some Government stocks into the general market, but until that time is reached by the Government it would be dangerous for the Government to dispose of its own stocks just for the purpose of correcting market conditions.

Mr. DURHAM. If I were convinced that the stockpile is adequate, I would not be here today asking for this legislation. I thank the gentleman from New York for bringing out the points that he has.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. CHAWFORD. The chairman read previously from the reports of the other body and this body and the hearings are full of information. Yet, with a shortage of production of sisal cordage all over the world here we are involved in this thing with the front-line pages of the newspapers calling for total mobilization and this committee at this very moment sits here and recommends that we turn these stocks into private channels. Where is the defense of the United States?

Mr. DURHAM. I do not believe the gentleman wants to force us into the situation where we would be paying 40 cents for cordage material to go into the stockpile.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us take charge of the stocks and hold them for the defense of our own country and let us tell the consumers to cut out the consumption of goods until we win this fight.

Mr. DURHAM. I am sure the gentleman also recognizes the fact that the industrial production in this country is probably one of the greatest things today that Stalin has in his mind.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. No Member, Mr. Chairman, should have the fears expressed by the gentleman from Michigan. Certainly this Government, the Department of Defense, and the Munitions Board will take all of the Central American abacá for defense purposes for our stockpile if we need it. Bear in mind that if we had not had a synthetic rubber industry in this country today, we would perhaps be paying twice as much for rubber tires as we have been paying since the close of the last global conflict.

Mr. DURHAM. I might say to the gentleman today that we would extend our contracts for as long as 10 years if it would assure us of securing abacá for the stockpile and secure our national defense.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAWFORD) there were—ayes 12, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LYNCH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill S. 3520, pursuant to House Resolution 717, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 729 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9038) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national

budget and of the departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 9038, on which we are now asking for a rule, is for the purpose of modernizing and simplifying the accounting, auditing, and other methods and procedures involving our Federal bookkeeping. It authorizes the President to determine the forms to be used for the national budget and the departmental estimates.

Title 1 of this bill provides for a modernized budget and accounting procedure. It authorizes the establishment of a balanced, coordinated accounting program.

Title 3 of the bill provides that no request for legislation authorizing subsequent appropriations for the departments or establishments of the Government shall be transmitted to the Budget Bureau, the President, or the Congress without prior approval of the heads of the departments or establishments.

Title 3 repeals a number of provisions of the existing law which are obsolete or in conflict with the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, if enacted into law, will fulfill a long-wanted need in the operations of the fiscal department of the Federal Government.

We are now operating under the old Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, and a mass of earlier legislation which is outmoded, due to the tremendous growth of our Government in the past 30 years.

Title II further provides that no request for any kind of legislation would authorize any subsequent expenditures which, if enacted, would be a change from the present method. It also provides that under the present situation different departments of the Government in outlying branch offices over the country can have spot sampling of their expenditure vouchers and papers without sending them in to Washington which, in turn, would be a great money saver and also a great time and labor saver in the matter of the operations of the fiscal department of our Government.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has the support of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], who is a member of the Hoover Commission, and the other members of the Commission, went over this legislation very thoroughly. The bill came out of the Rules Committee unanimously. I believe it is a piece of legislation that the Government has been very dilatory in not presenting and having enacted into law before this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] has so ably explained, House Resolution 729 makes in order under an open rule and 1 hour of general debate, the bill H. R. 9038, to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes.

This bill comes from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and amends quite a number of old laws now on the statute books, including the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 so as to modernize our budget and accounting procedures. It is about 90 percent in line with the Hoover Commission recommendations; in other words, it accepts and puts into effect a great proportion of the recommendations made by the Hoover Commission in connection with budgeting and accounting methods and procedures within the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Can the gentleman state whether the bill in the form it now is with the amendments that are proposed by the committee will provide for submission to the Committee on Appropriations of the so-called green sheets, that is, sheets that pin down the classifications of appointments?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. I will touch on that in just a moment.

The Hoover Commission recommended we have what is known as a performance budget rather than the present type of budget. A performance budget is one which will permit the collation, or the putting together, of all appropriation items for a given agency or activity in one place or section so we can find and look at it, and know the full proposed cost of that governmental agency, operation, or activity, instead of being required, as is now too often the case, to search through a great many different pages of the budget in an endeavor to find this, that, and the other cost of a given operation, only to perhaps miss a few items and so not ascertain just what that agency does cost.

I recall one of the activities of the Government which the Hoover Commission studied in connection with the budget. Most of us know that great institution, the Naval Medical Center. It is a very worth-while hospital and Government activity. But as a Member you would find the requested appropriation items dealing with the Naval Medical Center in 27 different places in the budget. If we did not look under this classification, or that classification, in the budget we would not have the complete picture as to the cost of operating the Naval Medical Center. Under the performance budget arrangement provided by this bill we can turn and find the Naval Medical Center requests, and have listed in a single place all the various costs of operation for that particular institution.

The Hoover Commission also recommended that we set up a new general accounting officer in the Treasury Department. This bill does not go that far; but it does provide—and I want the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Missouri to correct me if I am wrong—for the decentralization of accounting down into the various agencies and departments, as the Hoover Commission has recommended.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. It does provide for agency accounting systems.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This is in line in general, with that one exception, of all the Hoover Commission recommendations. So far as I know, and I do not want to speak out of turn for every member of the Commission, but those members on the Commission with whom I have discussed this matter are in favor of this legislation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is this legislation in line with the recommendations of Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. Mr. Warren helped prepare this legislation and has approved this measure, which seems to be agreed to by all of the different officials of Government who are interested. I refer to the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department, in which the accounting officer would have been placed, if we had followed the entire Hoover Commission recommendation. We have agreed this bill will do practically the same thing as our recommendation would have done.

Mr. JENSEN. What proof do we have that if this legislation is made law it will save money?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I will discuss that in a moment.

Mr. JENSEN. I do want to say that certainly our governmental bookkeeping system needs a lot of correcting.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure no one knows that better than the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who has served so ably and so well on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I remember in 1947 when the Bureau of Reclamation claimed that the Central Valley project was out of money. We

spent everything we had, so they said. Several large projects were stopped, but lo and behold when we investigated and went into the books we found that there was $7,000,000 plus unexpended.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I remember that incident quite well, and I feel this bill may be of some benefit in preventing such a situation in the future.

Mr. JENSEN. That is one incident I can cite. I can stand up here and cite dozens of instances where they have no idea what they have as a balance, what they have spent, or what they have spent it for.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman. I will comment on that in just a moment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority floor leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say that the gentleman is correct when he says that the Comptroller General, Lindsay Warren, is in favor of this bill. I may also say that the gentleman is correct in saying that Secretary Snyder is in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And also the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. Secretary Snyder personally called to see me a few days ago and expressed the strong hope that the bill would be reported out of committee and passed.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. I say that for the RECORD to confirm everything the gentleman from Ohio has said.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to make this statement: The gentleman from South Dakota asked me a moment or so ago as to the green sheets carrying the schedules of estimates to accompany appropriation requests. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] appeared before the Committee on Rules and discussed with the Committee on Rules and with the members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments the need of the Committee on Appropriations and Members of Congress generally to have the green sheets breaking down the estimated expenditures and appropriation requests for different agencies and departments. There was some discussion as to whether these green sheets should be prepared by the departments, based upon their requests, or by the Bureau of the Budget. As I understand and am informed, inasmuch as the gentleman from New York made a rather strong case for his position, and inasmuch as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments had not gone thoroughly into the need for these green estimate sheets which he brought to the attention of the Committee on Rules, there has been an agreement reached so that an amendment will be offered which will assure that these green sheets will be furnished as a part of the budget when it is submitted to Congress each year.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I note that section 204 reads:

> Except as otherwise provided in this act, the contents, order, and arrangement of the proposed appropriations and the statements of expenditures and estimated expenditures contained in the budget or transmitted under section 203, and the notes and other data submitted therewith, shall conform to requirements prescribed by the President.

As I understand the amendment that is to be proposed, it provides that the estimate shall be accompanied by information as to personal services and other types of expansion in the same manner as for fiscal 1950, but the point is, in saying that this "shall conform to requirements prescribed by the President" will that be interpreted to defeat in any sense or modify the right of the Committee on Appropriations to ask for such supplemental information, in such form as they may need for consideration of the estimates?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot say as to what anyone may interpret anything to mean, but it is my understanding this bill will not interfere with the rights of the Committee on Appropriations to get additional information.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we have every desire to cooperate with the Committee on Appropriations in obtaining this information. The language that we have agreed upon will insure that the information will be furnished along with the budget, so it will be here in time to be available to the Members so that they can use it intelligently in analyzing these requests.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In the consideration of the budget estimates from time to time instances arise where they desire that information, and I simply want the record clear that in saying "shall conform to the requirements prescribed by the President" it does not operate in any way to defeat the request by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KARSTEN. This will in no way preclude any members of the committee from requesting information.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inquire of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio if this pending legislation contains any provision for preexpenditures or incumbrance controls of legislative appropriations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not think it does. I would not want to make a positive statement, but it is my understanding it does not.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the Congress could well give attention to some means that would create controls. I think there are entirely too many unjustified and uncalled for deficiency appropriations considered by this Congress.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I think I ought to say to the House at this point that I have very grave doubts about some of the provisions in this bill. I have been over the situation with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY], and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER], and other members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. I have been over the matter with the Comptroller General and the Director of the Budget. We have arrived at an agreement which I think protects the situation of the Congress and the Appropriations Committee, and would enable the Congress to get the information it needs and require the budget to get it together and furnish the green sheets at the time the appropriation estimates are sent up by the President, so that those green sheets would be available to the committee just as soon as the budegt was available. Therefore, the Appropriations Committee would be able to use them to the very best possible advantage.

I would not want the committee or any of its members feel that anything connected with the budget would prevent the Appropriations Committee from obtaining any information, either along the line of the present budget or a future budget, that they felt was necessary for consideration of a budget item that was before them. They are in a position where they can refuse to appropriate or to bring in a bill until the information that is necessary is furnished.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure the gentleman from New York is entirely correct and that this legislation will in no way affect the right of the Appropriations Committee or the Congress to get additional information relative to appropriations requests that are received as a part of a budget. I do believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has rendered a very worth-while service to the Congress and to the country in the suggestions he has made. I think he convinced both the Rules Committee and the members of the Committee on Expenditures that his suggestions should be written into the bill as amendments so as to protect fully the rights of the Appropriations Committee, so as to guarantee the additional information which is needed on the green sheets will be furnished.

Of course above all else, one of the important features of a performance budget arrangement is that the average Member of Congress as well as the specialists—for I call the men who serve on the Appropriations Committee specialists—will be able to interpret and know something about what these appropriation requests really mean, and to be able to and find in the budget the information they seek. Certainly I do not want to see any sort of a budget arrangement set up where we will not get the detailed information we need and desire as individual Members of Congress, or that is needed and desired by the Appropriations Committee, which of course

must do the great mass of the work on these appropriation bills.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I think the gentleman's statement was ill-considered when he undertook to say the Appropriations Committee did not know what they were doing when they came to the Rules Committee.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I certainly made no such statement. Instead I paid them and Mr. TABER a very high compliment, or I attempted to do so. I must apologize to the gentleman if I failed to make myself clear. If he could understand me, I am sure it was my fault, not his, for he is a very learned, able, and distinguished Member of this body.

I assure the gentleman from Vermont I was attempting to pay a very high compliment to the gentleman from New York, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations because he did call to the attention of the Committee on Rules, and to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the weakness in this bill; and as a result of his splendid testimony before our committee certain amendments were prepared and agreed to, which will strengthen the measure, will protect the rights of the individual Members of Congress to get necessary information, and the right of the Committee on Appropriations to have the green estimate sheets. So my words were actually quite complimentary to your committee, sir.

I fear the gentleman, who is usually correct, did misunderstand what the gentleman from Ohio said.

Mr. PLUMLEY. If I misunderstood the gentleman, of course, I regret it, but I doubt that I did misunderstand him.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have been talking this over with other members of the committee here. The thing that disturbs us a little bit is that section 204, as amended, reads:

> That the content, order, and arrangement shall conform to requirements prescribed by the President.

We have no objection to the President having in the budget what he wants, but I would like to read this language which we would like to have in the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The committee has some additional amendments and, of course, the gentleman may offer amendments if they wish.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I read some language here that we have been talking over which we would like to have considered?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sorry the gentleman from South Dakota was not before the Committee on Rules and did not discuss this with the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments so that we could have had these amendments considered at this time. If the gentleman will wait until the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of this bill, he can ascertain what amendments will be offered, and perhaps may find that his objections have been met fully. At least I hope so.

Of course we cannot amend the bill while we are considering the rule.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, we all understand that; but we are discussing the background of the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It has occurred to some of us that language like this might help a good deal:

> *And provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of committees of Congress to request and receive such information in such form as they may desire in consideration of and action upon budget estimates.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure that amendment could be offered by the gentleman. But I believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made it very clear there could be no question as to that right existing. However, if the gentleman wishes to offer his amendment in the Committee of the Whole, I certainly would have no objection to it, because we want to make this bill as strong and as good as we can. I am just as anxious to protect every right of the Committee on Appropriations, and every right of each individual Member of Congress, to be completely informed on all appropriation matters as he.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Does the gentleman think it is the fundamental function of the Congress or does he think that it is the fundamental function of the President to determine the details of the budget? This bill gives that authority to the President.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. To answer the gentleman very plainly, under the law it is the duty and responsibility of the President to submit a budget, but it is the responsibility and duty of the Congress, under the Constitution, to determine whether appropriations shall be made in line with, or contrary to, that budget.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentelman from Ohio did not quite understand me. As to the form and detail of the budget this bill gives all that authority to the President.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well, someone has to set up the structure of the budget itself, as to the form and detail, under the direction of the Congress. I do not believe the Committee on Appropriations or the Congress has ever set up the form and detail of the budget itself in the past, or that it could do it in the future. Therefore the Bureau of the Budget, working under the direction of the President, has to do it. There has to be some agency, some administrative individual to do such spade work. But the Congress itself continuously keeps control over what is appropriated under the budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice on page 7, under Government Statistical Activities, that:

> The President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized and directed to develop programs and to issue regulations and orders for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating of statistical information for any purpose by the various agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

Should that not also be subject to the action of the Congress?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I presume it will be. I believe the Congress directs what shall be done and gives that authority. But granting authority to the President is generally an order in effect.

Again, let me say, the Congress is not an administrative agency, but the executive branch is designated to carry out the will and instructions of Congress.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is a very important field which the Appropriations Committee is continually getting into. This gives me the impression that it is being taken out of the hands of the committee.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I say, again, the Appropriations Committee can and will control that, absolutely.

May I also say, in conclusion, that I feel this measure is a long step in the right direction. It is more than a step. It puts into effect somewhere between 80 and 90 percent of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on these matters. I want to be very frank with the House in saying that this is a much better bill, and goes much further in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission in this particular field of activity, than I thought we would be able to bring before this Congress, so I hope we will pass the bill.

This measure is designed to give us a better budget and a better accounting system. It is designed to decentralize some of the accounting, and to give an opportunity to the Congress to be better informed upon the cost of government and what we are appropriating for when we pass upon an appropriation bill. It is designed to bring greater governmental economy and efficiency, if it is properly administered.

If there has ever been a time in the history of this country when we should make every attempt to obtain greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of public business, it is right now. Any step we can take, any legislation we can enact, which will help reduce the cost of government, especially on the home front, at this time, when we are straining the resources of the Nation to meet the needs of national defense, is one which should be taken. Certainly the time is at hand when this Congress should follow, and follow closely the policy the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] and myself, and some of the others on the Rules Committee, announced many months ago, that we would refuse to vote for or favor any bill which would establish any new governmental project, activity, or agency, not of absolute necessity to the security of this Nation, and which would require any

increase in or new Government expenditure, so long as we had to borrow the money to meet such an expenditure.

So I hope this legislation will result in the submission of a better budget; that the passage of this bill will result in a better accounting system; that we will all be better informed—not just the Appropriations Committee alone, but every Member of Congress—so we may be able to find and weed out any waste or extravagance which may exist in any budget. We must have a complete overall picture as to what Government activities are actually costing, we must be in better position to judge their value and decide how the public money should be spent on that particular activity in the best and most economical way.

I am hoping that as a result of the passage of this legislation, through the watchfulness of the Appropriations Committee, and through our own efforts, we may have much better control over future public spending, and that we may be able to reduce the cost of government, at least on the home front. Certainly we should be able to reduce many, many of the expenditures we are now making on the domestic or civilian activities of our Federal Government.

Let me point out we are now spending approximately $5,000,000,000 more on the operation of the civilian affairs of the Federal Government each year than were appropriated by the Republican Eightieth Congress 2 years ago. The Nation had pretty good government services then, from the various departmental agencies. There were no great complaints that any essential service had been destroyed or disrupted. Certainly we can find a good deal of the money we need to meet this increased cost of our new national defense effort by reducing or eliminating the waste, the extravagance, and the unnecessary expenditures which have existed in recent months and years in the operation of the civilian features of the Federal Government.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9038) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9038) modernizing and simplifying governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, with Mr. ENGLE of California in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] will control the time on this side.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the bill H. R. 9038, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, is a technical measure. I am sure some of the technical details will be ably presented by other members of the committee, but I hope that these details will not obscure the paramount importance of the measure as a whole.

The bill was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN], chairman of the Public Accounts Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The gentleman from Missouri has for a long time been familiar with Government accounting from the congressional standpoint; for, as you know, before he became a Member of Congress he has connected with the Committee on Accounts for many years under the leadership of our beloved late Member from Missouri, Mr. John Cochran.

The bill is identical, with the exception of amendments recommended by the committee, to a bill introduced by 11 of the 13 members of the Senate Expenditures Committee and recently reported out unanimously by that committee. It has been called by our agent, Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, the most forward-looking and important measure in its field since the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

The provisions of this bill grow out of the experience of the last 29 years in budgeting and accounting in the Government. They embody the principles and objectives of the joint program which has been carried on for the past 3 years by the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to improve the Government's accounting. This program is a splendid example of cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches toward the common goal of better accounting and financial reporting in the Federal Government. All three of these officials appeared at the hearings on H. R. 9038 and strongly endorsed the bill. The bill specifically declares the policy of Congress that the three officials continue this program which they have already instituted.

The great need for this legislation is underscored just at this time in view of the large sums which the Congress is going to be called on to authorize for expenditure for national defense. We do not want to repeat the mistakes in the past caused by lack of proper controls over the expenditure of the public funds. With the budgetary improvements and accounting systems contemplated by this bill, much better machinery will be available for keeping the Congress advised of what the money is being spent for and to aid detection of improper disbursements. There is also a great need for the simplification of accounting procedures contemplated by this bill. While all the improvements contemplated by the bill cannot be accomplished overnight, the bill provides the necessary legislative basis for instituting those improvements.

The bill incorporates all of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission report on budgeting and accounting with a single exception, that for the appointment of an Accountant General in the executive branch with authority over the prescribing of accounting systems and the supervising of accounting operations. That recommendation is contrary to a consistent congressional policy that the Comptroller General, as the agent of the Congress, prescribe accounting requirements for the executive agencies so that appropriate audits may be made of the agencies and that the Congress may exercise control over appropriations and expenditures.

We knew because that had been attempted before. In 1932 and in 1937, I believe, such a proposal was attempted legislatively and was turned down by the Congress. We members of the committee knew that the Congress would not relinquish this arm of the Congress, and the Comptroller General is the arm of the Congress, the watchdog of the Congress on expenditures in the executive departments. Therefore we did not include that one provision in this bill. We knew we could not pass it if we did include it in the bill because 90 percent of Congress, and I believe 100 percent of the members of the Committee on Expenditures, would have voted against that one thing.

Therefore, the committee has rejected this recommendation just as similar recommendations have been rejected on numerous occasions in the past by the Congress. The bill does provide a complete framework of responsibility and authority for development of accounting systems in each executive agency and a system of central accounting and reporting in the Treasury Department, all under principles and standards laid down by the Comptroller General to insure proper financial information and control for the agency heads, the President, and the Congress in fulfilling their respective responsibilities.

The whole reorganization program will be implemented by the adoption of this legislation. It is basic to all of the improvements for which we are striving in the management of the executive branch. It will provide a solid foundation for the best attainable budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, and auditing for the Federal Government, all in proper relationship. It will do all of this without weakening any essential controls by the Congress over the public funds.

Again I wish to stress the fact that Mr. Lindsay Warren, our present Comptroller General and a former Member of

this body, Mr. Snyder, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Fred Lawton, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, have given their wholehearted approval of this bill.

The bill was drawn jointly by these three agencies of Government which have to do most exclusively with the budgeting of accounts. I trust the House will pass this important legislation unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman has laid a great deal of emphasis on the fact that the budget forms are to be determined by the Comptroller General. My interpretation of the bill does not support that. The Comptroller General is the agent of the Congress.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I believe section 103 of the bill provides the point I was making, that the budgeting and accounting procedures of the different executive branches shall be prescribed by the Comptroller General.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is not the point I am making. The point I am making, so that the gentleman from California will understand, he thinks and he is saying that the Comptroller General is the one who will determine the form of the budget, but the wording of the bill we are acting upon says that it is the President, and that means the Bureau of the Budget. Under this bill that we are acting upon today, the form of the budget that comes to us could be completely changed, not by the Comptroller who is our agent, but by the President of the United States acting through the Director of the Budget, who is his agent. I question whether the Committee in bringing it out intended to put the power, not of making the budget, but in determining the form of the budget, in the hands not of the Congress, but in the President of the United States.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I was mistaken in the section I referred to. I meant to refer to section 112 on page 10, where it says:

> The Comptroller General of the United States, after consulting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concerning their accounting, financial reporting, and budgetary needs, and considering the needs of the other executive agencies, shall prescribe the principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting——

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I interrupt the gentleman briefly just to say that that power the Comptroller already has, and that is merely in order to provide a uniform accounting system between the various agencies of government, something we never had up to about three and a half years ago.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. But the Comptroller General at the present time, if I am not mistaken, has been doing this as a matter of voluntary agreement between the three branches.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No, he has it by authority and by instructions given him through the Committee on Appropriations. This bill does not have to be passed in order to give him authority, except to have it in writing, perhaps. That is in existence today.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As appropriation language?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Well, there are several things in the bill, I might say, that have been taken from appropriation acts and are now made into basic law.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. To pursue the point further, section 112, which the gentleman read to me, is antagonistic to section 103 and to section 201, which is the second part of section 102, which says that the President, the Director of the Budget, shall do these things. The gentleman is interpreting the last two to mean that the Comptroller shall do it but I contend that section 112 refers to a different subject matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Section 103 that the gentleman refers to, in my opinion, is an authorization for the President through the Bureau of the Budget to develop programs and to issue regulations and orders for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing, and dissemination of statistical information for any purpose for various agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is the basis upon which the budget is made. The gathering of those statistics begins in August of each year and extends through until the presentation of the Presidential budget on the first Wednesday in January. This bill gives the President and the Director of the Budget, the authority to determine the form in which those facts shall be gathered and presented.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is the preliminary gathering of information.

Mr. PHILLIFS of California. That is the same as is going on now, except this bill gives authority now not to the Congress, where I hold it should rest, but to the President through the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the President has that power now in the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget is the arm of the President, and he certainly has the power to issue rules and regulations for the administration of the function of the Bureau of the Budget. So there is no change there that I can see.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. There is this change, to the extent that this increases the power, and now it may be done by the Bureau of the Budget more or less in a routine way. Now it is definitely placed in this bill in the hands of the Bureau of the Budget and taken out of the hands of the Congress and out of the hands of the Comptroller General.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. It might be illuminating, and I approach this with hesitancy because of the great knowledge I know both gentlemen from California have in this field, but I would say in nailing down effectively the authority of the Comptroller General to defining the accounting procedures of every department, that all these costs and estimates and statistics must come from those figures. So that when you start with the base of a uniform accounting system prescribed by the Comptroller General, all statistics and information must be developed from that initial information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to continue the discussion which the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Indiana were carrying on. If the gentleman from Indiana is correct in his statement, which would be an entirely satisfactory statement to me as a budget maker for perhaps 30 years, just why are the other sections in this bill at all? Why was it necessary to put what I call antagonistic sections in the bill, if the objective was the one which the gentleman from Indiana has just discussed?

I also call attention to what may have been overlooked in the committee; it may have been entirely harmless in intent. Section 202 on page 19, line 13, recites that the balance of any money remaining in the appropriation of an agency or a section of an agency, if the establishment or section is transferred, may, with the approval of the President, be transferred to the receiving agency.

I point out, Mr. Chairman, that in the past we have been rather careful, where money is left over in any budget, that it should come back and go through the Appropriations Committee again. We are the only control the people have over the expenditure of money.

I think that was a power given the Bureau of the Budget which the committee may not have intended to give. You see, Mr. Chairman, this is a practical matter with us who work on the Appropriations Committee. Analyzing a budget is a difficult matter at best when it gets into billions of dollars. This year for the first time we operated under a budget which, in some of the agencies, approached the budget which is contemplated in this bill. I say without any hesitation that we had more difficulty this year in getting detailed information regarding the budget items than I have had in the preceding 3 years I have been on the committee. I think that should be taken into consideration. We had to send deliberately in many instances for information which this bill automatically leaves out of the budget. In addition, we had to ask the agencies for information which they themselves felt under this type of budget was no longer necessary. We may not be getting a simplified budget in this new bill; we may be getting a budget in which it is more difficult to trace the money and more difficult to protect the taxpayer.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. First, I should like to address myself to the point of the so-called green sheets to which the gentleman refers. We realize that the Appropriations Committee has had trouble during the last year and a half on that. Because of the advice of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] before the Rules Committee, and in conference with the members of our committee, we do have an amendment which we will offer which will remove that difficulty you have had the last year and a half and restore it to its previous condition when the green sheets were available. We think we have covered that.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am glad to hear that. That would remove that part of my objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the gentleman will now let me speak on his reference to section 202, under the Presidential reorganization plans that have been sent up to us, and more will possibly be coming in in the future, there has been a reorganization of agencies and shifting of them from one executive department to another. I recall as an example the shifting of Public Roads from the old Public Works Agency to the General Services Administration, and then the shifting of it into Commerce. This section provides that where such a function or activity is transferred or assigned from one agency within a department or establishment to another agency the balance of the appropriations will be transferred along with it. But it goes on to say in lines 19 and 20 that "said function or activity is transferred or assigned for any purpose for which the said funds were originally available."

So it does not change the use of the funds. It retains the use of the funds for the original purpose, but it merely takes care of the housekeeping point of transferring it so as to be available to the agency or the new department.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I respect that statement and agree with it so far as it goes, but the gentleman does not understand that we deal in big figures, and very often in lump figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I will discuss this later.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting this bill to the House I have in mind the Hoover Commission report on budgeting and accounting, in which it is pointed out to the Congress that the present governmental accounting, auditing, and budgeting methods controlled by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 are cumbersome, uninformative, and outmoded. More important, however, these old methods do not provide the Government, nor the taxpayer, with accurate and complete information as to revenue received and expenditures made by the Government. There is a great need for simplification and modernization.

The provisions of this measure call for the same philosophy enunciated in the Hoover Commission report on budgeting and accounting. The bill is designed to accomplish practically all of the major objectives and recommendations made by the Hoover Commission with the exception of establishing the post of an Accountant General under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Proposals to establish an Accountant General have been before the House in the past. As I recall, the last bill on this subject was in 1938. It was overwhelmingly defeated, and for very good reasons.

Historically, Congress has control of the purse strings of the Nation. As a necessary adjunct to that power, we have a Comptroller General who is an agent of the Congress to audit the accounts of the executive branch of the Government. He determines the legality of expenditures and the proper application of funds appropriated by the Congress. In fact, he is a definite part of the legislative branch of the Government.

To establish an Accountant General under the Secretary of the Treasury and superimpose him upon the Comptroller General would seriously weaken the control of Congress over appropriated funds. An Accountant General would be responsible only to the President. Congress would lose control over the Nation's purse and surrender it to the executive branch of the Government.

Because this historical legislative jurisdiction of the Congress would be seriously impaired by virtue of creating an Accountant General in the Treasury Department, this recommendation of the Hoover Commission is not included in the legislation.

For over 2 years the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget have engaged in a voluntary joint accounting program to improve and modernize Federal fiscal operations. I mention this because it is the first time in history that the three major fiscal agencies of our Government have voluntarily joined in a common effort, drawing on the technical resources of their respective agencies, to make accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, and auditing the greatest value to the Government and the taxpayer.

Under this program all have agreed that current accounting and financial reporting are proper functions of the executive branch and accounting systems should be in recognition of this principle. Auditing, independent of the executive branch, is a function of the legislative branch of the Government through the Comptroller General. Properly designed accounting systems are a vital factor to the effectiveness of independent auditing, and accounting systems should be developed as a cooperative undertaking to meet the needs and responsibilities of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

The bill we have before us implements by legislation the voluntary joint program which I have described. It embodies all the fundamental fiscal requirements which the General Accounting Office, the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of the Budget have agreed upon as being necessary and essential to effectuate their common goal for improving governmental budgeting, accounting, and auditing methods.

As urged by the Hoover Commission the bill provides a complete framework for bringing the budgeting, accounting, and auditing procedures of the Government up to date. It will set up a fiscal system patterned after sound commercial practices and I believe it will provide much better control over all Federal funds.

The bill contains three titles. Title I on budgeting and accounting is divided into two parts. The first, on budgeting, clarifies the Budget and Accounting Act to emphasize authority for modernization and simplification of budget procedures. It is patterned after sound commercial practices and supplements existing authority for presenting financial information in terms of functions and activities of the Government. Technical amendments to the Budget and Accounting Act are made to develop budgetary information in the manner best suited to present the financial program of the Government.

Increased emphasis is placed on the development by the President through the Bureau of the Budget of plans for better organization, coordination, and management of the executive branch. The paragraphs on statistical activities will provide better coordination in the gathering, compiling, analysis, and publication of statistical information by the executive branch. This supplements existing authority relating to these matters.

Part 2 of title I comprises a complete Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950. It embodies, as I have stated previously, the principles and objectives of the cooperative program which is being conducted under the leadership of the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to improve the Government's accounting, financial reporting, and auditing. The provisions of this part will also facilitate the attainment of budgetary improvements provided for elsewhere in the bill. It spells out clear-cut responsibilities and duties while at the same time providing for their exercise in proper relationship and cooperation toward the common goal of making accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, and auditing of the greatest value.

The careful allocation of responsibilities is designed to produce an integrated accounting system for the Government as a whole. Emphasis is placed on the development and use of agency accounting systems as the foundation for financial control and the production of necessary financial information. Provision is made for progressive improvement and simplification of present accounting systems. A specific basis is laid for more comprehensive and selective performance of the independent audit by the

General Accounting Office to the fullest extent practicable at the site of operations. The legislation will provide flexibility that is urgently needed for putting into effect more economical and efficient accounting and auditing procedures in order to obtain maximum benefits from work now going forward under the joint accounting program and lays a solid foundation for carrying out the policies and objectives of the program.

Title II provides that requests for legislation involving authorization for appropriations shall have prior approval of the head of the department or establishment concerned before such request is transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget, to the President, or to the Congress.

Title III repeals over a hundred acts or parts of acts relating mainly to the compilation of the estimates and the furnishing of certain financial data, most of which have been superseded or rendered outmoded by other existing provisions of law. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 superseded practically all of these proposed repeal provisions.

The Comptroller General in the hearings before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments enthusiastically urged passage of the bill. He said that the traditional control of Congress over appropriated funds is not only maintained but is actually strengthened by the measure. I am sure that every Member of the House respects the opinion of Lindsay Warren in these matters.

The bill also has the unqualified support of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, both of whom attended the hearings. In addition, it has the endorsement of eminent accountants who have knowledge of the Government's fiscal problems.

I would like to call attention to three committee amendments to the bill which prohibit (1) authority to adjust and transfer funds between appropriations within a department during the transitional period of conversion to the new accounting methods contemplated by this measure; (2) the 5 percent interchangeability clause affecting transfers between appropriations within a department for the purposes of economy and efficiency; (3) the authority of the President to establish reserves from appropriations when he determines that purposes intended by the Congress will be accomplished by the expenditure of amounts less than the amounts appropriated.

The committee concluded that these three provisions should be omitted from the bill and left to the Congress for consideration when annual appropriations are provided for the departments and agencies. No attempt should be made to enact these provisions into permanent legislation. They have always been peculiar to the annual appropriation acts and should be continued on that basis. For these reasons the committee adopted the three amendments to the bill. These amendments strengthen the bill and I believe are a great improvement.

Some opposition to a few provisions of the first title of the bill on budget procedures has been voiced by Members of the Committee on Appropriations. This opposition has been based largely on a fear that the Appropriations Committee might be deprived of certain information relative to salaries paid Federal personnel. In the past it has been customary to submit with the budget, statistical detailed information showing justifications for Federal salaries which has been known as "green sheets." I have no desire to deprive the Congress of any information it is entitled to receive and I intend to propose an amendment which will provide that this statistical information must be furnished along with the budget in order that it will be available to members of the Appropriations Committee.

I am also going to offer some other minor amendments to the budget section of the bill which have been suggested by members of the Appropriations Committee. I have the assurance of the Bureau of the Budget as well as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General that these minor amendments will not in any way impair the purpose and objectives of the bill, and I believe the few changes I am suggesting will meet the objections that might otherwise be raised. I hope these minor amendments will be adopted.

This legislation is tremendously important to the three fiscal agencies of our Government in aiding them to take positive action in modernizing and simplifying Federal fiscal requirements.

Not only do I urge passage of the bill because its enactment is of the utmost importance to the progress the agencies will achieve in discharging their respective obligations and duties, but I earnestly urge passage of the bill because I believe that it will provide a solid basis for furnishing the Congress and the President the information and means of control they need for the efficient management of our enormous Federal fiscal structure. Just as important, however, if not more so, it will provide the taxpayers with full disclosure of the financial operations of the Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KARSTEN. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Looking at the committee report and the present law and the proposed changes in that law, I notice that under section 201 (e) of the present law——

Mr. KARSTEN. Are you talking about the bill now?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Of the present law. That apparently is to be deleted.

Mr. KARSTEN. I suppose the gentleman is reading from the report.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That section of the present law reads as follows:

> The amount of annual permanent and other appropriations including balance of appropriations from prior fiscal years available for expenditure during the fiscal year in progress as of November 1 of such year.

Mr. KARSTEN. That is amounts which have already been obligated; is that what the gentleman is talking about?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; I am talking primarily about annual and permanent appropriations, the necessity for reporting which to the Congress would seem at first glance to be deleted by the striking of that paragraph from existing law.

Mr. KARSTEN. The balances the gentleman speaks of are obligated balances.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; these are permanent appropriations that go on year after year subject to modification by the Congress.

Mr. KARSTEN. I may say to the gentleman that the President in submitting his annual report is required to submit requests for these appropriations in the budget. They will be in the budget and are covered by sections E, G, and H of the bill. Under these provisions full information with respect to existing and proposed appropriations will be shown for the budget year, for the year in progress, and for the fiscal year last completed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What I want to get a very clear understanding on is that the gentleman as chairman of the subcommittee feels that there is no intention to relieve the President of reporting those annual and permanent appropriations in the future just as he has in the past.

Mr. KARSTEN. No; it would be incumbent upon him to do so under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Now I wish to ask the gentleman a similar question in respect to section 204 (b) of the present law which provides that—

> Estimates for lump-sum appropriations shall be accompanied by statements showing in detail the manner of expenditure—

And so forth.

Mr. KARSTEN. This information will be furnished as it has in the past. I am going to offer an amendment which will provide for this. I have discussed the matter with members of the Committee on Appropriations and it is at their suggestion I am proposing the amendment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is no intention on the part of the committee to relieve anybody of the responsibility of making the report.

Mr. KARSTEN. The Appropriations Committee has to analyze these requests. It is the desire of the Committee on Expenditures to see that members of the Appropriations Committee have full information in order that they can intelligently analyze these requests for appropriations. That is fundamental. I believe the members of the Executive Expenditures Committee see eye to eye with the members of the Appropriations Committee on this matter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I merely wanted to get both those points clear in the RECORD.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have been over the budget features of this bill as carefully as I have been able to in the time I have had. I have felt that there should be certain amendments and have taken them up with the committee and with the Rules Committee.

I wish to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] at this time if the committee has adopted and instructed the gentleman to offer as committee amendments the several amendments that he and I talked over.

Mr. KARSTEN. I cannot speak for other members of the committee, but I have the assurance that they will agree to the amendments that we discussed up in the Rules Committee.

Mr. TABER. And the gentleman intends to offer them.

Mr. KARSTEN. Yes; I intend to offer them.

Mr. TABER. I would think that this bill with the four amendments that the gentleman from Missouri told us he intended to offer, eliminating certain provisions of the bill, would make the bill an improvement over present law. Those amendments would do away with the requirement that it be a performance budget. It would also require the green sheets to be furnished. With that we can count upon a budget which would give the Appropriations Committee an opportunity to find out what it needs, with reference to the things that will come before it. I think I can see no objection to the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. I desire to join in congratulating the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] on the care and effectiveness with which this bill has been prepared. The bill fills a long-felt need. May I also express appreciation of the consideration shown the Committee on Appropriations in formulating the bill and the opportunity afforded the committee to study the subject and collaborate with him in drafting the measure? It modifies a number of defects in the law which have long needed attention and is one of the best pieces of legislation introduced during this session of the Congress.

Mr. TABER. I thank the gentleman. I do not think I have anything more to say except that the members of the committee have been most cooperative in trying to arrive at a bill which would accomplish what we need. I am assured by the Comptroller General, and I think I ought to say this, that he expects as a result of the accounting provisions that are placed in here to be able to give the Appropriations Committee more detailed information as to the operations and spendings of the various bureaus and agencies than we have ever had before from the Budget or from the departments, and that he will be able to keep up to date with his audit, something that has been absolutely impossible under the old method of procedure. I hope that these things will result in great improvement and in savings.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the members of the committee in charge of this legislation for their diligence and their efforts in bringing this measure, to provide a Budgeting and Accounting Procedures Act, to the House for its approval.

I am glad to be advised that the measure has at least 90 percent of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

I am particularly interested in being assured that this legislation has the approval of the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay Warren. The Comptroller General is the official who will have, more than anyone else, to do with carrying out the intent and purpose of this proposed legislation. Lindsay Warren commands the respect and confidence of the Membership on both sides of the aisle. I feel that so long as Lindsay Warren is in charge of the Comptroller General's Office and is permitted to exercise the authority that we expect to be granted in this bill, we will have better conditions in respect to accounting and budgeting in our Government.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this measure, the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. The bill has the unqualified support of the Attorney General. He enthusiastically urged the committee to pass it because he said it will provide him with the tools and implements he needs to carry out this program. That appears on page 17 of the report.

Mr. REES. I thank the gentleman for his statement. I am glad to know also that it has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Snyder. It is good to observe that it has the approval of the committee on both sides of the aisle, and I am especially gratified to know that the very hardworking gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], approves the bill provided certain amendments he has suggested are adopted. I know of his deep concern in securing improved budget and accounting procedures in our Government. I hope the approval of this legislation will bring about more efficiency and more economy than we have had in the past. I believe that if the intent and purpose of this legislation is carried out, we can have some degree of economy and efficiency.

The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, of which I have the honor to be a member, has shown a deep interest in legislation that would bring about more efficiency and the cutting out of a lot of duplication and multiplication of effort now being carried on in Government.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, who is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who has given a great deal of attention to the problems involved in this legislation, and who has been outstanding in his demand for economy in Government expenditures.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. While the gentleman from Kansas is on the floor, I want to compliment him for the efforts he made the other day in preventing the construction of a $15,000,000 building which was entirely unnecessary at this time.

Mr. REES. That, of course, is separate legislation. I thank the gentleman for his comment. I should add the gentleman was also active in support of my efforts.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, who is also one of the hardworking and effective members of the Appropriations Committee of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. I do want to say to the gentleman that the reason it appears that most all of us members of the Committee on Appropriations are for this bill is for the simple reason that we are quite sure that it cannot make matters worse than they are now in the Accounting Office and the way the budget is presented to the Committee on Appropriations. We certainly feel that there is no way this thing can go after this bill becomes law than the good way, because it is just as bad now as it possibly can be.

Mr. REES. I trust that the approval of this legislation by the Congress will bring about a little more efficiency and economy that is so much needed in our Government, especially at this time.

Mr. JENSEN. We hope it will.

Mr. REES. And I know about the concern of the gentleman from Iowa with this problem as an active member of the committee, and he has made a great contribution to Congress and to the country.

At this crucial hour and in view of the impending crisis, this Congress ought to reappraise and reexamine its expenditures and authorizations with a view of cutting out all unnecessary nondefense charges against our Government, I believe as much as $5,000,000,000 could be saved from expenditures already appropriated and authorized if we could get the nondefense agencies to cooperate. It ought to be done now.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask some questions to see if I can get some information. I agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that all we can do is hope that this will make the situation better. I was glad to have Mr. TABER'S reassurance that this measure may help. But, in looking over the bill and the report I would like to ask someone to tell us where this new legislation is going to bring economy in Government, where it is going to bring us greater efficiency, and how it will solve a practical situation with which the members of the Committee on Appropriations are faced.

For instance, coming in as agency heads do, with a lump-sum figure, we ask some details about "What are you going to use that money for?" They break down a list of items and say, "We will spend it for this, we will spend it for that, and we will spend it for this other." The next year when they come back in they have more requests, and lo and behold we find the same items, and we say, "Well, gentlemen, that is what you said you were going to spend the money for last year. What did you spend it for?" "Well, we spent it for something else." Is there anything in this bill that will prevent anything like that happening?

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I think very definitely this bill will help correct the situation that the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Then we find another situation arising. For instance, in the 1949 appropriations we granted a certain sum of money for a certain activity. All of that money was not used. With some of remainder they started an entirely new activity about which they said nothing when they previously appeared before the committee. Now, is there anything in this bill that will stop that?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, we have tried to correct that situation, and in section 202, on page 19, we say:

> When under authority of law a function or an activity is transferred or assigned from one agency within any department or establishment to another agency in the same department or establishment, the balance of appropriations which are determined by the head of such department or establishment to be available and necessary to finance or discharge the functions or activities so transferred or assigned may, with the approval of the President, be transferred to, and be available for use by, the agency to which said function or activity is transferred or assigned for any purpose for which said funds were originally available.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That will not correct the situation about which I have been talking. This section has nothing to do with that, for transfer is not involved. For instance, we can take an activity in any one of the departments. Maybe they have asked for $100,000. They use only $75,000 for that activity, so they have $25,000 left, and they start something entirely new, about which nothing has been said to the Appropriations Committee or the legislative committee, yet under the general power they claim the right to do it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is illegal under present basic law, if I am not mistaken, and we affirmatively say here that the transfer and use of the funds shall be for the purpose originally intended.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is no transfer involved in this. They just have the money left, they did not spend it all, so they start something new. Then they come to us and say, "We have to have $25,000 more this year because this program has already been started, it is already under way."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am under the impression that there is a basic law in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose which Congress intends.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But they do it. I trust this bill will stop that practice.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Certainly we are not changing the basic law. The Comptroller General has the authority to disallow such expenditures.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, for 20 or 30 years there has been discussion whether the function of prescribing accounting systems of the Government should be in the executive or legislative branch. The framers of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 placed this function, though not on a complete basis, with the Comptroller General of the United States, an agent of the Congress. This gave him a positive means of seeing that the accounting machinery provided an effective basis of control over the expenditure of public funds. Repeated attempts were made to shift this function from the legislative to the executive branch on the ground that accounting was an essential tool of management. These were vigorously resisted and defeated by the Congress on every occasion as an unwholesome encroachment on congressional control of the public funds.

There is no question that the development of accounting in the Government, from the standpoint of usefulness to management, has lagged. This is attributable at least in part to the fact that in arguing about where the functions should be performed not enough time and energy was devoted to getting together and getting the accounting job done properly from all viewpoints involved. There should be no question in anybody's mind that accounting needs to be developed and established in the Government both from the standpoint of being a useful tool to good management and to provide a sound structure for control of the public funds and full disclosure of the results of operations—in individual agencies and for the Government as a whole.

About 3 years ago the Comptroller General, representing the legislative branch, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, representing the executive branch, got together and organized a joint program to improve accounting throughout the Government. This program recognized the multiple purposes accounting must serve and was dedicated to the idea that legislative and executive functions in connection therewith had to be performed in proper relation. Notable progress has been made as a result of the cooperative work done under that program. Reports of that progress were filed in the hearings on this measure. The present bill recognizes the need for placement of responsibility in the executive branch for the establishment and maintenance of adequate accounting systems. At the same time it retains in the Comptroller General authority to prescribe the basic accounting requirements. It thus maintains in an agency of the Congress the means for making the accounting structure of the Government serve as a basis for effective control over the funds which Congress provides and as a means for seeing to it that the wishes of the Congress are carried out and that there will be full disclosure of the uses of public funds. The allocation of functions between the Comptroller General, the individual executive agencies and the central fiscal agencies in the executive branch is the result of actual experience and extensive work under the joint accounting program.

The Comptroller General is given the authority and responsibility by this bill for prescribing basic principles and standards to be observed by the executive agencies in connection with their accounting systems, after considering their needs. The Comptroller General's requirements will provide a basic framework for the Government's over-all accounting. They will, however, enable the individual agencies to develop their detailed accounting procedures so that they will most effectively serve their management needs and be adapted to the particular kind of operations for which they are responsible. It is obvious that these two sets of responsibilities must be exercised in proper relation to each other. In recognition of this the bill provides that the Comptroller General shall cooperate with the executive agencies in the development of their accounting systems. When agency accounting systems comply with the Comptroller General's basic requirements, they will be approved by him. Systems in operation will be reviewed by the Comptroller General, and the results of such reviews will be made available to agency heads, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Budget, and the Congress.

Effective provision is also made for tying in accounting in each executive agency with the central requirements of the executive branch. The Comptroller General, in prescribing principles and standards and related requirements, is required to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Likewise, such basic requirements must provide for suitable integration between agency and Treasury accounting. Also, the Comptroller General is required to cooperate with the Treasury in the setting up of the Treasury's system of central accounting and reporting. In these ways the bill recognizes the need, not sufficiently satisfied under present conditions, for accounting in all agencies to form part of an integrated pattern which will make it possible for the Treasury Department to readily prepare over-all statements on the financial operations and condition of the Government.

These provisions represent an extension of the principles of the Federal Property Act of 1949. The Comptroller General is directed to continue to exercise the authority given him by that act with respect to property accounting, and, to the extent he deems necessary, the authority he has under section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 over

appropriation and fund accounting. Any such exercise of authority is to be consistent with the pattern laid out in this bill, of consultation with the other central fiscal agencies, and consideration of the needs of all the executive agencies. The Comptroller General will thus be able to exercise all this authority over accounting systems in terms of prescribing principles, standards, and basic requirements, and cooperative development of systems. He will not have to go down to the point of minor procedural details in those cases where the agencies assume their proper responsibility as outlined in the bill, but will be able to exercise a guiding hand over the general development of a sound accounting structure, in all its phases, for the entire Government.

Mr. Chairman, it is certainly very pleasing to both sides of this aisle, I am sure, and to me as a member of this committee, to see cooperation on the part of the leadership on the left side and the leadership on the right side in endeavoring to work out here a piece of legislation that will be satisfactory to all.

The chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings on this bill was certainly fair in inviting and giving notice of the hearings to all who desired to appear before the committee and giving them ample time. There appeared before the committee the Secretary of the Treasury. The Budget was represented, as well as the Comptroller General. All were unanimous in their approval of the bill and in the fact that the bill was satisfactory to each department.

It so happens that on the Expenditures Committee there are very fine men who are the ranking members of the committee on both the Republican side and the Democratic side. After the hearings were completed and we went into executive session, three sections of the bill were questioned. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], who is a diligent worker and a splendid member of the committee, expressed himself to the effect that if sections were deleted it would be perfectly satisfactory to him. The Bureau of the Budget had some question or objection to one section. So the committee deleted all three sections. Then, no one else desiring to appear before the committee and no one being in opposition to the proposed legislation, the bill was reported favorably.

After that it came to the attention of the committee that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], for whom this House has the highest regard and respect, had certain ideas about changes in the bill. So anxious was the chairman of the subcommittee to meet all objections and get a piece of legislation that would do the job and meet the objections of both the majority and minority that he agreed with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to insert certain amendments and to make certain changes in the bill, and particularly to provide the worksheets that come down from the various departments and the Budget.

I have noticed distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations have taken active part on the floor in asking questions about the bill. That is a wholesome thing. I have watched the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], whom I admire greatly, make his observations. Now that the bill is all clear, I want to say this, and it is the first time I have had the opportunity or taken the opportunity with reference to the kind remarks that are continuously made here about a very close friend of mine—a very dear friend of mine—a splendid public servant. Those remarks are most pleasing to me, coming from the type of men that they do on both sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives, men who are respected throughout the Nation.

The Comptroller General of the United States is a fine man; he is a great citizen; he is a great leader; he is a true American; and it is pleasing to me to hear the high compliments that are paid him on account of my association with him since boyhood and also by virtue of my working with him for 16 years and then succeeding him in the House.

Mr. Chairman, I had prepared a statement to deliver on this legislation, but after seeing the unanimous agreement that we have reached on both sides, I have come to the conclusion that the less said about the bill after agreement had been reached on it would be the best.

I am delighted to have had a part in working out the agreements that we have reached. I admire the manner in which the leading minority member of the Committee on Appropriations appeared before the Committee on Rules and expressed himself about the bill. As it now stands, it is my opinion that we will have a piece of legislation which will enable the Comptroller General and the other officials of the Government to make a clearer and more rapid report to the Congress of the expenditures of funds, and save the taxpayers of America many dollars.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Chairman, the budget and accounting processes of our Federal Government need an overhauling and I think this is an example of a job that has been long overdue. One of the most frequent criticisms I have heard, even long before coming to Congress, is with reference to the tremendous amount of red tape involved in the fiscal processes of our Government. I realize the Government of the United States has grown and that it is never going to be a simple process, but I do think it could be much more efficient and economical. We have had the example of the Hoover Commission giving a great deal of study to this particular program. H. R. 9038 does conform almost entirely, while not entirely, to the Hoover Commission recommendations. I quote from their statement:

The citizens committee—

Which was a committee set up to promote the enactment of the Hoover report—

The citizens committee does not want to oppose major reorganization measures which are only in partial accord with the Commission's recommendations or which differ in only one or two particulars.

And to further quote:

The task of the citizens committee is to analyze reorganization measures and to point out how they differ from the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Now listen to this carefully:

The major difference between the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and that of this bill is that this bill places the authority for the accounting procedures and auditing in the Office of the Comptroller General, an agent of the Congress, rather than in a new office which the Hoover Commission suggested be called the Accountant General to be placed in the Department of the Treasury.

The Congress has been, and I think rightly so, very zealous of the fact that the Office of the Comptroller General remain an arm of the Congress. Corroborating what my good friend the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] has said, Lindsay Warren, the present Comptroller General and former Member of this House, has been an excellent administrator. He has saved the country millions of dollars. Even more important, through advice to the various Federal agencies concerning proposed expenditures, he has carried out the intent of the Congress.

Without impugning the motives of either the author of the bill, because he has been very cooperative, or the chairman of the committee, I do feel that the bill was reported out with insufficient hearings. The bill was drafted, according to the testimony—at least the basic philosophy of the bill—by the Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, Budget Director Lawton, and Comptroller General Warren. They were the only witnesses who were called to testify upon the bill. It would seem to me that members of the Appropriations Committee who are so intimately concerned with this measure should have been notified and given an opportunity to present their views. Congress should not lightly consider legislation that will have far-reaching effects upon fiscal affairs. Many of the phases of this bill are noncontroversial, and I think the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] is to be congratulated upon presenting the legislation. I want also to suggest that he has been very cooperative in accepting amendments.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. BONNER. With respect to reporting the bill out, of course it happens I made the motion to report the bill out. I have the highest regard and respect for the gentleman from Indiana. So much so that he will remember once on a subcommittee, of which I am chairman, a controversy arose about a matter in his State, and, demonstrating my confidence in respect to the ability of the gentleman, instead of sending a three-man subcommittee to Indiana, I sent the gentleman, who is now speaking, to Indiana and told him to come back and whatever his decision was about the matter would be adopted by

the committee. So I certainly tried to pay my highest respect and show my confidence in the gentleman.

The point I want to make, the three gentlemen you spoke of are the only ones who appeared to testify about this legislation before the committee. I asked the question whether or not anybody else wanted to testify, and there was no one else there. I took it for granted that the matter had been on the committee calendar that hearings would be held, and that if anybody was opposed to any portion of it they would certainly have expressed themselves. As soon as we found out that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] had some views and observations about it and desired to change certain sections, we met his objections.

Mr. HARVEY. The gentleman interrupted me before I had an opportunity to complete my statement, because I intended to say that even in spite of this fact Mr. KARSTEN and the committee had been cooperative in accepting proposed amendments to make the bill a better and more satisfactory piece of legislation.

I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

A performance budget would be simpler, for the usual breakdown of the budget into personnel, supplies, and travel expenses of any given department or agency would be eliminated. The cost would be given in lump sum. The costs would be broken down, if requested, into so-called units, such as average cost for maintenance and travel of employees. The breakdown, however, would not give the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee the necessary and vital information. For example, in considering the budget for any given segment of an agency or department, one of the most important estimates is the number of employees contemplated, and the rate of pay. This figure—and I am speaking to members of the Appropriations Committee—you certainly would like to have the figures in any given segment for the number of personnel involved to compare with the previous year and the year before that. Without a breakdown into the number of personnel you are not in a position to give a constructive appraisal of the appropriation bill. I think that has been corrected in the so-called "green sheet" that will be sent up, and which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has suggested as a method of meeting that point.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We were very glad, as the gentleman said, to have the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] make this suggestion, because we all respect him and we know that he has the job of working with the Appropriations Committee and he needs every bit of information that is available. We went to the trouble of asking the Bureau of the Budget to give us an estimate of how much it would cost them to make these green sheets available. It was a very modest sum, and all of the members of the subcommittee felt that that expenditure would be more than justified in getting this valuable information to the members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes; I am glad the gentleman from California has reemphasized that because I think it will very possibly allay some of the suspicions that the members of the Appropriations Committee may have had that the performance budget would not give them the facts that they should have in considering appropriation bills.

Let me say also that the author of the bill has been very cooperative in revising the language of the bill so that the so-called performance budget will not be mandatory. The amended provision will take care of that. We all recognize the fact that the performance budget even as the omnibus appropriation bill, is purely experimental and if it should not prove as workable as we hope and think it will, we would certainly want to have an optional provision so that we would not be, as he expressed it, stuck with it.

Some of the desirable objectives of this legislation are to streamline the accounting and auditing procedures; and these features are in line with the Hoover Commission report. The powers given to the Comptroller General would center responsibility for accounting to an extent that is lacking at present. One significant feature that should produce great economy is the proviso that would eliminate the necessity of sending millions of vouchers and supporting evidence to Washington. The auditing could be done just as well at various substations at a great saving. Mr. Warren has also testified that the warrant system is outmoded, no longer serves a useful function, and should be abandoned. Also that many accounts his office is required by law to carry are no longer necessary and only serve to increase the workload in his office. Mr. Warren, however, had no estimate as to the number of such accounts subject to elimination. In the hearings I asked him whether it would mean 2, 20, or 500. Mr. Warren replied:

> We would have no idea in the world of that until we got the figures.

The following questions and answers followed on this subject:

> Mr. HARVEY. To go ahead regarding this section 116, would you have any estimate as to the number of ledger accounts that would be eliminated if the authority were given to the Comptroller General?
>
> Mr. WARREN. None whatever.
>
> Mr. HARVEY. Would it be 2, 20, or 500?
>
> Mr. WARREN. We would have no idea in the world of that until we got the figures.
>
> Mr. HARVEY. It could be as many as 500, could it?
>
> Mr. WARREN. Yes.
>
> Mr. HARVEY. How many ledger accounts do you carry?
>
> Mr. WARREN. They would run up to the thousands.
>
> Mr. HARVEY. Could you give me an example of one that might well be eliminated under this?
>
> Mr. WARREN. Mr. Weitzel, I wish you would give an example of that.
>
> Mr. WEITZEL. Mr. Harvey, one of those would be limitation accounts which are kept in the General Accounting Office, where there is a limitation of so many dollars under a particular appropriation, for example, on how much can be spent on personal services in the District of Columbia. We keep in the General Accounting Office a limitation account for each of those, and there are hundreds of those. The agencies keep those accounts, and we have found from long years of experience that the effective way of auditing to see whether the agency keeps within those limitations is right within the agency itself.
>
> We have had a system under which the agencies furnish us information from their records, which we post on those ledger accounts. But we have no way of verifying whether that information is correct without inspecting agency accounts.
>
> I do not want to discount the value of that under the present system, but as we go out and work with the agencies in setting up proper controls and prescribe certain related accounting-system requirements and make comprehensive audits of the agencies right at the site of their operations, that is the place where we can check whether they are keeping within their limitations.
>
> In that event, the limitation accounts in the General Accounting Office may not only become nonessential but wasteful.

The Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report says that this bill gives the Comptroller General even greater powers than he has previously held, in that he is empowered to prescribe accounting practices for branches of the executive. With this objection, I do not hold. It would seem to me that some one person in authority should have the right to prescribe a uniform accounting system so that the auditing will be easier. After all, accounting is not a policy decision, but a mechanical device to keep a record of expenditures. There can be no valid reason for the many Federal agencies to use different types of systems.

Sections 201 and 203 of the bill give great powers to the President to modify appropriations made by the Congress, and I think it was agreed that these sections would be stricken by committee amendment. We were assured by the Comptroller General's testimony that this problem would be adequately covered by section 1111 of the omnibus appropriation bill. By the same testimony section 103 could be eliminated. This section gives great leeway to the various agencies in making the transition to the performance budget.

My greatest disappointment in this legislation is that it does not promise to alleviate the greatest evil of the fiscal affairs of our Government, which is deficiency appropriations. There are undoubtedly circumstances under which an agency would find added duties or unexpected costs would make its appropriation inadequate. But far too often an agency simply does not take seriously the will of Congress, goes right ahead spending and hoping that Congress will bail them out rather than close down the services. None of the three who testified, Mr. Lawton, Snyder, or Warren offered that this bill would help alleviate this condition, except under certain circumstances when an approaching deficiency could be detected sooner.

In conclusion may I suggest that members of the Appropriation Committee give this legislation their careful scrutiny for

their committee is most intimately involved. Ths committee has a very great function to perform for the Congress and taxpayers. It is a very difficult assignment, involving hours of labor, too often unappreciated. It is my hope that this legislation will prove beneficial to the Appropriations Committee, the Congress, and to the people.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

(Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, on tomorrow some very important agricultural legislation will be considered by the House.

As a part of my remarks, and for the information of the House, I wish to include the following letters and statistics:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH,
Tyler, Tex.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is written to acquaint you with the thoughts of the farmers of Smith County in regard to the very small cotton allotments that have been given to the farms that were classified as new growers, due to the fact that they had no cotton history for the years of 1946, 1947, and/or 1948. I am sure that you will be hearing from a certain percent of them and thought information from this office would be of assistance in answering their inquiries.

As you well know, the allotment for this county was very small and inadequate considering the trend back to cotton. Our allotment being only 14,500 acres for 1950, where it was 76,000 acres prior to the war.

The county committee (composed of farmers) were allowed, under the law, to set aside a certain percent of the county allotment for reserves. This was done, but reserves of sufficient size couldn't be set up to give the desired relief. In fact, we had many complaints from farms that varied greatly in size and in the amount of acres allowed for cotton.

We have just mailed to the farmers that made application as new growers their allotments. The reserve that could be set aside for this group was 607.8 acres, for this acreage we had 450 applications. The allotments being so small that many say that they can't afford to fool with it, to get ready to plant and cultivate such a small crop would cost more than could be realized out of the crop. These allotments varying in size from 0.01 acre to 5 acres, and to get a 5-acre allotment it had to be a very large farm.

The people of this county, who were looking to cotton for a cash crop, something that they could depend on, are certainly dissatisfied with the present cotton-allotment law. It is their belief, everyone that has expressed their opinion to me, that they as individuals and Smith County as a whole have been discriminated against. The way to make a living for their family is a thought and a question mark forever present in the minds of the small farmer of this county and this section of the State of Texas.

This letter is not written in criticism but merely to convey to you the feelings of the farmers of this county.

Yours truly,

DAN G. OWEN,
Secretary, Smith County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Canton, Tex., March 20, 1950.

O. L. HAPTONSTALL,
Fruitvale, Tex.

DEAR SIR: This is to advise that the county committee finds it necessary to set up a zero allotment on the above farm serial number. Since we had 600 applications for new grower allotments and only 427.7 acres of cotton, you can see that the average allotment would have been 0.7 of an acre if all approved for allotments. The county committee approved 257 farms for new grower allotment with an average allotment of 1.7 acres. In view of the above facts we cannot see that you have been done any disservice by disapproval of your application.

Any appeal from the above must be made within 15 days from the date of this notice.

Your application was disapproved for one of the reasons set out below.

1. Work stock and equipment not available.
2. Has a cotton allotment on another farm.
3. Cotton allotment not necessary to livelihood of operator.
4. Land not adapted to production of cotton.
5. Allotment which could be set up too small to be of possible benefit to farm operator.

R. W. BROWN,
N. L. CHEATHAM,
J. M. STEPHENS,
County Committee, Van Zandt County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Canton, Tex., April 11, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The county committee has requested that I give the following answers to the questions asked in your letter of April 3, 1950.

1. Six hundred and forty-two farms received 5 acres or less in Van Zandt County.
2. Approximately 600 farmers made application for new grower allotments.
3. There were 427.7 acres of cotton to distribute to new grower farmers in this county.
4. Each farm which received an allotment received from 0.4 acre to 4.5 acres. The allotments averaged 1.7 acres.
5. It was necessary that a considerable number be given a zero allotment.
6. The committee regards approximately 70 percent of the applicants genuine farmers.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. HODGE,
Secretary, Van Zandt County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Decatur, Tex., July 17, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: The information shown below was requested by you under the dates of May 8 and May 16. We regret very much that we were unable to furnish you with this information sooner. The Wise County PMA committee, composed of G. A. Collier, Chico; C. W. Slay, Rhome; W. D. Phillips, Decatur, has asked me to express to you their appreciation of your efforts in behalf of the small cotton and peanut producers.

We have 601 cotton producers in Wise County; 170 of these received less than 5 acres of cotton; 27 new producers applied for acreage. There was 90.5 acres to distribute to these new producers; 72.3 acres of this was distributed. None obtained zero acres. We consider 100 percent of these as genuine farmers. The recent cotton amendment helped our new producers to the amount of 75.3 acres. It helped the old ones to the amount of 388.2 acres. Ninety-five percent of our producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton; none will cease to farm for themselves.

We have 928 peanut producers in Wise county. Ten is the least number of acres a farmer can afford to economically grow. Four hundred and sixty-two producers received allotments of less than 10 acres. Sixty-five producers received allotments less than 2 acres. All of the producers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres will cease to grow peanuts. None will cease to farm for themselves. Thirty-six producers applied for peanut acreage in 1950. The new producers allotments were received from the State reserve. These 36 new producers received 130.1 acres.

Yours very truly,

F. P. MARTIN,
Secretary, Wise County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Goliad, Tex., May 10, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 6, 1950, we are listing below what we consider is an accurate estimate of the information you desire.

Number of cotton producers in county: 381.

Farmers receiving less than 5 acres of cotton: 49 old growers and 27 new growers.

Number of new producers applying for cotton acreage: 55.

Acreage available for new producers: 150.

Acres allotted to each new producer: An average of 4.2 each.

Number receiving zero acres: 19.

What percent regarded as genuine farmers: 100 percent.

Recent cotton amendment helped new producers by how many acres: None.

Helped old growers by how many acres: 1,206.7.

Number producers receiving less than 5 acres that will grow no cotton: 5 percent.

Number producers who will cease to farm for themselves: None.

R. J. ARNOLD,
Chairman, Goliad County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter, dated May 13, 1950, to the Wood County PMA Committee.

We have approximately 400 peanut producers in the county. The least number of acres each producer can afford to grow is 2 acres. We have about 150 producers who received allotments of less than 2 acres. Of those growers having allotments of less than 2 acres, there will be about 25 or 50 who will cease to grow peanuts. I do not

believe there will be any to cease to farm for themselves. The number of new producers were 35 and the number of acres distributed was 21.4 acres and the average to each was 0.6 of an acre.

The excess acreage (for oil) up to the 1947 picked and and threshed will help at least 150 or 200 producers in Wood County. (I am told today, June 5, 1950, by Mr. Akers, that peanuts for edible purposes are worth $200 to $220 a ton and for oil purposes from $100 to $120 a ton.) Part added in parenthesis by Lindley Beckworth.

Hoping the above is the desired information, I am

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., April 10, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter of April 5, 1950, to the county committee.

(1) The number of farmers receiving 5 acres of cotton or less was 1,248. (2) The number of new producers that applied for allotments was 340. (3) The acreage that was available to distribute among the new producers was 300. (4) Each producer received from 1 acre to 1.1 acres. (5) The number of zero allotments was 10. (6) The percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers was 83 percent (300) applications.

The number of applications left from item 2, less item 5, less item 6, consisted of 30 applications that did not meet the necessary eligibility requirements.

If you desire further information please advise.

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., May 22, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reference to your letter of May 18, 1950, listed below is a tabulation to your questionnaire.

Thank you for your interest in peanut and cotton farmers.

Very truly yours,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Administrative Officer, Beauregard Parish Production and Marketing Administration.

Peanuts, 1950

Number of peanut producers	67
Number of peanut acres he can economically grow	5
Number of producers received allotment less than 5 acres	60
Number of producers received allotment less than 2 acres	47
Number of producers received less than 2 acres that will cease to grow peanuts	25
Number of producers that will cease to farm for themselves	--
Number of new producers applied for allotment in 1950	3
How many acres did you have to distribute	5.9
Approximately how much did they receive (all 3)	5.9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., June 1, 1950.

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosure for your attention.

Yours very truly,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Parish Administrative Officer, County Committee of Beauregard County.

Cotton, 1950

1. Cotton producers in Beauregard Parish	307
2. Farmers receiving 5 acres of less of cotton	272
3. New producers applied for acreage	150
4. Acreage to distribute among new producers	415
5. Acreage each received	2.0–3.4
6. Farmers receiving zero acreage	13
7. Percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers	90
8. a. Acreage the new cotton amendment helped new producers	0
b. Old ones	0
9. Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton	15
10. Number of farmers that will cease to farm for themselves	------

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Montague, Tex., May 9, 1950.

Re letter dated May 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In Montague County we have approximately 700 actual cotton producers.

We have 266 farmers in the county who received allotments of less than 5 acres under the original cotton law. Of course some of these figures were raised to more than 5 acres under the new 65–45-percent provision.

We had 139 applications for new grower cotton allotments in Montague County, and only 100 acres reserve was available for allocation to these applicants. These new producers received allotments from 0.5 to 2.7 acres, but none received a zero allotment. We estimate that 86 percent of these new producers are genuine farmers.

The recent cotton amendment did not help new cotton producers in our county since we did have enough acreage returned to the committee to cover the additional required for old producers under the 65–45-percent provision. However, the county did receive 1,244.3 acres additional allotment under the new law to aid the old producers.

We estimate that at least 50 to 60 percent of the 266 farmers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton in 1950. Approximately 20 percent of this number will cease to farm for themselves.

Yours truly,

BUEL E. WRIGHT,
Secretary, Montague County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Covington, La., May 9, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your request of April 29, 1950, the following is for your information.

1. There are 221 cotton producers in this parish.

2. One hundred and fifty-four received less than 5 acres of cotton.

3. Fifty-one applied as new producers.

4. There were 141 acres to distribute among new producers.

5. Each received a percent share according to cropland and requested acreage.

6. No producer received zero acres.

7. About 75 percent of new producers are genuine farmers.

8. The recent cotton amendment helped none of our new producers. The frozen acreage amendment gave us 4 acres for new producers.

9. The recent cotton amendment helped none of our old producers. The frozen acreage amendment gave us 13.1 acres for old producers.

10. About 15 of our producers receiving less than 5 acres will probably grow no cotton.

11. A very small percentage will cease to farm for themselves.

Very truly yours,

BERT N. BRUMFIELD,
Parish Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Amite, La., May 9, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28, 1950.

We submit the following information:

Cotton producers in Tangipahoa Parish: 817.

Farmers which received less than 5 acres of cotton: 444.

New producers who made application for cotton: 103.

Acreage distributed to new producers: 303.2.

Did any receive zero acreage: Yes.

New producers regarded as genuine farmers: 75 percent.

Recent cotton amendment which helped new producers: 9 acres.

Recent cotton amendment which helped old producers: 34.6 acres.

Estimated producers receiving less than 5 acres, who will grow no cotton: 25 percent.

Estimated number who will cease to farm for themselves: 2 percent.

Yours very truly,

MURPHY J. BURCH,
Parish Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Seguin, Tex., July 22, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reference to your letter of May 6 concerning cotton acreage allotments in Guadalupe County, I am listing below your questions and our answers, which in some cases are estimates:

How many cotton producers are in your county: 1,200.

How many farmers received less than 5 acres of cotton: 186.

How many new producers applied for acreage: 108.

How much acreage was there to distribute among the new growers: 373.0.

How much did each get: 3.5 acre average.

Did any receive zero acres: Yes, 3.

What percent: 0.08 percent.

What percent of the new producers do you regard as genuine farmers: 90 percent.

How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers: None. The old ones: 4,740.

How many of your producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton: 25 percent.

How many will cease to farm for themselves: 10 percent.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

R. E. HOFFMAN,
Chairman, Guadalupe County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Seguin, Tex., July 22, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reference to your letter of May 15 concerning peanut acreage allotments in Guadalupe County, I am listing below your questions and our answers, which in some cases are estimates:

Number of peanut producers in Guadalupe County: 424.

Generally, in thinking of your average farmer and producer, what is the least number of acres he can afford to grow or economically grow: 5 acres.

How many producers in county received allotments less than the number of acres mentioned above: 105.

How many peanut producers received allotments of less than 2 acres: 43.

Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: 75 percent.

How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in Guadalupe County in 1950: 30.

How many acres did you have to distribute to them: 61.4 acres.

Approximately how much did each receive: 2 acre average.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter and Guadalupe County, I am

Yours very truly,

R. E. HOFFMAN,
Chairman, PMA Guadalupe County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Floydada, Floyd, Tex., June 30, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY EECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. REPRESENTATIVE: In reply to your note of May 6, 1950, I will submit answers to your questions. I regret that I was unable to answer prior to this time, but we were prohibited from replying by Mr. Frank K. Woolley, Deputy Administrator, PMA. However, he has now removed the prohibition.

There are 1,263 cotton producers in Floyd County. There were 49 new growers and 11 old growers that received less than 5 acres of cotton. There were 271 applications for new growers acreage. There were 3,793 acres to distribute among new growers. Each new grower received 0.5476 of the indicated acreage (what the old grower received, which was 0.2623 of tilled acreage adjusted). No new producer received zero acreage. Of the applications received, less than 50 percent are genuine farmers. The new growers were not helped by recent cotton amendments. The old growers were helped to the extent of 6,911 acres additional cotton allotment. This was allocated to 339 farmers. There were 796 farmers who applied for adjustments, but only 339 received any relief. Of the producers receiving less than 5 acres only about 25 will actually grow cotton. There will be none to cease farming because of the allotment reductions.

At present time the total county allotment is 51,803.8 including all adjustments.

Very truly yours,

RAY S. MCENTIRE,
Secretary, Floyd County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
May 9, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Below is the report of the information called for by you for Geneva County:

How many cotton producers are in your county: 2,142.

How many farmers in your county received less than 5 acres of cotton: 191.

How many new producers applied for acreage: 72.

How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in your county: 311.

How much did each get: B-33, 4.5; B-145, 1.4; C-235, 8.3; D-168, 4.5; E-62, 1.2; E-167, 0.2; F-4, 4.5; F-36, 22.3; F-133, 0.7; F-139, 0.3; F-146, 3.3; F-147, 0.5; G-12, 2.6; G-20, 9; G-85, 3; G-103, 4.5; G-128, 5.5; G-105, 2.7; H-26, 3.4; H-53, 5.9; H-92, 6.5; H-93, 2.1; H-95, 2.5; H-97, 2; H-101, 3; I-113, 5.8; I-114, 4.1; I-103, 4.5; I-135, 3.7; I-139, 1.5; I-145, 2; I-154, 3.9; I-160, 7.2; I-161, 4.9; J-23, 4.5; J-35, 5.4; J-39, 4.5; J-45, 4.2; J-86, 3.6; K-42, 4.5; K-55, 4.5; K-78, 3; K-123, 4.5; K-130, 0.3; K-131, 0.6; K-138, 11.6; L-19, 2.9; L-21, 9; L-35, 9; L-42, 4.5; L-51, 4.5; L-55, 5.4; M-43, 5.5; M-50, 6.3; M-51, 4.5; M-70, 4; N-56, 3.4; N-83, 3.7; N-99, 8.4; N-106, 3.6; N-129, 2.7; N-130, 3.8; N-132, 4.5; N-134, 1.5; O-12, 2.7; O-30, 1.9; O-38, 3.6; O47, 2.8.

Did any receive zero acres: No.

What percent of new producers do you regard as genuine farmers: 90 percent.

How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers: None. The old ones: 306.9.

How many of your producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton: 28.

How many will cease to farm for themselves: 100 in 1951; beyond 1951 we would not know how to predict.

Very truly yours,

F. W. BOLIN,
Vice Chairman of Geneva County PMA Committee.

C. RILEY BROWN,
Member of Geneva County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Bay Minette, Ala., May 8, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: As requested in your letter addressed to the Baldwin County PMA Committee, I wish to advise that we have approximately 600 cotton farmers in this county. About 300 of these farms received less than 5 acres allotment. We only had about 180 acres to distribute to new growers; therefore they received an acreage from 0.1 up to 10 acres. We did not have any producers who filed for an allotment who did not get his percent. The recent cotton amendment only helped five farmers in this county with a total increase of 15 acres. I will say that approximately one-half of them will plant no cotton at all due to the fact that their allotment is so small. I am sure that none of them will cease to farm for themselves; although they cannot grow cotton, they will produce some other crop instead.

Yours truly,

WOODROW W. BOOTH,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Brewton, Ala., May 8, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I appreciate your letter of May 5, 1950, and am listing below information as requested:

Cotton producers in the county: 1,554.

Farmers receiving less than 5 acres: 478.

Applicants for new growers allotments: 90.

Acreage distributed for new growers: 362.

Each new grower received some acreage.

Percent regarded as genuine farmers: 50.

Acres to new growers by recent cotton amendment: 0.

Acres to old growers by recent cotton amendment: 75 percent.

Producers receiving less than 5 acres who probably will grow no cotton: 250.

Producers who will cease to farm for themselves: 5 percent.

Very truly yours,

E. N. MCCALL,
Chairman, Escambia County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Fresno, Calif., July 14, 1950.

Re: Cotton Allotment Data, Fresno County, Calif.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: The following is the information requested concerning cotton allotment in Fresno County:

How many cotton producers are in your county: 3,674.

How many farmers in your county received less than 5 acres of cotton: 311.

How many new producers applied for acreage: 484.

How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in your county: 7,000.

How much did each get: Unable to state—acreage is varied greatly.

Did any receive zero acres: Yes, 220.

What percent of the new producers do you regard as genuine farmers: All regarded as such.

How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers: Not applicable to new producers.

The old ones: 302.2 acres.

We have answered all those questions for which the county committee can supply a reasonably accurate answer.

Very truly yours,

FRANK LONG,
Chairman, PMA County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Chatsworth, Ga., July 18, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in regard to your letter of May 4, 1950, concerning cotton allotments in Murray County.

1. Number of cotton producers in county: 939.

2. Number of allotments for less than 5 acres: 226.

3. Number of new producers applying for acreage: 57.

4. Acreage distributed among new producers: 141.3

5. Acreage each was given: 141.3.

6. Did any receive zero acreage: No.

7. Percent of new producers regarded as farmers: 10.

8. Number of acres the recent cotton amendment helped new growers: 0; old growers, 379.2.

9. Farmers receiving less than 5 acres who will probably grow no cotton: 22.

10. Farmers who will cease to farm for themselves: 25.

Yours very truly,

S. C. PLOTT,
County Administrative Officer, Murray County, Ga.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Poteau, Okla., May 8, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 4, we are listing below the answers to your questions for LeFlore County.

1. Total cotton farmers in county: 2,155.

2. Number of farmers receiving less than 5 acres: 408 farms. Number of farmers receiving exactly 5 acres: 864 farms.

3. Thirty-five new growers applied for acreage.

4. Fifty-one acres were available for new growers' requests.

5. Each new grower averaged only 1.5 acre per farm.

6. One hundred percent of new producers regarded as genuine cotton farmers.

7. Recent cotton amendment helped new growers receive an increase of 157 acres.

8. Recent cotton amendment helped old growers receive an increase of 820 acres.

9. Probably 60 percent of growers receiving less than 5 acres will grow no cotton.

10. Probably only about 2 percent will cease to farm for themselves. In this county there is quite a lot of diversified farming.

We appreciate your interest in these problems and please feel free to call on us at any time that we can furnish you with information.

Very truly yours,

A. H. MILLER,
Chairman, LeFlore County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Beaufort, S. C., May 5, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your letter of May 2, 1950, the inquiries listed therein are answered below:

How many cotton producers are in your county: 650.

How many farmers in your county received less than five acres of cotton: 600.

How many new producers applied for acreage: 57.

How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in your county: 69.5.

How much did each get: From 0.3 to 3.8 acres.

Did any receive zero acres? No.

What percent of the new producers do you regard as genuine farmers: 90 percent.

How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers: None.

The old ones: 30.

How many of your producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton: 50.

How many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

Very truly yours,

M. L. BOSTICK,
County Administrative Officer, PMA.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,
STATE OF FLORIDA,
Blountstown, Fla., May 10, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There are 59 cotton producers in our county; 43 farmers received less than 5 acres of cotton, in our county; 15 new producers applied for acreage. There were 6 acres to distribute among the producers in our county. Each new producer got from 0.3 to 0.8 acres. None received zero acres. I regard the new producers to be 100 percent genuine farmers. The recent amendment helped our new producers zero acres. The old ones 4 acres; 25 producers receiving less than 5 acres will probably grow no cotton. None will cease to farm for themselves.

Yours very truly,

FRED J. GREEN,
Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quincy, Fla., May 8, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is the information you requested on cotton from Gadsden County, Fla.:

There are only 13 cotton producers in the county; 12 farmers received less than 5 acres of cotton; 3 new producers applied for cotton acreage; 0.7 was the acreage to distribute among the new producers; one got 0.2, one 0.3 and another 0.2 acre; none received zero acres. All producers are genuine farmers. The new amendment did not help the new or old producers. About two-thirds of the producers receiving less than 5 acres will not grow cotton. None will cease to farm for themselves.

Trusting this is the information you desired, I am,

Yours very truly,

BERNARD H. CLARK,
Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Purvis, Miss., May 5, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your letter of May 2, 1950, in regard to cotton acreage of Lamar County, I am listing below the requested information:

Cotton producers in Lamar County: 1,200.

Farmers receiving less than 5.0 allotment: 540.

New producers applying for an allotment: 183.

Amount of acreage available to new growers: 680 acres.

Each new grower received approximately 3.8 acres.

Number of new growers receiving zero allotments: 11.

Genuine farmers: 80 percent.

Several new growers received help from the law recently passed by Congress from excess acreage which was turned back in by farmers that would not plant cotton this year. Approximately 70 acres was given to new growers and 450 acres given to old growers. Approximately 100 farms received less than 5.0 as allotment will not plant cotton this year. About 25 farmers will cease to farm for themselves.

Trusting this the desired information.

Yours very truly,

FRED K. ROBERTS,
County Administrative Officer, Lamar County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Lucedale, Miss., May 4, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your recent letter we wish to advise that we have 410 farmers in George County with cotton allotments, 130 of that amount being applicants for a new-producer allotment. There were 262 farmers received an allotment of less than 5 acres.

This county received 465.7 acres for the new producers and as we were able to raise them to 3.8 no matter what the factor gave them, the majority received the 3.8 allotment. None received zero allotments.

Most of the ones asking for new allotments had been doing war work and are now wanting to start up farming operations again.

The recent cotton amendment helped only 5.1 acres in this country on the old allotments but none on the new producers except that the released acreage for reapportionment will bring them up to 40 percent of their cropland.

Most of the ones who received allotments and did not release are intending to plant all they are allowed, but a few say that they did not receive enough to plant. Very few will cease to farm for themselves.

I hope this information will help you. Please feel free to call on us at any time.

Yours very truly,

B. ALTON GAVIN,
County Administrative Officer, George County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Burgaw, N. C., May 5, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry about cotton producers in our county, we enclose a copy of the information which you requested.

We trust that this answers your questions completely.

Very truly yours,

T. W. GARRISS,
Secretary, Pender County PMA.

1. How many cotton producers are in your county: 348.

2. How many farmers in your county received less than 5 acres of cotton: 267.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage: 23.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in your county: 15.6.

5. How much did each get: Average of 1 acre.

6. Did any receive zero acres: 6.

7. What percent of new producers do you regard as genuine farmers: 100.

8. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers: None.

9. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your old producers: 11 acres.

10. How many of your producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton: 25.

11. How many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Taylorsville, N. C., May 4, 1950.

To: Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, House of Representatives.

From: G. R. Fulbright, secretary, Alexander County Production and Marketing Committee.

Subject: Cotton acreage allotments.

We are listing below information requested by your recent letter.

1. Number of cotton producers in Alexander County: 1,128.

2. Number of farms in county for which the cotton allotment is less than 5 acres: 940.

3. Number of new producers applying for acreage: 49.

4. Acreage available for distribution among new producers in county: 90.

5. Average allotment received by new producers: 1.8 acres.

6. No zero acres received.

7. Percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers: 100 percent.

8. Acreage added by recent cotton amendment: None.

Only two producers in county were eligible for increase in their allotment under recent amendment. These two producers would have been eligible for a total of 0.8 acre.

9. Estimate of number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton in 1950: 100.

G. R. FULBRIGHT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Pittsboro, N. C., May 8, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Third District, Texas.

DEAR SIR: In reference to your letter of May 2, 1950, concerning information on cotton in Chatham County, N. C., it is as follows: (a) 920 cotton producers; (b) 857 received 5 acres or less; (c) 72 new producers applied for cotton acreage; (d) 50 acres to distribute to new producers; (e) each received from 0.1 to 2 acres; none received zero allotments; (f) about 75 percent genuine farmers; (g) the recent cotton amendment did not help new growers any. One old farm received increase of 1.1 acres from this amendment; (h) there probably will be 25 percent of the growers that received less than 5 acres will not plant any cotton because the allotment is too small.

Very truly yours,

R. O. FEARRINGTON,
Secretary, Chatham County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Wilson, N. C., May 8, 1950.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 3 the information you asked for is listed below:

1. Number of cotton producers in Wilson County: 2,006.

2. Number of farms receiving less than 5 acres: 1,389.

3. Number of applications for new growers allotment: 33.

4. Acreage available for new growers: None.

5. Acreage issued new growers, 46.3.

6. Number receiving zero acres: None.

7. Percent of new growers considered genuine producers: 100 percent.

8. Acreage old growers benefited by recent cotton amendment: 448.3.

9. Acreage new growers benefited by recent cotton amendment: None.

10. Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will not plant the cotton: 150 (estimated).

11. Number of producers ceasing to farm for themselves in 1950: 20 (estimated).

Sincerely,

MALLIE STOTT,
Secretary, Wilson County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Lawrenceville, Va., June 30, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 3, in regard to cotton acreage in Brunswick County:

1. Number of growers: 1,446.

2. Less than 5 acres: 1,151.

3. New growers: 79.

4. Divided among them: 10.3 acres.

5. Each got: From 0.1 to 0.4 acre.

6. Zero allotment: None.

7. Regarded as genuine farmers: 50 percent.

8. Amendment helped new producers: None; old ones: 359.3 acres.

9. Will grow no cotton that received less than 5 acres: 150.

Yours truly,

W. P. HOUSE,
Secretary, Brunswick PMA County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Dinwiddie, Va., July 7, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Listed below you will please find the questions with applicable answers contained in your letter of May 3, 1950, requesting certain cotton data for Dinwiddie County, Va.:

1. How many cotton producers are in your county. Answer. Number allotments, group I and II, 266.

2. How many farmers in your county received less than 5 acres of cotton? Answer. 258.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage? Answer. 26.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in your county? Answer. 2.9 acres.

5. How much did each get? Answer. About 0.1 acre.

6. Did any receive zero acres? Answer. No eligible new grower applicant received no allotment.

7. What percent of the new producers do you regard as genuine farmers? Answer. 100 percent.

8. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers? Answer. None.

9. The old ones? Answer. 26.1 acres.

10. How many of your producers receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? Answer. 50 percent.

11. How many will cease to farm for themselves? Answer. None.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

F. W. YOUNG,
Secretary, Dinwiddie PMA County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
State College, N. Mex., July 21, 1950.

Hon. JOHN E. MILES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MILES: This is in reply to your letter of June 23 addressed to Mr. Leslie Martin, chairman of State PMA committee, wherein you requested that we submit certain data regarding the 1950 cotton acreage-allotment program.

The following is a tabulation by county of the information requested:

County	Number of producers	Number receiving 5 acres or less	Number of new producers applying for acreage	Number considered genuine farmers
Chaves	731	54	34	34
Curry	11			
De Baca	54	40	49	48
Dona Ana	1,834	326	28	28
Eddy	553	27	25	25
Harding	9	4		
Hidalgo	100	14	25	25
Lea	450	12	166	160
Luna	225	2	21	21
Otero	41	7	2	2
Quay	331	18	145	145
Roosevelt	872	71	185	83
Sierra	125	17	12	12
Socorro	107	54	100	91
Valencia	10	8	10	10

County	Acreage available for new producers	Average acres received by new producers	Acreage increase because of Public Law 471
Chaves	2,092	61	782
Curry			36
De Baca	202	4	
Dona Ana	450	10	
Eddy	120	4	742
Harding			
Hidalgo	418	16	
Lea	3,494	21	652
Luna	375	17	
Otero	18	9	84
Quay	1,951	13	
Roosevelt	449	5	6,812
Sierra	67	5	
Socorro	689	7	
Valencia	100	10	

The acreage was distributed to new producers on the basis of a factor applied to the cropland acreage, not to exceed the amount requested by the new producers. The only producers receiving zero acreage were those which were not considered to be genuine cotton farmers by the county committee.

New producers were not benefited by the increase in acreage because of Public Law 471.

All producers receiving a cotton allotment on 5 acres or less received such an allotment on basis of past cotton history. It is therefore anticipated that these producers will plant cotton since they are established cotton farmers.

Very truly yours,

ARCHIE M. VANCE,
Executive Officer, State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Columbia, S. C., May 31, 1950.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BRYSON: I wish to thank you for your letter of May 25 asking for certain data on cotton-acreage allotments in South Carolina.

Enclosed is a tabulation giving answers to most of your questions. Repeating your questions:

1. How many cotton producers are in each county of South Carolina? See column 1.

2. How many farmers in each county received less than 5 acres of cotton? See column 2. It might be added that 19,000 farmers in the State received an acreage allotment of exactly 5 acres. Changing your question then, there are 39,908 farms in the State receiving an allotment of 5 acres or less.

3. How many new producers in each county applied for acreage? See column 3.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in each county? See column 4.

5. How much did each get? See column 5. In answering this question, we have given the smallest acreage allotted to any one farm in the county and the highest acreage allotted in the county to any one farm. It should be understood that many farmers received new grower allotments between these two figures.

6. Did any receive zero acres? All applicants for new grower allotments that were eligible under the regulations did receive an allotment.

7. What percent of the new producers in each county do you regard as genuine farmers? I have no data on which to answer this question.

8. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers county by county? The recent amendments did not help new cotton producers in any county due to the fact that new cotton producers were not eligible to receive any additional allotment under the amendments. The amendments were based solely on history of cotton production and the new cotton producers did not have any cotton history.

9. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help old cotton producers? See column 6.

10. How many producers, county by county, receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? I have no data on which to base an answer to this question.

11. How many will cease to farm for themselves county by county? I have no data on which to answer this question.

If there is any additional information that you think we may furnish you we will be very glad, indeed, to hear from you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

R. W. HAMILTON,
Chairman, South Carolina State PMA Committee.

Cotton acreage allotment data, South Carolina .

County	(1) Number cotton farms	(2) Number receiving less than 5 acres	(3) Number new cotton farms	(4) Allotment (acres) distributed to new cotton farms	(5) Smallest and largest new cotton allotment (acres)		(6) Acres received under cotton amendment
					Smallest	Largest	
Abbeville	1,608	243	55	258	0.8	13.0	557
Aiken	2,379	314	90	262	.2	10.6	3,471
Allendale	674	12	11	65	1.8	17.0	1,003
Anderson	4,216	471	55	306	.7	35.7	1,727
Bamberg	1,108	114	35	133	1.0	10.0	545
Barnwell	1,338	79	16	102	1.9	32.7	2,009
Beaufort	714	618	57	69	.3	3.8	21
Berkeley	2,006	960	96	236	.9	17.1	211
Calhoun	1,069	139	13	53	1.3	9.8	1,801
Charleston	684	657	40	50	.7	3.1	6
Cherokee	2,235	363	121	538	.7	37.5	1,426
Chester	1,490	204	65	304	1.0	14.3	1,611
Chesterfield	2,825	310	112	490	.9	28.8	2,574
Clarendon	2,766	275	26	46	.6	4.3	1,059
Colleton	2,399	976	141	331	.8	10.1	1,290
Darlington	2,166	259	50	120	.6	6.3	4,008
Dillon	1,376	192	22	83	.2	14.6	2,886
Dorchester	1,577	441	105	439	1.0	15.0	299
Edgefield	1,380	198	64	270	.9	26.3	1,538
Fairfield	1,065	207	28	120	3.0	10.0	244
Florence	3,681	1,334	36	70	.3	5.6	4,410
Georgetown	822	553	34	43	.8	3.0	192
Greenville	4,297	1,212	89	328	.4	11.9	1,805
Greenwood	1,100	253	55	193	.1	20.6	487
Hampton	1,154	249	55	198	.9	13.7	942
Horry	2,437	1,748	163	306	.6	4.5	460
Jasper	727	367	29	90	1.6	8.9	60
Kershaw	1,923	267	86	332	1.0	15.0	1,984
Lancaster	1,790	384	77	233	1.4	9.5	1,304
Laurens	2,281	396	115	549	.2	52.4	2,518
Lee	1,537	112	5	27	1.5	8.6	4,621
Lexington	2,098	608	93	535	1.5	16.3	2,389
McCormick	738	119	34	146	.4	10.8	198
Marion	1,488	409	19	58	.1	5.1	582
Marlboro	1,188	58	8	110	3.5	36.4	3,343
Newberry	1,751	432	75	321	.2	24.3	537
Oconee	2,492	690	71	216	.7	26.4	443
Orangeburg	4,718	668	80	454	.4	53.3	2,405
Pickens	2,351	503	38	99	.7	5.9	641
Richland	1,562	441	123	493	.5	18.3	330
Saluda	1,630	422	91	274	.8	9.3	1,384
Spartanburg	5,346	1,041	132	592	.9	36.1	2,158
Sumter	2,809	255	44	167	1.0	15.0	1,961
Union	976	118	41	204	1.9	23.8	460
Williamsburg	3,556	944	55	109	.4	8.8	1,342
York	2,185	293	110	571	.7	24.0	2,004
Total	91,712	20,908	2,960	10,993	.1	53.3	67,247

Number of 1950 cotton farms by acreage ranges, Georgia

County	0.1 to 4.9	5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 25	25.1 to 50	50.1 to 75	75.1 to 100	100.1 to 150	150.1 to 200	200.1 to 300	300.1 to 500	500 and over	Total
Appling	359	281	337	48	26	9								1,060
Atkinson	188	56	41	2	2	1								290
Bacon	357	154	140	16	7									674
Baker	110	77	91	25	24	23	1		1	2				354
Baldwin	87	99	155	45	31	22	7		1	2				449
Banks	210	264	279	94	58	16	2	1						924
Barrow	126	142	385	217	124	64	7	4	1					1,070
Bartow	170	65	359	232	249	147	45	19	11	7	4			1,308
Ben Hill	152	73	200	66	41	34	6	1	2					575
Berrien	448	143	86	15	12	3		1	1					709
Bibb	91	58	45	15	11	4								224
Bleckley	22	30	199	147	133	55	18	3	2		1			610
Brantley	28	3	1											32
Brooks	466	362	268	70	41	11	7							1,225
Bryan	69	20	12	4	2									107
Bulloch	211	248	651	272	206	130	28	6	4	3				1,759
Burke	62	100	262	275	266	242	87	48	30	20	24	10	3	1,429
Butts	40	44	147	119	84	50	12	7	8	1				512
Calhoun	81	36	102	41	47	23	8	4	8	1	1			352
Camden	1													1
Candler	60	81	209	106	78	33	11	5	3	2	1			589
Carroll	368	478	1,182	447	266	81	16	3	2					2,843
Catoosa	212	256	120	26	14	1								629
Charlton	3	1												4
Chatham	11	3	3											17
Chattahoochee	11	25	8	2		1								47
Chatooga	177	136	339	144	115	31	4	1		1		1		949
Cherokee	463	480	262	39	17	7								1,268
Clarke	107	101	160	47	36	25	2							478
Clay	68	43	113	57	20	19	8	5		3				336
Clayton	57	87	136	44	19	11	3	3						360
Clinch	71	8	5											84
Cobb	475	415	460	81	46	17	1	1						1,496
Coffee	377	192	366	98	64	17	2	1						1,117
Colquitt	290	321	646	227	136	88	13	9	5	3				1,738
Columbia	162	156	173	44	27	20	9	3						594
Cook	309	152	118	14	11	9	1	1						615
Coweta	232	215	384	147	108	63	20	8	9				1	1,187
Crawford	90	120	94	44	20	9	4	1						382
Crisp	64	70	213	105	86	57	23	9	9	4				640
Dade	204	80	45	6	3									338
Dawson	116	98	56	8	6	1								285
Decatur	356	148	116	25	10	5		1						661

Number of 1950 cotton farms by acreage ranges, Georgia—Continued

County	0.1 to 4.9	5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 25	25.1 to 50	50.1 to 75	75.1 to 100	100.1 to 150	150.1 to 200	200.1 to 300	300.1 to 500	500 and over	Total
De Kalb	155	96	86	20	10	6					1			374
Dodge	73	120	480	372	203	103	15	9	1	4	1			1,381
Dooly	51	93	280	254	226	145	36	14	15	3	6		1	1,124
Dougherty	75	71	44	14	18	9	2	1	2					236
Douglas	244	276	177	43	27	7		2						776
Early	230	219	365	131	87	71	24	4	8	5	2	1	1	1,148
Echols	43	7	3	1										54
Effingham	104	197	67	15	13	9								405
Elbert	129	178	652	282	135	57	14	2	3					1,452
Emanuel	81	196	525	271	197	125	18	7	12	4	1		2	1,439
Evans	33	99	114	53	30	21	6	2	1	1				360
Fayette	60	117	356	135	69	44	9	8	2		1	2		803
Floyd	271	215	414	247	165	89	24	11	4	2		2		1,444
Forsyth	292	396	569	121	59	18	3	2		1				1,461
Franklin	210	227	651	303	148	68	7	3	1					1,618
Fulton	282	215	317	94	68	18	8	2			1			1,005
Gilmer	30	20												50
Glascock	27	13	96	58	85	55	12	7	2	1				376
Gordon	189	284	616	270	105	71	13	2	2			1		1,616
Grady	514	133	75	16	16	6								754
Greene	125	74	313	146	66	32	6	2	1					765
Gwinnett	339	468	788	229	119	63	3	4	1	1				2,023
Habersham	115	181	75	9	3									380
Hall	534	346	490	104	66	27	6	6		1				1,580
Hancock	164	176	307	140	112	66	20	11	3	2	1			1,002
Haralson	358	364	401	70	37	11	1							1,242
Harris	172	117	137	33	35	9	2	2	1		1			509
Hart	125	221	528	355	272	114	15	5	1	1				1,637
Heard	53	139	310	111	76	37	7	2	1					736
Henry	173	111	403	228	190	122	19	13	11	5	1			1,276
Houston	65	74	218	79	82	61	16	5	1	1				602
Irwin	127	85	375	111	88	67	17	3	3					876
Jackson	101	169	565	343	218	98	22	8	7	3	1	1		1,536
Jasper	56	65	149	81	43	43	7	6	7	2	3	1		463
Jeff Davis	361	156	47	13	8	4		1						590
Jefferson	76	69	228	277	272	166	57	15	16	9	5	2		1,192
Jenkins	18	41	197	185	116	111	24	12	13	3	5			725
Johnson	27	46	193	203	203	132	29	17	9	3	3	1	1	867
Jones	155	82	45	5	5	6		1						299
Lamar	69	104	188	93	48	22	2	1		1				528
Lanier	93	28	20	4	1	1								147
Laurens	154	237	654	495	299	216	47	21	14	6	7	1	2	2,153
Lee	127	110	62	28	21	12	3	1	2					366
Liberty	62	1	2											65
Lincoln	76	150	264	64	48	17	2	1			2	1		625
Long	145	20	19	1										185
Lowndes	490	163	94	19	12	3		1						782
Lumpkin	119	39	18	3	2									181
McDuffie	34	42	185	123	84	46	16	8	7	2	4			551
McIntosh	1													1
Macon	42	52	187	157	125	93	36	18	15	3	7	1		736
Madison	237	270	703	297	110	57	16	2	1	2				1,695
Marion	68	87	195	52	40	20	3	2	1					468
Meriwether	140	210	342	203	136	98	26	7	9	2	1	2		1,176
Miller	204	208	197	61	30	15	5	2	2		1			725
Mitchell	196	249	336	117	96	75	9	5	8	1				1,092
Monroe	116	60	155	64	38	14	4	2						453
Montgomery	45	182	166	62	55	28	6	3	2					549
Morgan	84	82	139	140	103	123	41	14	18	3	3	6		846
Murray	219	157	347	112	57	18	2	2						914
Muscogee	23	11	16	2	3		1							56
Newton	92	120	262	178	87	66	22	4	7	3	1	1		843
Oconee	49	64	243	173	123	57	19	3	3		1			735
Oglethorpe	177	199	451	206	122	55	13	2	5					1,230
Paulding	182	105	460	180	86	24	3	3	1					1,044
Peach	18	52	85	35	14	18	4	4	3					233
Pickens	189	135	161	27	8	3	1	1						525
Pierce	361	110	113	25	16	1								626
Pike	30	126	229	107	99	60	15	6	4	2		2		680
Polk	207	314	415	174	138	58	11	4	1	1				1,323
Putnam	58	87	137	48	22	15	4	3	1					375
Pulaski	17	48	166	118	101	71	17	14	6	1	1			560
Quitman	125	39	56	19	15	10	3	2						269
Randolph	110	117	191	69	66	37	18	6	8	4				626
Richmond	60	91	84	50	44	24	9	2		1				365
Rockdale	74	89	202	91	68	38	5	4	2	1				574
Schley	24	21	96	72	55	42	7	1		1	1			320
Screven	106	144	398	278	230	136	30	11	15	5	2	2	1	1,358
Seminole	158	133	193	54	26	16	4	2						586
Spalding	83	74	177	77	53	43	12	4	2					525
Stephens	137	116	158	31	10	3	1							456
Stewart	103	111	136	30	25	8	4	2			1		1	421
Sumter	95	77	268	108	132	95	28	8	8	2		1		822
Talbot	109	195	113	20	17	9								463
Taliaferro	35	79	179	71	43	17	3	1						428
Tattnall	249	278	318	69	43	20	1	4	1					983
Taylor	40	59	197	124	81	74	20	5	3	1				604
Telfair	155	248	305	69	42	24	3	2	1					849
Terrell	70	53	200	83	89	65	31	13	13	4	2	1		624
Thomas	440	149	138	23	27	12	3	1						793
Tift	203	175	327	72	47	16	7	1	1		1			850
Toombs	128	232	288	133	87	47	6	6	2	2	1			932
Treutlen	38	108	131	76	31	26	4	3	3	1	1			422
Troup	159	115	237	80	37	20	1		2					651
Turner	110	140	233	97	52	27	5	5	3					672
Twiggs	76	150	171	52	41	20	5	3						518
Upson	128	124	123	23	18	15	1							432
Walker	417	422	432	72	40	5		1						1,389
Walton	54	54	276	323	341	196	43	19	15	5	2	1		1,329
Ware	258	39	19	5	1									322
Warren	32	28	121	118	208	103	28	15	14	2	3			672
Washington	85	157	322	274	212	158	37	6	13	2	2			1,268

Number of 1950 cotton farms by acreage ranges, Georgia—Continued

County	0.1 to 4.9	5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 25	25.1 to 50	50.1 to 75	75.1 to 100	100.1 to 150	150.1 to 200	200.1 to 300	300.1 to 500	500 and over	Total
Wayne	130	196	101	55	27	8	2							519
Webster	99	75	72	22	10	11	2	1						292
Wheeler	44	119	246	66	39	21	10	1	1					547
White	90	213	132	16	7									458
Whitfield	612	345	324	47	21	7		1						1,357
Wilcox	58	104	340	205	161	99	17	5	4	3				996
Wilkes	166	306	305	121	60	43	15	3	4	4				1,027
Wilkinson	144	157	200	48	31	12	1	2	1					596
Worth	172	359	450	170	123	66	23	8	8	1			1	1,381
State total	23,298	21,590	35,894	15,647	11,046	6,282	1,504	616	459	167	108	41	14	116,666

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Stillwater, Okla., June 16, 1950.

Hon. TOBY MORRIS,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORRIS: This is in reply to your letter of May 29, 1950, requesting certain information with respect to 1950 cotton-acreage allotments in Oklahoma. We are enclosing a tabulation which shows, by counties, most of the data requested in your letter.

We are unable to furnish you with a count of the number of cotton producers in each county; however, we have listed in column 1 of the enclosed tabulation the number of cotton-acreage allotments in each county, which will represent approximately the number of producers in each county.

Column 2 of the tabulation shows the acreage allotment determined for each county in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress. In establishing these county allotments, the State committee held out and used for adjustments the maximum 15 percent provided in the law and, in most instances, county committees in Oklahoma reserved and used the maximum acreage provided for in the law for making adjustments in individual farm allotments.

Columns 6 through 10 show the effects of the application by the county committees of the provisions of Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress. The application of these provisions resulted in a net increase in the State allotment of only 26,000 acres, although approximately 40,000 acres were granted under the 65–45–40 provision of the law, and 26,000 acres were reallocated from the acreage released. In some counties, the acreage required to provide the minimum (65–45–40) exceeded the acreage released, in which cases there was no acreage available for reapportionment to hardship cases and new farms. In other counties the county committees were not able to reallocate all of the acreage available because of the two limitations (40 percent of the cropland and past production of cotton) which were placed on the county committee in the law.

The 40-percent provision prevented the county committees from allocating additional acreage allotment to some farms on which a large percentage of the cropland had been devoted to cotton in the past and on which the county committees felt that the allotment was inadequate in view of the past production of cotton.

The "past production of cotton" limitation prevented the county committees, in many instances, from allocating additional allotment to farms on which there is little or no cotton history but which have been acquired through purchase or rental by cotton farmers who have the equipment, experience, and desire to grow more cotton. This provision also eliminated "war crop credit" from consideration in determining the maximum acreage which could be allocated to a farm.

You will recall that Public Law 272 provided for the determination of farm allotments on the basis of a prescribed percentage of the cropland on the farm, provided the acreage allotment so determined did not exceed the highest planted cotton acreage for the farm during the base period. In Comanche County, for example, of the 1,488 cotton allotments established, 162 farms received an allotment equal to the highest acreage planted in any year during the base period, which represented no reduction in the acreage for these farms and resulted in further reduction in the acreage on all other farms in the county.

Concerning your question as to whether any person received a zero allotment who made application for a new-grower allotment, the county committees established a new-grower allotment for each applicant who was eligible under the provisions of the law.

You will notice that columns 9 and 10 are incomplete. You have not obtained that information for all counties as yet.

There may be some minor changes in some of the items on the enclosed tabulation; however, there will be no substantial change in any of the county totals.

We are unable to answer all of the questions in your letter at this time. For example, we shall not be able to determine the number of producers who received allotments and who planted no cotton until after all cotton acreages have been measured. The eligibility provisions, the determination of allotments based on percentage of cropland, and the war crop credit provisions, as provided in the law, did result in the establishment of allotments on a considerable number of farms on which the producers had no intention of growing cotton in 1950.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and your efforts in connection with cotton legislation. We hope that this information will be helpful and that you will call on us for any additional information which you desire.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES T. CAMERON,
Chairman, Oklahoma State PMA Committee.

1950 cotton allotments, Oklahoma

District	County	Number of cotton farms	Original allotment	Number under 5 acres	Number new growers	Acreage of new grower allotment	Acreage released [1]	Acreage required under 65–45–40 provision [1]	Acreage reapportioned [1]	Number new growers receiving additional allotment [1]	Number old growers receiving additional allotment [1]
1	Beaver										
	Cimarron										
	Ellis	67	525.3	10	5	8.0	66.4	38.1	28.3	1	15
	Harper										
	Texas										
2	Alfalfa										
	Garfield	7	78.0	4	4	10.1		3.9			1
	Grant										
	Kay	45	547.5	9	15	62.0	37.0	12.9	7.2		
	Major	170	877.8	55	48	90.0		177.6			57
	Noble	481	2,847.0	162	65	109.0	87.6	434.2			77
	Woods										
	Woodward	34	180.6	11	3	8.0	17.0	38.8			2
	Total district 2	737	4,530.9	241	135	279.1	141.6	667.4	7.2		
3	Craig	41	207.8	13	1	3.0	4.5	20.3			2
	Delaware	5	15.0	4	4	10.0					
	Mayes	653	3,644.3	205	58	87.0	252.2	83.3	162.9	22	13
	Nowata	115	901.8	42	30	77.0	55.5	84.3	35.4	5	16
	Osage	736	11,691.6	74	49	203.0	1,103.1	838.0	265.1	33	138
	Ottawa										
	Pawnee	1,307	11,868.2	248	74	143.0	563.0	295.4	266.7		
	Rogers	652	3,915.8	202	38	58.5	373.3	93.3	267.6	29	55
	Tulsa	648	8,080.8	59	23	73.0	516.2	340.3	130.5	9	36

[1] Provisions of Public Law No. 471.

1950 cotton allotments, Oklahoma—Continued

District	County	Number of cotton farms	Original allotment	Number under 5 acres	Number new growers	Acreage of new grower allotment	Acreage released	Acreage required under 65-45-40 provision	Acreage reapportioned	Number new growers receiving additional allotment	Number old growers receiving additional allotment
	Wagoner	2,112	30,259.7	317	25	75.0	1,812.8	426.8	895.7	3	172
	Washington	76	360.7	39	12	18.0		16.8			3
	Total district 3	6,345	70,945.7	1,203	314	747.5	4,680.6	2,198.5	2,023.9		
4	Beckham	2,072	66,243.2	114	115	613.8	159.9	3,097.0			312
	Blaine	931	12,671.1	124	102	371.0	484.6	753.1			138
	Custer	1,073	18,879.2	161	168	574.1	38.2	838.4			115
	Dewey	840	7,619.6	340	218	447.8		762.8			
	Roger Mills	1,300	19,745.0	96	75	245.0	90.4	1,335.9			
	Washita	2,711	86,064.3	185	156	944.0	78.4	296.7			103
	Total district 4	8,927	211,222.4	1,020	834	3,195.7	851.5	7,083.9			
5	Canadian	980	12,968.5	176	51	216.0	661.4	1,596.0			220
	Cleveland	863	6,115.7	190	38	144.4	946.8	166.5	684.3	14	156
	Creek	2,222	18,625.6	265	47	196.7	787.1	156.0	542.4	9	152
	Grady	2,981	34,938.2	357	231	709.0	522.5	3,559.5			461
	Kingfisher	277	1,766.4	97	49	145.0	75.4	137.1			29
	Lincoln	1,986	13,285.5	337	52	130.6	496.4	57.1	175.1	11	48
	Logan	1,272	9,146.6	270	86	154.0	1,297.8	368.5	929.2	46	225
	McClain	1,637	21,458.9	117	51	142.0	1,290.3	946.5	323.4	34	319
	Okfuskee	2,540	29,210.0	229	15	95.1	643.1	528.1			144
	Oklahoma	359	2,964.0	83	32	87.1	142.8	70.7	34.7	9	12
	Payne	1,093	8,110.7	256	101	255.0	1,017.5	243.4	770.2	57	290
	Pottawatomie	1,286	8,393.5	289	63	101.1	1,034.9	269.2	545.4	29	148
	Seminole	1,548	9,344.1	455	79	133.0	1,469.2	136.6	816.2	57	129
	Total, district 5	19,044	176,327.7	3,121	895	2,509.0	10,385.2	8,235.2	4,820.9	266	2,333
6	Adair	33	111.5	23	3	8.0	13.9		9.0	3	
	Cherokee	245	1,327.3	73	20	30.0	186.8	14.9	30.0	7	6
	Haskell	1,390	11,484.7	146	44	81.0	1,589.8	267.7	1,262.2	21	318
	Hughes	2,227	18,200.6	275	72	106.0	2,573.6	234.6	1,581.3	22	374
	McIntosh	2,952	34,631.6	199	13	94.3	1,607.5	455.8	1,151.7		
	Muskogee	2,949	50,089.6	271	70	435.0	4,040.7	141.2	1,338.6	7	231
	Okmulgee	2,346	33,063.8	140	26	140.8	1,692.9	365.9	1,175.2	2	450
	Pittsburg	1,849	19,373.4	259	55	99.0	1,861.1	195.6	1,542.5	23	303
	Sequoyah	927	7,304.9	215	28	43.0	1,267.7	90.8	362.6	11	54
	Total district 6	14,918	175,587.4	1,601	331	1,037.1	14,834.0	1,766.5	8,453.1		
7	Caddo	4,152	62,420.0	435	215	968.0		2,874.0			682
	Comanche	1,478	17,571.5	200	161	448.6	16.8	1,292.2			264
	Cotton	1,013	19,817.2	73	147	800.0	158.4	895.0			131
	Greer	1,485	52,493.5	82	76	425.0	26.6	433.9			
	Harmon	1,086	56,339.3	25	48	494.0	107.5		107.5	37	
	Jackson	2,056	69,478.9	280	427	2,303.0	24.6	421.0			
	Kiowa	1,845	53,459.5	152	216	1,110.0		2,192.9			357
	Tillman	1,568	62,074.3	79	193	1,462.5		1,140.4			133
	Total, district 7	14,683	393,654.2	1,326	1,483	8,011.1	333.9	9,249.4	107.5		
8	Atoka	1,067	6,001.1	351	101	171.1	292.9	341.8			
	Bryan	2,721	28,888.6	389	82	201.8	2,500.9	1,397.6	1,085.8	28	478
	Carter	828	5,169.3	237	88	142.0	253.8	166.4	39.9		50
	Coal	900	8,436.2	185	43	66.0	779.0	133.0	643.0	17	128
	Garvin	1,758	16,495.7	305	103	407.7	512.2	128.4	244.9	15	105
	Jefferson	1,173	27,344.3	50	64	32.0	229.8	4,695.3			318
	Johnston	685	5,753.6	225	54	104.3	678.7	244.9	271.6	16	88
	Love	1,120	16,047.5	106	42	242.7	1,983.6	362.6	1,610.3	8	380
	Marshall	496	8,196.4	51	12	27.0	1,167.1	211.6	721.7	9	102
	Murray	357	2,582.2	80	16	77.0	731.5	30.1	278.8	7	39
	Pontotoc	1,051	6,203.3	331	63	105.0	769.4	77.5	350.4	8	90
	Stephens	1,779	19,118.7	228	60	219.0	323.3	1,418.2			221
	Total, district 8	13,935	150,236.9	2,533	728	1,795.6	10,222.2	9,207.4	5,246.4		
9	Choctaw	1,760	14,590.7	396	105	141.0	2,466.4	195.8	1,429.4		
	Latimer	492	2,244.9	209	65	97.0	333.1	33.4	208.0	30	45
	Le Flore	2,122	17,621.7	419	35	51.0	3,504.7	220.6	980.5		
	McCurtain	1,599	22,538.9	332	134	280.0	2,088.4	325.7	1,458.0	56	215
	Pushmataha	606	3,268.3	201	64	103.0	327.6	33.3	223.5	21	58
	Total, district 9	6,579	60,264.5	1,557	403	672.0	8,720.2	808.8	4,299.4		
	State	85,235	1,243,295.0	12,612	5,128	18,255.1	50,235.6	39,255.2	24,986.7		

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, shortly after my daughter first entered school I met her teacher on the street one day and she told me laughingly: "Several days ago I asked your daughter a question. She said, 'I do not know the answer but my Daddy does and I will find out tonight and let you know tomorrow.'"

I am a lawyer and I do not know all of the answers about this accounting procedure. The Gary family, however, has diversified its activities. I have a brother who is a certified public accountant and who had the privilege of serving as Executive Assistant and Director of Research of the accounting phase of the Hoover Commission investigation. He is now engaged in the installation of a new accounting system in the Coast Guard which will conform with the recommendations of that Commission.

So I turned to him for information on this bill, and this is what he said:

There is no doubt in my mind but that H. R. 9038 represents the best possible approach to improvement of accounting and auditing for the Federal Government. It is complete consistent and incorporates into law the features of the accounting improvement program that is being conducted in the Coast Guard and other agencies of the Government under the joint program. In addition, it provides for the elimination of duplicate and cumbersome procedures which not only have made the installation of the accounting system in the Coast Guard more difficult, but also will effect economies in the handling of routine transactions.

It is my opinion that this proposed bill is all of the major legislation that is required to do the complete accounting and auditing

improvement job for the entire Federal Government. I remember that some time ago you asked me why legislation was not developed that would write into law the approach to this problem that is being made by the joint program. This legislation does just that.

Mr. Chairman, the critical situation which we face today not only requires that we drastically curtail nonmilitary expenditures and eliminate all nonessential expenditures, but that we utilize the most modern budgeting and accounting procedures available to supervise and control the vast expenditures which we must authorize. This bill also does that and I hope it will be enacted into law.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950."

TITLE I—BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

PART I—BUDGETING

Definition

SEC. 101. Section 2 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The term 'appropriations' includes, in appropriate context, funds and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations."

Performance budget and regulations

SEC. 102. (a) Section 201 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 201. The President shall transmit to Congress during the first 15 days of each regular session, the budget, which shall set forth his budget message, summary data and text, and supporting detail. The budget shall set forth in such form and detail as the President may determine—

"(a) functions and activities of the Government, constituting a performance budget;

"(b) a segregation of operating, and of capital and investment programs;

"(c) any other desirable classifications of data;

"(d) a reconciliation of the summary data on expenditures with proposed appropriations;

"(e) estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations necessary in his judgment for the support of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year, except that estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations for such year for the legislative branch of the Government and the Supreme Court of the United States shall be transmitted to the President on or before October 15 of each year, and shall be included by him in the budget within revision;

"(f) estimated receipts of the Government during the ensuing fiscal year, under (1) laws existing at the time the budget is transmitted and also (2) under the revenue proposals, if any, contained in the budget;

"(g) actual appropriations, expenditures, and receipts of the Government during the last completed fiscal year;

"(h) estimated expenditures and receipts, and actual or proposed appropriations of the Government during the fiscal year in progress;

"(i) balanced statements of (1) the condition of the Treasury at the end of the last completed fiscal year, (2) the estimated condition of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year in progress, and (3) the estimated condition of the Treasury at the end of the ensuing fiscal year if the financial proposals contained in the budget are adopted;

"(j) all essential facts regarding the bonded and other indebtedness of the Government; and

"(k) such other financial statements and data as in his opinion are necessary or desirable in order to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition of the Government."

(b) Section 203 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 203. (a) The President from time to time may transmit to Congress such proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations as in his judgment (1) are necessary on account of laws enacted after the transmission of the budget, or (2) are otherwise in the public interest. He shall accompany such proposals with a statement of the reasons therefor, including the reasons for their omission from the budget.

"(b) Whenever such proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations reach an aggregate which, if they had been contained in the budget, would have required the President to make a recommendation under subsection (a) of section 202, he shall thereupon make such recommendation."

(c) Section 204 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the contents, order, and arrangement of the proposed appropriations and the statements of expenditures and estimated expenditures contained in the budget or transmitted under section 203, and the notes and other data submitted therewith, shall conform to requirements prescribed by the President."

(d) Section 205 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 205. Whenever any basic change is made in the form of the budget, the President, in addition to the budget, shall transmit to Congress such explanatory notes and tables as may be necessary to show where the various items embraced in the budget of the prior year are contained in the new budget."

(e) The last sentence of section 207 of such act is amended to read as follows: "The Bureau, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, shall prepare the budget, and any proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations, and to this end shall have authority to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the requests for appropriations of the several departments or establishments."

(f) Section 214 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 214. The head of each department and establishment shall prepare or cause to be prepared in each year his requests for regular, supplemental, or deficiency appropriations."

(g) Section 215 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 215. The head of each department and establishment shall submit his requests for appropriations to the Bureau on or before a date which the President shall determine. In case of his failure to do so, the President shall cause such requests to be prepared as are necessary to enable him to include such requests with the Budget in respect to the work of such department or establishment."

(h) Section 216 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 216. Requests for regular, supplemental, or deficiency appropriations which are submitted to the Bureau by the head of any department or establishment shall be prepared and submitted as the President may determine in accordance with the provisions of section 201."

Transitory provisions

SEC. 103. In order to expedite the conversion from present budgeting and accounting methods to the performance type of Budget contemplated in the amendments made by this part, the head of each department and establishment in the executive branch of the Government, with the approval of the President, is authorized and directed, until the end of the second full fiscal year following the date of the enactment of this act, to make such transfers and adjustments within his department or establishment between appropriations available for obligation by such department or establishment in such manner as he deems necessary to cause the obligation and administration of funds and the reports of expenditures to reflect the financial requirements of the functions and activities of the department or establishment. Reports of transfers and adjustments made pursuant to the authority of this section shall be made currently to the President and the Congress.

Government statistical activities

SEC. 104. The President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized and directed to develop programs and to issue regulations and orders for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating of statistical information for any purpose by the various agencies in the executive branch of the Government. Such regulations and orders shall be adhered to by such agencies.

Improved administration of executive agencies

SEC. 105. The President, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized and directed to evaluate and develop improved plans for the organization, coordination, and management of the executive branch of the Government with a view to efficient and economical service.

Business-type budgets

SEC. 106. The first two sentences of section 102 of the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 597), are amended to read as follows: "Each wholly owned Government corporation shall cause to be prepared annually a business-type budget which shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, under such rules and regulations as the President may establish as to the date of submission, the form and content, the classification of data, and the manner in which such budget program shall be prepared and presented."

PART II—ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Short title

SEC. 110. This part may be cited as the "Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950."

Declaration of policy

SEC. 111. It is the policy of the Congress in enacting this part that—

(a) The accounting of the Government provide full disclosure of the results of financial operations, adequate financial information needed in the management of operations and the formulation and execution of the budget, and effective control over income, expenditures, funds, property, and other assets.

(b) Full consideration to be given to the needs and responsibilities of both the legislative and executive branches in the establishment of accounting and reporting systems and requirements.

(c) The maintenance of accounting systems and the producing on financial reports with respect to the operations of executive agencies, including central facilities for bringing together and disclosing information on the results of the financial operations of the Government as a whole, be the responsibility of the executive branch.

(d) The auditing for the Government, conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States as an agent of the Congress be directed at determining the extent to

which accounting and related financial reporting fulfill the purposes specified, financial transactions have been consummated in accordance with laws, regulations or other legal requirements, and adequate internal financial control over operations is exercised, and afford an effective basis for the settlement of accounts of accountable officers.

(e) Emphasis be placed on effecting orderly improvements resulting in simplified and more effective accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, and auditing requirements and procedures and on the elimination of those which involve duplication or which do not serve a purpose commensurate with the costs involved.

(f) The Comptroller General of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget conduct a continuous program for the improvement of accounting and financial reporting in the Government.

Accounting and reporting provisions

SEC. 112. (a) The Comptroller General of United States, after consulting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concerning their accounting, financial reporting, and budgetary needs, and considering the needs of the other executive agencies, shall prescribe the principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by each executive agency, including requirements for suitable integration between the accounting processes of each executive agency and the accounting of the Treasury Department. Requirements prescribed by the Comptroller General shall be designed to permit the executive agencies to carry out their responsibilities under section 113 of this part, while providing a basis for integrated accounting for the Government, full disclosure of the results of the financial operations of each executive agency and the Government as a whole, and financial information and control necessary to enable the Congress and the President to discharge their respective responsibilities. The Comptroller General shall continue to exercise the authority vested in him by section 205 (b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 389) and, to the extent he deems necessary, the authority vested in him by section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 25). Any such exercise of authority shall be consistent with the provisons of this section.

(b) The General Accounting Office shall cooperate with the executive agencies in the development of their accounting systems, including the Treasury Department, in the development and establishment of the system of central accounting and reporting required by section 114 of this part. Such accounting systems shall be approved by the Comptroller General when deemed by him to be adequate and in conformity with the principles, standards, and related requirements prescribed by him.

(c) The General Accounting Office shall from time to time review the accounting systems of the executive agencies. The results of such reviews shall be available to the heads of the executive agencies concerned, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General shall make such reports thereon to the Congress as he deems proper.

SEC. 113. (a) The head of each executive agency shall establish and maintain systems of accounting and internal control designed to provide—

(1) full disclosure of the financial results of the agency's activities;

(2) adequate financial information needed for the agency's management purposes;

(3) effective control over and accountability for all funds, property, and other assets for which the agency is responsible, including appropriate internal audit;

(4) reliable accounting results to serve as the basis for preparation and support of the agency's budget requests, for controlling the execution of its budget, and for providing financial information required by the Bureau of the Budget under section 213 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23);

(5) suitable integration of the accounting of the agency with the accounting of the Treasury Department in connection with the central accounting and reporting responsibilities imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury by section 114 of this part.

(b) The accounting systems of executive agencies shall conform to the principles, standards, and related requirements prescribed by the Comptroller General pursuant to section 112 (a) of this part.

SEC. 114. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare such reports for the information of the President, the Congress, and the public as will present the results of the financial operations of the Government: *Provided*, That there shall be included such financial data as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may require in connection with the preparation of the budget or for other purposes of the Bureau. Each executive agency shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury such reports and information relating to its financial condition and operations as the Secretary, by rules and regulations, may require for the effective performance of his responsibilities under this section.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish the facilities necessary to produce the financial reports required by subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary is further authorized to reorganize the accounting functions and install, revise, or eliminate accounting procedures and financial reports of the Treasury Department in order to develop effective and coordinated systems of accounting and financial reporting in the several bureaus and offices of the Department with such concentration of accounting and reporting as is necessary to accomplish integration of accounting results for the activities of the Department and provide the operating center for the consolidation of acounting results of other executive agencies with those of the Department. The authority vested in and the duties imposed upon the Department by sections 10, 15, and 22 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes", approved July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 162, 208-210), may be exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a part of his broader authority and duties under this section and in such a manner as to provide a unified system of central accounting and reporting on the most efficient and useful basis.

(c) The system of central accounting and reporting provided for herein shall be consistent with the principles, standards, and related requirements prescribed by the Comptroller General pursuant to section 112 of this part.

SEC. 115. (a) When the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General determine that existing procedures can be modified in the interest of simplification, improvement, or economy, with sufficient safeguards over the control and accounting for the public funds, they may issue joint regulations providing for the waiving, in whole or in part, of the requirements of existing law that—

(1) warrants be issued and countersigned in connection with the receipt, retention, and disbursement of public moneys and trust funds; and

(2) funds be requisitioned, and advanced to accountable officers under each separate appropriation head or otherwise.

(b) Such regulations may further provide for the payment of vouchers by authorized disbursing officers by means of checks issued against the general account of the Treasurer of the United States: *Provided*, That in such case the regulations shall provide for appropriate action in the event of delinquency by disbursing officers in the rendition of their accounts or for other reasons arising out of the condition of the officers' accounts, including under necessary circumstances, the suspension or withdrawal of authority to disburse.

SEC. 116. The Comptroller General is authorized to discontinue the maintenance in the General Accounting Office of appropriation, expenditure, limitation, receipt, and personal ledger accounts when in his opinion the accounting systems and internal control of the executive, legislative, and judicial agencies are sufficient to enable him to perform properly the functions to which such accounts relate.

Auditing provisions

SEC. 117. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, the financial transactions of each executive, legislative, and judicial agency, including but not limited to the accounts of accountable officers, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. In the determination of auditing procedures to be followed and the extent of examination of vouchers and other documents, the Comptroller General shall give due regard to generally accepted principles of auditing, including consideration of the effectiveness of accounting organizations and systems, internal audit and control, and related administrative practices of the respective agencies.

(b) Whenever the Comptroller General determines that the audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts and other records of an executive agency are normally kept, he may require any executive agency to retain in whole or in part accounts of accountable officers, contracts, vouchers, and other documents, which are required under existing law to be submitted to the General Accounting Office, under such conditions and for such period not exceeding 10 years as he may specify, unless a longer period is agreed upon with the executive agency: *Provided*, That under agreements between the Comptroller General and legislative and judicial agencies the provisions of this sentence may be extended to the accounts and records of such agencies.

General provisions

SEC. 118. As used in this part, the term "executive agency" means any executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government but (a) except for the purposes of sections 114, 116, and 119 shall not include any Government corporation or agency subject to the Government Corporation Control Act (59 State. 597), and (b) except for the purposes of sections 111, 114, and 116 shall not include the Post Office Department.

SEC. 119. The head of each executive agency is authorized to designate the place or places, at the seat of government or elsewhere, at which the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts will be performed, and with the concurrence of the Comptroller General to waive the administrative examination in whole or in part: *Provided*, That the same authority is hereby conferred upon

the officers responsible for the administrative examination of accounts for legislative and judicial agencies.

TITLE II—APPROPRIATIONS

TRANSFERS BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. After the end of the second full fiscal year following the date of enactment of this act, with the approval of the President, the head of each department and establishment in the executive branch of the Government is authorized to make transfers and adjustments between appropriations within his department or establishment in order to promote economy and efficiency, but no appropriation shall be increased or decreased thereby during any fiscal year by more than 5 percent. Reports of such transfers and adjustments with the reasons therefor shall be made currently to the President and the Congress and shall be summarized annually in the budget.

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 202. No request for legislation, which, if enacted, would authorize subsequent appropriations for a department or establishment in the executive branch of the Government, shall be transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget, to the President, or to the Congress by such department or establishment, or by any organizational unit thereof, without the prior approval of the head of such department or establishment.

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 203. To promote economy and to reduce expenditures, the President is authorized to establish and to modify from time to time reserves from appropriations for the executive branch of the Government to the extent that he determines that the purposes intended by the Congress will be accomplished by the expenditure of amounts less than the amounts appropriated.

ADJUSTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR REORGANIZATION

SEC. 204. (a) When under authority of law a function or an activity is transferred or assigned from one agency within any department or establishment to another agency in the same department or establishment, the balance of appropriations which are determined by the head of such department or establishment to be available and necessary to finance or discharge the function or activity so transferred or assigned may, with the approval of the President, be transferred to, and be available for use by, the agency to which said function or activity is transferred or assigned for any purpose for which said funds were originally available. Balances so transferred shall be credited to any applicable existing appropriation account or accounts, or to any new appropriation account or accounts, which are hereby authorized to be established, and shall be merged with funds in the applicable existing or newly established appropriation account or accounts and thereafter accounted for as one fund.

(b) When under authority of law a function or activity is transferred or assigned from one department or establishment to another department or establishment, the balance of appropriations which are determined by the President to be available and necessary to finance or discharge the function or activity so transferred or assigned, shall be transferred to and be available for use by the department or establishment to which said function or activity is transferred or assigned for any purpose for which said funds were originally available. Balances so transferred shall be credited to any applicable existing appropriation account or accounts, or to any new appropriation account or accounts, which are hereby authorized to be established, and shall be merged with funds in the applicable existing or newly established appropriation account or accounts and thereafter accounted for as one fund.

TITLE III—REPEALS AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

REPEALS

SEC. 301. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 10 of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 680; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 582).

(2) So much of section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. 109; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (1)), as reads: "; and hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually submit to Congress detailed estimates of appropriations required for said expenses;".

(3) The last proviso in the first paragraph under the heading "Judgments; United States Courts" of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 422; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (2)).

(4) The last sentence of section 5 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 256; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (3)).

(5) So much of the matter appearing under the heading "Mints and Assay Offices" of the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1292; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (4)), as reads: ", and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for the fiscal year 1913, and annually thereafter, submit to Congress, in the regular book of estimates, detailed estimates for the expenses of this Service."

(6) So much of the matter appearing under the heading "Treasury Department" in the act of August 26, 1912 (37 Stat. 596; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (5)), as reads: "*Provided further*, That estimates hereunder shall be submitted in detail for the fiscal year 1914, and annually thereafter".

(7) The last sentence of the paragraph under the heading "Federal Farm Loan Board" of the act of September 8, 1916 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (7)), appearing on page 803 of volume 39 of the Statutes at Large; and the third and last paragraph under the heading "Federal Farm Loan Bureau" of the act of March 3, 1917 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (7)), appearing on page 1084 of volume 39 of the Statutes at Large.

(8) The last sentence on page 48 of volume 30 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 4, 1897 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (8)).

(9) The first sentence of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1309; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (10)).

(10) The last proviso under the heading "Office of the Chief Signal Officer" of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1159; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (11)).

(11) The sixth full paragraph appearing on page 648 of volume 29 of the Statutes at Large in the act of March 3, 1897 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (13)).

(12) So much of the matter following the heading "Bureau of Mines" in the act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 858; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (14)) as reads: ", estimates shall be submitted specifically for all personal services required permanently and entirely in the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C., and previously paid from lump-sum or general appropriations;".

(13) The proviso at the end of the fourth paragraph on page 312 of volume 37 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 17, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (15)).

(14) The third paragraph appearing on page 1082 of volume 32 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1903 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (16)).

(15) So much of section 12 of the act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 480; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (18)), as reads: "and he shall annually submit to Congress estimates to cover the cost of the establishment and maintenance of fish hatcheries in Alaska, the salaries and actual traveling expenses of such officials, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

(16) The proviso at the end of the first full paragraph on page 456 of volume 32 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 28, 1902 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (20)).

(17) The second full paragraph on page 841 of volume 38 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (21)).

(18) The fourth full paragraph on page 2 of volume 38 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of May 1, 1913 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (22)).

(19) The proviso at the end of the second paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization" of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1329, 1330; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (23)).

(20) The second full paragraph on page 374 of volume 35 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of May 27, 1908 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (25)).

(21) So much of the last paragraph on page 396 of volume 37 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 23, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 583 (26)), as reads: "For the fiscal year 1914 and annually thereafter estimates in detail shall be submitted for all personal services required in the Indian Office,".

(22) The proviso at the end of the first full paragraph on page 646 of volume 41 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of May 29, 1920 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 584).

(23) Section 3660 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 585).

(24) Section 4 of the act of June 22, 1906 (34 Stat. 448; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 586).

(25) Section 4 of the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 907; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 587).

(26) Section 2 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 762; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 588); and the proviso in the first paragraph on page 1367 of volume 34 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 4, 1907 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 588).

(27) Section 3661, as amended, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 589).

(28) So much of the first paragraph on page 255 of volume 24 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 4, 1886 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 590), as reads: ": *Provided further*, That all printing and engraving for the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and the Signal Service shall hereafter be estimated for separately and in detail, and appropriated for separately for each of said bureaus."

(29) Section 3662 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 591).

(30) Section 3663 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 594).

(31) Section 3664 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 597).

(32) Section 3665 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 598).

(33) The second paragraph under the heading "Revenue Cutter Service" in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 907; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 600).

(34) So much of the second full paragraph on page 512 of volume 24 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1887 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 601), as reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall for the fiscal year 1887, and for each fiscal year thereafter in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons employed outside of the District of Columbia, as superintendents, clerks, watchmen and otherwise, and paid from appropriations for the construction of public buildings showing where said persons are employed, in what capacity, the length of time and at what rate of compensation,".

(35) So much of the sixth full paragraph on page 374 of volume 26 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 30, 1890 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 601) as reads: "; and hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually report to Congress in the book of

estimates a statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for 'repairs and preservation of public buildings' which shall show the amount expended on each public building and the number of persons employed and paid salaries from such appropriation."

(36) So much of section 1317 of the Revenue Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 314; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 602) as reads: "; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit for the fiscal year 1921, and annually thereafter, an estimate of appropriations to refund and pay back duties or taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws, and to pay judgments, including interest and costs, rendered for taxes or penalties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws".

(37) The first paragraph on page 133 of volume 22 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of July 1, 1882 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 603).

(38) The eighth paragraph under the heading "Foreign Intercourse" of the act of May 3, 1905(33 Stat. 1214; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 603).

(39) The last paragraph on page 48 of volume 30 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 4, 1897 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 604).

(40) The eighth paragraph under the heading "Under the Engineer Department" of the act of February 13, 1913 (37 Stat. 671; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 605).

(41) The sixth paragraph under the heading "Fortifications in Insular Possessions" of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 847; U. S. C., title 3, sec. 606).

(42) So much of the first section of the act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stat. 246; U. S .C., title 31, sec. 607), as reads: "the estimates for the Army and Navy hospital service shall be submitted as a part of the Military Establishment."

(43) The first full paragraph on page 117 of volume 31 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of April 17, 1900 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 609).

(44) Section 3668 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 610).

(45) So much of the first paragraph on page 357 of volume 20 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1879 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 611), as reads: ": *Provided*, That hereafter, in making his estimates for railway mail service the Postmaster General shall separate the estimate for postal-car service from the general estimates; and in case any increase or diminution of service by postal cars shall be made by him, the reasons therefor shall be given in his annual report next succeeding such increase or diminution."

(46) So much of the first paragraph under the heading "United States Geological Survey" in the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 527; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 612), as reads: "; and hereafter the estimates for the Geological Survey shall be itemized."

(47) The first paragraph on page 455 of volume 32 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 28, 1902 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 612).

(48) Section 4 of the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 200; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 613).

(49) The fourth paragraph of section 26 of the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 103, U. S. C., title 31, sec. 613).

(50) The eighth full paragraph on page 1421 of volume 36 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 4, 1911 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 614).

(51) The eighth full paragraph on page 1206 of volume 33 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1905 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 615).

(52) The fourth full paragraph under the heading "Government in the Territories" of the act of July 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 479; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 616).

(53) The first full paragraph on page 492 of volume 39 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 11, 1916 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 617).

(54) The proviso in the first paragraph under the heading "Rent in the District of Columbia" of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1108; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 617).

(55) The seventh paragraph on page 433 of volume 32 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 28, 1902 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 618).

(56) The ninth full paragraph on page 755 of volume 36 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 618).

(57) The fourth full paragraph on page 362 of volume 27 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 5, 1892 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 619).

(58) The first full paragraph on page 764 of volume 36 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 620).

(59) Section 6 of the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 679; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 621).

(60) The last full sentence in the first paragraph on page 254 of volume 23 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 622).

(61) Section 5 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 763; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 626).

(62) The proviso at the end of the first paragraph on page 579 of volume 37 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 626).

(63) Section 7, as amended, of the act of August 26, 1912 (37 Stat. 626; 37 Stat. 790; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 629).

(64) The fourth full paragraph on page 854 of volume 37 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 630).

(65) The proviso at the end of the seventh paragraph on page 1030 of volume 31 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1901 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 633).

(66) The second paragraph under the heading "Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance" of the act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 128; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 636), down through the first proviso therein.

(67) So much of the third paragraph under the heading "Contingent expenses, Navy Department" of the act of June 22, 1906 (34 Stat. 427; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 637), as reads: "and hereafter it shall not be lawful to expend, for any of the offices or bureaus of the Navy Department at Washington, any sum out of appropriations made for the Naval Establishment for any of the purposes mentioned or authorized in the said foregoing paragraph."

(68) So much of the paragraph under the heading "Increase of the Navy, equipment" of the act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 952; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 648), as reads: "and beginning with July 1, 1915, equipment outfits shall be charged to appropriation 'Increase of the Navy, Construction and machinery.'"

(69) The two provisos in the paragraph under the heading "Fuel and transportation" of the act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 944; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 649).

(70) The proviso in the tenth paragraph on page 236, of volume 28 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of August 6, 1894 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 650).

(71) The fourth full paragraph on page 1175 of volume 34 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 2, 1907 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 655).

(72) So much of the first full paragraph on page 1391 of volume 42 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 2, 1923 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 656), as reads: "and the budget estimates for each of such appropriations shall hereafter carry separately the amounts required for such transportation costs."

(73) The proviso in the seventh full paragraph on page 520 of volume 32 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 30, 1902 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 657).

(74) The proviso in lines 2 through 8 on page 710 of volume 36 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 664).

(75) Section 3682 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 674).

(76) Section 3683 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 675).

(77) The second full paragraph on page 1303 of volume 41 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1921 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 676).

(78) The proviso in lines 7 through 17 on page 203 of volume 20 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of June 19, 1878 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 677).

(79) Section 3684 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 681).

(80) Section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 683).

(81) So much of the paragraph under the heading "Pay of Assistant Custodians and Janitors," on pages 1153 and 1154 of volume 31 of the Statutes at Large, in the act of March 3, 1901 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 684), as reads: ", and hereafter no other fund appropriated shall be used for this service."

(82) The second paragraph under the heading "United States Commerce Court" of the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1234; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 687).

(83) Section 26 of the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat, 103; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 688).

(84) Section 400 of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 694).

(85) Section 607 of the act of June 30, 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 304; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 947).

(86) Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875, as amended (18 Stat. 370; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 624).

(87) So much of the act of March 26, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 466; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 118c), as reads "with the budget estimates."

(88) So much of the paragraph under the heading "Department of State" in the act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 119; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 157), as reads: "and estimates for further appropriations hereunder shall include in detail salaries for all persons to be employed and paid in the Department of State at Washington, District of Columbia."

(89) The last proviso under the head "Working Capital Fund" in the act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 393; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 558a).

(90) So much of section 17 of the act of May 22, 1920, as amended (41 Stat. 620; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 730), as reads: "annually to the Bureau of the Budget."

(91) Section 31 of the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 749; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 782).

(92) The last sentence of section 35 of the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 749; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 785).

(93) So much of section 1 of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; U. S. C., title 10, sec. 214), as reads: "and the Signal Corps of the Army shall remain a part of the Military Establishment under the direction of the Secretary of War, and all estimates for its support shall be included with other estimates for the support of the Military Establishment."

(94) The last proviso of section 4 of the act of March 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 206; U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1597).

(95) So much of section 1 of the act of June 12, 1917, as amended (40 Stat. 153; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 452), as reads: "and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to submit, for the fiscal year 1919 and annually thereafter, estimates of the amounts required for the care, maintenance, and development of the said parks."

(96) So much of section 1 of the act of July 24, 1876, as amended (19 Stat. 99; U. S. C., title 24, sec. 278), as requires estimates for the care and maintenance of the national military cemeteries to be submitted annually by the Director of the National Park Service.

(97) So much of section 1 of the act of January 24, 1923 (42 Stat. 1208; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 12), as reads: "The aggregate of all estimates of appropriations from the 'reclamation fund' contained in the budget for any fiscal year shall be included in the totals of the budget for that year."

(98) The second paragraph under the heading "Pay, miscellaneous" of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 754; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 609a).

(99) The third paragraph under the heading "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General" of the act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 316; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 610a).

(100) The last proviso under the heading "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers" of the act of October 2, 1888, as amended (25 Stat. 543; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 719).

(101) Section 119 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213; U. S. C., title 32, sec. 25).

(102) So much of the fourth full paragraph on page 558 of volume 39 of the Statutes at Large in the act of August 29, 1916 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 504), as reads: "and the Secretary of the Navy shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each."

(103) The last proviso in the third paragraph on page 377 of volume 37 of the Statutes at Large in the act of August 23, 1912 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 769).

(104) Section 27 of the act of January 12, 1895, as amended (28 Stat. 604; U. S. C., title 44, sec. 37).

(105) The eighth full paragraph on page 382 of volume 35 of the Statutes at Large in the act of May 27, 1908 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 37).

(106) The last paragraph under the heading "Government in the Territories" in the act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. 99; U. S. C., title 48, sec. 1456).

SAVING PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. (a) The omission of any provision of law from the provisions of law repealed under section 301 shall not be construed as limiting the application of section 201 or 216 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended, or the powers of the President thereunder, or as evidencing an intent that such provision was not to be superseded by such sections.

(b) Whenever any law authorizes expenditures for a particular object or purpose to be made from an appropriation item referred to in such law by the specific title theretofore used for that appropriation item in the appropriation act concerned, and thereafter such title is changed or is eliminated from such appropriation act, expenditures for such object or purpose thereafter may be made from any corresponding appropriation item.

(c) Except where authority for performance of a function is specifically repealed in section 301, none of the provisions of such section shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibility of any agency or officer of the Government over any function or organizational unit referred to in such section.

(d) Existing laws, policies, procedures, and directives pertaining to functions covered by this act, and not inconsistent herewith or repealed hereby, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until superseded, or except as they may be amended, under the authority of this act or under other appropriate authority.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 6, line 17, strike out all of section 103.

Page 7, line 11, strike out "104" and insert "103."

Page 7, line 20, strike out "105" and insert "104."

Page 8, line 2, strike out "106" and insert "105."

Page 18, line 2, strike out all of section 201.

Page 18, line 16, strike out "202" and insert "201."

Page 19, line 1, strike out all of section 203.

Page 19, line 10, strike out "204" and insert "202."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have four minor amendments at the Clerk's desk. I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. KARSTEN:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Definition."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "Performance Budget and Regulations"; line 13, strike out the comma and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon; line 14, strike out "constituting a performance budget;"; lines 15 and 16, strike out "'(b) a segregation of operating, and of capital and investment programs;".

Page 4, line 22, after "Sec. 204", insert "(a)."

Page 5, line 3, insert:

"(b) The budget and statements furnished with any proposed supplemental or deficiency appropriations shall be accompanied by information as to personal services and other objects of expenditure in the same manner and form as in the budget for the fiscal year 1950: *Provided*, That this requirement may be waived or modified, either generally or in specific cases, by joint action of the committees of Congress having jurisdiction over appropriation."

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARVEY to the amendment: Page 5, line 3, strike out the period and insert: *"And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Committee of Congress to request and receive such information in such form as they may desire in consideration of and action upon budget estimates."

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief explanation of the amendments I submitted. I would like to also add that we see no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] and will be glad to accept it.

Mr. Chairman, the Clerk, in reading the amendment, used the word "committee," singular. The word is "committees," plural. I suggest that the amendment be corrected accordingly.

The four amendments I am offering were suggested by members of the Committee on Appropriations. The amendments in no way impair the objectives of the bill. I have discussed these minor changes with the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. They have no objection to the amendments.

Under the first three amendments the President will have authority to submit either a performance budget or an item budget. At the present time we are using what is known as the performance or functional budget. The proposed amendments will continue existing authority and under these minor changes the President may submit either a functional or item type budget.

The last amendment relates to the green-sheets provision. It simply provides that this statistical information shall be furnished to the Congress along with the budget in justification of budget requests.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendments will all be adopted.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I have been informed that the amendment as offered will require a slight revision. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw it and reoffer it in the proper form.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARVEY: At the end of the amendment offered by Mr. KARSTEN, add the following amendment. Strike out the period and insert: *"And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of the committees of Congress to request and receive such information in such form as they may desire in consideration of and action upon budget estimates."

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the committees of Congress now have this authority. I think it is desirable, however, to restate it in the bill as the gentleman from Indiana has requested. I think we on this side can agree to the amendment.

Mr. HARVEY. May I say by way of explanation that we have taken language that has previously been written into appropriation bills and put it into substantive legislation. This was done at the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], of the Appropriations Committee. I do not know that it is absolutely necessary, but it may well be an added precaution that will protect the rights of the Appropriations Committee and the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ENGLE of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9038) to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of de-

partmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 729, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 9129.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE WITH PAY FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. PRIEST submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2160) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, to authorize the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave in excess of 60 days, and for other purposes.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, the other day in addressing the House I tried to point out the necessity for paying some attention to economy in those endeavors which have nothing to do with defense. In line with that thought I pointed out the need to try to limit the printing being done by a great many governmental agencies and departments. I prepared a resolution authorizing a committee to be set up to determine what publications the agencies and departments of Government were printing which had no relation whatever to defense matters.

I have since learned that the Joint Committee on Printing would have jurisdiction of such an investigation and I want to urge them to have hearings as quickly as possible to determine what publications, if any, can be eliminated during this emergency in trying to economize wherever it is possible to do so. This is merely one small attempt to economize, but I think it should be done right away.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM], is recognized for 20 minutes.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, not once before have I asked for time to speak to the House under a special order. Last night as I lay upon my bed, not able to sleep, I determined to speak my convictions, although my speaking was only the voice of one crying in the wilderness and with no language but a cry.

Sleep would not come because of the weight of responsibility that rests upon me, and upon every other Member of Congress in this hour of crisis and danger. Of course, this same responsibility rests upon every citizen of the United States, but not to so great a degree as upon us, their representatives. Each one of us was chosen because the people back home at least believed us to be men of integrity, of character, of some ability, and with other qualities that fitted us for leadership. If we fail to exercise effective leadership during these trying and terrifying days, our constituents should and will retire us in favor of others who will furnish adequate leadership.

While I think that the Congress is not primarily to blame for the tragic lack of preparedness on the part of our armed services, nevertheless, we will be responsible if we allow it to continue. We were misled by some pompous and self-important officials of our Defense Establishment, to believe that our Defense Establishment was adequate for our protection against attack. Moreover, some of the funds appropriated by Congress were held up by the President, no doubt on the advice of the boastful man who heads our Defense Establishment. I cannot blame the President too much, since he had to depend for the facts and advice upon which he based his actions upon these same men who were sadly wrong in their judgment as to our needs for defense. He will have to bear the blame, however, if he allows these men to bungle further.

As I say, I feel we are not to blame for our lack of preparedness. But we are to blame if we allow this condition to continue, or if we allow our economic and fiscal affairs to degenerate to the same low ebb as our Defense Establishment.

How, then, shall we meet and measure up to our responsibilities?

In the first place, I am sure that we must face some hard facts, acknowledge their existence, and quit our wishful thinking and day-dreaming.

And the first hard fact that we must face is that world war III began with the invasion of South Korea. It is not the dramatic and awe-inspiring beginning that our defense chiefs expected; neither is it the kind of war they envisioned. But I am convinced that after Korea will come Formosa, and then western Germany, Yugoslavia, possibly Iran, Greece, and Turkey. The refusal of the Russians to fight the war our defense chiefs had prepared for reminds me of the old story of the boasting southerner who, before he faced his first Yank, claimed that the southerners could whip the Yankees with cornstalks. After four hard years of fighting, his statement was recalled to him. In answer he ruefully remarked that the Yanks refused to fight with cornstalks.

So if we would fight Stalin we must meet him fully prepared to fight whatever kind of war, and with whatever kinds of weapons, he employs. To recognize this as the beginning of world war III is necessary if we are to arm adequately and prepare our economic forces for the struggle. This does not mean that our might, both military and industrial, potentially now and eventually in fact, may not be such a warning to Soviet Russia that she will decide that discretion is the better part of valor and cease to urge her satellites to attack around the perimeter of the world as she now threatens to do.

The second hard fact that we must face is human nature as exemplified in the spectacle of selfishness and lack of patriotism that has caused a wave of unnecessary buying and hoarding. Enlightened self-interest, and the normal and laudable desire of every man to do well and prosper for his own and his family's sake is the spark plug of our free-enterprise system, and the glory of our free way of life. But until men's hearts are changed and they accept the Christian instead of the materialistic philosophy of life, which will happen only in the millennium, we must realize that this enlightened self-interest so easily degenerates under stress into utter selfishness.

The third fact that we must face is that there is no easy way out of our plight. Freedom has ever been hard-won and as hardly held. We cannot temporize with halfway measures.

Having faced these unpleasant and hard facts, what course shall we pursue to preserve our own liberty and that of the free peoples of the world?

In the first place, the President should give us military and civilian Defense Department heads in whom we can have confidence. Acknowledgment of failure on their part and repentance cannot suffice in this crisis. The President has a load of responsibilites upon his shoulders that is man-killing, and must have advisers upon whom he can depend and in whom the Congress has faith. This is a struggle for survival, and only the fittest should be placed in high places of leadership.

In the next place, the Congress must forget partisan politics and give the President the support and encouragement that he must have to wage a successful

fight against the forces of despotism and brutality. This we can do by furnishing the necessary funds to hasten our armament program to the utmost.

We must then leave the actual conduct of the war to those leaders in whom we have confidence.

A few weeks ago when I suggested that the Secretary of National Defense ought to resign, I did that in a letter which I sent back home. It was intended only for the people back home. It was copied in the Atlanta Journal and then by the Associated Press. I want to tell you that the response from all over the country has been tremendous. When I suggested that I did not suggest it as a sort of punishment for this man who has made so many errors. I did not do it to try to seek a scapegoat for the Congress or for others who are responsible, but for this purpose alone: The man has demonstrated his unfitness for the job. In times like this, in a crisis like this, not only he but the head of every other department of the Government ought to be men of ability, men who can see that our national interests are protected.

But it is in the industrial and civilian mobilization effort that Congress must bear the responsibility and the blame if things go wrong. As I have said, this is a struggle for the survival of freemen and our way of life. Hence we must mobilize our civilian and industrial potential as thoroughly as we do our military forces. Business and industry must go on. But it cannot go on as usual. Recent events in the field of price rises, inflation, and hoarding prove that it cannot go on as usual. If we hesitate and delay our industrial mobilization and the enlistment of our civilian forces, we will fall into the trap set for us by Stalin, who thinks he will never have to fight us directly, if he can force us to spend our strength and waste our resources around the world, and dissipate our industrial power by profiteering and industrial strife at home.

So I urge that we quit talking about controls in the future, and act now to freeze, at the pre-Korea level, prices, wages, and profits. Action is imperative now that our manpower be conserved and our industrial strength protected. Wild inflation will ruin us. Prices and wages can easily be frozen at reasonable levels, and profits should be curbed by an excess-profits tax, imposed now and not next year.

Strikes should be forbidden by law. By and large labor cooperated wonderfully well during the past war with industry to do the greatest job of production the world has ever seen. But there were glaring exceptions which incensed the people and lowered the morale of our fighting men. This must not be repeated.

Our nondefense expenditures should be cut to the bone, else our economy will be unable to stand the strain. Moreover, we must finance this war as we go. The huge national debt is the result of our failure to do this during the last war, while huge fortunes were made. We cannot afford to add to this debt the stupendous sums that will be necessary to bring the present war and whatever may follow to a successful determination. Increased taxes are not popular, but they are necessary if we are to survive as a free nation. It may be that they should not be imposed until the Ways and Means Committee has had time to study the entire problem, and report sometime early next year. That applies to taxes generally, but not to the excess-profits tax which should be enacted now.

These are hard and unpopular measures. But so is the job of fighting which our young men are so bravely doing. Surely if we can ask them to give their lives for freedom and a free world, we can discipline ourselves and show the world that a democracy can survive in the face of the worst that a ruthless and Godless enemy can do.

We can win and preserve freedom, justice, and Christianity for the peoples of the world, but we cannot do it by halfway measures.

We are sometimes discouraged and disheartened at the apparent success of brute force and criminal practices in world-wide affairs. Occasionally, I am tempted to agree with the pessimistic philosophy of Matthew Arnold so well expressed in some of the most beautiful words in all English poetry, and I quote:

The sea of faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

And, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

But we should take heart and renew our faith. For, after all, this is a moral universe, and right will win in the end. Yet, unless we are prepared to meet force with force, and propose a superior moral and ethical ideal to the materialistic Marxian philosophy of our enemies, the triumph of right may be delayed for generations.

As Ernest Bevin recently said, "Free men have never been vanquished by slaves." So in spite of the pessimistic view of our civilization that predicts its total eclipse, I believe that free men, following Christian morals and ideals, and exercising the power of these forces, backed up by the necessary physical force can and will preserve our western civilization, and our free way of life. But we cannot dilly-dally. This is the hour. We must act.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized.

SMALL BUSINESS DEFENSE PLANTS ACT OF 1950

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 9243) to create the Small Defense Plants Corporation and to preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. The distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] has introduced an identical bill in the Senate. As you know, Senator SPARKMAN is the chairman of the Small Business Committee of the Senate, while I have the honor of being the chairman of the Small Business Committee of the House.

Senator SPARKMAN and I have issued a joint statement which, in our opinion, sets forth compelling reasons for introducing at this time legislation which will, when it becomes law, provide an instrument to effectively mobilize the economic resources of the small-business institutions of our country in the defense effort. Senator SPARKMAN will place in the RECORD our joint statement on the Small Business Defense Plants Act of 1950, and I sincerely hope that Members of the House will find an opportunity to read it.

For the further information of the membership, I shall ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks a copy of the bill which is to be cited as the "Small Business Defense Plants Act of 1950," together with a summary and analysis of the bill and a comparison with the 1942 act creating the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The Smaller War Plants Corporation, which I had the privilege of being joint author, created by the Congress in 1942, was a welcome addition to the war effort in World War II, but its passage came late. It did not come during the period of preparation when we were mobilizing our economic and industrial resources. The present proposal for a Small Defense Plants Corporation is needed to supplement and coordinate the small-business segment of our economy with the Defense Production Act of 1950 now under consideration by the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The proposal of Senator SPARKMAN and myself to create a Small Defense Plants Corporation is wholly in keeping with objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and with the President's message to the Congress transmitting a report on the situation in Korea—Document No. 646. The Defense Production Act states:

> It is the sense of the Congress that small-business enterprises be encouraged to make the greatest possible contribution toward achieving the objectives of this act.

In order to carry out the policy so enunciated, we must have affirmative and positive legislation. The Small Business Defense Plants Act of 1950 provides means for carrying out congressional policy in regard to small business in an affirmative and positive manner.

I am confident that Senators and Representatives will join with Senator SPARKMAN and myself in enacting this legislation into law. We cannot afford to take a chance. Small business must be provided with an effective instrument which will insure participation in our defense effort. Small business' contribution to our economy in times of stress has been magnificent. We need small

business in the present defense effort more than ever before, and we need that effort now.

Therefore, any plan of mobilization of economic and industrial resources which does not utilize the capacities and skills of small business is incomplete, negligent, and dangerous. Decentralization and diversification must be based on small-business participation and, therefore, must be made while we have the choice.

The matters above referred to follow:

[H. R. 9243, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

A bill to create the Small Defense Plants Corporation and to preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Small Business Defense Plants Act of 1950."

SEC. 2. (a) One of the corporations created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall be a body corporate under the name "Small Defense Plants Corporation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), which Corporation shall be under the general direction and supervision of the President. The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but the Corporation may establish such branch offices in other places in the United States as may be determined by the board of directors.

(b) The Corporation is authorized to obtain money from the Treasury of the United States, for use in the performance of the powers and duties granted to or imposed upon it by law, not to exceed a total of $500,000,000 outstanding at any one time. For this purpose appropriations not to exceed $500,000,000 are hereby authorized to be made to a revolving fund in the Treasury. Advances shall be made to the Corporation from the revolving fund when requested by the Corporation.

(c) The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of five directors, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and two of whom shall have been engaged exclusively in private small-business enterprise, in industry or commerce, for at least 10 years. One such director shall be chosen from the ranks of labor, one from the ranks of farmers, and one from the public at large. The President shall designate one of the board members to act as chairman and administrative head of the Corporation. Each member of the board shall receive compensation at the rate of $15,000 per annum, except that the chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of $17,500 per annum.

(d) The Corporation shall not have succession, beyond June 30, 1952, except for purposes of liquidation, unless its life is extended beyond such date pursuant to an act of Congress. It shall have power to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed; to make contracts; to lease such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of its business; to sue and be sued, to complain and to defend, in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal; to select and employ such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as shall be necessary for the transaction of business of the Corporation; to define their authority and duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalties thereof; and to prescribe, amend, and repeal, by its board of directors, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed. The board of directors of the Corporation shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid. The Corporation shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government. The Corporation, with the consent of any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, including any field service thereof, may avail itself of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, and employees thereof in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(e) All moneys of the Corporation not otherwise employed may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States subject to check by authority of the Corporation or in any Federal Reserve bank. The Federal Reserve banks are authorized and directed to act as depositaries, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Corporation in the general performance of its powers conferred by this act. All insured banks, when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as depositaries, custodians, and financial agents for the Corporation.

SEC. 3. (a) The Corporation is empowered—

(1) to make loans or advances, on such terms and conditions and with such maturities as it may determine, to enable small-business concerns to finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion, including the acquisition of land, or to finance the acquisition of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials, or to supply such concerns with capital, to be used in the manufacture of articles, equipment, supplies, or materials for defense or essential civilian purposes; and such loans or advances may be made or effected either directly or in cooperation with banks or other lending institutions through agreements to participate or by the purchase of participations, or otherwise;

(2) to purchase or lease such land, to purchase, lease, build, or expand such plants, and to purchase or produce such equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies, as may be needed to enable the Corporation to provide small-business concerns with such land, plants, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies as such concerns may require to engage in the production of such articles, equipment, supplies, or materials;

(3) to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of to any small-business concern any such land, plants, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies;

(4) to enter into contracts with the United States Government and any department, agency, or officer thereof having procurement powers obligating the Corporation to furnish articles, equipment, supplies, or materials to the Government; and

(5) to arrange for the performance of such contracts by letting subcontracts to small-business concerns or others for the manufacture, supply, or assembly of such articles, equipment, supplies, or materials, or parts thereof, or servicing or processing in connection therewith, or such management services as may be necessary to enable the Corporation to perform such contracts.

(b) In any case in which the Corporation certifies to any officer of the Government having procurement powers, that the Corporation is competent to perform any specific Government procurement contract to be let by any such officer, it shall be the duty of such officer to let such procurement contract to such Corporation upon such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Corporation. Such subcontracts may be let upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may deem appropriate in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed under section 201 of the First War Powers Act, 1941.

SEC. 4. (a) Whoever makes any statement knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any applicant any loan, or extension thereof by renewal, deferment of action, or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Corporation, or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value, under this act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

(b) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Corporation, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to it or pledged or otherwise entrusted to it, or (2) with intent to defraud the Corporation or any other body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner of the Corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of or to the Corporation, or, without being duly authorized, draws any order or issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, or (3) with intent to defraud participates, shares, receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property, or benefit through any transaction, loan, commission, contract, or any other act of the Corporation, or (4) gives any unauthorized information concerning any future action or plan of the Corporation which might affect the value of securities, or, having such knowledge, invests or speculates, directly or indirectly, in the securities or property of any company or corporation receiving loans or other assistance from the Corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) The provisions of sections 202, 216, 281, 431, 432, and 433 of title 18 of the United States Code, insofar as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts or agreements with the Corporation under this act.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Corporation has completed any transaction under clause (1), (2), or (3) of section 3 (a) of this act, it may transfer the loan, advance, plant, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, supplies, leases, or other property resulting from such transaction to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall service and administer such loan, advance, or property, as the agent of the Corporation, remitting to it any interest, principal, or other proceeds or collections, after deducting actual expense of service and administration.

SEC. 6. (a) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, and it is hereby empowered, to coordinate and to determine the means by which the productive capacity of small-business concerns can be most effectively utilized for national defense and essential civilian production.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Corporation, and it is hereby empowered, to consult and cooperate with appropriate governmental agencies in the issuance of all orders limiting production by business enterprises, in order that small-business concerns will be most effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies, and materials for national defense and essential civilian purposes.

(c) It shall be the duty of all governmental agencies, in the issuance of all orders limiting production by business enterprises, to consult and cooperate with the Corporation in order that small-business concerns will be most effectively utilized in the production of articles, equipment, supplies, and materials for national defense and essential civilian purposes.

SEC. 7. The Corporation shall have power, and it is hereby directed, whenever it determines such action is necessary.

(1) to make a complete inventory of all productive facilities of small-business concerns which can be used for defense and essential civilian production or to arrange for such inventory to be made by any other governmental agency which has the facilities;

(2) to consult and cooperate with officers of the Government having procurement powers, in order to utilize the potential productive capacity of plants operated by small-business concerns;

(3) to obtain detailed information as to the methods and terms which Government prime contractors utilize in letting subcontracts and to take action to insure the letting of subcontracts by prime contractors to small-business concerns at prices and on conditions and terms which are fair and equitable;

(4) to take such action in the letting of Government procurement contracts as is necessary to provide small-business concerns with an adequate incentive to engage in defense and essential civilian production and to facilitate the conversion and the equipping of plants of small-business concerns for such production;

(5) to certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any of its subsidiaries, the amount of funds required to convert to defense production any plant of a small-business concern interested in obtaining from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any of its subsidiaries, the funds necessary to provide for such conversion;

(6) to determine within any industry the concerns, firms, persons, corporations, partnerships, cooperatives, or other business enterprises, which are to be designated "small-business concerns" for the purpose of effectuating the provisions of this act;

(7) to certify to Government procurement officers with respect to the competency, as to capacity and credit, of any small-business concern or group of such concerns to perform a specific Government procurement contract;

(8) to obtain from any Federal department, establishment, or agency engaged in defense procurement or in the financing of defense procurement or production such reports concerning the letting of contracts and subcontracts and making of loans to business concerns as it may deem pertinent in carrying out its functions under this act; and

(9) to obtain from suppliers of materials information pertaining to the method of filling orders and the bases for allocating their supply whenever it appears that any small business is unable to obtain materials for defense or essential civilian production from its normal sources.

(10) to make studies and recommendations to the appropriate Federal agencies to insure a fair and equitable share of materials, supplies, and equipment to small-business concerns to effectuate the defense program or for essential civilian purposes.

(11) to consult and cooperate with all Government agencies for the purpose of insuring that small-business concerns shall receive fair and reasonable treatment from said agencies.

SEC. 8. (a) In any case in which a small-business concern or group of such concerns has been certified by or under the authority of the Corporation to be a competent Government contractor with respect to capacity and credit as to a specific Government procurement contract, the officers of the Government having procurement powers are directed to accept such certification as conclusive, and are authorized to let such Government procurement contract to such concern or group of concerns without requiring it to meet any other requirements with respect to capacity and credit.

(b) The Congress has as its policy that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for supplies and services for the Government shall be placed with small-business concerns. To effectuate such policy, small-business concerns within the meaning of this act shall receive any award or contract or any part thereof if it is determined by the Corporation and the contracting procurement agencies (1) to be in the interest of mobilizing the Nation's full productive capacity, or (2) to be in the interest of the national defense program.

SEC. 9. The Corporation shall make a report every 60 days of operations under this act to the President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such report shall include the names of the business concerns to whom contracts are let, and for whom financing is arranged, by the Corporation, together with the amounts involved, and such report shall include such other information, and such comments and recommendations, with respect to the relation of small-business concerns to the defense effort, as the Corporation may deem appropriate.

SEC. 10. The Attorney General is directed to make, or request the Federal Trade Commission to make, surveys for the purpose of determining any factors which may tend to eliminate competition, create or strengthen monopolies, injure small business, or otherwise promote undue concentration of economic power in the defense program. The Attorney General shall submit to the Congress within 90 days after the approval of this act, and at such times thereafter as he deems desirable, reports setting forth the results of such surveys and including recommendations for such legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable.

SEC. 11. Section 101 of the Government Corporations Control Act is amended by inserting immediately after "Commodity Credit Corporations;" the following: "Small Defense Plants Corporation;".

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ACT OF 1950

This bill provides for the creation of a Small Defense Plants Corporation, similar to the Smaller War Plants Corporation of World War II. It is designed to meet national defense and civilian needs. The proposed Corporation will have the authority to make loans and provide credit for small-business concerns. In addition, it will perform certain functions for small business relating to procurement and other matters.

Section 1: Section 1 cites the act as the "Small Defense Plants Act of 1950."

Section 2 (a): This subsection creates the Small Defense Plants Corporation within the framework of the proposed Defense Production Act of 1950. The purpose of this provision is to integrate this legislation with the basic mobilization law—the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Section 2 (b): This subsection provides the Corporation with a revolving fund not to exceed $500,000,000 for the exercise of its statutory functions.

Section 2 (c): This subsection authorizes the appointment and provides for the composition of the Corporation's Board of Directors. To insure that the Directors will have a genuine understanding and be representative of small business, it is provided that two of their number shall have had 10 years' experience in the small-business field. Labor, agriculture, and the general public are also represented.

Section 2 (d): This subsection provides that the Corporation shall be in existence until June 30, 1952 (the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950).

Section 2 (e): This subsection makes provision as to depositaries for corporate funds.

Section 3 (a): This subsection contains the banking powers of the Corporation. These include the power (1) to make loans or advances, on such terms and conditions as it may determine, to finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion, or the acquisition of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials—for defense or essential civilian purposes; (2) to purchase or lease land, plants, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies as may be needed to provide small-business concerns with the same for defense or essential civilian production; (3) to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of to any small-business concern land, plants, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies; (4) to enter into contracts with the United States Government and any procurement agency for the purpose of furnishing articles, equipment, supplies, or materials to the Government; (5) to arrange for the performance of such contracts by letting subcontracts to small-business concerns.

Section 3 (b): This subsection enables the Corporation to act as prime contractor with the Government and to sublet awards to small-business concerns acting as subcontractors.

Section 4: This section provides for criminal penalties for false statements and other unlawful conduct in connection with the administration of the act.

Section 5: This section provides that Corporation's loans and advances may be transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for servicing and administration.

Section 6: This section provides that the Corporation shall coordinate and determine, in cooperation with other governmental agencies, the means by which the productive capacity of small-business concerns can be most effectively utilized for national defense and essential civilian production.

Section 7: This section empowers the Corporation to integrate small business in the national defense effort by acting (1) to make or arrange for a complete inventory of all productive facilities of small-business concerns which can be used for defense or essential civilian production; (2) to consult and cooperate with procurement officers in order to utilize the potential productive capacity of small-business plants; (3) to take action to insure the letting of subcontracts by prime contractors to small-business concerns at prices and on conditions and terms which are fair and equitable; (4) to take such action in the letting of Government procurement contracts as is necessary to provide small-business concerns with an adequate incentive to engage in defense and essential civilian production; (5) to certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount of funds required to convert to defense production any plant of a small-business concern; (6) to determine within any industry the firms which are to be designated "small-business concerns" for the purpose of this act; (7) to certify to a Government officer with respect to the competency, as to capacity and credit, of any small-business concern or concerns to perform a specific procurement contract; (8) to obtain from any Federal procurement or financing agency reports concerning the letting of contracts and subcontracts, or the making of loans, to small-business concerns; (9) to obtain from suppliers of materials information pertaining to the method of filling orders and the bases for allocating their supply whenever it appears small-business concerns are unable to get materials for defense or essential civilian purposes; (10) to make studies and recommendations to appropriate Federal agencies to insure a fair and equitable share of materials, supplies, and equipment for small-business concerns; (11) to consult and cooperate with all Government agencies for the purpose of insuring that small-business concerns shall receive fair and reasonable treatment from such agencies.

Section 8 (a): This subsection provides that certification of a small-business concern by the Corporation as to its competency with respect to capacity and credit shall be conclusive.

Section 8 (b): This subsection effectuates the congressional policy that a fair share of

Government contracts shall be placed with small-business concerns. Any such small-business concern shall receive any award or contract, or any part thereof, if the Corporation and the contracting procurement agencies determine such action to be in the interest of mobilizing the Nation's full productive capacity in the national-defense program.

Section 9: This section provides that the Corporation shall make a report every 60 days to the President and to the Congress.

Section 10: This section directs the Attorney General to make or to request the Federal Trade Commission to make surveys to ascertain factors tending to eliminate competition and injure small business in connection with the defense effort.

Section 11: This section provides that the Corporation shall be subject to the provisions of the Government Corporations Control Act.

COMPARISON OF BILL CREATING SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS CORPORATION WITH 1942 ACT CREATING SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

The sections contained in the present bill are modeled rather closely on sections contained in the so-called Small Business Mobilization Act of 1942. The 1942 act created the Smaller War Plants Corporation in section 4 thereof, and provided for servicing of its loans by RFC in section 5. The 1942 act also, in sections 1, 2, 3, and 5, conferred certain small-business functions on the Chairman of the War Production Board, which for the most part and for all practical purposes came to be exercised in time by the Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Thus, the first six sections of the Small Business Mobilization Act of 1942 contain a body of law which has been drawn on, with a few changes and a few supplements, to draft the present bill.

The following shows the comparative distribution of sections:

Present bill	*1942 act*
Section 1	
Section 2	Section 4 (a) to (e)
Section 3	Section 4 (f)
Section 4	Section 4 (g)
Section 5	Section 6
Section 6	Section 1
Section 7	Section 2
Section 8	Section 3
Section 9	Section 5
Section 10	
Section 11	

SECTION BY SECTION COMPARISON

Section 1 of bill: This provides that the act may be cited as the "Small Business Defense Plants Act of 1950." The 1942 act provided for no official name, although it came to be known as the Small Business Mobilization Act.

Section 2 (a): This provides for the creation of the Small Defense Plants Corporation, instead of Smaller War Plants Corporation created by section 4 (a) of the 1942 act. The Corporation is to be created under the Defense Production Act of 1950 i. e., by the President, instead of being created outright.

Section 2 (b): This provides for a $500,000,000 revolving fund to finance the new Corporation. Section 4 (b) of the 1942 act provided for capital stock of $150,000,000 later increased to $350,000,000. The revolving-fund method is now preferred to the capital-stock method.

Section 2 (c): This provides that the Board of Directors be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of by the Chairman of the War Production Board, as provided in section 4 (c) of the 1942 act. The only qualification specified in section 4 (c) of the 1942 act was that the directors be "deemed to be familiar with the problems of small business." Said section also provided for appointment of the chairman by the board members. No salaries for directors were specified in the 1942 act, although the salaries paid were substantially less than those specified in the present bill.

Section 2 (d): This follows almost exactly the wording of section 4 (d) of the 1942 act. There are only two exceptions. First, the new Corporation is necessarily given a different termination date than SWPC. Secondly, the bill substitutes the phrase "select and employ," in place of "select, employ, and fix the compensation of," as used in the 1942 act. The reason is to make clear that employees must be selected pursuant to the Classification Act and similar controlling legislation.

Section 2 (e): This follows the exact wording of section 4 (e) of the 1942 act.

Section 3 (a) (1): This follows the exact wording of section 4 (f) (1) of the 1942 act, with two exceptions. First, there is the addition of the phrase, "including the acquisition of land," after the phrase, "finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion." This merely adds expressly what is already implied as is evidenced by the references to "such land" in sections 4 (f) (2) and 4 (f) (3) of the 1942 act. Secondly, the power is conferred for "defense or essential civilian purposes," instead of "war or essential civilian purposes."

Section 3 (a) (2): This follows the exact wording of section 4 (f) (2) of the 1942 act.

Section 3 (a) (3), section 3 (a) (4), section 3 (a) (5): These follow the exact wording of section 4 (f) (3), section 4 (f) (4), and section 4 (f) (5) of the 1942 act.

Section 3 (b): This follows the exact wording of the balance of section 4 (f) of the 1942 act, with two exceptions. First, the certification is to be made, and the terms specified, by the new Corporation, instead of by the Chairman of the War Production Board. Secondly, the certification may be made "to any officer of the Government having procurement powers," which has the same meaning, in fewer words, as the 1942 act.

Section 4: This follows exactly the wording of section 4 (g) of the 1942 act with two exceptions. First, the section numbering is section 4 (a), 4 (b), and 4 (c), respectively, instead of section 4 (g) (1), 4 (g) (2), and 4 (g) (3) in the 1942 act. Secondly, the statutory references to the Criminal Code in section 4 (g) (3) of the 1942 act are changed to the appropriate references to title 18 of the present United States Code.

Section 5: This is exactly the same wording as section 6 of the 1942 act with two essential exceptions. First, the 1942 act, section 6, provided that the corporation "shall" transfer the loan, advance, etc. to another agency to service and administer same, whereas the bill states "may." Secondly, the servicing agency named in the 1942 act was Defense Plants Corporation, a then subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, whereas the servicing agency named in the bill is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Section 6 (a): Section 6 (a) of the bill is a modified version of the first paragraph of section 1 of the 1942 act. The duty is assigned to the new Corporation, instead of to the Chairman of the War Production Board, acting through a deputy appointed by him. The purpose is for "national defense and essential civilian production," instead of "war production" mentioned in section 1 of the 1942 act.

Section 6 (b): Section 6 (b) is almost entirely the identical wording of the second paragraph of section 1 of the 1942 act. Again, however, the duty is imposed on the new Corporation, instead of the Chairman of the War Production Board, and again it is related to "national defense and essential civilian purposes," with no reference to "war" production.

Section 7: Section 7 of the bill follows closely section 2 of the 1942 act. There are two main exceptions. First, the power is assigned to the new Corporation, instead of the Chairman of the War Production Board. Secondly, the purposes are not stated to be for "war" production, as specified in section 2 of the 1942 act, but for defense and essential civilian production. Other differences in the subsections may be noted as follows:

Section 7 (1): This is patterned on section 2 (1) of the 1942 act. However, the inventory study authorized is limited to small-business firms, whereas the 1942 act has no such limitation.

Section 7 (2): This is patterned on section 2 (2) of the 1942 act. However, the power conferred is "to consult and cooperate with," instead of "to direct the attention of" procurement officers, as provided for in the 1942 act.

Section 7 (3): This is patterned on section 2 (3) of the 1942 act, in regard to procuring information as to the extent of subcontracting to small concerns by prime contractors. However, the language is somewhat tighter than the 1942 act.

Section 7 (4): This is patterned on section 2 (4) of the 1942 act. The language, however, is tightened somewhat.

Section 7 (5): This is almost the exact wording of section 2 (5) of the 1942 act. The only exception is to eliminate the Corporation itself as one of the agencies to which a certification can be directed—inasmuch as the Corporation under the bill makes the certification.

Section 7 (6): This is a new provision expressly authorizing the new Corporation to determine in each industry which enterprises are to be designated "small-business concerns." SWPC, under the 1942 act, made such determinations without express authorization.

Section 7 (7): This is the exact wording of section 2 (6) of the 1942 act.

Section 7 (8): This is virtually the same wording as section 2 (7) of the 1942 act.

Section 7 (9): This is a new provision authorizing the obtaining of allocation information from suppliers themselves whenever it appears that small-business concerns are unable to obtain materials.

Section 7 (10): This is patterned on the first part of section 2 (8) of the 1942 act. However, it goes further than authorizing studies, and provides for the making of recommendations to Federal agencies—to insure a fair and equitable share of supplies to small-business concerns.

Section 7 (11): This is patterned on the second part of section 2 (8) of the 1942 act, in regard to insuring that small-business concerns receive fair and equitable treatment from Government agencies.

Section 8 (a): This is virtually the same as the first sentence of section 3 of the 1942 act. Again, the power is given by the bill to the Corporation, instead of the Chairman of the War Production Board. The second sentence of section 3 of the 1942 act is omitted in this bill.

Section 8 (b): This is a new provision effectuating congressional policy that small business receive a fair share of all Government procurement. It expresses congressional policy in language which is positive and affirmative rather than in the negative language of the 1942 act. Small business shall receive contracts if determination is made jointly by the Corporation and the procuring agency that it is in the interest of mobilizing the Nation's full productive capacity in the national defense program.

Section 9: This is the exact wording of section 5 of the 1942 act except that the report of operations under the act is made by the Corporation, instead of by the Chairman of the War Production Board.

Section 10: This is a new provision, not contained in the 1942 act, in reference to the antitrust laws.

Section 11: This also is a new provision placing the Corporation under the Government Corporation Control Act.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. ANDERSON of California (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) indefinitely on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. SADOWSKI (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances; in two to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. KARSTEN) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. BONNER) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 27, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Spaker's table and referred as follows:

1591. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $45,999,000 for the Post Office Department (H. Doc. No. 659); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1592. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $36,000,000 for the General Services Administration (H. Doc. No. 660); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1593. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $36,000 for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 661); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 510. Joint resolution to exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain Federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 2743). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PRIEST: Committee of conference. S. 2160. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize annual and sick leave with pay for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, to authorize the payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave in excess of 60 days, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2744). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1838. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to fees of United States marshals; with amendment (Rept. No. 2745). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9171. A bill to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2746). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 9129. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2747). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 9243. A bill to create the Small Defense Plants Corporation and to preserve small-business institutions and free, competitive enterprise; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 9244. A bill to amend the authority given the Secretary of the Interior by the act of June 25, 1947, to construct the Paonia reclamation project, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 9245. A bill to eliminate compensation of members of the Armed Forces of the United States from taxable income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9246. A bill to provide for the renegotiation of contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 9247. A bill to provide for the admission of Puerto Rico into the Union; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 9248. A bill to grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 9249. A bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 9250. A bill to authorize United States participation in the creation and maintenance of a United Nations armed police force to prevent and remove threats to the peace and to suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 9251. A bill to fix the responsibilities of the Disbursing Officer and of the Auditor of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 9252. A bill to protect the national safety and security from the consequences of price and credit inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVENPORT:

H. Res. 736. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of recent increases in the price of food and other commodities; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIES of New York:

H. R. 9253. A bill for the relief of Jacob Lurie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 9254. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Haruko Watanabe Bruntel and Kenneth Michael Bruntel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 9255. A bill for the relief of Josephine F. Garrett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 9256. A bill for the relief of Miyako Matsuda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 9257. A bill for the relief of Betty Minoru Kawachi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 9258. A bill for the relief of Stanley Trela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, Thou hast so formed our being that all the highways of our hearts lead to Thy face and our deepest cravings are satisfied only in Thee. Turning aside for this hallowed moment from the violence and turbulence of human strife, we would hush both the words of the wise and the prattle of the foolish.

Strengthen us with Thy might that we may bear our full part in the decisive struggle that has shadowed these days. Facing, now, unfinished tasks calling for courage and sacrifice and wisdom, upon the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Congress, and all public servants who, sharing the heavy load of these epochal days, shape our policy and guide our destiny, pour in double measure Thy enabling grace. Make our bodies Thy temple and our

hearts Thine altar where the sacred fire ever burns. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 26, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3520) to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7447. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to sound-recording materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and news reels;

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8726. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty sound recordings for news broadcasts;

H. R. 9038. An act to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 497. Joint resolution excluding from gross estate of a nonresident alien works of art on loan to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOBEY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. JENNER was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate from Monday through Friday of next week.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. KNOWLAND was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the week after 3 o'clock today.

On request of Mr. HENDRICKSON, and by unanimous consent, Mr. DARBY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of this week and through Wednesday of next week.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Benton	Hendrickson	Magnuson
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Malone
Bricker	Hill	Martin
Bridges	Hoey	Maybank
Butler	Holland	Mundt
Byrd	Humphrey	Murray
Capehart	Hunt	Myers
Chapman	Ives	Neely
Chavez	Jenner	O'Conor
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Darby	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Donnell	Kefauver	Russell
Douglas	Kem	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Leahy	Stennis
Ferguson	Lehman	Taft
Flanders	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	Lucas	Thye
George	McCarran	Tydings
Gillette	McCarthy	Watkins
Graham	McClellan	Wherry
Green	McFarland	Wiley
Gurney	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and submit routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims by the Department of the Army, fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Kauai, T. H., favoring the enactment of legislation providing statehood for Hawaii; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted at the 1950 midsummer feis of the American League for an Undivided Ireland, Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the abolition of the present border to unify the country of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works:

"House Joint Memorial 3

"To the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

"Whereas the war emergency has placed an undue amount of wear and burden upon the highways of the State of Washington because of the movement of army matériel and equipment; and

"Whereas Fort Lewis and other military reservations and airfields are situated in the State of Washington; and

"Whereas Fort Lewis is so situated that the movement of matériel and equipment to and from Fort Lewis results in an especially heavy amount of wear and strain upon the highways of the State of Washington; and

"Whereas much of such movement is in the form of excess weights over and beyond the legal weights established by law and have caused, are causing, and will continue to cause an undue amount of damage to the highway of the State of Washington; and

"Whereas the United States Government has in the past recognized such excess use and deterioration of the highways by making suitable allowances to compensate the State of Washington for such use and deterioration:

"Now, therefore, your memorialists respectfully pray that the Congress of the United States speedily take appropriate action to recompense the State of Washington for such wear and deterioration of its highways; and be it

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Washington.

"Passed the house July 20, 1950.

"CHAS. W. HODDE,
"Speaker of the House.

"Passed the senate July 21, 1950.

"VICTOR A. MEYERS,
"President of the Senate."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"We, the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session

assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

"Whereas the recent action of the Government of North Korea in making an unprovoked attack upon the Republic of South Korea has shocked the conscience of the peoples in all the freedom-loving nations of the world; and

"Whereas such attack is against the thought and action of the United Nations; and

"Whereas the United Nations has wholeheartedly condemned such action; and

"Whereas it was entirely proper that aid be given to the Republic of South Korea in resisting the invading forces; and

"Whereas the President of the United States has taken the lead in resisting such invasion by force and arms and military might: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, do hereby announce and declare that we approve the action which the President has taken in sending military aid to the defense of the Republic of South Korea; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States and to each Member of Congress from the State of Washington."

MAIL DELIVERIES—RESOLUTION OF THE EASTERN LABOR PRESS CONFERENCE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Eastern Labor Press Conference dealing with the matter of mail deliveries.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the ninth annual session of the Eastern Labor Press Conference in Washington, D. C., June 10, 1950:

"Whereas the recent Post Office regulations which curtail the operations of the Post Office Department to a drastic degree have affected delivery of the labor press along with all other mail; and

"Whereas the personnel of the Post Office Department is suffering from this curtailment in service through layoffs and excessive duties: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Eastern Labor Press Conference in annual meeting goes on record in opposition to the unjustified cut in the Post Office Department personnel, with its consequent delay and curtailment in the handling of the labor press publications; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Postmaster General and the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service be urged to reconsider the unjustified results of this method of attempting to saddle the employees, and the public, with the costs of carrying on the Post Office services."

Report of committee: The committee feels that this resolution is of outstanding importance. Curtailment of the postal service places on the devoted employees of the Post Office Department an unjust burden entirely unworthy of our Federal Government as an enlightened employer. In addition, the curtailment of the postal service is highly injurious to the labor press and to the public and to the national economy as a whole.

RUTH TAYLOR,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 8845. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a tract of land in Kennebec County, Maine, to the town of Chelsea; without amendment (Rept. No. 2170);

H. R. 9120. A bill to amend section 322 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 2171);

H. J. Res. 489. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Mid-Century International Exposition, Inc., New Orleans, La., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2172); and

H. J. Res. 496. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Food Exposition, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2173).

By Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 2927. A bill for the relief of Edmon Burgher; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2177);

S. 3654. A bill to amend section 3 of the Postal Salary Act of July 6, 1945; without amendment (Rept. No. 2178); and

H. R. 8767. A bill to authorize the exclusion from the mails of all obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile articles, matters, things, devices, or substances, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2179).

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have five resolutions unanimously ordered reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration which I hope will be adopted by unanimous consent.

From the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 311, and I submit a report (No. 2175) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, will the Senator give an explanation of the resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. It increases the amount of money available to the Senate Subcommittee on Campaign Expenditures by $25,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 311) submitted by Mr. GILLETTE on July 20, 1950, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 250, Eighty-first Congress, second session, agreed to April 13, 1950 (authorizing the expenditure of funds and the employment of assistants by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or any authorized subcommittee thereof, in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by subsection (o) (1) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate) is hereby increased by $25,000.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 309, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, as I understand, it provides only for a continuation of the personnel the committee now has. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; two persons.

Mr. WHERRY. And it continues in effect until what time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Until August of next year.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator care to comment on whether in the future this appropriation might be handled by legislative action?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is expected it will be.

Mr. WHERRY. And the main purpose of the resolution is to continue the item under the contingent fund because it is not now under the legislative fund?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 309) submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Utah on July 12, 1950, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof; under Senate Resolution 215, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to February 9, 1950, is hereby continued until August 31, 1951.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 315, to provide an increase in the limit of expenditures by the Select Committee on Small Business, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object; did the Small Business Committee get a legislative budget?

Mr. HAYDEN. It did, but this is the $10,000 customarily paid to a standing committee out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand this $10,000 is paid out of the contingent fund to provide for the expenses of the Small Business Committee. Is it not to be used prior to the time the legislative budget takes effect?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. So next year the Small Business Committee will be on the legislative budget and not on the contingent fund of the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 315), submitted by Mr. SPARKMAN on July 21, 1950.

The amendment of the Committee on Rules and Administration was, in line 7, after the word "section" to strike out "1 of S. Res. 722, agreed to May 26, 1950," and insert "134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Small Business created by Senate Resolution 58, agreed to February 20, 1950, is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of $10,000 in addition to any other amount available to said committee, for the purpose of holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what does the public law referred to provide for?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the public law which now provides $10,000 for a committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably, with amendments, Senate Resolution 308, authorizing an increase in the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and I submit a report (No. 2174) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I ask the distinguished Senator to give an explanation of the resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the resolution relates to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has a very large piece of work; namely, to investigate the airline industry, the merchant marine, and the domestic land and water transportation and radio, telegraph, and telephone communications.

The amount originally proposed in the resolution was $75,000. The committee proposes to reduce that to $69,000, to provide funds to permit the committee to carry on the work until the next year.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understand that this resolution provides for a continuation of a matter already authorized, and is in connection with appropriations already made. The purpose of the resolution is to have that work continued, as I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 308), which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with amendments, on page 1, in line 7, to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$69,000;" and in line 9, to strike out "March 1, 1951" and insert "February 28, 1951", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditure contained in Senate Resolution 50, agreed to April 11, 1949 (authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate problems relating to the airline industry, the United States merchant marine, domestic land and water transportation, and radio, telegraph, and telephone communications), hereby is increased by $69,000, and the time within which the committee may complete the said investigation hereby is extended to February 28, 1951.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION OF INDEXERS OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. HAYDEN. From the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, House Concurrent Resolution 233, and I submit a report (No. 2176) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 233) increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I ask the distinguished Senator for an explanation of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. The concurrent resolution is one which the House passed, in order to provide for the proper compensation of those who prepare the indexes to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They perform a very valuable service. Half of the proposed increase is to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and half out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The employees affected are old-time employees, and they perform a very valuable service. The committee was unanimous in recommending the enactment of this measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask one question. Yesterday I heard the testimony, and I think this is a worthy cause, and I think the appropriation provided in this case is warranted.

However, I wish to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Arizona to the fact that other departments were also mentioned yesterday, in respect to eliminating inequities of overtime work. I shall not now go into a discourse in regard to those whose situations should be looked into; but I had particular reference to our own Official Reporters organization, which I understand is under contract. While we are correcting an inequity in the case involved in the concurrent resolution which we are now considering, I believe further study should be made in regard to all these inequities.

Mr. HAYDEN. I entirely concur with the Senator with respect to the Official Reporters of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution?

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 233) was considered and agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 3931. A bill for the relief of Irmgard Kohler; and

S. 3932. A bill for the relief of Tu Do Chau (also known as Szetu Dju or Anna Szetu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (by request):

S. 3933. A bill to amend chapter 85, title 28, United States Code, by adding a new section 1360 relating to jurisdiction of district courts over certain military preference cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 3934. A bill for the relief of Fuel Pietruszynski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 3935. A bill for the relief of John W. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 3936. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

S. 3937. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. KEM (for himself and Mr. DONNELL) introduced Senate bill 3938, to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital to be constructed at St. Louis, Mo., as the Dwight F. Davis Veterans' Hospital, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

DWIGHT F. DAVIS VETERANS' HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, there is now being constructed in St. Louis, Mo., a United States Veterans' Administration hospital. On behalf of my colleague the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for designation of that facility as the Dwight F. Davis Veterans' Hospital in honor of the late soldier-statesman of that name.

Colonel Davis was a native of St. Louis, Mo. He served in World War I with great distinction and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at Baulny and Chandron Farm. He also was awarded the Legion of Honor by the Government of France.

Later, he served his country well in important Government positions, notably as Secretary of War and as Governor General of the Philippines.

He was prominent in philanthropic work with such organizations as the

Tenement House Association and the Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was one of the founders and later commander of St. Louis Post, No. 4, of the American Legion. As park commissioner in St. Louis he took down the keep-off the-grass signs and made the parks a place for comfort, recreation, and enjoyment of the people. This action was typical of him. Those interested in sports will recall him as the donor of the famous Davis Cup for international tennis competition.

It is our belief that it would be a source of pride and satisfaction to the people of the city of St. Louis and of the State of Missouri to have the new veterans' hospital bear the name of Dwight F. Davis.

The bill (S. 3088) to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital to be constructed at St. Louis, Mo., as the Dwight F. Davis Veterans' Hospital, introduced by Mr. KEM (for himself and Mr. DONNELL), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and other Senators) to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WHERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and other Senators) to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TRANSPORTATION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN MOTION PICTURES

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that motion pictures which have been produced or directed by persons who (1) were active members of the Italian Fascist Party, or the German Nazi Party, at any time during the period in which the United States was at war with Italy or Germany respectively, or (2) are known to have collaborated with German SS troops in Germany or Italy at anytime subsequent to December 11, 1941 and prior to May 8, 1945, should not be transported in interstate commerce in the United States for exhibition purposes.

The producers of films have an unusual opportunity to spread propaganda and doctrines inimical to democratic government.

Such reprehensible characters as Roberto Rossellini should not be producing films for the American people. Rossellini became an active Fascist in 1942 and when Germany took over he was close friend and associate of Osvaldo Picchi, who in turn was denounced by the Allied Court for his connection with the infamous Nazi storm troopers—the Nazi SS forces.

These men and others of their ilk are the enemies of the United States and the things we believe in. If we are wise we will keep them and their films and their pernicious influence away from our shores.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 321) was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Walter Winchell, entitled "Report to the People" be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY WALTER WINCHELL IN NEW YORK

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

This column has repeatedly warned the State and Justice Departments and the people that large numbers of Nazis and other Hitlerats have been creeping into this country. So far as Government security agencies are concerned most of our warnings have fallen on deaf ears. Here are a few instances in which we succeeded:

Last year we documented a case against Walter Gieseking, the pianist-collaborator who played Nazi tunes for Hitler. Rather than face Department of Justice investigation Herr Gieseking scurried back to Europe * * * We proved that Ferenc Vajta, the Hungarianazi, was a leader in the Hungarian Arrow Cross (Fascist) Party. The Department of Justice then nailed him. A few months ago Vajta left the United States "voluntarily" for South America * * * We stripped Edward Sittler, the Nazi radio official who tried to stay in this country after he completed his testimony as a witness in several treason trials. Sittler squealed that he wanted to become an American citizen again. The heel was born here. He is now awaiting deportation hearings * * * Our most recent target was Lajos Marschalko, another Hungarian who, during the war, poison-penned newspaper articles which urged the shooting of captured American aviators. Marschalko is now at Ellis Island awaiting Uncle Sam's boot by deportation order.

But the Nazi parade into the United States continues. On May 23 of this year Karol Sidor sneaked across the border from Canada as a visitor. This democracy hater was given a visa by an American consul in Montreal, despite the fact that his name was on a United States State Department black list. There was good reason for black-listing Karol Sidor. Look at his record:

After the Munich-Hitler rape in September 1938 Czechoslovakia was divided into three states. Karol Sidor was National Vice Premier. Joseph Tiso was Premier of one of the states—Slovakia—until March 10, 1939. Two days later Sidor became Premier of Slovakia. Two days after that the Nazis walked into Czechoslovakia. Tiso immediately became the Hitler-puppet Premier of the Slovak Government and Karol Sidor his Minister of Interior.

Tiso's record as a Nazi tool: First Premier, later President of Slovakia, he forced his country into the Nazi economy and war apparatus. For his crimes Tiso was arrested after the war and tried as a Nazi. He was convicted and hanged in April 1947 by the Czechs before Russia seized their little democracy. Note that date—April, 1947—because Karol Sidor and others like him now claim that Tiso was a victim of Communist persecution. A convenient excuse behind which Nazis like to hide.

During this same Tiso-Nazi regime (from July 1939 to 1945) Karol Sidor was a diplomat in the Slovakian foreign service. His government declared war on the United States, by Hitler's order) and in his 6 years as an ambassador for Slovakia Sidor was an important cog in the machinery of Axis diplomacy.

After Munich, Karol Sidor and Joseph Tiso transformed the Hlinka (until then a minority political group) into a totalitarian party. They suppressed or annihilated all opposing parties, using a strong-arm gang of storm troopers, the infamous Hlinka Guard. Sidor was the organizer and first leader of the Hlinka Guard. The terrors and outrages committed by Hitler's storm troopers in Nazi Germany were duplicated by the Hlinka Guard in Slovakia.

Like his boss Tiso, Karol Sidor was accused (after the war's end) of collaboration with the Nazis. Unlike Tiso, who was nabbed in Czechoslovakia, Sidor stayed on in Italy where he had a diplomatic post and thus avoided punishment. In October 1947 he was tried in absentia by the Czechs national court, convicted of collaboration, and sentenced to prison for 20 years. Note that the Commies had not yet seized Czechoslovakia, which was still a democracy under President Eduard Benes.

Today Herr Sidor roams freely in the United States, thumping his chest and posing as a good anti-Communist—conveniently forgetting his pro-Nazi record. He has duped many good citizens of Scranton, Pa. (where his daughter lives), into helping him. He has even made passes at a United States Congressman to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives which would allow him to remain in the United States as a permanent resident. Of course, Sidor didn't tell this Congressman that in February 1939 he sent a delegation to Berlin for discussions with Gen. Hermann Goering, and we'll bet the Congressman doesn't know that on January 25, 1945 (when the United State was at war with Hitler), Sidor was responsible for a statement to the effect that the Slovak people were the friends of Germany.

The State Department approved Sidor's visa in May after he asked permission to deliver one speech before a Slovak group in Cleveland. That speech has come and gone, but not Sidor, who has a half-dozen public-speaking engagements scheduled between now and August 6 in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Here's the proof of State Department stupidity in this case: Nine months ago Herve J. L'Heureux, Chief of the State Department's Visa Division, in Washington, D. C., wrote as follows: "The records of the State Department show that the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, refused a visa to Mr. Sidor under the authority of title 22, section 53.33, of the Code of Federal Regulations, as a person whose entry would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States." One month later George L. Brandt, American consulate general in Naples, wrote a letter stating that his office had refused an immigration visa to Karol Sidor on the ground that Sidor's admission would be harmful to the interests of the United States.

If Karol Sidor was no good in the eyes of the United States State Department in September 1949, what made him a desirable visitor in May 1950? Why didn't the American consul in Montreal (who O. K.'d Sidor's visa application) know as much about the man's rotten record as the American consul in Naples, Italy? Or did he?

In short, this is just one more instance of blundering red tape, or perhaps it's part of an idiotic plan on the part of some State Department officials to give American shelter to the killers of American soldiers. Either

way, Secretary of State Acheson, you try explaining it to Gold-Star Mothers and crippled GI's in vets hospitals. We can't.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CVA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAYLOR

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject The Truth About CVA, delivered by Senator TAYLOR in Ruppert, Idaho, July 8, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE COMMONWEAL

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entiled "Millions for Education," published in the July 7, 1950, issue of Commonweal, which appears in the Appendix.]

FULL-SCALE MOBILIZATION OF NATION'S RESOURCES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MARTIN

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by him to the Society of the Twenty-eighth Division, regarding the necessity for full-scale mobilization of the Nation's resources, which appears in the Appendix.]

A NATIONAL FUEL POLICY—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by him before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on behalf of Senate Resolution 239, to establish a national fuel policy, which appears in the Appendix.]

BROADCAST BY SENATOR MYERS TO PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA—NO. 31 IN BIWEEKLY SERIES

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD No. 31 in a biweekly series of broadcasts by him to the people of Pennsylvania on the week end of July 21–23, which appears in the Appendix.]

APPEAL FOR CIVIL DEFENSE FOR AMERICAN CITIES—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him under the heading "Appeal for civil defense for American cities," which appears in the Appendix.]

ARMING OF FRANCE AND SPAIN—EDITORIAL FROM THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR

[Mr. EASTLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "France and Spain," published in the Memphis Press-Scimitar July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

RETARDED MAIL SERVICE—EDITORIAL FROM THE MANDAN PIONEER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Retarded Mail Service," published in the Mandan, N. Dak., Pioneer July 7, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEW TAXES—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "New Taxes, Yes; but Push Economies," published in the Philadelphia Inquirer July 27, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN WAR—ARTICLE BY WALTER LIPPMANN

[Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "After the Present Phase" by Walter Lippmann, published in the Washington Post of July 27, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WAR IN KOREA—ARTICLE BY HARRY F. KERN

[Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Harry F. Kern entitled "An Opinion: Maybe Moscow Wasn't Surprised," published in the issue of Newsweek for July 24, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ANTIDOTE FOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA—SERMON BY REV. H. R. HODGSON

[Mr. O'CONOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a sermon delivered by Rev. H. R. Hodgson at Grace Methodist Church, Takoma Park, Md., on July 2, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE—ARTICLE BY PETER EDSON

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Psychological Warfare," written by Peter Edson, and published in the Washington Daily News, July 26, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

MOSCOW DECREES PEACE SABOTAGE—ARTICLE BY ALEXANDER FEINBERG

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Moscow Decrees Peace Sabotage," written by Alexander Feinberg, and published in the New York Times on July 22, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE KOREAN WAR—JOURNALISTIC COMMENT

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial, an article, and a letter dealing with the Korean situation, which appear in the Appendix.]

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER BY SENATOR MYERS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Washington News Letter, dated July 20, 1950, a personal report by him to the people of Pennsylvania, which appears in the Appendix.]

NORWAY AND COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA—ARTICLE BY WILHELM MORGENSTIERNE

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the subject Norway and Communist Aggression in Korea, by Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstierne, of Norway, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRICES AND PROFITS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him entitled "Statement on Prices and Profits," together with news comments and a letter, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY AND ITS PROBLEMS—EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from a statement made by him before the Gillette Subcommittee on Agriculture, in regard to the problems concerning the dairy industry, as related to the present price situation, which appear in the Appendix.]

SUBVERSIVE FORCES—BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF IDAHO

[Mr. DWORSHAK asked and obtain leave to have printed in the RECORD a special bulletin dealing with subversive forces, issued by the American Legion, Department of Idaho, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND REGULAR ARMY

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably, as in executive session, certain routine nominations in the National Guard of the United States of the Army of the United States and in the Regular Army. All the nominations relate to uniformed men, no civilians. The report by the committee regarding them is unanimous.

Because of the war situation, I think it imperative that all these nominations be acted on promptly.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, for the immediate consideration and confirmation of the nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wish the RECORD to show again that these are routine nominations, and that no civilians are included in the list. In order to save the expense of printing and to save time, no objection will be made, so far as the minority is concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and, as in executive session, the nominations will be received, considered, and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT'S POINT 4 PROGRAM—LETTER FROM DR. FRANK C. LAUBACH AND GEORGE K. BATT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, under date of July 19 I received a communication from Dr. Frank C. Laubach and Mr. George K. Batt, who wrote to me on the stationery of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, Inc., who set forth in their brief letter a cogent argument supporting the point 4 program as a part of our total effort to meet the challenge of both the cold and hot wars now facing us.

As I am personally acquainted with both the gentlemen who signed this letter, and appreciate the sincerity of their approach and the approach of their associates, I ask unanimous consent that the letter be inserted at this point in my remarks, in the body of the RECORD, as an important contribution to the discussion of this particular subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT
FOR A CHRISTIAN WORLD, INC.,
Benton, Pa., July 19, 1950.

The Honorable H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Please read this thoughtfully. If it is right, it is of immense importance.

The most ardent hope of the Communists is that we shall get so obsessed with military preparations that we shall abandon point 4, as a result of the Korean war. If we give up point 4, Russia will eventually win the world, even though we win the Korean campaign. Indeed it is possible that Russia will

withdraw from Korea after giving us such a hard fight that we will conclude that our military strength alone can save the world. She hopes that we shall be stupid enough to believe that.

For her main weapon has been and will continue to be propaganda, infiltration, conspiracy, sabotage, and revolution, at which she has had more experience and better success than any other country in history. She has won a third of the world with it. We cannot check it with counter propaganda alone, with what we call "truth." The truth will not help us unless we also help the people who are hungry, dissatisfied, sick, and underprivileged. Our deed will prove their propaganda to be lies.

We are in a vulnerable position because we are fantastically prosperous, with countless millions of tons of surplus going to waste in our country, as the Reader's Digest and other magazines are revealing to the world. Where people are in poverty that is enough ammunition for the Communists. But if we are helping those people to become prosperous by showing them how to employ their resources they will feel grateful. It is the only way in which we can maintain the moral leadership of the nations.

The churches of the United States and Canada have organized a committee to search through the churches for the finest Christian men in America, possessing technical skills, and are offering these men to the United States and the United Nations. If men of outstanding character and a love of humanity go forth by the hundreds or by the thousands, to help unselfishly, they will represent America in her best and most appealing role. Then if we make loans, public or private, we shall be able to make sure that those loans are wisely and honestly used. These men will be able to encourage integrity into the world, where it is now sadly lacking.

All this those smart poker players in Moscow see, and they dread point 4 more than they dread our atom bombs. If they can't block point 4 they will lose the world. They hope to jostle us into covering the planet with American soldiers and officers, trained to win wars, but not qualified to win a war against discontent and misery. Let's not stupidly fall into that trap.

We write you with a heavy heart but not without hope that God can still lead us out of our bewilderment without the mass killing of total war. He can and will speak through you. We pray that He will. May we hear from you?

Faithfully yours,

FRANK C. LAUBACH.
GEORGE K. BATT.

P. S.—We are indeed grateful for the report in Tuesday's Herald Tribune that point 4 appropriations have been restored to thirty-four and one half millions by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO REPORT ON DISLOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I have received a telegram from Joseph Barnes, who is a resident of Warren, Conn., and who was mentioned in the Foreign Relations Committee report. I replied to him by telegram, and I have received a telegraphic reply from him. I have also received a telegram from Jim Warburg, of Greenwich, Conn. I ask unanimous consent to have the telegrams incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it was a little difficult to understand what the distingushed Senator from Connecticut said. I should like to ask, if I may—and I am not going to object to the insertion of the telegrams in the RECORD—the name of the one involved. I am interested in one particular person mentioned in the report. Is the Senator going to make a report on that subject.

Mr. McMAHON. Oh, no.

Mr. WHERRY. That is not the purpose?

Mr. McMAHON. No.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., *July 18, 1950.*

Senator BRIEN MCMAHON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

I have wired Senator TYDINGS following telegram: "Associated Press states that your subcommittee has released testimony by Louis F. Budenz last April charging General Carlson and myself with being Communists. Since your committee specifically repudiated other charges made before it the release of this charge without comment leaves possible inference that committee gives it credibility. I can and do deny this charge unreservedly but I would like to learn from you what recourse is now open to a citizen so slandered publicly through your subcommittee release. General Carlson is dead, but I am alive and definitely kicking." I would like to ask the same question of you as Senator from Connecticut where I live.

JOSEPH BARNES.

JULY 20, 1950.

JOSEPH BARNES,
New York City:

Retel. I fully understand how you feel and, believe me, I deeply regret that you didn't get an opportunity to submit a denial as the charges were published. Why not send me a statement immediately and I will give it to the press and put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

BRIEN MCMAHON,
United States Senator.

TORRINGTON, CONN., *July 21, 1950.*

Senator BRIEN MCMAHON,
United States Senate:

Thank you for your reply and your offer. I am delighted to repeat that I can and do deny unreservedly charge that I am or have ever been a Communist. Since hearings ended without my having chance to get this on your record as you point out, I will naturally prefer your releasing these three telegrams and putting them in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of course, with any comment you may want to make.

JOSEPH BARNES.

GREENWICH, CONN., *July 18, 1950.*

Hon. BRIEN MCMAHON,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Referring my previous telegram in view of your committee's splendid repudiation of charges against others cannot understand Associated Press report that your committee has released without comment Budenz allegation that General Carlson and Joseph Barnes were Communists. All I know about General Carlson is that he served his country well in time of war and is no longer here to defend himself. Barnes has wired Senator TYDINGS asking that committee repudiate Budenz statement. I most emphatically second this request and do not hesitate to say, knowing Barnes intimately and being proud to be his friend, that I would vouch for his loyalty as I would for my own. Best regards.

JIM WARBURG.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF CERTAIN SOUND RECORDINGS IMPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, yesterday the House of Representatives passed a bill, H. R. 8514. On June 8 the Senate passed an identical bill, S. 3545. The bills are identical in all respects. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House bill, H. R. 8514.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate House bill 8514, coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be stated by title.

The bill (H. R. 8514) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished Senator repeat what he said? My attention was diverted.

Mr. GEORGE. On June 8 the Senate passed a bill which is identical with House bill 8514, for which I ask present consideration. The bills are the same in all respects. I ask for the present consideration of the House bill, which the House of Representatives passed yesterday.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator states that both bills are in exactly the same language?

Mr. GEORGE. In the same language.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8514) to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message form the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2128) to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 512) making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 7447. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to sound-recording materials for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits and news reels;

H. R. 8726. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty sound recordings for news broadcasts; and

H. J. Res. 497. Joint resolution excluding from gross estate of a nonresident alien works of art on loan to the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 9038. An act to authorize the President to determine the form of the national

budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental accounting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE RELATING TO TAXATION OF PERSONAL FINANCE COMPANIES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 6073, to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to taxation of personal finance companies, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"'(6) (A) A licensed personal finance company under State supervision, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest received from loans made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law if at least 60 per centum of such gross income is lawful interest (i) received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and (ii) not payable in advance or compounded and computed only on unpaid balances, and if the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount; and

"'(B) A lending company, not otherwise excepted by section 501 (b), authorized to engage in the small loan business under one or more State statutes providing for the direct regulation of such business, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges (i) received from loans maturing in not more than thirty-six months made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, and (ii) which do not, in the case of any individual loan, exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to simple interest at the rate of 3 per centum per month not payable in advance and computed only on unpaid balances, if at least 60 per centum of the gross income is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and if the deductions allowed to such company under section 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than for compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2)) constitute 15 per centum or more of its gross income, and the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.'

"SEC. 2. That section 501 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"'(8) A finance company, actively and regularly engaged in the business of purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable or installment obligations, or making loans secured by any of the foregoing or by tangible personal property, at least 80 per centum of the gross income of which is derived from such business in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law or does not constitute personal holding company income as defined in section 502, if 60 per centum of the gross income is derived from one or more of the following classes of transactions:

"'(A) Purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations evidenced or secured by contracts of conditional sale, chattel mortgages, or chattel lease agreements, arising out of the sale of goods or services in the course of the transferor's trade or business;

"'(B) Making loans, maturing in not more than thirty-six months, to, and for the business purposes of, persons engaged in trade or business, secured by—

"'(i) accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations, described in subparagraph (a) above;

"'(ii) warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, chattel mortgages, bailments, or factor's liens, covering or evidencing the borrower's inventories;

"'(iii) a chattel mortgage on property used in the borrower's trade or business;

except loans to any single borrower which for more than ninety days in the taxable year of the company exceed 15 per centum of the average funds employed by the company during such taxable year;

"'(C) Making loans, in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, secured by chattel mortgages on tangible personal property, the original amount of each of which is not less than the limit referred to in, or prescribed by, subsection (b) (6) (A) (i), and the aggregate principal amount of which owing by any one borrower to the company at any time during the taxable year of the company does not exceed $5,000; and

"'(D) If 30 per centum or more of the gross income of the company is derived from one or more of the classes of transactions described in subparagraphs (A), (B) and (C) of this paragraph, purchasing, discounting, or lending upon the security of, installment obligations of individuals where the transferor or borrower acquired such obligations either in transactions of the classes described in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of this paragraph or as a result of loans made by such transferor or borrower in accordance with the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 6 (A) or of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 6 (B) of this subsection, if the funds so supplied at all times bear an agreed ratio to the unpaid balance of the assigned installment obligations, and documents evidencing such obligations are held by the company;

provided that the deductions allowable under subsection 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2), constitute 15 per centum or more of the gross income and that loans to a person who is a shareholder in such company during such taxable year or by for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)) outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
ED C. JOHNSON,
HARRY F. BYRD,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
W. D. MILLS,
A. SIDNEY CAMP,
WALT A. LYNCH,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY A. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, in addition to the report itself, which speaks for itself, I wish to make one statement. Section 2 of the conference report is believed by the conferees to be a restatement of the regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and of the law as it now exists.

There is a typographical error in the conference report which could be technically corrected by adoption of a concurrent resolution, but since the error is apparent on its face and could probably be given no construction except the correct construction, I ask that the conference report be adopted just as it has been adopted by the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, we have now resumed the appropriations bill, I believe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; and the next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IX—Civil functions, Department of the Army—Quartermaster Corps—Cemeterial expenses," on page 359, line 8, after the word "cemeteries", to strike out "$5,500,000" and insert "$5,000,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to this chapter offered for myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the

Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the amendment offered to the committee amendment which has just been stated?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it is an amendment to the chapter the Senate is now considering.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, cannot that amendment go over until we reach that point in the chapter?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is not now in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Cannot the amendment lie on the desk? There are seven amendments which should lie on the desk, and called up at the proper time, when they are in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This amendment is not in order, because it is not an amendment to the committee amendment which has just been stated. There will be opportunity later on for the amendment to be offered, at a time when it will be in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, cannot the amendments lie on the desk, and each one be called up as we reach the parts of the bill to which they relate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from New Hampshire wishes to have the amendment printed and lie on the table, he may make a request to that effect. However, if he wishes to offer the amendment to a committee amendment, the committee amendment to which his amendment relates will be before us in a very few minutes, when we reach that part of the bill.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 359, in line 8, which has just been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 359, after line 16, to strike out:

ENTOMBMENT OF AN UNKNOWN AMERICAN SERVICEMAN OF WORLD WAR II

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the selection and burial, with appropriate ceremonies, of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Second World War, as authorized by the act of June 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 302), including the construction of a tomb in the Memorial Amphitheater of the Arlington National Cemetery; alteration of the Amphitheater; and transportation and travel expenses (including a per diem allowance of not to exceed $10 in lieu of subsistence) of such dignitaries as may be officially invited to participate in the ceremonies, $350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1952.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am not going to make a speech about the civil functions chapter of the bill. As everyone knows, we have a unified appropriation bill this year. It was to be sent to us by April 15. Actually, it reached us on May 11, as I recall. It passed the House of Representatives on May 10.

The Senate committee was not inactive in regard to the bill and its various provisions. A unified bill is a new scheme in regard to the making of appropriations. We are trying out this new plan, and the Senate committee joined heartily in trying to work it out in the best possible way.

Explanations have been made in regard to the eight chapters of the appropriation bill handled thus far by the Senate, in each case the explanation being made by the chairman of the particular subcommittee concerned.

Now we have come to the ninth chapter of the bill, and I should make an explanation regarding it.

However, I understand that a considerable number of amendments are to be offered. Therefore, in order to save time—for we are late in acting on this bill and we may have to pass a joint resolution continuing appropriations, in view of the delay in disposing of this bill—I shall not make a speech in explanation of this chapter of the bill, but shall submit a statement in regard to it. I shall be glad to answer any questions which may be proposed by any Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, let me also say that we are so far behind that I think it is necessary for us to do a little less talking. Therefore, I shall set a good example by not talking further at this time, and shall ask that the clerk proceed to state the amendments.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement in explanation of this chapter of the bill. If it were not for the circumstances stated I would make the explanation orally; but, purely in order to save time, I ask that the explanation be printed, instead of reading it, which ordinarily I should be very glad to do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, Mr. McKELLAR's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCKELLAR

CHAPTER IX—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. President, Chapter IX of the pending bill relating to civil functions of the Department of the Army makes appropriations for cemeterial expenses; the Alaska communication system; rivers and harbors and flood control under the Corps of Engineers, practically all of which is in continental United States; the United States Soldiers' Home; the Panama Canal; and the Panama Railroad Company.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, HOUSE ACTION, AND SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1951 budget estimates total $834,867,500. The House approved appropriations in the amount of $630,820,000, or 24.4 percent below the estimates. This was by far the largest reduction made by the House in any of the appropriation bills.

The Senate Appropriations Committee held long hearings, starting on January 26 of this year, taking over 1,100 pages of testimony before the bill passed the House. After the bill passed the House, the Senate committee held supplemental hearings of over 200 pages on chapter IX. In addition to departmental witnesses, the Senate committee heard a large number of outside witnesses as well as a number of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The subcommittee worked long and hard in marking up the bill after the hearings were closed. The subcommittee and finally the full committee agreed upon a bill recommending appropriations totaling $762,924,620. Although this amount represents a net increase of $132,104,620 over the House bill, it must be remembered that the House had cut this chapter of the bill by over 24 percent, which was out of all proportion to action it had taken on other chapters in the bill.

Even though the total of $762,924,620 recommended by the Senate committee is an increase of $132,104,620 over the House bill, the committee's recommendation is still $71,942,880, or 8.6 percent under the 1951 budget estimates.

Since the Senate committee's recommendations are 8.6 percent under the 1951 estimates, and the House recommendations are 24.4 percent under the estimates, this chapter of the bill when it comes out of conference will be below the 1951 estimates somewhere between 8.6 percent and 24.4 percent, which in all probability may represent a greater percentage reduction than will be made in any other chapter of the general appropriation bill.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The largest amounts carried in chapter IX are for rivers and harbors and flood-control items under the Corps of Engineers.

Of the total of $762,924,620 recommended by the Senate committee, $731,546,000 is for rivers and harbors and flood-control work. The House had reduced appropriations for this work by 25 percent. The amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee is $132,401,000 above the House allowance for the Corps of Engineers but is $66,936,000, or 8.4 percent, below the 1951 budget estimates.

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I wish to call attention to some of the larger projects, for which it was necessary for the Senate committee to recommend sizable amounts of money to continue work in progress.

For the McNary lock and dam on the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon, the Senate committee recommends an appropriation of $37,500,000, although the budget estimate called for $45,000,000. The House allowed $35,000,000. The estimated Federal cost of this project is $227,028,000, and to date the Congress has appropriated $72,575,000 toward its construction.

For the Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River in Washington, the Senate committee approved the House allowance of $12,000,000 even though the budget estimate was $17,000,000.

For the Bull Shoals Reservoir in Arkansas and Missouri, the Senate committee recommends an appropriation of $16,772,000 as compared to $14,000,000 approved by the House and the budget estimate of $18,000,000.

For the Clark Hill Reservoir in Georgia and South Carolina, the Senate committee approved an appropriation of $20,000,000. The House had allowed $16,000,000, and the estimate for 1951 is in the amount of $22,000,000.

For the Wolf Creek Reservoir in Kentucky, the Senate committee approved the full budget estimate on recommendation of the Corps of Engineers, or $22,100,000. The House had allowed $19,000,000. A total of $56,835,800 has already been spent on this project toward the total estimated Federal cost of $82,700,000.

For the Harlan County Reservoir in Nebraska, one of the Missouri River Basin projects, the Senate committee approved $16,500,000 as compared to the House figure of $12,000,000 and the budget estimate of $18,000,000.

For the Buggs Island Reservoir in Virginia and North Carolina, the Senate committee approved the House allowance of $27,000,000 as compared to the budget estimate of $30,000,000. The Congress has already appro-

priated $34,900,000 for work on this project, the total estimated Federal cost of which is $78,870,000.

For the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota, another one of the large Missouri River Basin projects, the Senate committee approved $33,000,000 as compared to the House figure of $27,000,000 and the budget estimate of $35,000,000. A total of $80,280,000 has heretofore been appropriated for work on this large project, the estimated cost of which to the Federal Government is $202,000,000.

For the Detroit Reservoir in Oregon, the Senate committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000, which is the budget estimate, as compared to the House allowance of $13,000,000.

For the Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota, the Senate committee has approved an appropriation of $36,110,000, whereas the House allowance was $28,000,000 and the 1951 estimate is $37,500,000. This is another one of the large Missouri River Basin projects authorized by the Congress, the total estimated Federal cost of which is $165,900,000, toward which to date Congress has appropriated a total of $53,800,000.

For the Lookout Point Reservoir in Oregon, the Senate committee approved $15,720,500 as compared to $10,000,000 allowed by the House and $16,000,000 proposed by the budget estimate.

For flood control on the Mississippi River and tributaries, the Senate committee has recommended a total of $66,778,000 as compared to the House allowance of $65,000,000 and the budget estimate of $72,000,000.

These are some of the larger projects and flood-control developments, for which it was necessary that the Senate committee recommend sizable appropriations to continue work already under way.

COMPLETION OF CERTAIN PROJECTS

Mr. President, the Senate committee has included a total of $2,919,400 under "Rivers and harbors" to complete 16 rivers and harbors projects. Under "Flood control, general," the Senate committee has approved a total of $10,867,800 to complete 26 flood-control projects. Mr. President, I submit the following list of these projects in the RECORD as a part of my remarks:

Rivers and harbors

Project and State	Amount allowed by House	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Amount of increase over House bill
Alabama:			
Bayou Coden	0	$4,000	$4,000
La Batre Bayou	0	62,700	62,700
Connecticut: Westcott Cove	0	21,000	21,000
Florida: New River	0	65,000	65,000
Maryland: Cambridge Harbor	0	123,000	123,000
Massachusetts:			
Barnstable (Hyannis Harbor)	0	182,500	182,500
Wellfleet Harbor	0	95,100	95,100
Michigan:			
Black River Harbor	0	162,000	162,000
St. Marys River, powerhouse	$1,160,000	1,160,000	
New York: Northport Harbor	0	37,000	37,000
Ohio:			
Lorain Harbor	50,000	50,000	
Scioto River at Portsmouth	0	63,500	63,500
Oregon:			
Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to Kennewick, Wash	225,000	259,000	34,000
Skipanon Channel at Warrenton	0	154,600	154,600
South Carolina: Georgetown Harbor	440,000	480,000	40,000
Total, rivers and harbors	1,875,000	2,919,400	1,044,400

Flood control, general

State and project	Amount allowed by House	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Amount of increase over House bill
Arkansas: Ozan Creek	0	$53,700	$53,700
California: Farmington Reservoir	$500,000	1,634,000	1,134,000
Illinois:			
Chouteau, Nameoki, and Venice drainage and levee district	30,000	60,000	30,000
Galena	280,000	298,100	18,100
Miller Pond drainage and levee district	110,000	117,700	7,700
Rosiclare	350,000	385,000	35,000
Indiana:			
Cannelton	135,000	135,000	
Lawrenceburg	240,000	260,000	20,000
Kentucky:			
Dewey Reservoir	0	600,000	600,000
Jackson	0	180,000	180,000
Newport	700,000	700,000	
Louisiana:			
Bayou Teche and Vermilion River	375,000	428,000	53,000
Shreveport	120,000	150,000	30,000
Massachusetts: Knightville Reservoir	45,000	45,000	
Michigan: Red Run	490,000	565,000	75,000
Missouri: Chariton River, Mo. and Iowa	0	1,461,000	1,461,000
New York: Montour Falls	340,000	340,000	
North Dakota: Baldhill Reservoir	0	460,000	460,000
Ohio: Massillon	0	624,800	624,800
Oklahoma:			
Hulah Reservoir, Okla. and Kans	600,000	1,200,000	600,000
Kaw	125,000	125,000	
Oregon:			
Dorena Reservoir	720,000	800,000	80,000
Fern Ridge Reservoir	50,000	50,000	
Umpqua River and tributaries	50,000	55,400	5,400
Pennsylvania: York	80,000	90,100	10,100
Texas: Hords Creek Reservoir	40,000	50,000	10,000
Total, flood control, general	5,380,000	10,867,800	5,487,800
Recapitulation:			
Rivers and harbors	1,875,000	2,919,400	1,044,400
Flood control, general	5,380,000	10,867,800	5,487,800
Grand total	7,255,000	13,787,200	6,532,200

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

I have seen the President's recommendation for cutting down on some of this domestic construction. It seems to me that it should be left as it is under the law because as it is under the law, the President has the right during a war to discontinue any of these projects, and the fact that he will do it is shown by the fact that the President during the last war did discontinue all construction projects not essential to our national defense.

I wish to thank the members of the subcommittee handling this part of the bill for the long hours and days they gave to its consideration and to assure the Senate that the numerous projects and items included in this chapter have received the committee's earnest study and consideration.

I hope the recommendations of the Senate committee will be approved, Mr. President, and I ask that chapter IX be read for the committee amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, we are now considering the so-called civil functions chapter of the bill, which contains a very large appropriation item, and has to do with construction. Construction requires man-hours and scarce materials. Since this bill was acted upon by the Senate Appropriations Committee, we have become engaged in the Korean War. This country is in a state of preparation to meet, in the best possible way, the emergency presented by the Korean War and the drain and strain and burden it will make upon our economy and upon the Treasury of the United States. I think a wholly different situation confronts the Senate, the Congress, and the country from the situation that confronted us when this bill was reported. I think the President recognizes that. I have in may hand a letter which I understand was sent to the various Secretaries, signed by Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, and dated July 21, 1950. I desire to read from that letter:

1. All civil public works, both direct Federal programs and grant-in-aid programs, should be screened with the objective, as far as practical, of deferring, curtailing, or slowing down those projects which do not directly contribute to defense or to civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation set forth in my message.

I think that is a very wise statement on the part of the President. I believe it is the duty of the Congress and of the Senate in considering this bill, and the particular chapter which is before us, providing appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars, the total amount of which is $731,546,000, or almost three-quarters of a billion dollars, to meet this problem head-on and to meet it squarely, in line with at least the tenor of the President's letter from which I have just read.

Therefore, at the proper time, for myself, for the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], for the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], for the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], for the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and for the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], I shall offer an amendment, in substance as follows:

On page 361, line 25, strike "$1,600,000" and insert "$800,000."

On page 364, line 2, strike "$221,244,500" and insert "$110,622,250."

On page 365, line 9, strike "$900,000" and insert "$450,000."

On page 365, line 20, strike "$436,933,000" and insert "$218,466,500."

On page 367, line 3, strike "$66,778,000" and insert "$33,389,000."

On page 367, line 9, strike "$450,000" and insert "$225,000."

On page 367, line 14, strike "$2,524,500" and insert "$1,262,250."

In other words, Mr. President, what the amendment proposes to do, very simply, is to make a 50 percent reduction, cutting in two the appropriations for the items of appropriation contained in this chapter for civil functions. The amendment, as Senators will notice, does not touch the item for cemeterial expenses, for the Signal Corps, or for the emergency fund. It does cut everything having to do with construction and administration of construction.

As I said, it does not touch the emergency fund. It does not touch the cemeterial expenses. It does not touch the Signal Corps, and the account on the Soldiers' Home objective. But it does touch everything else.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, may I inquire what the cut is, in percentage?

Mr. BRIDGES. Fifty percent.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, has the amendment been printed and is it available to Senators?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. I have it typed, and I shall at the proper time send it to the desk.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does the Senator have extra copies?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; I have at least one extra copy.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] has supplied me with a copy. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair inquires of the Senator from New Hampshire whether he proposes to offer a separate amendment as to each item, or to offer them en bloc and have them so voted upon?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if permitted, when the first of these amendments is reached, I shall offer the amendments en bloc, in order to save time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then I shall at that time request unanimous consent for the purpose of saving time in the consideration of the bill.

Mr MAYBANK Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether the reductions which he will propose, as set forth in the statement which he has read, will effect an additional cut above the 10-percent overall cut which is proposed.

Mr BRIDGES. This would be in excess of the 10-percent reduction, and, if the 50-percent cut is made, we would naturally exclude from the 10 percent cut the items in this chapter which are affected.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have joined in these seven amendments because I feel that the situation confronting the Nation today makes it quite clear that the days of "business as usual" are behind us.

Likewise, it should be clear that we in Government must put behind us the days of "spending as usual."

Government spending on activities which are not essential to the defense effort upon which we are embarked cannot be distinguished from the hoarding of individuals. Both are serious threats to a stable economy.

The President, in his message to Congress July 19, faced up to the economic consequences of our rearmament program. He called for "a substantial redirection of economic resources." He recognized without hesitation that the dollars spent for military purposes "will have magnified effect on the economy as a whole," and he pleaded that "in the process we do not bring on inflation, with its resulting hardship for every family."

Mr. President, that is exactly what hoarding by individuals will do. That is what is happening when wives go to the grocery store, the hardware store, and various other stores and purchase goods which, as essentials, it is unnecessary for them to buy. We in the Government, in making these civil functions expenditures, will do the same thing, because we shall bring about a pressure which will cause inflation and the President recognized it only a few days ago.

The President has requested, and we are going to appropriate, no less than ten and a half billion dollars for immediate rearmament. Consider for a moment what that means to our national economy.

It means withdrawing 600,000 more men from the labor force of this country.

It means more than $6,000,000,000 of steel and tools and other critical materials that go into the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

In all, it is more than $10,000,000,000 of manpower, metal, and food that will be diverted from the channels of normal civilian consumption.

As the President has so carefully pointed out, the impact of that military spending will be terrific. There must be compensation for it.

He forcefully stated in his message:

> We must promptly adopt some general measures to compensate for the growth of demand caused by the expansion of military programs in a period of high civilian incomes. I am directing all executive agencies to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen demands upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities which are in competition with those needed for national defense.

Mr. President, continuing the quotation, I emphasize the concluding sentence:

> The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts.

In other words, the Government must not be a hoarder. I repeat the President's words:

> The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts.

The President has taken further steps to implement that point in his message. He has issued a directive to the heads of 14 departments and agencies under date of July 21. He has asked them to reexamine their programs, giving particular attention to three points, as follows:

> 1. All civil public works, both direct Federal programs and grant-in-aid programs, should be screened with the objective, as far as practical, of deferring, curtailing, or slowing down those projects which do not directly contribute to defense or to civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation set forth in my message.
>
> 2. Consistent with the restrictive policy already in force for housing credit, other credit programs should be tightened. The only exceptions should be those which directly contribute to meeting our defense and international responsibilities.
>
> 3. Procurement of supplies and equipment should be held to minimum amounts, especially purchases of motor vehicles, typewriters, and other equipment using critical materials. Inventories should be reduced to the lowest practical levels, and excess supplies and equipment should be made available immediately to the General Services Administration.
>
> In addition, I shall expect that in the reexamination of the programs of your agency, you will give first priority to those activities which contribute directly to national defense, including requests of other agencies for assistance.

Mr. President, Federal public works, and, most prominently, the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, are the logical point at which to begin a cutback of Federal spending at a time when resources are being drained to accommodate the military effort, when construction of GI homes is being cut back under more rigid credit policies, and when every dollar spent is in competition with military dollars. The material and the men engaged in public works projects are needed elsewhere, in actual military projects, or in boosting national production for civilian consumption. The President recognizes that fact in the first point of his letter of July 21. We are here recognizing it with our proposal to cut back by one-half appropriations for Army civil functions.

While I am now speaking to the Senate, civil engineers have been called to the Budget Bureau to confer with the Budget Director on this particular proposition of attempting to cut back Federal civilian expenditures so that we may proceed to defend those who are now fighting and actually dying in Korea.

The Nation recognized the necessity for such action in 1942 when we were launched upon the Second World War. We are not sure, as we sit here today, that we are not now launching upon a third world war.

Appropriations for the fiscal year 1943, which was the first year we were really in the war, for that fiscal year began July 1, 1942, when we had been in it a little more than 6 months, were made upon a peacetime basis, so far as Army civil functions were concerned. Almost immediately, in 1942, it was recognized that those functions were draining off needed manpower and material. As a consequence, in October 1942, the War Production Board ordered a halt on all Army civil functions not essential to the national defense.

Mr. President, that is what should be done today. In view of the history of that era, we should do now what had to be done in 1942. Funds were impounded for projects which were not certified as essential to national defense. Thereafter, appropriations were made only on projects certified as essential to national defense.

The cut-back of 50 percent which we propose in these seven amendments may

appear to some persons to be drastic. Our experience in 1942 will indicate, however, about what portion of going civil works can qualify as essential to national defense.

As I have stated, appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 were on a peacetime basis. This appropriation bill was prepared on a peacetime basis. The Korean war had not then broken out. The total appropriation for Army civil functions in the fiscal year 1943 was to be $234,394,300. In the following fiscal year the freeze order was in effect on projects not essential to national defense. Appropriations for that year were under certification of defense requirements. The total amount appropriated under those circumstances was $52,500,200.

Mr. President, the cut-back from fiscal 1943 to fiscal 1944 in recognition of the emergency amounted to 78 percent. Today essentially the same conditions prevail as prevailed in 1942. Only 22 percent of civil functions could then qualify as essential.

On that basis, we do not think a 50-percent cut-back today is unreasonable by any standard which recognizes the character of nonessential public works programs as an unwarranted drain upon our resources in these times. It is very vital at this time in our history.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I rise to support the position taken by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] on the amendments offered to reduce certain amounts provided for in the civil-functions chapter of the appropriation bill. I have always felt, Mr. President, that when we have too big a load to carry, the security part of the load comes first. Let me use the example of a man going to a well with two empty buckets to fill. We have gone to the well to get two buckets of water. If, when we return from the well, trying to carry the two buckets of water, they appear too heavy for us, we lighten one bucket. We may not empty it, but we lighten it. I think our present situation is similar to that of a man who goes to the well to get two buckets of water which are too heavy for him to carry. One bucket is the bucket of our security and national defense; the other is the bucket of civil functions, that is, internal improvements. Obviously, we cannot have internal improvements unless we have security.

Mr. President, throughout my term in Congress I have tried to vote for security measures. I voted for the ECA bill, the MAP Act, and other measures that have had to do with the national security. I have voted the amounts required for the national defense. I have always felt these came first.

Today we are in a struggle in Korea. How extensive that struggle may become, no man can tell us. All we know is that the President has requested increased appropriations for the military. These increases are going to amount to large sums of money. To me these increases represent the bucket of security. It is becoming more and more full, and we have to be sure to be able to carry that bucket. It is most important for us to get that bucket home safely.

So, Mr. President, I have joined with the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Michigan in offering the amendments. In committee we voted for the original appropriation several months ago when there was no sign of a struggle in Korea. As the Senator from Michigan has well said, the President has ordered all departments to cut expenditures. Congress can help by simply refusing to give them money. Congress takes the responsibility from them. The primary responsibility is that of the Congress.

We have a problem of procuring equipment for our boys who are fighting. We must help them to fight as efficiently and as safely as is possible. That is the responsibility of Congress. It is a responsibility which we all want to fulfill.

So it seems to me, Mr. President, that the buckets of water we are carrying have grown too heavy for us. In order to get our budget as near in balance as possible and in order to keep down our expenses as far as possible, we must favor the bucket carrying our security, and we intend to favor it. Therefore, we must postpone the internal improvements which we all want to have in due course, but which we cannot expect to enjoy unless we have a more peaceful world than we have at the present time.

It is with that underlying thought that I am happy to join the Senators from New Hampshire and Michigan in what I believe to be helpful amendments in the situation in which we find ourselves.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 359, after line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Signal Corps—Alaska communication system," on page 360, line 24, after "(28 U. S. C. 2672)", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$2,877,920"; on page 361, line 2, after "(1)", to strike out "a cost per family unit in excess of $28,000" and insert "an average cost in excess of $24,000"; and in line 4, after the word "including", to insert "but not limited to."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Corps of Engineers—Rivers and harbors and flood control," on page 361, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,450,000" and insert "$1,600,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], I send amendments to the desk and ask that they be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has offered amendments which deal with several items in the bill. Does the Senator wish to have them considered en bloc?

Mr. BRIDGES. Because they are all on the same basis, involve the same issues, and all concern construction items, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc. In that way, we may save some time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc?

Mr. McKELLAR. In that way would one vote settle the whole matter?

Mr. BRIDGES. We would have one vote on all the amendments. In that way we could save time in the discussion of the amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. McKELLAR. We shall have no more discussion about the subject?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. I am merely trying to expedite consideration of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to having one vote on all of them.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is all I ask.

Mr. McKELLAR. But I think they should be discussed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from New Hampshire that the amendments be considered en bloc?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator explain what items are covered by the proposed 50 percent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendments for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 361, line 25, it is proposed to strike "$1,600,000" and insert "$800,000"; on page 364, line 2, to strike "$221,244,500" and insert "$110,622,250"; on page 365, line 9, to strike "$900,000" and insert "$450,000"; line 20, to strike "$436,933,000" and insert "$218,466,500"; on page 367, line 3, to strike "$66,778,000" and insert "$33,389,000"; on line 9, to strike "$450,000" and insert "$225,000"; and on line 14, to strike "$2,524,500" and insert "$1,262,250."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc? The Chair hears none.

The amendments are open for discussion, if Senators wish to discuss them individually.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope very much that the distinguished and eminent Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, will agree to a very great cut in the appropriations for rivers and harbors. Although I have devoted a large amount of time and study to this matter, and have prepared some amendments myself, I was delighted to see our friends

on the other side of the aisle propose a cut of 50 percent in these appropriations, and I am glad to see them persevering in well-doing. However, I think we can very well cut even more than is proposed by the eminent Senators on the other side of the aisle. In view of the national emergency we should not restrict ourselves to 50 percent, but should cut 60 percent. The proposal of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] will mean a saving of approximately $363,500,000. I propose a cut of 60 percent.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? My figure is $366,000,000, plus.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator. We are together within a few hundred thousand dollars. I propose a saving, approximately, of $435,000,000. I hope that the Senators on the other side of the aisle will support the amendments which I intend to offer at the proper time. The adoption of my amendments would bring about even greater savings. If my amendments are voted down, I promise that I shall then support the proposals made by the Senator from New Hampshire, the Senator from Michigan, and the Senator from Massachusetts. However, before we come to the concrete proposals, I wish to make an appeal to the eminent Senator from Tennessee that he will accept a 60-percent cut or a 50-percent cut in the appropriation.

As has been said, the provisions and appropriations contained in the bill were drafted prior to the Korean situation. The hearings were held prior to the Korean situation. The recommendations were made prior to the Korean situation. Even if they could have been defended at the time the appropriations were recommended—and I think Senators know that I probably would have been critical even under those conditions—certainly they cannot be defended at this time in view of the general emergency.

How can it be said that an appropriation for harbors for fishing boats and recreational craft along the Atlantic coast is a part of the war effort? How can it be said that provision for a 9-foot channel or the attempt to construct a 9-foot channel from Sioux City, Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo., is a part of the war effort? How can it be said that the deepening of the intracoastal channel along the coast of Florida is a part of the war effort? How can it be said that the starting of the construction of great dams in the Southwest and in South Dakota, which will not come to maturity for years and years, is a part of the war effort?

Mr. President, I think this is a time when we should adjust our thinking to the great emergency which has come upon us. I hope very much that the senior Senator from Tennessee, who has given such valiant service to the Nation over a period of many years, will crown his great career by voluntarily accepting a 60-percent cut or a reduction of $435,000,000. If he is not willing to do that, I hope he will accept a 50-percent cut. If he is not willing to do that, I hope he will accept a 40-percent cut.

First, I look toward him with great hope in my eyes that he will lift this issue above all partisan considerations and all local geographical considerations, and will voluntarily accept a $435,000,000 cut. When that happens I want to say that the whole Senate and the whole country will applaud the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I wish to commend the Senator from Illinois for what he has said. I am happy to find him cooperating with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator from New Jersey will go along with an additional 10-percent cut, and will be willing to reduce these appropriations not only by 50 percent, but by 60 percent.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, in associating myself with the Senator from Illinois, I should like to ask him how he reached the figure of 60 percent. Why did he take 60 percent instead of 65 percent or 62⅔ percent? At what point is the percentage properly to be fixed according to his studies?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that first we should eliminate all new starts, or substantially new starts. Secondly, we should eliminate all items which were not included in the House bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me finish, please. Furthermore, we should eliminate doubtful and deferable projects on which the benefit-cost ratio is less than one to one, projects that have been previously disapproved by the Bureau of the Budget, or from which benefits are extremely speculative. In the third place, we should eliminate the Senate committee's increases and make reductions of approximately 45 or 50 percent in all other items, thus slowing down the rate of expansion of these projects. All this will result in a total aggregate reduction of almost precisely 60 percent in the committee's estimates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GILLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have a few words to say about the proposal of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to ask the Senator if he will yield for the purpose of having a quorum call. I feel that the matter he is about to discuss is important, and there are not very many Senators present.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am happy to yield for that purpose.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee asks if he may yield for the purpose of having a quorum call. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not want to lose my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and the clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Benton	Hendrickson	Magnuson
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Malone
Bricker	Hill	Martin
Bridges	Hoey	Maybank
Butler	Holland	Mundt
Byrd	Humphrey	Murray
Capehart	Hunt	Myers
Chapman	Ives	Neely
Chavez	Jenner	O'Conor
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Darby	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Donnell	Kefauver	Russell
Douglas	Kem	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Leahy	Stennis
Ferguson	Lehman	Taft
Flanders	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	Lucas	Thye
George	McCarran	Tydings
Gillette	McCarthy	Watkins
Graham	McClellan	Wherry
Green	McFarland	Wiley
Gurney	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, under our system, as all Senators know, a bill involving appropriations for civil functions of the Army, is sent to a subcommittee. I desire to give the names of the subcommittee having charge of the civil-functions chapter of the pending appropriation bill. The subcommittee consisted of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. I was the chairman of the subcommittee. Under our system there are also ex officio members, whose names I will read to the Senate, and I hope Senators will listen to the reading of them, because the matter involved is one of great importance. They are the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN].

Mr. President, we are faced with the question, Are we going to disregard the time-honored method of having pro-

posed legislation considered by committees, committees whose members are, for the most part, trained men of long experience? As Senators will agree, after having heard read the names of the members of the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, it is one of the best committees, if we exclude the name of the senior Senator from Tennessee, in the Senate of the United States. Is the Senate going to pass a bill presented to it after 6 months of careful study by a committee, or is the Senate going to write a bill on the floor? Of course, the Senate can do the latter. The Senate has a perfect right to disregard the report of the committee. The question, however, is: Is that the right thing to do? Or should we pay attention to the Senators who are members of the committee, many of whom have been members of the committee for a great number of years? Some of the members of the committee have been Members of the Senate for more than a quarter of a century. They are good men. The very reading of their names indicates what kind of a committee it is. That committee has heard proof for not quite 6 months. The committee reported the bill on July 6. The members of the committee have been working on it for more than 6 months.

The reason this particular subcommittee was appointed was that Representative CANNON, one of the finest men I know, whom I have known for many years, a great parliamentarian in the House, had a plan, which was adopted by Congress. He came before Members of Congress with his plan. He was a Member of Congress before some of them were old enough to vote. I have the greatest respect for him. He got the idea that all appropriation bills could be brought together into one bill, that the appropriations could be considered in a much better manner if they were all brought together in one bill. He presented a measure providing for one single appropriation bill. The House passed the measure, and the Senate afterward passed it. As I said a while ago, we made every effort in the world to carry out that plan. It was a new plan. Everyone has to have a plan now, it seems, Mr. President. I do not believe a man can be considered to be a statesman unless he has a plan. We have tried to work out Mr. CANNON's plan. It will be a big blow to him if we now refuse to work under his plan, but agree to a plan that is brought up on the floor of the Senate at the last minute, without study for the most part, and pass the bill under that new plan.

Mr. President, I do not believe anything like that should be done. I do not believe that is the way to legislate. Let me show what would be the effect if we should act in accordance with the plan now proposed.

The pending amendment would cut many items by 50 percent. The Signal Corps item is included in the 50-percent cut as well as the other items. Should we make a cut in the Signal Corps at this time, when there is threat of war? I do not believe it to be wise. I believe it would be much wiser to adopt the provisions of the bill as they were prepared by the committee after extensive hearings.

Mr. President, let me call the hearings to the attention of the Senate. On this one bill there were hearings which fill 1,132 small-type closely printed pages. The testimony bears on every possible issue that was in existence at that time. Since that time there have been 165 pages more of supplemental testimony. The committee has gone into the matter exceedingly well. I do not believe any committee of the Congress could improve upon what has been done by this committee. I do not believe a better bill could be devised on the floor of the Senate. There are 96 Members of the Senate. I think probably 90 Members will be present before consideration of the bill is completed. Suppose every Member has a plan such as that of my esteemed friend, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. He said he wants to reduce expenses. All of us would like to do that. No Senator would rise on the floor and say he would not like to reduce expenses as much as possible. I know that my record shows that I have been uniformly in favor of an economical Government from the time I came here 35 or 40 years ago.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall yield in a moment.

The Senator from Illinois has another plan. He says he wants to reduce some items by 50 percent. He says he wishes to save half of a great sum of money by making a 50-percent reduction. By the same token all he would have to do would be to amend his amendment and move to strike out 100 percent of the appropriations; thus he would cut the whole amount, and would save twice as much as he now proposes to save. His proposal is not based on evidence. The Senator said the other day that he did not have the evidence; that he had not taken any evidence of his own.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I was about to say that I am glad to yield to the Senator from Illinois. But will the Senator from Illinois excuse me for a moment, inasmuch as the Senator from West Virginia had risen previously and it is right and proper that I should yield to him first. After that I shall yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. KILGORE. I wanted to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. The report of the committee, as compiled, is the guiding hand, is it not, in the actual application of funds appropriated?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it not a fact, therefore, that if a 50-percent blanket cut is made it means throwing the report out the window, and leaving absolutely no guide for those who will be called upon to do the work required?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I think that is so.

Before I yield to the Senator from Illinois I should like to say that, in a very eloquent speech the Senator said he was in favor of a cut of 50 percent; indeed, I believe he went up to 60 percent. I was wondering whether he was losing his interest in cutting down expenditures when he was so mild with respect to the amount he wanted to cut from the bill, when he wanted to cut simply 60 percent of it, regardless of whether it was a proper cut of any individual item of appropriation. Some items of the appropriation bill can not be cut at all. We cannot cut down on the amount of money we must pay for interest on the public debt. No one is going to do that. The Senator would have to rearrange that. I suppose his idea is to get some Senators to join with him in rearranging the bill on the floor of the Senate, and adopt his plan, because he proposes to save 60 percent. Well, he could save 100 percent as well as 60 percent.

I digress long enough to say to the Senator that, after all the proposals he has made to amend the bill since it has been under consideration on the floor, by cutting down appropriations some here, some there, and some yonder, sometimes a few dollars and sometimes more and sometimes less, I am amazed at his modesty in simply wanting to cut the bill down 60 percent.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for a question.

Mr. KILGORE. I wish to ask a further question: When we adopt percentagewise cuts, is it not a fact that in that case we abdicate our power of determining how the money appropriated shall be spent, and therefore we make one step toward a totalitarian form of government, by handing that power over to the executive departments, and letting them spend the money as they will?

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Now I shall yield to the Senator from Illinois; but before doing so, I wish to thank him for the good things he has said about me.

The Senator from Illinois seems very much interested in cutting down the appropriations, although I do not believe he has yet succeeded in having any of them reduced.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have not yet been very successful, but I have hope; one must always live in hope.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois has submitted only about 50 or 100 amendments, I believe.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Approximately 67.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that the Senator has several more to submit, although the ones he already has submitted have not been adopted. So I understand that he has hope, as he says.

However, I say to the Senator that I hope it will not tear down what has been built up in this body for more than 150

years. There is no reason in the world why we should undertake a guessing contest. I doubt that the Senator from Illinois could tell, unless he had the figures submitted to him, what the interest on the public debt is. I doubt that he could tell how much we have to pay in various ways to or for the veterans of the late war. Can the Senator state that amount at this time? If the junior Senator from Tennessee is helping him, perhaps he can tell.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not pretend to have great knowledge, but it is my memory that the interest on the public debt amounts to approximately $5,500,000,000; I do not think that figure is very far wrong.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois makes a guess as to that; and no doubt if we are to prepare this bill on the floor of the Senate, as he proposes, we should proceed in just that way—by making guesses. But if we do, we will become tremendously mixed up.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator tell me when the last hearings on this part of the bill were held?

Mr. McKELLAR. In a moment I shall tell the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator turn to page 1139 of the committee report and to page 204 of the supplemental report? There he will find a statement in regard to when the hearings were concluded.

Mr. McKELLAR. The last hearings were in the month of June, but previously they had been stopped in April.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I read from the main hearings, at page 1139, the last sentence:

> Whereupon, at 4: 40 p. m., Monday, March 6, 1950, the hearings on civil-functions appropriations for 1951, were concluded.

I now hold in my hand a volume on supplemental hearings on civil-functions appropriations; and the last sentence in it reads as follows:

> Whereupon, at 11: 20 a. m., Tuesday, May 2, 1950, the supplemental hearings on civil-functions appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 were concluded; and the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.

Mr. President, the invasion of Korea occurred on June 24, approximately 7 weeks after that. It is obvious from the committee report that although it was submitted on July 1, the decisions had been made prior to the President's announcement on June 27.

So I say that it is the committee which has not taken into consideration the changed circumstances of the world and of the country. For the committee to insist that we must appropriate approximately $750,000,000, indicates to me—in view of the change in conditions and the fact that supplies and equipment are needed for our armies—that, although with the best intentions in the world, the committee is sticking to tradition, rather than to the needs of the situation.

That is all I shall say.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I can understand the Senator's view. He is one of those who is in favor of world government, is he not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask this question of the Senator——

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I should like to have an answer to my question. Is the Senator in favor of world government, or of the United States Government?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not certain that that matter is related to the present discussion. What is its relationship?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator from Illinois has knowledge of everything.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I certainly do not. I am trying to discuss this subject matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thought the Senator from Illinois had sufficient information to be able to prepare on the floor of the Senate a bill which the committee spent weeks in going over, and on which it took more than 1,100 pages of testimony.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But that work was ended 6 weeks before the Korean war.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; but does the Senator from Illinois know what it takes to conduct a war?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It takes money, for one thing—money which the committee is dissipating on these nonessential projects.

In the second place, it takes material and men, for which money is only one symbol.

Mr. McKELLAR. And the Senator from Illinois has hope that he will be able to reduce the amount of money appropriated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have hope that we shall be able to save some money, so that we shall be able to devote sufficient money and materials to the war.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois would destroy all business as much as possible, and he hopes to get money for the Government in some other way. What other way is there to get money, except by taxation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. One way is to save money, and one way to save money is to cut $435,000,000 from the appropriations designed to be expended for rivers and harbors and flood control, and to transfer that money to the appropriations for materials and men in connection with national defense.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois is only opposed to rivers and harbors and flood-control appropriations, it seems. He has a special reason for being opposed to them; he is not in favor of rivers and harbors and flood-control projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am in favor of them, but I am not in favor of spending so much for them. This is a time, above all others, when we should exercise economy.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let us consider cotton for a moment. I used to make cotton on a farm, and sold it at 8 cents a pound. Later on, it rose in price to 20 cents a pound; and then the South and sections where cotton is raised went wild; they thought that price for cotton was wonderful.

However, since the war cotton has increased again in price, to nearly 40 cents a pound; in fact, I think that for at least a few hours it went up to 40 cents a pound. Is the Senator from Illinois going to reorganize that, and is he going to cut down the expenditures wherever they affect cotton? Cotton is used for war purposes.

Then let us consider wheat for a moment. The Senator's own State of Illinois raises enormous quantities of wheat, and is one of the large wheat-growing States; and all around it, on the west and north and east, there are other large areas which produce tremendous quantities of wheat. Surely expenditures relating to the production of wheat are expenditures relating to war efforts.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator from Illinois to wait a moment, please. I am not going to talk long.

Mr. President, it is said that there is no other way to handle this matter. I was perfectly delighted when I heard two distinguished Republican Senators earlier today endorse what the President has said. Of course, one of them endorsed only one paragraph of the President's message or letter, but the other Senator endorsed two paragraphs of it. I was delighted to hear those two Senators endorse those parts of the President's letter.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent to have the President's message or letter inserted in the RECORD, so that all of it may be available.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 21, 1950.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In my message of July 19 to the Congress, I announced that I was directing the executive agencies "to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen the demand upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities which are in competition with those needed for national defense. The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts."

In order to adjust the programs of the Federal Government, I am writing to you and the heads of the other agencies whose programs involve substantial use of materials and other resources needed for the defense effort. Please reexamine your programs, giving particular attention, to the extent applicable to the following:

1. All civil public works, both direct Federal programs and grant-in-aid programs, should be screened with the objective, as far as practical, of deferring, curtailing, or slowing down those projects which do not directly contribute to defense or to civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation set forth in my message.

2. Consistent with the restrictive policy already in force for housing credit, other credit programs should be tigthened. The only exception should be those which directly contribute to meeting our defense and international responsibilities.

3. Procurement of supplies and equipment should be held to minimum amounts, es-

pecially purchases of motor vehicles, typewriters, and other equipment using critical materials. Inventories should be reduced to the lowest practical levels, and excess supplies and equipment should be made available immediately to the General Services Administration.

In addition, I shall expect that in the reexamination of the programs of your agency, you will give first priority to those activities which contribute directly to national defense, including requests of other agencies for assistance.

I am asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to work closely with you in this review and to report to me on the steps which you have taken in revising your program to meet these objectives.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say, further, that I hope all Senators will read that letter.

Incidentally let me say that by a provision of law carried over from the last war, the President has the right, during war, to reduce appropriations. A great deal has been said about Korea and about the fact that the problems connected with the Korean situation have arisen since the Appropriations Committee submitted its report on this measure. That is true; those matters have developed since that time. However, the President can reduce the appropriations during a war. Of course, we are not yet in a war, and I hope to heaven we never are in another war; but we may be.

So the President himself can, in time of war, cure practically all the supposed shortcomings of this measure; at such a time all the economies now suggested by the junior Senator from Illinois can be put into effect by the President of the United States, under the present law. I am quite sure the President of the United States will do the right thing. I digress long enough to say that I was very happy to serve for quite a number of years in this body with the then Senator Truman, now our distinguished President. I am very happy to say that he was a member of this committee, and that he made a splendid member of it. He was an able, honest, and efficient man. I am one of his great admirers. In the present crisis, I believe the President will do his duty, and I believe he is in a better position than is the Senator from Illinois to say where cuts should be made and where appropriations which may help the country to carry on this war, or so-called police action, should be allowed to remain. There are other places in the bill where cuts might be made without detriment to the interests of the United States.

Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate but a few moments longer. I have read the President's letter of July 21, a portion of which was read earlier today. The letter was sent by the President to various departments and agencies. In the letter he sets forth the need for screening and cutting down where practical on the 1951 construction programs.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, by direction of the full committee, held long hearings upon this bill. I have in my hand and hold up for Senators to see, a volume showing the immense amount of work done. It contains the evidence regarding every appropriation except one. The subcommittee held long hearings and spent many hours working out recommendations on the numerous projects and items of the bill.

I urge Senators to keep in mind that we are threatened with a serious war. It is not Korea that we are fighting: it is Russia. Everyone knows that Russia, not Korea, is the enemy we will have to fight. I urge upon Senators that they approve the bill as reported by the Senate committee.

As I said before, I realize the superior knowledge of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I take off my hat to him for the very great knowledge which he displays on the Senate floor. A majority of those who were in attendance on the committee did not agree with him. I desire to read the names of the committee members who voted for the bill. There are 21 members of the committee, and 4 ex officio members. Of the ex officio members, 3 were absent, only 1 was present. There were 22 Senators who voted on the bill. Those who voted for the bill were the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]. To that tremendous majority in favor of the bill, I want to add one other—the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], who happens to be chairman of the committee, and who voted as one of the 19 members of the committee for the bill, against 3 who voted against it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Inasmuch as the distinguished chairman of the committee has called the roll of those who voted for the bill, I should deeply appreciate it if he would call the roll of those who voted against it.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I certainly shall do so.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Those who voted against it were the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], who, I believe, came in late.

Mr. WHERRY. No, I was there all day long.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Was the Senator there all day long?

Mr. WHERRY. Indeed I was.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I apologize.

Mr. WHERRY. I accept the apology.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I would not do the Senator from Nebraska any injury in the world. There were, as I say, three Senators who were entitled to vote, but who did not vote.

Mr. President, I have read the names of Senators who are behind this bill, to which I am asking the Senate to agree.

If there are items in the bill which need straightening out, that will be done in conference. I hope the Senate will not go back on its tradition and its record and defeat the bill. We should continue our program which has served us so well since 1789.

Mr. President, the statement has been made that we should do away with these appropriations for the home front. If we do away with them, what shall we do about appropriations for the foreign front? Are we going to leave appropriations for foreign nations as they are, but vote to reduce appropriations for our own people to the amount of 60 percent, regardless of whether the money is to pay interest on our debt and regardless of whether we provide for the veterans who fought for us in three wars? Is that what we are going to do?

Mr. President, I do not believe I could get by with that in Tennessee. We are all Americans. How could we get by in our several States with such a proposition? If any Senator thinks he can get by in his State by voting to cut domestic appropriations by 60 percent and not cut other appropriations, I should like him to explain how it can be done. I know I could not do it in Tennessee. I do not believe other Senators can do it in their respective States. We were elected by the people of the several States. It requires votes in order to be elected, just as it takes money to carry on wars. It cannot be done with hopes. Hopes are fine things. It is said that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." But I do not believe we can operate the Government on hope. It requires money to operate the Government.

I sincerely hope the Senate will not go back on the committee, the subcommittee, and the proposals by which we have stood for years. I hope the Senate will defeat the amendment and pass the bill.

STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I should like to assure the Senator who has charge of the appropriation bill that I do not intend to take any great length of time.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I thank the Senator very much. I have sat here for 3 weeks under very trying circumstances. We have not made the progress which we should have made. I hope we can make

progress today. I am sorry that something arose this morning which required me to talk for a little while. I want to thank the Senator for the assurance he has just given.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me say for the Senator's benefit that I shall not take more than 5 minutes.

I merely want to present to the Senate a small amount of evidence in one of the cases which the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee was appointed to investigate, evidence which the committee refused to consider. It has to do with a rather unusual picture of a transfer of property by the State Department's architect of far eastern policy.

Mr. Owen Lattimore has recently transferred the ownership of property in Bethel, Vt., under circumstances which raise some interesting questions. This property is located in or near the Hiss colony of Communists and Communist sympathizers.

Before going into that, I desire to give the background of the two persons to whom the property was transferred. It was transferred to Ordway and Mary Southard. Mr. Ordway Southard was a candidate for the governorship of Alabama, on the Communist Party ticket, in 1942. His wife, Mary Southard, is described in the Daily Worker as district secretary of the Young Communist League. She also was a candidate for office in Alabama on the Communist Party ticket. This gives a fairly clear picture of the persons to whom the property was transferred.

The record shows that Mary Southard has frequently written for the Daily Worker under her own name and that she lectured for the Communist Party's Jefferson School of Social Science during the past winter. Furthermore, the record shows that Ordway Southard was a member of the State committee of the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

On the 12th day of September, 1949, Owen and Eleanor Lattimore acquired a half-interest in certain property near Bethel, Vt. In other words, they became co-owners of the property. The deed, which I shall ask to have inserted in the RECORD later, was in consideration of $1 and other valuable considerations. It is possible to know the dollar value of the considerations from the amount of Federal stamp on the deed. As Senators know, there must be a 55-cent Federal stamp for every consideration of $500 or less paid for real estate. This deed contains a stamp representing $1.65, indicating that the consideration was between $1,000 and $1,500.

It has been previously testified, and there is no secret about it, that the way the Communist Party handles contributions is often by the transfer of property. In other words, a person buys something for $1, and it is transferred to some one in the party for $1,001 if the contribution is to be $1,000.

The purchase by Lattimore and his wife took place on September 12, 1949, according to the date on the deed. It was not recorded in the Bethel town clerk's office until April 10, 1950, at 8 o'clock a. m. The certified copy of the deed is attested to by Gladys C. Bundy, assistant town clerk. At an interview in June 1950 by an investigator with the town clerk, Robert E. Bundy, and assistant town clerk, Gladys C. Bundy, his wife, Mrs. Bundy said that Lattimore was ready to sell his interest in the property which he owned jointly with another individual because he needed money to defend the charge of communism. Incidentally, the man who owned the property jointly with Lattimore at that time belonged to 12 organizations which has been listed by the Attorney General as fronts for the Communist Party. Senators will understand that these are not organizations listed by the House committee, by the California committee, or by any congressional committee as being Communist fronts. He belonged to 12 front organizations named by the Attorney General as being fronts for the Communist Party. I shall name them. This is the co-tenant of Lattimore, the man who is the new co-tenant, with the Communist candidate for governor of Alabama.

He is listed as, first, a member of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. His name is shown as a sponsor on a letterhead dated February 8, 1949. Second, the American Council for Democratic Greece. He was shown to be a member on the letterhead dated October 30, 1946. Third, American Council on Soviet Relations. He is shown as a participant in the conference according to the Daily Worker of May 20, 1940, on page 4. Fourth, he was a sponsor of the American-Russian Institute, according to one of the official folders. Fifth, he was a sponsor of the American Relief for Greek Democracy. He is shown as a sponsor in the New York Times of December 4, 1946, at page 11. Sixth, he was a sponsor of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, according to an official leaflet. Seventh, he was a signer of press releases for the Council for Pan-American Democracy. He signed press releases on June 8, 1945.

Senators will understand that I am not reading a list of organizations cited by any congressional committee. I am reading the names of organizations to which he belonged which had been officially cited by the Attorney General. These are some of the organizations to which Mr. Lattimore's co-tenant belonged.

Eighth. Sponsor of the meeting of the League for American Writers. Ninth. He signed the call of the official Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as reported in the magazine Soviet Russia Today, in the issue of July 1948, at page 5. Tenth. He was a member of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. Eleventh. Sponsor of the United Spanish Aid Committee. He was a sponsor of the meeting, according to the program dated October 9, 1941. Twelfth. He was a sponsor of the "Win the Peace Conference," according to an official program of April 5, 1946.

That will give Senators an idea of the connections of the co-tenant of Mr. Lattimore.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Can the Senator tell us, with reference to this co-tenant, how this co-tenant happened to become a co-tenant with Mr. and Mrs. Lattimore?

Mr. McCARTHY. He owned the property himself and sold an undivided one-half interest to Mr. Lattimore.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Did I understand the Senator to say that Mr. Lattimore and his wife have now sold this undivided one-half interest?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. To another couple?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Whom the Senator charges as having been active in the Communist Party?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes. I do not charge them with being Communist but merely give the public record to show they were. There is no question about it. These are not hidden Communists. Ordway Southard, the husband, ran for Governor of Alabama on the Communist ticket in Alabama in 1942. His wife ran for the senate on the Communist Party ticket in Alabama.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Was it for the State senate or the United States Senate?

Mr. McCARTHY. She ran for State Senator. The Daily Worker describes her as district secretary of the Young Communist League, also.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator feel that having run for office on the Communist ticket is any proof at all of association with the Communist Party or approval of the Communist Party, or is it an attempt to establish guilt by association? I should like to get the Senator's reaction.

Mr. McCARTHY. Well——

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It seems that we have had a great deal of proof in the last few weeks which is about as strong with reference to other people. I am not talking now about the subject of the Senator's remarks. I wonder whether running as a candidate for office on the Communist ticket comes under the classification of attempting to prove guilt by association.

Mr. McCARTHY. I might say that according to the whitewash committee, which went out of existence this week, that would be smearing Mr. Southard and trying to prove him guilty by association.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator one more question?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield. First, let me give the Senator some further information.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. This may be on the same point, if I may ask the Senator the question.

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator have any evidence or does he have any suggestion to make as to the compensation the Lattimores may have received from these new people who appear in this transaction as owners of the land?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes; I have. I shall be glad to give it to the Senator. The deed whereby Lattimore and his wife transferred the property to Ordway and Mary Southard carried internal revenue stamps in the sum of $4.95. As stated, the law is to the effect that 55 cents in Federal stamps are required for each $500 or less paid for property. According to the revenue stamps, it would appear that he received somewhere between $4,000 and $4,500 for a piece of property which he had bought about 6 months before for somewhere between $1,000 and $1,500. Therefore he made a profit of around $3,000 in that 6 months' period.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Does the Senator have any evidence to show that uranium oxide may have been discovered on this property which would treble its value within a few months of the original purchase of the property by the Lattimores? I mean uranium oxide or any other highly valuable or sought-after metal in the ground which would enhance its value by 300 percent within a few months.

Mr. McCARTHY. No. There is nothing to indicate that the property value had changed. The Senator may know something about the colony near Bethel. It is part of the old Hiss colony. The place has not changed.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I merely wanted to inquire whether the Senator in his investigation was able to discover anything that would contribute to explaining this tremendous enhancement in value of the property within a few months. Can the Senator explain the 300-percent advance in price as shown by the revenue stamps?

Mr. McCARTHY. I have discovered nothing to indicate why the value of the property should have increased. However, I have found something which would indicate perhaps why Mr. Lattimore was paid a profit of $3,000. When Mr. Bundy, the town clerk, was interviewed he made the statement that the reason Lattimore was selling the property was that he had to have some additional money because of the charges of Communist activities which had been made against him. So we find a well-known Communist giving him a $3,000 profit, which he indicated he wanted to use in connection with his defense against the charges of Communist activity on his part.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator, because he has certainly intrigued me this afternoon. He has brought out some interesting facts. I assume, of course, that anyone who pays a substantial amount of money for something gets value received for the money that is paid. I assumed there was a quid pro quo some place in the matter, and I was merely searching to see whether there were any unusual deposits of minerals or the like which had been discovered on this land and increased its value 300 percent. I assume the Senator will pursue his inquiries on that phase, if he does not have full answers.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I have a sizable number of additional affidavits covering not so much this transaction, but other activities of Mr. Lattimore, which I intend to present to the Senate when I have more time to do so. I would do it today except that I do not wish to take an unnecessary amount of time from the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator to state the nature of the property which was conveyed by Mr. Lattimore to Mr. Southard.

Mr. McCARTHY. Frankly, I have not seen the property myself. I understand it is a residence.

Mr. KEM. In a summer colony?

Mr. McCARTHY. It is a summer colony. However, I think there are more appropriate adjectives to describe the colony rather than "summer."

Mr. KEM. The Senator spoke of the colony as the "Hiss" neighborhood or community. Does the Senator refer to Alger Hiss?

Mr. McCARTHY. Yes.

Mr. KEM. Was he one of the owners of the property in this community?

Mr. McCARTHY. He spent considerable time there. Whether he owned property in his own name or not, I do not know, but it is one of his favorite hangouts. It is up close to the Canadian border, and a sizable number of—to put it at least conservatively—fellow travelers were in that general colony.

Mr. KEM. Was that before or after the conviction of Mr. Hiss?

Mr. McCARTHY. He was there for a considerable time before he was convicted. I do not know whether he has been there since he has been convicted.

Mr. President, I am not sure that I covered this next point in answer to the questions of the Senator from Iowa, but the investigation revealed that a warranty deed was recorded on July 1, 1950, transferring an undivided half-interest in the property to the two Southards, Mary and Ordway Southard. Internal revenue stamps in the amount of $4.95 were attached to the warranty deed of July 1, 1950. This was three times the amount of internal revenue stamps on the warranty deed of April 10, 1950. So from April to July a profit of about $3,000 is indicated. I stand corrected; while the deed was recorded in April, the actual purchase had been made in September, so we find a profit made between the 12th day of September 1949 and the 1st day of July 1950.

Frankly, I have no documentary evidence and no testimony to the effect that Lattimore was or was not being paid off. These are questions which I think any committee which might investigate this architect of our far-eastern policy might want answered. They might want to know why this tremendous profit was made. They might want to know something about the neighbors of Mr. Lattimore when he was there, and also information about the general colony. I might say that a complete and thorough investigation of that rather unusual colony would shed considerable light on a number of subjects.

Mr. McCARTHY subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to take about 10 seconds to answer a question to which I was unable to reply a short time ago. A Senator asked me whether Mr. Hiss was living in the area then referred to. I have just been informed that he is living there at this time—that is, in that general area.

VISIT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA TO SENATE GALLERY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Will the Senator from Wisconsin yield for a brief observation by the Chair?

Mr. McCARTHY. I am glad to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] has suggested to the present occupant of the chair that he feels that the Senate could well give recognition at this time to the fact that the executive committee of the Future Farmers of America are in the gallery visiting the Senate.

Yesterday, the Senate voted to grant the Future Farmers of America a congressional charter. I believe the House has not yet acted on the bill. The Chair thinks the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska is an excellent one, and the Chair asks the young men to stand so the Senate can see them.

(The delegation in the gallery rose, amid applause on the part of Senators.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Chair very much for calling attention to these outstanding young men now in the gallery of the Senate.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to address my remarks to the pending amendment to the appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What page of the bill is the Senate now considering?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on a group of amendments being considered en bloc, beginning at page 361 and going through to page 367 of the printed bill, the amendments being offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], for himself and other Senators.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I understand that the pending question is on agreeing to the Bridges amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Bridges amendments would make several cuts in the appropriations provided in chapter IX of the bill with reference to the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. President, in the beginning I wish to say that I yield to no Member of the Senate in my good faith, desire, and purpose to bring about and effectuate as much sound economy in the Government as is possible without doing injury to those things which are essential for necessary governmental services and for the preservation and strengthening of our economy.

World conditions are such, and our fiscal policies and affairs are such, that it does behoove us in this crisis to make every practical saving, to make every reduction in domestic expenditures, either in the area of the chapter the bill now being considered or in any other, that it is possible for us tor make, and at the same time maintain the services of the Government which are indispensable either in time of war or in time of peace; and also to support and provide funds for the projects having to do with rivers and harbors and flood control which are now in course of construction, and which will also make a valuable and material contribution to any war effort we may be called upon to make.

Mr. President, the position I shall take with respect to the pending amendments and with respect to every effort to reduce our expenditures is not inconsistent with the position I have taken in the past. It is true that when the subcommittee which worked on this portion of the bill heard testimony, and at the time the bill was reported, the Korean situation had not developed. That situation, Mr. President, I will say in all candor and frankness, has not only shed a different light upon the money that is proposed to be appropriated for rivers and harbors and flood control but it directs our attention to and requires our diligent inquiry and reexamination into every other expenditure provided in the bill. With respect to the military and the national defense, we shall need to review all items dealing therewith, because of the necessity of revising those figures upward, not necessarily in this particular bill but in the supplemental appropriation legislation which will soon come before this body in line with the President's request to increase the military expenditures for the next fiscal year, or appropriations therefore, by some $10,500,000,000.

Mr. President, not only have we pending before the Congress now a request for an increase of $10,500,000,000 in appropriations for national defense and national security, but I am advised that the pending request will be followed in a day or two by another request for expenditures of $4,000,000,000 plus for military aid to the Atlantic Pact nations.

Yes, Mr. President, circumstances have changed, and we must make revisions in the pending bill. I shall support the amendment of which I am a cosponsor, offered by 32 Senators, to reduce many of the expenditures in the bill by 10 percent. The amendment to which I refer is lettered "A," and dated July 14, 1950. It is signed by the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and 31 other Members. It would have the effect, if adopted, of reducing the appropriations in the pending bill by some $600,000,000. I helped work on that amendment. Work was begun on it by some of those of us who have signed it. Consultations were had on it, and work on drafting it was begun before the Korean war developed.

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact, which I am sure every Senator who was a Member of the Senate at that time remembers, that even last year, in view of the fiscal situation of our Government, I sponsored an amendment to one of the appropriation bills to require the President to make cuts in all the appropriations for domestic purposes, to bring about a reduction of from 5 to 10 percent, which would have reduced the expenditures for the last fiscal year by from $2,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

I have stood for economy in the past. I stand for it now. I made a hard fight for that amendment. Notwithstanding that some 63 Senators signed a petition addressed to the majority policy committee and the minority policy committee, urging that the original resolution I had introduced be brought on the floor for a vote, that opportunity was denied to the Senate. Thereafter, those of us who then foresaw the danger of deficit spending and who are conscientious and sincere in wanting to bring about a reduction in nonessential expenditures insofar as it is possible to do so in order to get our fiscal affairs back in order and to operate the Government in this time of prosperity on a cash and carry basis, were not permitted to vote on the resolution in its own right and for its own purposes. Therefore we were compelled, as a last resort, to offer that resolution as an amendment to an appropriation bill. By reason of the fact that the amendment was legislative in character a parliamentary objection was raised to it. Therefore we had to move to suspend the rule which required a two-thirds vote of the Senate. In order that we could offer the amendment and have it considered in connection with the appropriation bill it was necessary to secure that two-thirds vote so as to suspend the rule. We were not able to secure the two-thirds vote which the Senate rule requires, but I rejoiced when we did receive 49 votes for the amendment, a majority of the full membership of this body.

Yes, Mr. President, some of us here have not merely in this emergency come onto the floor of the Senate and cried out against wasteful and unnecessary expenditures. Therefore the position I shall take today is consistent with the position I have taken in the past. I shall further point out that when taking the position I do in respect to the pending amendments I am not taking a position contrary to the position I have taken in the past on the issue of reducing expenditures.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. As one who was associated with the distinguished Senator from Arkansas in the efforts made in connection with the last appropriation bill, and who is associated with him now, and with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and a number of our other colleagues, in this effort, I wonder if the Senator from Arkansas does not feel, as does the junior Senator from South Dakota, that a horizontal cut of civilian and nonessential expenditures is the only equitable and effective way to establish sizable economies Congress has available to it, that the effort to slash vertically here and there a little individual appropriation is never going to achieve the over-all objective which is necessary in the interest of sound public financing?

Mr. McCLELLAN. If I correctly understand the able Senator, I agree with him. I am in favor of the adoption of the amendment I referred to earlier today. I am not sure that the Senator from South Dakota was on the floor at that time; I refer to the amendment signed or endorsed by some 32 Members of the Senate, an amendment which would bring about a reduction of more than $600,000,000.

However, I am opposed to the pending amendment, which singles out one phase of the domestic construction program and undertakes to emasculate it. I propose to state on the floor of the Senate the reasons why the amendment is not wise and why, if adopted, it is destined to do definite injury to any war effort we shall have to make.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I should like to associate myself completely with the point of view he has just stated. I also am one of those who signed the pending amendment providing for a 10-percent slash.

It is true, is it not, that the amendment was prepared at a period of time considerably prior to the time when war broke out in Korea?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I so stated earlier in my remarks, Mr. President.

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder whether the Senator from Arkansas will also agree with me that if, as is entirely possible, greater savings may now be necessary as a consequence of that war, the appropri-

ate thing to do would be to increase the percentage of the horizontal slash to 15 or 18 or 20 percent, making it effective equally upon all the nonessential expenditures, rather than concentrating it injudiciously upon one or two projects.

Mr. McCLELLAN. We have already included in the bill the amount the committee recommended for reclamation. I do not recall that any assault was made upon that expenditure, by requesting that it be cut 50 or 60 percent.

I undertake to say that, as between the two, here we are considering a number of projects already far advanced in construction, projects which have great power facilities and power-production capacities. To abandon them or drastically curtail them would be a serious impairment of our effort to strengthen our position and our striking power and our productive capacity in the war which we may have to enter into upon a very much broader scale than obtains today.

Mr. President, a few days ago I was consulted by a representative of the Associated Press with reference to my position, particularly with respect to river-and-harbor and flood-control projects. I answered the questions which were asked me, and the reporter did a fair job of reporting the views I expressed. An article based on that interview was published in newspapers in my home State—I do not know whether it was published in other newspapers. I wish to read a few paragraphs from the newspaper article, which announced the position I took before I had any knowledge of or anticipated any such drastic amendment as the one now proposed to the pending measure.

I read now from the Associated Press newspaper article:

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator McCLELLAN, Democrat of Arkansas, president of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, said today the national emergency transcends in importance any domestic public-works program not indispensable or incident to the war effort.

He said he was in full accord with President Truman's directive of last Friday under which Federal agencies must as far as practical defer, curtail, or slow down projects which do not contribute directly to defense or civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation.

At the same time McCLELLAN said the Senate should go ahead and appropriate for the water projects set out in the $34,638,000,000 appropriation bill for the 1951 fiscal year which started July 1. He said he wanted the money available should conditions permit going ahead.

But if conditions did not permit, he added, then he would be in wholehearted accord with a suspension of the program during the emergency. He said some projects had reached a stage where it would be better economy to complete rather than abandon them.

Mr. President, I submit that this arbitrary proposal to cut these appropriations by 50 percent, as proposed in the pending amendment, or by 60 percent, as is intended to be proposed by the able junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], is not in the best interests and service of the Nation.

The President of the United States has already issued a directive to every agency of the Government, including the Corps of Engineers, to make an immediate study, to revise plans, and to submit a report as to which of the projects are vital and essential, and the construction of which is necessary to be continued in order definitely to support what may become—although I hope it will not—an all-out war effort.

Mr. President, I can report to the Senate that conferences between the Chief of the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget are now under way, looking directly to finding the answers, and to making in these funds, after they are appropriated, every reduction which possibly can be made consistent with the needs of the country and its best interests while this emergency is upon us.

I am advised that thus far in the course of that conference, it has developed that in the case of many of these projects, particularly those which have tremendous hydroelectric power capacity, it will be the administration's desire, the desire of the National Defense Establishment, and the desire of all other agencies of the Government having to do the job of mobilizing and utilizing the resources of the Nation in a war effort, to have a number of these projects constructed.

I wish to say that in the consultations now in progress, in the case of a number of projects for which appropriations may be made, it will be decided that construction should be deferred, just as was done in the other war, when practically the entire program was suspended.

However, Mr. President, there are now in the course of construction—and some of them are nearing completion—many vital projects appropriated for in this bill which will give us more striking power, more productive capacity. From the point of view of economy, which is what we are talking about now, not only would it be uneconomical to abandon those projects at this time, because in such case we would have to pay the contractors with whom the Government already has contracted, and it would simply be false economy to stop those projects. It would weaken our defensive power, our strength of resistance, which we may require here at home some day.

Mr. President, the wise thing for this body to do is to pass this title of the appropriation bill, recommended by the committee as the result of its studies. There are certain projects, perhaps three or four in my State, which have power facilities. One is nearly completed. Another is about one-half completed. But it would not serve the interest of victory, in case of an all-out war, to abandon those projects. That power will be needed, and it will be needed badly. To support the war effort, not merely the men who are sent to the front are required, though of course, we must have them on the battlefield, but back of those men must be a strong economy, a productive capacity. In modern warfare that productive capacity must be increased and made available as quickly as possible. I do not know and no one can say that we shall have 2, 3, or 5 years in which to get ready to build up our strength for victory in the next conflict, as has been the case in the past.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am happy to yield to the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. In accord with what the Senator is saying, I call his attention to the fact that there are 39 power projects contained in the bill, involving appropriations to the extent of $301,000,000.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may remind the able Senator that if we cut these projects 50 percent—and, Mr. President, bear in mind that the Senate in this amendment is not trying to say how this money shall be spent——

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is not giving any directions. In fact, if the amendment is adopted, we shall be making unworkable, if not repudiating, every direction given by the committee in its report.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. There is a proper way to approach this matter. I yield further to the able chairman.

Mr. McKELLAR. I say to the Senator that, as I understood, the last proposal was for a reduction of 60 percent, which would represent a reduction from $301,000,000 to about $120,000,000. If that is done, it will mean that, to that extent, our power to defend the country will be weakened. We all know that electricity is used—all that we can get of it. We know that, because we provide for it. Every day people come before our committee advocating the development of power projects. Of course, we make provision to build up electrical power for the country in every possible way, because it has done so much for the country. It can do still more for it in time of war. I am delighted to hear the strong statements made by my good friend, the Senator from Arkansas, whom I regard as one of the best men we have in the Senate.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the able Senator for his compliment and for his valuable contribution to this discussion.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator, of course, is very familiar, is he not, with the letter which was written by the President to the various agencies, requesting them to cut down on all expenses that were not essential to the military effort?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; and I have just stated to this body that the President's directions to which the Senator

refers are now in process of being carried out by this agency and the Bureau of the Budget. I understand that in consultations to date it has developed and become perfectly apparent that many of these projects cannot be abandoned without economic loss, in the first place, and, in the second place, that many of them are needed as a vital contribution to essential preparation for the period ahead, when we may require total mobilization in order to meet the exigencies of the world crisis.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is also familiar, is he not, with the fact that in World War II, under a similar set of circumstances, or very nearly so——

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not agree that it was a similar set of circumstances. We did not have nearly so many projects under way, or so many projects that were so vital to the war effort.

Mr. FERGUSON. The percentage stated by the Executive was 78, with but 22 percent of the amount remaining. The Senator is also familiar, is he not, with the fact that these are lump-sum appropriations? For example, the projects cover flood control on the Mississippi River, so that the Corps of Engineers will be able to go over the program again, approve those which are vital to the national defense, and proceed with them 100 percent?

Mr. McCLELLAN. They will not be able to proceed with them, if this appropriation is cut 50 percent; I can assure the Senator of that.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan feels otherwise.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The proposal for a cut is being carried entirely too far. What I am trying to establish, and to cause Senators to think of and realize, is that it is far better to pass this bill and let the Bureau of the Budget, as the representative of the President of the United States, in consultation with the Chief of the Corps of Engineers and the Defense Department, go over these projects and withhold the spending of money from projects which are not essential, but to make it available to them when they are essential. I challenge the Senate with this amendment. There is not a Senator on this floor who can now rise and make the selection, and make it accurately, as to which projects should be discontinued.

About 99 percent of the projects, referring particularly to dams for the development of hydroelectric power, are already under construction. We are not starting new projects. We are not starting a new program. There may be one or two exceptions, here and there; but about 90 percent of this appropriation is for work already under way, on which the Government would have to take a loss under its contractual obligations in connection with the construction of these projects.

Last year, when I urged adoption of a similar amendment, it was said by some that it was wrong to ask the President to do what would be required under the amendment, that he might cut out some of my projects, when we asked him to make a cut of 5 or 10 percent. I said on the floor of the Senate at that time that I would trust the President of the United States in time of peace to make a reduction in expenditures; that I would trust the President not to make cuts merely arbitrarily or for reprisal against anyone who had insisted upon the adoption of the amendment. I say today, Mr. President, that if I can trust the President in time of peace to try to effect economy, I can trust the President of the United States and the Bureau of the Budget and the Defense Department in time of war to construct only such projects as are vital and essential to the war program.

Mr. President, I may say further that we are going to yield far more power than that to the President within the next few days. We are going to pass a bill, either the one already recommended by the administration and which is now before the Banking and Currency Committee, or one even much stronger than that, delegating to the President of the United States unprecedented powers.

Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. THYE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield first to the able chairman of the committee, who rose first, I believe. I am very happy to yield to him.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, much has been said about economy. If this amendment were agreed to, what would be its effect with respect to the item of $301,000,000? What would it mean? It would mean that instead of saving money it would cost the Government two-thirds of that amount, or about two-thirds. I shall not attempt to be exact, but it would be in the neighborhood of between $190,000,000 and $200,000,000.

I suppose the Senator from Illinois, the Senator from Michigan, and other Senators will say that is not very consequential. I am one of the old-fashioned persons who believe that a couple of hundred million dollars, especially when we are at war, is a rather important amount of money. I do not want to be extravagant in spending money. The contracts are already made, and two-thirds of them would have to be paid for twice.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the able Senator.

I shall be glad to yield, now, to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to raise a couple of questions in connection with some items in the appropriation bill. These items relate to flood-control in the State of Minnesota. I am in favor of economy, and that is one reason why I am greatly concerned at this time because I find myself in the very unhappy position of opposing economy in connection with these items in the appropriation bill. But as I look at the report on flood control, I find an item of $35,000 for a survey or study in connection with the development of a plan of flood control at Aitkin, Minn.

All of us, Mr. President, read of the terrific flood which damaged and devastated much property in Minnesota within the past few months.

There is another project on the Clearwater River for which more than $2,000,000 has been appropriated and expended, and it will require $1,250,000 to complete the project. That amount is in the appropriation bill in connection with the project. If we fail to appropriate the necessary funds, the project must come to a standstill. Funds have been invested to no avail unless we complete the project.

Mr. President, I have seen that area. I have seen bridges absolutely washed out, power dams under many feet of water, including an entire power unit and building at Crookston, which had supplied power to the city and the surrounding communities. I saw the entire countryside under water.

The only reason I am speaking at this moment is that if one of the items, amounting to $1,300,000, is cut 50 percent, in accordance with one amendment, and 60 percent in accordance with another amendment, I am wondering what the full effect on the project will actually be when such a drastic reduction is made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say to the able Senator that it will simply mean waste in Government if we pursue such a policy.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, there is another question which arises in my mind with reference to the Red River of the North. There is a flood-control project in North Dakota which also affects Minnesota. There is an item of $1,300,000 in connection with it which would be affected by the proposed reduction.

Mr. President, I am for economy, but I am bothered at this moment because any Senator who votes against the amendments will be looked upon by every taxpayer in the Nation as one who is reckless and wasteful with Federal tax revenues. Yet, at the same time, I represent in part a State in which only a few months ago in some areas the water was anywhere from 6 to 12 feet deep. Furniture was floating around in dining rooms. The water was away up the walls, and homes were practically ruined by being submerged in water 6 or 7 feet deep for several weeks. Farms were standing under many feet of water, and they cannot produce anywhere near a normal crop this year. The farmers suffered damage to their real estate as well as losing a year's crops. They are in no position to look into the future with much hope or courage unless they can see steps taken to prevent future floods.

If the item in the appropriation bill of $1,300,000 for the project on the Red River, to which I have referred, is cut 50 percent, I should like to know definitely as to whether we shall have any construction which will give us any assurance of controlling future floods.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may answer the Senator by saying that he will have to address his question to those Senators

who are responsible for such amendments. I would not be able to answer the question for them, because I am opposing the amendments, and I pointed out in my humble way what the Senator from Minnesota has been explaining. I say there will have to be sacrifices made.

There is one small item in the bill about which I am particularly concerned, because the Federal Government has constructed on the opposite side of the river from a little county seat town a large levee which protects a great farming area on the eastern bank of the river, but in constructing it the result has been that the water level on the other side has been raised to such an extent that in January 1949 the flood level was so high that public schools had to be closed for 6 weeks. It would require only $228,000 to construct the protection levee, but even that may have to go by the board in this emergency.

I am pointing out that my community may be hit and the community of the Senator from Minnesota may be hit by any reduction which may be made. I do not want such drastic, ill-advised, and ill-considered reductions made which will result in curtailing or slowing down the construction of projects the completion of which is badly needed to help build up our military power.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the very able and distinguished Senator from Arkansas if he will join me in asking the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who has sponsored the 60-percent reduction in appropriations, if he can give us some explanation of how and in what manner he would propose that the engineer department deal with the flood situation in the Red River Valley if floods should recur at some future date, if we cut the appropriation which the committee has recommended.

I am sorry that the very able junior Senator from Illinois saw fit to walk off the floor while I was framing a question for his consideration.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator from Illinois has not presented his amendment. The pending amendment is to reduce the appropriation 50 percent. I assume the able Senator from Illinois will offer his amendment, and when he does, I expect to ask him a number of questions along that line. I am sure we shall have that opportunity. Possibly he can give the answers in which the Senator from Minnesota and I are very much interested.

Mr. THYE. I thank the able Senator from Arkansas. I know his strong convictions about economy

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I remember very distinctly the horrible floods which occurred in the Senator's State earlier this year. I remember the loss and destruction of property and the interference with business which occurred as a result of those floods. I should like to know if the businesses in that section of the Senator's State were particularly hurt, whether it added to the income taxes and other taxes this year, and whether it seriously detracted from the amount of income which would go to the United States Government.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I can answer the question of the very able senior Senator from Tennessee. The Senator was most considerate, not only of my own request, but of the request of the delegations which came from the Northwest and pleaded for appropriations. He was most considerate in allowing us all the time we desired in which to be heard.

Mr. President, I will say to the very able chairman that tremendous expense is entailed on a community which has sustained a flood, such as the stricken Aitkin community and the Crookston-East Grand Forks area in northwestern Minnesota, where water stood on the land for weeks and weeks, where buildings were submerged in water several feet deep along the sidings and walls, where the power dam was under a lake of water so that it was impossible to see the ripple of the water as it flowed over the dam, with the entire generating unit of the power plant, as at Crookston, standing in a lake of water. It is very easy to see that a community is called upon to bear a heavy expense in replacing or reconditioning power units alone. Then when for miles and miles and over the entire countryside all the farm buildings are in a bad condition because of the fact that they have been standing in water for many weeks, the pastures and the meadows are ruined, and the fields are too wet to put in a normal crop—and when the farmers lose their crop they have lost the land for a year—and the people are called upon to pay an extra assessment to repair the roads of their townships, and to pay their school districts for schoolhouse repairs, it is certain that the community will not, for many, many years, recover from the devastating loss caused by this one flood.

I know farmers who have absolutely folded up. They have sold their livestock. They have said, "What is the use? This is the third flood we have suffered now in the past 5 years, and we can't take it any longer; we are moving out." They are out of that community, a community in which they have resided for many years.

When I see an item for which I pleaded in the past 3 months, and on which delegations have come from my State to plead for, cut by 50 percent, I am the most unhappy man on the Senate floor, first, because, apparently, I am opposing an economy move and, second, because the amendment, if adopted, would take away from these people the appropriations which have been recommended not only to overcome future floods, but to try in some manner to correct the damage they suffered in the past few weeks or months.

So I say to the very able chairman, for whom I have the greatest personal feeling, because of the consideration he showed my delegations from Minnesota who came here pleading for this appropriation, that the communities that suffered these flood losses will be years and years overcoming the losses they suffered in the past 5 months due to the terrific floods, the damage from which we are attempting to correct by means of this appropriation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, in concluding my remarks I wish to mention two things. It appears to have become the periodic pastime with some elements in the Nation to attack the rivers and harbors flood-control program. There are those, Mr. President, who in times of peace, even if we had a surplus in the United States Treasury, would oppose these projects. I see the able Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] pointing to himself. I am surprised to know that he takes that view. However, since he wants to be so identified, I accept this self-identification. There is much too much false propaganda which is continuously spread, and smears are being made continuously that these are political pet projects. The term "pork barrel" is used, and an effort is made to do everything possible to discredit this program. I wish to say only a few words in defense.

If our budget were in balance and we were enjoying normal conditions, or anything like normal conditions, I would favor appropriations of twice the amount proposed here, if we had the facilities to make the expenditures economically during the next fiscal year. Throughout the history of this country the Federal Government has expended a total of $2,245,000,000 for rivers and harbors. Today on many of our harbors and in many of our ports we have valuable and indispensable transportation facilities which the Federal Government has built with these expenditures. From authoritative sources, and from the best sources, so far as I know, it is estimated that from 1928 through 1948, a period of 20 years, the savings resulting in transportation costs and other benefits incident to these expenditures amounted to $5,478,000,000, or $2.20 in benefits recovered in those 20 years for each $1 expended throughout the history of the Nation. That is a large dividend, Mr. President.

Mr. President, that kind of program builds an economy. That is the kind of program that keeps us from having to provide leaf-raking jobs for relief. That is the kind of program that promotes the development of power. That is the kind of program that makes the wheels of industry turn. That is the kind of program that provides transportation to carry the commerce of the country.

Throughout our history our Government has spent a total of $2,710,000,000 on flood-control projects. From 1928 through 1948 the benefits returned to the people from those investments amounted to $5,600,000,000, or $2.07 for every dollar the Federal Government had expended in all its history for this class of

projects. Those who are prejudiced, uninformed, or careless call that "pork barrel" spending—how silly that is.

Mr. President, communities suffer terrific economic losses when floods occur, just as the able Senator from Minnesota has cited. Similarly hundreds of localities can be pointed to which have had the same experience and where people have had to abandon their homes and investments because of lack of adequate protection. In other places and in other areas, where projects have been constructed we find growing communities and we find a healthy economy. It is on that healthy economy that we build and make progress. It is that economy which brings in the revenue which is so vitally needed to support our Government today, with its high cost of operation and with the undue and extraordinary burden placed upon it in the support of foreign nations in an attempt to help them rehabilitate their economy and to face the threat to the security of the free peoples of the earth.

Mr. President, that does not take into account, and there has not been an estimate that is accurate, the number of human lives which these projects have saved. Yet it is smeared, "pork barrel." I say there is not a domestic program of public-works construction in the Nation today that has the actual value and holds out the prospect for the building and expanding of our economy as does the flood control and river and harbor and reclamation program, and I will add to them soil conservation and forest conservation. Those are programs which deal with resources which are very important and which afford an opportunity for people to earn a livelihood.

Mr. President, there is criticism of our program when we start to do something here in America. There is always a desire to smear every constructive effort pointing toward progress in this country. Practically all these projects not only provide jobs, but they make opportunity for jobs in the future. Of course, I refer to the major projects. I do not mean, of course, that every project in the bill is absolutely meritorious. Human judgment may err. The judgment of the engineers may err. The judgment of the committee may be in error. The judgment of Congress may be in error. But I say that no man within the sound of my voice can successfully challenge the constructive and progressive merits of these programs.

When it comes to spending money in foreign countries, however, to construct similar projects, we must not cut them; we must pour the money out. So the the critics of our home program say. I am not opposed to helping the countries abroad. I voted to help them. But, Mr. President, in view of our fiscal condition at home, I voted to reduce those expenditures, and I shall do so again. I wonder if those who propose the pending amendment, whose effect would be to reduce the public-works program in this country, the rivers and harbors program, by 50 percent, are ready to reduce foreign expenditures intended to rehabilitate the economy of the countries whose productive capacity we have already had to rehabilitate until it has reached a point over and above their capacity before the war.

Yet we have to continue to give them help. I desire to lend some help to them, but my information is that there will come before us a request for $4,000,000,000-plus, within the next few days, in order to help arm countries in foreign lands. That may be in our national interest, and I may support it, but I am not willing to send $4,000,000,000 over there to help arm other countries, who, if a world-wide crash comes, we hope will be our allies and will fight with the same bravery and with the same determination and with the same sacrifices our boys are exhibiting today in Korea, and at the same time absolutely stop and cripple, and irreparably injure our program here at home.

Mr. President, I am willing that this bill be passed, that these appropriations be made, and I approve of the directive given by the President in his letter a few days ago. I am in wholehearted accord with that. I am perfectly willing that the President, the Bureau of the Budget, his representatives, and the National Defense Establishment, consider these projects, weigh them, and determine those which will not make a substantial contribution in the emergency, and delay their construction, and withhold the spending of the money, but I would rather let them make the decision. They have to make many vital decisions which the Congress cannot make.

That is the orderly way to proceed. I can well appreciate that if that is done, possibly my State will lose some projects; but I am not interested in my State alone. I believe this program, if it protects a community, as the able Senator from Minnesota stated a while ago, if the action by the whole country protects one community, there comes back to the Government, from the productive capacity of that community, by reason of the protection they receive, revenue, when otherwise many of them would have to charge off losses and not have to pay taxes by reason thereof. Any flood-control project, any rivers and harbors project, constructed anywhere in this Nation, which contributes to the welfore, to the health, and to the economy of a local community, contributes also to the strength of our national economy.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. We are not only losing the income from those communities, but the National Red Cross has been there attempting to rehabilitate them, spending thousands of dollars in rehabilitation. The President of the United States from his own emergency funds has already assigned thousands of dollars to assist in the rehabilitation and to meet emergencies in the communities, to say nothing about the revenues which will be lost, not only directly, in the form of local taxes, but in the form of national income taxes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I agree with the Senator. Those who refer to the effort to remedy that condition as a "pork barrel" project, are in my opinion going to get their criticism so salty that the people will not swallow it.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. I have listened with interest to the remarkable address of the distinguished Senator, and I have been asking myself several questions. The Senator has just commented to the effect that there was something to be appended to the effect that the President would have certain discretion. Can the Senator tell me just what that is?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I did not say it would be appended to the bill. I said the President had already issued a directive to all the agencies of the Government, and I have checked on it. The Chief of the Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of the Budget are now carrying on consultations to ferret out the projects which can be dispensed with and those which it is essential to carry on in a war effort, or to be carried on as a matter of sound economy. The Senator understands that practically every one of these projects is under construction, not every one, but practically all of them, and the Government has an obligation.

Mr. WILEY. In case we get into an all-out war, or in case we have to appropriate ten or fifeen billion dollars to carry on the war in Korea, what percentage of the material that would be used in these projects, represented in dollars, could be deferred?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I cannot answer that, because when projects are constructed, it is necessary to have the materials required on the particular projects.

Mr. WILEY. Perhaps I have not made my question clear, and no doubt it was my fault. I should like to preface my question by a statement.

In my own State, to which I expect to return again tomorrow, the middle-class people, who have their savings in what we call dollars, in insurance, in Government bonds, who have already given up 50 cents on every investment dollar because a dollar will now buy only 50 cents' worth, are terribly concerned lest we do something which will jeopardize the value of the dollar further. Widows, trust estates, educational institutions, all are tied up in that manner. If we get into the situation where the purchasing value of the dollar is 40 cents or 30 cents or 20 cents or 10 cents, we shall have robbed those who are the middle class of that which has and will sustain them.

I presume the argument of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is based upon that theory that we must do that which is most nearly right. We are facing a world emergency. Whether or not the trouble in Korea is the beginning of a series of troubles involving our

spending from ten to twenty billion dollars a month is another thing.

But the thought which has occurred most insistently to me after the distinguished Senator from Arkansas made the statement respecting Government agencies evaluating projects that can be postponed, is that if it could be said that 10 or 20 or 30 percent of them can be postponed, then we should not appropriate that money, because it means we have to levy it on the people. I wonder whether any information has yet been received from these agencies to indicate what proportion of the projects provided for might with justification be delayed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. There is no way of telling that at this moment. That, I believe, is the purpose of the consultation and the survey now being made. The purpose is to determine just what projects can be delayed. I shall have to defer to the judgment of those in charge of the Government. We are in a war. We are asked for $10,500,000,000. I cannot vote against that request. I do not like to spend that money. But I want our boys to be supported with the best we can give them, and I know every other Senator does. We have to defer to the judgment of others in respect to many of these things.

As to projects, I am sure some in my State will not be constructed. But with respect to those projects I believe it is wise to pass the bill as it is and letting those in charge of the Government make the choice instead of arbitrarily cutting 50 or 60 percent. If we cannot trust the Military Establishment and the Bureau of the Budget to make a wise choice according to their best judgment, and make an honest decision, then God pity the boys who are fighting. Then whom can they trust?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wonder what amendment the Senator has in mind offering to authorize or direct the President to reduce the nonessential expenditures? I think we are all in favor of doing that. I simply wondered whether the Senator had an amendment prepared, or just what the nature of the authorization would be.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As the Senator may know, I subscribe to the other amendment to be offered by the able Senator from New Hampshire to undertake a reduction of 10 percent in a number of the agencies, that is, those not related to military requirements. The other amendment does not apply to those agencies. I think that in this crisis we may even have to call upon desirable services to make sacrifices in order to conserve and in order to make funds available for the war effort.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If a research were made by the departments, on the order of the President, and it should be found that a reduction of more than 10 percent could be made in those departments, does the Senator have in mind an amendment providing for withholding funds on projects which can properly be delayed?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not have in mind any such amendment. The President can stop the departments from spending any money he wants them not to spend. If the 10 percent we want to cut from some agencies not associated with the war effort should prove inadequate. I do not know whether greater cuts could be made or not. It may be that in consideration of the emergency a greater cut could be made. But there is no compulsion either upon the President or any agency to spend appropriated funds.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does not the Senator think the withholding is more likely to be made if there were some direction by the President to that effect?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I agree with the Senator; and I would be more than willing to go to 20 or 25 percent if we can have any basis on which to justify it. But much as I want economy, I would not actually want to make cuts that would be harmful, that would not be prudent or practical in view of the services we expect our agencies to render.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator answered the first question I wished to ask him. Of course, in all these cases the Executive can withhold or freeze, as we call it, any of these amounts.

Is it not true that the President of the United States has said within the past few days that with respect to what he terms nonessential expenditures he would freeze them and withhold spending on them, so we do not need to take action in that connection?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is absolutely correct. That applies to the chapter of the bill we are considering. As I have reported to the Senate, consultations pursuant to that directive are now in progress. Definitely, I think we are going to find that in the case of a vast majority of these projects, as to amount at least—not in number but as to amount of appropriations—the military is going to determine, the representative of the President is going to determine, every agency of the Government that will have the direct responsibility for the war effort is going to determine that those projects are vital, and that we ought to continue their construction—they are already under construction—and that we ought to complete them as quickly as possible.

No one knows whether the final blow, the final assault upon the liberty of mankind, is going to fall this year. It may not. I hope it never will. But even if it does not in the next few months, or even in the current fiscal year, at present there is no one who can give us assurance that it will not in the next year, and in view of world conditions we must now begin sacrificing so as to implement whatever is vitally needed to contribute to the essentials of defense and offense when that critical time shall come.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. The amendment would make a 50-percent reduction. I wish to invite the attention of the Senator and the Senate to the fact that in connection with many of these projects a certain amount of the appropriation goes for maintenance of levees and flood-control projects. For instance, for the lower Mississippi Valley the bill carries a total figure for the area from Cairo, Ill., to the mouth of the Mississippi River, of $66,000,000. Is it not true that $15,000,000 of that is set aside for maintenance? Does the Senator have those figures before him?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not have figures before me, but the Senator has the report before him and can state the figures with accuracy. I accept them as he states them.

Mr. STENNIS. That would leave then $51,000,000 for what might be called new work, and if we apply the amendment to that and subtract $33,000,000 it would leave only $18,000,000 for that vast area from Cairo, Ill., to the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Much of that work is already under contract.

Mr. STENNIS. That is the point I am coming to. The Senator is familiar with nearly all the work which is underway in that vast area. Is it the Senator's opinion that $18,000,000 would be sufficient even to protect the investments which have already been made there, the projects which have already been started and upon which millions of dollars have already been spent? Can the Senator give us his opinion about that?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think that amount would be wholly inadequate. Again I say, of course, that in forming my judgment I would defer to those who are most competent and experienced in such matters, and upon whose judgment we must rely.

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct; but at the same time does not the Senator from Arkansas feel, based on his experience, that we should leave this matter to the men who are in a position to form an experienced judgment regarding it, particularly with respect to the investments already made?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield, to permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; if I may have unanimous consent for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I call the Senator's attention to the fact that in addition to the cuts which would be made by these amendments, the committee itself already has made reductions of 8.6 percent—nearly 9 percent—below the amounts of the budget estimates. Accordingly, those reductions—amounting to 8.6 percent of all the appropriations—will decrease by a very

large sum the appropriations; and that reduction should be added to the figures the Senator from Mississippi has just given the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to make a further observation?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. On that point let me say that in addition to the 8.6-percent reduction below the amount of the budget estimate which already has been made by the committee, if we adopt the amendment calling for a 50-percent reduction and if we apply that amendment to the appropriation for this area, so far as construction is concerned the reduction would amount to 64 percent, which would have to be added to the 8.6-percent reduction which already has been made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That would be a reduction of 64 percent below the budget estimates or the budget requests.

Mr. STENNIS. In total, it would amount to a 72-percent reduction below the amount of the budget estimates for this area, and it would be a reduction of 64 percent under the appropriations contained in the bill as reported by the Senate committee, for this area.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I may say that the amendment—which I intend to support, and of which I am one of the cosponsors—would result in a reduction of approximately $600,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I believe the reduction would amount to approximately $800,000,000.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Of course, different estimates have been given, including the $800,000,000 estimate just stated by the Senator from Nebraska. I accept that correction.

Mr. President, the amendment will apply to this appropriation. It is the intention—and I intend to join in that effort—to reduce as much as can possibly be done the appropriations for all nonessential projects. Those appropriations will be reduced another 10 percent, by that amendment. I intend to support it, because I intend to have us be just as economical in these matters as is possible and at the same time to be practical and at the same time to fulfill our obligations and our responsibilities in connection with getting ready for a mighty effort, and a final effort which may have to be made, to preserve the freedom of the world.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply wish to say that the statement just made verifies a statement I made earlier in the day, to the effect that it is absolutely impossible to formulate a bill of this kind on the floor of the Senate; it simply cannot be done.

A bill of this sort must be formulated on the basis of the facts and the actual testimony.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say to the Senator that I think we have brought in an excellent bill, in view of the conditions which obtained at the time when the bill was reported. However, I feel that some reduction should be made. Therefore, I shall support amendments calling for reductions; but I shall also be happy to have the President and his agencies, in consultation, weed out and conserve any other parts of this appropriation so far as that can be done.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to permit me to make a further observation?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I wish to point out that actually the effect of the amendment calling for a 50-percent reduction would be to make a 72-percent reduction in the amount of the budget estimates with respect to the area from Cairo, Ill., to the mouth of the Mississippi River; and I think that amendment would have a similar effect on other projects throughout the United States, although I cannot be sure of that, because I am not so familiar with the other projects as I am with this one.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to say that the Senator from Arkansas is one of the most effective advocates of economy in this body. Ever since I have been a Member of the Senate he has talked that way and he has voted that way.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KEM. I wish to ask the Senator from Arkansas a question in regard to the argument he has just made. As I understand, his position is that, if the bill is amended as is proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire and other Senators, the result will be to prevent the completion of the projects mentioned in the bill, with the result that they will not be effective in the war effort.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is true with respect to a majority of the funds in the bill. I would not say it is true with respect to a majority of the projects in number.

Mr. KEM. Let me invite the Senator's attention to page 232 of the committee report, where the rivers and harbors program for the fiscal year 1951 is set forth.

Glancing down the list, I notice that the first item is one for the Alabama-Coosa Rivers, in Alabama and Georgia—in particular, for the Howell Mill Shoals Dam. The total estimated Federal cost, or the total amount estimated to be necessary to carry out the project, is $28,722,400. The total amount appropriated to date is $469,600, and the amount recommended by the Senate committee is $185,000.

I ask the Senator if it is not obvious that if the amount appropriated in this bill for that project is made available, the project cannot be completed, and therefore it cannot have any possible effect on the war effort.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The project to which the Senator has referred is definitely a project for planning, not for construction.

Mr. KEM. Yes. So the appropriation cannot possibly have any effect, in anyone's mind, on the war effort, can it?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Not so far as items for planning are concerned. However, because of its great power potentialities, the project may become necessary in the war effort. On that point, I defer to those who are in a position to know whether the project would be needed in an all-out war effort.

Mr. KEM. Yes. The Senator from Arkansas does not anticipate that it will be possible to complete the project during the present war, does he?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Of course, Mr. President, construction of the project is not to be started, under this bill; therefore I think the question is rather a moot one.

However, my point is that in the cases in which it is proposed that we spend money for planning, if we get into a war, no one knows—I am sure I do not, and I am sure the Senator from Missouri does not know—what projects can be completed before the war will end. We cannot know that, because we do not know when such a war would end.

However, my thought is that in the case of projects for the planning of which money is now included in the bill, in the course of the conference now taking place a decision may be reached as to postponing the expenditure of that money.

Mr. KEM. Does not the Senator think it is very unlikely that the expenditure of $185,000 for planning for the Howell Mills Shoals Dam on the Alabama-Coosa Rivers, in Alabama and Georgia, will promote the war effort?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I cannot tell, because no one knows how long the war effort will continue.

Mr. KEM. Yes.

Now let me refer to the next large item appearing in the rivers and harbors program for the fiscal year 1951; I refer now to the Demopolis lock and dam, Warrior River system. The total amount appropriated to date is $1,342,500. The amount recommended by the Senate committee at this time for construction is $3,800,000. My question to the Senator is, Is it not obvious that, even if the amount provided in the bill be appropriated, the project cannot be completed so as to be available in the present war effort?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not know what the Senator means by the "present war effort." If he means before the final decision in Korea, I would say "No." If he means by the "present war effort" the final decision in the war which we are apprehensive may develop, then I do not know that even this amount of money would be sufficient, or whether it should be doubled and stepped up and the project completed as quickly as possible, in order to make power available in that area to the iron industry and for the production of steel and other vital essentials and indispensables connected with the war effort. I cannot say—the Senator cannot say. That is why I am pleading with Senators to

leave these projects in the bill, and to leave it to the Defense Department and to the Bureau of the Budget and to others upon whom we must rely, to make these vital decisions.

Mr. KEM. May I invite the Senator's attention to another item? Dropping down about six lines, we find the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway in Alabama and Mississippi.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is another case like the one the Senator referred to earlier. It is planning money. I may say to the able Senator that if this project could be completed, it would make a valuable contribution to the war effort. But this is planning money, and I expect all planning money, except in rare instances, to be withheld and not spent.

Mr. KEM. The Senator will admit, will he not, that the inclusion of $190,000 for planning on that project would not promote our cause in Korea?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say to the Senator we have spent a great deal of money on projects which are not promoting the effort in Korea.

Mr. KEM. Then the argument made by the very able Senator with reference to the bill is not applicable, is it, to all the items?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have said so. I said in the very beginning of my remarks that the appropriations ought to be reduced, but I simply contended that a 50-percent reduction would, in my opinion, be tragic to the war effort.

I do not think we are competent to undertake on this floor now to make a selection of what projects can be dispensed with and to determine which of them are not available or needed in the war effort. I think we had better leave it to those who have the responsibility and who are experienced. Let them make the determination, and I shall abide by it. My State will be affected to some extent, I am sure. I should like to continue these projects. I should like to get certain others constructed that are not even provided for in this bill but which are vitally needed. But I know that we have to sacrifice all the way down the line, and I expect sacrifices to be made. But I do not want us to make sacrifices here and take arbitrary action which will hamper or hinder us in developing the maximum power that we should have if it becomes necessary to go into an all-out war effort.

Mr. KEM. If the Senator will yield further, I should like to ask him whether, in view of the fact that there are so many projects that the amount appropriated in this bill will not bring anywhere near completion, in his judgment, does the Senator think it a sound argument to advance that the bill should be passed exactly as it is brought to the Senate, in order to promote the war effort?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes. I say "Yes" to the Senator, subject to the proper reservations I have made all the way through my argument. I do not think it necessary to repeat them. I believe the reservations I have made in regard to passing the bill as it is at present, would cause us to follow a far sounder and wiser course than to arbitrarily cut it in half or to cut it 60 percent and term it "pork barreling," and say we are getting rid of pork barreling. We may have a barrel some day without any pork in it—and an empty barrel, at that—if we do not develop the resources of the country. I do not want the guns we are going to have to send over there to be too few; I do not want our boys to go over there without the equipment necessary to make them the best equipped army and fighting power the Nation can provide.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will yield, I should like to make a brief comment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I should like to conclude as soon as possible. May I yield the floor to the Senator?

Mr. THYE. If I might be recognized when the very able Senator from Arkansas has finished, I should like to comment briefly on the items in the bill in which I am particularly concerned.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I have concluded my remarks. I am just as anxious for economy as anyone else can be. I shall vote for economy in this bill. I shall not vote for the amendments which would call for a 50- or 60-percent cut in nonwar expenditures; but I want to see some reduction brought about, in the light of the changed conditions. Reductions should be made, and they will be made. They will be made, however, in the wisdom of the Defense Department, which is most competent to judge, and in the wisdom of the President and his representatives in the Bureau of the Budget. I hope the Senate will reject and repudiate this effort to emasculate this meritorious and vital construction program. It will be a sad mistake to adopt this injudicious and false-economy proposal.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks made earlier in the day on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and other Senators, to the flood control and rivers and harbors section of the bill, a letter from the Director of the Budget with reference to the Des Arc, Ark., project which is in this appropriation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1950.

Hon. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLELLAN: I have your letter of July 7, 1950, concerning the question of appropriation of $228,000 for construction of a levee on the White River in the vicinity of Des Arc, Ark. This project was authorized in the recent flood control act and, as was pointed out in the letter clearing the project authorization, we recognized that construction work on the east bank levee system had entailed an increase in flood heights in Des Arc. That letter also recognized that there was an obligation on the part of the United States to correct so far as possible the adverse conditions at Des Arc.

I have explained to you the general budgettary position which has been taken with respect to new projects, both under the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Whether or not this item comes within the category of new projects is a somewhat moot question now since it has been included in the appropriation bill by the Senate committee. We have no desire to raise an objection to the inclusion of this project in the bill.

Sincerely yours,
F. J. LAWTON, *Director.*

Mr. McCLELLAN. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD immediately following my remarks a statement prepared by my colleague, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who is necessarily absent from the Senate today, with reference to another project in the bill, the Dardanelle Dam.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT ON THE APPROPRIATION FOR DARDANELLE DAM

The proposed Dardanelle Dam is a dual-purpose project for navigation and for hydroelectric power. It is a part of the Arkansas Valley comprehensive program which was authorized by the Seventy-ninth Congress in December 1946. The Arkansas Valley program was again considered in the rivers and harbors bill during the present Congress and the total authorization for the comprehensive program was substantially increased.

The Arkansas River Valley is one of the last remaining great river basins which have not benefited from a Federal river improvement program. While there are few navigable streams west of the Mississippi, progress is being made both to the north and to the south of the Arkansas River. On the Missouri River there is now a navigation project under way which would make the river navigable to Sioux City, Iowa. To the south of the Arkansas Valley, a navigation project is under way on the Trinity River. While the people of the area are acutely conscious of the admonition of the President that no new projects should be started, we believe that the Arkansas River Valley should be placed on the same footing as the other basins west of the Mississippi. We have been accustomed to handicaps since the Civil War but we now feel that the other areas have already been given a sufficient head start. I should like to emphasize the fact that there is not at the present time nor has there ever been either a navigation or hydroelectric dam on the three-hundred-and-fifty-odd miles of the Arkansas River from its mouth to the Oklahoma line. This is the most neglected large river in the United States.

As I mentioned previously, the proposed Dardanelle Dam is for navigation and power production. I should like particularly to stress the hydroelectric power potential since the dam will eventually be equipped to generate 60,000 kilowatts.

The Corps of Engineers now has in operation a multiple purpose project—the Norfork Dam on the north fork of the White River near the Missouri State line. I recently ran

across a statement on the revenue from hydroelectric power alone at this project since the dam was first put into operation in June 1944. The first power unit installed at Norfork had a capacity of 35,000 kilowatts. This single unit by June 1949, generated power which returned to the Treasury of the United States $3,072,774. On February 12 of this year a second 35,000-kilowatt unit was put into operation, and although I do not have the revenue figures for the 1950 fiscal year, it is obvious that the returns will be much greater. Within the short space of 6 years, the Norfork Dam has already returned to the Treasury more than one-seventh of the total amount which was appropriated for its construction (about $28,000,000). This Nation has made few more prudent investments than Norfork Dam and I am confident that with the development of the South and Southwest, the Dardanelle Dam will be equally successful.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 298. An act for the relief of John Rowland;

S. 503. An act for the relief of Solly Manasse;

S. 920. An act for the relief of Ellen Rodriguez Moreno;

S. 1059. An act for the relief of John W. Wagner;

S. 1169. An act for the relief of Christina Shalfeieff;

S. 1419. An act for the relief of Wilhemus Johannes Marie Van Der Kooy;

S. 1491. An act for the relief of Rudolf Meinhard and Irene Hallinger;

S. 1529. An act for the relief of Amy L. Hefington;

S. 1551. An act for the relief of Jose Augusto Pereira;

S. 1573. An act for the relief of Anastacia Roshani;

S. 1654. An act for the relief of Kyra Kite Riddle;

S. 1942. An act for the relief of Isabel Alba Casas, Concepcion Garcia Perez, Maria del Carmen Fernandez Matesaenz, Maria Santos Zuniga, Felipa Casado del Blanco, Mercedes Rodriguez Villanueva, Selina Milan Gonzalez, Teresa Duque Saenz, Martina Equiza Garces, and Teresa Baztan Elizalde;

S. 1963. An act for the relief of Augusto Segre;

S. 2016. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Proctor;

S. 2053. An act for the relief of Vivienne Joy Wilson and minor daughter Mary Ann Vaughn;

S. 2183. An act for the relief of Nicholas J. Chicouras;

S. 2242. An act for the relief of John E. Dwyer;

S. 2264. An act for the relief of Juliana Sosa de Solis;

S. 2297. An act for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy;

S. 2442. An act for the relief of Yone T. Park;

S. 2565. An act for the relief of Edward E. Duff;

S. 2608. An act for the relief of Dr. Kun Ken Hu;

S. 2723. An act for the relief of Maria del Carmen Moreno-Elorza, Maria Luisa Asin Luri, Rafaela Garcia Casini, Giovanni Importa, and Teresa Campagnoni;

S. 2866. An act for the relief of Egbert G. Gesell;

S. 2934. An act for the relief of Julius Elzas;

S. 2990. An act for the relief of Amy Louisa Shier;

S. 2991. An act for the relief of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.;

S. 3012. An act for the relief of Mrs. Osa J. Petty;

S. 3163. An act for the relief of Mrs. Honora Redman; and

S. 3253. An act for the relief of Lyon F. Hibberd and the estate of George T. Erb.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 513) to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER obtained the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield long enough for me to make a very brief comment on certain items in this bill which might be affected drastically by the proposed 50-percent reduction?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I do not intend to speak very long, myself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be glad to recognize the Senator from Minnesota a little later. The previous occupant of the chair indicated that the Senator from Louisiana desired to be recognized.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, my reason for wishing to be recognized now is that I should like my remarks to follow those of the very able Senator from Arkansas, in order that there may be continuity for anyone who might be reading the RECORD.

Mr. ELLENDER. How long will the Senator speak?

Mr. THYE. I do not think it would take me over 3 or 4 minutes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be glad to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Louisiana may yield to the Senator from Minnesota for that purpose.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Minnesota will permit, I should like to say I am very happy that he is going to make a statement, and that I am very glad it is going to be short, because I am very anxious to get a vote on this chapter this afternoon, if possible.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I assure the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee that I am just as anxious as anyone that we get action on the appropriation bill, and that I shall assist him by making my remarks very brief.

Mr. President, I am cosponsor of an amendment to the pending bill. It is on the desks of all Senators. It was offered on July 14; it is marked "A," and it calls for a 10-percent cut in many of the appropriations for the executive departments.

I am for economy, but when I look at the appropriations bill and consider the proposal for a general over-all reduction of 50 percent for the flood-control appropriations, I am wondering about the wisdom of such a drastic cut. It would affect many items contained in the bill, including appropriations for the completion of projects.

Insofar as it relates to appropriations for the State of Minnesota, I may say that I have worked and assisted those engaged in developing these flood-control projects for the past 10 years or more. There is one item of $1,350,000 for the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers flood-control project, which is for the completion of this project. If the appropriation is cut by 50 percent, the work will have to be greatly curtailed and the time of completion naturally postponed to the extent that the construction work is curtailed.

There is another appropriation of $1,300,000 for the Red River of the North, which would affect the area in the vicinity of East Grand Forks. We all recall the devastating floods which occurred in that area within the past few months. I cannot see the wisdom of making such a drastic reduction. As I stated, I favor economy. I joined in the move for a 10-percent reduction, but I cannot and shall not support the 50-percent reduction, because we are proceeding blindly in regard to it. We are not proceeding with full understanding and knowledge of the ultimate effect that such a drastic cut would have upon the projects which are now in the process of construction and soon to be completed, or which would be completed if the funds were made available through passage of this bill.

So, Mr. President, I say it is with regret that I am unable to support the Senators who have proposed a 50-percent reduction in flood-control appropriations.

BURIAL IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY, NASHVILLE, TENN., OF THE BODIES OF MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE AIR NATIONAL GUARD KILLED NEAR MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President——

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. For what purpose?

Mr. KEFAUVER. In connection with a resolution relating to the burial of 30 boys who were killed in a National Guard plane in South Carolina. It will take not more than 1 minute, I think, if the Senator will yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may yield for that purpose.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily set aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider House Joint Resolution 513.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair lays before the Senate House Joint Resolution 513, coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be stated by title.

The resolution (H. J. Res. 513) to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Why is the resolution necessary?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, let me say, in the first place, that I have consulted with the senior Senator from Tennessee, who is vitally interested in the matter, and I have spoken to the acting majority leader and to the minority leader. There is a technicality involved. Some of the young men who were killed were veterans and some were members of the National Guard. It is impossible to identify all the bodies and ascertain which were veterans and which were National Guard men. The President and the Secretary of War are anxious that the request of the boys' families be complied with, that they all be buried together, and because of that technicality this resolution is necessary.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course I am in favor of the resolution and want it to be agreed to, but I should like the Senator to explain why it is technically necessary.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I will say to the Senator that Representative PRIEST has advised the junior Senator from Tennessee that it probably could be worked out by an Executive order, but there are some legal complications, and he thought the resolution would be the better method. The funeral is to be held tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. I am in favor of the resolution. I think that is the proper way to handle it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the Senator's statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (H. J. Res. 513) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN].

We have become a great Nation because of the vast resources which our country has possessed. It is well known that as a result of the past two wars in which we were engaged many of these resources have been dissipated. We must not forget that they have been dissipated by other means, too. In the early days of our existence, and for many years thereafter, it was very easy for a farmer to select land of almost his own choosing on which to raise his crops and make a living, but today, were it not for the various projects which were carried out by our Government—for example, in the development of some of our arid acres—our land resources would soon be exhausted. One must travel through the great West and Northwest to appreciate what I am trying to picture. In the State of Washington, for example, where the population has grown in excess of 3,500,000 persons from a mere handful less than 50 years ago, if our Government had not assisted in developing the water resources, that great State would probably have, in a manner of speaking, died on the vine. It could not have increased in population because of its lack of tillable land and the scarcity of power generated from falling water. But now we see that it has become prosperous and incidentally its citizens are great contributors to our Treasury. What has made California rise to be the second State in the Union in population? Its population exceeds that of Pennsylvania. The answer lies in the development of those great water projects which have taken place within the past 25 or 30 years. By and through the assistance of our Government, the great rivers of that locality were harnessed and were made to produce power, and were also made to provide water for irrigating thousands of arid acres.

Today, Mr. President, our Nation is growing a third more food than it produced prior to the recent war. A great deal of that production can be charged to mechanization and better farming, but let us not forget that most of it must be attributed to our endeavors to retain our topsoil. The great Mississippi River has for centuries brought down toward the Gulf of Mexico billions of tons of precious topsoil. The very life blood—why, the heart—of the Mississippi Valley is being brought down to the Gulf by the great Mississippi River. Statistics show that we are losing in the neighborhood of 500,000 acres of land each year. Those lands from which this topsoil is stripped become marginal and incapable of producing crops profitably. Unless we protect our topsoil, I assure you that a large portion of our country will become barren and desert-like.

Mr. President, one would have to visit Persia, as I did last year, to see what would eventually become of our own great country were we not willing to make every effort to continue the preservation and conservation of our land and water resources. It was my privilege last November to visit what was once prosperous and fertile Mesopotamia. That country, only a few centuries ago, maintained a population of almost 20,000,000 persons. Today it can barely sustain the lives of four and a half million to five million persons. Why is that, Mr. President? The Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers with their tributaries, have carried down to the sea most of the top-soil of that great country, so that practically all that is left are narrow strips of land fairly fertile along the rivers and where date palms, vegetables and fruits are grown in small quantities. Further, in some of the valleys of that country, because of the accumulation of top soil, which now impedes the flow of water, much of the land has become alkaline, so that it cannot produce. It has become soggy and since it is not properly drained it will not produce. Doubtless, if the rivers and their tributaries of that great country had been properly harnessed, floods could have been averted and the water resources used for the benefit of its people.

In addition, last year it was my privillege to visit the Garden of Eden. Senators remember from their reading of the Bible how fruitful it is said to have been at one time. It was a beautiful fertile spot. Today it is as bare as my hand; there is nothing left except barren rocks and sand. The top soil of that locality was permitted to find its way unchecked to the sea.

In recent years we have been spending much money to prevent a situation from developing here, similar to that which confronts many of the countries of the Middle East and the Far East. We are acting wisely in preserving our precious water and land resources. It is a sound investment which is certain to redound to the benefit of generations yet unborn.

Mr. President, I could cite many instances to show how with a small expenditure years ago, we have been enabled, literally, to make the deserts of the West bloom. Take, for instance, the Salt River Valley project in Arizona. That project was completed in 1914 at a cost of approximately $20,000,000. Because we had the foresight and the good judgment to harness the rivers of that area for the development of electrical energy and for the irrigation of arid lands, today a section of the United States which was almost barren a few years ago is now paying into the coffers of the United States Treasury about $60,000,000 per year in income taxes. In other words, the $20,000,000 investment made by the Government 36 years ago, and most of which has been repaid, is now producing a tax revenue of $60,000,000 annually.

Or take the great Central Valley of California. Will anyone deny that our Government made a good investment in that area? It is very productive. It has great cities. It produces tons of food and fiber that is in daily use for the benefit of

our people. All of that came about by developing a wise use of its water resources. Floods have not only been impeded but the waters have been made to work for the benefit of millions of people.

It has meant wealth to our great Nation, which in turn has been resown, as it were, and used to further develop many of the facilities which have caused us to attain leadership among the nations of the world.

Mr. President, it is because of the great productive capacity of our country today that we are in a position to help others. I might say that our productive capacity is useless without natural resources properly harnessed and cared for. It is axiomatic that our resources constitute the very basis of our production. The money which is asked to be appropriated to develop these resources of ours is absolutely necessary to the welfare of our country, in peace or in war.

Particularly I should like to address myself in reference to the item for flood control of the great Mississippi River. The pending amendment seeks to cut that item by 50 percent or to a little over $33,000,000. In 1928 a plan was worked out by the Corps of Engineers of the Army in order to hasten the flow of water to the Gulf. The river was straightened to a large extent, and many of its bends were eliminated. The river was shortened considerably and that meant a great accumulation of water in the lower reaches. As a result of this straightening the volume of water was so great at one point that in order to prevent serious flood damage it was necessary to find another outlet for that great river. This second outlet happens to be located in my own State. I know whereof I speak, and of the necessity of continuing with this work, lest uncontrollable floods continue to visit us each year.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be happy to yield in a moment.

As I stated, this work was authorized in 1928. It was supposed to be completed in about 10 or 12 years. Mr. President, it is still not completed. The entire project was to cost $1,285,000,000. Up to the moment we have spent $786,000,000. We have completed the greater portion of the work in the upper reaches of the river and some of its tributaries. But in order to undo the harm caused by the increased volume of flow that has resulted from the river-straightening process and protect our people in the lower reaches of the river it is absolutely necessary that the entire proposed plan be completed. Unless we complete it, those people will be washed out. Not a year passes now in which we do not have some overflow in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

I repeat, one of the reasons for such a situation is that to a large extent the waters from the Mississippi River have been coming down the river at a greater speed, and the waters have risen so fast on many occasions that they have either overflowed the levees or have broken them and inundated much of the fine, valuable land throughout that area.

I now yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator have the figures as to cost to the country of the great flood of 1927?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not have the exact figures at the moment, but I surmise that they must amount to many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does not the Senator know that it was in excess of $2,000,000,000?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator has refreshed my memory; I believe he is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is for the destruction of property and destruction of crops.

Mr. ELLENDER. I recall that the losses were very great.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Along the line suggested by the Senator from Mississippi, is it not correct to say that the actual value of the crops destroyed was only a small item of the effect it had on future crops, and that certainly future destruction cannot be enumerated in dollars and cents?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; and to this must be added the loss of life, which cannot be valued in dollars and cents. As I indicated, under the plan that was agreed upon in 1928, the Army engineers proposed to create a new and larger outlet for the Mississippi River at or near Angola, La. The capacity of the Mississippi River at that point is over twice as great as that of the great river in its lower reaches, hence the necessity for the planned outlet, known as the Morganza spillway. The completion of this outlet would prevent floods in those areas of our country, which I have previously mentioned.

As the situation stands today, the river with some of its curves straightened, drains more quickly its upper sector, and reduces the danger of flooding at its headwaters; but in so doing, it must carry a larger volume of water more quickly through the lower reaches, greatly increasing the danger of flooding its delta area.

To cut this appropriation of $65,000,000 in half and to continue such a process in the future would make it impossible to complete the project within a reasonable period of time. It would probably require 20 to 25 more years to complete it at that rate of spending and in the meantime our losses from floods would continue to add up. I plead with Senators not to cut the appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget estimated that $72,000,000 would be required this year for that project. The request of the engineers, as I recall, was for a much larger figure. The House, after long study, allowed $65,000,000 or a reduction of $7,000,000 from the Budget estimate. The Senate committee has accepted that figure. With the amount asked to be appropriated and a like amount next year, the engineers could by bending their every effort see the completion of the so-called Morganza spillway within the next 2 years. That is, the project would then be far enough advanced to be of use, in case of a major flood. The guide levees on each side of the spillway in the lower reaches of this outlet are not built. In addition to that, the proposed lock at Bayou Boeuf would have to be constructed as planned in order to prevent the overflow of the spillway onto some of the most fertile land in the United States. If the appropriation is cut to $33,000,000 it would be necessary to cancel most of the contracts that have been let looking toward completion of the lower reaches of the new outlet. As I previously stated this project must be completed if the people in south and central Louisiana, and in large parts of Arkansas and Mississippi, are to be protected from the annual floods, with the ensuing loss of life and destruction of farms and livestock.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator realize that one major flood would cost more, in loss of life and loss of property, than all the money that has been appropriated for the Mississippi River levee system and flood-control system, just one flood?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no question about that. The figures cited by my distinguished colleague a moment ago prove that. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi has stated that the flood of 1927 cost in excess of $2,000,000,000. The recently estimated cost of this entire project, which was authorized in 1928—the year after the disastrous flood of 1927, was $1,265,000,000. So that, as the Senator has just pointed out, the losses sustained in 1927 alone were more than the cost of this project, which incidentally, was designed so that the States and all the land along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, from Cairo, Ill., downstream, could be protected by revetments and other structures.

Mr. President, as the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], stated a moment ago, of the $65,000,000 requested, $15,000,000 is to be used to maintain levees. When many of the bends in the Mississippi River were eliminated in order to shorten its length, it was necessary to build revetments on each side of the river to prevent the new river banks from caving in. To continue the construction of those revetments, money is necessary. Otherwise all of the money that has been spent will have been wasted. I would say that almost 25 percent of the money which is asked to be appropriated is going to be used to protect some of the work that has already been done, that is, by building these revetments in order to prevent the present banks from caving in. If that is not done, we are likely not only

to lose a good deal of the investment that has already been made, but it would further endanger the lives and the property of many of the residents along the river. We have taken the first step in our Mississippi program by straightening some of its curves but, as I have mentioned, we have thereby exposed its lower banks—we must not, we cannot fail now to complete the lower river plans.

I hope that the Senate will see fit to vote down the pending amendments. Let us continue to preserve and protect our great natural resources rather than permit them to be destroyed or wasted on a plea of economy.

We are always faced with a possible recurrence of floods such as we experienced in 1927; to cut back this program now on the grounds of economy would indeed be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I intend to support a deep cut in the appropriation outlined in the bill for flood control and rivers and harbors. I say that in spite of the fact that I have been for many years a believer in conservation. Since I came to the Senate I have supported a great many bills to authorize appropriations for reclamation, for water power, for flood control, and for river and harbor work, and I expect to do so again in the future. But we are in a crisis, a great crisis, and I doubt whether most of our people even today realize the extent of it.

I have frequently stated on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere that I intended to support and vote for all appropriations to strengthen the defense of our country, and to insure its security, so far as it is possible to do so. I also have said that I intend to continue to vote for appropriations which are important for the health and welfare of the people of this Nation, and that I would also support all appropriations which are necessary for the operation of orderly government and in the interests of all the people of the country.

Mr. President, it does not seem to me that all the projects which are outlined in the report before us, covered by the proposed appropriations, are of direct necessity to the defense of our country. I have no doubt at all, and I wish to emphasize this, that while the projects of flood control and river and harbor work are normally of great importance—and we should continue to push them as far as possible in normal times—they are not of vital importance at this time in the war effort. I think that is shown by a reading of the report. There are a great many different projects outlined and appropriations set forth which really would not at this time further the war effort.

For instance, I note the item for the Alabama-Coosa Rivers, and in Alabama and Georgia the Howell Mills Shoals Dam. There is an estimated Federal cost of $28,722,400, against which the total amount appropriated to date is $469,600. Certainly the $185,000 which it is proposed to appropriate for that project cannot advance it very much.

The same comment applies to the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway, Alabama and Mississippi. Against a total estimated Federal cost of over $169,000,000, there has thus far been appropriated only $858,000. The amount proposed to be appropriated in the pending bill certainly cannot possibly further that project very much.

In the Buford Dam project, there is a total estimated Federal cost of $40,225,000, against which the total amount appropriated thus far has been only $1,400,000. Certainly the $900,000 which it is proposed to appropriate in the pending bill cannot further that project.

Mr. President, I have mentioned only three projects, but there are any number against which the same criticism can be leveled. I believe that a cut, whether it be 50 percent, or 40 percent—I have not yet decided which one of these cuts I shall favor except to say that I shall favor a very substantial cut—will still leave enough money to carry on the essential work which must be pursued.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. However, does not the Senator from New York feel that if cuts are made the Senate should make specific cuts and eliminate specific items, rather than make an over-all cut? If there were an $850,000 project and $425,000 were spent, we might get nowhere at all, but there are many projects which do have a definite effect upon our national-defense picture, or upon national industry, which is a part of the national defense.

Mr. LEHMAN. I very much wish that it were possible to take up and consider, and reduce, if necessary, the appropriations for specific items. That is the orderly way of government, and I regret that we are forced to the device now presented, but I believe that following the course suggested would consume so much time and effort that we would not get very far in our undertaking. I believe there will be enough left, after a reasonable cut, to pursue all the important items which are in prospect.

I want to say again, and I do not think I have to remind the Senate of it, that the President has strongly urged that there be conservation of funds, of manpower, and of resources. I wish to read again at this time, Mr. President, one paragraph of the President's letter of July 21, as follows:

> All civil public works, both direct Federal programs and grant-in-aid programs, should be screened with the objective, as far as practicable, of deferring, curtailing, or slowing down those projects which do not directly contribute to defense or to civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation set forth in my message.

I want to emphasize that a cut in the appropriation will mean not only a saving in dollars and cents, important as that is, but also a most important saving in the resources of the country and the manpower of the country which are of at least equal importance, because I believe that if this war spreads, as it might, we are going to find ourselves with a shortage both of manpower and of many important resources with which to prosecute the war.

Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield the floor?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, Mr. President, I do not yield the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to any Senator?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I will yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate what the Senator's objectives are. The Senator mentioned that, of course, he was for projects that would be valuable to the continuation of any war effort. In this section of the bill there are included several power projects, the continuation of power projects, which have been set out by the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation under a certain schedule, to come in in a certain year. I wonder if the Senator from New York also recalls that when the President of the United States himself in his emergency message to Congress advocated, as we all agree, that nonessential spending should be cut to a minimum, he took particular pains to point out that this did not include, in his opinion, power projects, because power projects were just as essential to the defense of the United States, to the over-all defense, perhaps the long-term defense, as guns, tanks, or airplanes?

Mr. LEHMAN. I may say to the Senator from Washington that I do recall that. I want to say even more clearly than I may have said in the course of the debate on this bill that I certainly believe in the development of water power; that I feel such development is essential to the welfare of our country; I do not wish to contribute to any action that would interfere with the development of water power which can be made available within a measurable time—and I want to emphasize "a measurable time." I go so far, as a matter of fact, as to say that I believe there would be nothing of greater benefit than to develop the water power on the Niagara River and on the St. Lawrence River, water power which is so greatly needed, and will be even more needed in the near future. But I believe that under the terms of any reasonable amendment to reduce these appropriations, there will still be enough money to carry through such water-power development as can be carried through within a reasonable or measurable time.

I want to point out to the distinguished Senator from Washington that in the last war 80 percent of the public works were discontinued, at least temporarily. I believe there will be enough funds left, after the reduction in these appropriations, to care for these important water-power developments which can—and I

again want to emphasize that—directly assist in the war effort.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wanted to make an observation and ask the Senator a question. Of course, all of us thoroughly agree on the need for economy, but the reason I am voting against the amendment is that I can see how dangerous it would be to have an over-all cut. Further, the President himself can freeze funds, has done so in times past, will do so again, and so announced 3 or 4 days ago.

But we have a schedule, for instance, as to water-power development, and these appropriations are just the amount adequate to continue that schedule. For instance, we need another pot line to produce more aluminum in the Pacific Northwest. We will need a vast amount of power for a new pot line to produce more aluminum. Therefore it is important that we finish the McNary Dam on time, and that we finish the Chief Joseph Dam on time. The atomic energy plant has placed another extra load on power. Unless the schedules are continued, we will not have sufficient power. An over-all cut, a blanket cut, may have the effect of throwing the projects off for a complete year. That would directly affect not only our atomic energy development but the aluminum plants and all the great plants that develop power for production of war materials.

The reason I oppose the amendment is that the President can, and he will, for he has done so before, screen the projects for which the money is proposed to be appropriated. He and those in government who must make the decisions will say, "We will accept this project, we will accept the other project; this project is necessary and the other project is necessary." Whereas an over-all cut—and I make the statement because I have had experience with such cuts—sometimes becomes dangerous and throws the schedule off, particularly with respect to power, which the President himself said was essential and should not be cut in any respect. As a matter of fact, the President and the Bureau of the Budget last week asked the House Appropriations Committee to provide in a supplemental bill money with which to begin two new power dams in the Pacific Northwest since the Korean situation developed, believing that it is necessary to bring in this power on schedule as a part of the war effort.

I merely suggest that the method proposed for cuts could be very dangerous to the development of power projects.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, but first I should like to answer the senior Senator from Washington.

I realize that whatever money is left after the cut is made by the Congress will have to be allocated, undoubtedly by the corps of engineers and the Budget Director and the President. I realize that. But I think the value of action at this time is in having the Senate go on record that we wish all nonessential public works projects to be postponed. I think that is of great importance. I think it is of importance as a guide to those who are going to allocate these funds, and I think it will bring confidence to the American people from whom we have to ask so many sacrifices and who I know will be willing to make sacrifices.

I now yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from New York that he is mistaken in his facts. He says there will be sufficient money in the general fund to build what is necessary, even with a 50-percent cut. How can the Senator feel that sufficient funds will be left, when $416,460,000 are required merely for maintenance and power projects in this bill.

The Senator from New York talks about what the President favors and what the President opposes. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that on July 12, the President sent to Congress a message in which he said two more power plants would have to be built—one in the State of Washington, the State represented by the distinguished Senator who has just taken his seat, and another—which we also shall have to build if we follow the President's recommendations—in Idaho.

If the Senator knew the facts, I am quite sure he would not take the position he has taken. Of course, it is very difficult to learn on the floor of the Senate what the facts are in connection with such matters. That information can be obtained only from the facts as presented in the evidence. In the committee we put witnesses on the stand and we take their testimony; and after we have taken their testimony, we approve these items. So we know what we are doing.

However, mere guessing will not enable us to arrive at a proper bill. It takes money—strange as it may seem to the Senator from New York, who has had money galore all his life, and never has been in need of money—it takes a considerable amount of money, to build a dam.

Furthermore, let me say that both the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] have had a great deal to say about new dams and about how much would be spent for them. Appropriations of approximately $730,000,000 are carried in this portion of the bill. Of that enormous sum of money, can the Senator make a guess as to what part of that amount is proposed to be spent for the construction of new dams?

A while ago the Senator from New York was talking about guesses, and the Senator from Illinois was talking about hope. From either the hope chest of the Senator from Illinois or from the guess of the Senator from New York, can the Senator from New York tell us what part of the $730,000,000 is proposed to be spent for the construction of new dams?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a hope chest is accumulated by women, not by men.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is that a fact? Well, I am glad the Senator from Illinois has that information. He knows more about women than I do, and that is why he has that information. I thank him for it. [Laughter.] I admit that the information of the Senator from Illinois along those lines is vastly superior to mine.

So I should like to ask the Senator from New York to make a guess as to how much of the enormous sum of nearly $800,000,000 is to be spent for the construction of new dams. Does the Senator know?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. Only $11,000,000. Although in itself, that is a large sum, yet in comparison with what is to be spent for other purposes under this portion of the bill, $11,000,000 is quite a small amount.

Of course, I can understand that it takes the Senator time to become acquainted with these matters. However, I simply wish to point out that the Senator from New York does not have his facts correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, let me comment on what the very distinguished chairman of the committee has said.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask one other question while the Senator from New York is meditating.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the Senator from New York opposed to the proposed dam on the St. Lawrence River, in his State?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, the Senator is not?

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, I see, now. The Senator from New York has a plan for that river, has he not?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; on the Niagara River, too.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, that will make the Senator a great statesman; there is no doubt about that. All of us have found that there have to be plans if there are to be great statesmen in this country. So I wish to congratulate the Senator from New York; he has a great plan.

But I suggest to him that he had better look into his facts. He has had a wonderful record in life, and I congratulate him on his fine record. However, in this body, strange as it may appear, facts are most important.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield for that purpose?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have already had my inquiry answered; I wished to know who has the floor.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield, but I do not wish to lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator does not have to yield now.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that I realize

the great knowledge he has accumulated over these years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, the Senator is mistaken about that; I wish I had.

Mr. LEHMAN. At any rate, that is my feeling, and I will stick to it.

Let me say, further, that it is with great reluctance that I am taking this position with regard to the appropriation. Ordinarily I would follow the Senator from Tennessee and his recommendations and those of his committee without the slightest hesitation; but today I think the situation requires drastic action.

I wish to say, also, that I am deeply appreciative of the superb courtesy and consideration which have been shown to me by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and by the committee as a whole.

I wish to say again—and I say it apologetically—that in this appropriation bill there are included funds for certain projects for which I have made requests which have been granted by the committee. However, I feel very confident that even though every one of them, in my opinion, is sound, yet the people of the State of New York will be perfectly willing to have the implementation of those projects deferred until the world situation clears.

Mr. President, in conclusion, let me say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that although I claim no knowledge equal to his, yet for a great many years I have been interested in water-power development. More than 20 years ago, when I was Governor, I urged the development of the water power of the St. Lawrence, and I studied very carefully the cost and the difficulties and the problems of that project.

Since then I have been deeply interested in the development of water power on the Niagara River.

I have learned much, too, from the tutorship of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and other members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, since receiving the honor of being a member of that committee, on coming to the Senate in January.

I wish to emphasize without question that I am the strongest kind of believer in the development of water power and in reclamation. I think it is safe to say that I have voted for virtually every one of the proposals made for water power, reclamation, and irrigation, even though there was no direct benefit to the people of my State. I did so because I believe that what is good for one part of the country is good for every part of the country, and that New York, even though it did not directly benefit, would gain through the benefit which came to Wyoming and to Oregon and to Arizona and to New Mexico and to Utah and to Colorado.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. First, Mr. President, I should like to ask the junior Senator from New York whether he feels that in all activities of the Federal Government in the field of hydroelectric power, wherever they may be, a reduction equal to the reduction which would necessarily follow from the adoption of this amendment should be made.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would qualify it by saying that so far as the funds permit—and I believe they would permit, even after a very substantial cut—water power should receive preferential treatment in the case of those projects which can be demonstrated to be of assistance in our war effort, and thus of aid in our defense and security.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CORDON. Is the Senator from New York aware of the fact that our Government has furnished, gratis, to a number of European nations approximately $594,000,000 in United States money for the very same purpose, namely, hydroelectric-power generation and transmission, and that the bill now before the Senate contemplates the implementation of further hydroelectric-power development in Europe, with United States dollars, under approved projects for 1950–51 in the total amount of $320,000,000, of which $120,000,000 will be solely United States dollar assistance, and most of the balance will be in counterpart funds, which is the same thing, except in such case the United States dollar is changed into foreign currency.

Is the Senator aware that that is a part of the existing program covered by appropriations in this bill? If so, does the Senator feel that those appropriations should have a like 50-percent cut?

Mr. LEHMAN. The junior Senator from New York may say to the Senator from Oregon that while he does not know the breakdown of the figures of our ECA assistance, he does know that this country during the past 3 years has voted very large sums of money for the economic rehabilitation and strengthening of the western democracies. I have no doubt that as part of that project there may be, and there undoubtedly are, some power projects.

I certainly do not need to make any further explanation. I have already expressed my great sympathy with and approval of water-power development. I believe in it for this country and for every other country, from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Permit me to preface the question by saying I fully appreciate that the Senator is directing his attention to this matter solely because he feels that every possible dollar that can be raised in this country should be either immediately made available or held for the purpose of furthering the present security and the future security of the United States; and I am not at all critical in my question.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I interpose one remark?

Mr. CORDON. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. The junior Senator from New York has not only emphasized the saving of dollars but the saving of natural resources and manufactured resources and manpower, which he thinks are going to be of increasing importance in the war effort.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question? This is a practical one.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield gladly.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon remembers that the distinguished Senator from New York has a long record of public service in his State, including his service as the Chief Executive of the State, and I may, I think properly, assume that the Senator from New York is reasonably familiar with the operation of large construction projects, because he has had many in his own State. The question on which the Senator from Oregon would like the opinion of the Senator from New York is this: In a series of cases such as we have, which are individually listed and the sum total of the appropriations for which are set forth in the civil-functions section of this bill, it is represented that the amount for partial or installment payments on existing construction is anywhere from 10 percent to 90 percent.

In cases where the funds have been appropriated, or are to be appropriated, as partial payments on that type of contract—that is, for construction which is under way—does the Senator feel that the values already created by the United States by virtue of such partial construction, running, as I suggest, up to as high as 90 percent of the total amount, should not be protected by at least having available adequate funds for the orderly cessation of work, for the protection of the works as they exist, for the finishing of such unfinished portions of work as is necessary, in order that there may be protection from weather and the like on these vast projects, if in the end we must close them down because we are in a greater war than the so-called police action in Korea? Does the Senator agree with the Senator from Oregon that we must have the funds to do that sort of thing for our own protection and to protect our own investments?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; the Senator from New York agrees with that. But I may point out that in going through the detailed reports of the projects covered by these appropriations, I find a great number—which I am not able to read at this time without taking up far too much time of the Senate—a great number of projects on which the appropriations that are set forth here cannot possibly further the work to any substantial extent. I should like to see them all finished. I should like to see this work done. I should like to see more money spent on it. Do not misunderstand me about that.

Mr. CORDON. I do not misunderstand the Senator.

Mr. LEHMAN. I appreciate the work of this committee. All I say is that we

are in a situation now which in my opinion requires conservation of money, of resources, of manufactured commodities that may be in scarce supply, and last but not by any means least, manpower. I think that on these public-works programs which are not essential to the defense of this country and the strengthening of our security there can be some laying aside, and considerable laying aside.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator then give thought perhaps to this type of procedure on the part of the Government; that we enact a bill which represents, I believe, the considered judgment of men who have studied this matter very carefully; that we make the appropriation recommended by the committee; then afford the appropriate executive officials the opportunity, which they will have, to determine the work which should go forward and that which can properly be stopped at this time, and leave that authority in the hands of the President, remembering that heretofore under similar circumstances the President has exercised the same type of authority, and that in the exercise of it we have saved every project the completion of which was essential as a part of the over-all national security?

Mr. LEHMAN. I may answer the Senator in this way: We have been doing a great deal of talking on the floor of the Senate about economy and saving money, about eliminating nonessential expenditures. But as I look back on our debates of the last 2 or 3 weeks, the only thing we have accomplished in the way of saving money was the defeat of the amendment which would have required construction of the new Senate Office Building. I spoke against that, and I voted against it, even though, as the Senator knows, it caused me considerable inconvenience. I think I have need of space about as much as any Member of the Senate. Aside from that, we have done nothing.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. LEHMAN. It seems to me that the Senate and the people of the country are entitled to feel that their Senators are ready to go on record as providing for economy in Government so far as practical. That is why I think the adoption of an amendment of this sort would be of particular value.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator realize how much has been saved under the estimate? Does he know how much the estimate has been reduced?

Mr. LEHMAN. I know it is a very considerable amount. I think it is more than a billion dollars.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. It is $1,473,000,000, which is a very considerable sum. As to a bill which is arranged on the floor of the Senate, we do not know whether it would provide for a cut of half a billion dollars, two billion dollars, or what the amount might be. We would be acting in the dark. We are now acting after having applied the best methods of legislation. We have received the views and experiences of many persons and have placed them in the RECORD. Has the Senator lost confidence in our good President?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have not lost confidence in our good President.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to hear the Senator say that, because he seems so utterly opposed to carrying out the law which gives the President the right to reduce appropriations after looking into the facts. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to trust the President. I believe he will examine these items and reduce those which he thinks should be reduced, and, if necessary recommend an increase as to some items. He has recommended an increase for two dams amounting to $200,000,000. Since the letter of instruction was read a while ago, the President has recommended that $200,000,000 be invested in two dams for war purposes. They will not be used entirely for war purposes, but largely so. If the Senator does not believe in the President's ability and sagacity, I can understand how he reaches the conclusion he has reached and is opposing the committee bill. Otherwise I cannot understand his position.

Mr. LEHMAN. May the junior Senator from New York say to the senior Senator from Tennessee that he does not think the chairman of the Appropriations Committee needs to have any doubt with regard to my attitude toward the President of the United States? I think I have shown that in many, many ways over a great many years. I have the fullest and most complete confidence in the President and in his judgment, his good faith, his integrity, and his ability; and may I also say that I have the greatest confidence in the character, the ability, and the industry of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee. But that does not make any difference——

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, I think it does. I thank the Senator for saying that he will stand by the President, because it looked as though he was going to do the contrary. When the Committee on Appropriations reports on the two dams to which I have referred, as no doubt it will do, is the Senator from New York going to vote against them?

Mr. LEHMAN. I want to know the facts. There are scores and scores of items as to which nothing can be accomplished by this appropriation. That is my point. I believe the Senate has a responsibility which it cannot shirk—a responsibility for saving funds, manpower, and resources.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, in the brief remarks I shall make, I expect to demonstrate by the figures themselves that the effect of the pending amendment will be to reduce by 72 percent the construction funds for the Lower Mississippi Valley.

First, Mr. President, I desire to answer briefly the charges which are, I think, recklessly thrown about on the Senate floor and elsewhere with regard to pork-barrel projects and pork-barrel legislation. Those of us who have been through the experience know something about what a genuine flood means. I refer to the area in the Lower Mississippi Valley. That area covers parts of seven States, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. More than 3,000,000 people are actually protected by the Lower Mississippi River Valley projects. Those people actually live on the lands affected, which embrace an area of 28,000 square miles in the seven States. In 1927 a flood occurred there which caused such an inundation that a steamboat could start from Alexandria, La., and go to Vicksburg, Miss., across what had been fields and highways. The then Secretary of Commerce, ex-President Hoover, visited the area. He was so impressed that when he returned to Washington he recommended legislation, and the Flood Control Act of 1928 was passed. During that flood 1,800,000 cubic feet of water a second passed the gages at Cairo, Ill. The estimated property damage alone during that flood was $2,000,000,000. That is the measure of damage in terms of dollars, but it takes no account of the lives that were lost or the human suffering entailed.

Last spring, long after the adoption of the Flood Control Act and after work on these projects had been done, 1,650,000 cubic feet of water a second flowed by that same gage, or approximately 150,000 cubic feet less than in 1927. However, this year the loss within the protected area was not one single dime.

That is the pay-off. The estimated actual cost of those projects has been only $650,000,000. On a very conservative basis the saving in flood damage this year was approximately $1,000,000,000. That amount is considerably more than the cost of the $66,778,000 proposed to be appropriated in the pending bill for the Lower Mississippi Valley. After subtracting $15,000,000, which is absolutely necessary for maintenance, only $51,000,000 would be left for construction. The over-all effect of the amendment would be to deduct $32,000,000, which would leave only $18,000,000 for construction. As the Senator from Arkansas has pointed out, that amount is not nearly sufficient to carry on the work and to preserve the millions of dollars which have already been expended on the projects now under construction.

It should be remembered also that it is not possible simply to stop work at a certain point on a project of this kind, as it is possible for example, to stop the construction of a highway. After construction reaches a certain point it must continue. The adoption of this amendment would not leave sufficient money available to take care of the lower Mississippi project. The revetment work must be maintained, supplemented, and carried on. If the water is to be controlled, it will cost a large amount of money.

We are considering here a river which drains parts of 31 States and parts of four Provinces in Canada. At flood stage the water reaches 1,850,000 cubic

feet a second, which weighs billions of pounds. When such a flow of water comes down the river it washes away overnight, as easily as one can splash water with his hand, structures which have not had proper care and attention.

Whatever reductions in such appropriations may have to be made, they cannot rightfully or properly be made on the floor of the Senate. They must be subjected to the analysis, scrutiny, and decision of men who know the subject. They must be studied by men who are familiar with the problems involved, who realize the necessity of protecting the present investment and at the same time are willing to bring about whatever war economy that may be possible. Certainly I would be in the forefront with those who are willing to go just as far as it may be necessary to go with reference to the war effort, and to let this area bear its part of the burden of the cost. However, I submit in all humility that 50 percent represents an arbitrary and excessive way of approaching the problem, and it would jeopardize one of the finest investments which the United States Government has ever made. That investment is paying off. The figures prove that fact.

Mr. President, I submit that this 50-percent amendment should be forthwith and strongly voted down.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I have never found too much virtue in impulse. In my considered opinion, we are in the present international muddle because we have had diplomacy by impulse. I submit that this amendment is attempted legislation by impulse. No individual, not even the engineers who prepared the data upon which these estimates were based, could out of hand truthfully say to the Senate that they could make an informed guess as to how much of a reduction could be made in these estimates, and made soundly in the interests of the American people.

A number of us in this body believe in reducing expenditures, and have worked to that end. I have heretofore said on the floor of the Senate with reference to this bill that, in my opinion, after having served on five of the subcommittees which considered several chapters of the bill, and having sat in the full committee while the other chapters were being presented, that this is the best considered and best studied and best prepared appropriation bill I have ever seen come before the United States Senate. I feel that the sum total of it might still be reduced. I worked and put in some time on the amendment bearing the names of a number of Senators which seeks a 10 percent reduction. I shall support that amendment at the appropriate time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. In a moment, if I may proceed a little further. Then I shall be very happy to yield to my distinguished chairman. However, Mr. President, I cannot understand the logic of anyone who would seek this type of reduction in the recommended appropriation. This money was not asked of the American people by guess. It represents the sum total of engineering examinations and analyses. Back of it are specific, carefully prepared engineering data on hundreds of projects.

I now yield to my friend the senior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not seeking to interrupt the Senator because of his argument, but because of the very generous and splendid statement which he made about members of the Committee on Appropriations. I appreciate them more than I can say, and I thank the Senator with all my heart, not only for myself, but for every member of the committee, both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. CORDON. I appreciate the Senator's statement. I made only what I thought was a fair statement of the work as I saw it done.

Mr. President, these figures come from the committee after careful analysis by the engineers in charge of this construction. I shall take but a moment of the Senate, but I do want to invite attention to what seems to be most pertinent information that should be before Senators before they vote.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand the sheets which were prepared for the use of the Committee on Appropriations by the Corps of Engineers, and on which are itemized all of the projects which were considered by the committee as they came from the Bureau of the Budget.

Among other things, the committee had before it immediate knowledge as to whether a project was a new one, one on which there had been no actual construction, or one on which construction was already in progress. It had the estimated full cost of each project. It had the amount of money which had already been appropriated, so that we might determine the extent to which construction had gone. It had the amount of money requested by the Corps of Engineers, and the amount finally granted by the Bureau of the Budget. It had the House action. It had space for Senate committee recommendations. It had the estimated amount necessary to complete each project.

The committee had before it a full description of each project, how much it was to cost, why it was necessary, what it would do, and the like. That information has all been available to every member of the committee, and has, by some of us, at least, been carefully studied. Many of these projects will be found to be absolutely essential to any great emergency which may face the Nation, including an all-out war.

Mr. President, the Senate cannot pass upon this question. The Senate is not in possession of the sort of information the committee had before it. The matter must be worked out most carefully. The construction that is encompassed in these sheets, and in this particular proposed appropriation, is construction by a division of the Department of Defense. That it will be most carefully reviewed, that not a dollar will be spent until it is determined it should be spent in the light of present conditions, no one can question.

I am sure no Member of the committee or of the Senate, and there should be no American citizen, who would object to the withholding of funds anywhere on any of these projects, if such withholding were found to be in the national interest. The money will be withheld; in has been in the past; it should be in the future. But an arbitrary withholding, such as is here proposed, would not permit the Department of Defense or the President to do a good job.

In one instance we seek to grant every dollar needed in one field. In another field, just as vital, in some instances, there is an effort to take money away, to reduce the possibility of the kind of judgment we expect to be exercised in the other instance. That is not logic, as I understand it.

Mr. President, I close as I began, by saying I oppose legislation by impulse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, to be voted on en bloc.

Mr. LEHMAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hendrickson	Malone
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Martin
Bridges	Hill	Maybank
Butler	Hoey	Mundt
Byrd	Holland	Murray
Capehart	Humphrey	Myers
Chapman	Hunt	Neely
Chavez	Ives	O'Conor
Connally	Jenner	Pepper
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Donnell	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Kem	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Lehman	Stennis
Ferguson	Lodge	Taft
Flanders	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	McCarran	Thye
George	McCarthy	Tydings
Gillette	McClellan	Watkins
Graham	McFarland	Wherry
Green	McKellar	Wiley
Gurney	McMahon	Williams
Hayden	Magnuson	Young

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 442. An act to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568), as amended, to provide for the application to civil air navigation of laws and regulations related to animal and plant quarantine, and for other purposes;

S. 648. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 705, to protect the badge, medal, emblem, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations, and for other purposes;

S. 1760. An act to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 734; 7 U. S. C. 429);

S. 2080. An act to authorize the regulation of whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of

Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments, and for other purposes;

S. 2314. An act to provide for holding a term of the United States District Court for the District of Oregon at Eugene;

S. 2357. An act to amend the Act of May 26, 1936, authorizing the withholding of compensation due Government personnel;

S. 2774. An act to amend section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code in order to include certain savings and loans associations within its provisions;

S. 2996. An act to authorize loans to make available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation;

S. 3377. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; and

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution authorizing the return to Mexico of the flags, standards, colors, and emblems that were captured by the United States in the Mexican War.

APPOINTMENT OF "WATCHDOG COMMITTEE" OF ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a statement which I am giving to the press with reference to the appointment of a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee to keep continuous watchfulness over our entire rearmament and preparedness and defense program. I have appointed on this committee the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] as chairman, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

If anyone knows of any problems having to do with stoppages or difficulties in the armed services, in our preparedness program, in our procurement program, this committee, which is set up to deal with such matters, and which will have an adequate staff, should be notified, and it will investigate the situation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement I have released may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR TYDINGS

The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate is charged by law with formulating legislation dealing with "the common defense generally." We conceive it our duty, however, not only to formulate proper legislation for the efficient operation of the Armed Forces of our country, but also to exercise continuous watchfulness over the execution of the laws which are within the jurisdiction of our committee. It is important not only that authorizations be made by law but that we should pursue these authorizations to make sure they are carried into effect economically, efficiently, and speedily.

During World War II, a special committee of the Senate was created which became known as the War Investigating Committee, to carry out at least a part of the functions now assigned to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

During the Eightieth Congress, a "Watchdog Committee" of the Senate Armed Services Committee was created for the purpose of determining whether or not the administration of the policies, programs, activities, facilities, requirements, and practices of the National Military Establishment were characterized by maximum efficiency. The need for this committee is greater today than at any time since it was created.

The situation in Korea confronts the Nation with an emergency of the gravest nature. In the minds of all of us, the looming possibility of world war III is ever present. It is true that we have reorganized our National Military Establishment in recent years but there have been natural growing pains as this new organization has tried to work out and eradicate the imbalances existing between the services, the weapons and the men in them.

Now these services are to be quickly expanded and an armament program is to be launched on a wide scale. It is important that there be cooperation and coordination between the Committee and the Military Establishment. It is most important that those who are carrying out the authorizations to provide weapons and supplies for our Armed Forces do not lag in the execution thereof. It is important that every minute of time possible in our expansion and rearmament program be saved. In short, it is imperative that the Armed Services Committee keep on top of the job to see that every program authorized by the Congress is relentlessly pursued without waste of time, effort or money to bring it to fruition and support our gallant troops in the field.

In order to expedite objectives herein mentioned, I am today appointing a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, to consist of the following Senators: Senator JOHNSON of Texas, chairman; Senator CHAPMAN, of Kentucky; Senator KEFAUVER, of Tennessee; Senator HUNT, of Wyoming; Senator BRIDGES, of New Hampshire; Senator SALTONSTALL, of Massachusetts; Senator MORSE, of Oregon.

This subcommittee should function continuously and make such full investigations and recommendations as are required, in order that the full committee may be from time to time advised of the difficulties confronting our program and may remedy these difficulties through the medium of legislation, bring the matter to the attention of the proper committees of the Senate.

The present members of the highly efficient professional staff of our committee will be the nucleus for beginning this important investigatory and other work. This plan should be of vast help to the rearmament and expansion program of our military forces. Among other things, it will—

1. Keep the investigations necessary in the hands of the committee which has already considered the general subject matter thereof.

2. Eliminate duplicating investigations.

3. Keep the full committee, the entire Senate and, we hope, the country well informed on matters connected with the procurement and expansion program of the armed services.

4. It will focus in one place the time-consuming appearances of our military and defense leaders.

5. It will be an instrument through which the full committee can explore bottlenecks, delays, shortages, and other deterrents to a speedy accomplishment of the rearmament and expansion program.

6. It will, we feel, result in an increased efficiency of operation on the part of the National Military Establishment, and also in savings in lives, money and national effort.

The full committee, acting upon the result of research and investigation of its subcommittee, will thus be in a position to keep the country advised from time to time of the progress of our program.

Any member of the Senate Armed Services Committee may sit with the subcommittee whenever he is so inclined, as I expect to do myself and hope the ranking minority member will do likewise. As fast as the subcommittee makes recommendations, I shall lay the matter fully before our full committee for such action as is appropriate in the circumstances.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment immediately before us is the one proposed by three Senators, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], to cut the appropriations for rivers and harbors by 50 percent. This would reduce the total appropriation for these purposes from $731,000,000 to one-half of that figure, or effect a saving of approximately $365,000,000.

The alternative, which I have suggested, a cut aggregating 60 percent, would reduce the appropriation by about $435,000,000, and would leave $295,000,000.

Mr. President, we should recognize, however, that in addition to the appropriations which we will be making for the year 1950–51, there is also a carryover of unobligated funds previously appropriated which the Corps of Engineers can also expend during the current fiscal year. The figures which I have received indicate that as of the end of May of this year, which is the latest date for which I could secure figures, the Corps of Engineers had unobligated funds—and I emphasize the word "unobligated"—amounting to $131,900,000 for rivers and harbors, general flood control, and flood control on the Mississippi River.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a breakdown showing the distribution of these unobligated funds.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Unobligated funds

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES—CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 31, 1950

(Source: Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress)

Rivers and harbors	$37,000,000
Flood control, general	84,200,000
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries	10,700,000

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if we were to accept the amendment of the three Senators I have mentioned there would be available not merely $365,000,000 but $365,000,000 plus $132,000,000, or approximately $497,000,000. If the alternative, or the 60-percent cut were to go into effect, we would have total funds available of about $427,000,000. So, Mr. President, we are not taking away all the funds from the Corps of Army Engineers for rivers and harbors and flood control by any means. We are still leaving large sums in their hands.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should prefer not to yield until I have a chance to complete my remarks, and at that time I shall be glad to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In both cases, as well as under the present appropriations, the President would have the right to discontinue any public works which he thought would not be in the general interest of the Nation. That power is already granted to him.

In this connection, I find myself quite unable to understand the logical consistency of the argument of the senior Senator from Tennessee, who in the opening part of his speech attacked these proposals on the ground that they would transfer undue authority to the executive branch to cut back projects within the limits of the amended totals, and then in the concluding portions of his speech made an argument against our cut going into effect because, he said, these matters should be left to the Executive. You cannot have it both ways.

The truth of the matter is that under both proposals the President would still have the power to reduce appropriations below the amounts authorized in the bill itself. The difference, however, between the proposals which we who seek economy are making and the proposals which the committee is defending, is simply this, that if we take the present committee proposals for $730,000,000 of additional funds—over $130,000,000, incidentally, more than the House appropriated—plus the $130,000,000 which is available, the President would have claims made upon him for $860,000,000. On the other hand, if our proposals are accepted, the amount he would have available, assuming that the conference committee agreed, would be $427,000,000 under my 60-percent reduction proposal, or approximately $497,000,000 under the terms of the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. President, it has been said that we should leave this matter to the President and to the Army engineers, and very eloquent pleas have been made that if we do not do this we are indicating a lack of faith in the President and a lack of faith in the Government.

Mr. President, the President already has an extremely difficult task in getting his executive agencies to trim down their requests for public works. The President sent a letter to them on the 21st of July, to which reference has been made. I now ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 21, 1950.

MY DEAR MR. ———: In my message of July 19 to the Congress, I announced that I was directing the executive agencies "to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen the demand upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities which are in competition with those needed for national defense. The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts."

In order to adjust the programs of the Federal Government, I am writing to you and the heads of the other agencies whose programs involve substantial use of materials and other resources needed for the defense effort. Please reexamine your programs, giving particular attention, to the extent applicable, to the following:

1. All civil public works, both direct Federal programs and grant-in-aid programs, should be screened with the objective, as far as practical, of deferring, curtailing, or slowing down those projects which do not directly contribute to defense or to civilian requirements essential in the changed international situation set forth in my message.

2. Consistent with the restrictive policy already in force for housing credit, other credit programs should be tightened. The only exceptions should be those which directly contribute to meeting our defense and international responsibilities.

3. Procurement of supplies and equipment should be held to minimum amounts, especially purchases of motor vehicles, typewriters, and other equipment using critical materials. Inventories should be reduced to the lowest practical levels, and excess supplies and equipment should be made available immediately to the General Services Administration.

In addition, I shall expect that in the reexamination of the programs of your agency, you will give first priority to those activities which contribute directly to national defense, including requests of other agencies for assistance.

I am asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to work closely with you in this review and to report to me on the steps which you have taken in revising your program to meet these objectives.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the President sent his letter to the various Government agencies asking for a review of their public-works projects to determine which ones may be deferred, curtailed, or slowed. But they are to survey their own public-works projects, and they are the ones who are to come in and say which ones are to be cut.

Well, our experience shows us that no agency likes to do that and in all probability, if we can judge human nature in the future by human nature in the past they will all think that their particular projects are necessary to defense and should not be cut. That will throw upon the Bureau of the Budget the very difficult task of going over all these items.

I have heard rumors, indeed, that pressure is already coming upon the Office of the President not to make cuts on particular projects here or particular projects there. Whatever decisions the President makes will be extremely unpopular, because they will take away appropriations from some particular group or from some particular locality. He will do it under great pressure, and he will be blamed for the decision which is made, because while everyone is in favor of economy in general, people do not want to have economy pinch them on their own particular projects.

So, Mr. President, what we are doing by these amendments is to throw added support to the President of the United States and to the Executive Office in the achievement of the reductions in less essential public works which nearly all Senators say they approve. We are protecting him against tremendous pressures which will beat in upon him, pressures urging him to make as small cuts as possible, and to spare as many projects as possible. The ceiling proposed by the two amendments, with the $132,000,000 carry-over, will amount to $427,000,000, or $497,000,000. Congress should be willing to share the responsibility for enforcing necessary cut-backs and not pass the buck to the President to make all the reductions.

Mr. President, will that $427,000,000 or $497,000,000 total, which will be available with the unobligated funds from appropriations previously proposed, leave remaining an amount which will be sufficient to meet the ordinary needs of the Government for rivers and harbors and flood-control projects?

I was not quite certain what the distinguished Senator from Tennessee said was the total amount proposed to be spent for the maintenance of these projects. I had thought he said $470,000,000, but I later heard that I had misunderstood him, and that possibly he had said "for maintenance and power."

In any event, in order to keep the record straight, I would ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to turn to page 218 of the Senate committee report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator that the amount he requested was $416,460,000 for maintenance and power projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Ah, for maintenance and power?

However, let us consider the items for operation, maintenance, surveys, regulations, emergency repairs, administration, and transfers. The total for that is $86,890,000 on rivers and harbors, and $13,570,000 on flood control, and $15,000,000 on the Mississippi River—making a total of approximately $115,000,000 for maintenance, including administration; and we can make economies on administration.

So under the proposed amendments we would still have left from $310,000,000 to $380,000,000 for power.

I know that every time a proposal for economy is made, power is brought into the picture, and it is said that if we cut those appropriations, we cut the heart out of public power. The power projects are used as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

The other day, when we were discussing the irrigation projects, we were told that we could not cut the appropriations for irrigation projects because cutting appropriations for irrigation projects would mean cutting the development of power projects.

Now, however, when we want to cut the appropriations for harbors along the Atlantic coast or for certain river improvements, we are told we cannot cut them because to do so would be to affect power disadvantageously.

Mr. President, the fact of the matter is that most of these power projects are, indeed, multiple-purpose projects, and we can slow down the rate of construction on a number of them. Even if we

included in this bill an appropriation of funds for every power project, plus funds for maintenance, however, on the basis of my proposals there would still be sufficient funds remaining, because the Senator has stated that the total for maintenance and power is $416,000,000; and the total I would allow, with the carryover, would be $427,000,000; and the total amount provided under the Bridges amendment would be $497,000,000. So there would be enough money for all the power projects, even if we were to continue them as planned.

On the contrary, the truth is that some of them could be slowed down a little, because not all of them are vital to the national defense, and so little work has been done on others that they probably cannot be rushed to completion in time for this emergency.

In the course of the afternoon, a very eloquent speech was made, to the effect that if we reduce this appropriation, we shall be striking a blow at the program of the country for the control of soil erosion. This program for the prevention of soil erosion and the prevention of the running off of water from the land where it falls, is now only covered primarily in the Department of Agriculture section of the bill, which was passed the other day.

I wish to point out that in my attempt to make selective cuts, I did not propose a reduction of a single dollar in the expenditures proposed for the protection of the soil of our country. However, if we wish to protect the soil, we do not protect it at the mouth of the Mississippi River. On the contrary, as the senior Senator from Montana has pointed out on many occasions, we protect it at the points where the rain falls or where the snow falls—in the mountains, in the hills, in the uplands of the country. That work will not be interfered with by any deductions in the appropriations for rivers and harbors.

On the other hand, Mr. President, if we do not make very great cuts in the appropriations carried in this bill, then we shall be driven to making a general, meat-ax reduction, to which a great many Senators who oppose the reduction now proposed are committed. However, a general meat-ax reduction will fall on the program for soil conservation and will seriously reduce the amounts available for the protection of the land and for retaining the water on the land and to prevent the water from running off.

Mr. President, I shall not launch into a wholesale attack on this bill. Certainly it has many features which are dubious, features which would be dubious in peacetime, and even more dubious in wartime. For instance, we are appropriating money for the harbor on Dauphin Island Bay, which is purely a harbor of refuge for fishing and recreational craft, and has no commercial traffic upon it, according to the report of the Army engineers on Commercial Statistics of Water-Borne Commerce of the United States for 1947, on page 648.

There are any number of harbor projects for pleasure craft and recreational craft, where the commercial benefits are not discernible.

There are many provisions for waterways—for instance, the provision for a 12-foot channel on the Jacksonville-Miami waterway, which is very hard to justify; or provision of funds for the Gulf-Intracoastal waterway, where the tonnage in 1947 was less than it was in 1942, 1943, or 1944. All of us know that many of these projects have negligible value.

I may say that in totaling these figures, I find that if we eliminate all projects not approved by the Bureau of the Budget—all of which were omitted by the House of Representatives, and many of which are new starts—we shall have a total of $9,900,000. Then if we eliminate every other new or substantially new start and all doubtful or dubious projects, navigation projects of doubtful feasibility, projects previously disapproved by the Bureau of the Budget, projects for which the ratio of the benefit to the cost is less than one, or projects where the benefits are extremely speculative, we shall save another $28,000,000.

Then if we were to cut and eliminate the other increases proposed by the Senate committee we would reduce the figures in the amount of $104,000,000 more, and if we were to effect a 50-percent reduction in all other items, we would save another $293,000,000—making combined savings of $435,000,000, but still leaving approximately $427,000,000 available to carry on the work.

Mr. President, it is just a question of what we wish to do. Every additional dollar which we spend on these projects will mean an additional dollar of Federal expense. If we do not cut down anywhere else, that will mean that we shall either have to tax more or to borrow more; and we can be rather certain that in that event we shall borrow more. Then the banks will have to add to their credit to that extent, and the amount of money relative to goods will be increased to that extent, and we shall have an increase in prices.

If we cut down our expenditures, however, we shall be withdrawing expenditures from less vital services and projects and shall be making them available to more vital services.

So it seems to me that we are faced with a very important issue for decision.

We can save from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 worth of men and materials, and thus release those materials for the war effort, and still give the rivers-and-harbors projects between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, and further the national interest by our act.

Mr. President, I very much hope that the sponsors of this amendment, by unanimous consent, will permit the brave effort which they have started to be carried still further, so that their cut of 50 percent may be increased to an aggregate cut of 60 percent.

I am informed that the parliamentary situation is such that the pending business is the so-called Bridges amendment for a 50-percent cut, and since that is an amendment to a committee amendment no further amendment to it, such as my 60-percent cut, is in order, because it would be an amendment in the third degree. But it is possible for the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire to accept the greater reductions which I am proposing, namely, on page 361, line 25, to strike out "$800,000" and substitute "$640,000"; on page 364, line 2, to substitute "$90,750,000"; on page 365, line 20, to substitute "$173,450,000"; on page 367, line 3, to substitute "$26,700,000"; and on page 367, line 14, to substitute "$1,010,000." This would make the total appropriations in these five items $292,550,000, and together with the emergency flood-control items, which I do not propose to reduce, would make this appropriation a little more than $295,000,000. This compares with the appropriations of approximately $365,000,000 provided in his amendment, and would save approximately $435,000,000 as compared to the $365,000,000 provided in his amendment. I very much hope that the Senator will clear the parliamentary way for these greater cuts which I propose, and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to have these cuts substituted for those which he has proposed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is an amendment by the Senator from Illinois to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the Senator from Illinois cannot offer the amendment, but the Senator from New Hampshire can amend his amendment or modify his amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. A number of Senators besides the Senator from New Hampshire sponsor this amendment for a 50-percent cut. I have talked with them, and I have also talked with some other Senators, who though willing to support the amendment for a 50-percent cut, would not support an amendment for a cut of 60 percent. For that reason, I shall have to decline to amend my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments offered by the Senator from New Hampshire for himself and other Senators.

Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. WILLIAMS, and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a chart compiled by the clerks of the Appropriations Committee, showing expenditures on flood control for the past 10 years. I point out this significant fact, that even if this amendment is adopted, thereby cutting this appropriation 50 percent, there would still be over $250,000,000 left to cover flood-control operations.

During the recent war, in 1944, this same item was reduced to $36,885,200.

Under the present bill $509,385,500 is called for. To say it cannot be cut at least 50 percent is ridiculous.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appropriations for flood control (1938–48)

Year	Flood control, general	Mississippi River	Emergency fund, Mississippi River	Sacramento River	Total
1938	$47,553,000	$32,000,000	$300,000	$814,500	$80,667,500
1939	82,000,000	31,000,000	800,000	319,700	114,119,700
1940	133,000,000	39,000,000	800,000	2,500,000	175,300,000
1941	71,695,000	30,000,000	800,000	98,300	102,593,300
1942	98,780,000	22,000,000	100	2,945,000	123,725,100
1943	124,726,700	29,954,000	100	2,300,000	156,980,800
1944	[1] 14,385,100	19,000,000	3,000,100	500,000	36,885,200
1945	[2] 19,230,100	26,000,000	500,000	4,850,000	50,580,100
1946	[2] 130,737,000	45,000,000	500,000	2,050,000	178,287,000
1947	147,315,000	46,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	195,815,000
1948	[3] 258,072,825	50,000,000	500,000	1,750,000	310,322,825
1949	[3] 374,656,800	67,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	444,656,800
1950	[4] 367,406,400	67,000,000	500,000	3,600,000	438,506,400
1951	[5] 439,633,000	66,778,000	450,000	2,524,500	509,385,500

[1] Includes a special appropriation of $10,000,000 for emergency repairs to flood-control structures.
[2] Includes a special appropriation of $12,000,000 for emergency repairs to flood-control structures.
[3] Includes $3,000,000 "Flood control, general (emergency fund)."
[4] Includes $1,000,000 emergency fund.
[5] Includes $2,700,000 emergency fund.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD at this point a chart compiled by the clerks of the Appropriations Committee, showing the funds made available for rivers and harbors during the fiscal years 1936 to 1951. In view of the fact that the present bill calls for an appropriation of $221,244,500 for rivers and harbors expenditures, a reduction of 50 percent would be $110,000,000 which is about equal to the amount which was spent in any 2 years during the war period.

The amount expended for this purpose in 1943 was $74,421,025; for 1944, $48,021,130. I think it should be cut even more than 50 percent. We are in an emergency, and cuts are necessary. The Presidential directive authorizing a suspension of all nonessential construction applies only to those items upon which appropriations were authorized in prior years. It is up to Congress if we want to cut this year's appropriations.

It is cowardly for Congress to refuse to reduce these items and then later to expect the President to apply the cut.

I urge that the Members of the Senate study these charts to see just how far these appropriations are getting out of hand and then vote for the pending amendment.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rivers and harbors—funds made available during the fiscal years 1936 to 1948

Fiscal year	New work	Maintenance, etc.	Total
1936	$213,639,500	$37,912,690	$251,552,190
1937	120,759,000	39,123,099	159,873,099
1938	90,822,101	37,177,899	128,000,000
1939	32,520,000	37,526,635	70,046,635
1940	61,500,000	45,290,265	106,790,265
1941	63,532,000	48,892,709	112,424,709
1942	36,883,600	43,426,403	80,310,003
1943	35,445,000	36,976,025	74,421,025
1944	7,765,000	40,256,130	48,021,130
1945	11,359,000	43,334,885	54,693,885
1946	41,105,600	40,252,935	81,358,535
1947	43,758,750	70,936,335	114,695,085
1948	40,676,700	76,704,000	117,380,700
1949	115,617,400	80,129,000	195,596,400
1950	----------	----------	197,985,690
1951	----------	----------	221,244,500

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the yeas and nays having been ordered, the Senator from Nebraska would like to explain his position with respect to this bill. I voted against reporting the appropriation bill as was reported to the Senate by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I believe 19 Senators voted for it, 3 voted against it, and the other members did not vote. I voted as I did because of the failure to adopt the Bridges-Byrd amendment which provides a cut of 10 percent on nonmilitary items in this appropriation bill that can be cut.

I doubt whether a committee ever worked harder to devise a formula by which a cut could be made which would answer all the questions raised about the Senate making the cut, than on the formula embodied in the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment.

I just heard the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], one who did a great deal of work on that committee. I could go down the list of my colleagues on the committee and say that I have never seen a committee work longer hours attempting to perfect a formula whereby an over-all cut could be made in these appropriations in a practical way.

The answer to all the proposals to cut individual items is that it is not practical, as their sponsors know, to make cuts in that way. They have given no thought to them. The cuts which the Senator from Illinois has been demanding, on items to which he has given very little thought, are impractical. I could ask him a question. If the Bridges-Byrd amendment should not be agreed to by the Senate he said he would offer one proposing a cut of 60 percent. If that were rejected, I suppose he would then offer one proposing a cut of 70 percent, and merely auction it off here on the Senate floor, without any justification whatever.

If the Senate really wants to reduce appropriations and do it on a practical basis, with the least impact on all Government agencies, I submit that the Bridges formula which has been worked out is the most practical one that the Appropriations Committee can bring to the Senate floor. It is the Bridges formula for a 10-percent cut that I am talking about. The distinguished chairman and other members of the committee did not feel that that cut should be made. They felt that the committees had already done a good job. On this particular chapter, 8.6 percent has been taken off the budget estimates, and another 10 percent, if those who support the so-called Bridges formula providing a 10-percent cut are successful, means 18.6 percent off the appropriations in this chapter. I merely want to bring that point to the attention of the Senate. Certain members of the committee felt that that was too much of a cut. Here is the distinguished chairman, who feels that the committee has done, as he has said, "One of the best jobs the Appropriations Committee has ever done." He feels that the cuts already made on individual items, adding up to 8.6 percent, are all the cuts that should be made from the bill at this time.

I happen to feel that I want to go on and make a larger cut. Everything said by the Senator from Illinois about the Korean situation making a difference is, of course, true. Those of us who believe that cuts should be made have that to reenforce our argument. But I say that the only practical way to make a cut on the Senate floor, if we want to do it intelligently, is to agree to the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment, which provides for a 10-percent cut on those items which can be cut—not military items or interest on the debt.

If the economy bloc, including the distinguished Senator from Illinois, want to make a further cut, they have, of course, a perfect right to make the effort. But I submit to the Senator from Illinois, that the proper formula is that contained in the Bridges-Byrd amendment, or a formula along that line. If he will offer a formula of that kind, with the Bridges-Byrd percentage, or a higher percentage than is contained in it, I should be glad to join him. Then there could be a vote on whether Senators really want to cut these items.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that I think that the cut he now proposes in this particular chapter is incorrect. I say that without any reflection upon the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. I think the correct way is represented by the Bridges amendment, which I cosponsored, and which I favor. I should like to ask him now, if he wants to make further comment, whether he will modify the amendment and provide a higher percentage than is already in the Bridges-Byrd amendment, so as to make it at least 15 percent? If he wants to make it 20 percent, the junior Senator from Nebraska will go along with him.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I think his position is very logical. He has worked out the amendment to which he has referred, and it is a sound one; it proceeds in the right direction, and it

will, if agreed to, bring about a reduction of approximately $800,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. Another 5-percent reduction would bring about a reduction of how much?

Mr. BRIDGES. It would bring about a reduction of approximately $400,000,000 more.

Mr. WHERRY. That would bring about as much of a cut as is being attempted here by a 50-percent reduction. Is not that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the Senator if he will accept a modification of his amendment, making it 15 percent. It will cut the appropriation for the harbors which are being dredged in New York as well as projects in Nebraska and on the Pacific coast. I think there are very few projects in Illinois——

Mr. DOUGLAS. There are approximately $14,000,000 worth of projects in Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. We will include that negligible amount and cut it as we cut all the large projects.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say to the Senator that we have gone ahead and offered the amendment providing for a 50-percent cut. I realize the Senator is opposed to that procedure and would prefer the other, but we have gone so far that I feel the only thing left to do is to be consistent and go through with it, because I think this type of public works should be cut during this emergency. If the Congress does not do it, the President probably will proceed to do it, and I see no reason why Congress should not act on it in the manner presented by my amendment.

So I shall have to decline to alter the amendment now, but I commend and appreciate the position of the Senator from Nebraska and his very loyal support of the 10-percent amendment which he had a large part in drafting.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is correct in surmising that I shall oppose the 50-percent cut. I think it is the wrong way to accomplish the desired result. If the Senate wants to apply the cut clear across the board, that is another thing. The junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] supported authorizations for ECA amounting to $85,000,000 to provide for 22 projects for irrigation, roads, and power in Africa. He would not cut the amount 1 dime. I have every vote he has cast. Yet he comes to the floor of the Senate and says, "Let us take 60 percent off these projects in the United States." Perhaps he would favor a reduction of 70 percent. If we want to be sincere, if we really want to effect a reduction and not merely shadow box, the way to do it is to take the factual formula which has been worked out, and if we feel we should cut more than 10 percent, go to 15 percent; if we feel we should cut more than 15 percent, go to 20 percent.

In opposing this amendment, Mr. President, let me say that if the Senator from New Hampshire will not accept a modification to increase the cut provided by the Bridges-Byrd amendment to 15 percent—and if sufficient Senators will go along with me, I would make it 20 percent—I shall insist that we make the cut across the board. The appropriations for ECA should be cut as well as those at home, not confining the reduction to 1, 2, 3, or 4 States where there are many construction projects. If we do it the other way, it is practicable; it is constructive. If we do it this way we do not know what we are doing.

So, Mr. President, I shall oppose the amendment, but, if I live, I shall demand that the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment be amended to cover at least a 15-percent cut, and if enough Senators want to join me, I shall ask that it apply a 20-percent cut, so that it can be done on a practical basis.

Mr. DOUGLAS and other Senators. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendments offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and other Senators. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce also that on this vote the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea."

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

I announce also that if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—28

Brewster	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bricker	Ives	Smith, Maine
Bridges	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Byrd	Kem	Taft
Capehart	Lehman	Tydings
Douglas	Lodge	Watkins
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Flanders	Malone	Williams
Frear	Martin	
Hendrickson	O'Conor	

NAYS—47

Butler	Hill	Magnuson
Chapman	Hoey	Maybank
Chavez	Holland	Mundt
Connally	Humphrey	Murray
Cordon	Hunt	Myers
Donnell	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Dworshak	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Ecton	Kilgore	Russell
Ellender	Langer	Sparkman
George	Lucas	Stennis
Gillette	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Graham	McCarthy	Thye
Green	McClellan	Wherry
Gurney	McFarland	Young
Hayden	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—21

Aiken	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Anderson	Kerr	Schoeppel
Benton	Knowland	Taylor
Cain	Leahy	Thomas, Utah
Darby	Long	Tobey
Downey	Millikin	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Morse	Withers

So the amendments offered by Mr. BRIDGES for himself and other Senators were rejected.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be printed and lie on the table. My amendment proposes to amend the so-called Bridges amendment on page 2, line 10, by striking out "10 percent" and inserting in lieu thereof "15 percent."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, now that the proposal for a 60-percent cut of the rivers and harbors appropriation has been rejected, and the proposal for a 50-percent cut has, by the vote of the Senate, been defeated, I now wish to offer en bloc a series of five amendments, the net effect of which would be to produce a reduction of 40 percent in the appropriations.

I therefore propose on page 361, line 25, to strike out "$1,600,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$1,200,000"; on page

364, line 2, to strike out "$221,244,500" and to insert in lieu thereof "$136,000,000"; on page 365, line 20, to strike out $436,933,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$254,000,000"; on page 367, line 3, to strike out "$66,778,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$45,000,000", and on page 367, line 14, to strike out "$2,524,500" and to insert in lieu thereof "$2,000,000."

This would save approximately $291,000,000 or an aggregate cut of 40 percent and it is arrived at by, first, omitting all new starts or substantially new starts; second, omitting all projects not approved by the Bureau of the Budget; third, doing away with all other increases added by the Senate Committee on Appropriations over the sums contained in the House bill; fourth, eliminating all projects which are manifestly of a dubious and doubtful nature; and, fifth, reducing all other appropriations by 25 percent.

The method followed is identical with that upon which my previous 60-percent cut was predicated, except that on item 5 the cut is 25 percent, instead of 50 percent as before.

The effect of these amendments would be to reduce the total appropriation for these items from $729,080,000 to $438,200,000, and to effect a saving of $290,880,000. My amendments are in the lump sum figures and leave discretion with the President and the Corps of Engineers to apply the reductions where they can best help the defense effort. I have merely detailed the project items for elimination or reduction in order to support the argument for the feasibility of my proposal.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a series of tables listing projects which were not included in the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget, projects which in my judgment are deferrable or of doubtful economic justification, other substantially new starts, and listing the Senate committee additions to the bill as passed by the House, and 25-percent reductions on all other items over $100,000 in amount.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE I.—*Items not in budget estimates and not in House bill, rivers and harbors*

Senate report page	Project name	Total estimated Federal cost	Appropriated to date	1950 appropriation	Senate committee	Proposed reduction
232	Bayou Coden: Decrease delays to fishing craft, but only 1,349 tons in 1947, 50 percent of 1945	$4,650	$650	0	$4,000	$4,000
232	Dauphin Island Bay: Harbor of refuge for fishing and recreational craft "no commercial traffic" (Corps of Engineers, Commercial Statistics)	118,800	0	0	[1] 31,600	31,600
232	La Batre Bayou: Sea-food traffic, "safety and convenience," 33,000 tons 1941, 6,465 tons 1947	83,700	21,000	0	62,700	62,700
233	Arkansas River, Dardanelle Reservoir: Part of navigation project; Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors recommended deferral, 1945; Bureau of Budget raised serious questions; Arkansas River survey being made; original cost estimate was $40,874,000	76,700,000	301,000	----------	[1] 1,000,000	1,000,000
233	Connecticut River, North Cove: Anchorage for pleasure craft; Federal cost $72,900, 1939; $175,500 now; economic value not susceptible of determination	1,093,500	849,600	0	175,500	175,500
233	Wescott Cove: Recreational craft; "benefits not susceptible of accurate evaluation"	21,000	0	0	[1] 21,000	21,000
234	Inland Waterway, Rehoboth to Delaware Bay: Deferred in 1941; Bureau of the Budget stated "not in accord" (H. Doc. No. 344, 77th Cong.); considered inactive in 1948; tonnage, 1947, 8,920	1,097,000	435,400	0	122,000	122,000
234	Jacksonville-Miami waterway: Original cost estimate $4,892,000: 12-foot channel not economically justified; benefit-cost ratio of 0.72	24,131,000	7,624,000	0	500,000	500,000
234	New River: Doubtful economic benefits; mainly for pleasure craft; 1947, 12,000 tons (1941, 80,000 tons); mostly gravel and concrete	75,000	10,000	$10,000	65,000	65,000
238	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City route, estimated cost 1946, $8,000,000; tonnage less in 1947 than in 1942, 1943, 1944	13,500,000	90,000	0	500,000	500,000
239	Cambridge Harbor	144,000	20,700	0	123,000	123,000
239	Barnstable Harbor: Pleasure craft and fishing	380,000	197,500	0	182,500	182,500
239	Wellfleet Harbor: 30 scallop and oyster fishermen and pleasure craft	95,100	0	0	[1] 95,100	95,100
239	Black River Harbor: Refuge, deferred in 1944	162,000	0	0	162,000	162,000
240	Harrison County shore protection: Good local contribution, but recreational and land enhancement benefits primarily	1,133,000	0	0	360,000	360,000
241	Jones Inlet: District engineer was unfavorable; negligible value to commercial navigation; Bureau of the Budget held it "not in accord" in absence of showing of defense values	1,210,000	0	0	[1] 500,000	500,000
242	Northport Harbor: For small pleasure boats	37,000	0	0	[1] 37,000	37,000
243	Scioto River: Data on economic justification not available	75,000	11,500	0	63,500	63,500
243	Skipanon Channel: Fishing and small boats; good ratio, 9.3	284,700	130,100	0	154,600	154,600
244	Guadalupe River: Cost estimate 1939, $3,700,000; no commercial data; benefits based 16/1 on transportation savings	13,137,000	160,000	0	[1] 50,000	50,000
	Proposed reductions total					4,209,500

[1] New and substantially new starts.

TABLE II.—*Deferrable, doubtful, and other new projects, rivers and harbors*

Senate report	Project name	Total estimated Federal cost	Appropriation to date	1950 appropriation	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate committee	Proposed reduction	Remarks
232	Demopolis lock and dam, Warrior River.	$20,843,000	$1,342,500	$1,000,000	$4,000,000	$358,000	$3,800,000	[1] $3,800,000	"No construction has been done" (Army Engineers' justification, p. 209); part of Warrior and Tombigbee systems.
232	Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway.	169,117,000	858,000	200,000	200,000	0	[2] 190,000	[1] [2] 190,000	Hardly started; controversial economic justification.
232	Upper Columbia lock and dam, Chattahoochee River.	41,872,000	408,600	0	200,000	0	[2] 180,000	[1] [2] 180,000	Low benefit-cost ratio of 1.08; doubtful justification; barely under way.
233	Arkansas River, other features.	685,858,000	699,000	0	500,000	0	[2] 350,000	[1] [2] 350,000	See House report, p. 249-250; Arkansas River navigation project dubious; await survey of Arkansas River.
233	Overton-Red River waterway.	53,000,000	175,000	50,000	50,000	0	[2] 50,000	[1] [2] 50,000	Bureau of the Budget "not in accord"; await survey of Red River.
233	Crescent City Harbor	5,494,000	3,023,700	481,000	1,000,000	750,000	900,000	900,000	Original cost estimate, $3,145,000; commerce, 1947, 1,823 tons, crabs and fish; commerce, 1948, 1,481 tons.
233	Sacramento River, 30-foot ship channel.	16,285,000	2,010,700	1,700,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	Original cost, $12,742,000, 1946; benefit ratio then unfavorable; "not in accord", Bureau of the Budget.
235	Buford Dam, flood control and navigation.	40,225,000	1,400,000	750,000	1,000,000	400,000	900,000	[1] 900,000	Ratio only 1.08; construction not yet started (House hearing, p. 107); 1946 cost estimate, $17,631,000.
236	Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City.	119,500,000	98,805,900	2,500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	Primarily for navigation (Army engineers justification, p. 255); doubts of adequacy of water supply for 9-foot channel; cut-back during war; traffic, Kansas City to Sioux City, 810,507 tons, 1948.
240	Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to mouth.	98,700,000	86,887,000	2,250,000	2,500,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	Traffic, Kansas City to mouth, 797,214 tons. (See above.)
245	Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Harbor.	2,650,000	0	----------	1,500,000	0	1,000,000	[1] 1,000,000	House report, p. 250: new; not economically justified.
	Proposed reductions total							15,620,000	

[1] New, or substantially new, starts.

[2] Planning funds.

TABLE III.—*25-percent reductions and elimination of Senate increases, rivers and harbors*

Project name	Proposed reductions	
	Senate additions	25-percent reductions
Alabama-Coosa River	$185,000	
Nome Harbor		$200,000
Wrangell	400,000	87,500
Arkansas River:		
Little Rock to mouth	100,000	125,000
Below Dardanelle	100,000	
San Diego River	750,000	375,000
John Woodruff lock and dam	1,250,000	875,000
Jacksonville Harbor	100,000	175,000
Tampa Harbor		25,000
Savannah Harbor (1874)	240,000	75,000
Illinois waterway		175,000
Mississippi River:		
Chain of Rocks	500,000	2,000,000
Regulating work		187,500
Mississippi River, Missouri to Minnesota	100,000	150,000
Ohio River locks and dams		112,500
Ohio open channel work	15,000	50,000
Mississippi River, Keokuk lock		312,500
Cumberland		562,500
Dover lock and dam, Cumberland River	100,000	
Ohio:		
Fernbank locks and dam	75,000	
Greenup locks and dam	75,000	
Calcasieu River and Pass	150,000	125,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers cut-off	500,000	750,000
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf	50,000	
Pearl River	100,000	162,500
Baltimore	150,000	125,000
Boston (1825)	180,000	50,000
Fall River Harbor	250,000	
Port Sanilac Harbor		75,000
St. Marys River:		
Powerhouse		200,000
Navigation	100,000	
Mississippi River, St. Anthony Falls	$1,050,000	$50,000
Missouri River (Montana) Fort Peck	100,000	200,000
Newark Bay	100,000	250,000
New York and New Jersey channels	250,000	625,000
Buffalo Harbor	100,000	200,000
Great Lakes to Hudson waterway	150,000	187,500
Hudson River channel	50,000	62,500
New York Harbor	100,000	62,500
Cleveland Harbor	250,000	625,000
Columbia River and tributaries	34,000	56,000
Columbia River, Bonneville		75,000
Coos Bay	248,000	187,500
McNary lock and dam	2,500,000	8,750,000
Monongahela River	1,030,000	687,500
Schuylkill	1,000,000	625,000
Georgetown Harbor	40,000	110,000
Houston ship channel	50,000	187,500
Gulf, etc., waterway	356,000	375,000
McGee Bend Dam	200,000	
Sabine-Neches waterway	500,000	250,000
Trinity River		187,500
Norfolk Harbor	622,000	212,500
York Spit channel	110,000	75,000
Chief Joseph Dam		3,000,000
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River		187,500
Ice Harbor lock and dam, Snake River	245,000	
Monongahela, Morgantown lock and dam	500,000	375,000
Total construction and planning	15,155,000	24,768,500
Operation and maintenance, examination and surveys, regulations, administration and transfers	5,050,000	20,460,000
Total reductions	20,205,000	45,228,500

TABLE IV.—*Items not in budget estimates and not in House bill, flood control*

Senate report page	Project name	Total estimated Federal cost	Appropriation to date	1950 appropriation	Senate committee	Reduction
249	Ozan Creek	$58,000	$4,300	0	$53,700	$53,700
250	San Antonio Reservoir, Calif: No construction on main structure	7,000,000	265,000	0	[1] 650,000	650,000
253	Vincennes	2,810,000	10,000	$40,000	[1] 600,000	600,000
254	Jackson	185,000	5,000	0	[1] 180,000	180,000
254	Jessamine Creek	29,000,000	126,200	0	[1 2] 100,000	[2] 100,000
254	Pineville, Ky	1,242,000	0	0	[1] 200,000	200,000
256	Gavings Point Reservoir: Estimated cost, 1948, $23,300,000; part of Pick plan, Missouri River; doubts on water supply	42,725,000	450,000	150,000	[1] 300,000	300,000
256	Rio Grande floodway: Joint project with Bureau of Reclamation; not proceeding; total cost, $11,526,000; Army engineers levees, bank protection; better coordination needed	3,000,000	50,000	50,000	[1] 700,000	700,000
257	Davenport Center Reservoir	9,000,000	324,400	0	[1] 800,000	800,000
258	Braden's Bend: Revetment, Arkansas River; keep Arkansas from breaking in on Poteau River	1,421,000	25,000	25,000	[1] 500,000	500,000
259	Keystone Reservoir, Arkansas River: Part of project of doubtful economic feasibility; let Arkansas River survey be completed	29,500,000	0	0	[1 2] 100,000	[2] 100,000
261	Swoyerville	4,400,000	30,000	0	[1] 500,000	500,000
263	Wheeler-Benwood	12,283,000	134,000		[1] 500,000	500,000
	Proposed reductions total					5,683,700

[1] New, or substantially new, starts.
[2] Planning funds.

TABLE V.—*Deferrable, doubtful, and other new projects, flood control*

Senate report page	Project name	Total estimated Federal cost	Appropriated to date	1950 appropriation	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate committee	Proposed reduction	Remarks
249	Tucson	$2,300,000	$400,000	$400,000	$700,000	$350,000	$500,000	$500,000	Bureau of the Budget not in accord, 1947; work only recently started; benefit-cost ratio of only 0.92 on 1939 costs of $1,257,000.
249	Millwood Reservoir	40,710,000	200,000	200,000	[1] 150,000	0	[1 2] 135,000	[2] 135,000	"Not in accord"; 0.98 ratio even doubtful; await Arkansas-Red River survey.
251	Central and south Florida	58,129,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	6,500,000	[2] 4,000,000	Adapted to piecemeal work, can be cut; part of 1951 funds are for "initiation of construction" (Army engineers justif., p. 411); some question of adequacy of local participation, though better than usual.
255	Adams	4,000,000	374,000	350,000	500,000	350,000	400,000	[2] 400,000	Work not far along; original cost estimate, $271,000; ratio of benefits to cost, 0.42, 1938.
255	North Adams	13,170,000	433,000	350,000	500,000	350,000	400,000	[2] 400,000	Work not far along; originate estimate, $1,471,000, 1938; benefit ratio, 1.00.
255	Red Run	1,065,000	500,000	500,000	565,000		400,000	565,000	Low ratio, 1.04; 400 acres affected and urban storm drainage; good local contributions, but "low priority."
258	Boswell Reservoir	21,300,000	190,000	100,000	[1] 100,000	0	[1] 90,000	[1 2] 90,000	"Not in accord"; 0.98 benefit ratio even doubtful; await survey of Red River.
259	Oklahoma City Floodway	10,460,000	600,000	0	500,000	0	450,000	[2] 450,000	Low priority, low benefits; original cost estimate $2,037,000; work essentially not started.

[1] Planning funds.
[2] New, or substantially new, starts.

TABLE V.—*Deferrable, doubtful, and other new projects, flood control*—Continued

Senate report page	Project name	Total estimated Federal cost	Appropriated to date	1950 appropriation	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate committee	Proposed reduction	Remarks
259	Oologah Reservoir	$38,760,000	$471,000	$350,000	$900,000	0	$750,000	[1] $750,000	Original cost $14,175,000; project only recently started; Army engineers justification, "initiation of construction of earth dam" (p. 556).
259	Oahe Reservoir	234,400,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	$3,000,000	5,000,000	[2] 5,000,000	Basic construction work not yet started, only plans and housing and administrative facilities; start now will involve large expenditures in years just ahead; original estimate (Bureau of Reclamation), $72,800,000; 1951 estimate is $13,158,000 above 1950; economic justification of project most doubtful.
	Proposed reduction total							12,290,000	

[1] New, or substantially new starts.

TABLE VI.—*25-percent reductions and elimination of Senate increases: flood control*

Project name	Proposed reductions		Project name	Proposed reductions	
	Senate additions	25-percent reductions		Senate additions	25-percent reductions
Whitlow Ranch	$50,000		Harlan County Reservoir	$4,500,000	
Blakely Mountain Reservoir	500,000	$625,000	Red Willow Reservoir	75,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir	2,772,000	3,500,000	Chamita Reservoir	50,000	
Green's Ferry	50,000		Jemez Canyon Reservoir	200,000	$125,000
Narrows Reservoir	250,000	375,000	Dansville	7,000	
Nimrod Reservoir	150,000		Hoosick Falls		125,000
Norfold Reservoir		25,000	Hornell		112,500
Red River levees		125,000	Montour Falls		85,000
Water Valley Reservoir	60,000		Mount Morris Reservoir	1,500,000	1,500,000
West of Morrilton	600,000		Olean	400,000	200,000
Cherry Valley Reservoir	50,000	112,500	Portville	350,000	212,500
Farmington Reservoir	1,134,000	125,000	South Plymouth Reservoir	20,000	
Folsom Reservoir	1,000,000	1,000,000	Buggs Island Reservoir		6,750,000
Isabella Reservoir	1,250,000	500,000	Yadkin River Reservoir	15,000	
Los Angeles County drainage area	865,000	1,875,000	Baldhill Reservoir	460,000	
Merced County steam group		50,000	Garrison Reservoir	6,000,000	6,750,000
Pine Flat Reservoir		2,500,000	Coal Grove	10,000	
Sacramento River		187,500	Dillon Reservoir	1,000,000	250,000
Salinas River	50,000		East Fork Reservoir	15,000	
San Joaquin River	35,000		Manchester	10,000	
Table Mountain Reservoir	75,000		Martins Ferry	75,000	
Whittier Narrows Reservoir	1,750,000	1,250,000	Massillon	624,800	
Trinidad	15,000		Muskingum River Reservoir	250,000	125,000
Mansfield Hollow Reservoir	500,000	500,000	Rocky Fork Reservoir	25,000	
Clark Hill Reservoir	4,000,000	4,000,000	West Fork of Mill Creek Reservoir	600,000	200,000
Lucky Peak Reservoir	500,000	937,500	Canton	257,000	29,000
Columbia drainage and levee district		25,000	Denison Reservoir	620,000	95,000
Chouteau	30,000		Eufaula Reservoir	120,000	
East Cape Girardeau		100,000	Fort Gibson Reservoir	2,000,000	1,250,000
East St. Louis and vicinity	100,000	50,000	Hulah Reservoir	600,000	150,000
Farm Creek Reservoirs	300,000	150,000	Kaw		31,000
Freeport	5,000		Optima Reservoir	90,000	
Galena	18,100	70,000	Polecat Creek		40,000
Grand Tower	50,000	50,000	Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir	600,000	1,250,000
Miller Pond	7,700	27,500	Wister Reservoir	431,300	
Prairie du Rocher		25,000	Cougar Reservoir	115,000	
Rosiclare	35,000	87,500	Detroit Reservoir	7,000,000	3,250,000
South Beloit	5,000		Dorena Reservoir	80,000	180,000
Wood River	50,000	62,500	Green Peter Reservoir	178,000	
Cagles Mill Reservoir		350,000	Lookout Point Reservoir	5,720,000	2,500,000
Cannelton		33,500	Willamette River	250,000	50,000
Evansville		75,000	Allegheny River Reservoir	30,000	
Indianapolis	133,400	100,000	Allentown	40,000	
Lawrenceburg	20,000	60,000	Bear Creek Reservoir	35,000	
Mansfield Reservoir	25,000		Conemaugh River Reservoir	1,500,000	1,750,000
Mason J. Niblack levee	10,000		East Branch Clarion River Reservoir	300,000	375,000
New Albany	200,000	500,000	Johnsonburg	10,000	
Coralville Reservoir	500,000	875,000	Prompton Reservoir	20,000	
Little Sioux River		62,500	Shenango River Reservoir	40,000	
Rochester Reservoir	25,000		Sunbury		212,500
Hutchinson	100,000	100,000	Uniontown	25,000	
Kansas Citys	1,500,000	1,250,000	Williamsport	300,000	200,000
Missouri River agriculture levees	1,500,000	1,250,000	York	10,100	
Pioneer Reservoir	40,000		Woonsocket	40,000	
Toronto Reservoir	40,000		Hartwell Reservoir	90,000	
Witchita and Valley Center	200,000	25,000	Fall River Basin		100,000
Ashland	183,000	275,000	Fort Randall Reservoir	8,110,000	7,000,000
Covington	515,000	375,000	Center Hill Reservoir	1,500,000	1,200,000
Dewey Reservoir	600,000		Memphis, Wolf River, and Nonconnah Creek	50,000	150,000
Louisville	100,000	875,000	Stewarts Ferry Reservoir	50,000	
Maysville		150,000	Three Island Reservoir	75,000	
Newport		175,000	Belton Reservoir	500,000	625,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir	3,100,000	4,750,000	Benbrook		500,000
Bayou Teche and Vermilion River	53,000	93,700	Dallas floodway	10,000	
Mermentau River		200,000	Ferrells Bridge Reservoir	25,000	
Mooringsport Reservoir	90,000		Fort Worth floodway		162,500
Shreveport	30,000	30,000	Garza-Little Elm Reservoir	500,000	750,000
Cumberland and Ridgeley	80,000	270,000	Grapevine		500,000
Savage River Reservoir		237,500	Hords Creek Reservoir	10,000	
Aitkin	35,000		Lavon Reservoir		875,000
Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers		337,500	San Angelo Reservoir and floodway	600,000	500,000
Red River	300,000	250,000	Texarkana Reservoir	800,000	800,000
Chariton River	1,461,000		Whitney Reservoir	3,000,000	3,000,000
Joanna Reservoir	30,000		Salt Lake City	10,000	
Perry County levee districts		75,000	Spanish Fork River	10,000	
Pomme de Terre Reservoir	50,000		Ball Mountain Reservoir	40,000	
Table Rock Reservoir	75,000		North Hartland Reservoir	50,000	

TABLE VI.—*25-percent reductions and elimination of Senate increases: flood control*—Continued

Project name	Proposed reductions		Project name	Proposed reductions	
	Senate additions	25-percent reductions		Senate additions	25-percent reductions
Townshend	$50,000		Sutton Reservoir	$500,000	$325,000
Gathright and Falling Spring Reservoir	270,000		Operation and maintenance		1,125,000
Philpott Reservoir	1,000,000	$1,000,000	Preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies	3,000,000	
Salem Church Reservoir	100,000		Salaries	84,000	
Waynesboro	50,000				
Lewiston Clarkston	25,000		Total	84,374,400	80,569,70
Mud Mountain Reservoir		50,000			
Fullman	15,000		Total proposed reductions	164,944,100	

TABLE VII.—*Recapitulation of proposed project eliminations and reductions in support of Douglas amendment for reduced appropriations*

(While leaving discretion as to specific project elimination or deferral to the Corps of Engineers, in order to permit continuation and acceleration of projects most essential to the defense effort, these amendments are based on a computation of possible project eliminations as follows:)

	Rivers and harbors	Flood control
I. Elimination of projects not approved by Budget Bureau (all of which were omitted by the House, and many of which are new starts)	$4,209,500	$5,683,700
II. Elimination of other new, or substantially new, starts and doubtful and deferrable projects (harbors for recreational and fishing craft, navigation projects of doubtful feasibility, projects previously disapproved by Budget Bureau and where benefit-cost ratio was less than 1:1 or where benefits were extremely speculative)	15,620,000	12,290,000
III. Elimination of Senate committee increases and 25 percent reductions in all other items	65,433,500	164,944,100
Mississippi River (separate [1])		21,778,000
Sacramento River (separate)		524,500
Total proposed reductions		290,483,300

[1] Based on 1946-47 appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments offered by the Senator from Illinois en bloc? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I request the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Illinois. [Putting the question.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendments were rejected.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the so-called Bridges amendment. The amendment I send to the desk proposes on page 2, line 10 of the Bridges amendment, to strike "10 per centum" and to insert in lieu thereof "20 per centum."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

AMENDMENT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on February 25, 1949, S. 1067, to amend section 44 and 38 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Reports were requested from the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Justice. On January 17, 1950, the Federal Security Agency submitted its report to the Judiciary Committee, and on March 1, 1950, the Department of Justice submitted its report to the Judiciary Committee.

S. 1067 was considered at a meeting of the committee held on Tuesday, July 18, 1950, and it was determined that the subject matter of the bill is such that the bill comes more properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of S. 1067, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

GOSHEN VENEERING CO. AND SETTLEMENT CONTRACTS WITH SIOUX INDIANS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, yesterday on the call of the calendar order of business No. 2107, Senate bill 410, was objected to. I respectfully ask unanimous consent now that that bill be included in the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator to ask to have placed among measures to be called at the next call a bill that was not acted on at the time of the last calendar call?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. So far as I am personally concerned, I shall not object.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may I ask a question?

Mr. WHERRY. Let me finish my statement. I have stated I would not object. I feel it would be a bad precedent to do what is requested, because if one Senator is permitted to have a bill taken out of order and called at the next call of the calendar, every other Senator could make a similar request.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I find myself compelled to ask the same privilege for Calendar No. 1744, House bill 5372. If I can have that bill called at the next call of the calendar, I shall withhold objection. The bill is very important to my State.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I think that if the Senators would submit the bills to the majority leader before the next call, the matter could be worked out. I have no objection to these two bills being placed on the list, but I hope we may finish with the defense part of the appropriation bill. I should like to have the Senate proceed for a little while and get some work done on the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the two requests? The Chair hears none, and the requests are granted.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the chapter under consideration which I should like to bring up at this time, on page 366, at the end of line 16.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Washington that the amendment is not yet in order. That point has not been reached in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am advised that we have not reached that point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 361, line 25.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. It is now 6:15 o'clock p. m., and several Senators have appar-

ently assumed that when the vote was over, we might take a recess. Several had asked me how long we were to continue in session. Is it the purpose that the Senate remain in session longer, or does the acting majority leader feel that we might recess until tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. I just announced that we would like to finish with chapter X, which is the defense chapter. I do not anticipate there will be any trouble about it, and we must make progress with the appropriation bill. We have had only two votes today, and if the only way we can make progress is to work longer hours that is what we will have to do. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the chairman of the committee has worked harder and stayed on the floor longer than any other Senator. If he can remain here and work these long hours, I think the rest of us can.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that still does not answer my question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. How long does the Senator from Arizona intend to have the Senate remain in session, if we run into trouble on the bill? How long does he feel the Senate should remain in session?

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope we will not have to stay much after 7. I think we can finish this chapter by 7 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. Seven o'clock. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I still have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognized the Senator from Nebraska after having stated to the Senator from Washington that his amendment was not in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Simply because the Chair said the amendment was not in order does not mean I lose the floor. I merely desire to make a parliamentary inquiry, so that I will be in order. Are we now on page 361 of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Line 25, page 361.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Chair. Now I shall be glad to relinquish the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I send to the desk several amendments which I ask to have stated and ask to have lie on the table. I should like to have the amendments voted on en bloc. They are the same amendments proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire, except that they propose a 25-percent cut instead of a 50-percent cut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 361, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "$1,600,000" and insert "$1,200,000"; on page 364, line 2, to strike out "$221,244,500" and insert "$165,933,375"; on page 365, line 9, to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$675,000"; on page 365, line 20, to strike out "$436,933,000" and insert "$327,699,750"; on page 367, line 3, to strike out "$66,778,000" and insert "$50,083,500"; on page 367, line 14, to strike out "$2,524,500" and insert "$1,893,375."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if my amendment on page 366 is not in order, why is an amendment on page 365 in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that this relates to the amendment before the Senate at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have no objection. I merely wanted to inquire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the amendment on page 361, line 25.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, since we have voted on four successive proposals for reductions, 60 percent, 50 percent, 40 percent, and 25 percent, I now move that we reduce the appropriation by $1 in each of these categories.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 361, line 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 362, line 2, after the word "purchase," to strike out "(for replacement only) in the current fiscal year of 350 passenger motor vehicles" and insert "in the current fiscal year of 500 passenger motor vehicles (of which 453 shall be for replacement only) and two motorboats (to be acquired from surplus stock where practicable) and the purchase (not to exceed one, to be acquired from surplus stock where practicable), maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft: *Provided further*, That the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control shall be available for payments to school districts as authorized by law, including payments on account of dependents of employees in field offices in project areas engaged in construction and related activities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rivers and harbors," on page 363, line 17, after the word "harbors," to insert "for the execution of detailed investigations and the preparation of plans and specifications for projects heretofore authorized;" and on page 364, line 2, after the word "Congress," to strike out "$185,878,000" and insert "$221,244,500, of which $75,000 shall be available for dredging in the Old River, Cleveland, Ohio, out of amounts allotted to other purposes for Cleveland Harbor as authorized by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 365, line 9, after "(Public Law 647)", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood control," on page 365, line 19, after the word "with", to strike out "the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 20, after the word "control", to strike out "$341,055,000" and insert "$436,933,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 366, line 8, after the word "project", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That $25,000 of the funds appropriated herein shall be available, at a total cost of not to exceed $100,000, to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors for the purpose of continuing the review of the report on James River and tributaries, North and South Dakota, published as House Document Numbered 83, Seventy-third Congress, and determining the advisability of improvements for flood control and related purposes on James River and tributaries, including Pipestem Creek."

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I offer and ask to have stated an amendment which is now lying on the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is that the amendment which the committee agreed to and authorized the Senator from North Dakota to offer on the floor?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 366, line 8, after the word "project", it is proposed to insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the section entitled 'National Military Establishment' in Public Law 343, Eighty-first Congress, first session, providing appropriations for the project at Mandan, N. Dak., is hereby amended to authorize reimbursement to local interests for such work as they may have done in providing interior drainage facilities at Mandan, subsequent to appropriation of funds for construction, as a part of the local flood-protection project, insofar as such drainage facilities shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the authorized project: *Provided further*, That such payment shall not exceed the sum of $76,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it was my purpose, before the Chair announced the result, to ask for a restatement of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire a restatement of the amendment now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; I desire a restatement of the amendment. I was not clear as to what it was.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment has been adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not want to be out of order again, but is not the last committee amendment which was stated on page 366, lines 8 to 16? Would it be in order to offer an amendment to it at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An amendment is in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have an amendment on the desk which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, is not the amendment on page 366, line 16, the one on which we just acted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the amendment which was just acted upon, offered by the Senator from North Dakota, was on page 366, line 8.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The committee amendment is from line 8 to line 16, on page 366.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Has the committee amendment been adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment has not been adopted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 366.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 366, before the period at the end of line 16, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: *"Provided further,* That $50,000 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for construction on the Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on the Green River, Wash."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment is an amendment to a committee amendment, as the Chair understands.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct. The purpose of the amendment is to utilize some $50,000 of the funds that are appropriated in the committee amendment. It does not add to the total over-all amount at all, and it does not increase the over-all amount, the general amount that the Senate committee has allowed for flood control. But by authorizing the engineers to use, if they see fit to do so, $50,000 at Eagle Gorge, it would give the Army engineers immediate access to $2,000,000 of State and county funds which have been appropriated for the project.

I might point out for the record that the Eagle Gorge Dam is in a unique position with regard to this appropriation. In 1949 the State legislature passed a bill appropriating a million and a half dollars for this project. This sum is held in a special fund known as the Eagle Gorge Dam flood control project fund. This $1,500,000 will be transferred to the Federal Government at such time, and I quote from the law itself, "as Congress shall have adopted and authorized the construction of the Eagle Gorge Dam flood control reservoir project and shall have made an appropriation therefor, and King County shall have issued a warrant in the sum of $500,000 payable to the Treasurer of the United States as the county's contribution to said project."

King County also issued a warrant for some $500,000 payable to the Treasurer of the United States as the county's contribution to the project. The Board of County Commissioners have set aside this amount, and the Congress has authorized the project. Both the State contribution of one and a half million dollars and the county's contribution of $500,000 will become available immediately if the $50,000 is appropriated by the Congress. If not, the matter will revert.

I am not asking for any increase in the general amount at all. I am merely asking for the authorization of the engineers, if they see fit, to use $50,000 in order to pick up $2,000,000 for this very vital project.

Mr. President, this is a river that runs from the Cascade Mountains through an industrial valley and empties into Seattle port. It flows for a distance of less than 100 miles. At times the snow on top of Mount Rainier and the other mountains that feed the river is as high as 40 feet. There has been a great deal of trouble with the industrial projects in the valley. It will provide some power. The $50,000 is a very small amount, because the responsibility is the Federal Government's in the inception. The stream is a navigable one. As I said, I am not adding to the amount. I merely hope the engineers can have the authority to use this small sum to pick up the $2,000,000 if they see fit on the merits of the proposition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, an amendment involving $10,268,000 and nine different projects was brought before the committee. We were told that many others were going to be submitted if we agreed to the amendment. The committee went over the matter very carefully. But in view of the fact that acceptance of the amendment would bring about the offering of numerous other amendments, the proposal was turned down by the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate that, but the other projects would add to the amount. My amendment would make no addition to the amount. It does occupy a very peculiar position in that there is $2,000,000 available, which will not be available after the first of next year, which could be picked up if the engineers, within the framework of what they have, might decide that the merits of the proposal were such that they could use the $50,000. It does not add to the over-all cost at all, and there is a million and a half dollars involved. If the Senator would take the amendment to conference, and the position of the Corps of Engineers were made definitely known, I am sure that I would have no objection if the engineers felt that they did not want to do this, and pick up the $2,000,000. But I think they would feel they would save a great deal of money if they used the State and county contributions, because the place in question is one of the "hot" flood spots on the Pacific coast.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the committee having voted unanimously against the project, I could not do anything along that line now. But later on there may be a way that the Senator's project can be arranged for, and I hope it can be. There is a difference between his and other projects. I shall be very happy to give it attention if the Senator will bring it before the committee, and I know the committee will give it attention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 366, in lines 8 to 16, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 366, line 20, after "(Public Law 858)", to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$2,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 367, line 3, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "$65,000,000" and insert "$66,778,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 367, line 9, after "(49 Stat. 1508)", to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 367, line 14, after "638–651)", to strike out "$2,700,000" and insert "$2,524,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous civil works," on page 368, line 1, after the word "Engineers", to strike out "$12,000" and insert "$16,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Soldiers' Home," on page 368, line 6, after the word "fund", to strike out "$2,395,000" and insert "$2,363,240."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "The Panama Canal," on page 369, line 13, after "(50 Stat. 478)", to strike out "$14,500,000" and insert "$13,251,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 370, line 4, after "(63 Stat. 600)", to strike out "$3,925,000" and insert "$3,849,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisons," on page 371, after line 5, to strike out:

SEC. 102. Notwithstanding the provision in the act approved August 11, 1939 (53

Stat. 1409), limiting employment in certain positions to citizens of the United States, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this chapter shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwithstanding the provision in the act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from and after the date of approval of said act, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the continued employment of any person who shall have rendered 15 or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this chapter (a) shall normally be employed not more than 40 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United States plus 25 percent; (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Provided further,* That the President may suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance with this section if he should deem such course to be in the public interest.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments to chapter IX of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may the first committee amendment in chapter X be stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the amendment, which was, under the heading "Chapter X—Defense—Title I—Independent offices—National Security Resources Board," on page 374, line 19, after the words "per diem," to insert "and contracts with not to exceed 23 such individuals may be renewed for 1 year."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hope we shall not proceed with the Department of Defense portion of the bill this evening. There are many Members of the Senate who have been under the impression that the civil functions section of the bill would be all that would be handled tonight. If any discussion were had this evening on the national defense portion of the bill, many Members of the Senate would wish to be present.

So I hope we shall not proceed with that chapter of the bill this evening. However, if we do proceed with it, I think there should be a quorum call; I make that suggestion to the majority leader.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, before we take action on any of the amendments in chapter X, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a brief statement giving some pertinent facts with respect to chapter X of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I think the statement will be very important. If we are to go into this chapter of the bill now, no doubt the background material presented in the statement to which the Senator has referred should be before Senators for their information. If it is the intention of the majority leader to have the Senate take a recess in a few minutes, until tomorrow, which I think would be the way to proceed——

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is my understanding that in a short time a motion will be made that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow. Therefore, it seems to me that the proper way to handle the statement to which I have referred is to have it printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS OF OKLAHOMA

Chapter X of the bill contains appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Department of Defense.

The total 1951 budget estimate, including supplementals, are $13,376,865,000 plus $1,385,785,000 in contract authorizations, or a total of $14,762,650,000 in cash and contract authorization.

The House allowed $12,910,702,300 in cash plus the contract authorization of $1,385,785,000, or a total of $14,296,487,300 in cash and contract authorization.

The Senate committee has allowed $13,294,581,821 in cash and $1,385,785,000 in contract authorization, or a total of $14,680,366,821 in cash and contract authorizations. This includes consideration of a supplemental budget estimate (S. Doc. No. 162) of $298,190,000 not considered by the House.

The cash as allowed by the Senate committee is $82,283,179 under the budget estimates and $383,879,521 over the House approved amount. It is $239,019,323 over the amount of $13,055,562,498 appropriated in 1950.

As indicated on page 271 of the report, the committee recommends the following appropriations:

National Security Council	$160,000
National Security Resources Board	3,500,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense	358,300,000
Department of the Army	4,088,377,521
Department of the Navy	4,103,258,300
Department of the Air Force	4,740,986,000

In addition, contract authorizations of $575,496,000 were allowed for the Department of the Navy and $810,289,000 for the Department of the Air Force.

In recommending these appropriations, the committee has closely followed the recommendations of the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. In addition, supplemental hearings were held in order to secure testimony from General Eisenhower and the Secretary of Defense. Incorporated in the bill are changes in line with their suggestions which serve to strengthen our defenses.

Generally speaking, the committee made three major changes in the bill as it came from the House. First, it considered and allowed the military construction supplemental items, already referred to, which were not considered by the House. Second, it made restoration of House cuts to the full amount requested by the Military Establishment. Third, it applied the reductions of chapter X-A of the House bill to those items in the bill which the Department of Defense considered least detrimental to the national defense.

I understand that an amendment has been suggested to authorize the use of funds appropriated in this act for the purpose of purchasing defense materials under reciprocal agreements with friendly nations. I am advised that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense would decide that such purchasing is in the public interest, particularly in these perilous times, and that purchases made under reciprocal agreements of this kind are well within the authority granted by the Buy American Act. Therefore, such an amendment should not be necessary.

I have three minor corrective amendments which I shall present at the proper time. With these exceptions I hope that the bill will be approved as reported.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement made by the Secretary of Defense on July 26, before the Senate Appropriations Committee, his statement having special reference to defense items, although it also has a bearing on chapter X of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LOUIS JOHNSON BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, JULY 26, 1950

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the last time I appeared before this committee was April 26, 2 months before the Republic of Korea was invaded. At that time I said:

"The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, as a working committee of the National Security Council * * * have also appraised recent events which make it entirely possible that appropriations in excess of those which have been requested for the current year will be required in succeeding years, not only for our own military forces but also for the military-aid program. Just as it is possible that in future years this Nation will have to devote an increased percentage of its total budget to these items, it is also possible that our partners in the North Atlantic Pact will be required by the force of events, and by the force of collective planning as well, to take similar action. The events to which I allude include the Soviet atomic explosion, the fall of China, the serious situations in southeast Asia, the break in diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, and deteriorating relations with other satellite countries, the Soviet assumption of control over the armed forces of Poland, Soviet naval expansion, the increased Soviet pressures in Germany, the recent attack on a naval aircraft in the Baltic,

and the recent Soviet demands relative to Trieste.

"None of this presents a happy prospect; but the cold war is not a happy circumstance. The only satisfaction that I can personally derive from the situation lies in the fact that our own Military Establishment is well on the road to becoming a stronger and more powerful organization, and one which—as circumstances require—can utilize increased appropriations in a manner which will provide substantially increased combat effectiveness—whereas even as recently as 1 year ago, large sums of money out of any increased appropriations would have been drained off in the form of unnecessary overhead. It is particularly important that the Armed Forces maintained by the United States shall at all times provide a sound base on which can be built a Military Establishment of increased size, should circumstance so require."

Gentlemen, circumstances do so require. That is my reason for being here today, in support of supplemental appropriations in the amount of $10,500,000,000.

I know that all of you are familiar with the contents of President Truman's message of last Wednesday. That document presents, better than anything I might say, the reasons for our request for this supplemental appropriation. The Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House, the Honorable CARL VINSON, said of the President's message that it was a "firm message which will be heartening to all Americans." In making this statement, Chairman VINSON added:

"I want especially to say that I am delighted to know, from the President's message and from my own contacts with the Defense Department, that what has been recommended has the complete and unstinted support of all the civilian and military leaders of the Defense Department. This is a splendid example of teamwork and efficiency in the Defense Department."

I am extremely grateful to Chairman VINSON for his generous support. It is entirely accurate to state that this supplemental appropriation has the unanimous approval and support of the civilian and military leaders of the Department of Defense.

The appropriation problems with which this committee, the Congress, and the Department of Defense have had to deal in recent months have not been easy ones. I know of no better summation of these problems than the one which Chairman GEORGE MAHON of the Armed Services Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee made on the floor of the House in support of that committee's recommended budget for 1950. You will recall that on that occasion, Chairman MAHON said: "If war comes soon, we are appropriating too little. If we have miscalculated the dangers, if the threat of war is just a deceptive mirage on the horizon, we are appropriating too much."

The dilemma described by Chairman MAHON was a dilemma which confronted not only this committee and the Department of Defense, but also the President and the people of the United States. It was not a new dilemma. My predecessor as Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, outlined this dilemma very aptly in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 21, 1948, about a year prior to the time that I became Secretary of Defense on March 28, 1949. On that occasion, Secretary Forrestal quoted the following excerpt from a memorandum he had received from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"Based solely on military considerations, it is the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the administration should advocate a balanced Military Establishment commensurate with the 70 air group program for the Air Force. * * * The Joint Chiefs of Staff recognize, however, that the phasing (of this balanced Army, Navy, and Air Force program) must be made responsive to such other factors as the capability of the aircraft industry to expand, the impact of the cost of the program on the national economy, and the calculated risk which can be accepted in the light of changing world politico-military situations."

After quoting the foregoing memorandum from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary Forrestal then went on to make the following statement:

"I think that I can say to you, therefore, that the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force—as well as the Senate and the House of Representatives, I feel sure—are all in agreement, as a military matter, on the desirability of what the Joint Chiefs have described as a balanced Military Establishment commensurate with the 70 air group program.

"The Joint Chiefs * * * have also reported to me that a force of the recommended size would require, in fiscal 1949, additional appropriations in excess of $9,000,000,000. * * *

"In my opinion, the Joint Chiefs were entirely correct in addressing themselves exclusively to the military considerations. That is their job. But they were equally correct in pointing out that other considerations—'the impact of the cost of the program on the national economy,' for example—are factors which the President and the Congress must consider.

"The impact on the economy of an additional $9,000,000,000 program is a matter that deserves—and will, I am sure, receive—the most careful attention by both the President and the Congress.

"My insistence, throughout the consideration of these matters, has been that they must be considered in a rational and organized manner—and not on a basis of emotional reaction. * * *

"If the Congress and the President should ultimately decide that the military considerations, at this juncture in world history, outweigh the fiscal considerations—then we should, by all means, embark on the $9,000,000,000 additional program. But if the Congress and the President should ultimately decide that a program of somewhat lesser magnitude is required—in the interest of national solvency and in the interest of avoiding, so far as possible, allocations, rationing, price controls, and a host of other restrictions—then we should proceed in such a manner that we will get the most national security for each dollar we spend. * * *

"Bearing in mind over-all considerations such as those I have just been discussing, and after receiving the Joint Chiefs' $9,000,000,000 recommendation of April 14, 1948, I asked the Joint Chiefs this supplementary question: Granted the military desirability of the $9,000,000,000 program, what program would the Joint Chiefs recommend—in the general vicinity of $3,000,000,000—as the most effective military program within the limits of the funds that will probably be available to us?

"Yesterday, I received the unanimous reply of the Joint Chiefs—and I again emphasize the unanimity of the reply. Their specific recommendation—on the more limited basis envisioned by my more recent question—was that the $3,000,000,000 program should be increased by $481,000,000. * * *

"The program I am here discussing, therefore, is a program which would increase the original 1949 budget request by $3,481,000,000."

The $3,481,000,000 which Secretary Forrestal recommended, when added to the 1949 budget as originally submitted, gave a total recommended military budget of $13,507,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949. In other words, the dilemma presented by the competing military and economic considerations was resolved at the $13,500,000,000 level.

The President, his advisers in the executive branch of the Government, and the Congress solved the dilemma at that time by deciding that the fiscal considerations were equally as important as the military. The substance of that decision has been repeatedly ratified by the President, his advisers in the executive branch of the Government, and the Congress, all of whom reflected the will of the people of the United States.

At the outset of my remarks today, I quoted from my testimony of April 26. You will recall that my concluding remarks on April 26 dealt with the same dilemma I have just been dicussing. On that occasion, I said:

"This year's budget for the military establishment, with very little variation, has received the approval of the Executive Office of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, and other responsible persons such as General Eisenhower. In other words, there has been substantial unanimity of opinion on a vital point—namely, the fact that the world in which we live requires military expenditures of approximately the amount which the President submitted to the Congress last January. Consider for a moment how unusual it is to find that all of the responsible authorities who have spoken to this subject have been in complete agreement on more than 95 percent of the military budget. The House Appropriations Committee has suggested some reductions; General Eisenhower has suggested the possibility of some increases. But even taking the maximum of these suggestions—both on the minus and on the plus side—there has been no suggested variation which would affect the military budget in an amount greater than 4 percent. I call this fact to your attention * * * because I think that it constitutes the best argument that I could possibly present as to the fundamental soundness of the budget."

One month ago the Republic of Korea was invaded. The action of the United Nations, supported by the United States, called for the use of troops, ships, and aircraft to repel this criminal aggression which threatened the peace of the world and the security of our own country. In the light of the actual fighting that is now in progress, we have reached the point where the military considerations clearly outweigh the fiscal considerations.

However, in our efforts to get the most efficient use of our military appropriations we have not had to deal with the same sort of competing considerations as those I have just been discussing. For all of us were equally determined to get maximum preparedness out of every dollar appropriated—and this determination to get the maximum return on the defense dollar will continue to govern our actions.

In enacting the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, the Congress added language specifically addressed to this point, and required the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress, twice each year, "itemized statements showing the savings of public funds and the eliminations of unnecessary duplications and overlappings that have been accomplished pursuant to the provisions of this act."

Carrying out this congressional mandate has been the steadfast policy of the Department of Defense, and a prime condition of our efforts in this regard has been the elimination of unnecessary overhead, with a simultaneous improvement in the combat potential of the Armed Forces. Indeed, the overall combat potential of our Armed Forces was at a higher level on June 25—the day the Republic of Korea was invaded—

than had been the case at any time since postwar demobilization was completed.

I realize that the foregoing sentence could be regarded as a fine, glittering generality, so I would like to make it concrete. For that purpose, I will use specific illustrations.

In the case of the Navy, what the fleet is doing today would not have been possible 2 years ago. In March of 1948, just after the Communists staged a coup in Czechoslovakia, Secretary of Defense Forrestal was gravely concerned about the readiness of the active fleet. In a memorandum which he received on March 23, 1948, the following significant statement appears: "As of 22 March, there are 111 vessels of the active fleet immobilized and 66 reduced to limited operations (or a total of 177) by insufficient personnel. * * * In addition, most of the operating active fleet vessels are under peacetime allowance."

The situation was one of the factors which led Secretary Forrestal to request the supplemental appropriation of $3,481,000,000, which I have already discussed above. This situation was also one of the factors which has led the Department of Defense to advocate a greater fighting strength for each ship, even at the expense of reducing the total number of ships in the active fleet. The ships we need are ships that can float and fight. A ship that only floats is a liability instead of an asset. On June 25, when the Republic of Korea was invaded, every ship in the active fleet was capable of getting under way and moving into action. Off the shores of Korea, we are being provided with daily illustrations of the readiness of the ships in our active fleet.

In the semiannual report which I recently submitted to the Congress, I discussed the general situation I have been describing above in these words:

"Over-all, the readiness of the Navy has been improved and the active fleet is ready to go. It is manned at 67 percent of wartime strength with trained personnel who seek to make a career of the Navy. This represents a substantial improvement over the situation 18 months ago when a larger active fleet in number of men and ships was manned at only 61 percent of wartime strength with many of the ships either immobilized or in a reduced operational status because of heavy turn-over of personnel and a serious imbalance in the skills and occupations represented."

In the case of the Air Force, there has been a substantial increase in our actual combat potential. In chapter IV of the Semi-Annual Report which I submitted to Congress last February, I discussed this point in the following words:

"It is worth noting that on January 1, 1948, the Finletter Commission recommended 70 groups manned by 401,000 men. On that date the report also noted that the Air Force stood at 337,000 men for 55 programed groups. * * *

"The size of a group is subject to change. As President Truman has pointed out, 'The number of groups is a somewhat misleading measure of airpower since the character, size, number of aircraft, and other elements of the group are not fixed but constantly change as conditions require.' An example of the type of change to which the President referred is the programed size of each B-36 heavy bombardment group—which stood at 18 planes per group less than a year ago, and which stands at 30 planes per group today. In this connection, it should also be noted that the programed size of 9 groups which stood at 30 B-29's or B-50's per group 2 years ago, stand at 45 today. In addition, these groups include 20 B-29 type tankers which increase the effective range of each individual bomber.

"In our Air Force of today and as planned for 1951, we have 416,000 men manning 48 groups, but due to the organizational changes noted above, these 48 groups, according to Air Force estimates, are equivalent to 52½ groups of the size envisaged in the previous concept of the 70-group program."

I should also like to comment briefly on the situation with respect to the Army. In March of 1948, the Army's strength was 542,000. The Army's budgeted strength for the current fiscal year was 630,000, prior to the supplemental request which the President submitted to Congress yesterday. In addition to this increase in numbers, there has been a further increase arising out of the fact that proportionately more men are now in combat units, and proportionately less men are in noncombat categories. In my semiannual report, I pointed out that "this increase in combat effectiveness was made possible by savings in the use of undue numbers of personnel for administrative and overhead purposes." Between March 1948 and June 1950 the actual manpower strength of the Army's mobile striking force in the continental United States—the general Reserve—has increased by 165 percent.

As this committee knows, all of the top officials of the Department of Defense—both civilian and military—have been seriously concerned lest even the increased strengths I have been describing should be inadequate to meet the needs of world conditions. In order to do everything possible to meet this situation, we set up a Defense Department Management Committee, immediately after the enactment of the National Security Act amendments of 1949. To assist this committee in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission with respect to the Department of Defense, we employed the management engineering firm of Robert Heller and Associates. The first paragraph of the directive of the Management Committee reads as follows: "Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the National Security Act of 1947 as amended, I have established a Defense Management Committee. The mission of the committee is to bring about progressively better use of defense dollars through elimination of nonessential expenditures, and through improved management, in order to release funds for increasing combat effectiveness, and to provide opportunities to curtail over-all costs."

The expanded program which the President submitted to Congress Monday makes it all the more necessary that we obtain the maximum return for every dollar that we are investing in our national defense. This gives added point to a matter I mentioned here on April 26, when I said: "Our mobilization in time of emergency depends for its success upon the soundness of the forces in being which constitute our mobilization base."

The forces in being which make up our Army, Navy, and Air Force constitute a sound base. To that base, we recommend that you now add a total active duty strength in the neighborhood of 600,000 men—making a total of some 2,100,000 men.

Earlier this year this committee considered requests for a program covering all activities of the Department of Defense, approximating 13.3 billion dollars. Monday the President submitted a supplemental estimate in the amount of $10,500,000,000. The recommended revised budget, in the aggregate amount of $23,800,000,000, would accomplish the purpose of financing the costs of the Korean campaign, as well as providing for the early expansion of the military forces to cope with the present international situation.

The supplemental estimate includes $3,063,000,000 for the Army, $2,649,000,000 for the Navy, $4,535,000,000 for the Air Force, and $240,000,000 for establishment-wide activities of the Defense Department.

About 59 percent of the supplemental request, or $6,200,000,000, has been included for guns, tanks, ships, aircraft, ammunition, and other major procurement items. (Of this total about $3,344,000,000 is for aircraft—$40,000,000 for the Army, $620,000,000 for the Navy, $2,684,000,000 for the Air Force—and $185,000,000 is for shipbuilding.)

About 24 percent, or $2,500,000,000, would go for the operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment for the regular operations of the Armed Forces, including the sharply increased demands for consumption-type material in the Korean campaign. (About one-half of the $2,500,000,000 would go for consumption-type matériel.)

About 13 percent, or $1,350,000,000, would go for the pay and allowances of military personnel, including their food, subsistence, and travel.

Of the balance, $174,000,000 is for military construction—$4,000,000 for the Army and $170,000,000 for the Air Force.

Exclusive of costs for guardsmen and Reserves on active duty, $33,000,000 has been provided for the National Guard, Officers Reserve Corps, and the ROTC program of the Army.

One hundred and twenty million dollars has been included for research and development, $70,000 for industrial mobilization, and $50,000 has been allocated for contingencies.

As the President stated in his message transmitting the supplemental request, certain program changes will undoubtedly be necessary in order properly to prosecute the campaign in Korea. For this reason authority is being requested to adjust by 10 percent any single appropriation by transfer from other appropriations. This would permit the necessary adjustments either in the Korean support or in the build-up phase contemplated by these estimates. I have instructed Assistant Secretary McNeil to keep this committee currently informed of all such actions which we find necessary.

I want to emphasize that this is not a call for full mobilization. It is a call to increase our strength in being, in order to enable us to support the United Nations' action in Korea and to build up our strength elsewhere to meet the threat to world peace.

The supplemental request before you rests on two principal factors: First, the requirements for land, naval, and air forces needed by General MacArthus successfully to prosecute the campaign in Korea; and second, the need to build up the strength of our forces over and above those committed to the Korean campaign.

The plans covering the build-up of our forces are based upon studies which began immediately after the President's announcement of the Soviet atomic explosion last September. You will recall that I discussed these studies when I testified here on April 26.

Because of the events in Korea the minimum desired forces which these studies showed to be required—normally a matter that would have been provided for in next year's budget—are being requested at this time.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are in complete agreement and fully support the forces planned for the build-up in our strength, and are also in complete agreement as to the forces to be provided in support of the Korean campaign.

The action in Korea is a battle of supply and the distances involved are great. As a result, we must expect difficult problems and slow progress. The military establishment which we are asking you to expand, however, is a sounder mobilization base than the United States has ever had before. By reason of the groundwork laid by my predecessor and the efforts of officers and civilians in all the agencies of the Department of Defense—the spirit of teamwork within the Department has grown tremendously. We have today a closely knit team of land,

naval, and air forces. The swift decisions during the past 4 weeks to coordinate the combat efforts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the Far East are striking examples of the benefits of unification in an emergency.

Our Military Establishment has been geared to provide a sound mobilization base and a swift striking force in case of a third world war. In addition, we have had to be prepared to meet, to the extent that we could, the first shock of an act of calculated local aggression. The latter test has been met with unprecedented speed in Korea. We are now in the process of backing our shock troops with the necessary reinforcements. We are asking you to supply the men and equipment to replace those being used in the Far East and additional strengths to prepare for the possibility of future emergencies. I am sure that all of us will meet the challenge of the aggressor with the same undaunted spirit as that shown by our fighting men in Korea.

The witnesses who followed me will give the details of the program we recommend. It is a program designed to bring the action in Korea to a successful conclusion; it is also a program designed to promote world peace by deterring further aggression. It is the sort of program to which I referred on April 12 this year when I gave the Founder's Day speech at my alma mater, the University of Virginia.

Speaking in Charlottesville that day, I said:

"I have every confidence in our ultimate success. We shall face facts as they are and shall fit our defense plans and our manpower and munitions requirements to meet them. Our defense plans, however, are not rigid. They are not the laws of Medes and Persians. They are flexible and adaptable to changing conditions. They are under constant study and review. If we become convinced that our present means are insufficient to meet the exigencies of the day and the probable threats of tomorrow, we shall not be too humble to ask for more; and if we find them more than adequate we shall not be too proud to ask for less. We shall always seek for truth and we shall take fitting means to meet the truth."

Gentlemen, I shall be glad to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before proceeding in executive session to consider several nominations about which I do not believe there will be objection, I should like to state that I hope that tomorrow we may be able to agree, by unanimous consent, to vote on the appropriation bill and all amendments thereto sometime next week, perhaps not later than Wednesday. If it is possible to have such an agreement entered, I shall be very grateful to all Senators, because we have spent a considerable length of time on this appropriation bill—although of course much of it has been devoted to extraneous matters, while the appropriation bill has remained the unfinished business.

I should like to hear an expression from my friend the Senator from Nebraska in that connection.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may reply to the query of the distinguished majority leader, let me say that I am quite positive that an arrangement along the line suggested can be made.

I hope the distinguished majority leader will canvass Senators on his side of the aisle, to learn their views in regard to his suggestion. I wish to say that I believe that Thursday would be a better day than Wednesday, on which to have the final vote taken, if Thursday will meet with the approval of the majority leader, although I shall endeavor to work out, so far as the minority are concerned, an option as to either Wednesday or Thursday.

Let me say to the distinguished majority leader that, although I think we can work out the suggestion he has made, yet I would not wish to agree regarding it tonight, because before arriving at a unanimous-consent agreement in regard to the final passage of a bill, it is necessary, among Senators on this side of the aisle, that a quorum call be had.

So I say to the majority leader that if he will work with Senators on his side of the aisle in connection with this matter, I will do so with Senators on my side of the aisle. Then if the majority leader presents his request tomorrow, following a quorum call, we shall see what can be done.

I believe that Thursday might be the best day. I suggest to the distinguished majority leader that I think all controversial amendments should be carried over to that day, and then should be voted on one right after another, so that all those votes could be taken at that time. I think there will be not more than 2 or 3 very controversial amendments; and of course the Bridges amendment will be one of them.

So I shall be glad to work on the suggestion the distinguished Senator from Illinois has made.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it was not my intention to propose a unanimous-consent agreement today. I had the intention of doing so tomorrow, if that will be satisfactory to everyone. I hope we shall be able to vote on the final passage of the bill on Wednesday.

The distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and all other members of the committee realize the difficulty which may develop in conference. That situation is not news to anyone; it has been discussed by Senators on both sides of the aisle. So I should like to have the Senate dispose of the bill as quickly as possible, in order that the conferees can begin work as rapidly as possible, so that they will be able to bring the conference report before us very soon.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2240) to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Public Health Service to accept certain gifts tendered by foreign governments.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 4390. An act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6073. An act to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

H. J. Res. 513. Joint resolution to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON THE NECESSITY OF PRESERVING THE NEW YORK MILKSHED

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the press was kind enough to report some recent testimony I gave on the dairy problems of New York State. Some of these reports have been subject to some misrepresentation. To clarify that misinterpretation, I have today issued a statement describing my firm belief in the necessity of preserving the New York milkshed. I ask unanimous consent to have that statement printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON NEW YORK MILKSHED

Because some remarks of mine before the Gillette subcommittee on agriculture with regard to the New York milkshed, as reported to the press, might have been subject to some misinterpretation, I should like to make clear that I feel now, as I have always felt, that the New York milkshed and its regulation as a single market is vital to the health both of the dairy industry and of the consuming public.

It may be recalled that as Governor of New York I was instrumental in setting up this milkshed. I have felt much gratification in the way this has worked through the years, and is working now, to produce a stable and orderly market for the producers in the several States included within the milkshed, and for the consuming public in New York.

The sanitary regulations surrounding the production and handling of milk varies between the different cities and milk markets in this country. These regulations reflect local needs and local standards, and are based on historical factors as well as on the ability of the milk producers in the various areas to fill the needs of their markets.

The prices established in the several areas must be sufficient to induce producers to supply the necessary amount of this vital food and at the same time to assure a reasonable return to the producers, as well as to the processors and distributors. There should be no profiteering in any branch of the industry nor should the price be so high as to discourage consumption. All these factors must be taken into account in establishing the price. These factors, which are in part local factors, indicate the desirability of maintaining regional milksheds. And the authority of local health officials to maintain the standards they deem vital to protect health of the communities in question must be safeguarded. I believe, of course, that the trend of these health standards should be upward for the whole Nation, and the effort should be to raise the level of the lowest to that of the highest, although this must be a progressive trend, based on local capabilities and circumstances.

In any event, the New York milkshed should and must be preserved. It is in order to preserve this milkshed that I feel strongly that the problem of the dairy industry must be studied on a national basis and from a national viewpoint. Otherwise the regional milksheds stand in danger of being broken

down by the pressure of fluid milk from areas of lower production costs and less demanding sanitary standards.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

J. H. Allen, of Florida, Daniel W. Bell, of the District of Columbia, Morris L. Ernst, of New York, Frank M. Folsom, of New York, Alfred E. Lyon, of New York, Robert L. Thornton, of Texas, and Charles A. Ward, of Minnesota, to be members of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I report favorably 169 postmaster nominations. The persons affected are well distributed over the United States, 41 States being represented.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the new reports.

COAST GUARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Capt. Kenneth K. Cowart to be engineer in chief of the Coast Guard for a period of 4 years, with the rank of rear admiral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Edward C. Maran to be commissioned ensign in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Julian W. Flint to be commissioned ensign in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in order to be certain, since there has been some confusion, let me inquire whether the nominations now being confirmed are what we call "new reports," beginning on page 2 of the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Have all the newly reported nominations been presented as yet?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. And they have been confirmed; have they?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me inquire whether there is objection at this time to the nomination of Edward J. Carrigan, of California, to be United States marshal for the northern district of California.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been requested to see to it that the nomination goes over.

If the Senator from Nevada will contact me, I shall be glad to tell him which Senator made that request of me; and possibly the matter can be worked out, or at least a time can be set for the handling of the nomination.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I hope we shall be able to reach a satisfactory agreement with respect to that nomination, without having to move that it be taken up, because it has been ready for disposition for a long time.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me suggest that if we cannot make an agreement by tomorrow or the next day, then at any time the Senator wishes to move to have it taken up, we shall arrange to have present the Senator who is particularly interested in the nomination.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the majority leader will yield, I should like to say further, in regard to the question of confirmation of the nomination of Edward J. Carrigan, of California, that a moment ago when I stated what I was prepared to do if arrangements could not be made tomorrow or the next day, I really meant Monday. I have just been informed that the Senator who is interested in this matter has just been excused until Monday. So I want the RECORD to show that, please.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the remaining nominations on the calendar have been confirmed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the new nominations have been confirmed.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, July 28, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 27 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and section 306 of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be captains, United States Air Force

Andrews, Gordon James, [redacted].
Askelson, Howard Samson, [redacted].
Ballinger, Philip Robert, [redacted].
Berry, Margaret Virginia, [redacted].
Best, William Henry, Jr., [redacted].
Blackburn, Thomas Welch, Jr., [redacted].
Bomar, William Byron, [redacted].
×Borchert, David William, [redacted].
Brinson, Margaret Ruth, [redacted].
Brown, Russell Stewart, [redacted].
Browne, Charles Idol, Jr., [redacted].
Buck, Alvin Bernard, [redacted].
×Bullen, Howard Reeve, Jr., [redacted].
Burningham, Haven Ralph, [redacted].
Casey, Florence Broderick, [redacted].
Chacey, David Donald, [redacted].
Clark, Melvin Edgar, [redacted].
Clarke, Elnora Louise, [redacted].
Cowan, Leslie Warren, [redacted].
Culet, Ralph Sidney, [redacted].
Curtin, Kathleen Joan, [redacted].
Decamp, Virgil Young, [redacted].
Dion, Lucille Berthe, [redacted].
Dixon, Robert James, [redacted].
Downie, Currie Stevenson, [redacted].
Emde, Sherill William, [redacted].
Evans, J. L., [redacted].
Faron, Jack, [redacted].
Ferris, Florence Rosholt, [redacted].
Foreman, Charles Arthur, [redacted].
Frailey, Homer Frederick, [redacted].
Garrison, William Hart, [redacted].
Geick, Orla L., [redacted].
Gilman, Jack Peirpont, [redacted].
Gilmore, Charles James, [redacted].
Goldin, Sarah, [redacted].
Greenway, Carolyn Frances, [redacted].
Griffin, Fannie Ada, [redacted].
Hackett, Wilbur Mose, Jr., [redacted].
Hall, Glen Roland, [redacted].
Harris, Daniel Blaine, [redacted].
Harte, Allan Swinton, Jr., [redacted].
Hayen, Bernard Nelson, [redacted].
Heft, Robert Edwin, [redacted].
Hogan, Jessie Violet, [redacted].
Holm, Jeanne Marjorie, [redacted].
Hoyle, Charles Robert, Jr., [redacted].
Huyett, Helen Rittenhouse, [redacted].
×Jewell, Forrest Wentworth, [redacted].
Johnson, Richard Melvin, [redacted].
Johnson, Warren Donald, [redacted].
Kaeppel, Bertha Ruth, [redacted].
Kenney, William Richardson, [redacted].
Krug, Frederick Charles, [redacted].
Lauder, Edmund, [redacted].
Lee, Howard Monroe, [redacted].
Livers, George Morison, [redacted].
Loudermilk, James Arville, [redacted].
Lucas, Ruth Alice, [redacted].
Lynch, Nicholas Micheal, [redacted].
Mann, Edwin, [redacted].
Martin, Edward Otis, [redacted].
Martin, James Frederick, [redacted].
×Mason, George Isaac, Jr., [redacted].
McAmis, Agnes West, [redacted].
×McGrew, Russell Gerald, [redacted].
McKeag, Charles Marshall, [redacted].
Meholic, James John, [redacted].
Metheney, Frank Walker, [redacted].
Miller, Roger Herman, [redacted].
Miller, Roy Anthony, [redacted].
Mitchell, Jacklin Wilson, [redacted].
Mitchell, William Lowery, [redacted].
Montoya, Patrick Edmund, [redacted].
Moody, Robert Phelps, [redacted].
Morrison, Manley James, [redacted].
Mosier, Walter Martin, [redacted].
Neidigh, Kenneth Edwin, [redacted].
Nesley, William Lewis, [redacted].
Neyland, Lewis James, [redacted].
Ostrowski, Laura Adele, [redacted].
Parker, William Crego, [redacted].
Patterson, Joseph Bland, [redacted].
Pelletier, Robert Vincent, [redacted].
Phifer, James Hyram, Jr., [redacted].
Pierce, Sammy Alpheus, [redacted].
Porter, Dorothy Ann, [redacted].
Porter, Mary Louise, [redacted].
Price, Howard Irving, [redacted].
Quinn, William Hewes, [redacted].
Rackham, Edwin Julius, [redacted].
Ramer, Richard Lee, [redacted].

Resch, Harold Edward, [redacted].
Roberton, Harold Edward, Jr., [redacted].
Rogers, Joseph Reginald, [redacted].
Rose, John Gee, [redacted].
Roth, Martin Edward, [redacted].
Rowland, Keith Cornell, [redacted].
×Ryan, Thomas Donald, [redacted].
Scanlon, Thomas Sylvester, Jr. [redacted].
Severson, Ione Cornelia, [redacted].
Sewell, Jane, [redacted].
Shaffner, Douglass Dewitt, [redacted].
Simmons, Roy D., Jr., [redacted].
Simpson, Thomas Leslie, [redacted].
Smith, Kenneth Earl, [redacted].
Sokay, Leslie William, [redacted].
Starbuck, Virginia Jane, [redacted].
Steele, Ralph James, [redacted].
Stephens, Joseph Walter, Jr. [redacted].
Stooksberry, Sam Davis, [redacted].
Strong, Roy Lyle, [redacted].
Swisher, Keith Devone, [redacted].
Thompson, Harold Cecil, [redacted].
×Thompson, Philip Duncan, [redacted].
Tibbets, Oscar Judson, [redacted].
×Trakowski, Albert Clarence, Jr., [redacted].
Valentine, James Walter, [redacted].
Verhagen, Kenneth William, [redacted].
Wallbaum, Winifred Emma, [redacted].
Walker, Harold Edward, [redacted].
Waterfill, Eugene Allen, [redacted].
Watson, Gwendolyn Josephine, [redacted].
Weidler, Roy Clyde, Jr., [redacted].
Wier, Peggy Jane, [redacted].
Wiker, Betty Etten, [redacted].
Williams, Hubert Lee, [redacted].
Woodworth, William Corlis, [redacted].
Wyatt, Helen Charlotte, [redacted].
Zemmerman, Pershing Gordon, [redacted].
Zindler, Herman John, Jr., [redacted].

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress. The officers have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

Green, Mary Evelyn, [redacted].
Hartle, Olive May, [redacted].
McCally, Mildred Adell, [redacted].

NOTE.—The officers nominated for promotion to captain will complete the required 7 years' service for promotion purposes during the month of September 1950. Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named midshipmen (aviation) to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 2d day of June 1950:

Milton A. Anderson	Donald F. Flanigan
John B. Ashby	Leo T. Freitas
Robert F. Aumack	James K. Gaddy
Charles L. Axell	Myron M. George, Jr.
Frank E. Bacheller	Larold W. Gire
Richard F. Ballew, Jr.	Herschel L. Gott
Donald A. Becker	Thomas J. Griffith
Brian P. Bertrand	Richard D. Haynes
Robert S. Bick	Lyman B. Hitch
Robert W. Blakeslee	Ralph L. Huth
Gilbert A. Boggs	Wayne R. Irwin
Thomas J. Brewer	John F. Jackson, Jr.
William J. Brummitt	Ronald L. Johns
Leslie P. Burghoff, Jr.	Richard "D" Johnson
James S. Campbell	Donald J. Keeler
George B. Cobb, Jr.	Raymond G. Kelly
Edwin L. Colling	Thomas A. Kislan
Robert D. Colvin	Frederick N. Kivette, Jr.
David C. Conrad	
Thomas J. Conway	Richard J. Krall
Alvin R. Cowan	Stanley D. Kramer
Richard K. Culbertson	James L. Krefting
Oliver E. Deehan	John P. Kushnerick
Richard E. Dick	William L. LaClair, Jr.
Francis M. Dobbertien	Samuel B. Lancaster, Jr.
Frederick S. Dunning, Jr.	
	William V. Lassen
Daniel W. Ebling	Gregory E. Lawrence, Jr.
Eugene D. Ellena	
Windom L. Estes	John V. Lawrence
Martin A. Fallandy	John D. Lemmon
Harold D. Libby	Lawrence A. Schoelen
Charles T. Lindemann, Jr.	Hughie D. Sheffield
	Walter G. Sherman
Charles R. Long	Gilbert F. Sievert
William A. McCarthy, Jr.	Derald Z. Skalla
	Kenneth R. Slaten
John R. Macy	William C. Sproull, Jr.
Foster R. Mahood	Albert E. Staniukinas
Albert B. Marsh	Eric H. Steentofte
George A. Martin	Gordon E. Strickland, Jr.
Lewis K. Mattingly, Jr.	Kenneth L. Study
Paul J. Melee	Karl DeW. Sudekum
William F. Moore	Raymond J. Svigel
Robert J. Netro	LeRoy Z. Taylor
Monte B. Nichol	Elmer A. Thomas
Charles J. O'Brien, Jr.	Walter R. Thomas
Gary H. Palmer	John A. Thomson
John R. Palmquist	Roger H. Todd
Richard C. Pickering	William E. Todd
Henry D. Pierson	Harold Trolle
Robert A. Quaney	Thomas A. Turley
William A. Richard	Alfred F. VanLeuven
Glen H. Rickelton	Hale W. Wagner
Ralph E. Risdal	Merle R. Walker
Caryl B. Ritchey	Grady A. Weeks
Earl J. Rivard	Edward T. Wilbur
Edward J. Rosatti	Thomas A. Willi
Richard C. Rowe	Gabriel H. Wilson
Arthur R. Roy, Jr.	Robert H. Wilson
Maurice W. Rumble	Joseph J. Wodjenski
James H. Ryan	Raymond S. Wood, Jr.
Hugo V. Scarsheim	Allen C. Wooddell
Edward H. Schleif	Eugene G. Zipp

The following-named officer for temporary and permanent appointment as indicated:

For temporary appointment:

COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS

Frank D. Virgilio

For permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS

Frank D. Virgilio

Jack E. Yount (civilian college graduate) to be an ensign in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy.

The following-named to be ensigns in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Lillian M. Bach	Nancy J. Durham
Irene I. Damasco	Doris T. Fuller
Thelma P. Dial	Alice S. Lane
Dolores T. Dobransky	Frances E. MacDonald

Margaret E. Hopf, woman (civilian college graduate) to be an ensign in the Navy.

Mary D. McDermott, woman (civilian college graduate) to be an ensign in the Navy.

Anne T. Zella, woman (civilian college graduate) to be an ensign in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 27 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Capt. Kenneth K. Cowart, United States Coast Guard, to be engineer in chief of the United States Coast Guard, for a period of 4 years, with rank of rear admiral, effective August 1, 1950.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

To be commissioned ensigns

Edward C. Maran
Julian W. Flint

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 38 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT AS AMENDED

To be major general of the line

Maj. Gen. William Ray Carroll, [redacted] Washington National Guard, to date from October 17, 1949.

To be brigadier generals of the line

Brig. Gen. William Watson Burgess, Jr., [redacted] California National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Carl Otha DeBard, [redacted] Indiana National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Frank Eino Heikkila, [redacted] New York National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Earle Marian Jones, [redacted] California National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Dwight Linn McReynolds, [redacted], Tennessee National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. John Bassett Moore, [redacted] Delaware National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. John Burl Webb, [redacted] Arkansas National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

To be brigadier generals, Adjutant General's Department

Brig. Gen. Timothy Joseph Regan, Jr., [redacted], Massachusetts National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Joseph John Scannell, [redacted] Delaware National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Lilburn Halsey Stevens, [redacted] Washington National Guard, to date from February 27, 1950.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Thomas Wallace, [redacted] Tennessee National Guard, to date from June 1, 1950.

APPOINTMENT AS A CHAPLAIN OF THE REGULAR ARMY, IN THE GRADE OF FIRST LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 381, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS), SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION

Gerald J. Gefell, [redacted].

APPOINTMENTS IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF FIRST LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 381, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS), SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION

Gilbert A. Frisbie, [redacted]
Thomas F. Meagher, Jr., [redacted]

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 381, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS), SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION

John D. Bang, [redacted].
Alfred Barnes, [redacted].
Glen D. Belnap, [redacted]
Russell W. Bertholf, Jr., [redacted]
Thomas R. Biggs, [redacted].
Edward P. Billinghurst, [redacted]
William C. Boehm, [redacted].
Edmund G. Boy, [redacted].
David H. Brazil, [redacted].
Charles T. Burch, [redacted]
Bruce Burnett, [redacted]
Robert E. Burt, [redacted]
Roscoe C. Cartwright, [redacted]
Alphus R. Clark, [redacted].
Coleman C. Clement, Jr., [redacted]
Roland H. Collins, [redacted]
Clifton H. Conrad, [redacted]
William T. Cooper.
Frederick G. Dempsey, [redacted]
James E. Dempsey, [redacted]
Thomas R. Dolezal, [redacted]
Leo E. Eutsler, [redacted]
William G. Foreman, [redacted]
Walter C. Franzen, [redacted]
Peter P. Genero, [redacted]
Shirl L. Gerlach, [redacted]
Nicholas N. Gombos, [redacted].
Lorayne M. Griffin, [redacted]
Owen R. Grogan, Jr., [redacted]
Tom S. Groseclose, [redacted]

Conrad L. Hall, [redacted].
Leonard H. Harris.
Return C. Haynes, [redacted].
William H. Henry, Jr., [redacted].
Wilbur J. Hewitt, [redacted].
Clifton W. Holbrook, [redacted].
Needham C. Holden, Jr., [redacted].
John H. Hougen, [redacted].
Carol N. Johns, [redacted].
Carlton S. Johnson, [redacted].
Phillip Kaufman, [redacted].
Ernest J. Lansing, [redacted].
James R. Lay, [redacted].
Lloyd L. LeClair, [redacted].
Charles C. Leneten, Jr., [redacted].
Robert M. Lorenz, [redacted].
Roy W. Lundquist, [redacted].
Donald L. Lynes, [redacted].
William F. McCormick, Jr., [redacted].
Eugene B. McCoy, [redacted].
Richard G. McSwain, [redacted].
John E. Maier, [redacted].
Robert J. Maier, [redacted].
John G. Mantalas, [redacted].
William Maughn, Jr., [redacted].
John W. Meek, Jr., [redacted].
Frank A. Merigold, [redacted].
Francis S. Obradovich, [redacted].
Frank S. Plummer, Jr., [redacted].
Charles E. Pritchard, [redacted].
Jacob A. Randolph, Jr., [redacted].
Thompson L. Raney, [redacted].
Gerald W. Recktenwald, [redacted].
Tom Reid, [redacted].
Perry R. Rice.
Edwin T. Rios, [redacted].
Howard F. Robinson, [redacted].
James E. Rose, [redacted].
Harold Rounds.
Harold W. Runft, [redacted].
James W. Ryan, [redacted].
Eugene G. Sabota, [redacted].
Craig C. Scott, [redacted].
Dwain L. Scott, [redacted].
John A. Seddon, [redacted].
Orville D. Severson, [redacted].
Robert J. Sharpless, [redacted].
Fred C. Sheffey.
Earl S. Sleeper, [redacted].
Carl F. Smith, [redacted].
Robert W. Smithson, [redacted].
Felix S. Smolenski, [redacted].
Marvin H. Snow, [redacted].
Fred G. Swafford, Jr., [redacted].
Raymond V. Taibbi, [redacted].
Robert L. Teague.
Francis W. Turnbull, [redacted].
Charles M. Tyson, [redacted].
Edward S. Waddell, [redacted].
Vernon V. Wallis, [redacted].
Vernon J. Walters, [redacted].
Joseph F. White, [redacted].
Charles B. Wild, Jr., [redacted].
Vernon C. Williams, [redacted].
Calvin O. Wilson, [redacted].
Charles Q. Wright, Jr.
David R. Young, [redacted].

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY STUDENTS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 506 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 381, 80TH CONG.), SUBJECT TO DESIGNATION AS DISTINGUISHED MILITARY GRADUATES AND SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION

Edd M. Carter.
Thomas J. Collins, Jr.
Raymond A. Cramer, Jr.
C. W. Dickerson, Jr., [redacted].
Stephen V. Hughes, Jr., [redacted].
Paul M. Jordan.
Frank S. Klein.
Roy T. Nakashima.
William H. Naylor, Jr.
Henry Sporer, Jr.
John J. Trzcinski.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the great source of all our material and spiritual blessings, may we be assured in some special sense that this Chamber is now for each of us an altar of prayer and a place of vision.

Grant that our President, our Speaker, and every leader and Member of this legislative body, and all the officers, clerks, reporters, secretaries, and pages may feel that for calmness and courage, in these days of crises, we need the guiding and sustaining presence of Thy Spirit.

Thou knowest how feeble and frail we are. In letters of blood and fire it is being written that we need Thee. Fill us with a deeper experience of the value of prayer in the mastery over fear and whatever may befall us in the tragic and changing fortunes of war.

May we daily cultivate the habit of prayer. Help us to realize that if we pray in ordinary days then we will know how to pray with conquering power when the way of life leads through darkness, suffering, and sacrifice.

Help us see more clearly that we must have the attributes and virtues of righteousness and faith and humility if we are to know and experience the secret of answered and availing prayer.

In Christ's name we bring our petitions. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett;

H. R. 1022. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army Air Base, New Castle, Del.;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H. R. 1626. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill;

H. R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield;

H. R. 2196. An act to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana;

H. R. 2264. An act for the relief of C. H. Bolling;

H. R. 2462. An act for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda;

H. R. 2535. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall;

H. R. 2588. An act to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.;

H. R. 2753. An act to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries;

H. R. 2808. An act for the relief of Grace G. Walker;

H. R. 2851. An act for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer;

H. R. 3109. An act granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico;

H. R. 3284. An act to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3305. An act for the relief of the estate of José Salgado Santos;

H. R. 3316. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Córdova;

H. R. 3330. An act for the relief of Therese Hohman;

H. R. 3535. An act for the relief of William A. Cross;

H. R. 3906. An act to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended;

H. R. 3994. An act for the relief of John D. Lange;

H. R. 4041. An act for the relief of Parish Bros.;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley;

H. R. 4309. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of J. P. Acker;

H. R. 4364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle;

H. R. 4386. An act to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent;

H. R. 4390. An act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4601. An act for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Capodistria;

H. R. 5003. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.;

H. R. 5110. An act for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber;

H. R. 5221. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietro;

H. R. 5252. An act for the relief of W. M. Tindal;

H. R. 5470. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad;

H. R. 5526. An act to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5628. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island;

H. R. 5799. An act for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.;

H. R. 5849. An act for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay;

H. R. 5947. An act for the relief of Alfio Batelli;

H. R. 5990. An act to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and other purposes;

H. R. 6013. An act to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior.

H. R. 6018. An act for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic;

H. R. 6198. An act for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.;

H. R. 6247. An act authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair;

H. R. 6270. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr.;

H. R. 6292. An act to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually;

H. R. 6482. An act for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola;

H. R. 6533. An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6644. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds;

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6699. An act to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog;

H. R. 6703. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6709. An act for the relief of Ed Howard Russell;

H. R. 6969. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Brown;

H. R. 6971. An act to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4;

H. R. 6994. An act for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews;

H. R. 7016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon;

H. R. 7046. An act for the relief of C. W. Jacobs;

H. R. 7072. An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim;

H. R. 7074. An act for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka;

H. R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi;

H. R. 7079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji;

H. R. 7204. An act for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo;

H. R. 7219. An act to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7260. An act to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division, of Illinois;

H. R. 7314. An act for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo;

H. R. 7339. An act to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7392. An act for the relief of Columbus Finley;

H. R. 7414. An act for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile;

H. R. 7428. An act to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence;

H. R. 7564. An act for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries;

H. R. 7608. An act for the relief of Mitsuko Morita;

H. R. 7629. An act for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie;

H. R. 7667. An act directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho;

H. R. 7675. An act to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee;

H. R. 7706. An act for the relief of Ayako Kurihara;

H. R. 7779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos;

H. R. 7783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter;

H. R. 7810. An act for the relief of M. S. Davis;

H. R. 7815. An act for the relief of John Yee Horn;

H. R. 7820. An act for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child;

H. R. 7899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter;

H. R. 7916. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo.;

H. R. 7944. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler;

H. R. 7961. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yano;

H. R. 7970. An act for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child;

H. R. 7977. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7982. An act to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8055. An act relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8067. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes;

H. R. 8098. An act for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa;

H. R. 8119. An act for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen);

H. R. 8125. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly;

H. R. 8155. An act for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida;

H. R. 8180. An act for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami;

H. R. 8183. An act for the relief of Asako Tsuchida;

H. R. 8287. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate numbered 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell;

H. R. 8289. An act for the relief of Yee Balche Yee;

H. R. 8361. An act for the relief of Toshiko Murai;

H. R. 8381. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joseph C. Grant;

H. R. 8382. An act for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins;

H. R. 8451. An act for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa;

H. R. 8500. An act for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai;

H. R. 8519. An act for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 8581. An act for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of Hisako Shimizu;

H. R. 8600. An act for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama;

H. R. 8604. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.;

H. R. 8617. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard";

H. R. 8709. An act to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health;

H. R. 8722. An act for the relief of Jun Hin Lum;

H. R. 8958. An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress;

H. J. Res. 461. Joint resolution to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as part of Parkersburg, W. Va.; and

H. Con. Res. 187. Concurrent resolution favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 157. An act authorizing the attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1922. An act to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939;

H. R. 1991. An act for the relief of Alexander Stewart;

H. R. 2225. An act for the relief of William B. Buol;

H. R. 2234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gladys J. Senyohl McCarthy;

H. R. 3007. An act for the relief of Harry C. Goakes;

H. R. 3464. An act to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of alien John Michael Ancker Rasmussen;

H. R. 3805. An act for the relief of Yuk Onn Won;

H. R. 4188. An act for the relief of Dr. Ferdinando Schiappa;

H. R. 4528. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx;

H. R. 4628. An act for the relief of John G. Essenberg;

H. R. 4788. An act to provide for a mutual-aid plan for fire protection by and for the District of Columbia and certain adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4806. An act for the relief of Dr. Francesco Drago;

H. R. 4942. An act to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys realized from leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians of New York, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati;

H. R. 5074. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5566. An act for the relief of Dr. Agostino DeLisi;

H. R. 5679. An act to authorize the transfer of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations are located, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6066. An act for the relief of Cheng Sick Yuen;

H. R. 6173. An act for the relief of Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum (Lum Chung);

H. R. 6225. An act for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Hoyningen-Huene;

H. R. 6363. An act conferring jurisdiction on the United States district court for the middle district of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc.;

H. R. 6454. An act to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois;

H. R. 6458. An act for the relief of Maj. Roy E. Bevel;

H. R. 6461. An act for the relief of Jirina Zizkovsky;

H. R. 6505. An act to legalize the entry of Mrs. David Munson Osborne (nee Janet Mary Tole), a native of New Zealand;

H. R. 6758. An act for the relief of Ruby Thaw and Hla Sein;

H. R. 7071. An act for the relief of Mrs. Masa Iyoki;

H. R. 7228. An act for the relief of Kazuko Kamada;

H. R. 7273. An act to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7695. An act to provide a 5-day week for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the White House police force;

H. R. 7764. An act to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7812. An act for the relief of Martha Aporta Strickland;

H. R. 8117. An act for the relief of Yoshiko Emory;

H. R. 8139. An act to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950;

H. R. 8230. An act to amend the act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), relating to the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida;

H. R. 8245. An act for the relief of Dr. Alessandro Rizzo;

H. R. 8440. An act for the relief of Noae Kawashima;

H. R. 8655. An act for the relief of Toshiko Kikyo and Francis Kikyo;

H. R. 9178. An act to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 181. Concurrent resolution favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4251. An act to amend section 4 (g) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. CAPEHART to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7265. An act to provide for the conduct of a periodic census of governments.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. LANGER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7662. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FREAR, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7681. An act to amend sections 675 and 676 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FREAR, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 8909. An act to authorize the District of Columbia Government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HUNT, Mr. FREAR, and Mr. HENDRICKSON, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3666) entitled "An act to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. MORSE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 512) making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is a continuing resolution extending the availability of funds under the omnibus appropriation bill to August 31. I expect that with the legislative situation that confronts us there is nothing to do but adopt the joint resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If the gentleman will yield, will the gentleman from Missouri tell us when we are going to get the appropriation bill here?

Mr. CANNON. We are led to believe it will be in the next few days.

Mr. TABER. I would hope we might get it by the middle of the week. I would not want to figure on anything definite.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. As I understand, the appropriation bill is being held up now in the other body and is not ready to be presented to the conferees. I understand that the appropriations providing for civil functions have been increased greatly. I see that in the newspapers, which is where I get my information. Is the other body, at a time like this, going to increase the appropriations provided by the House, and if so, is the gentleman from Missouri, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, going to bring that bill back to the House and let us try to cut it down?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the older and more distinguished Members of the House. He has served here for many years. He is familiar with the history of appropriation bills and conferences between the two bodies. I trust the gentleman recalls that the House always objects strenuously to any unwarranted increases in appropriations and I assure him we will continue that policy.

Mr. RICH. And we can feel that the House conferees are not going to permit a bill to come back to the House without the House having a chance to vote on some of these increases suggested by the other body?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman may rest assured that we will bring back every item which must be considered by the House under the rules.

Mr. Speaker, this is, generally speaking, the usual continuing resolution. It may be summarized briefly. The current resolution, Public Law 585, expires July 31, 1950. The pending resolution proposes to extend the provisions of the law to a date not later than August 31, 1950.

Section 1 of the resolution reenacts section 1 of Public Law 585 and provides for termination of continuing provisions upon enactment of the regular appropriation bill or August 31, whichever first occurs. Rates of obligation and expenditure are governed by figures in the House bill and all provisions are subject to all

limitations and restrictions of the House bill.

Section 2 (a) of the pending resolution appropriates for programs not covered in the House bill, at the rate reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or the last quarter rate of 1950, whichever is lower. Five of these programs are:

	Senate figures
Economic Cooperation	[1] $2,391,000,000
Assistance to the Republic of Korea	90,000,000
Government and relief in occupied areas	288,000,000
Displaced Persons Commission	9,000,000
Mutual defense assistance	[1] 1,678,000,000

[1] Plus carryover

Section 2 (b) provides for the Selective Service System at the rate of $20,476,000 annually, the amount of the Budget estimate, pending final consideration of the general bill. The situation is urgent as service must be expanded immediately and there is no other way to meet it.

Section 3 authorizes the District of Columbia rent-control program at the rate of the last quarter of 1950 or as provided in House Document 640 ($113,100), whichever is lower.

Section 4 makes certain that rates for programs in section 2 supersede those carried in Public Law 585.

Section 5 reenacts sections 4 and 6 of Public Law 585.

Section 4 of Public Law 585 excepts chapter 10A (Taber-Thomas) and section 1114 (Jensen) amendments and time limitations on apportionments under the Antideficiency Act.

Section 6 of Public Law 585 provides that expenditures shall be charged against respective appropriations when eventually made in the general bill.

It will noted that the joint resolution before the House provides no new programs and authorizes no expansion of old programs except for the Selective Service.

If no one desires further time, I move the previous question on the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That funds and authority provided by section 1 of the joint resolution of June 29, 1950 (Public Law 585), are hereby continued available, and the funds and authority provided by sections 2 and 3 hereof are made available, until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity or (c) August 31, 1950, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 2. There are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(a) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1950 or that which would be provided for by the General Appropriation Act, 1951 (H. R. 7786, 81st Cong.), as reported to the Senate on July 8, 1950, whichever is lower, projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

Economic cooperation.
Assistance to the Republic of Korea.
Government and relief in occupied areas.
Displaced Persons Commission.
Mutual defense assistance.

(b) Such amount as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950, at a rate not in excess of that provided for in the budget estimate (H. Doc. 656).

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia such amount as may be required for necessary expenses for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control of the District of Columbia for the period beginning July 1, 1950, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1950, or that provided for in the budget estimate for 1951 (H. Doc. 640), whichever is lower.

SEC. 4. Effective August 1, 1950, funds and authority provided under section 2 hereof shall supersede funds and authority provided by the aforesaid joint resolution of June 29, 1950, for the projects and activities named in such section.

SEC. 5. Sections 4 and 6 of the aforesaid joint resolution of June 29, 1950, shall be applicable to all funds and authority provided by this act.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROLLING ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS IN WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SECURITY PURPOSES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9215) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as the title indicates, authorizes the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States. It permits the search of the ships at anchor and otherwise in our waters, particularly during this emergency. Under the present statute before the President or any of the executive branches can make these searches the President must declare a national emergency or there must have been a declaration of war by Congress. This bill permits the President or his agents to make these searches, particularly to guard against, shall we say, Trojan horse ships bringing in atomic bombs or facilities for bacteriological warfare, when the security of the United States is endangered. His opinion as to danger to our security suffices.

The bill was reported out unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary. The executive branch is very anxious to have this bill enacted into law to safeguard the coastal cities of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific, and the Atlantic.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the Coast Guard do the searching?

Mr. CELLER. The Coast Guard and Customs will do the searching.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachuetts. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that Mr. Peyton Ford, who is assistant to the Attorney General called me up the other day and said that this was a bill of vital importance, the immediate passage of which is imperative.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman from Massachusetts probably recalls that only a few days ago five British ships en route to Korea were sabotaged due to the failure of proper inspection. The Kremlin undoubtedly has urged a worldwide campaign of sabotage. The party line has openly urged comrades and fellow travelers everywhere to disrupt railroads, ships and weapons and equipment bound for Korea. We must be vigilant. All ships, therefore, must be properly inspected and searched. This bill gives adequate power so to do in the present emergency. The power granted can be ended by passage of a concurrent resolution of both Houses.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand, the committee was unanimous in its report?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this situation emphasizes the importance of the Coast Guard Reserve for which the House voted in May.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 191), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Whenever the President finds that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual or threatened war, or invasion, or of disturbances or threatened disturbances of the international relations of the United States, the President is authorized to institute such measures and issue rules and regulations—

"(a) to govern the anchorage and movement of any foreign-flag vessels in the territorial waters of the United States, to inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of rights and obligations of the United States, may take for such purposes full possession and control of such vessels and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof, and all other persons not especially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof;

"(b) to safeguard against destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive

acts, accidents, or other causes of similar nature, vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities in the United States, the Canal Zone, and all territory and water, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Any appropriation available to any of the executive departments shall be available to carry out the provisions of this paragraph."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 194), is amended to read as follows:

"The President may employ such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title."

SEC. 3. Section 2 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(a) If any other person knowingly fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given under the provisions of this title, or knowingly obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and may, at the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall expire on such date as may be specified by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8 after the word "invasion" insert "or insurrection, or subversive activity,".

Page 3, line 2, strike out the word "paragraph" and insert the word "title."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 191), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Whenever the President finds that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual or threatened war, or invasion, or of disturbances or threatened disturbances of the international relations of the United States, the President is authorized to institute such measures and issue such rules and regulations—

"(a) to govern the anchorage and movement of any foreign-flag vessels in the territorial waters of the United States, to inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards thereon, and, if necessary, in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of rights and obligations to the United States, may take for such purposes full possession and control of such vessels and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof, and all other persons not especially authorized to go or remain on board thereof;

"(b) to safeguard against destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of similar nature, vessels, harbors, ports, and water-front facilities in the United States, the Canal Zone, and all territory and water, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Any appropriation available to any of the executive departments shall be available to carry out the provisions of this paragraph."

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"The President may employ such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title."

SEC. 3. Section 2 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(a) If any other person knowingly fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given under the provisions of this title, or knowingly obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and may, at the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall expire on such date as may be specified by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER, of New York: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 9215, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which the bill (H. R. 9215) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes, was passed were vacated and that bill laid on the table.

EXEMPTING COUNSEL EMPLOYED BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 510) to exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain Federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. CELLER. This is the usual resolution that exempts counsel employed by congressional committees from certain proscriptions whereby they cannot within a designated period file claims or represent claimants against the Government.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That service or employment of persons as attorneys on a temporary basis prior to January 3, 1951, to assist the Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950, of the House of Representatives, pursuant to House Resolution 635 agreed to June 30, 1950, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such persons within the provisions of section 281, 283, or 285, of title 18 of the United States Code, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of service, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. EVELYN M. HRYNIAK

Mr. CELLER submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2655) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak for printing in the RECORD.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. BIEMILLER submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2591) to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD.

CANCELLATION OF PATENT LICENSES

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2128) to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2742)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2128) to provide for the modification or cancellation of certain royalty-free licenses granted to the Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1 and 2, and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amended title proposed by the House amendment, amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the cancellation of certain licenses granted to the

Government by private holders of patents and rights thereunder."

And the House agree to the same.

J. R. BRYSON,
E. E. WILLIS,
J. C. BOGGS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ALEXANDER WILEY,
HERBERT R. O'CONOR,
JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The purposes of the bill are adequately stated in the reports of the Judiciary Committees of the respective Houses. Briefly stated, they are to authorize and empower the heads of certain of the Government departments and agencies to cancel, in their discretion, a number of patent licenses which were granted to the Government during the war on a royalty-free or reduced royalty basis. In most instances the grants were inspired by patriotic motives and were for the duration of the war. However, few if any of the patentees intended their grants to go beyond the period of actual hostilities. Since the United States is still in a state of war from a technical standpoint, and since the agency heads are without power to cancel any of the licenses in order to do equity to the patentees, this legislation became imperative.

Several amendments were made to the bill as introduced. Whereas the House adopted an amendment giving the agency heads the power to modify as well as cancel such licenses, the Senate conferees successfully urged their view that the power to cancel included, in effect, the power to modify by means of cancellation followed by a new contract in modified form.

The conferees agreed to accept the House language defining the period during which the licenses were granted to be "subsequent to September 9, 1939", instead of "during World War II", the latter period being possibly susceptible to varying interpretations.

Again, the conferees elected to make the relief applicable not only to royalty-free license agreements, but as well to those involving a reduced or nominal royalty.

Finally, because of the foregoing amendments, an accommodating change in the title of the bill became indicated and this the conferees agreed upon.

J. R. BRYSON,
E. E. WILLIS,
J. C. BOGGS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 2 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Monday next following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 40 minutes on Tuesday next after the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

WHAT IS THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned and interested as a Representative in our Government. I have a right to be—being an elected Representative. I have been trying to find out what the American policy is in reference to the other nations of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot get that information, and I would like to know why. I have asked from members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, from members of the Armed Services Committee, and other Members of Congress. My problem is, Mr. Speaker, What is our policy?

Who started us in Korea? We know the answer: Mr. Truman.

Will other nations do their share in manpower in the Korean fight? Will we have to furnish the money, men, and munitions? After Korea, what?

If the Communists break out in Formosa, will we alone defend it?

If the Communists break out in Greece, will we alone defend it?

If the Communists break out in Africa, will we interfere?

Let the United Nations act—not Mr. Truman.

If countries in Europe or Asia or Africa or Australia or South America, what right have we to send an army into those countries and interfere with their internal strife?

We should attend to our own business, and if we do that we have a real job.

Why sacrifice American men to save the world—and do it alone?

Why should we let the President or the State Department commit us to sacrifices unlimited. Congress, it is up to you to stop it. This New Deal of the United States is a raw deal for the American citizens and Government.

I beg of you, Mr. Speaker and leaders of this Democratic Party—give us your policy, your plans, your aims. Get us out of the dark, destruction and disgrace of war into the realm of peace in the world. Pray to Almighty God for guidance that men can live as brothers all over the world. Stop killing our boys. Stop, look, listen, and pray.

Get a plan with the UN for the world, not the United States alone.

MOBILIZATION PLANNING ACT OF 1950

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD with regard to my introduction today of the Mobilization Planning Act of 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Mobilization Planning Act of 1950 to provide for a Mobilization Production Board to coordinate essential production, other than agricultural, and transportation and communications facilities for the national security and to see to the balancing of production between what is required for the Armed Forces, civilian needs and overseas aid and cooperation. This measure also establishes in the executive branch a food conservation agency to advise consumers with respect to the most efficient utilization of our food and fiber supply, to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture, who now has the necessary powers with respect to production, regarding the needs and requirements of foods and fibers; to coordinate the consumers' services in the various agencies of the Federal Government which are now duplicating and often confusing and contradictory and to cooperate with States and municipalities.

The least that we can do under the present need for marshaling the full national effort so eloquently outlined in the testimony of Bernard Baruch before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday is to give the direction and management to the whole program commensurate with its scope and seriousness. Our experience in World War II showed that the way to get America's best brains to work was through a planning board of this kind. The most able men from the ranks of labor, business, and agriculture often hesitate to take a Government job, but such a board is considered in a separate category by such men, first because it is a temporary agency to meet a great national emergency and second because it represents a traditional pattern for marshalling just that kind of skill and ability.

I urge a food conservation agency principally as a consumers' service but also to effect some organization of sellers and distributors, because prayers and exhortations that people shall not hoard or engage in panic buying are apparently inadequate to do the job. Ninety percent of the people will cooperate but there is always the unscrupulous 10 percent. Hence, to deal with serious price rises and runs on commodities while the debate as to whether we should have rationing and price control goes on, we must have some agency which can speak with the voice of government and get the people together for their own protection against economic disaster.

The text of the joint resolution follows:

Joint resolution to provide for the appointment by the President of a Mobilization Production Board and a Food Conservation Agency

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Mobilization Production Board with authority to coordinate the activities of Government, trade, industry, labor, agriculture, and consumers in the preparation by the United States of adequate equipment and facilities for the national security and in the balancing of essential production (other than agricultural production) and of transportation and communications facilities, between what is required for the Armed Forces, civilian needs, and overseas aid and cooperation. The Board shall have such authority with respect to commodities in short supply, producers' and processors' materials and transportation and communications facilities and services as shall be authorized by law, or as shall be delegated to the Board by the President.

SEC. 2. The President is authorized to establish in the executive branch of the Federal

Government a Food Conservation Agency which shall be authorized to advise consumers with respect to the most efficient utilization of our food and fiber supply, to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the needs and requirements of foods and fibers, to coordinate the consumers' services in the various agencies of the Federal Government, to cooperate with States and municipalities in pursuance of these purposes and to make recommendations to the President and the Congress thereon.

SEC. 3. The President is requested to make recommendations to the Congress for the enactment of such measures with respect to the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in this act as he may deem appropriate.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated from moneys in the Treasury otherwise unappropriated, such sums as may be required for the execution of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall be known as the Mobilization Planning Act of 1950.

THE SUGAR SUPPLY

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday night the President spoke to the American people on the present international crisis. In that address, he made a direct appeal to the American housewives not to hoard food. He showed clearly and conclusively that hoarding of food by the citizens of the country would only create artificial shortages, upset the national economy, and consequently impede our war effort. The President made reference to one particular commodity, namely sugar. He stated that in Cuba, where the United States gets most of its sugar, there is a surplus. And yet, every day since the President's speech, reports from various sections of the country indicate that more and more people are hoarding sugar.

Yesterday, a report on the front page of one of Washington's newspapers illustrated the attitude which many people have adopted in the present emergency. A southeast grocer put sugar on sale at double the regular price for 5-pound bags. The grocer sold 800 pounds within 4 hours. The next day this same grocer put sugar back at the regular price and sold about one-third as much as he did the previous day.

This morning it has been reported that the citizens of Elkins, W. Va.—a town of less than 1,000 population—purchased enough sugar in the last 24 hours to provide every man, woman, and child with 3 pounds of the product. It seems apparent that the price of a commodity is not the concern of our people. If they want something, they will buy it, regardless of the inflationary effects of hoarding and regardless of the strong appeal made by their President not to create artificial shortages.

Mr. Speaker, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index has gone up 9 percent since the start of the Korean war. If this continues, food prices will spiral to unprecedented heights and inflation will be rampant by the fall. This is a problem which we must solve now before it becomes uncontrollable. The issue we face in the present world crisis is not Government controls; it is military defeat abroad and inflation at home. Let us not invite inflation by adopting a powder-puff attitude toward the inflationary bud. Let us nip it before it blooms and forces prices to skyrocket and essential commodities to become scarce.

I think it is the time to make an immediate review of our economic mobilization and adopt legislation—price controls, if necessary—to guard us against the evil consequences of runaway inflation.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS IN BANKRUPTCY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on the Judiciary I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9171) to provide for the temporary appointment of commissioners in bankruptcy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Alabama kindly explain the need, the emergency for this legislation?

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I have cleared this with the leadership on both sides. The unanimous vote of all the Members present this morning of the House Committee on the Judiciary has authorized me to ask unanimous consent to consider this bill out of order, it not having been on the calendar for three legislative days.

The need for this request is the emergency character of a situation in West Virginia where two large coal mines have been forced into bankruptcy and where the referee in bankruptcy, the only one having jurisdiction, has had a heart attack and has been confined to his bed, according to the statement before our committee in the form of the testimony of Senator KILGORE, of West Virginia. Therefore they cannot have a meeting of creditors to elect a trustee in bankruptcy to take charge of and conserve the assets of these companies.

This bill is a substitute for a bill which was introduced by Senator KILGORE and by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], to appoint new temporary referees in such emergency cases all over the Nation. This bill is a substitute and was introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], H. R. 9171, and provides that, instead of appointing new referees, we simply authorize the district court that appointed the referee originally, also the presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals of that circuit, as well as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, so that we may have the benefit of the pool of referees in bankruptcy all over the Nation to draw from and send in here and wherever needed, who are now on a salary basis, to take care of such emergency cases. This bill will be quicker and just as effective and will give the relief needed in West Virginia and anywhere else where such an emergency may exist.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, sir, I am always delighted to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I agree with the gentleman, I think the bill should pass. A number of Members have read the original Kilgore bill. This is an entirely different approach. Personally I am opposed to the original Kilgore bill. As was so well stated by our subcommittee chairman, there is need for a temporary referee in bankruptcy in West Virginia right now. The regular referee is sick.

I am opposed to appointing any new or additional referees in bankruptcy. This bill will make it possible, through the machinery set up in the substitute bill, to use referees now available throughout the United States, to do the job that should be done in West Virginia right now.

Mr. HOBBS. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan has well stated the unanimous opinion of the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy, as well as the full Committee on the Judiciary. This additional word should probably be said. We have adopted in this bill the same machinery which was set up for the transfer or designation of judges and United States attorneys to districts in distress. It is very similar though it applies only to referees in bankruptcy. We lacked that part of the machinery which we found so necessary in this particular case.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 43 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"d. Whenever the office of a referee is vacant the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary as may be fixed by the Director to serve until the conference shall have acted with reference to the vacancy as provided by section 43b. Whenever a referee is temporarily absent or unable because of illness or for other reasons to act, the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary and for such period of time as may be fixed by the Director. Any salary fixed pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by section 40 of this act."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That subdivision c of section 43 of an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

" 'c. Whenever the office of a referee is vacant or its occupant is temporarily absent or disqualified to act, or whenever the expeditious transaction of the business of the court or courts of bankruptcy may require, the

judge, or any one of the judges, may act; or the judge or the chief judge of the district may designate and assign temporarily any referee of the district to act; or the chief judge of the circuit may designate and assign temporarily one or more referees within the circuit to act upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the judge or chief judge of the district wherein the need arises, or the chief judge of the circuit may order that pending cases be rereferred and future cases referred to one or more referees within the circuit; or the Chief Justice of the United States may designate and assign temporarily a referee from another circuit to act upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge of the circuit wherein the need arises. No designation and assignment shall be made without the consent of the chief judge or judicial council of the circuit from which a referee is to be designated and assigned. All designations and assignments of referees shall be filed with the clerks and entered on the minutes of the courts from and to which made. The Chief Justice of the United States or a chief judge of a circuit or a judge or chief judge of a district may make new designations and assignments in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, and may revoke those previously made by him.' "

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the temporary assignment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include three statements by himself.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from Gen. Carl R. Gray, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with reference to the benefits to veterans of Korea under the GI bill of rights.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole today, and to include certain excerpts.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include an article.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances and include articles by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop.

Mr. SADLAK (at the request of Mrs. ST. GEORGE) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, notwithstanding the fact that one of the extensions exceeds two pages and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $246.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of the Communist march on Jackson, Miss., day before yesterday, and include the Communist record of Aubrey Grossman, a well-known Communist from California, and also to include excerpts from a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities which shows that the Civil Rights Congress is a Communist-front organization.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8235) to amend further the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in light of the fact that several of our great national veterans' organizations have taken the stand that there should be no further veterans' legislation of major importance for the time being during the present emergency, and in light of the fact that this bill, as approved, would not serve the best interests of the policyholders, according to the Veterans' Administration, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMEND ACT GRANTING LAND TO THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8678) to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH, Mr. TABER, and Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan objected.

RECEIPT OF COMMISSIONS OR GIFTS FOR PROCURING LOANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4192) to amend title 18, United States Code, section 220, relating to receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 18, United State Code, section 220, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 220. Receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans

"Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, a Federal intermediate credit bank, a National Agricultural Credit Corporation, a national banking association, or any bank, banking association, trust company, or other banking institution, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, except as provided by law, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation, for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation, from any such bank, corporation, association, company, or institution, any loan or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such bank, corporation, association, company, or institution, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CUSTODIAL SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8711) relating to the compensation and leave benefits of officers and employees in the custodial service of the Post Office Department transferred to the General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 603) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, application has been made to the Committee on Rules for a rule on this bill. It involves approximately $3,000,000. Its purposes are praiseworthy, but some of the language in the bill is definitely objectionable, and it should not be passed on the Consent Calendar. Therefore I am constrained to object.

Mr. RICH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. I object, Mr. Speaker.

DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION TO INDUSTRY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 868) to provide for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to American business and industry, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8201) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

Mr. JAVITS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] tell us if this bill now satisfies the accountants; that is, certified and uncertified accountants?

Mr. WALTER. There is no question about that. The bill in its present form deals only with the practice by attorneys at law before the agencies. It is designed to make it possible for lawyers all over the country, once they have been admitted to practice before a Federal agency, to practice before every agency, instead of being required to obtain the necessary credentials in order to practice before each agency before which they may wish to appear.

Mr. JAVITS. So it does not affect the accountants?

Mr. WALTER. It does not.

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the accountants in the State of Iowa and traffic managers have not withdrawn their objection to this bill, neither has the Texas Association of Public Accountants.

Mr. WALTER. I have in my files a letter from the officials of the accountants' organization in which they state they have no objection whatsoever to the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. GRAHAM. I have a similar letter.

Mr. WALTER. Official action was taken at a recent convention.

Mr. MICHENER. That was the understanding of the committtee when the bill was reported out.

Mr. WALTER. There is no question about it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit in substantiation of my preceding remarks the following letter from the Texas Association of Public Accountants, this letter being signed by the president of that association, Mr. L. H. Anderson:

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
Midland, Tex., June 26, 1950.

Hon. H. R. GROSS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Texas Association of Public Accountants wishes you to know that they appreciate the part you took in the debate on H. R. 4446 on the House floor on March 15, 1950. I am sure that the Public Accountants of your State will also thank you for the part you played in throwing the light of day on legislation of this type.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Hon. EMANUEL CELLER, chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, in which are pointed out our objections to H. R. 8201, which it is understood supersedes H. R. 4446. Both bills are cut out of the same cloth and after the same pattern, albeit the wording is somewhat different. It is beginning to look as though the life of a public accountant is simply made up of one bill after another, but then it has been aptly said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

I wish to emphatically point out that the so-called "Committee of the American Institute of Accountants" does not speak for the public accountants of the State of Texas. As pointed out in my letter to Chairman CELLER we are opposed to this type of legislation.

Thanking you for your able assistance, I am

Respectfully,
L. H. ANDERSON, *President.*

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. WALTER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDING INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5967) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to clarify the status of freight forwarders and their relationship with motor common carriers.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REIMBURSEMENT OF BURIAL EXPENSES FOR PHILIPPINE MILITARY FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8576) to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to furnish a flag to drape the casket and to pay a sum not exceeding 150 Philippine pesos for the burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body (including preparation of the body) of any person who served in the organized military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941, including among such military forces organized guerrilla forces under commanders appointed, designated, or subsequently recognized by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, or other competent authority in the Army of the United States, and who dies, or has died, after separation from such service under conditions other than dishonorable. Payments under this act shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, except that in case any such person has died heretofore, the time for filing claim for reimbursement of such expenses shall be extended until 2 years after the date of this enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 101 (b), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1760) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 734; 7 U. S. C. 429).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 734; 7 U. S. C. 429) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities and with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREVENTING ENTRY OF CERTAIN GIANT SNAILS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6242) to prevent the entry of certain giant snails into the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know whether the gentleman sponsoring this bill would not include, besides snails, Communists and radicals. If he did, then I think he would probably get a pretty good bill. There are a great many objectionable things coming into the United States besides snails. I wonder if the gentleman from North Carolina would include Communists and radicals.

Mr. COOLEY. I would not have any objection to that myself.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, since the gentleman from North Carolina has no objection, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish such facilities for, and prescribe such regulations governing, the inspection and treatment of produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods entering the United States from areas infested with snails of the species Achatina fulica, as he considers necessary to prevent the entry of such snails into the United States. Whoever violates any such regulation or imports such a snail into the United States (except for experimental or scientific purposes under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture) shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. The term "United States," as used in this act in a territorial sense, means the 48 States, the District of Columbia, the possessions of the United States (except those which the Secretary of Agriculture finds are infested with such snails), and the Canal Zone.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE REGULATION OF WHALING

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2080) to authorize the regulation of whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

SEC. 1. That this act may be cited as the "Whaling Convention Act of 1949."

SEC. 2. When used in this act—

(a) Convention: The word "convention" means the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments.

(b) Commission: The word "Commission" means the International Whaling Commission established by article III of the convention.

(c) United States Commissioner: The words "United States Commissioner" mean the member of the International Whaling Commission representing the United States of America appointed pursuant to article III of the convention and section 3 of this act.

(d) Person: The word "person" denotes every individual, partnership, corporation, and association subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(e) Vessel: The word "vessel" denotes every kind, type, or description of water craft or contrivance subject to the jurisdiction of the United States used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation.

(f) Factory ship: The words "factory ship" mean a vessel in which or on which whales are treated or processed, whether wholly or in part.

(g) Land station: The words "land station" mean a factory on the land at which whales are treated or processed, whether wholly or in part.

(h) Whale catcher: The words "whale catcher" mean a vessel used for the purpose of hunting, killing, taking, towing, holding onto, or scouting for whales.

(i) Whale products: The words "whale products" mean any unprocessed part of a whale and blubber, meat, bones, whale oil, sperm oil, spermaceti, meal, and baleen.

(j) Whaling: The word "whaling" means the scouting for, hunting, killing, taking, towing, holding onto, and flensing of whales, and the possession, treatment, or processing of whales or of whale products.

(k) Regulations of the Commission: The words "regulations of the Commission" mean the whaling regulations in the schedule annexed to and constituting a part of the convention in their original form or as modified, revised, or amended by the Commission from time to time, in pursuance of article V of the convention.

(l) Regulations of the Secretary of the Interior: The words "regulations of the Secretary of the Interior" mean such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of this act.

SEC. 3. (a) The United States Commissioner shall be appointed by the President, on the concurrent recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, and shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

(b) The President may appoint a Deputy United States Commissioner, on the concurrent recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior. The Deputy United States Commissioner shall serve at the pleasure of the President and shall be the principal technical adviser to the United States Commissioner, and shall be empowered to perform the duties of the Commissioner in case of the death, resignation, absence, or illness of the Commissioner.

(c) The United States Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, although officers of the United States Government, shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State is authorized, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, to present or withdraw any objections on behalf of the United States Government to such regulations or amendments of the schedule to the convention as are adopted by the Commission and submitted to the United States Government in accordance with article V of the convention. The Secretary of State is further authorized to receive on behalf of the United States Government reports, requests, recommendations, and other communications of the Commission, and to act thereon either directly or by reference to the appropriate authority.

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (1) to engage in whaling in violation of the convention or of any regulation of the Commission, or of this act, or of any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior; (2) to ship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export, or have in possession any whale or whale products taken or processed in violation of the convention, or of any regulation of the Commission, or of this act, or of any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior; (3) to fail to make, keep, submit, or furnish any record or report required of him by the convention, or by any regulation of the Commission, or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, or to refuse to permit any officer authorized to enforce the convention, the regulations of the Commission, this act, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, to inspect such record or report at any reasonable time.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to do any act prohibited or to fail to do any act required by the convention, or by this act, or by any regulation adopted by the Commission, or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. (a) No person shall engage in whaling without first having obtained an appropriate license or scientific permit. Such licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Interior or such officer of the Department of the Interior as may be designated by him: *Provided,* That the Secretary, in his discretion and by appropriate regulation, may waive the payment of any license fee or the requirement that a license first be obtained, in connection with the salvage of any "Dauhval" or unclaimed dead whale found floating or stranded.

(b) The following licenses and fees shall be required for each calendar year or any fraction thereof and shall be nontransferable except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary:

(1) Land-station license for primary processing of whales, $250.

(2) Land-station license for secondary processing of parts of whales delivered to it by a land station licensed as a primary processor, $100.

(3) Factory-ship license for primary processing of whales delivered by whale catchers, $250.

(4) License for any vessel used exclusively for transporting whale products from a factory ship to a port during the whaling season, $100.

(5) Whale-catcher license, $100.

(c) All moneys derived from the issuance of whaling licenses shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and no license fee shall be refunded by reason of the failure of any person to whom a license has been issued to utilize the facility in whaling for which such license was issued.

(d) Any person, in making application for a license to operate a whale catcher, must furnish evidence or affidavit satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that, in addition to conformig to other applicable laws and regulations, (1) the whale catcher is adequately equipped and competently manned to engage in whaling in accordance with the provisions of the convention, the regulations of the Commission, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior; (2) gunners and crews will be compensated on some basis that does not depend primarily on the number of whales taken; and (3) no bonus or other partial remuneration with relation to the number of whales taken shall be paid to gunners and crews in respect of the taking of any whales, the taking of which is prohibited.

(e) Any person, in making application for a license to operate a land station or a factory ship must furnish evidence or affidavits to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that, in addition to conforming to other applicable laws and regulations, such land station or factory ship is adequately equipped to comply with provisions of the convention, of the regulations of the Commission, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the processing of whales or the manufacture of whale products.

SEC. 7. Any person who fails to make, keep, or furnish any catch return, statistical record, or any report that may be required by the convention, or by any regulation of the Commission, or by this act, or by a regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, or any person who furnishes a false return, record, or report, upon conviction, shall be subject to such fine as may be imposed by the court not to exceed $500, and shall in addition be prohibited from whaling, processing, or possessing whales and whale products from the date of conviction until such time as any delinquent return, record, or report shall have been submitted or any false return, record, or report shall have been replaced by a duly certified correct and true return, record, or report to the satisfaction of the court. The penalties imposed by section 8 of this act shall not be invoked for failure to comply with requirements respecting returns, records, and reports.

SEC. 8. Except as to violations defined in clause 3 of subsection (a) of section (5) of this act, any person violating any provision of the convention, or of any regulation of the Commission, or of this act, or of any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior upon

conviction, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. In addition the court may prohibit such person from whaling for such period of time as it may determine, and may order forfeited, in whole or in part, the whales taken by such person in whaling during the season, or the whale products derived therefrom or the monetary value thereof. Such forfeited whales or whale products shall be disposed of in accordance with the direction of the court.

SEC. 9. (a) Any duly authorized enforcement officer or employee of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; any Coast Guard officer; any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal; any customs officer; and any other person authorized to enforce the provisions of the convention, the regulations of the Commission, this act, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have power, without warrant or other process but subject to the provisions of the convention, to arrest any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States committing in his presence or view a violation of the convention or of the act, or of the regulations of the Commission, or of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and to take such person immediately for examination before a justice or judge or any other official designated in section 3041 of title 18 of the United States Code; and shall have power, without warrant or other process, to search any vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or land station when he has reasonable cause to believe that such vessel or land station is engaged in whaling in violation of the provisions of the convention or this act, or the regulations of the Commission, or the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. Any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the convention, this act, the regulations of the Commission, or the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to execute any warrant or process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of this act, and shall have power with a search warrant to search any vessel, person, or place at any time. The judges of the United States district courts and the United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. Subject to the provisions of the convention, any person authorized to enforce the convention, this act, the regulations of the Commission, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior may seize, whenever and wherever lawfully found, all whales or whale products taken, processed, or possessed contrary to the provisions of the convention, of this act, of the regulations of the Commission, or of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

Any property so seized shall not be disposed of except pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction or the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, or, if perishable, in the manner prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2464 of title 28 of the United States Code, when a warrant of arrest or other process in rem is issued in any cause under this section, the marshal or other officer shall stay the execution of such process, or discharge any property seized if the process has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the property a bond or stipulation for double the value of the property with sufficient surety to be approved by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction, conditioned to deliver the property seized, if condemned, without impairment in value or, in the discretion of the court, to pay its equivalent value in money or otherwise to answer the decree of the court in such cause. Such bond or stipulation shall be returned to the court and judgment thereon against both the principal and sureties may be recovered in event of any breach of the conditions thereof as determined by the court.

SEC. 10. (a) In order to avoid duplication in scientific and other programs, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the agency, institution, or organization concerned, may direct the United States Commissioner to arrange for the cooperation of agencies of the United States Government, and of State and private institutions and organizations in carrying out the provisions of article IV of the convention.

(b) All agencies of the Federal Government are authorized, on request of the Commission, to cooperate in the conduct of scientific and other programs, or to furnish facilities and personnel for the purpose of assisting the Commission in the performance of its duties as prescribed by the convention.

SEC. 11. Nothing contained in this act shall prevent the taking of whales and the conducting of biological experiments at any time for purposes of scientific investigation in accordance with scientific permits and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior or shall prevent the Commission from discharging its duties as prescribed by the convention.

SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to administer and enforce all of the provisions of this act and regulations issued pursuant thereto and all of the provisions of the convention and of the regulations of the Commission, except to the extent otherwise provided for in this act, in the convention, or in the regulations of the Commission. In carrying out such functions he is authorized to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the convention, the regulations of the Commission, this act, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to cooperate with the duly authorized officials of the government of any party to the convention.

(b) Enforcement activities under the provisions of this act relating to vessels engaged in whaling and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States primarily shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may authorize officers and employees of the coastal States of the United States to enforce the provisions of the convention, or of the regulations of the Commission, or of this act, or of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. When so authorized such officers and employees may function as Federal law-enforcement officers for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 13. Regulations of the Commission approved and effective in accordance with section 4 of this act and article V of the convention shall be submitted for appropriate action or publication in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior and shall become effective with respect to all persons and vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in accordance with the terms of such regulations and the provisions of article V of the convention.

SEC. 14. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the convention and of this act, including (1) contributions to the Commission for the United States share of any joint expenses of the Commission agreed by the United States and any of the other contracting governments, and (2) the expenses of the United States Commissioner and his staff, including (a) personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; (b) travel expenses without regard to the Travel Expense Act of 1949 and section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 73b); (c) transportation of things, communication services; (d) rent of offices; (e) printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); (f) stenographic and other services by contract, if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); (g) supplies and materials; (h) equipment, (i) purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, motor vehicles (including passenger-carrying vehicles), boats, and research vessels.

SEC. 15. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstances or persons shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances or persons shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 16. The Whaling Treaty Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1246; 16 U. S. C. 901–915), is hereby repealed and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to refund any part of a license fee paid under said act that is in excess of the license fee required under this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETURN OF MEXICAN FLAGS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) authorizing the return to Mexico of the flags, standards, colors, and emblems that were captured by the United States in the Mexican War.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to point out that this legislation originated with the American Legion Post No. 11 in my district, and as a result of the resolution adopted by the American Legion national convention last year I introduced on September 29 of last year a similar bill (H. R. 6241). I think a gesture of this sort will go far toward creating and improving good relations between our country and the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized to cause to be delivered to the Government of the Republic of Mexico, with such escort and such appropriate ceremony as he shall deem proper, the flags, standards, colors, and emblems of that country which were captured by the military forces of the United States in the Mexican War of 1843–48 and are now in the custody of the National Military Establishment.

SEC. 2. Such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEAL PROHIBITION AGAINST FILLING OF VACANCY OF DISTRICT JUDGE FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6869) to repeal the prohibition against the

filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

COMPACT ESTABLISHING BOUNDARY BETWEEN MISSOURI AND KANSAS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 402) giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between said States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed an act known and designated as senate bill numbered 141, bearing the signature of James T. Blair, Jr., president of the senate; Ray Hamlin, speaker of the house of representatives; and the signature and approval of Forrest Smith, Governor of Missouri, under date of December 19, 1949; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Kansas passed a similar act known and designated as house bill numbered 25, bearing the signatures of Dale M. Bryant, speaker of the house of representatives; Frank L. Hagaman, president of the senate; and the signature and approval of Frank Carlson, Governor of Kansas, under date of February 22, 1949; and

Whereas the said acts provided in substance that upon the ratification of said acts by the Congress of the United States, the center of the channel of the Missouri River, as its flow extends from its intersection with the fortieth parallel, north latitude, southward to the middle of the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw River, shall be that portion of the true and permanent boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, subject only to changes which may occur by the natural processes of accretion and reliction, but not by avulsion; and

Whereas the said acts of the States of Missouri and Kansas constitute an agreement between said States establishing a boundary line between said States: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the consent of the Congress is hereby given to such agreement and to the establishment of such boundary, and said acts of the States of Missouri and Kansas are hereby approved.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 648) to amend title 18, United States Code, section 705, to protect the badge, medal, emblem, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 705 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the words "of any veterans' organization incorporated by enactment of Congress" the following: "or of any organization formally recognized by any such veterans' organization as an auxiliary of such veterans' organization."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 2113 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2774) to amend section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2113. Bank robbery and incidental crimes:

"(a) Whoever, by force and violence, or by intimidation, takes, or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, or any savings and loan association; or

"Whoever enters or attempts to enter any bank, or any savings and loan association, or any building used in whole or in part as a bank, or as a savings and loan association, with intent to commit in such bank, or in such savings and loan association, or building, or part thereof, so used, any felony affecting such bank or such savings and loan association and in violation of any statute of the United States, or any larceny—

"Shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever takes and carries away, with intent to steal or purloin, any property or money or any other thing of value exceeding $100 belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of any bank, or any savings and loan association, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; or

"Whoever takes and carries away, with intent to steal or purloin, any property or money or any other thing of value not exceeding $100 belonging to, or in the care, custody, control management, or possession of any bank, or any savings and loan association, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

"(c) Whoever receives, possesses, conceals, stores, barters, sells, or disposes of, any property or money or other thing of value knowing the same to have been taken from a bank, or a savings and loan association, in violation of subsection (b) of this section shall be subject to the punishment provided by said subsection (b) for the taker.

"(d) Whoever, in committing, or in attempting to commit, any offense defined in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 25 years or both.

"(e) Whoever, in committing any offense defined in this section, or in avoiding or attempting to avoid apprehension for the commission of such offense, or in freeing himself or attempting to free himself, from arrest or confinement for such offense, kills any person, or forces any person to accompany him without the consent of such person, shall be imprisoned not less than 10 years, or punished by death if the verdict of the jury shall so direct.

"(f) As used in this section the term 'bank' means any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank, or other banking institution organized or operating under the laws of the United States, and any bank the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"(g) As used in this section the term 'savings and loan association' means any Federal savings and loan association and any savings and loan association the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO ACQUIRE LANDS FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086; 43 U. S. C., sec. 36b), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Florida if there is any limitation in this legislation as to the amount of land that can be acquired.

Mr. PETERSON. Not to exceed 10 acres.

Mr. FORD. Not to exceed 10 acres for any one project?

Mr. PETERSON. For any one project.

Mr. FORD. Are there any limitations on the number of projects?

Mr. PETERSON. No. Under the present law they have a right to acquire 10 acres now, when they use it for stream gaging; to make installations for stream gaging, but they do not have a right to acquire wells for ground-water observation. They need that occasionally. It would not be widespread, but in certain areas. Much of it is done voluntarily, but in some instances they might have to buy a well. We limited it to 10 acres. We also cut out the condemnation authorization.

Mr. FORD. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of December 24, 1942 (ch. 822, 56 Stat. 1086), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams and underground water resources, acquire lands by donation or when funds have been appropriated by Congress by purchase or condemnation, but not in excess of 10 acres for any one stream gaging station or observation well site. For the same purpose the Secretary of the Interior may obtain easements, licenses, rights-of-way, and leases limited to run for such a period of time or term of years as may be required for the effective performance of the function of gaging streams and underground water resources: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing in this act shall in any way affect any right of any State or of

the Federal Government or of any landowner, appropriator, or user of water in, to, or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "or condemnation,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING PROHIBITION AGAINST FILLING VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6836) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for the district of Delaware.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted for the consideration of this bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

REPEALING PROVISO AGAINST THE FILLING OF THE VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7009) to repeal the proviso against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted for the consideration of this bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

SALE OF LANDS TO THE CITY OF FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8874) to authorize the sale of lands to the city of Flagstaff, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell and convey to the city of Flagstaff, Ariz., a municipal corporation, at appraised value as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the following-described lands of the United States now part of the Coconino National Forest:

Township 21 north, range 7 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian;

Section 21, northeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter, south half northeast quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter, south half northwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter, south half southeast quarter southeast quarter; and

Section 22, northeast quarter southwest quarter, east half northwest quarter southwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter, south half southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter, south half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter.

Provided, That conveyance of said land shall reserve to the United States pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 755), of all uranium, thorium, or other material which is or may be determined to be essential to the production of fissionable materials, whether or not of commercial value, together with the right of the United States, through its agents or representatives at any time to enter upon the land and prospect for, mine and remove the same, and shall be subject to a right-of-way for a railroad now existing on said lands in accordance with a special use permit issued by the Forest Service.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LANDS FOR THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8887) to declare that the United States holds certain lands for the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title to the lands and interests in land, together with the improvements thereon, which have been acquired by the United States for the use of the Seminole Indians in the State of Florida under authority of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), and subsequent acts, administrative jurisdiction over which has heretofore been transferred by the President from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7868, dated April 15, 1938, is hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States of America for the use and benefit of the Seminole Tribe of Indians of the State of Florida, and such lands shall constitute an addition to the Seminole Reservation: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall deprive any Indian of any individual right, ownership, right of possession, or contract right that he may have in any land or improvements thereon.

SEC. 2. Any proceeds received as rents from the lands referred to in section 1 hereof and now held in special deposits are declared to belong to the Seminole Tribe of the State of Florida.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GALLUP-DURANGO HIGHWAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8906) to repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 7, 1924 (ch. 318, 43 Stat. 606), as amended by the act of May 28, 1941 (ch. 137, 55 Stat. 207), is hereby repealed, and the tribal funds of the Navajo Indians are hereby relieved of the reimbursable requirement imposed by said acts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROVING CONTRACT NEGOTIATED WITH THE SOUTH CACHE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8961) to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], who I understand made a report on the legislation, several questions.

What percentage of these reclamation projects similar to this one and the next one are in default in this manner?

Mr. GRANGER. No one of these projects is in default. I cannot answer the gentleman's question, but these are not in default.

Mr. FORD. As I read the report, it says they are behind in their payments. Is that not correct?

Mr. GRANGER. No, that is not correct. The payments on these contracts are current at the present time.

All these supplemental contracts do is extend the time of payment. The Government does not lose any of its money whatsoever.

Mr. FORD. Under present law they must be repaid within 40 years.

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. FORD. Under this particular legislation the time for payment will be extended 16 years. Is that right?

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FORD. But the gentleman cannot inform me how many of these contracts are in this condition.

Mr. GRANGER. Perhaps the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands could tell the gentleman; I could not; I am sorry.

Mr. PETERSON. Very few have come to our attention. We extended a few in the Northwest a while ago. Undoubtedly there are some, but they usually do not call them to the attention of the committee until they get in rather bad trouble.

Mr. FORD. What is the life expectancy of this and other similar projects? Will it be at least 56 years?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; this will be 56 years. I may say to the gentleman that this project was built during depression days, and in their overanxiety to make work projects they anticipated that they were going to sell more water than they actually did; so the water is still for sale, and we hope it will be sold. If it is sold, the number of years in the contract will be reduced. In this case, we would not be relieving them of any part of their obligation, but just extending the time within which they can pay out.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 24, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the South Cache Water Users' Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 2. This act is declared to be a part of the Federal reclamation laws as these are defined by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all of section 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OGDEN RIVER WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8962) to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 23, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the Ogden River Water Users' Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 2. This act is declared to be a part of the Federal reclamation laws as these are defined by the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all of section 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERM OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT EUGENE, OREG.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2314) to provide for holding a term of the United States District Court for the District of Oregon at Eugene.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary or someone explain this bill briefly? The point in which I am interested is whether or not if the bill passes it will require the building of a Federal courthouse.

Mr. CELLER. My information is that it will not.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I notice from the information furnished me that there is no report from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts or from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. CELLER. My understanding is that the Administrative Office of the United States courts has approved the bill. I do not know whether it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Was there testimony before the gentleman's committee to the effect that the Administrative Office approved the bill?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; that is my understanding. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] a member of the subcommittee can answer the gentleman more specifically, but his understanding was that it was approved by the Administrator, Mr. Chandler, and his staff.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of section 117 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "Court shall be held at Medford, Klamath Falls, Pendleton, Portland, and Eugene."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE THIRD DIVISION OF DISTRICT COURT OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3775) to provide for an additional district judge for the third division of the District Court for the District of Alaska.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I therefore ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7570) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I therefore ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

INCREASES IN ANNUITIES OF ANNUITANTS UNDER FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9002) to make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system in view of the increased cost of living.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any Foreign Service officer who has retired or who shall retire before November 13, 1950, on annuity under the provisions of the act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 140), as amended, or under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), and who does not come within the purview of section 2 of this act shall have his annuity increased on the first day of the second month following the month in which this act is enacted or on the date such annuity commences, whichever is later, in accordance with the following scale:

(a) By 25 percent or $300, whichever is the lesser, if retirement took place before November 13, 1946;

(b) By 20 percent or $240, whichever is the lesser, if retirement took place on or after November 13, 1946, and before November 13, 1947;

(c) By 15 percent or $180, whichever is the lesser, if retirement took place on or after November 13, 1947, and before November 13, 1948;

(d) By 10 percent or $120, whichever is the lesser, if retirement took place on or after November 13, 1948, and before November 13, 1949; and

(e) By 5 percent or $60, whichever is the lesser, if retirement took place on or after November 13, 1949, and before November 13, 1950: *Provided*, That in no case shall an annuity increased under this act exceed the largest annuity payable under section 821 (a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

SEC. 2. Any Foreign Service officer who has retired or who shall retire before November 13, 1950, and who has elected or may elect to receive a reduced annuity under the provisions of section 18 of the act of May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 144), as amended, or the provisions of sections 821 and 1112 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1020, 1035), and any widow or other beneficiary of such officer who is receiving or who shall receive a survivorship annuity, shall have the amount of such annuity increased in an amount equal to the percentage differential between the full annuity which the officer would have received prior to the passage of this act if he had elected to take a full annuity and the amount of the increased full annuity provided for in the first section of this act. The increase in annuities provided in this section shall be effective on the first day of the second month following the month in which this act is enacted or on the effective date such annuities commence, whichever date is later.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 61, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE (RELATING TO LOTTERIES)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9074) to amend chapter 61—relating to lotteries—of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 61 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 1305. Fishing contests.

"The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to any fishing contest not conducted for profit wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by contestants in any bona fide fishing or recreational event."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 61 of title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1301 of such title, is amended by adding the following new item:

"1305. Fishing contests."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 104, TITLE 28 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE (GREENVILLE DIVISION, U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF MISSISSIPPI)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7399) to amend title 28, United States Code, section 104, subsections (a) and (b), to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms to be held at Greenville.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 104, subsections (a) and (b), title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended as follows:

"§ 104. Mississippi

"Mississippi is divided into two judicial districts to be known as the northern and southern districts of Mississippi.

"NORTHERN DISTRICT

"(a) The northern district comprises four divisions.

"(1) Eastern division comprises the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Pontotoe, Prentiss, Tishomingo, and Winston.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Aberdeen.

"(2) The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Calhoun, De Soto, Grenada, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Panola, Tate, Tippah, Union, Webster, and Yalobusha.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Oxford.

"(3) The Delta division comprises the counties of Coahoma, Quitman, Tallahatchie, and Tunica.

"Court for the Delta division shall be held at Clarksdale.

"(4) The Greenville division comprises the counties of Bolivar, Carroll, Humphreys, Leflore, Sunflower, and Washington.

"Court for the Greenville division shall be held at Greenville.

"SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"(b) The southern district comprises five divisions.

"(1) The Jackson division comprises the counties of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Holmes, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Wilkinson, and Yazoo.

"Court for the Jackson division shall be held at Jackson.

"(2) The eastern division comprises the counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, and Wayne.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Meridian.

"(3) The western division comprises the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Issaquena, Jefferson, Sharkey, and Warren.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Vicksburg.

"(4) The southern division comprises the counties of George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

"Court for the southern division shall be held at Biloxi.

"(5) The Hattiesburg division comprises the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, and Walthall.

"Court for the Hattiesburg division shall be held at Hattiesburg."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'§ 104. Mississippi

"'Mississippi is divided into two judicial districts to be known as the northern and southern districts of Mississippi.

"'NORTHERN DISTRICT

"'(a) The northern district comprises four divisions.

"'(1) eastern division comprises the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo, and Winston.

"'Court for the eastern division shall be held at Aberdeen.

"'(2) The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Tippah, Union, Webster, and Yalobusha.

"'Court for the western division shall be held at Oxford.

"'(3) The Delta division comprises the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, De Soto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica.

"'Court for the Delta division shall be held at Clarksdale.

"'(4) The Greenville division comprises the counties of Carroll, Humphreys, Leflore, Sunflower, and Washington.

"'Court for the Greenville division shall be held at Greenville.

"'SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"'(b) The southern district comprises five divisions.

"'(1) The Jackson division comprises the counties of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Holmes, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, and Smith.

"'Court for the Jackson division shall be held at Jackson.

"'(2) The eastern division comprises the counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, and Wayne.

"'Court for the eastern division shall be held at Meridian.

"'(3) The western division comprises the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Issaquena, Jefferson, Sharkey, Warren, Wilkinson, and Yazoo.

"'Court for the western division shall be held at Vicksburg.

"'(4) The southern division comprises the counties of George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

"'Court for the southern division shall be held at Biloxi.

"'(5) The Hattiesburg division comprises the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, and Walthall.

"'Court for the Hattiesburg division shall be held at Hattiesburg.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, an identical bill was passed by the Senate on yesterday, S. 3098. I am wondering if it is before the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill has not yet been messaged over from the Senate.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 17 OF THE CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8883) to amend section 17 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

TERM OF UNITED STATES COURT AT WEST PALM BEACH AND AT FORT MYERS, FLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 544) to provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the gentleman from Florida, author of this bill, whether or not this will require the building of any new facilities at all?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. No. There are available locally all of the accommodations at no expense to the Government.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. From a statement contained in the report, I inferred that it might become an obligation of the Government in the future to maintain and keep up certain buildings. Is that to be done at local expense?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. That is to be done at local expense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 76 (c) of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 28, sec. 149), is amended by inserting after the phrase "at Ocala on the third Monday in January;" the following: "at West Palm Beach on the second Monday in March and October; at Fort Myers on the first Monday in June and December."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the second sentence of section 89 (b) of title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Court for the southern district shall be held at Fernandina, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Jacksonville, Key West, Miami, Ocala, Orlando, Tampa, and West Palm Beach.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON (KLAMATH FALLS, OREG.)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5810) relating to the furnishing of accommodations at Klamath Falls, Oreg., for the United States District Court for the District of Oregon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 142 of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to accommodations at places for holding court) shall not apply to the holding of court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., by the United States District Court for the District of Oregon.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURNISHING OF QUARTERS FOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT NEWNAN, GA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7869) to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Newnan, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CAMP] or a member of the committee, or the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] whether the passage of this bill will require the building of a new courthouse.

Mr. CELLER. I had a conversation with the author of the bill some time ago, and it was my understanding there would be no additional expense.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitations and restrictions contained in section 142, title 28, of the United States Code, shall be waived insofar as pertains to holding court for the Newnan Division of the United States District Court at Newnan, Ga.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED CIVILIAN OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8621) to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of deceased civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia (including wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations) all unpaid compensation due such an officer or employee at the time of his death shall be paid to the person or persons surviving at the date of death, in the following order of precedence, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person of amounts so paid:

First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the officer or employee in writing to receive such compensation filed with the Government agency in which the officer or employee was employed at the time of his death, and received by such agency prior to the officer's or employee's death;

Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such officer, or employee;

Third, if there be no beneficiary or surviving spouse, to the child or children of such officer or employee, and descendants of deceased children, by representation;

Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such officer or employee, or the survivor of them;

Fifth, if there be none of the above, to the duly appointed legal representative of the estate of the deceased officer or employee, or if there be none, to the person or persons determined to be entitled thereto under the laws of the domicile of the deceased officer or employee.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, the term "unpaid compensation" means the pay, salary or allowances, or other compensation due on account of the services of the decedent for the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia. It shall include, but not be limited to, (1) all per diem in lieu of subsistence, mileage, and amounts due in reimbursement of travel expenses, including incidental and miscellaneous expenses in connection therewith for which reimbursement is due; (2) all allowances upon change of official station; (3) all quarters and cost-of-living allowances and overtime or premium pay; (4) amounts due for payment of cash awards for employees' suggestions; (5) amounts due as refund of salary deductions for United States Savings bonds; (6) payment for all accumulated and current accrued annual or vacation leave equal to the compensation the decedent would have received had he remained in service until the expiration of the period of such annual or vacation leave; (7) the amounts of all checks drawn in payment of such compensation which were not delivered by the Government to the officer or employee during his lifetime or of any unnegotiated checks returned to the Government because of the death of the officer or employee.

SEC. 3. (a) Subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, the employing agency shall cause the unpaid compensation to be paid to the beneficiaries, if any, designated by the officer or employee under section 1 of this act, or if none to the widow or widower of such officer or employee.

(b) Accounts not payable under section 3 (a) (with the exception of accounts of employees of the District of Columbia which shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and accounts of employees of wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations which may be paid by such corporations) shall be payable on settlement of the General Accounting Office, except as the Comptroller General may by regulation otherwise authorize or direct.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to any benefits, refunds, or interest payable under the Retirement Act applicable to the decedent's service or to amounts the disposition of which is otherwise expressly prescribed by Federal law.

SEC. 5. Officers and employees affected shall be notified by the employing agency of the provisions of this act relative to the disposition of such compensation in the event no beneficiary is designated by them, and of their right to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries in accordance with its terms if they desire a different disposition to be made thereof. Designations so made may be changed or revoked at any time under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 6. This act shall be effective 120 days from the date of its enactment as of which time section 2 of the act of December 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 845), is repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall not apply to the accounts of officers and employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad on the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINANCING OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8662) to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any work or services are requisitioned from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau"), the requisitioning agency shall make payment therefor from funds available to it for such purposes at prices deemed by the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") to be adequate to recover the amount of direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned. Requisitioning agencies shall make payment to the Bureau promptly on the basis of bills rendered by the Bureau.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established, as of July 1, 1951, a Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "fund"). The fund shall be capitalized on the basis of—

(1) an initial appropriation by the Congress to the fund of not to exceed $5,000,000 and such additional amounts as from time to time may be appropriated for the purposes of the fund, which sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated;

(2) all of the receivables and the inventories and other physical assets of the Bureau as of the close of business June 30, 1951, exclusive of buildings occupied, land, and the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Bureau, such inventories and other physical assets to be capitalized at fair and reasonable values to be determined by the Secretary; and

(3) assumption by the fund of all of the liabilities of the Bureau as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(b) The fund shall assume all of the obligations and other commitments of the Bureau outstanding as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(c) The fund shall include all property and other physical assets acquired by the Bureau, except buildings and land, all amounts recoverable as provided in section 1 for the costs of work and services performed by the Bureau, and all other amounts receivable by the Bureau from whatever sources derived, including all proceeds arising from disposition of any property or other assets acquired by the fund.

(d) The fund shall be available without fiscal-year limitation for financing all costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Bureau subsequent to June 30, 1951.

(e) Any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided,* That any such surplus may be applied first to restore any impairment of the capital of the fund by reason of variations between the prices charged for work or services and the amount determined to be the actual cost of performing such work or services.

(f) A special deposit account for the fund shall be established with the Treasurer of

the United States. The special deposit account shall be credited with the sums made available by appropriations authorized in this act and with all receipts of the Bureau without the covering of such receipts into the Treasury. The balance in the special deposit account shall be available for making disbursements authorized on behalf of the fund in accordance with the act of December 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 875), as amended, through the disbursing facilities of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. The unexpended balances of all appropriations made to the Bureau for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 shall lapse on June 30, 1951, and shall be transferred immediately to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare and submit an annual business-type budget program for the Bureau.

SEC. 5. There shall be installed and maintained in the Bureau an integrated system of accounting, including proper features of internal control, which will (a) assure adequate control over all assets and liabilities of the fund; b() develop accurate direct and indirect costs of production of the Bureau for making recoveries of such costs on the basis of work requisitioned; (c) make provision for replacement of capitalized equipment and other fixed assets through the maintenance of adequate depreciation reserves based on original cost or on appraised values as authorized in section 2 (a) (2); (d) afford full disclosure with respect to the financial condition and operations of the fund according to the accrual method of accounting; and (e) supply on the basis of accounting results the data for the annual budget of the Bureau with respect to the last completed fiscal year. The system of accounting shall conform to principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States to accomplish the purposes of this section, and shall be subject to such review by the Comptroller General as may be necessary to assure its conformance with the principles and standards prescribed and its effectiveness in operation.

SEC. 6. The financial transactions, accounts, and reports of the fund shall be audited on an annual basis by the General Accounting Office and a copy of each report on audit shall be furnished promptly to the President, the Congress, and the Secretary.

SEC. 7. Any power or authority conferred upon the Secretary by this act may be delegated by him to any officer or employee of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 8. (a) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes", approved June 4, 1897, is amended by striking out the first proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (30 Stat. 18; 31 U. S. C. 178).

(b) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes", approved August 4, 1886, is amended by striking out the proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (24 Stat. 227; 31 U. S. C. 176).

(c) In the case of all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

(d) This act shall take effect on July 1, 1951.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WITHOLDING COMPENSATION DUE GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2357) to amend the act of May 26, 1936, authorizing the withholding of compensation due Government personnel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what the purpose of this bill is.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill is to authorize the heads of departments and agencies to withhold compensation due and payable to officers and employees who have received improper payment of Government funds for which the certifying officer is responsible. It is recommended by the General Accounting Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I hope the gentleman will not object. This already obtains for disbursing officers, and I hope that he will not object. It is merely a technical matter which the General Accounting Office has asked for. There is no controversial point in this particular bill. It was passed by practically the unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. NICHOLSON. May I ask the gentleman from California if this places an additional burden on the taxpayers?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No; it does not. This is an additional protection to the taxpayers.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 26, 1936 (ch. 452, 49 Stat. 1374; U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 5, sec. 46b), is amended to read as follows:

"Hereafter, whenever upon the statement of the account of any disbursing or certifying officer of the United States in the General Accounting Office credit shall have been disallowed or a charge raised for any payment to any person in the executive branch of the Government, otherwise entitled to compensation from the United States or from any agency or instrumentality thereof, such compensation of the payee shall be withheld, in part or in whole, until full reimbursement has been accomplished under such regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department, branch, or independent establishment (including corporations) under which such payee is entitled to receive compensation: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal or in any way modify existing laws relating to the collection of the indebtedness of accountable, certifying or disbursing officers."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AT OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8914) authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Lawrence River, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Ogdensburg, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act and subject to the approval of the proper authorities in the Dominion of Canada.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property in the State of New York needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of New York, upon making just compensation therefor to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The said Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of the State of New York applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANSION AND DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6807) to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed—

a. to expand existing facilities at the Rock Island National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill., by utilizing not to exceed 30 acres of federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other

national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; and

b. to expand existing facilities at the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by utilizing not to exceed 8 acres of federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without compensation therefor, to the Secretary of the Army for cemeterial purposes such Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, located adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery near the city of Pensacola, Fla., as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be available for the expansion of said cemetery. The lands transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be constituted a part of the Barrancas National Cemetery.

SEC. 3. That the conditions and the proviso contained in section 1 of the act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An act providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo.", which affect the use to which the land comprising the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., can be placed, be, and the same hereby are, made inapplicable to that portion of said Confederate Cemetery located outside of the walled enclosure which presently contains the graves of men who were in the military and naval service of the Confederate States of America: *Provided,* That said land located outside of the walled enclosure shall be utilized as a part of the Springfield National Cemetery.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer—

a. to the State of Kentucky, or to a county or municipality thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land acquired for the establishment of the Perryville National Cemetery, under authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to erect a tablet or marker in the memory of the Federal soldiers who were killed at the Battle of Perryville, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1928, without cost to said State, county, or municipality: *Provided,* That should the State of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof fail to indicate its desire to acquire the property within 90 days after the enactment of this act, then the property shall be disposed of in accordance with existing law after removal of the monument therefrom. The Secretary of the Army is further authorized and directed to remove the monument which was constructed in the Perryville National Cemetery under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1928, from its present location and to erect in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery, Nicholasville, Ky.;

b. to the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any political subdivision thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain tract of land in Loudoun County, Va., comprising approximately fifty-seven one-thousandths acre, which now constitutes the Balls Bluff National Cemetery: *Provided,* That should the Commonwealth of Virginia or any political subdivision thereof fail to indicate its desire to acquire the property within 90 days after the enactment of this act, then the property shall be disposed of in accordance with existing law, after the removal of the remains interred therein.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 22, strike out the remainder of the bill.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REIMBURSING CERTAIN AGENCIES OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2018) to authorize advancements to and the reimbursement of certain agencies of the Treasury Department for services performed for other Government agencies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) when any service authorized by law and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury is performed or to be performed by the Division of Disbursement, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Department of the Treasury for any other Government agency, and no funds have been appropriated to such Division, Office, or Bureau for the performance of such service, the Government agency for which such service is performed or to be performed is authorized to advance for credit or pay to such Division, Office, or Bureau such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incident to the rendition of such service.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484), any sums transferred pursuant to subsection (a), and any sums received by such Division, Office, or Bureau for service performed or to be performed for the government of any possession of the United States or any foreign government pursuant to law and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be credited to the appropriations of such Division, Office, or Bureau current at the time of the performance of such service.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) the term "Government agency" shall include (A) any bureau or agency of the Department of the Treasury not named in subsection (a), (B) any department, office, agency, or establishment of the Government other than the Department of the Treasury, and (C) any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation; and

(2) the term "service" shall include, but shall not be limited to, service rendered in (A) the collection and disbursement of funds, (B) the servicing of bonds, (C) the rendition of accounts, (D) the keeping of bank and checking accounts, and (E) the design, engraving, and printing of currency, bonds, notes, certificates, checks, stamps, and like forms of engraved documents.

SEC. 2. The proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," approved August 4, 1886 (24 Stat. 227, 31 U. S. C. 176), relating to the disposition of receipts for miscellaneous work authorized by law to be performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Disbursement", strike out the comma and insert "or."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "States", strike ", or the Bureau of Engraving."

Page 1, line 7, strike "and printing."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Division", strike out the comma and insert "or."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Office", strike ", or Bureau."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Division", strike out the comma and insert "or."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Office", strike ", or."

Page 2, line 3, strike "Bureau."

Page 2, line 7, after "(a)", strike ", and any sums received."

Page 2, line 8, strike entire line.

Page 2, line 9, strike entire line.

Page 2, line 10, strike entire line.

Page 2, line 11, strike "and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury,".

Page 2, line 12, after the word "Division", strike out the comma and insert "or."

Page 2, line 12, after the word "Office", strike ", or."

Page 2, line 13, strike "Bureau."

Page 2, line 14, strike "section" and insert "Act."

Page 2, line 16, strike entire line.

Page 2, line 17, strike "Treasury not named in subsection (a), (B)."

Page 2, line 20, strike "(C)."

Page 3, line 1, after "accounts,", insert "and."

Page 3, line 2, after word "accounts", strike ", and (E) the design," and insert a period.

Page 3, line 3, strike entire line.

Page 3, line 4, strike entire line.

Page 3, line 5, strike "documents."

Page 3, beginning with line 6, strike entire section 2, through line 14.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT JUDGES IN HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4579) to amend section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the attendance at judicial conferences of the ninth judicial circuit of the district judges in Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The chief judge of each circuit shall summon annually the circuit and district judges of the circuit, in active service and residing within the continental United States or in Hawaii, to a conference at a time and place that he designates, for the purpose of considering the business of the courts and advising means of improving the administration of justice within such circuit."

With the following committee amendments:

On line 3, strike out the word "sentence" and insert in lieu thereof the word "paragraph."

On lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and residing within the continental United States or in Hawaii."

On line 11 strike out the final quotation marks and insert the following: "He shall preside at such conference, which shall be known as the Judicial Conference of the circuit. The judges of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands shall also be summoned annually to the conferences of their respective circuits."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the attendance at judicial conferences of their respective circuits of the district judges in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Alaska."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF LAND AT GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8144) to authorize the sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to sell, after advertising, to the highest bidder, a tract of land or any part thereof, at not less than the appraised value thereof, known as the Great Falls Subsistence Homestead acquired in 1935 under authority of section 208 of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), for the benefit of certain landless Indians in the vicinity of Great Falls, and which is more particularly described as all of block 11, all of block 12, all of block 14, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of block 15, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of block 22 of the Sun River Park addition to Great Falls, being part of section 9, township 20 north, range 3 east, containing forty-two and sixty-two one-hundredths acres, more or less. Conveyance shall be made to the purchaser either by patent in fee or by an appropriate deed executed by the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative. The proceeds from the sale of this tract shall be used to acquire land or interests in land in the vicinity of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana, which when purchased shall become a part of the reservation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6929) to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to procure, in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest, the remaining non-Federal land and interests in land within the boundaries of Big Bend National Park.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6640) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas," approved August 7, 1946, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas," approved August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 872), is hereby amended by striking out from the second proviso of section 1 of said act the words "1 year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "3 years."

SEC. 2. Such act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following new sections:

"SEC. 3. In the event two or more persons file applications for patents for the same tract or parcel of land, the right to a patent shall be determined, upon due notice to the applicants, by a hearing held in the United States at a place reasonably convenient to the applicants before a commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

"SEC. 4. In no case shall an applicant be required to furnish an abstract of title as a condition for the obtaining of a patent under this act."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "3 years" and insert "5 years."

Strike out all of sections 2, 3, and 4.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOUNT DESERT, MAINE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1749) for the relief of the town of Mount Desert, Maine.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the town of Mount Desert, Maine, the sum of $26,986.60. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such town against the United States for reimbursement of expenditures made by such town in combating a forest fire in the Acadia National Park from October 24, 1947, to November 1, 1947. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REIMBURSEMENT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2401) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and enter judgment upon the claims of the State of California for reimbursement for moneys advanced and expended in aid of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claims, together with interest thereon, of the State of California, arising out of moneys advanced and expenditures made in aid of the United States during the War Between the States, and shall determine and render a judgment or decree against the United States, for such advances and expenditures, in the mannar hereinafter provided by this act.

SEC. 2. The Court of Claims is hereby directed to compute and accept as a basis of computation the total sum actually expended by and not repaid to the State of California on July 1, 1889, as stated in the account set forth in the report of the Secretary of War made pursuant to Senate resolution of February 27, 1889, and printed in Senate Executive Document 11, Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 27.

The court shall add to such total sum the interest certified by the Treasurer of the State of California as actually paid by said State on the sums so advanced and expended from July 1, 1889, to the date of enactment of this act, and shall also add thereto the total loss suffered by said State occasioned by the discounts at which original bonds were sold and new bonds exchanged therefor as set forth in Senate Report 351, page 17, Seventy-second Congress, first session, which loss was not included in the accounting rendered by the Comptroller General on August 14, 1930 (S. Doc. 220, 71 Cong., 3d sess.), pursuant to Senate Resolution 277, Seventy-first Congress. The court shall deduct from such total sum any amounts repaid by the United States to the State of California since July 1, 1889.

In ascertaining and determining the aforesaid advances and expenditures, the court may receive and consider all papers, depositions, records, correspondence, and documents heretofore at any time filed in Congress, or with committees thereof, and in the executive departments of the Government, together with any other evidence offered.

SEC. 3. Judgment under this act shall be allowed notwithstanding the bars or defenses of any counterclaim, laches, or statute of limitation, and without the permission on the part of the Government or its representatives to interpose any kind of defense to said claims except to insure accuracy in the computation of said advances and expenditures in the manner prescribed by section 2.

Suit under this act shall be instituted within 6 months after enactment thereof, and the judgment by the Court of Claims shall be final upon the parties and shall not be subject to review. Payment of such judgment shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction as provided by law and shall constitute full and complete settlement of all claims or demands of any nature whatsoever arising out of the advances and expenditures referred to in this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the word "determine" in line 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and render judgment on the claims, of the State of California, arising out of moneys allegedly advanced and expenditures allegedly made in aid of the United States, during the War Between the States for such advances and expenditures, if any, in the manner hereinafter provided by this act.

"The court shall include in such judgment, if any, the interest which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court as actually paid by the State of California on the sums

so advanced and expended from July 1, 1889, to the date of enactment of this act, and shall also add thereto the total loss which shall also be proved to the satisfaction of the court to have been suffered by the State of California occasioned by the discounts at which original bonds were sold and new bonds exchanged therefor as set forth in Senate Report No. 351, page 17, Seventy-second Congress, first session, which loss was not included in the accounting rendered by the Comptroller General on August 14, 1930 (S. Doc. 220, 71st Cong., 3d sess.), pursuant to Senate Resolution 277, Seventy-first Congress. The court shall deduct from such total sum any amounts repaid by the United States to the State of California since July 1, 1889.

"In ascertaining and determining the aforesaid advances and expenditures, the court may receive and consider all papers, depositions, records, correspondence, and documents heretofore at any time filed in Congress, or with committees thereof, and in the executive departments of the Government, including the report of the Secretary of War made pursuant to Senate resolution of February 27, 1889, and printed in Senate Executive Document No. 11, Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 27, together with any other evidence offered.

"Judgment under the act shall be allowed notwithstanding the lapse of time, the bars or defenses of laches, or any statute of limitations.

"Suit under this act shall be instituted within 6 months after enactment thereof. The judgment shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court in the same manner as other judgments rendered by the Court of Claims. Payment of such judgment shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction as provided by law and shall constitute full and complete settlement of all claims or demands of any nature whatsoever arising out of the advances and expenditures referred to in this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the State of California."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8394) for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds appropriated for the Fish and Wildlife Service, to the Wisconsin State Highway Commission for credit to the Dodge County allotment for State trunk highway improvement, the sum of $37,638, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for the abandonment of that portion of the Marsh Road, known as STH No. 49, within the boundary limits of the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of bill add: ": *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilt of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to whether the bill, S. 3585, which is similar to H. R. 8394, has been messaged over from the other body?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It has not yet been messaged from the Senate.

AMENDING WAR CONTRACTORS RELIEF ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9121) to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING NATIONAL BANKS TO GIVE SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8597) to permit national banks to give security in the form required by State law for deposits of funds by local public agencies and officers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last paragraph of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes, as added by the act of June 25, 1930 (46 Stat. 809; U. S. C., title 12, sec. 90), is amended to read as follows:

"Any national banking association may, upon the deposit with it of any funds by any State or political subdivision thereof or any agency or other governmental instrumentality of one or more States or political subdivisions thereof, including any officer, employee, or agent thereof in his official capacity, give security for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the funds so deposited to the same extent and of the same kind as is authorized by the law of the State in which such association is located in the case of other banking institutions in the State."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7802) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to hearings, examinations, or investigations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, Eightieth Congress, approved July 3, 1948), as amended, is hereby amended by redesignating subsection "(d)" thereof as subsection "(e)", and by inserting immediately after subsection (c) thereof the following subsection:

"(d) (1) For the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation under this act, the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpenas requiring persons to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the subpena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpena as to the information contained in such documents.

"(2) The Commission may, in case of a failure or refusal on the part of any person to comply with any such subpena, invoke the aid of any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which the hearing, examination, or investgation is being conducted, or such person resides or transacts business. Such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear at the designated place of hearing, examination, or investigation, there to give or produce testimony or documentary evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district wherein such person resides or transacts business or wherever such person may be found.

"(3) Witnesses subpenaed under this subsection (d) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"(4) Any member of the Commission, and any employee of the Commission authorized by the Commission to do so, may administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such action is necessary or appropriate in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, after the period, insert the following: "The Commission or any employee so designated by the Commission shall, upon application of a claimant, issue to such claimant subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documents, or both, required by such claimant in hearings upon his claim: *Provided*, That the claimant making such application pay the witness fees and mileage of any witness or witnesses subpenaed upon his request."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING SCHOOL FUNDS FOR NOME, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6537) to provide funds for cooperation with the Territorial school authorities of Nome, Alaska, in the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school facilities, to be available to both native and nonnative children.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of not to exceed $25,000,

for the purpose of providing and equipping an addition to the existing Territorial school building at Nome, Alaska: *Provided,* That the expenditure of any money so authorized shall be subject to the express condition that the school maintained by the said school authorities shall be available to all native children of the district on the same terms as other children of said school district: *Provided further,* That plans and specifications shall be furnished by the local school district without cost to the United States, and that the local school authorities shall supervise the construction, extension, and improvement of school facilities provided for herein, and that payment for work in place shall be made, as desired by the local school authorities, on vouchers properly certified, by local officials of the Alaska Native Service: *And provided further,* That title to the addition when completed shall vest in the Territorial school authorities who shall be responsible for the support and maintenance of the school.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the figure "$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "$35,000".

Page 2, line 9, strike out the comma after the word "certified" and insert a comma after the word "authorities."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ADVANCED TRAINING IN AERONAUTICS OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 4) authorizing the advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 307 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 307. (a) the Administrator is empowered and directed to make plans for such orderly development and location of landing areas, airways, and all other aids and facilities for air navigation, as will best meet the needs of, and serve the interest of safety in, civil aviation.

"(b) The Administrator is empowered to detail annually not to exceed 25 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration engaged in technical or professional duties for training at Government expense, either at civilian or other institutions not operated by the Administrator. Such courses of instructions shall include, but not be limited to, aerodynamics, engineering mechanics, aircraft design and construction, and related subjects dealing with the scientific problems of aeronautics, such as advanced engineering techniques and practices, training in celestial navigation, advanced flight and flight test methods and procedures, application of medical and legal science to problems of aviation, and the use of radio in aviation.

"(c) The Administrator is empowered to conduct a school or schools for the purpose of training employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in those subjects necessary for the proper administration of the aircraft, airmen, and air operation safety standards authorized under this act."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Administrator" and substitute "Secretary of Commerce."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Administrator" and substitute "Secretary of Commerce."

Page 1, line 11, strike out "not to exceed twenty-five."

Page 2, lines 3 and 4, strike out "Administrator" and substitute "Secretary of Commerce."

Page 2, line 11, after the period insert the following sentence: "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed $50,000 for any fiscal year, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection."

Page 2, line 12, strike out "Administrator" and substitute "Secretary of Commerce."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING AIR COMMERCE ACT OF 1926

The Clerk called the bill (S. 442) to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568), as amended, to provide for the application to civil air navigation of laws and regulations related to animal and plant quarantine, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object in this particular instance, I would like to call the attention of the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that according to the committee's own statement the bill has the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Budget. However there are no departmental reports accompanying the report on the bill. We would like to have these reports in the future and not have to rely upon the meager and scanty report which the committee has seen fit to file with this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding to section 7, after paragraph (d) thereof, a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized by regulation to provide for the application to civil air navigation of the laws and regulations related to animal and plant quarantine, including the importation, exportation, transportation, and quarantine of animals, plants, animal and plant products, insects, bacterial and fungus cultures, viruses, and serums, to such extent and upon such conditions as he deems necessary."

SEC. 2. Section 11 (b) of the said Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting, between the third and fourth sentences thereof, a new sentence reading as follows: "Any person violating any provision of the laws and regulations relating to animal and plant quarantine made applicable to civil air navigation by regulation in accordance with section 7 (e) of this act shall be subject to the same penalties as those provided by the said laws for violations thereof."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATING AND EXPENDING FUNDS TO CARRY OUT THE FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2875) to extend for a period of 5 years the time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out the Federal Airport Act.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3377) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I have no intention of objecting. However, I want to emphasize what was said by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]. In this case there are no departmental reports whatsoever. I think the departments should be put on record in these cases and that we on the Consent Calendar should not be expected to approve legislation unless there are departmental reports. Hereafter, we expect to follow that policy.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 902 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes any certificate authorized to be issued under this act, or knowingly uses or attempts to use any such fraudulent certificate, and any person who knowingly and willfully displays or causes to be displayed on any aircraft, any marks that are false or misleading as to the nationality or registration of the aircraft, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN COAST GUARD AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PERSONNEL TO ACCEPT GIFTS TENDERED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GREENLAND ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2240) to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Public Health Service to accept certain gifts tendered by foreign governments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I find the same situation in regard to departmental reports existing with reference to S. 2240 as prevailed with S. 3377 and S. 4422. S. 3377 is the one which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] commented upon. I insist that more care should be taken in the future in giving us departmental reports. Otherwise we will be forced to object to these bills or have them passed over without prejudice.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will someone kindly explain what are these gifts from foreign governments.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I may be able to be of some assistance by saying that as far as I know the bill is intended to authorize the commanding officer of the Coast Guard icebreaker to accept from the Greenland Government a silver box tendered in recognition of services rendered to distressed motor schooners of the Greenland administration. It also authorizes the crew of the United States Coast Guard seaplane and a Public Health Service physician who was flying with the plane to accept from the British Ministry of Transport a piece of plate and a cigarette case, tendered in recognition of service rendered in recovering an injured seaman from the British vessel.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know whether there was any precedent for these gifts?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I do not know. The only information I have is what I get from the report, because the Treasury Department has apparently approved the bill and the Justice Department had no comment to make thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Commander John R. Kurcheski, United States Coast Guard, is hereby authorized to accept such gift as has been tendered him as of the date of the approval of this act by the Greenland administration in appreciation of services rendered certain distressed motor schooners of the Greenland administration; and that the following-named members and former members of the United States Coast Guard and United States Public Health Service are hereby authorized to accept such gifts as have been tendered them as of the date of approval of this act by the Government of Great Britain in appreciation of services rendered in removing an injured seaman from the British vessel *Silver Sandal* for treatment ashore: Lt. (jg) Charles Ethelbert Mac Dowell, United States Coast Guard; Lt. (jg) Rufus Sizer Drury, United States Coast Guard; Senior Assistant Surgeon (Reserve) Pasquale Joseph Ciccone, United States Public Health Service; Ralph Oscar Douglas, chief aviation machinist's mate, United States Coast Guard; Leo Ira Thompson, chief aviation machinist's mate, United States Coast Guard; Richard Lewis Hall, aviation electronicsman, first class, United States Coast Guard; Quincy Carl Frazier, aviation electronicsman, first class, United States Coast Guard; Jack Henry McElyea, aviation ordnanceman, second class, United States Coast Guard; Walter Lamar Pierce, aviation structural mechanic, second class, United States Coast Guard; and Wade Columbus Midkiff, seaman, United States Coast Guard. The Department of State is hereby authorized to deliver to the above-mentioned persons the gifts tendered them by the administration of Greenland and the Government of Great Britain, respectively.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS OF BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, S. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7342) to provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to establish a more appropriate boundary for the Badlands National Monument and to consolidate Federal land ownership therein, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to adjust and to redefine the exterior boundaries of the national monument by appropriate reductions or additions of land: *Provided*, That the total acreage of the national monument, as revised pursuant to this act, shall not exceed its present area of approximately 154,119 acres.

SEC. 2. The revision of boundaries of the national monument, as authorized in sections 1 and 5 of this act, shall be accomplished by the issuance, by the Secretary of the Interior, of an appropriate order, or orders, such order or orders to be effective upon publication in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That federally owned land under the administrative jurisdiction of any other department or agency of the Federal Government shall be included within the monument only with the approval of the head of such department or agency.

SEC. 3. Administrative jurisdiction over all Federal lands eliminated from the monument, by the issuance of an order or orders of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for use, administration, and disposition in accordance with the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the related provisions of title IV thereof: *Provided*, That all of such lands formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain shall be subject to the mining and mineralsleasing laws: *And provided further*, That any disposition of any such lands formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain shall be evidenced by patents issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. In order that exchanges of land may be effected for the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any land or interests in land within the exterior boundaries of the Badlands National Monument as revised pursuant to this act, and, in exchange therefor, with the approval and concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior may patent lands of approximately equal value which were formerly set apart and reserved from the public domain within the Badlands Fall River soil conservation project, SD–LU–1. In effectuating such exchanges, in lieu of conveyances by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture may convey lands of approximately equal value within said project which have been acquired heretofore by the United States. All such exchanges shall, in all other respects, be considered as exchanges under the provisions of section 32c, title III, of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and shall otherwise be in accordance with the provisions of said act, except that, upon acceptance of title to any lands so acquired by the United States under this section, such lands and any other lands acquired otherwise by the United States within the monument boundaries shall be a part of that area. In consummating land exchanges hereunder upon an equitable basis, patents and instruments of conveyance may be issued, and property may be accepted, by the United States, subject to such reservations as may be necessary or in the public interest.

SEC. 5. Not to exceed four thousand acres of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the Sheep Mountain area thereof adjacent to the monument may be included within the national monument by one of the following methods subject to the approval of any Federal agency holding leases with respect to such lands: (a) with the consent of the Tribal Council of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation, State of South Dakota, and on such terms and conconditions as are mutually satisfactory to the said tribal council and to the Secretary of the Interior; or (b) with the consent of the said tribal council, through the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to the said Oglala Sioux Tribe of Indians of private lands within the said Indian reservation, which he is hereby authorized to acquire in such manner and through such agency of the Department of the Interior as he may deem advisable, in exchange for tribal lands of approximately equal value within the area authorized to be included by this section within the national monument. The Secretary is authorized to execute such deeds or other instruments as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN LAWS AFFECTING THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8158) to repeal certain laws as they affect the Territory of Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter section 1890 of the Revised Statutes (48 U. S. C., sec. 1480), and section 26 of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 641 48 U. S. C., sec. 1480a), shall not be applicable to the Territory of Alaska.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN INDIAN LANDS SOUTH AND EAST OF THE TONGUE RIVER IN MONTANA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8463) to authorize the sale of certain small tracks of Indian land lying to the south and east of the Tongue River in the State of Montana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Indian owners, to sell certain small tracts of tribal and allotted lands of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, lying south and east of the Tongue River in the State of Montana. Conveyance shall be made to the purchaser either by properly executed deeds or the issuance of patents in fee. The proceeds from the sale of the tribal lands shall be used by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe to acquire other lands, either Indian or white owned, or interests therein, on the west side of Tongue River within the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOANS BY REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8613) to authorize loans to make available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what kind of loans are contemplated by this bill?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill would make it possible for the Farmers Home Administration to reach with responsible loans an area not now being reached in productive agriculture in the United States. The limitations of Public Law 38 which established the Farmers Home Administration and incorporated into that the RACC were of such nature that the Farmers Home Administration could not function as it should in serving producers who, by the nature of their operations require larger blocks of credit to produce a crop.

These will be responsible loans and will be fully repayable to the United States Government, with interest.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Can the gentleman give me an example of the type of loan?

Mr. HORAN. Most of the loans will be in an area where production costs are greater than in the field crop type of farming; it will be for fruit growing, fur farming, and in some instances livestock raising.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have some further information on the kind of loans. Within the State of Michigan this last year we have had an excessive cherry crop, an excessive peach crop, and an excessive apple crop. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not when the Federal Government went in to make purchases in those instances the money came out of this fund or out of Commodity Credit, or some other fund?

Mr. HORAN. If I follow the gentleman correctly, there is some confusion as to what constitutes a production loan and what constitutes purchases for the school-lunch program or price-support program and things of that sort.

These are production loans, and they have no relationship to purchases for the school-lunch program, and so forth.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, S. 2996, to authorize loans to make available in any area or region credit formerly made available in such area or region by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, an identical bill which has already passed the Senate, and substitute it for the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I concur in the request of the gentleman from Washington that the Senate bill be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington that the Senate bill be considered in lieu of the House bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of the first section of the act of April 6, 1949 (Public Law 38, 81st Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"(2) loans to make available to the owners or operators of established farms in any area or region, upon their full personal liability and such reasonable security as may be determined by the Secretary, credit of a type which, beginning in 1941, was made available in such area or region by the Corporation, if the Secretary finds that there is a continued need for such credit and such credit is not readily available from other sources; except that no such loan shall be made (A) after 3 years after the enactment of the 1950 amendment to Public Law 38, (B) to any one borrower at any one time in excess of $10,000, (C) which would increase the total indebtedness of any one borrower under this paragraph to an amount exceeding $20,000 (including principal and accrued interest), and (D) which would increase the aggregate principal amount of the loans outstanding under this paragraph at any one time to an amount exceeding $2,000,000."

(b) This act may be cited as the "1950 amendment to Public Law 38."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 8613) was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8850) to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and Office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this would appear to be adding three top officials to the Department of Agriculture in one action. It would appear to me, too, that they will ask us for approximately $100,000 a year to staff these particular offices. In view of that fact and in view of the present war condition we are in, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE COURTS OF NEW YORK WITH RESPECT TO CIVIL ACTIONS BETWEEN INDIANS OR TO WHICH INDIANS ARE PARTIES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 192) to confer jurisdiction on the courts of the State of New York with respect to civil actions between Indians or to which Indians are parties.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have two amendments to this bill and I ask unanimous consent that they may be reported for the information of the House, if the gentleman will withhold his objection for the moment.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I withhold my objection for the moment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MORRIS: Page 1, line 9, beginning with the word "That" strike all language extending through the word "issue" on page 2, line 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That full faith and credit shall be given by such courts to all treaties between the United States and any recognized tribe or tribes of Indians in the State of New York, and in all actions and proceedings with respect to tribal laws and customs between and among reservation Indians full faith and credit shall also be given by such courts to the tribal laws and customs of such tribe or tribes."

Page 3, line 5, before the period, insert a colon and add the following: *"Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring jurisdiction on the courts of the State of New York or making applicable the laws of the State of New York in civil actions involving Indian lands or claims with respect thereto which relate to transactions or events transpiring prior to the effective date of this act."

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an explanation following the reading of the proposed amendments. The gentleman from Nebraska will see that the rights of the Indians in regard to any treaties that might have heretofore been made are fully respected by reason of these amendments. There has been objection on the part of some Indians, I would say most of them, maybe all of them that we have heard from in regard to this matter, and the objections, as I recall, all center around the thought that the Indians want to preserve their treaty rights that have heretofore been entered into, most of them many years ago, entered into with the great United States of America.

These amendments will preserve those rights. Then in addition thereto they will preserve their right to go into the United States courts in regard to claims that they might have growing out of any transactions in regard to land dealings and so forth, with the State of New York. In other words, Mr. Speaker, I believe that these particular amendments are such that there really can be no real objection now.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. This act merely transfers to the State of New York courts the right to determine certain controversies, some of which have been adversely determined in the Federal courts. As I understand it, the objection is that the State of New York is now trying to add an additional forum of their own choosing so that they can try these cases in their own courts instead of in the

Federal courts. The trials they had in the Federal courts were not satisfactory, so they want to take them into a court where they can get a little better deal.

Mr. MORRIS. If the gentleman please, may I make this suggestion. This amendment is very short and I will just read it to you, and I think it answers the objection:

Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring jurisdiction on the courts of the State of New York or making applicable the laws of the State of New York in civil actions involving Indian lands or claims with respect thereto which relate to transactions or events transpiring prior to the effective date of this act.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. With that in they do not need the law at all. They can go into the Federal court in the first instance, like they have done in the past, and try their claims, whatever they are, in the Federal courts.

Mr. MORRIS. I will say this is to the gentleman that the particular amendment that I have just read is word for word the amendment offered by the Indians themselves through their counsel before our committee.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Well, I do not believe that is satisfactory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. MARSHALL. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG and Mr. O'SULLIVAN objected.

ACQUIRING PROPERTY OF THE RAINIER NATIONAL PARK CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1662) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire on behalf of the United States Government all property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion and under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to acquire on behalf of the United States, at a price considered by him to be reasonable, all of the property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Co. within the Mount Rainier National Park used for the purpose of furnishing accommodations and conveniences to the public visiting said park, excluding, however, such facilities of the company as are used in furnishing transportation for the said park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is also authorized to repair and reconstruct the property and facilities acquired in accordance with the provisions of section 1 hereof, and to construct such new facilities as may be necessary to assure adequate summer and winter accommodations for the public visiting the said park.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out section 2.

Page 2, line 10, strike out "3" and insert "2."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS IN FLORIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8979) to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as reasonably possible, make an investigation to determine whether or not certain lands between the shore line of the Gulf of Mexico and section 23 and the east half of section 22 of township 6 south, range 12 west, Tallahassee meridian, Florida, as represented on the official plat approved in April 1834 are unsurveyed public lands. The Secretary shall promptly notify all interested persons of his determination in such manner as he may find appropriate.

SEC. 2. If the Secretary finds any such unsurveyed public lands, he shall cause them to be surveyed. If such lands have not been appropriated under the public-land laws, the Secretary shall appraise such lands and offer them for sale for a period of 30 days at their appraised price to the owners of the adjoining uplands in such section 23 and the east half of section 22.

SEC. 3. If the Secretary determines that the areas investigated under this act are not unsurveyed public lands, he shall, upon request of any adjoining upland owner, issue a quitclaim deed to the owners of adjoining upland for the lands between the original meander line and the shore line, without making a survey.

SEC. 4. For the benefits of this act the ownership of such adjoining uplands shall be determined as of the date of October 2, 1946. Any adjoining upland owner receiving a conveyance of lands under the provisions of this act, who shall have prior to receipt of such conveyance conveyed or contracted to convey any part of such lands, shall through any conveyance made under this act take title in trust for any such grantees and their successors in interest.

SEC. 5. In order to facilitate prompt execution of the investigations, examinations, surveys, or other action which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, the Secretary may accept contributions to be used for such purpose.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "section 23 and the east half of section 22 of."

Page 2, line 6, strike out "section 23 and the east half of section 22" and insert "township."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO STUDY INDIANS

The Clerk read the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 490) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, first I would like to make a parliamentary inquiry and that is may one make a point of order against a portion of the resolution on the ground that it contains appropriations during the consideration of the resolution, or must he make the point of order against consideration as a whole?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman should make his point of order after unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution has been obtained, and it should be directed to the specific language which the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then, Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection I would like to ask the author of the bill if she feels that it would be necessary to have as much as $250,000 made available for this work in view of the fact that the report is to be made not later than the first day of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress? I am a little disturbed about the idea of taking $250,000 out of the funds of the Indian Service in 1 year and making it available for this particular purpose. It seems to me that is a pretty heavy demand upon the limited funds for the Indian Service.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is a maximum. It may take $5,000, or it may take $10,000. Of course, the gentleman can understand, because he has an interest in Indian Affairs, that it might be very expensive to make these studies that will have to be made to make these reports. But that does not mean that they are going to use $250,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does not the gentlewoman feel that $250,000 would be a pretty heavy demand upon the funds of the Indian Service?

Mrs. BOSONE. Yes, if we used it. But, I have been in conference a number of times with the Director and the Assistant Director of the Indian Bureau, and that amount is merely stated as a maximum amount that it would take.

They do not know that it is going to take that amount of money, and I do not, either.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if the gentlewoman would ask unanimous consent to modify the bill at that point and place a lower limit on it, say $50,000 instead of $250,000.

Mrs. BOSONE. There is an awful job that has to be done.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That may be, but the funds of the Indian Service are so limited that it seems to me if this is to be a large project there should be special funds set up for it, rather than give them the authority to take the $250,000 away from existing appropriations.

Mrs. BOSONE. How about a compromise of $100,000? I have no idea they are going to use that amount, but I do not want to stymie their study of this

important program, because in the end, as the gentleman realizes, it is going to save the Government millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would hope that it might. At the same time, what it does right now is take that out of the funds for 1951, which are somewhat limited anyway. The diversion of $250,000 for this purpose could cripple school and hospital operation and many other things.

Mrs. BOSONE. I do not think they are going to take it from that part of the program.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Can we not agree to place a maximum limit of $50,000 on it rather than $250,000? I think the bill will serve a useful purpose in the long run, and it may bring about economies, but I do think it is a pretty heavy tax to put on 1 year's appropriations. If the gentlewoman will modify the bill to make it $100,000 instead of $250,000, I shall withdraw my objection.

Mrs. BOSONE. One hundred thousand dollars? I shall accept that amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. There is too much money involved.

Mrs. BOSONE. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 506) to modify the authority of the White County Bridge Commission created by the act approved April 12, 1941; to authorize said Commission and its successors to purchase or construct, and to maintain and operate, bridges across the Wabash River at various locations and to purchase, maintain, and operate ferries; and for other purposes.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the call of the bills on the Consent Calendar which are eligible for consideration at this time.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight Saturday to file a report on the bill, H. R. 9176.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have not seen the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] the ranking minority member, but will the gentleman include in his request that the minority may be privileged to file their views on the bill?

Mr. SPENCE. Absolutely; I thought that was understood. The minority always has the privilege of filing their views.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight Saturday to file a report on the bill, H. R. 9176, and that the minority may also have the privilege of filing their views on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the calling of the Private Calendar is in order. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

WILLIAM WATT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6959) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to William Watt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to William Watt a patent in fee to the following-described lands, known as allotment 3606 on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 6, and section 27, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 945 acres more or less.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES WILBUR WATT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6960) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Wilbur Watt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to James Wilbur Watt a patent in fee to the following-described lands, known as allotment 3607 on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The northeast quarter of section 34; lots 2, 3, and 6, the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 542 acres more or less.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY E. WHITE WATT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6961) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mary E. White Watt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Mary E. White Watt a patent in fee to the following-described lands, known as allotment 1442 on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The west half of section 28; the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section 33, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 560 acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINNIE M. WATT KOPAC

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6962) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Minnie M. Watt Kopac.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Minnie M. Watt Kopac a patent in fee to the following-described lands, known as allotment 3605 on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 21; the east half of section 28; the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33; and the northwest quarter of section 34, township 8 south, range 38 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 600 acres.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NANCY TAKES ENEMY UNDER BAGGAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7773) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Nancy Takes Enemy Under Baggage.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Nancy Takes Enemy Under Baggage, of Kyle, S. Dak., a patent in fee to the following-described land situated on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the State of South Dakota: Allotment No. 3998, south half northeast quarter, section 5 and south half northeast quarter, section 6, township 43 north, range 35 west, of the sixth principal meridian, Washabaugh County, S. Dak., containing 160 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and add the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell at the highest competitive bid the trust allotment of Nancy Takes Enemy Under Baggage, No. 3988, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., described as the south half northeast quarter, section 5 and south half northeast quarter, section 6, township 43 north, range 35 west, of the sixth principal meridian, Washabaugh County, S. Dak., containing 160 acres. Conveyance of such land shall be made by deed or the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and the proceeds of such sale be disbursed to Nancy Takes Enemy Under Baggage for her benefit.

"SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Oglala Sioux Tribe or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 30 days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 30 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 30 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been

made by the Oglala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

"(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 30 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of certain allotted land on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LAND TO THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7641) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in the District of Columbia to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., in fee simple, and for a consideration of $1, a certain portion of United States reservation 172, located between New York Avenue and H Street NW., and between Thirteenth Street and the property of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the city of Washington, D. C., said portion being described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of United States reservation 172, said point being at the southeast corner of lot 800 in square 251; thence in an easterly direction with the property line of said lot extended, and parallel to New York Avenue NW., a distance of 19 feet, more or less, to the line of the east face of the church portico as proposed; thence in a northerly direction along said line 43 5/10 feet, more or less, to a point in a line parallel to H Street NW., said line being the continuation of the north property line of lot 800 in square 251; thence in a westerly direction along said line 7 5/10 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of reservation 172; thence in a southerly direction along the west property line of said reservation perpendicularly to H Street NW., a distance of 50 feet, to the place of beginning, and containing 600 square feet, more or less.

This is in lieu of a substantially equal amount of said reservation which has been occupied by the church since 1859.

SEC. 2. The grant of the plot of ground referred to in the first section shall be for a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, a former pew holder and regular attendant of said church, and the church shall be required to place a suitable marker on any edifice erected on said plot of ground signifying that the ground has been donated to the church by the Congress in memory of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "convey", insert the words "by quitclaim deed".

On page 1, line 5, after the word "Columbia", strike out the words "in fee simple, and" and insert the words "a corporation, its successors or assigns, subject to the condition set forth in section 2,".

On page 2, line 12, after the word "to", strike out the words "the northwest corner" and insert the words "a point on the west property line".

On page 2, line 13, after the words "reservation 172,", insert the words "said point being at the northeast corner of lot 800 in square 251".

On page 2, line 18, strike out the words "in lieu of a"; and after the words "substantially", strike out the words "equal amount" and insert the words "the same portion".

On page 2, line 19, after the word "been", insert the words "and now is".

On page 2, line 21, strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 2. In the event the land authorized to be conveyed herein shall cease to be used for church purposes, then the title thereto shall revert to the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN ROWLAND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 298) for the relief of John Rowland.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws John Rowland, presently residing with his nephew, Msgr. Charles E. Hagerty, in West Hartford, Conn., who entered the United States on a temporary visa on November 19, 1947, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of November 19, 1947, upon payment by him of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Ireland.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELLEN RODRIGUEZ MORENO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 920) for the relief of Ellen Rodriguez Moreno.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Ellen Rodriguez Moreno, of Norwalk, Conn., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of September 3, 1946, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of the Republic of the Philippines.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTINA SHALFEIEFF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1169) for the relief of Christina Shalfeieff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws the alien Christian Shalfeieff shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of March 19, 1947, upon payment of the visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILHEMUS JOHANNES MARIE VAN DER KOOY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1419) for the relief of Wilhemus Johannes Marie Van Der Kooy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien, Wilhemus Johannes Marie Van Der Kooy, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 6, 1948, the date on which he was admitted as a visitor, upon payment of head head tax and visa fee. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUDOLF MEINHARD AND IRENE HALLINGER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1491) for the relief of Rudolf Meinhard and Irene Hallinger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Rudolf Meinhard and Irene Hallinger shall be considered to be the natural-born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Stattner, United States citizens.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSE AUGUSTO PEREIRA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1551) for the relief of Jose Augusto Pereira.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceeding and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond which may have been issued in the case of Jose Augusto Pereira, of Fall River,

Mass. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Jose Augusto Pereira shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Jose Augusto Pereira, who last entered the United States on October 31, 1939, shall be cosidered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry, upon payment by him of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Portugal.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANASTACIA ROSHANI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1573) for the relief of Anastacia Roshani.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien Anastacia Roshani, a national of Iran, temporarily residing at 1203 Sheffield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who entered the United States on May 15, 1948, at New York, N. Y., for a temporary stay, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of such entry, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISABEL ALBA CASAS ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1942) for the relief of Isabel Alba Casas, Concepcion Garcio Perez, Maria del Carmen, Fernandez Matesaenz, Maria Santos Zuniga, Felipa Casado del Blanco, Mercedes Rodriguez Villaneuva, Selina Milan Gonzalez, Teresa Duque Saenz, Martina Equiza Garces, and Teresa Baztan Elizalde.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Isabel Alba Casas, Concepcion Garcio Perez, Maria del Carmen, Fernandez Matesaenz, Maria Santos Zuniga, Felipa Casado del Blanco, Mercedes Rodriguez Villaneuva, Selina Milan Gonzalez, Teresa Duque Sanez, Martina Equiza Garces, and Teresa Baztan Elizalde, nuns in the Order of the Sisters of Charity, who were admitted into the United States on temporary visas, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their actual entry into the United States, upon the payment by them of the required head taxes and visa fees.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota or quotas.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUSTO SEGRE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1963) for the relief of Augusto Segre.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Augusto Segre, of Chicago, Ill., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Italy.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VIVIENNE JOY WILSON AND MINOR DAUGHTER MARY ANN VAUGHN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2053) for the relief of Vivienne Joy Wilson and minor daughter Mary Ann Vaughn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Vivienne Joy Wilson, the Japanese fiancée of James A. Vaughn, a citizen of the United States and former civilian employee of the Armed Forces of the United States, and that Vivienne Joy Wilson may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Vivienne Joy Wilson is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said James A. Vaughn, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Vivienne Joy Wilson, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after entry of said Vivienne Joy Wilson, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Vivienne Joy Wilson as of the date of her entry into the United States upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, Mary Ann Vaughn, the minor child of the said Vivienne Joy Wilson shall, for the purpose of sections 4 (a) and (9) of the Immigration Act of 1924, be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of James A. Vaughn, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICHOLAS J. CHICOURAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2183) for the relief of Nicholas J. Chicouras.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Nicholas J. Chicouras shall be held and considered to be the minor child of his father, John Nicholas Chicouras, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JULIANA SOSA DE SOLIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2264) for the relief of Juliana Sosa de Solis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), Juliana Sosa de Solis, the wife of a citizen of the United States, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YONE T. PARK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2442) for the relief of Yone T. Park.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, section 213 (c)), which excludes from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Yone T. Park, of Honshu, Japan, wife of George M. Park, an American citizen, and if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws she shall be deemed to be a nonquota immigrant.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. KUN KEN HU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2608) for the relief of Dr. Kun Ken Hu.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Kun Ken Hu, of Augusta, Ga., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of August 27, 1946, the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available Chinese racial immigration quota.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIA DEL CARMEN MORENO-ELORZA ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2723) for the relief of Maria del Carmen Moreno-Elorza, Maria Louisa Asin Luri, Rafaela Garcia Casini, Giovanni Importa, and Teresa Campagnoni.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Maria del Carmen Moreno-Elorza, Maria Luisa Asin Luri, Rafaela Garcia Casini, Giovanni Importa, and Teresa Campagnoni, nuns in the Order of the Sisters of the Guardian Angel, who were admitted into the United States on temporary visas, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their actual entry into the United States, upon the payment by them of the required head taxes and visa fees.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-contral officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota or quotas.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SISTER MARIA EMELIA (ANNA BOHN)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5083) for the relief of Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn), upon payment of the required head tax, be considered, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on May 28, 1948. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Latvian quota of the first year that the same Latvian quota is available.

SEC. 2. That the Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith any warrant of arrest, order of deportation, warrant of deportation, and bond, if any, in the case of the alien Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. CHAO-JEN CHEN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6228) for the relief of Dr. Chao-Jen Chen, Dr. Janet Wang Chen, and Eleanor Chen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Chao-Jen Chen and his wife, Dr. Janet Wang Chen, who also is known as Dr. Janet Wang, and daughter Eleanor Chen are to be considered as having been admitted for permanent residence as of September 23, 1949. Upon enactment of this legislation the Secretary of State is directed to deduct three numbers from the current Chinese quota.

With the following committee amendments:

On line 7, after "1949", change the period to a comma.

Beginning on line 8, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct three numbers from the quota for Chinese persons."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KIROCOR HALADJIAN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6992) for the relief of Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Taladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State and the Attorney General be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to provide for the admission to the United States for permanent residence of Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Haladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian, natives and citizens of Turkey, residing in France.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct four numbers from the quota for Turkey for the first year that such quota number is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the administration of section 2 (a) of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, as amended, and regulations made thereunder, Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Haladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, shall be issued visas on applications heretofore registered in 1923."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AENNY BLANK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7019) for the relief of Aenny Blank.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the quota limitations of the immigration laws, a quota immigration visa shall be issued, upon application hereafter filed, to Aenny Blank, of Bavaria, Germany, whose brothers Frederic Blank and Frank Blank are citizen residents of the United States, and the said Aenny Blank shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. Upon such admission, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Turkey for the first year such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That notwithstanding the provisions of section 12 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, a quota immigration visa shall be issued upon application heretofore filed by Aenny Blank of Bavaria, Germany, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

"SEC. 2. Upon the issuance of such visa the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Germany for the first year such quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. FUMIE ISHIBASHI AKIMOTO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7336) for the relief of Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto, the wife of Takashi Akimoto, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, she shall be granted admission into the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the Roman numeral II, insert a period and strike out the balance of the bill.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERIKA KUEBART

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7390) for the relief of Erika Kuebart and her minor son.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the aliens Erika Kuebart (the German fiancée of Charles A. Gerrard, Jr., a United States citizen and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II), and her minor son, both of 22 Boppard Rhein, Bayerhofgasse 15, Germany, French Zone, shall be eligible for admission to the United States as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Erika Kuebart is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Charles A. Gerrard, Jr., and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Kuebart and her minor son, she and her minor son shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 8, secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Erika Kuebart and her minor son, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent resi-

dence of the said Erika Kuebart and her minor son upon payment of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUMIKO FUJITA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7451) for the relief of Sumiko Fujita.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Sumiko Fujita, a native of Japan, the fiancée of Seiyu Steven Shiroma, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Sumiko Fujita may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Sumiko Fujita is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Seiyu Steven Shiroma, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Sumiko Fujita, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Sumiko Fujita, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Sumiko Fujita as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHA SOOK LEE HONG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7630) for the relief of Mrs. Wha Sook Lee Hong.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Wha Sook Lee Hong, a native of Korea, the wife of Kenneth T. S. Hong, a citizen of the United States and presently serving with the Armed Forces of the United States, and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, she shall be granted admission into the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "States", change the comma to a period and strike out the balance of the bill.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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OTTAVIA DE GASPARE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7631) for the relief of Ottavia De Gaspare and Sandra De Gaspare.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 4A of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended relative to wives and unmarried children under 21 years of age of citizens of the United States shall apply to Ottavia De Gaspare and Sandra De Gaspare, natives and citizens of Italy.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the aliens Ottavia De Gaspare (the Italian fiancée of Salvatore Ciccone, a United States citizen and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II), and her minor daughter, Sandra De Gaspare, shall be eligible for admission to the United States as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Ottavia De Gaspare is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Salvatore Ciccone, and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Ottavia De Gaspare and her minor daughter, she and her minor daughter shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C. 1946 edition, title 8, secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Ottavia De Gaspare and her minor daughter, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Ottavia De Gaspare and her minor daughter, Sandra De Gaspare, upon the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SISTERS RITA PINTO DE CARVALHO ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7733) for the relief of Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Maria Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Maria Adozinda da Fonseca Melo, Joaquine de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Maria Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Maria Adozinda da Fonseca Melo, Joaquine de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho, who were admitted to the United States on temporary visas, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the dates of their last entries, on payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct six numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available quotas for nationals of Portugal.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. TERUKO TOMINAGA IKEUCHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7856) for the relief of Mrs. Teruko Tominaga Ikeuchi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship shall not apply to Mrs. Teruko Tominaga Ikeuchi, the wife of Harold H. Ikeuchi, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, she shall be granted admission into the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after "World War II", strike out the balance of the line, also line 10, and on page 2 strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MICHIYO TAKADA AND HER MINOR DAUGHTER, MICHIKO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8134) for the relief of Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, excluding from the United States persons ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko. If otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, the said Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko, shall be granted admission to the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible to citizenship, shall not apply to Michiyo Takada, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. Sadao Morikawa, a citizen of the United States presently serving with the United States Armed Forces in Japan, and her minor daughter, Michiko, natives of Japan: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the said Michiyo Takada and Sgt. Sadao Morikawa occurred within 3 months after the enactment of this Act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IL NAI CHE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8258) for the relief of Il Nai Che.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purpose of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Il Nai Che, a minor Korean child, shall be considered the alien natural-born daughter of William E. Runey, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETSUKO HORI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8384) for the relief of Setsuko Hori.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Setsuko Hori, 298 Kunitsugucho, Higashi-Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, Honshu, Japan, the Japanese fiancée of Sumio Oto, a citizen of the United States and a warrant officer in the United States Army, and that Setsuko Hori may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Setsuko Hori is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Sumio Oto, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Setsuko Hori, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after entry of said Setsuko Hori, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Setsuko Hori as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MAURICE N. GOSS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8401) for the relief of Mrs. Maurice N. Goss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Maurice N. Goss (nee Sachiko Simaoka), a native of Japan, the wife of Maurice N. Goss, a citizen of the United States presently serving with the Armed Forces of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RONALD MOW AND ANGELINE CECILIA MOW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8452) for the relief of Ronald Mow and Angeline Cecilia Mow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, pertaining to unmarried children under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States, shall be held to be applicable to the aliens, Ronald Mow and Angeline Cecilia Mow, minor children of Peter Mow, United States citizen.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIANNA GANTSCHNIGG AND MERLE RICHARD GANTSCHNIGG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8523) for the relief of Marianna Gantschnigg and Merle Richard Gantschnigg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Marianna Gantschnigg may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Marianna Gantschnigg is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Merle Monson, a United States citizen, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Marianna Gantschnigg, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 15, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Marianna Gantschnigg, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Marianna Gantschnigg as of the date of her entry into the United States upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, pertaining to unmarried children under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States, shall be held to be applicable to Merle Richard Gantschnigg, minor child of Merle Monson, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMIKO NISHIMURA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8533) for the relief of Emiko Nishimura.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion from the United States of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Emiko Nishimura, the Japanese fiancée of Fred P. Jones, a United States citizen. The said Emiko Nishimura shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Emiko Nishimura is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Fred P. Jones and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Emiko Nishimura, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Emiko Nishimura, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission of the said Emiko Nishimura to the United States for permanent residence, as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YUKIE YABE AND GABRIEL EUGENE YACKANICH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8562) for the relief of Yukie Yabe and Gabriel Eugene Yackanich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Yukie Yabe and Gabriel Eugene Yackanich, natives of Japan, and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, they shall be granted admission into the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the provisions of section 13 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible to citizenship, shall not apply to Yukie Yabe, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. Demetrius J. Yackanich, Jr., a citizen of the United States, presently serving with the United States Armed Forces in Japan, and her son, Gabriel Eugene, natives of Japan: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the said Yukie Yabe and Demetrius J. Yackanich, Jr., occurred within 3 months after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Yukie Yabe and her son."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CHISAKO SHIMIZU SHELDAHL AND RYOICHI SHIMIZU SHELDAHL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8598) for the relief of Mrs. Chisako Shimizu Sheldahl and Ryoichi Shimizu Sheldahl.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provi-

sions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from the United States persons ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Chisako Shimizu Sheldahl and Ryoichi Shimizu Sheldahl, Japanese wife and minor son, respectively, of Duane C. Sheldahl, a United States citizen and honorably discharged World War II veteran, now reenlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED HESS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8718) for the relief of Fred Hess.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien, Fred Hess, minor adopted son of Capt. John E. Murphy and the said Mrs. Maria Murphy, shall be held and considered to be the alien natural-born son of the said Capt. John E. Murphy and the said Mrs. Maria Murphy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNMARIE STRITTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8769) for the relief of Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the aliens Annmarie Stritter (the German fiancée of William R. King, a United States citizen and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II), and her minor daughter, Ellen Jean Stritter, shall be eligible for admission to the United States as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Annmarie Stritter is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said William R. King and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter, she and her minor daughter shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter upon payment of the required fees and head taxes.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SISTERS PASQUALINA BOVA AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8829) for the relief of Sisters Pasqualina Bova, Rosa Pellanda, Emilia Dei Rossi, Speranza Zoia, and Domenica Lapadula.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Sisters Pasqualina Bova, Rosa Pellanda, Emilia Dei Rossi, Speranza Zoia, and Domenica Lapadula, of Boston, Mass., who were admitted into the United States on temporary visas, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entry into the United States, upon the payment of the required head taxes and visa fees.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for nationals of Italy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SACHIKO MITOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8863) for the relief of Sachiko Mitoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Sachiko Mitoma, the Japanese fiancée of Milton W. Horowitz, a citizen of the United States, and that the said Sachiko Mitoma may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the above-named parties occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment date of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ASAKO IKEDA HEANEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8901) for the relief of Mrs. Sako Ikeda Heaney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Mrs. Asako Ikeda Heaney, a native of Japan and the wife of Walter E. Heaney, a citizen of the United States and presently serving with the United States Armed Forces in Japan.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 7 and 8 and insert "shall not apply to Mrs. Asako Ikeda Heaney and Patrick Michael Heaney, natives of Japan and the wife and son, respectively, of Walter E. Heaney, a citizen of the."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SATOKO MATSUSHIMA HOGLUND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8902) for the relief of Satoko Matsushima Hoglund.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Satoko Matsushima Hoglund, the Japanese wife of First Lt. Bartel O. Hoglund, United States Air Force, a citizen of the United States, and that Satoko Matsushima Hoglund shall be granted admission to the United States for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed, and after the entry of said Satoko Matsushima Hoglund, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Satoko Matsushima Hoglund, as of the date of her entry into the United States upon the payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible to citizenship, shall not apply to Satoko Matsushima Hoglund, the Japanese wife of First Lt. Bartel O. Hoglund, a citizen of the United States, presently serving with the United States Armed Forces."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GERTRUDE HELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8971) for the relief of Gertrude Hell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C., 204 (a)), Gertrude Hell, alien daughter of Mrs. Bertha Krueger, a United States citizen residing in Minneapolis, Minn., shall be held and considered to be the alien unmarried daughter under 21 years of age of the said Mrs. Bertha Krueger.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall be held to be applicable to Gertrude Hell, alien daughter of Mrs. Bertha Krueger, a United States citizen.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETSUKO KATO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8937) for the relief of Setsuko Kato.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, excluding from the United States aliens ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Setsuko Kato, Japanese fiancée of William J. Hunter, a natural-born United States citizen now serving his second enlistment in the United States Air Force. The said Setsuko Kato shall be granted admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant for permanent residence if she is married to the said William J. Hunter within 3 months after the date of enactment of this act. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after entry of said Setsuko Kato, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Setsuko Kato as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head taxes.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the period, strike out the balance of the bill and insert:

The said Setsuko Kato shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months if the appropriate administrative authorities find that the said Setsuko Kato is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said William J. Hunter and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-mentioned parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Setsuko Kato, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 155 and 156). If the above-named parties are married within 3 months after the entry of the said Setsuko Kato, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission of the said Setsuko Kato to the United States for permanent residence, as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. KAYOKO SUZUKI JENSEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9044) for the relief of Mrs. Kayoko Suzuki Jensen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which excludes from admission to the United States aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Mrs. Kayoko Suzuki Jensen, the wife of Lester Jensen, a citizen of the United States and a member of the United States Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CYNTHIA ANNE KANE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9055) for the relief of Cynthia Anne Kane.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purpose of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Cynthia Anne Kane, a minor half-Japanese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Mr. and Mrs. Owen J. Kane citizens of the United States

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIA LUISA MERCADO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9086) for the relief of Maria Luisa Mercado.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, pertaining to unmarried children under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States, shall be held to be applicable to the alien, Maria Luisa Mercado, minor stepchild of Herschel H. Lockhart.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HUMI NAGANO AND HER CHILD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9143) for the relief of Humi Nagano and her child.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Humi Nagano and her child, natives of Japan, and that, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, they shall be granted admission into the United States as nonquota immigrants for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after "Nagano", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. Denny W. Davenport, a citizen of the United States presently serving with the United States Armed Forces in Japan, and her child, native of Japan: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the said Humi Nagano and Sgt. Denny W. Davenport occurred within 3 months after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOMOKO YAMAYA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9145) for the relief of Tomoko Yamaya.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race, shall not hereafter apply to Tomoko Yamaya, the Japanese fiancée of Paul H. Vine, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II presently residing in Japan, and that the said Tomoko Yamaya may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the above-named parties occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment date of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOLLY MANASSE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 503) for the relief of Solly Manasse.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Solly Manasse, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., the sum of $383, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him for necessary treatment of his teeth upon his release from 3½ years incarceration by the Japanese as a prisoner of war: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN W. WAGNER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1059) for the relief of John W. Wagner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John W. Wagner, of Browning, Mont., the sum of $1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for certain improvements belonging to him which were located on tribal lands of the Blackfeet Reservation which were acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation on August 13, 1915: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PASCH BROS.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Pasch Bros.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MRS. BARBARITA ROMERO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Mrs. Barbarita Romero.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMY L. HEFINGTON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1529) for the relief of Amy L. Hefington.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money available for the payment of salaries to civilian personnel, the sum of $1,783.38 to Amy L. Hefington, of Balboa, C. Z., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as compensation covering the period from July 19, 1948, to December 24, 1948, inclusive (920 hours at $1.9384603 an hour), during which period she was, according to findings of the Department of the Army Grievance Board, wrongfully and without justification suspended and dismissed from her civilian position with the Finance Office, United States Army Caribbean, Corozal, C. Z.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KYRA KITE RIDDLE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1654) for the relief of Kyra Kite Riddle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,764.43 to Mrs. Kyra Kite Riddle, of 5308 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Such sum represents the amount of death benefits to which the said Mrs. Riddle would have been entitled from the date of the death of her husband, Corp. T. J. Kite, who was killed in action on May 2, 1942, to November 23, 1945, if claim for such death benefits had been filed with the Veterans' Administration within 1 year after the death of her husband: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon convicton thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES R. PROCTOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2016) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Proctor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to pay, out of any unobligated funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the foot-and-mouth-disease program, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Proctor, of box 360, Nogales Star Route, Tucson, Ariz., the sum of $5,000 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the death of their son, Robert L. Proctor, who was murdered on January 31, 1949, in Mexico, by a mob of Mexican citizens while performing his duties as livestock inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That no part of the amount provided in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN E. DWYER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2242) for the relief of John E. Dwyer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John E. Dwyer, of 504 Halsey Avenue, San Jose, Calif., the sum of $1,666.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him for the treatment of a disease from which he was suffering at the time he was released from active duty in the Army by special orders No. 35 of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., dated February 19, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEE JONES CARDY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2297) for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Lee Jones Cardy, the sum of $5,000, in full satisfaction of the claims of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Lee Jones Cardy as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle near San Diego, Calif., on November 17, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read, a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD E. DUFF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2565) for the relief of Edward E. Duff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward E. Duff, of Port Deposit, Md., the sum of $3,000, in full satisfaction of his claim and that of his minor son, Edward Leigh Duff, against the United States for (1) compensation for personal injuries sustained by said Edward Leigh Duff, and (2) reimbursement for hospital and medical expenses incurred by said Edward E. Duff on behalf of said Edward Leigh Duff, as a result of an accident which occurred at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center on November 16, 1946, when said Edward Leigh Duff was struck by a cartridge unintentionally discharged from a pistol carried by a seaman of the United States Navy then engaged in guard duty at such training center: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EGBERT G. GESELL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2866) for the relief of Egbert G. Gesell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated, to Egbert G. Gesell, presently residing in Washington, D. C., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for pay and allowances for active military service actually performed by him in the period June 18, 1941, to July 9, 1941, both dates inclusive, as a major Specialist Reserve, Army of the United States (Army serial No. [redacted], assigned to duty with the Office of Administrator of Export Control, a sum equal to the amount of the pay and allowances which he would have been entitled to receive for such service for such period if valid orders had been issued prior to June 18, 1941, by competent military authority placing him on active duty effective on such date.

(b) In the administration of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, such service performed by said Egbert G. Gesell in such period shall be deemed to have been active military service in the Army of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JULIUS ELZAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2934) for the relief of Julius Elzas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Julius Elzas, of A 42 Kamerik, The Netherlands, the sum of $242.64, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the damages sustained by him as the result of the taking of his automobile by American soldiers in Nice, France, on or about August 30, 1948: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of service rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the able.

AMY LOUISA SHIER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2990) for the relief of Amy Louisa Shier.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury he, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Amy Louisa Shier, of Clifton, Bristol, England, the sum of $3,360 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, pain and suffering, and loss of earnings sustained and medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as the result of an accident involving a United States Army truck which occurred on Highway No. 217 between Volksen and Steinkrug, Germany, on May 19, 1946: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2991) for the relief of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., of Chicago, Ill., the sum of $836, in full settlement of all claims against the United States, as reimbursement for the expenses incurred by said company as a result of the injuries sustained by John A. Willis, a switchman of such company, on August 22, 1944, at the United States Army air base, Dalhart, Tex., when his feet were pulled off the stirrup of a railroad car by coal which had been left on the railroad track by employees of the Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. OSA J. PETTY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3012) for the relief of Mrs. Osa J. Petty.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Osa J. Petty, of New Matamoras, Ohio, the sum of $78.37, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for performing the duties of lamplighter for the Wells Island Light in the Ohio River during the period from January 18, 1949, to May 28, 1949: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. HONORA REDMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3163) for the relief of Mrs. Honora Redman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Honora Redman, of London, England, the sum of $1,566.04, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. Honora Redman and her infant daughter, Veronica Redman, and medical, hospital, and incidental expenses incurred, as the result of an accident occurring in Bremen, Germany, on April 30, 1947, and involving a United States Army truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LYON F. HIBBERD ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3253) for the relief of Lyon F. Hibberd and the estate of George T. Erb.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lyon F. Hibberd, route 4, Elizabethtown, Ky., the sum of $21.85, and to the estate of George T. Erb, deceased, 298 Main Street, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., the sum of $200. The payment of said sums shall be in full settlement of all claims of the above-named claimants against the United States for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury caused by military personnel or civilian employees of the Army, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army, and determined by the Department of the Army to be meritorious, which are not payable either under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", as amended, or under the Federal Tort Claims Act (60 Stat. 843; 28 U. S. C. 921), as revised and codified by the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 983; 28 U. S. C. 2672), and as amended by Public Law 55, Eighty-first Congress, approved April 25, 1949: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent of any claim shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. COL. PAUL E. QUENEAU

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 651) for the relief of Lt. Col. Paul E. Queneau.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $407.45 to Lt. Col. Paul E. Queneau, of Rochester, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement for expenses incurred in transporting his family and household effects from Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada, to Rochester, N. Y., and from Rochester, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., the permanent station to which he was assigned. Such transfer was made pursuant to Special Orders No. 129, dated May 13, 1942, and Special Orders No. 138, dated May 26, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KENJI TAKUMI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1860) for the relief of Kenji Takumi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Kenji Takumi, of Honolulu, T. H., the sum of $2,428.25, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the loss of his sampan *Sumiyoshi Maru,* which was impounded by United States Army authorities on December 8, 1941, and was subsequently destroyed by the military authorities: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAX L. FINKLESTEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3012) for the relief of Max L. Finklestein, as trustee in bankruptcy, of the estate of Preston C. Sherman, doing business under the firm name and style, of Sherman and Associates, bankrupt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Max L. Finklestein, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Preston C. Sherman, doing business under the firm name and style of Sherman and Associates, bankrupt, the sum of $63,891.17, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for costs incurred and losses sustained under contracts numbered W-28-003-sc-1091, W-28-003-sc-1097, W-28-003-sc-1099 in the furnishing of manuals for the Signal Corps of the War Department in the prosecution of the war: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the prosecution and collection of this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated" strike out the balance of the line, and down to and including the word "war" in line 4 on page 2, and insert: "the sum of $52,326.91 to the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for costs incurred and losses sustained under three (3) contracts numbered W-28-003-sc-1091, W-28-003-sc-1097, W-28-003-sc-1099 entered into by the Signal Corps of the War Department and Preston C. Sherman, doing business under the firm name of Sherman Associates: *Provided.*"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF THE LATE EULOGIO REYES SUÁREZ

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3314) for the relief of the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suárez.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suárez, who was fatally injured on September 29, 1942, when struck in Cantaño, P. R. by a United States Army truck. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ANNA L. DE ANGELIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Anna De Angelis of Rochester, N. Y., the sum of $5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of a controversy concerning the payment to the said Anna L. De Angelis, widow of Aniceto De Angelis, of the sum of $5,000 which the said Anna L. De Angelis asserts is due to her by reason of her being the beneficiary of a policy of United States Government life insurance, K-851424, issued to the said Aniceto De Angelis on August 1, 1918, and reinstated effective as of July 1, 1927. The said Anna L. De Angelis asserts that after the reinstatement of said policy that Aniceto De Angelis became permanently and totally disabled during the period when the said insurance was in force on a premium-paying basis and that by reason of this the said insurance policy continued in force and effect until the death of the said Aniceto De Angelis, and that she then became entitled to the proceeds of the said insurance policy as his beneficiary: *Provided* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, notwithstanding any lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis, of Rochester, N. Y., arising out of a controversy concerning the payment to her as beneficiary of policy No. K-851424 issued to her husband, Aniceto De Angelis, on August 1, 1918, and reinstated effective as of July 1, 1927. The said Anna L. De Angelis asserts that after the reinstatement of said policy that Aniceto De Angelis became permanently and totally disabled during the period when the said insurance was in force on a premium-paying basis and that by reason of this the said insurance policy continued in force and effect until the death of the said Aniceto De Angelis, and that she then became entitled to the proceeds of the said insurance policy as his beneficiary: *Provided,* That passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government: *Provided further,* That suit shall be filed within 1 year after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GUARDIAN OF JANET JUDITH KOENINGER, A MINOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4600) for the relief of the legal guardian of Janet Judith Koeninger, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the 2-year limitation on certain suits in admiralty against the United States contained in section 5 of the Suits in Admiralty Act, approved March 9, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 46, sec. 745), is hereby waived in favor of the legal guardian of Janet Judith Koeninger, a minor, Chillicothe, Tex.; and such legal guardian may sue the United States on the claim of Janet Judith Koeninger arising out of the death of her father, the late J. B. Koeininger (who lost his life in the explosion at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, while serving as a civilian employee of the United States in the capacity of a member of the crew of the War Shipping Administration vessel *Quinault Victory*), under the remaining provisions of such Suits in Admiralty Act, as amended, if such legal guardian brings suit within one year after the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SONOMA COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4629) for the relief of the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,534, to the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Santa Rosa, Calif., in full settlement of claim against the United States, which sum represents the total amount paid by the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to Claude R. Hall and Florence V. Hall on account of damage to their dwelling located at 1233 Sunset Avenue, Santa Rosa, Calif., caused by United States Navy airplane, bureau No. 06307, on October 2, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contact to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALBERT E. SCHEFLEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4891) for the relief of Albert E. Scheflen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Albert E. Scheflen, Camden, N. J., the sum of $123. Such sum represents the amount of fees earned by the said Elbert E. Scheflen for services rendered as United States Commissioner for the judicial district of New Jersey during the period from January 1 to March 31, 1947. Payment of such sum has not been made because the said Albert E. Scheflen failed to file his account for fees for such period within 1 year after such services were rendered, as prescribed by law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARLO DE LUCA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6195) for the relief of Carlo de Luca.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the court of claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the bars or defenses of res judicata, lapse of time, laches, or any settlement or adjustment heretofore made, the claim of Carlo de Luca arising out of an error alleged to have been made by the Court of Claims in computing the amount of damages awarded him in a judgment rendered on December 7, 1936. The court shall have such jurisdiction if suit is instituted within 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. GRACE A. OLSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6409) for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Olson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Grace A. Olson, of Sturgis, S. Dak., the sum of $11,220. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Grace A. Olson against the United States arising out of the death of Leverett H. Nugent. The said Leverett H. Nugent died as a result of an airplane collision which occurred at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 26, 1946, and which, according to the investigation report of the Civil Aeronautics Board, was caused by the pilot of a United States Navy airplane. Although the said Mrs. Grace A. Olson was the foster mother of the said Leverett H. Nugent, the relief for tort claims against the United States provided by chapter 171 of title 28 of the United States Code is inapplicable in her case because she never legally adopted the said Leverett H. Nugent: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS R. CHADBOURNE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6522) for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis R. Chadbourne, of Medford, Mass., the sum of $16,499.62. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Louis R. Chadbourne against the United States for additional pay and allowances for the period between November 19, 1945, the date of his release from active duty as lieutenant commander, United States Naval Reserve, and March 1, 1949, the date as of which he was transferred to the retired list pursuant to the finding of a naval retiring board that his physical disability was service-incurred: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$16,499.62," and insert "$8,923.92."

Page 1, line 8, after the name "States" strike out the bill down to the colon in line 3, page 2, and insert "as retroactive retirement pay from March 1, 1949, to the date of his release from active duty on September 19, 1945."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN FLECKSTEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7371) for the relief of John Fleckstein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and designated to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Fleckstein, of New York City, late an employee in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Canal, the sum of $1,200 to compensate him for physical disability incident to an injury sustained in December 1912, while in the discharge of his duties in the Canal Zone. In case of the death of John Fleckstein prior to payment under this act, payment shall be made to his legal representatives.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 10, strike out "In case of the death of John Fleckstein prior to payment under this act, payment shall be made to his legal representatives", and insert: ": *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person

violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCISCO BLANCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7393) for the relief of Francisco Blanco.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Francisco Blanco, San Francisco, Calif., the sum of $7,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Francisco Blanco against the United States arising out of injuries he sustained on the island of Saipan on May 20, 1948, when he was struck by a motor vehicle operated by an enlisted man of the United States Navy. An action in the appropriate United States district court by the said Francisco Blanco to recover for such injuries was dismissed on the ground that for the purposes of chapter 171 of title 28 of the United States Code, Saipan is a foreign country: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof: "That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Southern Division of the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Francisco Blanco and Mrs. Celine Smith, both of San Francisco, Calif., for damages sustained arising out of injuries to Francisco Blanco and for the death of Mrs. Celine Smith's son, Leon Smith, as a result of the accident involving a United States Navy truck on the island of Saipan on May 20, 1948: *Provided*, That suit shall be filed within 1 year after enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Francisco Blanco and Mrs. Celine Smith."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PRESTON WATTERS ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7454) for the relief of the estate of Robert Preston Watters, the estate of Mrs. Jessie Nivens Watters, and the estate of J. W. Gillum.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Robert Preston Watters, deceased, the sum of $10,000, and to the estate of Jessie Nivens Watters, deceased, the sum of $10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the deaths of the said Robert Preston Watters and Jessie Nivens Watters as the result of their being struck by an Army vehicle on Fayetteville Road, a public highway, near Sylacauga, Ala., on September 18, 1948, said vehicle being operated at the time of said accident by a soldier outside the scope of his employment, and to pay to the estate of J. W. Gillum, deceased, of Sylacauga, Ala., the sum of $1,576.25, in reimbursement for the expenses incurred by the said J. W. Gillum in connection with the burial of the said Robert Preston Watters and Jessie Nivens Watters.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated," strike out the bill down to the colon, line 9, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof: "to Robert C. Watters and Mrs. Martha L. Watters, his wife, of Sylacauga, Ala., the sum of $10,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of their son, Robert Preston Watters, as the result of his being struck by an Army vehicle on the Fayetteville Road, a public highway, in Sylacauga, Ala., on September 18, 1948, said vehicle being operated at the time of said accident by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States outside the scope of his employment; to C. E. Nivens, of Sylacauga, Ala., the sum of $5,000, and to E. O. Nivens, of Childersburg, Ala., the sum of $5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of their sister, Mrs. Jessie Nivens Watters, the wife of the said Robert Preston Watters, as the result of her being struck by the said Army vehicle in the same accident; and to the estate of J. W. Gillum, deceased, of Sylacauga, Ala., the sum of $1,576.25, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the said J. W. Gillum in connection with the burial of the said Robert Preston Watters and Mrs. Jessie Nivens Watters."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Robert C. Watters, Mrs. Martha L. Watters, C. E. Nivens, E. O. Nivens, and the estate of J. W. Gillum, deceased."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS A. WALDRON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7964) for the relief of the estate of Francis A. Waldron.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000 to the estate of Francis A. Waldron, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries, and medical and funeral expenses sustained when the taxicab in which he was riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle at the intersection of Highway No. 525 and Reynolds Avenue in Charleston, S. C., on September 1, 1945, while the operator of said vehicle was acting outside the scope of his employment: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "$20,000", and insert "$11,145.38".

Page 1, line 8, after the words "account of" strike out "personal injuries, and medical and funeral", and insert "the death of the said Francis A. Waldron, the property damages sustained, and the burial and other".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF ISMAEL MIRANDA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8118) for the relief of the estate of the late Ismael Miranda.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,095 to the administrator of the estate of the late Ismael Miranda, who was fatally injured on November 4, 1943, when struck in Cataño, Puerto, Rico, by a high-voltage wire loosened by a United States Army plane. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH F. GALLAGHER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8315) for the relief of Joseph F. Gallagher.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the account of Joseph F. Gallagher, former postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., with the sum of $5,070.83, the amount disallowed in the account of the said Joseph F. Gallagher by the Comptroller General due to the fact that certain truck were

hired to carry mail for the post office at Philadelphia, Pa., during the last quarter of 1947 without advertising for competitive bids.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRIET T. JOHNSTON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8561) for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to determine the amount of damages sustained by the property of Catalina Gunn de Llanes in Cuba during the Cuban War of Independence, and to render judgment for the amount so determined in favor of Harriet T. Johnston, sole heir of such property by reason of descent and inheritance. The amount of such judgment shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the Court of Claims.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "determine", insert "the liability and".

Page 1, line 6, after the word "sustained", insert "if any".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF CLYDE L. WATSON, JR., ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8641) for the relief of the legal guardian of Clyde L. Watson, Junior, a minor, and Laverne F. Andrews.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $8,000 to the legal guardian of Clyde L. Watson, Jr., a minor, 18 years of age, of Itta Bena, Leflore County, Miss., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for serious personal injuries, including fractured and crushed skull in four different places, four ruptured vertebrae in his backbone, and a crushed pelvis, and medical, clinical, and hospital expenses sustained as a result of a collision between an automobile of the United States carelessly operated by an employee of the United States Department of the Interior not acting within the scope of his employment at the time, and a 1948 Ford pick-up stake body truck, practically new, owned and operated by Laverne F. Andrews, in which the said Clyde L. Watson, Jr., was riding with the said Laverne F. Andrews, on August 12, 1949, at about 9:30 p. m., on United States Highway No. 2, near Rugby N. Dak. resulting in the said serious personal injuries of the said Clyde L. Watson, Jr., and practically the total destruction of the said Ford pick-up truck, and personal property therein; and to pay the sum of $2,055.36 to the said Laverne F. Andrews of route 1, box 32A, Sidon, Leflore County, Miss., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage sustained by the said Laverne F. Andrews as a result of the said accident and collision involving the said United States automobile negligently operated by the said employee, as aforesaid, of the United States Department of the Interior not acting within the scope of his employment at the time, resulting in practically destroying the said pick-up stake body truck, with certain other personal property in said truck, of the reasonable value of $2,055.36, on the date and on the highway aforesaid, near Rugby, N. Dak.: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "the legal guardian of", and in same line strike out "a minor, 18 years of age,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Clyde L. Watson, Jr., and Laverne F. Andrews."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OVERSEAS NAVIGATION CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8686) for the relief of the Overseas Navigation Corp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Overseas Navigation Corp. of New York, New York, the sum of $12,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States based on the fact that a deposit of $12,500 made by such corporation, in connection with a bid which it submitted to the United States Maritime Commission in 1946 for the purchase of the coastal tanker *Blue Sunoco*, was declared forfeit on March 17, 1947, after such corporation, upon ascertaining certain facts as to the condition of the vessel not disclosed by the offer of the Commission, failed to take delivery: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "corporation", strike out the balance of line 2 and all of line 3.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLOYD E. DOTSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6909) for the relief of Floyd E. Dotson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Floyd E. Dotson, an authorized certifying officer of the Department of the Interior, is relieved of financial liability to the United States in the sum of $21.03, which amount represents excess or erroneous payments made to Dorothy M. Mickens in July 1944 in the sum of $12.11, D. O. voucher No. 223906, symbol 1–100, and to Charles E. Arnold in April 1945 in the sum of $8.92, D. O. voucher No. 1987251, symbol 100. This act shall not be so construed as to bar recovery of the amounts specified in this act from the persons to whom such amounts have been paid.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES SPILLER AND GLENN T. SPILLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8062) for the relief of the legal guardian of Charles Spiller and Glenn T. Spiller, minors.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to the legal guardian of Charles Spiller, and to pay the sum of $10,000 to the legal guardian of Glenn T. Spiller, both minors, of APO 438, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident near the Dependents Area between Giessen and Wieseck on Wisseckerweg, Germany, on November 30, 1947, when a shell exploded while the two minor children were playing in a sandpit: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. WILLIE G. HEATH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9062) for the relief of Mrs. Willie G. Heath.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

JAMES A. G. MARTINDALE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4256) for the relief of James A. G. Martindale.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), James A. G. Martindale,

a native of Great Britain and a resident of Canada, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Great Britain.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after "136 (e)," insert "insofar as concerns offenses or crimes committed by him of which the Department of State and the Department of Justice have knowledge,".

Page 2, strike out section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. IN SUNG KWAK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6760) for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. In Sung Kwak, of Norton, Kans., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS J. T. HENDRICKX

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9166) for the relief of Louis J. T. Hendrickx.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), insofar as concerns any act or acts of Louis J. T. Hendrickx, of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has notice at the time of the enactment of this act, the said Louis J. T. Hendrickx may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is not found otherwise inadmissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. COL. CHARLES J. TREES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5244) for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees, Army of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $21,948.86 to Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees, Army of the United States, Army serial No. [redacted], Ordnance Department, in full settlement of all claims against the United States resulting from court-martial sentence of November 29, 1945, nullified July 22, 1946: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis Division, notwithstanding any lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees for damages allegedly sustained as the result of court-martial sentence of November 29, 1945, and nullified July 22, 1946: *Provided*, That passage of this act shall not be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That suit shall be filed within 1 year after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. DALE MADISON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9087) for the relief of H. Dale Madison.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100 to H. Dale Madison, of box 537, Frazier Park, Kern County, Calif., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for loss, while under hire to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with work performed by that Service for the United States Army, of a horse which broke loose on January 17, 1944, and was found dead several days later: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "$100" and insert "$75."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO STUDY INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Consent Calendar 661 the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 490) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, because I understand that the gentleman has agreed that the limitation of $250,000 will be reduced to $50,000; is that right?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes; the gentlewoman from Utah has so agreed. The amendment is on the Clerk's desk and will be read immediately.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is my feeling, may I say to the gentleman, that considerable can be done with $50,000. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make a study of the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction in order to determine the respective qualifications of such Indians to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government. The Secretary shall report to the Congress the results of such study together with such recommendations as he deems advisable. In particular, the Secretary shall—

(1) specify not later than the first day of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress which tribes, bands, and groups of Indians are, in his opinion, qualified to be relieved of all supervision and control by the Federal Government in the management of their affairs; state the reasons for his opinion that such Indians are qualified; and submit specific legislative proposals (prepared with due regard for the legislative forms and procedures of the Congress) to accomplish the orderly and expeditious termination of all such supervision and control by the Federal Government over such Indians; and

(2) review not later than the first day of the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress all current programs undertaken by the Department of the Interior for the purpose of accomplishing, as soon as practicable, the orderly termination of all supervision and control by the Federal Government over those tribes, bands, and groups of Indians which are, in his opinion, not at this time qualified to be relieved of supervision and control by the Federal Government in the management of their affairs; set forth any additional programs which it may be necessary or advisable for the Department to undertake in the future for such purpose; and submit specific legislative proposals (prepared with due regard for the legislative forms and procedures of the Congress) to accomplish the orderly termination, as soon as practicable, of all such supervision and control by the Federal Government over those Indians determined not to be qualified at this time.

The Secretary is authorized to expend during the fiscal year 1951, without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, $250,000

from any appropriations available for activities or projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to initiate and conduct the study authorized herein, and there is hereby authorized to be expended annually hereafter such additional sums as may be required to carry on such investigations and determinations, out of funds appropriated and made available annually for activities or projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Page 3, line 15, strike out "$250,000" and insert "$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. WILLIE G. HEATH

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Private Calendar No. 1220, the bill (H. R. 9062) for the relief of Mrs. Willie G. Heath.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Willie G. Heath, of Anniston, Ala., the sum of $10,442.70, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of her stepson, Andrew P. Heath, Jr., as the result of his being struck by a United States Army vehicle in Anniston, Ala., on May 8, 1948; the said Mrs. Willie G. Heath having no remedy under the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ATTORNEY GENERAL TO AWARD YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice".

Page 1, line 3, strike out "he" and insert "it".

Page 1, line 6, strike out "and awarding the same" and insert "so that an award shall be made".

Page 2, line 4, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice".

Page 2, line 7, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "said Department of Justice".

Page 2, line 16, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "President of the United States".

Page 2, line 24, after "service" insert ": *Provided*, That there shall not be awarded in any one calendar year in excess of four such medals, to wit, two for bravery and two for character and service, as herein authorized".

Page 3, line 1, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice".

Page 3, line 4, strike out "he" and insert "the President".

Page 3, lines 6 and 7, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice".

Page 3, line 7, strike out "his" and insert "its".

Page 3, line 9, after "authorized", insert "in a sum not to exceed $5,000 per annum".

Amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE L. JEFFERSON, JR., OF PORTLAND, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BOYS' NATION

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of the House that George L. Jefferson, Jr., a resident of Portland, Oreg., in my congressional district, was elected president of Boys' Nation at the meeting of the organization here in Washington now in progress.

The platform upon which he was elected, among other things, provided for tighter controls on subversive activities, universal military training, and a revision of the electoral college system.

The Boys' Nation is sponsored here in the Capital annually by the American Legion as a part of its citizenship program. Eighty-six boys from 44 States are in attendance. It is an excellent opportunity for these young men of America who in the days ahead no doubt will occupy prominent positions in the affairs of our Nation, to see first-hand our Government as it is administered here in the Capital of the Nation. These boys have not only had an opportunity to attend the sessions of the House and the Senate and to visit various departments of the Government but they have also been privileged to listen to addresses by many of the leaders of the Nation.

The young man from my district who has achieved the distinction of being president of Boys' Nation, George L. Jefferson, Jr., has taken an active part in the community affairs of the city of Portland in which he lives. He was elected as governor of Oregon Boys' State, was cocaptain of the high school football team, 1949, and was president of the student council and of his senior class. It is his desire and purpose to enter the ministry.

The depth of the thinking of these young men and the seriousness of their purpose in life was shown by the nature and the depth of the questions they propounded to the many leaders in government who appeared before them. As an example, Robert Longo, of Cranston, R. I., won a wrist watch for propounding the best question at one evening session which was:

What can we of Boys' Nation, as a group and as individuals, do in our own right to help solve and alleviate the present-day strife in the world and to prepare our own generation for a more perfect government of our Nation?

Another question, put by Charles R. Pewterbaugh, of Denver, Colo., was:

Why don't the people vote in Washington? They are the machinery of the United States. I think if anybody should have a right to vote it should be the people here.

Pursuant to leave granted, I include some excerpts from the daily press in Washington describing in some detail these very important sessions of Boys' Nation:

[From the Washington Post of July 26, 1950]

OREGON YOUTH, AFTER FIRST TRAIN RIDE, HEADS BOYS' NATION; ACHESON WARNS OF THOSE WHO RESPECT ONLY ARMED STRENGTH

An 18-year-old youth from Portland, Oreg., who had never been on a train until he came to Washington last week, was elected president of Boys' Nation last night.

The youth, George L. Jefferson, Jr., along with his vice presidential running mate, Thomas M. Rutter, 17, of Munhall, Pa., swept in on the federalist ticket, 54 to 32.

They defeated the nationalist party candidates, Donald J. Swanz, 16, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rodney Block, 17, of Orlando, Fla., for the highest offices in the American Legion-sponsored government which has "legislatures" in each State.

The new president, Boys' State governor from Oregon, was cocaptain of his high school football team last year and president of the student council and his senior class. He plans to enter the ministry.

Earlier in the day, 86 "senators" heard a warning from Secretary of State Dean Acheson that "the fundamental safety of all of us will depend on what we can do to build up our strength to gain the respect of those who respect only armed strength.

The Secretary of State reviewed the Korean situation when the boys visited him. He said the United States had tried repeatedly, without success, to get Russia to agree to unification of Korea.

But, he continued, "when, a strong, fanatical, vigorous nation tries to shape the world in its own image, then we are in for trouble. That happened in the two World Wars, and it is happening now."

The boys resolved themselves into Senators from their respective States to consider

two measures—the Mundt bill and the Brannan farm plan.

The farm plan was disapproved after James Wise, 17, Hughes, Ark., argued that it "might help a few down-and-outers but that's no reason to change the whole farm economy."

Some of the "Senators" wanted to make the proposed controls over communism more drastic than they are in the Mundt bill.

Luther House, 16, Adolphus, Ky., offered an amendment to establish a penalty of life imprisonment for persons who admit they are Communists and death for those who deny it but later are proved to be Communists. This was beaten, 85 to 1.

Some of the youths objected that the measure would control the thoughts of Communists instead of their acts.

But their objections were shouted down after Don Gilbert of Thomaston, Ga., asked:

"If the Communists plan to drop an atomic bomb on New York City or Washington and kill thousands of people, don't you believe we ought to grab them while they're thinking about it rather than when they do it?"

Richard Sparger of Ardmore, Okla., presided over the Senate session in a committee room of the Senate Office Building.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 25, 1950]

BOYS' NATION YOUTHS FIND NEW CONCEPT OF CAPITAL ON VISIT

These thinking youths, most of whom had never been here before, were seeking the mighty symbolism of Washington to make their history books come to life.

The 86 citizens of the Boys' Nations, visiting here, have not reacted like most out-of-towners who see the city. They're here on important business, specifically to learn about the Federal Government.

Last night, at a dinner in Post Headquarters at Fort Myer, Va., the young people were thoughtful. They had dozens of questions to ask. Questions about the Korean war, communism, aid to Europe, education, world federation, sectional affairs, the United Nations, bureaucracy, and the little fellow being pushed around.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

For about 2 hours, the questions were answered by Felix Morley, writer and commentator for the National Broadcasting Co., B. M. McKelway, editor of the Star, and Peter Edson, columnist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Meanwhile, as some of the boys engaged in whispered academic argument over the questions and answers, a few others in the rear of the room talked about their impressions here.

"When I saw what Washington looked like, and got an idea of how it operated, I got some new ideas," explained Huey R. Lewing, 18, of Anacoco, La. "You know, down where I live, we don't have as close contact with the National Government as you people up here. And we should have. This trip made me realize more than ever that the Government is preparing for any attack that might come."

To Daniel Gilbert, 16, of Thomaston, Ga., possibly the youngest minister in his State, the city's churches, especially the Washington Cathedral, has special interest. Daniel is a thoughtful young chap. He has preached 21 sermons and officiated at the funeral of his young girl friend, who died last February.

"Since being here, I really have learned more than ever that the Government is at the service of the people and not a ruler," he said.

FAITH IN OFFICIALS

Jim R. Goodman, 17, of Riverton, Wyo., reaffirmed his faith in the Nation's officials.

"We hear so much about all these investigations," he declared. "I've met important people here, like Secretary of Defense Johnson, Attorney General McGrath, and Senators and Representatives. Now I feel that the Government is in good hands. I have a new interpretation of who is running it. It brings back a feeling of real Americanism just to see all this and the monuments."

The lads of Boys' Nation, from 44 States, are here as guests of the American Legion. Their bull sessions, which are endless, are sparked by an exchange of ideas on the most important topics of the day.

Their knowledge of current affairs was shown last night in their barrage of questions.

A few examples:

Question by Leo M. Reinbold, of Hebron, N. Dak.: "Do you think there is any danger of an atomic war?"

Answer by Mr. Edson: "Yes; there always is a danger."

LONG-RANGE VIEW

Question by Leland J. Wylie, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: "Korea is changing the life of all of us. Do you believe the United States and the world will ever come to a lasting peace?"

Answer by Mr. Morley: "The world today is going through a period of great convulsion. Half of man's crises have been wars. But despite the disaster and the agony, life tends to go on, on a higher plane than before. Try to get a deeper perspective and a longer outlook. Man will not destroy himself with the atomic or H-bomb. Beyond the agony of today lies the promise of the future."

Before the questions, the three speakers addressed the youths.

Robert Longo, of Cranston, R. I., won a wrist watch for suggesting the best question of the evening: "What can we of Boys' Nation, as a group and as individuals, do in our own right to help solve and alleviate the present-day strife in the world and to prepare our own generation for a more perfect governing of our Nation?"

During the dinner, nominees for national office of Boys' Nation were announced, with elections between the Federalist and Nationalist Parties slated for tonight in the Fort Myer auditorium.

Federalist nominees are George Jefferson, Jr., 18, of Portland, Oreg., president, and Thomas M. Rutter, 17, Munhall, Pa., vice president. Nationalist party nominees are Donald J. Swanz, 16, Buffalo, N. Y., president, and Rodney A. Block, 17, Orlando, Fla., vice president.

And when it was over last night, Charles R. Pewterbaugh, of Denver, Colo., had one of the most interesting questions of all, which he conveyed to a reporter:

"Why don't the people vote in Washington? They are the machinery of the United States. I think if anybody should have a right to vote it should be the people here."

[From the Washington Post of July 25, 1950]

BOYS' NATION MEMBERS LEARN FROM THE "TOP" HOW UNITED STATES IS RUN

The 86 teen-age boys brought here by the American Legion to learn about government got it straight from the horse's mouth yesterday.

In the private Pentagon office of Defense Secretary Louis Johnson they learned about Uncle Sam's military activities from Johnson and the secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Then, they were briefed on the Korean war by Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Army chief of information. Later, they learned all about the history of the Department of Justice direct from Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

Last night at the Boys' Nation headquarters at Fort Myer, 3 newsmen were targets for such questions as, "What basic attitude of mind must be changed before world government will be accepted?" and, "Hasn't the UN done a lot of good?"

Tonight Boys' Nation politics comes to a boil with the election of a Boy President. Candidate Donald J. Swanz, of Buffalo, N. Y., said his Nationalist Party platform will include advocacy of an antisubversive bill, backing the UN as long as it works for world peace, and expanding Boys' Nation into Boys' World.

The Federalists, headed by George L. Jefferson, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., also will advocate antisubversive legislation, plus universal military training and establishment of a school for diplomats. Both parties were still polishing up their platforms late last night.

This morning, the group will convene as a Boy Senate in the Senate caucus room to act on a Communist-control bill and a farm program.

In the afternoon they will hear talks by Associate Justice Harold R. Burton of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 26, 1950]

BOYS' NATION PRESIDENT AND SENATE WILL MEET WITH TRUMAN TODAY

The new "president" of Boys' Nation and 85 members of the "senate" were to meet with President Truman today.

The boy president is George L. Jefferson, Jr., 18, of Portland, Oreg., who was swept into office last night on a platform calling for, among other things, tighter controls on subversive activities, universal military training, and a revision of the electoral college system.

Elected vice president on the same "Federalist" ticket was Thomas M. Rutter, 17, of Munhall, Pa. The vote was 54 to 32 over the "Nationalist" party candidates, Donald J. Swanz, 16, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rodney Block, 17, of Orlando, Fla.

BALLOTING HELD

Balloting in the Boys' Nation sponsored here annually by the American Legion as part of its citizenship program was held last night at Fort Myer and followed a "senate" session at the Senate Office Building. The 86 boys from 44 States also heard a talk by Secretary of State Acheson.

After meeting President Truman the boys were to watch Congress in session and then visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Secretary Acheson recalled his boyhood days in Middletown, Conn. At that time, he said, the countries abroad seemed far away, although many people, including his own parents, had come to Middletown from there. Then he told of the sinking of the battleship *Maine* (when the Secretary was 5), and the excitement it caused. He continued in this vein up to the current interest in Korea.

"The fundamental safety of all of us," he said, "will depend on what we can do to build up our strength to gain the respect of those who respect only armed strength."

BURTON DESCRIBES COURT

Secretary Acheson left a young assistant, Clifford S. Ketzel, to answer questions.

Justice Burton talked to the boys on the operation of the Supreme Court, in the conference room of the Court. Justice Burton offered to answer any questions. Most of them were legal, but there was one political one:

"What is the party lineup of the Court?"

"Eight Democrats," said Justice Burton, "and one Republican—the one you are looking at."

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 728 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 218]

Allen, La.	Gore	Murray, Tenn.
Anderson, Calif.	Gossett	Murray, Wis.
Arends	Gwinn	Norton
Barrett, Wyo.	Hale	Passman
Bentsen	Hall,	Patterson
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer,
Blatnik	Hall,	Joseph L.
Boggs, La.	Leonard W.	Pfeiffer,
Brehm	Hand	William L.
Brooks	Hare	Phillips, Calif.
Buckley, N. Y.	Harris	Phillips, Tenn.
Bulwinkle	Hébert	Pickett
Burnside	Heffernan	Plumley
Byrne, N. Y.	Heller	Powell
Carlyle	Hill	Quinn
Cavalcante	Hinshaw	Ramsay
Chiperfield	Huber	Ribicoff
Christopher	Irving	Robeson
Combs	James	Sabath
Cooper	Jennings	Sadlak
Corbett	Johnson	Sadowski
Coudert	Karst	Sanborn
Cox	Keefe	Sutton
Davenport	Kelley, Pa.	Tackett
Davies, N. Y.	Kelly, N. Y.	Thomas
Davis, Tenn.	Kilday	Trimble
Dawson	Klein	Underwood
Dingell	Lodge	Welch
Dondero	Lucas	White, Idaho
Douglas	Lynch	Wier
Eaton	McGrath	Willis
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Winstead
Fallon	Macy	Wood
Fulton	Monroney	Woodhouse
Gillette	Morrison	Zablocki
Gilmer	Morton	
Gordon	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 319 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AUTHORIZING BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERY AT NASHVILLE, TENN., OF MEMBERS OF TENNESSEE NATIONAL AIR GUARD KILLED IN PLANE CRASH AT MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 513, authorizing the burial in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of members of the Tennessee National Air Guard killed in a plane crash at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I am not going to object, I understand that this resolution just applies to these few people.

Mr. PRIEST. Yes. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the circumstances back of this resolution briefly are these: On Monday clearance was given for the burial of all three of these boys who lived in my home town in the national cemetery at Nashville. Some of them were entitled to it by reason of the fact that they were veterans; a few were not, but they have not yet been able to identify all of them. Plans have gone forward, and today, because of the technicality in the law, the order was countermanded, and this is simply to make it possible to go ahead with the burial of all 30 of these boys in the cemetery at Nashville.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman has very thoroughly explained the resolution, so I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950, may be buried in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and pending that I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is of a somewhat technical nature.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is it too late to raise an objection to bringing this matter up?

The SPEAKER. It is too late now since debate has begun.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this bill deals with technical allotments with reference to cotton, corn, peanuts, and wheat. I am going to leave the detailed discussion and explanation of the bill to those members of the committee who are conversant with the particular features of the various phases of the legislation.

I understand that there is some opposition to this legislation. I cannot understand that there will be any opposition to the rule authorizing its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, as I was attempting to say, if you are going to have controls, and I can understand how some of my friends are disturbed about this legislation, and I, too, am disturbed about it, you cannot eat your cake and keep it, too. Sometimes in the administration of these laws I wonder whether any of this legislation is basically sound or whether we ought not to go back to the law of supply and demand. The fact remains, however, that the farmers who produce these commodities want these support prices, and on every occasion when they have voted on them they have voted overwhelmingly for them. Therefore, we are merely giving the farmers what they ask for. That is democracy in action.

In the case of cotton, the question has been raised repeatedly here about the cost to the Government of maintaining a support price for cotton. I point out, as will be pointed out more affirmatively and with more authority, possibly, later on, that the cotton program has not cost the taxpayers of the country one cent so far. Whether or not it will in the future remains to be seen. On the contrary, the cotton program has netted the Government money and under this program it has furnished a reserve that has been of great benefit to the country in time of national emergency.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Georgia, the author of this legislation, and the author of much other agricultural legislation, and one of the best-versed men on the subject of agriculture in the House of Representatives, and one whose departure from these halls at the end of the present session of the Congress we all deplore. I yield to my friend.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman. I merely wanted to comment that throughout the period of the support-price program on cotton up to this time the Government has enjoyed a profit in excess of $200,000,000 and they are today making a profit on every bale of cotton they sell.

Mr. COLMER. I thank my friend for that contribution which I understand is factual.

With particular reference to cotton again the committee points out that there is probably no single problem concerning agriculture in recent years that has been more vexing than the matter of developing a program to ad-

just cotton supplies with demand and to distribute the national cotton-acreage allotment among the States, counties, and farms in a manner which would be equitable to both the old and the new cotton-producing areas of the Nation.

It is further pointed out in the report that provision has been made for the establishment of sizable reserves to be used at the discretion of State and county PMA committees for making needed adjustments for abnormal or unusual conditions of production, for small farms, and to smooth out the operation of the program. That it was the philosophy of the committee that each State should receive its fair share of the national allotment, and that the adjustments necessary between counties and farmers in the State could best be handled out of the State and county reserves by State and county committees, which presumably would be better informed of the problems peculiar to their respective localities. It is hoped that this provision, by removing previous limitations, will permit a more equitable administration of the law in the manner contemplated by the committe when it reported Public Law 272. The committee states that it has now made it abundantly clear in this bill that the State and county committees have practically unlimited authority to establish and use the reserves authorized to make such adjustments as they believe are needed.

It is to be hoped that under the new bill the inequities in the distribution of acreage, which were manifested in the operation of the old bill, will be cured.

Mr. Speaker, we are going into the consideration of this bill when the time for the consideration of the rule expires. I hope the consideration of the rule can be expedited in the interest of time.

Those who want to discuss the bill which the rule makes in order will have 4 hours to do so. Certainly there can be no occasion for any further quorum calls during the consideration of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McGREGOR].

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Korean aid bill, I listened very attentively to all those who spoke whom I considered as experts in our defense program because they were members of our Armed Services Committee who had listened to the hearings and are familiar with the full details of a defense program. I did this, Mr. Speaker, so that I might determine in my mind who was responsible for the too-little, too-late position in which we now find ourselves.

These speakers brought to light statements made before their committee by military leaders. The Secretary of Defense said in his testimony, and I quote: "If we are attacked at any place at 4 o'clock in the morning, we would be ready to answer at 5 o'clock." President Truman said in June 1950, at the commencement exercises at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and again at the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, "We are closer to peace than at any time since the shooting stopped in 1945."

The administration canceled the big aircraft carrier contracts after Congress twice appropriated funds specifically for this purpose. The President vetoed and we passed over the veto the increase to a 70-group air force. The President still refused to put the program into effect. Ask our boys in Korea if they need more air support.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of men in high places in our Government, from the Commander in Chief to the secretaries and chiefs of staff, assuring Congress and the people that we are ready for any emergency. We who are members of the Congress are familiar with the fact that we appropriated approximately $50,000,000,000 in the past 4 years for our own defense and we had every reason to believe that this money was adequate and would give us a defense second to none. However, now our present position leads us to ask where has the money gone and what do we have to show for it. It is not pleasant for our American fathers and mothers to know that we have given approximately $45,000,000,000 to different nations under the ECA plan and other programs in Europe and the Far East and that today we find our children are fighting with inadequate weapons and with an insufficient supply of matériel and ineffective guns in their hands. Possibly had we not given so much of our own military and civilian production to the other nations our own troops now in Korea would not be short of supplies and ammunition.

I am not, because we are in a war, going to be too critical and put the blame on one person or two persons. That is water over the dam. But we cannot afford, as a Nation, to blind our eyes to mistakes that have been made in the past. We must look back over our mistakes and admit them in order to avoid them in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I think if we had a general and thorough housecleaning in both our State and Defense Departments we would be much stronger. With the knowledge that we have I respectfully ask that the proper committee of Congress make a thorough investigation and report to this body why we have too little and too late.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has well stated that House Resolution 728 makes in order the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act, Public Law No. 74 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, and for other purposes, as it deals with the acreage allotments and marketing quotas for cotton, peanuts, and wheat.

I listened with a great deal of attention and interest to the discussion of this legislation in the Committee on Rules. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion among some of our friends in the field of agriculture as to just what this bill will or will not do and as to just how far it might or might not be. For that reason the Committee on Rules provided for 4 hours of general debate so that there can be full and free and frank discussion of this entire piece of legislation.

When the measure came before the Committee on Rules one of my colleagues from Ohio, a member of the Committee on Agriculture and a very distinguished member of this body, Mr. POLK, made an argument as to the wheat provisions of this bill which was very convincing at the time and at least gave many of us concern that if this measure was adopted as written a great many of the States and especially those east of the Mississippi would be injured as far as their wheat acreage and allotments might be concerned, in the future, and that the injury would be especially important to the farmers of the eastern States because wheat is used as a crop primarily for the purpose of getting the proper rotation of crops on the family-sized farms which are so prevalent in the States east of the Mississippi.

However, I have been informed today by the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], who in his own right is not only an agricultural expert but a very thoroughgoing expert on the question of wheat farming, that an arrangement has been made whereby amendments will be offered to strike out the wheat section of this bill.

I would like to inquire if that is the understanding of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from Georgie [Mr. PACE].

Mr. POAGE. May I answer the question, as chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, certainly.

Mr. POAGE. We have agreed that an amendment will be offered, and as chairman of the subcommittee I will offer an amendment striking out the wheat section of this bill, section 6. We propose to leave the penalty provision in, to which there is no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand that is agreeable to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POAGE. I think I can say for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK] that it is agreeable to him.

Mr. POLK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. POLK. As the gentleman knows, I have been very much opposed to section 6 of this bill relating to wheat. In view of the agreements reached this morning in the Committee on Agriculture whereby it was definitely agreed that section 6 would be stricken from the bill at the proper time, I shall offer no objection to the rule.

Mr. POAGE. I wonder if the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] will not express his views, because I understand he is in accord with this also.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes, and I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, on this particular point, there has been an agreement reached by the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture on wheat, after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, whereby this section will be eliminated, in view of the fact that most of what was sought to be accomplished by the section can be done by regulation. There is therefore no need for the legislation, and the very fact that the legislation is pending would make it impossible at this time for the PMA to send out definite State allotments which should be out as soon as possible in order that they may be available to farmers who will soon begin planting wheat. So it is agreeable all around, and I think a very wise and beneficial move to eliminate this provision from the bill. I am sure it is satisfactory to all schools of thought on the subject.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. On behalf of a great many Members of the House, I wish to express my gratitude and their gratitude, and offer our congratulations to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and others who have worked out an agreement that will protect the proper interests of the wheat farmers in every section of the United States, and will permit a peaceful settlement of this whole controversy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield, that I may ask a question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] on this same point?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If it is on the matter of the wheat section, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] correctly, the section 7, which occurs on page 17 of the bill, will remain in the bill.

Mr. POAGE. That is the penalty provision. That is correct. That will remain.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does that language mean to say that if farmer A grows 15 or 20 or more or less bushels per acres over and above his quota that he will be penalized 50 percent of the support price on that portion of his acreage?

Mr. POAGE. That is what it means when you have marketing quotas.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That takes the place of the present law which provides that the penalty would be 50 percent of the basic loan on the commodity and would apply to 50 percent of the price support.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Do I understand there are marketing quotas on wheat at the present time?

Mr. POAGE. No.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Where is the language which gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to place marketing quotas on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. It is not in this bill at all.

This is not the marketing-quota bill; this is an acreage bill. The only reason for putting a penalty provision in here is that apparently at some time in the past it was repealed by implication, or some lawyers say that it was. Everybody agrees that if you are going to have effective marketing quotas you must have penalties.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the point I am trying to get straightened out. Where is there in any law power given to the Secretary to impose marketing quotas on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. In the act of 1938.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did that deal with marketing quotas?

Mr. POAGE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Have we ever had marketing quotas in effect in this country on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. My recollection is that we have.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas in the hope we may get this thing determined.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might say that we had marketing quotas in effect for 2 years; I believe it was in the early forties, and there were penalties. I recall a Member of the House, a former colleague from Ohio who planted more wheat than allowed. An attempt was made to collect the penalty from him because he fed his wheat to livestock and poultry.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I remember the incident myself.

Mr. HOPE. Marketing quotas can only go into operation if two-thirds of the farmers raising wheat put it into effect.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That was the point I wanted to develop, because I do not understand that the Secretary of Agriculture now has the power to impose marketing quotas on wheat.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is only where the farmers vote for it themselves under the law.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I did not understand that he had the power on wheat as he has under this bill to impose marketing quotas on cotton.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The 1938 act makes it mandatory upon the Secretary to proclaim marketing quotas on wheat when the supply reaches a certain quantity, just the same as it makes it mandatory upon the Secretary to proclaim marketing quotas on cotton when the supply reaches a certain quantity. But those quotas do not go into effect unless two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum approve of the quota. As far as the quotas are concerned, though, you might say they automatically go into effect when a certain quantity is reached as far as supply is concerned, subject to the veto of the producers.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The producer still controls them.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Two-thirds of the producers impose the quota; is that correct?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; after they are proclaimed by the Secretary they must receive a two-thirds vote of the producers voting or they do not go into effect.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If two-thirds vote for it, but otherwise the Secretary cannot impose it. Or is it mandatory?

Mr. HOPE. It is mandatory for the Secretary to proclaim it if he finds the supply requires it, and it goes into effect if the farmers vote 2 to 1 in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is mandatory that the Secretary proclaim the quota but it does not go into effect until two-thirds of the farmers have approved.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is that the production quota or the marketing quota?

Mr. HOPE. That is the marketing quota. Acreage allotments are proclaimed by the Secretary when the supply reaches a certain stage, but they do not have to be approved by two-thirds of the producers.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think that has been cleared up.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Briefly.

Mr. PACE. I do not want any confusion here or anybody getting the idea that there is any provision in this bill which denies to producers of cotton the right to vote and to refuse quotas if they fail to approve it by two-thirds; that still remains.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Or wheat, either one.

Mr. PACE. That is right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much.

Now, to conclude. With the amendment to strike out section 6 of this bill the measure reverts back to one for the setting up of new quotas or carrying on of quotas and allotments for cotton, and I think also for peanuts. Of course, we have at regular intervals had bills of one type or another from the Committee on Agriculture to settle the question of the surplus of cotton. Each time that such a measure comes before us we are assured that the question will be and is being settled for all time by the adoption of the bill that may be presented at that particular time. But within a few months or a year a similar measure is brought up for the relief or benefit of the cotton farmer or to settle the problems of the cotton farmer, or something like that, and even on this particular occasion I find that my friends from the cotton States and the Members of the House who are interested in cotton farming seemingly do not agree among themselves.

Frankly, I do not know the answer. I am not at all certain that if we adopt this legislation or enact it into law it will settle all of these various problems, because I remember for the last 12 years I have heard each year and sometimes four or five times a year that if we will adopt this piece of legislation everything will be

sweet and peaceful, and contentment will reign among all of the cotton producers of the country. However, that is a matter that those of you who come from the cotton producing sections of the country will have to settle among yourselves to a certain extent. Those of us who do not know too much about the cotton problem will endeavor to vote as our judgment tells us is on the right side of the issue after we hear the debate and discussion.

I feel this rule should be adopted and that we should give our friends from the cotton and peanut producing States one more opportunity to solve all of the problems that confront the farmers of their areas and to attempt to settle between and among themselves just what the best thing to do may be in connection with the production of cotton, and do not forget this also applies in connection with the production of peanuts. So I hope the rule will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the controls set forth in this bill not only apply to cotton and peanuts but it means control of practically everything that we have in this country of ours. I mean this administration wants those controls. In the last few years we have been inflicting upon the American people control after control after control. This is said to be peanut control. But this is not peanuts to me. It is control of the American way of life. I am against it. It is as President Coolidge stated when he was asked about sin and if he believed in it. He said, no, he was against it. That is what I believe in reference to the controls that are being thrust upon the American people today and I want you to know definitely now and forever that I am against all these controls. They lead to socialism, and totalitarianism.

What kind of controls are you putting on? You have controlled the people of the United States just about long enough. They do not want controls, unless necessary and since the President says we are not at war, why adopt all these controls?

Let me suggest one control that you should invoke. You should control the power of the President of the United States to do just about as he pleases without the Members of Congress knowing what he is going to do next. He should be controlled so far as sending our boys over to Korea to be slaughtered when adequate preparations have not been previously made. This is a control that the Congress of the United States should have had, not the President. I do not believe in permitting the President of the United States, the State Department, the Committee on Foreign Affairs or anybody else to say what may be done whenever a rumpus is started in some far-away land. They have not called this fracas over in Korea a war. I think it is a war and a hot war. When you record the sad deaths you will say it is a war. If you do not call it war, I would like to know what you call it. I want to tell you, that is the kind of control that I want to put on, control of a war that the President does not call a war.

I do not want to put our boys in China, I did not want to put them in any country in the world except our own. I want to keep our soldiers at home, and you never found me voting for anything that helped to arm any of these countries whenever I could get out of it.

Now, let me tell you something. I want to give you something that you ought to hear. You spent $2,500,000,000 for foreign aid in China. Are you glad you spent that money there?

I want to ask you some more questions. You spent $12,500,000,000 arming Russia. Are you satisfied that you armed Russia to that extent? Now you are spending billions of dollars arming these countries in Europe. Are you glad that you are spending that money over there arming these countries? I tell you, brothers, this thing may go against us some day; it is going to go against the American people. It is wrong. If you want war that is the way to get it. I am against it.

You had time in the last 2 years to think before you spent all that money to arm China. You put these things into effect and you ought to be ashamed for doing it. I am telling you right here, I am against these wars that you Democrats are getting us into in these foreign countries, and we ought to stay out and protect the American boys. We ought to keep the American boys at home and look after our own country without sending them into these foreign slaughter pens to be slaughtered. I do not believe in that. That is the kind of control I want. Can I not get enough Members of this House to help me a little bit with this kind of control and save our country? Save it from bankruptcy, save it from destruction. This is a great country that we have had for the last 166 years. We built it up and made it the greatest country on the face of the earth, and you are tearing it down. You are tearing it down because you are getting us in such financial condition that the Ways and Means cannot find the money to keep from going into the red. The President does not talk of economy—no, he talks of spending, of arming, of controls. Let us talk of peace—let us talk of freedom—let us talk of happiness and you will not need controls. If we work, if we earn, if we save. Stop controlling—or you lose freedom. Stop spending or you lose security. Stop fighting or you may lose you life. Stop, look, listen.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9109, with Mr. ROONEY in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, hate and despise the very thought of controlling American agriculture by Federal law. I look forward to the day when the farmers of this Nation may go forth in the springtime and plant freely in the hope that they may harvest abundantly and may market profitably the produces of their toil in the market places at home and abroad. I regard acreage allotments and marketing quotas as temporary expedients. Under present circumstances, however, I regard them as necessary expedients. Our future is enshrouded in great uncertainties. We must make major and drastic changes in the pattern of our agriculture. We must be ready for every eventuality, and we must always be ready to change our program as changing situations may indicate. Desirable changes are necessary. In this vast country the problem of agriculture are not only numerous but are complicated and perplexing. Agriculture is the one industry upon which all human existence must ultimately depend. I believe that it is necessary and essential to the well-being of all of our people that we at all times sustain a profitable agriculture in this great Republic of ours. This must be done if all of the segments of our economy are to enjoy any degree of prosperity.

Unfortunately, some of our citizens and some of the Members of Congress look with great disfavor upon agriculture's efforts to balance production with a reasonable consumer demand. The gentleman who has just addressed the House represents a great industrial district. However much we might desire to divorce ourselves from our environment, it is frequently very difficult for us to do so. I wonder if we would advocate that the industry of his district should run on a 24-hour basis—around the clock without control of its output. Fortunately, industry can control and does control production. Industry does not run with the throttle wide open in an effort to produce articles and things which people will not and cannot buy. It is easy for one who is intensely interested in industry, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania must of necessity be, to fail to appreciate fully the importance of agriculture trying to balance production with reasonable consumer demands. But why should he urge us to abandon programs which have enabled agriculture in some degree to control the

production of food and fiber on the farms and ranches of this country? Why should we encourage farmers to permit their fields to flourish with the production of crops which the consumers of America refuse to purchase at their prices?

There is nothing un-American about this program. Ultimately the decision is left with the farmers affected. In democratic fashion they are provided with machinery which enables them to express their views at the ballot box in referendums which are authorized. No program of control such as is contemplated by this bill can be forced upon any group of farmers in America unless two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum vote in favor of the control program which is proposed.

I hardly think it necessary for me to pursue this argument further, certainly not further than to say that these programs which the gentleman from Pennsylvania denounces so vociferously are brought before this House on bipartisan or nonpartisan basis. No member of our committee in the consideration of these measures has been actuated or influenced by partisan politics. These programs have been brought here year after year supported by Republicans and Democrats alike, supported, yes, by those of us from the farm areas and likewise by the very intelligent Members of this House from city districts. There are Members of this House who do not even have a single farm in their congressional districts who have consistently supported the legislation which has been reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

We are accused of attempting to regiment and to control and to goose-step the farmers of this Nation. That is far from the truth. There is no force about this program. It is left ultimately to the farmers themselves as I just stated a moment ago.

I would like to comment upon the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio to the effect that we are constantly coming before Congress with new legislation, legislation which changes substantially programs which have heretofore been adopted and approved. Certainly we are living in a constantly changing world. We must be prepared to meet every eventuality.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the gentleman will agree that usually, and I think almost in every instance, the House has been very sympathetic to your problems and has gone along with the legislation that you have desired.

Mr. COOLEY. I am certain that the gentleman was facetious when he said that we were constantly bringing up good bills. I do recall, and I am frank to confess, when we brought the 1949 cotton law before the gentleman's committee and before the Congress, all of us sincerely believed that we had provided machinery which would result in a fair and equitable treatment of all producers. The reason it became necessary for us to bring in another resolution when Congress convened in January was that we had not had cotton quotas since, I think, 1942.

We were woefully lacking in pertinent information. We did not have the data necessary to make proper determinations with regard to what had been planted and where it had been planted. We had a provision in the law which required that consideration be given to war crops. During the war we encouraged cotton producers to abandon the production of cotton and to go into the production of more essential crops. So Congress provided that when a farmer diverted from the production of cotton to the production of some oil-producing crop necessary to the prosecution of the war, that land so planted could be considered as having been planted to cotton. That is what is referred to as the war-crop provision. No one could evaluate adequately or properly the full force and effect or the impact of that provision. We had a little-grower provision. The effect of it was to exempt from the reduction program any farmer who had planted less than 5 acres in the 3 years immediately preceding the imposition of quotas. No one could determine how much acreage that provision would involve.

Then we had another provision in the law which we referred to as the cropland provision. No one could evaluate adequately or fully the impact of that provision. So when the program went into operation in the field we discovered that when we had exempted the little farmer and when we had made provisions for the war-crop producers and when we had taken into consideration the cropland provision, some farmers were being reduced in their acreage unreasonably and more drastically than we had ever contemplated; in some instances the reduction resulting in as much as 75 percent or 85 percent.

The effect of such drastic reduction was calculated to bring great grief to many of our farmers. When we discovered this situation we then proposed legislation which was finally adopted in this session of the Congress in an effort to correct these inequities. In that resolution we provide that no acreage should be reduced below 65 percent of the average which had been planted in the preceding 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948; 1949 having been exempted because of reasons which I will not discuss; or that a producer's acreage might not be reduced below 45 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of those 3 years. So we refer to that provision as the 65-and-45-percent provision of the law.

Unless this bill is enacted, and if this Congress adjourns without passing some legislation, we will only perpetuate all of the inequities which were discovered in the application of the act of 1949. The cotton resolution to which I referred a moment ago, the purpose of which was to correct those inequities, was only in force for the year 1950. So it is absolutely necessary and essential that this Congress take action in the matter if we are to do justice to cotton farmers.

I shall not attempt to discuss the details of this proposal further than to say that we make no great change in the national acreage allotment nor do we make any substantial change in the State allotments, but we do provide machinery which will enable the county committees at the county level to make adjustments among the producers themselves. We set apart 10 percent reserve acreage at the State level to be used by the State committee in doing justice among the several counties within the State. We provide a reservation of 15 percent of the acreage at the county level to be used by the county committees in making adjustments among the producers within the county.

When the 1949 act went into operation, no one complained about the national acreage allotment. No one really complained about the State acreage allotment, but the complaints came at the county level and at the farm level. Had the committees—the State committees and the county committees—made the reservations which we intended for them to make, they would have had some acreage with which to make these adjustments, but they did not make the reservations which we intended that they should make, and we found ourselves facing an inequitable situation.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has devoted weeks and months of labor upon the cotton provisions of this bill. Mr. PACE was chairman of the subcommittee on cotton. Early in January, and almost continuously from January until this hour, he and the members of his subcommittee have worked diligently and faithfully in an effort to bring before this House a cotton bill which we think does substantial justice to all of the cotton producers of the country. It does substantial justice to all of the cotton-producing areas of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the wheat section will be eliminated. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] was the very diligent chairman of the wheat subcommittee, and that committee worked out this provision, but at a recent meeting and because of changed circumstances, we have concluded it would be wise to eliminate that section, other than the penalty sections which are deemed essential.

Then we have a peanut section in the bill, which some member of the committee will discuss. I hope that the membership of this House will give very careful attention to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] as he discusses the cotton sections of this law and that they will give careful attention to him as he discusses the peanut section; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT] a member of the subcommittee, who has worked diligently in an effort to devise

a fair peanut allotment law as he presents his views in the matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is there in the momentary situation which calls for the addition to the present law of the proviso which appears in section 1 of the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not understand the question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is there in the momentary situation which calls for the addition to the present law of the proviso with respect to national marketing quotas which appears in section 1 of the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. That the Secretary proclaim marketing quotas for 1951 and 1952.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It appears to me that is a very far-reaching amendment to present law. What is there in the momentary situation that requires it?

Mr. COOLEY. In the law at the present time is a definition of normal supply, which means domestic consumption, plus export, plus 30 percent, which is considered at the present time as a normal supply of cotton. The effect of this provision is to eliminate the 30 percent requirements and to authorize the Secretary to impose quotas if he deems it wise to do so if our supply exceeds domestic consumption plus exports; in other words, to simplify it, if I may, we believe that if we are to have marketing quotas on cotton, it is in the interest of the farmer as well as in the interest of the Government that we should have quotas year in and year out, rather than to have quotas 1 year and disregard quotas the next.

The reason we say that is that we have tried it in tobacco—and I think I come from a section of the country that understands and appreciates better the effect of these controls than any other. For many years we have had controls on tobacco acreage, constantly for more than 10 years. In 1939, however, we did not have marketing quotas; we produced a tremendous crop; we had a very abnormal surplus and carry-over which demoralized the prices and almost drove us to bankruptcy.

Bear in mind that although the Secretary has the right to fix the quotas, he has the right to lift the quotas or even to disregard the quotas and call them off entirely if he deems it in the interest and welfare of the Nation to do so.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understand this proviso I do not believe he can do that.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will let me follow my thought a little further, just to use last year as an illustration, we did not have marketing quotas. Farmers believing that we might have quotas in 1950, 1951, and 1952, went out and planted the face of the earth in cotton and produced a 16,000,000-bale crop. Now had that crop of 16,000,000 bales gone to the American market last year, there is not any doubt in anyone's mind that cotton would have gone down to 8 or 10 cents a pound, the purchasing power of the cotton farmer would have been destroyed; the impact would have been immediately reflected in the textile mills and in consuming centers, because when you destroy the purchasing power of the cotton farmer, he cannot buy radios, tractors, farm equipment, and the thousand and one things that the farmers are now purchasing from industry.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will refer to page 27 of the committee report, section 371, he will find the authority to which the gentleman from North Carolina referred, the right of the Secretary either to increase or entirely suspend quotas. The point I should like to bring out with the gentleman from North Carolina is that even under section 1 when quotas are invoked, the Secretary would still have to allot acreage, to provide acreage to produce a normal supply of cotton.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With respect to what the gentleman from Georgia said, section 342 states:

> The national marketing quota for any year shall not be less than 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller.

What I am trying to get fixed in my mind is how the Secretary can go beyond the language I have just read.

Mr. PACE. Well, the gentleman must understand first that the definition of "normal supply" is not changed. "Normal supply" is the estimated domestic consumption, plus estimated exports, plus 30 percent. That is not changed by this amendment to section 342. That part of section 342 remains the law.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This language to which I refer does not say anything about normal supply. Let me read it because I think this is very important.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman turn to page 19 of the report which gives section 342 in full as it will be when amended.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is on page 36.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman from Georgia refer to the law he has in his hand and advise the gentleman from Michigan with regard to the definition of "normal supply." My understanding is that it is domestic consumption, plus export, plus 30 percent.

Mr. PACE. Yes. That remains the law. It is not changed and the Secretary will be required to fix quotas.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not arguing that point. We are talking about the national marketing quotas, section 1 of the bill. You make it mandatory that for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952 the Secretary shall institute marketing quotas.

Mr. PACE. Under certain conditions.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes. This is section 342 on page 36 of the report, the amended law:

> The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than 10,000,000 bales.

Mr. PACE. That is the minimum.

Mr. CRAWFORD (reading):

> The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year.

That is the minimum. I understand that.

Mr. PACE. You cannot go below that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You cannot go below that. In other words, he must do that.

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. He does not have the power to do anything he pleases?

Mr. PACE. No.

Mr. CRAWFORD. He must do this.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. We are not giving him blanket authority. We are not giving him such authority as will enable him to bring about a scarcity of cotton in this country.

Mr. PACE. Under this bill now before the committee and under the law as it would be amended if the bill is enacted into law, he cannot fix marketing quotas at less than the domestic consumption, plus the exports, plus 30 percent, which is between four and five million bales of cotton.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman says he cannot go below that?

Mr. PACE. That is right. The 10,000,000 bales becomes effective when the domestic consumption drops down to 5,000,000 bales, at which point you have no exports.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, in concluding my remarks I would like to again invite attention to a discussion of this bill by other members of the committee to whom I shall yield time rather than consume any more time of the committee myself.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WERDEL. Has Mr. Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture expressed himself in connection with this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I have a letter from Mr. Trigg which if the gentleman would like to see I will be glad to show to him. What does the gentleman have in mind?

Mr. WERDEL. I am advised that there is opposition by the Department to certain provisions of the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, I do not know that there is opposition to certain provisions of the bill. I do know that the

bill is not in complete accord with the wishes of the Department of Agriculture. The bill does not contain certain provisions that the Department would like to see in the bill. But may I say that I have never known a subcommittee to work more closely with people in a department than this subcommitte has worked with Mr. Trigg and the other officials within the Department of Agriculture.

The Department does not like the idea of giving credit for war crops. The Department does not like the crop-land approach which has been used in making allotments, and perhaps there are other things about the program which officials of the Department do not like, but I want to assure the gentlemen and the Members of this House that all of the recommendations of the officials of the Department have been given careful consideration. After all, the members of our committee have minds of their own and they have acted with intelligence in an effort to provide an honest and a fair program. While we have not given the Department all that its officials have requested and recommended, actually we have gone about 90 percent of the way. Whether they like the war crop provision or not, this Congress authorized it. Whether they like the crop-land approach or not, this Congress approved it. In the pending measure, we have made and are making an honest effort to put this program on an historical basis and we are trying to get away from the cropland provision which seems to be so objectionable to the officials of the Department.

May I say in conclusion that while this bill may not be perfect, it is certainly an improvement of the program which is now in operation and I hope that it will be approved and without substantial change.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask for this time for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee or the ranking Republican member of the committee for information. The gentleman from North Carolina will remember the discussion last year, as will the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE], who is sitting by him, about the difficult conditions we met in two areas in my district. In the Coachilla Valley, many of our farmers have come in from the older cotton-raising regions of the South and they have begun to raise cotton in the Far West. The Old South has retained the cotton quota and we have the farmers. The result was that last year the farmers in that area were allowed only 19 percent of the acreage which they had planted the year before. That was partially met by the local committees giving every possible overage of acreage to the area, but there was still imposed on California the 5- and 10-acre reservation which the gentleman from North Carolina will realize is not applicable in California. We do not have 5- and 10-acre cotton fields in California. I am asking whether in this bill the situation has been improved, and I have another question regarding another area.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I might say that it has been improved. The gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] may differ with me in that respect. But, I think that the bill is certainly considered by us to be eminently fair to the gentleman's district. I can easily see, where there is a shifting population and where farmers have gone from other States into the gentleman's district, that it might be difficult for them to get acreage, because acreage is made to the land and not to the man.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It has produced a difficult situation for us.

Mr. COOLEY. I might say to the gentleman that we have made provision which authorizes the State committee of California to preserve 10 percent of its acreage allotments at the State level to make adjustments among the counties of California. If you have an acute situation in a particular county, then that county should go to the State committee to increase its cotton-acreage allotment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman tell me then whether there is still that reservation proposed for 5- and 10-acreage allotments which does not do California any good?

Mr. COOLEY. I am surprised to learn that California is not a State of little growers. I was led to believe that you had a lot of little growers out there.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Not of cotton; we have in some commodities.

Mr. COOLEY. If you do not have any little growers, I do not suppose you would be interested in the little-grower provision.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What is that little-grower provision?

Mr. COOLEY. Well, the little-grower provision made a reservation of acreage for every farmer who had produced less than 5 acres of cotton, but we are now eliminating that and in future years, and if we have a reduction program, every farmer will be required to reduce across the board.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I ask the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] if this bill creates the same situation or a better situation in the Coachella area.

Mr. WHITE of California. I will say to the gentleman that the matter about which he complains has been rectified to a very large extent in this bill. The thing that caused the reduction down to 19 percent that the gentleman mentioned a moment ago was the so-called county factor.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is right.

Mr. WHITE of California. Now, that has been eliminated in this bill, and the limitation of cropland is now 50 percent in hardship cases, so that man who got 19 percent could at least get 50 percent, unless there were other limitations which held him down. Also, in this bill, the 15 percent county reservation is mandatory whereas it is merely permissive in the present law, and in addition the 10-percent State reservation is mandatory and can and must be used for the relief of hardship cases, making a total of 25 percent, which is really left in the hands of the State and county committees to relieve hardship cases.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I ask the gentleman from California then, in the case of Imperial County, where we grew about 10,000 acres last year, will this bill protect that acreage against reduction for another year?

Mr. WHITE of California. I regret to tell the gentleman that it will not. As he knows, H. R. 128 knocked out 1949 for figuring quotas in future years. I did not subscribe to that, but that is what happened.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. In other words, the farmers of the Imperial Valley will then be dependent upon the generosity of the State committee or the county committee rather than have their rights protected on their previous records of growing cotton?

Mr. WHITE of California. They have the same right as any farmer in the United States, as far as that goes, but the fact of the matter is that the Federal law which we passed in this Congress knocked out 1949, as a quota year. As the gentleman well knows, I considered it very unfair to California at the time, and I still do.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Having in mind the Coachella Valley and the Imperial Valley as well, if I understand this bill at all I think the California situation will be worse instead of better. You have a small crop of cotton coming to market now from the current crop, very small as related to last year. We are making it mandatory that the Secretary under certain conditions impose national marketing quotas. I should like the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] to show us the language in this bill that improves your conditions out there, because your marketing quotas are coming in. Here is new language with respect to how the State bases shall be arrived at. I do not see anything here that would improve your situation.

As the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], has pointed out, what this type of legislation really does is confer proprietary rights on certain acreages of land, which denies to American citizens the right to grow that particular crop, whether tobacco, cotton, sugar, peanuts, or what not. I should like to see the language in here that protects your farmers in that valley.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman agrees with me that we are getting the farmers in the West and the South is retaining the acreage?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I saw that very situation in the gentleman's district just a few weeks ago.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is not exactly a correct statement my friend made there, because last year, due to the fact that you had had a certain increase in cotton acreage out there, we of the South gave up acreage in order that you might increase the normal quota you have.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think the gentleman is correct. I think that was the Memphis agreement, was it not?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That was the law, anyhow. It became the law.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Let me get these figures in the RECORD. The gentleman's State in 1943 had only 291,000 acres in cotton; in 1944 only 303,000, in 1945 only 319,000, and in 1946 only 359,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I interrupt the gentleman very briefly to suggest that we should not forget that in those years we were asked to stop raising cotton in order to raise necessary war food crops.

Mr. PACE. So was every other State. For 1946 you had only 359,000 acres. You jumped in 1947 to 536,000 acres, and in 1948 to 810,000 acres. While the gentleman from Mississippi took the average of all of these years. We brought a bill to the floor and passed it to let your State allotment be based on only 1947 and 1948. We gave you your two high years. We did not make you back to 1944 when you only had 303,000 acres. We let California take its choice and gave it either 85 percent of its 1948 acreage or 95 percent of the average acreage that it had for 1947 and 1948, and we all thought as the gentleman from Mississippi said, or at least we were trying to be very gracious and very generous.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think my State appreciates that. We are only asking our friends from the South to look at the census figures occasionally.

Mr. PACE. It has never been the policy to allot either wheat, cotton, corn, or anything else on a population basis.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to answer the gentleman from Michigan by reading the language in the bill which would give the relief I mentioned a moment ago. I refer him to page 9 of the bill starting at the end of line 13:

Provided, That the county committee may by the use of the county reserve increase any farm acreage allotment up to 50 percent of such acreage.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course that language deals with the dividing up of the piece of pie which is allotted to a State. It does not give the States substantial relief. It provides that you can take away from one section of the country and give it to another section.

I want to call the gentleman's attention to this: In the area of southwestern California and the southwestern part of the United States and the western part of the United States we have irrigation and reclamation. The fixing of marketing quotas is one of the most destructive moves against irrigation and reclamation the Congress ever conceived of. Historically the basis of your operations in these irrigation and reclamation areas has been sugar beets. Cotton is coming into the picture now. Marketing quotas on sugar and marketing quotas on cotton are coming into the picture and this type of legislation signs the death certificate for irrigation and reclamation. That is something for you gentlemen of the West to think about.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. PACE. While we are on that question, if you are going on that philosophy, to say that all this cotton acreage should move to the West, will the gentleman try to explain what Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi are going to make a living on?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not going on that philosophy at all. I am going on the proposition that in the last 10 years our population has increased by approximately nineteen and one-half millions of people and our production of cotton is going down, going down, going down, going down. Marketing quotas decrease production of goods for humankind. We have your frozen quota on sugar, for instance, which Congress approved of. I am not criticizing anybody. I am just analyzing the situation. Cuba takes the increase in the consumptive market through our marketing quotas. Who is going to take the increase in the marketing quotas on cotton when that becomes frozen, and so on down the line?

We are conferring proprietary rights on individual pieces of land, thus denying to American citizens the right to make their own selection as to what they shall grow. I am just analyzing the thing and stating what we are doing and that is what this kind of a program does. There is no question about it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman from Michigan just stated that the production of cotton was going down and down and down and down. The facts are that last year there was more cotton produced than in any year except one since 1928. I do not have the tables behind 1928; so the gentleman is just honestly mistaken.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, let us take the 20-year production of cotton and compare it to the figures showing the supply available per capita of the people in the United States. You will find that I can support my statement. I challenge you to put the figures in the RECORD.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman overlooks the fact that you have a great deal of synthetics coming on the market like paper and rayon which replaces cotton fibers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Sure. The synthetics come into the market because the marketing quotas put on the original product pushes the price up so high that then all these synthetics come in and absorb the market. Any student of the commodity markets knows that.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending bill, H. R. 9109, the cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas bill. This measure is of vital importance to all cotton and peanut producers in this great country of ours.

The cotton section of this bill has been explained admirably by the chairman of our Agriculture Committee, the Honorable HAROLD D. COOLEY, and I will address my remarks to explain that part of the bill which deals with amendments to the peanut provisions of the present law.

Peanuts have been classified as one of the basic agricultural commodities in our agricultural program. Comparatively speaking, only a small percentage of the farmers of America produce peanuts, but to the producers of this commodity it is their main money crop and affects their entire economic stability and well-being.

This bill makes about five changes in the present law, all of which are minor, with one exception.

The first change deals with apportioning the national allotment among the various States. Under the present law all future allotments will use the 1950 allotment as a base, and if a cut or increase is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture the same is made to the States on a pro rata basis straight across the board. This bill before us keeps that same provision with a proviso that no State allotment can be cut below that which would be established if the national acreage allotment were based on the average acreage harvested in the 5 years—1945–49. In other words, the acreage allotment will be apportioned among the States according to the present law now in effect but with the proviso that no State shall receive an allotment less than it would have received if it were based on the average acreage harvested from 1945 to 1949.

The second change is a provision which requires the Secretary, after he has fixed the national acreage allotment, to ascertain whether or not there will result a short supply in any particular type of peanut. If it is determined by the Secretary that a shortage will result, then the Secretary shall allot to that particular type additional acreage so that there will be enough peanuts produced to meet the demands of the trade. The additional allotment to a particular type is over and above the national allotment. It is not to be considered in future history of that particular type and is allotted pro rata to those States which are producing the type of peanut in short supply, to be allotted to the producers

in those States producing such type peanuts; provided, however, that the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State.

There are several separate and distinct types of peanuts.

First, the Virginia-type peanut, raised principally in Virginia, North Carolina, northern South Carolina and Tennessee. This nut is used almost exclusively for the edible trade.

Then there is the Valencia-type peanut, which is known as the Ball Park peanut, because they are used exclusively for roasting and selling in the hull. It is very similar to the Virginia-type peanut and they can well be treated as one type, which will be done from now on in this discussion. This type is raised principally in Tennessee.

In addition to the above two types, we have the Spanish and Runner type peanuts, raised in the southwest and southeast.

The present law treats peanuts as one commodity, with no distinction whatever being made between types. Ever since the cessation of hostilities, there has been a surplus of peanuts, while, at the same time, there has not been a surplus in each particular type of peanut. Therefore, in fixing the national quotas, it has been necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to constantly reduce the acreage allotments without reference to types, which means that frequently there has been a short supply of the edible type peanuts. I had hope that legislation could be offered to the House whereby each particular type of peanut could be treated as a separate commodity and sufficient acres allotted to each type to meet the demands of the trade, which would place the peanut program on a par with the tobacco program which has worked so well throughout the years. This was not done, and, in my opinion, this substitute proposal offers the next best solution.

This measure does not call for any additional burden on the taxpayers of America, but, rather, will result in a savings in the long run. It merely permits the producers of a particular type of peanut to produce a sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the trade, without being penalized because there is an over-all surplus of peanuts in some other type or types. Under the present law, no relief can be afforded to the producers of a particular type of peanut even though they do not contribute to the surplus and the demands of the trade will take care of the amount being produced under the present program.

I do not agree with the limitation that is placed on this bill providing that the Secretary can only allot additional acres up to the 1950 quota, because the Secretary should be allowed to survey the situation and allot sufficient acreage to produce enough peanuts to meet the actual demands of the trade. Certainly our growers are entitled to this. However, the majority of the committee placed this restriction in the measure.

The third change continues the 1950 excess-oil program indefinitely. This means simply that peanut producers are allowed to produce excess peanuts for oil; but provided, however, that the excess oil peanuts produced by a producer shall not exceed his 1947 allotment—which in almost every case was larger than the 1950 allotment, and in Virginia means about 21,000 acres—and provided further, that these excess oil peanuts shall be sold to the Secretary or his duly designated agent who will at the time the peanuts are delivered pay the regular oil price for same. Then, the Secretary, if it later develops that there is a shortage in the edible trade, may channel these peanuts into the edible trade to meet the actual demands, providing that the price he receives for same must be the same as that which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell its peanuts for, which is 5 percent more than the regular price, plus the regular handling charges, storage, and so forth; and provided further, that if and when this is done, all the producers of the said type of peanuts that were channeled into the edible trade are to be paid the difference in the price received for said peanuts by the Secretary after all handling charges, and so forth, have been paid. In other words, if these excess-oil peanuts are sold into the regular trade because of a shortage, the farmers raising these peanuts are to get the benefit of the increased price after all costs have been paid. At present, this law applies to 1950 only. Under the pending bill it is continued indefinitely.

The other change permits a grower who fails to plant his allotment to voluntarily surrender same to the county committee and the surrendered allotment is kept in the county and reallocated by the committee.

All in all, the peanut provision in this bill is a step in the right direction and is one that will be a real help to the peanut producers, without a drain on the Federal Treasury. I trust this House will receive it favorably.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, last August when this legislation was up I did my best to point out what in my opinion would be the inequities that would result, and certainly I think the statements I made with reference to the inequities that would result have been fully justified in the last year. I have frequently mentioned some of these inequities, and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today, July 26, 1950, you will find a few letters from nearly all of the cotton States that show that people literally are being compelled to leave the business of growing cotton.

In one county in my district we had 427 acres to distribute to what are called new farmers. What is a new farmer under the terms of this legislation? A new farmer might be a man who has grown cotton for 40 years on a given piece of land but happened to be so unfortunate that he lost the opportunity to farm that piece of land and had to move to new acreage with no history of cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948. They would say to a man 60 years of age: "You have farmed cotton 40 years, but because you did not farm cotton in the 3 years mentioned on a given piece of land you are a new farmer and we will give you 1 acre or seven-tenths of 1 acre." Yes; there were cases like that by hundreds in my district, and the record so shows. Some of these men are returned veterans. I challenge anyone to show otherwise. You talk about dividing the pie? Why, there were some people who did not get even a spoonful of pie.

Something has been said about voting. If I interpret the legislation correctly, if a man is given just 1 acre of cotton and he says, "That is too small, I cannot afford to grow it" that he cannot vote this coming fall. He will not be a participant. In instances you put a man out of doing what he has done for 40 years then you say, "No, you cannot vote. You are a new farmer. You get 1 acre. You have to quit because you did not get enough."

The same thing happened not only with reference to cotton in some of my counties; it happened with reference to peanuts. Although a farmer has grown peanuts and cotton many years, if he loses his land which has a history, in many instances he is out of the business of growing cotton and peanuts, or the same as out, because of the smallness of his acreage. Then you tell him to grow sweetpotatoes. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE], the gentlemen from Florida [Mr. ROGERS and Mr. SIKES], and I went down to see Mr. Trigg about a week ago and he expressed considerable doubt that they would be able to do very much for sweetpotatoes this year. He referred to the fact that this is a permissive support price—the one for sweetpotatoes.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, I said last August there would be great inequities. I have offered amendments and those who are present here know that I did seek to bring about changes. The August 3, 1949, RECORD shows this. I am glad I offered these amendments and, if given the opportunity, I am going to offer some more as consideration of this bill proceeds. I have said each time this legislation came up for consideration that it had to be changed in order that more fairness might prevail. I am glad to say that my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] informs me that our district is to get a little bit more out of this bill. I appreciate this. We need it. We need it in order for these people not to have a luxurious living but a mere living. Yes; I appreciate it, and I will go one step further and say that if this program is to endure, the day will come when sections similar to that in which I live, where we have grown cotton for 100 years, will get even more acreage. I predict that very confidently, and I predict, furthermore, the day is coming when we are going to have more peanuts in that section. The wheels grind slowly at times, but they always grind that which is fair and right finally. The only question is, Can we hold out until the corrections are made? More corrections will come; some have come.

I have some figures I propose to include in the RECORD which show that

the producers in some of the cotton counties of the South receive on an average of even less than 4 acres, whereas in some of the other cotton counties the producers receive over 100 acres on an average. There is too much disparity between those two figures, I submit.

In an attempt to get some idea as to average cotton allotments per producer in some of the cotton counties, I submitted to the Congressional Library some figures I have been able to get from various sources. Some of the figures are not completely up-to-date. However, from the standpoint of getting a picture of variations in some of the counties even within States, the figures are helpful, I feel.

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

States and counties	Approximate number of producers, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Alabama:			
Baldwin	600	1,458	2.43
Escambia	1,554	11,879	7.64
Geneva	2,142	24,199	11.30
Arkansas:			
Crittenden	1,708	110,500	64.70
Jefferson	1,825	90,836	49.77
Mississippi	3,612	228,607	63.29
Florida:			
Calhoun	59	96	1.63
Gadsden	13	10	.77
Louisiana:			
St. Tammany	221	491	2.22
Tangipahoa	817	1,909	2.34
Mississippi:			
Coahoma	988	109,161	110.49
George	410	876	2.14
Lamar	1,200	4,341	3.62
Leflore	1,066	97,470	91.44
Sunflower	1,762	156,072	88.58
Washington	1,619	114,395	70.66
Missouri:			
New Madrid	2,721	122,546	45.04
Pemiscot	2,988	127,158	42.56
North Carolina:			
Alexander	1,128	2,112	1.87
Chatham	920	1,586	1.72
Pender	348	312	.90
Wilson	2,006	10,109	5.04
Oklahoma: Le Flore	2,155	15,800	7.33
Texas:			
Goliad	381	5,420	14.23
Montague	700	5,700	8.14

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

Cotton acreage allotments, 1950, for selected counties (Texas)	Approximate number of producers	Approximate cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Dawson	1,960	228,755	116.71
Lamb	2,666	188,709	70.78
Lubbock	2,450	248,699	101.51
Lynn	1,627	203,782	125.25
Martin	875	99,435	113.64

Approximate cotton-acreage allotments: Orangeburg County, S. C., 1950

Total county acreage allotment	77,067
Number of producers	7,000
Average acreage for each producer	11.01
Number of farms on which allotments were issued	4,716
Average acreage allotment per farm	16.34

Approximate cotton acreage allotments, 1950, for Arizona, New Mexico, and California

	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Arizona	3,607	232,266	64.39
New Mexico	4,515	169,932	37.64
California	9,684	642,599	66.36

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

South Carolina counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each farm for 1950
Abbeville	1,608	15,724	9.78
Aiken	2,379	31,747	13.35
Allendale	674	13,518	20.06
Anderson	4,216	54,507	12.93
Bamberg	1,108	17,022	15.36
Barnwell	1,338	24,649	18.42
Beaufort	714	1,009	1.41
Berkeley	2,006	9,067	4.52
Calhoun	1,069	19,769	18.49
Charleston	684	490	.72
Cherokee	2,235	21,787	9.75
Chester	1,490	15,862	10.65
Chesterfield	2,825	40,388	14.30
Clarendon	2,766	37,091	13.41
Colleton	2,399	9,314	3.88
Darlington	2,166	31,733	14.65
Dillon	1,376	24,480	17.79
Dorchester	1,577	11,704	7.42
Edgefield	1,380	13,233	9.59
Fairfield	1,065	9,727	9.13
Florence	3,681	25,469	6.92
Georgetown	822	1,319	1.61
Greenville	4,297	33,268	7.74
Greenwood	1,100	9,815	8.92
Hampton	1,154	8,350	7.24
Horry	2,437	4,863	2.00
Jasper	727	1,978	2.72
Kershaw	1,923	23,502	12.22
Lancaster	1,790	14,080	7.87
Laurens	2,281	29,857	13.09
Lee	1,537	35,826	23.31
Lexington	2,098	12,875	6.14
McCormick	738	7,289	9.88
Marion	1,488	11,952	8.03
Marlboro	1,188	46,570	39.20
Newberry	1,751	14,203	8.11
Oconee	2,492	16,617	6.67
Orangeburg	4,718	77,067	16.34
Pickens	2,351	13,713	5.83
Richland	1,562	10,221	6.54
Saluda	1,630	12,207	7.49
Spartanburg	5,346	46,357	8.67
Sumter	2,809	44,921	15.99
Union	976	11,908	12.20
Williamsburg	3,556	30,002	8.44
York	2,185	25,745	11.78
Total	91,712	1,025,725	11.18

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Appling	1,060	5,627	5.31
Atkinson	290	756	2.61
Bacon	674	2,576	3.82
Baker	354	2,877	8.13
Baldwin	449	4,516	10.06
Banks	924	6,633	7.18
Barrow	1,070	12,175	11.38
Bartow	1,308	24,041	18.38
Ben Hill	575	5,835	10.15

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950—Continued

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Berrien	709	2,562	3.61
Bibb	224	1,145	5.11
Bleckley	610	9,861	16.16
Brantley	32	21	.66
Brooks	1,225	6,399	5.22
Bryan	107	277	2.59
Bulloch	1,759	21,719	12.35
Burke	1,429	48,065	33.64
Butts	512	8,835	17.26
Calhoun	352	5,304	15.07
Camden	1		
Candler	589	8,266	14.03
Carroll	2,843	26,736	9.40
Catoosa	629	2,733	4.35
Charlton	4	7	1.75
Chatham	17	29	1.71
Chattahoochee	47	211	4.49
Chattooga	949	9,481	9.99
Cherokee	1,268	5,537	4.37
Clarke	478	4,057	8.49
Clay	336	4,295	12.78
Clayton	360	3,554	9.87
Clinch	84	89	1.06
Cobb	1,496	8,509	5.69
Coffee	1,117	7,653	6.85
Colquitt	1,738	17,603	10.13
Columbia	594	4,663	7.86
Cook	615	2,517	4.09
Coweta	1,187	13,891	11.70
Crawford	382	2,769	7.25
Crisp	640	11,275	17.62
Dade	338	955	2.83
Dawson	285	1,157	4.06
Decatur	661	2,156	3.26
DeKalb	374	2,006	5.36
Dodge	1,381	19,505	14.12
Dooly	1,124	23,649	21.04
Dougherty	236	1,948	8.25
Douglas	776	4,291	5.53
Early	1,148	14,592	12.71
Echols	54	74	1.37
Effingham	405	2,064	5.10
Elbert	1,452	15,487	10.67
Emanuel	1,439	22,213	15.44
Evans	360	4,048	11.24
Fayette	803	10,270	12.79
Floyd	1,444	18,157	12.57
Forsyth	1,461	10,170	6.96
Franklin	1,618	15,830	9.78
Fulton	1,005	8,024	7.98
Gilmer	50	85	1.70
Glascock	376	7,390	19.65
Gordon	1,616	16,726	10.35
Grady	754	2,351	3.12
Greene	765	7,753	10.14
Gwinnett	2,025	17,036	8.41
Habersham	383	1,720	4.49
Hall	1,580	10,610	6.72
Hancock	1,002	12,577	12.55
Haralson	1,242	7,116	5.73
Harris	509	3,822	7.51
Hart	1,637	21,727	13.27
Heard	736	8,138	11.06
Henry	1,276	19,554	15.32
Houston	602	8,729	14.50
Irwin	876	10,655	12.16
Jackson	1,536	21,589	14.06
Jasper	463	8,143	17.59
Jeff Davis	590	2,069	3.51
Jefferson	1,192	27,149	22.78
Jenkins	725	16,278	22.45
Johnson	867	20,347	23.47
Jones	299	1,320	4.42
Lamar	528	5,298	10.03
Lanier	147	436	2.97
Laurens	2,153	37,413	17.38
Lee	366	2,664	7.28
Liberty	65	51	.79
Lincoln	625	6,115	9.78
Long	185	424	2.29
Lowndes	782	2,416	3.09
Lumpkin	181	558	3.08
McDuffie	551	10,433	18.94
McIntosh	1		
Macon	736	18,227	24.77
Madison	1,695	16,172	9.54
Marion	468	4,492	9.60
Meriwether	1,176	17,558	14.93
Miller	725	5,283	7.29
Mitchell	1,092	12,295	11.26
Monroe	453	3,923	8.66
Montgomery	549	5,581	10.17
Morgan	846	21,501	25.42
Murray	914	6,920	7.57
Muscogee	56	352	6.29
Newton	843	13,231	15.70

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950—Continued

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Oconee	735	11,111	15.12
Oglethorpe	1,230	13,074	10.63
Paulding	1,044	9,709	9.30
Peach	233	3,264	14.01
Pickens	525	2,835	5.40
Pierce	626	2,414	3.86
Pike	680	10,879	16.00
Polk	1,323	12,651	9.56
Putnam	375	3,664	9.77
Pulaski	560	10,876	19.42
Quitman	269	1,864	6.93
Randolph	626	8,901	14.22
Richmond	365	4,405	12.07
Rockdale	574	7,129	12.42
Schley	320	5,645	17.64
Screven	1,358	24,198	17.82
Seminole	586	4,152	7.09
Spalding	525	6,768	12.89
Stephens	456	2,676	5.87
Stewart	421	4,217	10.02
Sumter	822	13,875	16.88
Talbot	463	2,518	5.44
Taliaferro	428	4,307	10.06
Tattnall	983	6,683	6.80
Taylor	604	9,850	16.31
Telfair	849	6,206	7.31
Terrell	624	13,013	20.85
Thomas	793	3,551	4.48
Tift	850	6,636	7.81
Toombs	932	9,896	10.62
Treutlen	422	5,453	12.92
Troup	651	5,220	8.02
Turner	672	6,526	9.71
Twiggs	518	4,833	9.33
Upson	432	2,818	6.52
Walker	1,389	6,979	5.02
Walton	1,329	29,230	21.99
Ware	322	660	2.05
Warren	672	16,459	24.49
Washington	1,268	22,068	17.40
Wayne	519	3,291	6.34
Webster	292	2,124	7.27
Wheeler	547	5,391	9.86
White	458	2,121	4.63
Whitfield	1,357	5,368	3.96
Wilcox	996	14,819	14.88
Wilkes	1,027	10,273	10.00
Wilkinson	596	4,333	7.27
Worth	1,381	15,594	11.29
Total	116,666	1,411,100	12.10

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your request of May 18 for information on the number of cotton allotments, by counties, for the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. I am enclosing a table which indicates the number of 1950 group I cotton acreage allotments for these three States.

You will note that these are group I allotments only. The group I allotments are those given to growers who have a history of cotton production within the meaning of the legislation. These totals do not include allotments for new growers or allotments for growers who had previously produced cotton where their cotton production history was established through the appeals mechanism. Complete tabulations of the number of allotments other than group I allotments are not available at present.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

GROUP I—*1950 cotton acreage allotments, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, by counties*

	Acres
Arizona:	
Maricopa	1,650
Pinal	949
Yuma	174
Cochise	142
Graham	490
Greenlee	135
Pima	60
Santa Cruz	7
State	3,607
New Mexico	697
Chares	11
Curry	6
De Baca	1,806
Dona Ana	517
Eddy	9
Harding	75
Hidalgo	290
Lea	203
Luna	39
Otero	186
Quay	547
Roosevelt	113
Sierra	16
State	4,515
California:	
Fresno	3,031
Imperial	43
Kern	1,690
Kings	918
Madera	1,138
Merced	296
Riverside	172
San Benito	1
San Bernardino	1
Stanislaus	2
Tulare	2,392
State	9,684

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Compiled from records of Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

Oklahoma: Approximate county cotton-acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

Oklahoma counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county [1] cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Adair	33	53	1.61
Atoka	1,068	4,819	4.51
Beckham	2,072	65,500	31.61
Blaine	931	12,156	13.06
Bryan	2,721	26,700	9.81
Caddo	4,152	61,340	14.77
Canadian	980	12,600	12.86
Carter	828	4,139	5.00
Cherokee	245	1,103	4.50
Choctaw	1,731	13,400	7.74
Cleveland [2]	[2] 863	5,334	6.18
Coal	900	8,000	8.89
Comanche	1,478	16,883	11.42
Cotton	1,013	18,960	18.72
Craig	41	140	3.42

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.
[2] Area I, 431 farms; area II, 432 farms.

Oklahoma: Appropriate county cotton-acreage allotments and average acreage allotment for 1950—Continued

Oklahoma counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Creek	2,222	16,804	7.56
Custer	1,073	18,226	16.99
Delaware	5	4	.80
Dewey	840	6,994	8.33
Ellis	67	452	6.75
Garfield	7	78	11.14
Garvin	1,758	15,495	8.81
Grady	2,981	33,575	11.26
Greer	1,377	52,000	37.76
Harmon	1,086	55,822	51.40
Haskell	1,390	10,000	7.19
Hughes	2,227	16,379	7.36
Jackson	2,066	67,123	32.49
Jefferson	1,173	27,000	23.02
Johnston	685	5,336	7.79
Kay	48	500	10.42
Kingfisher	277	1,572	5.68
Kiowa	1,845	52,238	28.31
Latimer	419	1,400	3.34
Le Flore	2,097	15,800	7.54
Lincoln	1,986	11,802	5.94
Logan	1,272	8,142	6.40
Love	1,120	15,700	14.02
McClain	1,637	20,737	12.67
McCurtain	1,599	21,767	13.61
McIntosh	2,939	33,500	11.40
Major	170	700	4.12
Marshall	496	7,988	16.11
Mayes	653	2,946	4.51
Murray	357	2,288	6.41
Muskogee	2,949	49,232	16.69
Noble	481	2,400	4.99
Nowata [3]	[3] 114	777	6.82
Okfuskee	2,540	28,136	11.08
Oklahoma	359	2,758	7.68
Okmulgee	2,346	32,500	13.86
Osage	736	11,412	15.51
Ottawa [4]	(4)	2	
Pawnee	1,303	11,200	8.60
Payne	1,093	7,038	6.44
Pittsburg	1,849	18,500	10.01
Pontotoc	1,051	4,993	4.75
Pottawatomie	1,286	7,284	5.66
Pushmataha	606	2,057	3.39
Roger Mills	1,227	19,300	15.73
Rogers	652	3,320	5.09
Seminole	1,548	7,546	4.88
Sequoyah	927	6,247	6.74
Stephens	1,779	18,613	10.46
Tillman	1,568	60,601	38.65
Tulsa	635	7,877	12.41
Wagoner	2,112	29,403	13.92
Washington	76	236	3.11
Washita	2,711	85,000	31.35
Woodward	34	143	4.21
(a) State total	84,910	1,190,070	14.02
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		3,811	
(c) State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms		49,416	
(d) State acreage allotment	84,910	1,243,297	14.64

[3] Area I, 31 farms; area II, 83 farms.
[4] No cotton acreage allotments or cotton farms reported for 1950 by the Oklahoma State PMA committee.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
July 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Further reference is made to your request of recent date in compliance with which I attach scale showing number of 1950 cotton allotments for New Mexico.

I am glad to have been of help and at any time I can do so, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,
United States Senate.

New Mexico: Number of 1950 cotton allotments

County	Total allotments number [1]	Old cotton farms			
		Individual allotments less than 5.0 acres	Individual allotments exactly 5.0 acres	Individual allotments above 5.0 acres	Total number
Chaves	792	46	79	572	697
Curry	11	------	6	5	11
De Baca	54	2	1	3	6
Dona Ana	1,828	326	148	1,332	1,806
Eddy	555	33	37	447	517
Harding	9	4	3	2	9
Hidalgo	100	10	3	62	75
Lea	467	3	12	275	290
Luna	227	1	------	202	203
Otero	41	7	5	27	39
Quay	361	14	7	165	186
Roosevelt	906	33	(2)	(2)	789
Sierra	125	13	14	86	113
Socorro	107	9	1	6	16
Valencia	10	------	------	------	------
Total, State	5,593	501	316	3,184	4,757

[1] Includes allotments for old and new cotton farms.
[2] Breakdown of 756 allotments not available.

New Mexico: Approximate county acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

New Mexico (counties)	Approximate number of allotments,[1] 1950	Approximate county [2] cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Chaves	792	36,674	46.31
Curry	11	71	6.46
De Baca	54	35	.65
Dona Ana	1,828	52,780	28.87
Eddy	555	27,798	50.09
Harding	9	35	3.89
Hidalgo	100	2,383	23.83
Lea	467	15,333	32.83
Luna	227	10,197	44.92
Otero	41	659	16.07
Quay	361	4,752	13.16
Roosevelt	906	7,983	8.81
Sierra	125	2,047	16.38
Socorro	107	178	1.66
Valencia	10	------	------
(*a*) State total	5,593	160,925	28.77
(*b*) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms	------	1,360	------
(*c*) State acreage reserve for small and new farms	------	7,647	------
(*d*) State acreage allotment	------	169,932	30.38

[1] Includes allotments for old and new cotton farms.
[2] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Berkeley, Calif., June 27, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In response to your request of May 6, 1950, addressed to Sacramento and referred to this office, this is to advise you that there are approximately 12,690 cotton farms (operating units) in California, based on recently revised figures.

This information, by counties, is as follows:

Fresno:	
Area I	137
Area II	3,523
Imperial	54
Kern	2,100
Kings	1,080
Madera	1,260
Merced	372
Riverside:	
Area I	157
Area II	29
San Benito	1
San Bernardino	1
Stanislaus	4
Tulare	3,972

Yours very truly,

E. H. SPOOR,
Chairman, California PMA Committee.

California: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

California counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county [1] cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Fresno (total)	3,660	169,318	46.26
Area I	137	75,499	551.09
Area II	3,523	93,819	26.63
Imperial	54	922	17.07
Kern	2,100	165,487	78.80
Kings	1,080	88,164	81.63
Madera	1,260	50,106	39.77
Merced	372	19,767	53.14
Riverside	186	4,047	21.76
Area I	157	------	------
Area II	29	------	------
San Benito	1	46	46.00
San Bernardino	1	31	31.00
Stanislaus	4	46	11.50
Tulare	3,972	128,712	32.41
(*a*) State total	12,690	626,646	49.38
(*b*) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms	------	2,744	------
(*c*) State acreage reserve for new and small farms	------	13,209	------
(*d*) State acreage allotment	------	642,599	50.64

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
STATE COLLEGE STATION,
Raleigh, N. C., June 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: As requested in recent correspondence received from you and also as requested by Senator Graham, we are attaching a tabulation by counties which outlines most of the information requested in your letter. Your letter requests the following information:

1. How many cotton producers are in each county? The attached tabulation shows in column (1) the number of old cotton producers and in column (3) the number of new cotton producers in each county.

2. How many farmers in each county received 5 acres of cotton or less? Shown in column (2) of the attached tabulation.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage in each county? This information is not available in the State office; however, column (3) shows the number of new allotments approved by each county.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in each county and how much did each get? Shown in column (4) of the attached tabulation.

5. Did any receive zero acres? Yes. For many counties there was not sufficient acreage available to make allotments to all new applicants.

6. What percent of the new producers in each county do you regard as genuine farmers? According to instructions issued to county committees a cotton allotment was not approved by the county committee for a new grower unless the man was a genuine farmer.

7. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers in each county? Shown in column (6) of the attached tabulation.

8. How much did the recent cotton amendment help your old producers? Shown in column (10) of the attached tabulation.

9. How many of your producers county by county receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? Any information on this would be purely a guess until acreage measurements have been determined for all farms and since we have not had an opportunity to survey each county and visit every farm having a cotton allotment, we will not answer this question.

10. How many will cease to farm for themselves? This question cannot be answered since it would require a personal contact with every cotton farmer.

As stated in our letter of May 9 this information is furnished in reply to your request. We are sorry that the information was not available earlier but we have just completed the summarization of data received from our county committees.

Very truly yours,

G. T. SCOTT,
State Director, Production and Marketing Administration.

1950 cotton allotments—North Carolina

Code and county	Number of allotments		Group II (new) allotments			Acres from 471 to—				
							Old farms			
	Total	5.0 acres and less	Number	Acres	Average per farm	New	MQ-28	Review	Reapportionment	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
55-001. Alamance	126	124	17	25.4	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-002. Alexander	1,165	1,103	48	87.5	1.8	1.5	0	0	15.3	15.3
55-004. Anson, I.	965	563	40	69.9	1.7	0	65.5	67.5	0	133.0
55-005. Anson, II	1,167	452	43	129.1	3.0	0	141.6	576.0	0	717.6
55-007. Beaufort	1,069	965	16	20.0	1.2	0	23.1	0	23.1	46.2
55-008. Bertie	1,613	1,343	49	92.1	1.9	0	186.7	40.8	0	227.5
55-009. Bladen	2,324	1,982	47	72.0	1.5	0	1.3	53.0	0	54.3
55-010. Brunswick	274	258	8	10.0	1.2	2.6	.3	.1	0	.4
55-012. Burke	343	332	19	32.2	1.7	3.1	0	13.1	3.1	16.2
55-013. Cabarrus	1,342	823	111	95.2	0.9	0	364.6	155.5	0	520.1
55-014. Caldwell	105	103	7	6.6	0.9	0		0	0	0
55-015. Camden	477	447	9	13.4	1.5					
55-016. Carteret	138	132	8	20.0	2.5	4	0	0	0	0
55-017. Caswell	1	1	2	4.6	2.3					
55-018. Catawba	2,260	1,741	101	144.9	1.4	13.8	54.8	91.1	27.4	173.3
55-019. Chatham	945	871	76	49.1	0.6	0	2.2	37.7	0	39.9
55-021. Chowan	660	530	13	23.0	1.8	0	17.5	1.5	0	19.0
55-023. Cleveland	4,008	1,053	46	200.0	4.3	0	91.0	2,190.9	0	2,281.9
55-024. Columbus	1,460	1,286	37	48.8	1.3	0	6.4	190.6	0	197.0
55-025. Craven	523	480	49	54.2	1.1	23.8	5.3	0	75.7	81.0
55-026. Cumberland	2,427	1,430	66	209.6	3.2	0	320.5	424.7	0	745.2
55-027. Currituck	470	465	22	55.5	2.5	1.5	0	0	30.9	30.9
55-029. Davidson	789	734	39	46.5	1.2	0	7.5	26.0	0	33.5
55-030. Davie	1,249	1,102	56	81.6	1.5	0	28.4	21.5	0	49.9
55-031. Duplin	1,499	1,205	81	41.8	1.8	0	28.6	1,002.6	0	1,031.2
55-032. Durham	97	90	11	15.0	1.4	5.2	0	0	0	0
55-033. Edgecombe	1,491	682	17	50.0	2.9	0	134.3	169.2	0	303.5
55-034. Forsyth	120	119	14	15.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
55-035. Franklin	2,978	1,984	84	120.0	1.4	0	52.6	0	0	52.6
55-036. Gaston	1,509	923	86	108.6	1.3	0	85.4	439.0	0	524.4
55-037. Gates	1,102	965	19	37.5	2.0	0	23.4	16.5	0	39.9
55-039. Granville	403	373	24	25.0	1.0	0	27.3	11.6	0	38.9
55-040. Greene	818	516	31	82.6	2.7	0	172.9	347.4	0	520.3
55-041. Guilford	147	139	12	15.0	1.2					
55-042. Halifax	3,195	1,593	37	140.1	3.8	0	127.9	88.2	0	216.1
55-043. Harnett	3,422	2,447	108	267.3	2.5	0	655.7	649.2	0	1,304.9
55-046. Hertford	1,195	988	42	66.1	1.6	0	60.0	42.6	0	102.6
55-047. Hoke	1,105	336	30	131.0	4.4	0	95.1	546.4	0	641.5
55-048. Hyde	721	570	3	7.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-049. Iredell	3,816	1,276	129	264.5	2.0	0	40.4	11.5	386.9	438.8
55-051. Johnston	5,594	1,632	49	138.2	2.8	0	113.2	734.6	0	847.8
55-052. Jones	201	152	20	38.4	1.3	22.2	0	0	0	0
55-053. Lee	963	853	50	25.5	0.5					
55-054. Lenoir	771	602	38	102.0	2.7	0	89.5	56.7	0	146.2
55-055. Lincoln	2,081	1,632	70	100.0	1.4	0	191.8	329.0	0	520.8
55-059. Martin	948	793	12	20.0	1.7	0	83.7	0	0	83.7
55-060. Mecklenburg	1,977	1,060	145	200.0	1.4	0	614.5	1,002.0	0	1,166.5
55-062. Montgomery	485	346	24	29.5	1.2	0	39.0	106.3	0	145.3
55-063. Moore	626	525	58	54.0	0.9	0	125.7	91.9	0	217.6
55-064. Nash	2,761	1,851	23	30.0	1.3	0	205.8	212.7	0	418.5
55-065. New Hanover	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	8.5
55-066. Northampton	2,363	1,144	28	44.7	1.6	0	55.1	0	0	55.1
55-067. Onslow	238	188	22	9.2	0.4	0	0	95.0	0	95.0
55-068. Orange	184	184	14	10.2	0.7	0	7.2	0	0	7.2
55-069. Pamlico	437	401	15	50.0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0
55-070. Pasquotank	446	408	13	44.7	3.4	0	2.0	0	0	2.0
55-071. Pender	306	285	16	15.1	0.9	0	0	74.0	0	74.0
55-072. Perquimans	819	653	9	25.0	2.8	0	20.3	0	0	20.3
55-074. Pitt	1,738	1,317	45	74.4	1.7	0	76.5	103.9	0	180.4
55-075. Polk	798	562	24	79.5	3.3	0	24.3	26.4	40.4	101.1
55-076. Randolph	177	167	16	20.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0
55-077. Richmond	1,182	782	91	237.3	2.6	0	97.5	931.6	0	1,029.1
55-078. Robeson	4,555	1,699	85	280.1	3.3	0	267.6	1,630.2	0	1,897.8
55-080. Rowan	2,306	1,645	124	182.0	1.5	0	23.7	24.7	45.4	93.8
55-081. Rutherford	3,379	2,118	108	315.2	2.9	0	422.5	1,036.0	0	1,458.5
55-082. Sampson	4,792	3,133	99	273.6	2.8	0	917.5	710.7	0	1,628.2
55-083. Scotland	871	186	7	18.0	2.6					
55-084. Stanly	1,668	1,444	131	208.5	1.6	89.0	76.6	0	220.5	297.1
55-089. Tyrrell	213	210	21	22.4	1.1					
55-090. Union	4,354	1,878	200	502.2	2.5	0	198.3	11.9	0	210.2
55-091. Vance	1,239	1,024	55	45.3	.8	0	113.5	42.2	0	155.7
55-092. Wake	2,986	2,332	138	199.5	1.4	0	203.1	181.8	0	384.9
55-093. Warren	2,513	1,810	56	100.0	1.8	0	26.2	61.6	0	87.8
55-094. Washington	456	383	23	30.9	1.3	0	2.5	0	52.9	55.4
55-096. Wayne	2,947	2,054	25	90.5	3.6					
55-097. Wilkes	42	42	3	4.0	1.3	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
55-098. Wilson	2,015	1,277	33	46.3	1.4	0	70.8	439.2	0	510.0
55-099. Yadkin	125	114	5	8.0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
State total	108,894	70,810	3,562	6,653.4	1.9	163.1	6,898.7	15,116.6	932.1	22,947.4

North Carolina: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average cotton acreage allotments for 1950

North Carolina counties	Approximate number of cotton allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 [1]	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Alamance	126	207	1.64
Alexander	1,165	2,112	1.81
Anson	2,132	21,310	10.00
Area I	965	5,839	6.05
Area II	1,167	15,471	13.26
Beaufort	1,069	1,944	1.81
Bertie	1,613	6,320	3.92
Bladen	2,324	4,632	1.99
Brunswick	274	262	.96
Burke	343	688	2.01
Cabarrus	1,342	7,255	5.41
Caldwell	105	124	1.18
Camden	477	1,176	2.47
Carteret	138	209	1.51
Caswell	1	31	31.00
Catawba	2,260	7,377	3.26
Chatham	945	1,586	1.68
Chowan	660	2,567	3.89
Cleveland	4,008	50,171	12.52
Columbus	1,460	2,131	1.46
Craven	523	735	1.41
Cumberland	2,427	15,558	6.41
Currituck	470	718	1.53
Davidson	789	1,176	1.49
Davie	1,249	2,941	2.36
Duplin	1,499	4,688	3.13
Durham	97	167	1.72
Edgecombe	1,491	16,038	10.76
Forsyth	120	167	1.39
Franklin	2,778	11,676	4.20
Gaston	1,509	7,965	5.28
Gates	1,102	3,094	2.81
Granville	403	728	1.81
Greene	818	4,043	4.94
Guilford	147	219	1.49
Halifax	3,195	27,945	8.75
Harnett	3,422	16,210	4.74
Hertford	1,195	4,242	3.55
Hoke	1,105	16,640	15.06
Hyde	721	1,943	2.70
Iredell	3,816	15,246	4.00
Johnston	5,594	25,209	4.51
Jones	201	532	2.65
Lee	963	2,083	2.16
Lenoir	771	3,278	4.25
Lincoln	2,081	14,006	6.73
McDowell		[2] 12	
Martin	948	3,298	3.48
Mecklenburg	1,977	13,160	6.66
Montgomery	485	1,671	3.45
Moore	626	1,498	2.39
Nash	2,761	15,601	5.65
New Hanover	20	18	.90
Northampton	2,363	21,172	8.96
Onslow	238	354	1.49
Orange	184	293	1.59
Pamlico	437	933	2.14
Pasquotank	446	892	2.00
Pender	306	312	1.02
Perquimans	819	3,181	3.88
Pitt	1,738	6,635	3.82
Polk	798	3,446	4.32
Randolph	177	238	1.35
Richmond	1,182	7,945	6.72
Robeson	4,555	47,679	10.47
Rockingham		[2] 20	
Rowan	2,306	9,227	4.00
Rutherford	3,379	17,431	5.16
Sampson	4,792	25,607	5.34
Scotland	871	22,892	26.28
Stanly	1,668	4,883	2.93
Tyrrell	213	374	1.76
Union	4,354	29,671	6.82
Vance	1,239	2,627	2.12
Wake	2,986	9,205	3.08
Warren	2,513	10,846	4.32
Washington	456	873	1.91
Wayne	2,947	14,058	4.77
Wilkes	42	115	2.74
Wilson	2,015	10,109	5.02
Yadkin	125	139	1.11
(*a*) State total	108,894	593,764	5.45
(*b*) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		60,651	
(*c*) State acreage reserve for new and small farms		68,738	
(*d*) State acreage allotment		723,153	6.64

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

[2] Number of cotton allotments not reported by North Carolina State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Auburn, Ala., June 23, 1950.

Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SPARKMAN: This is with reference to your letter of June 8, 1950, with which you enclosed a request from Congressman BECKWORTH for certain information concerning the establishment of 1950 cotton acreage allotments in Alabama. For convenience, we shall list the various items in the same order in which they appear in the request enclosed with your letter.

1. How many cotton producers are in each county? See column 1 of the attached tabulation.

2. How many farmers in each county received 5 acres of cotton or less? See column 2 of the attached tabulation.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage in each county? Column 3 of the attached tabulation shows the number of new grower allotments approved for each county. We do not have any record of the total number of applications filed, since any applications which were not approved by county PMA committees were maintained in the county office files and were not forwarded to the State office.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in each county? The reserve for new growers was held at the State level by the State PMA committee, and this reserve acreage was apportioned directly to eligible farmers who filed applications within a prescribed time limit. The reserve held by the State PMA committee was slightly more than 29,000 acres and this amount was sufficient to give each eligible producer 89.61 percent of the acreage recommended by county PMA committees.

5. How much did each get? See immediately preceding question.

6. Did any receive zero acres? It was not necessary to establish a zero acreage allotment for any producer who files an application for a new grower allotment within the prescribed time limit and otherwise met eligibility requirements. A number of zero acreage allotments were established in those cases where producers filed an application after the established closing date or were declared ineligible by the county committee for some other reason.

7. What percent of the new producers in each county do you regard as genuine farmers? We regard all new producers receiving new-grower allotments as genuine farmers, due to the fact that the regulations and instructions required that a representative of the county PMA committee visit the farm to determine that an actual farming operation will be carried out in 1950. On the basis of these farm visits, county PMA committees disapproved applications in those cases where a genuine farming operation would not be carried out in 1950.

8. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers in each county? The old ones? Public Law 471 provided that "new farms" were eligible to share in the acreage available for reapportionment as a result of the surrender or release of cotton acreage by other cotton farms. Records of the reapportionment made by county PMA committees to individual farms are maintained in county offices and this office does not have this information. For the acreage which each county received under Public Law 471 for regular old farms, see column 4 of the attached tabulation.

9. How many of your producers, county by county, receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? We have no way of making an estimate which we would consider worth while in connection with this question. Production and harvesting methods, however, do make it necessary for a farmer to grow a large acreage of cotton in order to have an economical operation. Most of the cotton in Alabama is grown on family-sized farms where a majority of the labor is furnished by the farm family. For this and other reasons, we believe that the percentage of small farms growing cotton will be about as high as the percentage of large farms growing cotton.

10. How many will cease to farm for themselves? Again we do not have any method of arriving at a worth while estimate on this item. Please refer to our answer to the immediately preceding question.

We trust that the information given above and that shown on the attached tabulation will be sufficient to enable you to furnish Congressman BECKWORTH the desired information. If this office can prepare any additional data for your use, please call on us.

Very truly yours,

W. B. CRAWLEY,
Chairman, Alabama State PMA Committee.

Approximate 1950 cotton acreage allotment data for Alabama counties

County	Number cotton farms	Number allotments 5 acres or less	Number new farm allotments	Estimated acreage required under Public Law 471
Autauga	1,180	461	84	604.2
Baldwin	708	481	184	39.8
Barbour	1,710	586	69	492.9
Bibb	819	350	124	134.8
Blount	3,966	1,655	120	1,068.3
Bullock	872	233	41	190.5
Butler	1,822	998	174	648.0
Calhoun	1,781	868	180	1,126.0
Chambers	1,459	431	60	311.8
Cherokee	2,169	366	53	1,785.7
Chilton	2,657	1,609	201	156.1
Choctaw	1,657	1,189	191	200.0
Clarke	1,697	1,287	226	118.1
Clay	1,739	1,007	143	216.4
Cleburne	1,203	606	98	162.9
Coffee	2,140	648	76	264.4
Colbert	2,148	617	205	2,409.0
Conecuh	2,355	1,480	144	1,079.0
Coosa	990	826	66	16.6
Covington	2,703	1,116	154	775.0
Crenshaw	1,733	803	40	865.8
Cullman	6,811	1,919	89	1,025.0
Dale	1,360	690	146	725.0
Dallas	1,640	677	84	3,152.8
De Kalb	5,999	2,139	124	2,000.0
Elmore	2,309	885	86	334.6
Escambia	1,597	837	146	100.8
Etowah	3,013	1,451	175	1,119.6
Fayette	2,358	1,128	215	489.7
Franklin	2,566	753	79	1,273.5
Geneva	2,125	517	72	433.1
Greene	1,487	644	132	240.1
Hale	1,615	640	112	1,629.5
Henry	1,343	331	26	638.9
Houston	2,787	649	57	529.8
Jackson	4,260	1,757	143	2,599.9
Jefferson	1,329	991	153	384.0
Lamar	2,410	840	120	564.3
Lauderdale	3,900	1,052	217	5,000.0
Lawrence	3,305	663	2	1,370.9
Lee	1,237	482	73	114.4
Limestone	3,487	625	32	3,319.9
Lowndes	810	318	36	1,080.4
Macon	1,652	586	73	1,126.9
Madison	3,538	695	65	5,505.6
Marengo	1,952	957	114	2,053.2
Marion	3,412	1,371	302	937.1
Marshall	4,717	1,190	48	608.1
Mobile	627	353	163	146.6
Monroe	2,176	945	149	2,200.0
Montgomery	1,143	534	30	1,276.1
Morgan	4,122	1,275	146	1,807.1
Perry	1,277	485	50	757.4
Pickens	2,248	764	117	970.7
Pike	1,660	347	50	477.4
Randolph	2,687	1,138	116	291.0
Russell	816	194	60	564.6
St. Clair	1,843	872	304	818.3
Shelby	964	396	124	972.0
Sumter	1,223	497	36	1,745.9
Talladega	2,364	854	229	2,254.9
Tallapoosa	1,546	627	82	187.6
Tuscaloosa	3,313	1,609	144	2,460.2
Walker	3,232	2,041	615	252.5
Washington	667	406	179	62.3
Wilcox	1,443	657	81	577.7
Winston	2,242	1,028	176	325.8
Total	146,120	57,426	8,405	69,170.5

Alabama: Approximate county cotton acreage allotment and average acreage allotment for 1950

Alabama counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment,[1] 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Autauga	1,180	14,249	12.08
Baldwin	708	1,458	2.06
Barbour	1,710	18,723	10.95
Bibb	819	5,996	7.32
Blount	3,966	28,500	7.19
Bullock	872	15,910	18.25
Butler	1,822	12,433	6.82
Calhoun	1,781	11,472	6.44
Chambers	1,459	19,176	13.14
Cherokee	2,169	33,598	15.49
Chilton	2,657	13,545	5.10
Choctaw	1,657	6,678	4.03
Clarke	1,697	5,530	3.26
Clay	1,739	8,291	4.77
Cleburne	1,203	7,557	6.28
Coffee	2,140	23,753	11.10
Colbert	2,148	31,875	14.84
Conecuh	2,355	12,258	5.21
Coosa	990	3,257	3.29
Covington	2,703	20,241	7.49
Crenshaw	1,733	16,552	9.55
Cullman	6,811	58,142	8.54
Dale	1,360	9,395	6.91
Dallas	1,640	36,420	22.21
De Kalb	5,999	51,999	8.67
Elmore	2,309	25,617	11.09
Escambia	1,597	11,879	7.38
Etowah	3,013	21,030	6.98
Fayette	2,358	14,324	6.08
Franklin	2,566	22,980	8.96
Geneva	2,125	24,199	11.39
Greene	1,487	19,831	13.34
Hale	1,615	21,337	13.21
Henry	1,343	19,206	14.30
Houston	2,787	32,808	11.77
Jackson	4,260	39,033	9.16
Jefferson	1,329	4,629	3.48
Lamar	2,410	18,965	7.87
Lauderdale	3,900	41,743	10.70
Lawrence	3,305	59,173	17.90
Lee	1,237	14,149	11.44
Limestone	3,487	67,516	19.36
Lowndes	810	16,987	20.97
Macon	1,652	24,014	14.54
Madison	3,538	80,151	22.65
Marengo	1,952	24,704	12.66
Marion	3,412	21,842	6.40
Marshall	4,717	50,909	10.79
Mobile	627	2,111	3.67
Monroe	2,176	21,364	9.82
Montgomery	1,143	17,288	15.13
Morgan	4,122	45,009	10.92
Perry	1,277	17,450	13.67
Pickens	2,248	24,680	10.98
Pike	1,660	25,896	15.60
Randolph	2,687	18,743	6.98
Russell	816	15,249	18.69
St. Clair	1,843	9,847	5.34
Shelby	964	7,719	8.01
Sumter	1,223	20,668	16.90
Talladega	2,364	19,706	8.34
Tallapoosa	1,546	13,716	8.87
Tuscaloosa	3,313	26,442	7.98
Walker	3,232	11,594	3.59
Washington	667	1,871	2.81
Wilcox	1,443	17,546	12.16
Winston	2,242	14,000	6.24
(a) Total State	146,120	1,474,933	10.09
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		38,201	
(c) State acreage reserves for new farms and small farms		57,729	
(d) State acreage allotment		1,570,863	10.75

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms, State acreage reserve for new and small farms, and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1950.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is in reply to your letter of June 16, 1950, requesting certain information with respect to farm cotton-acreage allotments for the cotton counties of Arkansas.

Although we do not have a complete analysis of all the information exactly as you requested it, we have attempted to furnish you on the attached tabulations as much information as possible without disturbing the county offices which are at this time very busily engaged in determining performance with respect to the 1950 cotton, peanut, rice, and corn acreage-allotment programs, along with their many other duties.

It is hoped that this information meets with your approval, and we assure you that we are always anxious to cooperate in furnishing any needed information upon request. Your continued interest in all the phases of our farm program is appreciated.

Yours very truly,

J. L. WRIGHT,
Chairman, Arkansas State Committee.

County	Number farm cotton allotments	Number farm allotments less than 5 acres	Number new-grower allotments	Acreage distributed to new growers
Arkansas	1,508	422	114	463.3
Ashley	1,079	217	95	616.7
Baxter	155	97	28	69.8
Benton				
Boone	32	15	2	11.5
Bradley	1,205	246	128	605.5
Calhoun	843	227	88	411.0
Carroll				
Chicot	1,785	195	93	483.7
Clark	1,147	305	81	326.0
Clay	3,716	529	157	699.0
Cleburne	1,749	554	150	463.5
Cleveland	1,233	430	197	583.1
Columbia	2,712	513	248	1,176.3
Conway	2,096	583	122	528.7
Craighead	4,017	321	141	735.8
Crawford	208	39	3	26.2
Crittenden	1,719	103	11	174.1
Cross	1,531	286	81	461.4
Dallas	821	243	84	270.3
Desha	1,617	129	73	528.9
Drew	1,481	286	140	632.7
Faulkner	2,966	424	137	478.5
Franklin	505	243	13	53.0
Fulton	1,040	583	141	299.7
Garland	250	211	6	18.4
Grant	669	311	89	218.9
Greene	3,506	400	173	721.6
Hempstead	2,385	1,015	224	853.0
Hot Spring	639	321	66	189.5
Howard	975	411	74	250.9
Independence	2,356	419	78	227.1
Izard	1,466	308	99	383.1
Jackson	1,690	152	52	330.5
Jefferson	1,956	314	122	419.5
Johnson	244	83	9	39.0
Lafayette	1,152	267	145	926.4
Lawrence	1,980	198	86	415.0
Lee	2,399	86	49	197.0
Lincoln	1,488	132	76	723.6
Little River	812	148	51	391.0
Logan	1,318	494	63	190.0
Lonoke	2,860	204	116	544.0
Madison				
Marion	96	57	3	10.0
Miller	1,143	185	152	834.0
Mississippi	3,669	135	57	1,204.3
Monroe	1,709	139	62	425.3
Montgomery	383	275	32	35.0
Nevada	1,614	436	146	770.1
Newton	53	45	10	17.8
Ouachita	918	310	117	501.0
Perry	584	186	14	64.4
Phillips	2,727	212	91	851.3
Pike	547	494	45	83.2
Poinsett	2,077	150	45	320.5
Polk	412	292	19	44.4
Pope	1,269	239	46	147.8
Prairie	1,296	273	89	373.1
Pulaski	1,190	268	67	332.0
Randolph	1,634	455	142	403.6
St. Francis	1,973	132	78	708.4
Saline	368	297	25	19.0
Scott	434	282	94	136.6
Searcy	308	211	25	54.0
Sebastian	604	343	18	60.9
Sevier	615	246	55	120.0
Sharp	1,209	267	101	444.4
Stone	522	306	15	55.0
Union	1,249	423	172	477.0
Van Buren	1,239	468	59	173.4
Washington				
White	4,468	855	250	1,110.0
Woodruff	1,462	128	76	562.3
Yell	1,319	295	43	167.9
Total	100,401	20,868	6,053	27,643.9

County	Number receiving zero new-grower allotment	Percent new growers regarded as genuine farmers	Acres added for new growers by recent legislation[1]	Acres added for old growers by recent legislation	Estimated number producers with less than 5-acre allotment and probably grow no cotton[2]	Estimated number producers that will cease farming[3]
Arkansas	None	100		2,603		
Ashley	None	100		988		
Baxter	None	100		12		
Benton[4]						
Boone	None	100		16		
Bradley	None	100		590		
Calhoun	None	100		904		
Carroll[4]						
Chicot	None	100		1,822		
Clark	None	100		1,470		
Clay	None	100		3,251		
Cleburne	None	100		358		
Cleveland	None	100		454		
Columbia	None	100		976		
Conway	None	100		3,077		
Craighead	None	100		682		
Crawford	None	100		265		
Crittenden	None	100		146		
Cross	None	100		677		
Dallas	None	100		381		
Desha	None	100		602		
Drew	None	100		1,597		
Faulkner	None	100		2,013		
Franklin	None	100		61		
Fulton	None	100		116		
Garland	None	100		0		
Grant	None	100		49		
Greene	None	100		2,537		
Hempstead	None	100		5,224		
Hot Spring	None	100		35		
Howard	None	100		392		
Independence	None	100		200		
Izard	None	100		372		
Jackson	None	100		524		
Jefferson	None	100		478		
Johnson	None	100		56		
Lafayette	None	100		972		
Lawrence	None	100		363		
Lee	None	100		2,401		
Lincoln	None	100		428		
Little River	None	100		1,539		
Logan	None	100		98		
Lonoke	None	100		388		
Madison[4]						
Marion	None	100		2		
Miller	None	100		1,532		
Mississippi	None	100		0		
Monroe	None	100		379		
Montgomery	None	100		11		
Nevada	None	100		2,060		
Newton	None	100		0		
Ouachita	None	100		349		
Perry	None	100		614		
Phillips	None	100		7,012		
Pike	None	100		144		
Poinsett	None	100		149		
Polk	None	100		0		
Pope	None	100		250		
Prairie	None	100		216		
Pulaski	None	100		1,971		
Randolph	None	100		301		
St. Francis	None	100		0		
Saline	None	100		0		
Scott	None	100		0		
Searcy	None	100		3		
Sebastian[5]	None	100		47		
Sevier	None	100		186		
Sharp	None	100		216		
Stone	None	100		7		
Union	None	100		454		
Van Buren	None	100		52		
Washington[4]						
White	None	100		1,067		
Woodruff	None	100		604		
Yell	None	100		55		
Total				56,798		

[1] Very little, if any, additional acres allotted to any county in the State.

[2] Not able to make this determination at the present time.

[3] It is not believed that any producers will cease to farm because of cotton allotments.

[4] Noncotton county.

[5] No new-grower requests.

Arkansas: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

Arkansas counties	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 [1]	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Arkansas	1,508	10,061	6.67
Ashley	1,079	27,953	25.91
Baxter	155	337	2.17
Benton			
Boone	32	74	2.32
Bradley	1,205	9,431	7.83
Calhoun	843	6,627	7.86
Carroll			
Chicot	1,785	43,261	24.24
Clark	1,147	11,198	9.76
Clay	3,716	44,996	12.11
Cleburne	1,749	8,835	5.05
Cleveland	1,233	8,376	6.79
Columbia	2,712	22,579	8.33
Conway	2,096	18,877	9.01
Craighead	4,017	84,052	20.92
Crawford	208	2,806	13.49
Crittenden	1,719	110,500	64.28
Cross	1,531	43,031	28.11
Dallas	821	4,845	5.90
Desha	1,617	57,028	35.26
Drew	1,481	17,506	11.82
Faulkner	2,966	30,999	10.45
Franklin	505	2,298	4.55
Fulton	1,040	2,858	2.75
Garland	250	311	1.24
Grant	669	2,534	3.79
Greene	3,506	[4] 43,406	12.38
Hempstead	2,385	17,442	7.31
Hot Spring	639	2,632	4.12
Howard	975	[5] 7,236	7.43
Independence	2,356	[6] 15,495	6.58
Izard	1,466	8,734	5.96
Jackson	1,690	64,989	38.46
Jefferson	1,956	90,836	46.44
Johnson	244	[7] 2,940	12.05
Lafayette	1,152	21,757	18.89
Lawrence	1,980	34,069	17.21
Lee	2,390	66,972	27.92
Lincoln	1,488	47,023	31.60
Little River	812	11,900	14.66
Logan	1,318	[8] 7,353	5.58
Lonoke	2,860	60,984	24.47
Madison			
Marion	96	188	1.96
Miller	1,143	22,885	20.02
Mississippi	3,669	228,607	62.31
Monroe	1,709	39,824	23.30
Montgomery	383	576	1.51
Nevada	1,614	11,780	7.30
Newton	53	60	1.13
Ouachita	918	6,578	7.17
Perry	584	4,569	7.82
Phillips	2,727	83,181	30.50
Pike	547	1,275	2.33
Poinsett	2,077	96,376	46.40
Polk	412	724	1.76
Pope	1,269	[10] 11,493	9.06
Prairie	1,296	14,053	10.84
Pulaski	1,190	31,265	26.27
Randolph	1,634	[11] 18,926	11.58
St. Francis	1,973	86,345	43.76
Saline	368	480	1.30
Scott	434	813	1.87
Searcy	308	839	2.72
Sebastian	604	2,109	3.49
Sevier	615	2,447	3.98
Sharp	1,209	9,259	7.66
Stone	522	613	1.17
Union	1,249	6,047	4.84
Van Buren	1,239	5,920	4.78
Washington			
White	4,468	44,301	9.92
Woodruff	1,462	47,888	32.76
Yell	1,319	[12] 16,247	12.32
State total	100,401	1,879,809	18.72

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms: State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess. Approved Mar. 31, 1950.

[2] Administrative area I, 4,775 acres; administrative area II, 26,224 acres.

[3] Administrative area I, 1,152 acres; administrative area II, 1,146 acres.

[4] Administrative area I, 32,340 acres; administrative area II, 11,066 acres.

[5] Administrative area I, 400 acres; area II, 2,168 acres; area III, 4,668 acres.

[6] Administrative area I, 2,845 acres; area II, 12,650 acres.

[7] Administrative area I, 2,186 acres; area II, 754 acres.

[8] Administrative area I, 29,085 acres; area II, 4,984 acres.

[9] Administrative area I, 3,239 acres: area II, 4,114 acres.

[10] Administrative area I, 6,430 acres; area II, 5,063 acres.

[11] Administrative area I, 14,391 acres; area II, 4,553 acres.

[12] Administrative area I, 8,576 acres; area II, 7,671 acres.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Baton Rouge, La., June 22, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We are enclosing a list of the parishes in which cotton is produced in Louisiana together with the number of individual farm cotton allotments established in each parish.

This is in compliance with your recent request.

Very truly yours,

L. A. MULLIN,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

Name of parish and approximate number of cotton allotments

Acadia	2,151
Allen	662
Ascension	248
Assumption	5
Avoyelles	3,926
Beauregard	310
Bienville	1,751
Bossier	1,421
Caddo	1,438
Calcasieu	217
Caldwell	661
Cameron	376
Catahoula	996
Claiborne	1,889
Concordia	603
De Soto	1,740
East Baton Rouge	500
East Carroll	990
East Feliciana	789
Evangeline	2,138
Franklin	2,341
Grant	379
Iberia	409
Iberville	257
Jackson	571
Jefferson Davis	790
Lafayette	2,549
Lafourche	1
La Salle	258
Lincoln	1,305
Livingston	182
Madison	720
Morehouse	1,157
Natchitoches	1,805
Orleans group:	
Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines	4
Ouachita	988
Pointe Coupee	1,090
Rapides	1,588
Red River	921
Richland	2,000
Sabine	1,329
St. Helena	924
St. James	3
St. Landry	4,055
St. Martin	1,632
St. Mary	8
St. Tammany	220
Tangipahoa	828
Tensas	689
Union	1,864
Vermilion	2,284
Vernon	1,122
Washington	1,628
Webster	1,422
West Baton Rouge	193
West Carroll	2,080
West Feliciana	311
Winn	613
Total	63,331

Louisiana: Approximate county cotton acreage allotment and average allotment for 1950

Louisiana counties	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 [1]	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Acadia	2,151	19,575	9.10
Allen	662	1,671	2.52
Ascension	248	397	1.60
Assumption	5		
Avoyelles	3,926	26,345	6.71
Beauregard	310	291	.94
Bienville	1,751	14,224	8.12
Bossier	1,421	32,465	22.85
Caddo	1,438	54,441	37.86
Calcasieu	217	800	3.69
Caldwell	661	6,365	9.63
Cameron	376	1,157	3.08
Catahoula	996	13,889	13.95
Claiborne	1,889	25,800	13.66
Concordia	603	11,859	19.67
De Soto	1,740	20,071	11.54
East Baton Rouge	500	1,625	3.25
East Carroll	990	32,635	32.97
East Feliciana	789	7,631	9.67
Evangeline	2,138	22,694	10.62
Franklin	2,341	56,975	24.34
Grant	379	5,639	14.88
Iberia	409	2,086	5.10
Iberville	257	688	2.68
Jackson	571	2,401	4.21
Jefferson Davis	790	3,084	3.90
Lafayette	2,549	23,532	9.23
Lafourche	1	379	379.00
La Salle	258	504	1.95
Lincoln	1,305	14,278	10.94
Livingston	182	423	2.32
Madison	720	21,960	30.50
Morehouse	1,157	33,578	29.02
Natchitoches	1,805	38,857	21.53
Orleans group	4		
Orleans		8	
Jefferson			
St. Bernard			
Plaquemines			
Ouachita	988	17,977	18.20
Pointe Coupee	1,090	12,067	11.07
Rapides	1,588	18,254	11.50
Red River	921	21,591	23.44
Richland	2,000	49,802	24.90
Sabine	1,329	5,804	4.37
St. Helena	924	1,943	2.10
St. James	3	2	.67
St. Landry	4,055	44,153	10.89
St. Martin	1,632	10,149	6.22
St. Mary	8	55	6.88
St. Tammany	220	491	2.23
Tangipahoa	828	1,909	2.31
Tensas	689	24,658	35.79
Union	1,864	14,427	7.74
Vermilion	2,284	12,478	5.46
Vernon	1,122	1,716	1.53
Washington	1,628	9,660	5.93
Webster	1,422	13,988	9.84
West Baton Rouge	193	1,295	6.71
West Carroll	2,080	25,288	12.16
West Feliciana	311	3,237	10.41
Winn	613	2,344	3.82
(*a*) Total (State)	63,331	791,615	12.50
(*b*) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		19,879	
(*c*) State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms		61,803	
(*d*) State acreage allotment		873,297	13.79

[1] Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms, State acreage reserve for new and small farms and additional acreage allotment provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess. Approved Mar. 31, 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to get some thoughts in the RECORD which I want to use in my district. I am not critical of the committee for bringing this bill to the House. I simply want to point certain things out according to my own views.

The Congress of the United States has gotten itself over a barrel by reason of acts which it has committed. I refer to

the five or six basic labor laws which in effect have given the labor leaders of this country substantially a monopoly with reference first, to the cost; and second, to the selling price of the manufactured goods which the farmers of the United States purchase. The Congress, finding that monopoly in operation and operating through collective bargaining agreements, wakes up and finds that the buying power of the American farmer, who grows the food, fats, fiber, forestry products and produces the mine products and petroleum products, cannot purchase those manufactured goods with the wages which the open market gives to the agricultural worker when he turns his labor, in the form of his products, into that open market.

So then the Congress—and when I say the Congress, I mean the administration, too, from the White House down—finds itself in a squeeze and proceeds then to try and legislate itself out of that squeeze by adopting so-called price-support programs which have been operating the last few years. Then as those price-support programs measured by the great tonnage turned out under the price-support programs for which the Federal Treasury must assist in financing, becomes such a burden on the taxpayers, especially those in cities and who work in industrial plants and who kick about the amount of the appropriations and say "down with the farm-support program." So then we start out and finally get into this field of marketing quotas, conferring proprietary rights on certain people who control certain areas of land. Why do we do that? We do that to prevent tonnage being produced which, multiplied by the price-support program, would increase the disbursement that would have to be made from the Federal Treasury through appropriations of the Congress against which certain types of voters kick.

We come along, as the gentleman from Arkansas pointed out a while ago, to where we had a great cotton crop last year. We had price supports last year for cotton. We had no absolute lever to prevent acreage from being planted, and therefore the acreage was planted; therefore the big number of bales appeared on the market and the support program was loaded. Now we come along here, and we say, "We will put in marketing quotas 1 or 2 years ahead so that they cannot grow a lot of bales to be multiplied by a price support per bale." That is the thing that I keep running through my mind. I am not criticizing the committee for bringing this bill here. I just do not like the proposition of getting ourselves into a pinch where we have to do things which are inequitable to our people and which actually takes away from them the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman realizes, does he not, that producers do not have to go into this alleged strait-jacket which the gentleman seems to think that they would have to go into.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not talking about the people having to go into strait-jackets. I am talking about the Congress of the United States passing laws which put them in a strait-jacket, and that is exactly what we have done.

Mr. WHITE of California. Oh, no.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Oh, yes. We fixed it so that a man cannot have a job in a factory unless he joins a union. Congress did that.

Mr. WHITE of California. We are talking about something else now.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am talking about the thing that called for price supports on farm production so that those farmers, as has been argued here today, can buy those manufactured products.

Mr. WHITE of California. Are not the farmers organized?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course, the farmer demands a wage. Why should he not? On what ground can we stand to give labor the power it has and say to the farmer: "But as for you, you can live on a 10-cent-per-hour wage or a 15-cent-per-hour wage." We find such a plan cannot work, and then we come along to the farm price-support mechanism of this kind to make the organized labor laws and collective bargaining machinery work, the latter calling for the former.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to ask the gentleman, do I understand the gentleman from Michigan is opposed to the agricultural price-support program?

Mr. CRAWFORD. In no way have I said that. I am analyzing it.

Mr. COOLEY. I was confused.

Mr. CRAWFORD. There is no need of being confused on what I said. The gentleman knows that the Congress of the United States put us in a strait-jacket when we approved six basic labor laws, and we cannot afford, from an economic standpoint, across the country as a whole, to let the farmer go along here and try to live on a 10-cent wage. He could not buy the manufactured goods. You would have unemployment by the millions of people. Your economy would go all to pieces and your $257,000,000,000 debt and your $55,000,000,000 budget could not be supported.

Mr. COOLEY. So the gentleman is for the support program for agriculture.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am for the stabilizing of the economy but I am not in favor of the thing which forces the stabilization program.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CROOK. Is the gentleman opposed to organized labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am opposed to the Wagner Act, which I voted against, and every chance I got I voted to repeal it. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. CROOK. Not quite. I asked the gentleman if he is opposed to organized labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not opposed to organized labor but I am opposed to the strait-jacketing provisions wherein we give labor leaders the power to take the American economy by the throat and close down any industry they desire to close down, whether it be steel, coal, or any other type of manufacturing. Does that answer the gentleman's question? I should like to answer the question right straight on the nose.

Mr. CROOK. I am not exactly answered on that question, but is the gentleman opposed to the right to strike?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The right to strike against the general welfare? Yes. This should never occur.

Mr. CROOK. Is the gentleman opposed to the Manufacturers' Association frequently taking a stand against labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is their stand against labor?

Mr. CROOK. They have always taken a stand against labor.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me tell the gentleman something. When a man denies himself comforts and saves money and invests it in machinery and machine tools so that men may have a chance to work and earn their living and feed their families, is that man who thus saved, an enemy of labor or taking a stand against labor? That kind of poppycock is no good. The only trouble is our people do not understand how the machine of savings and investment operates, and this, I believe, is largely due to a deficiency of school teaching the details of capitalism.

Mr. CROOK. Do not misunderstand me.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not misunderstanding the gentleman.

Mr. CROOK. I am not against either, but I do believe in a spirit of intelligent compromise around the conference table so that we can all live. However, there has always been a thrust by one or the other, and we have a tendency to go too far in one direction or the other.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Now I can agree with the gentleman 100 percent on intelligent compromise and that these things should be negotiated and that the strikes should never be called, so that the people would have the goods to consume and employment would be maintained, and the national income could flow so that we can pay these bills we have to pay and thus avoid inflationary deficit financing.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the Committee and to the Committee on Agriculture that there are certain features of this bill which in my judgment are unwise, discriminatory, and indefensible, and should be changed. I have certain amendments which I expect to offer later. I am now in this situation that it is my responsibility to conduct hearings on the $10,000,000,000 supplemental appropriations budget to meet the Korean situation. Those hearings are now in progress. Therefore,

I cannot speak at length at this moment, but at the proper time under the 5-minute rule I hope I may have the favorable attention of the Committee in connection with certain revisions of the bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. If the gentleman will yield, I wonder if he would have his amendments printed in the RECORD so we could look them over tomorrow.

Mr. MAHON. I do not have the amendments ready for printing in the RECORD, but the object of the amendments in part would be to strike out that language which sets out the State of Texas for particular and unusual and different treatment as compared to other States. Such language appears on page 3 and in other places in the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 minutes, and at this time yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Kansas. It is my understanding that an amendment will be offered which will strike section 6 of the bill which pertains to the 1951 wheat-acreage allotment. The gentleman's district in Kansas borders my own district in Colorado and I know that the problems are the same with reference to the effect which such an amendment would have in striking out this section of the bill on the wheat economy of the district. I would like to request the gentleman to explain just what the effect will be if this amendment striking section 6 of the bill is adopted and the previous law is put into effect.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I shall be very glad to do so. I want to say at the beginning that the gentleman from Colorado has been very diligent in his efforts to see that the people of his district and the State of Colorado secure a fair acreage allotment of wheat and he has worked on and supported the provision which is included in section 6 of the bill.

In order to fully explain the situation, I think I should go back a little and point out that last year it was necessary to have special legislation to take care of various areas in the country where wheat production was greatly expanded during the war. In those areas expansion took place at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. The farmers in those areas made a great contribution, not only to the national economy and the war effort but in the years following the war they made a great contribution to the efforts of this country to feed the world and stop the march of communism in Europe. Until last year the expansion of acreage was required every year in order to meet our requirements and commitments, so far as wheat is concerned. This year—1950—for the first time it many years, it was necessary to have acreage allotments on wheat and under the formula in the law full account in making allotments could not be given to the increase in acreage which had taken place in the gentleman's State, as well as other States in the area. For that reason, legislation was enacted last year which is a part of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, which increased the national acreage allotment for 1950 and provided for its distribution. Under that provision the gentleman's State of Colorado received a large increase in its allotment. This year the same situation does not prevail, but the application of the regular formula for wheat-acreage allotment would still work a hardship upon the gentleman's State.

It was for that purpose that the provisions which appear as section 6 of the bill were introduced. At the time the legislation was considered and placed in the bill it was the understanding that the wheat acreage allotment for this year would be approximately 62,000,000 acres and it was felt in order to take care of the situation prevailing in Colorado and other States it would be necessary to have an additional allotment to the national allotment proclaimed by the Secretary.

However, the Korean war has entirely changed the situation and instead of 62,000,000 acres being allotted, the Secretary recently proclaimed an acreage allotment nationally of 72,800,000 acres or almost 11,000,000 acres more than the allotment which was initially contemplated. This increase in the acreage allotment made it possible for the Department of Agriculture, through administrative procedures, to make changes in the allotments to the States by which it was able to entirely take care of the situation prevailing in the gentleman's State of Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this matter has been worked out between the Department of Agriculture and the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, the chairman of which was the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and the subcommittee has been entirely satisfied as a result of these conferences that it will be possible for the department to work out, administratively, a procedure whereby the States, which would suffer if the ordinary allotment procedures were followed, will receive an allotment which will be approximately equal to that which they would receive if section 6 of this bill remained in force. That is not universally true. It does not apply to every State, but I can say to the gentleman from Colorado that his State will receive, under the administrative procedure in question, an acreage allotment which is fully as large as it would have received if section 6 had remained in the bill.

There is an advantage at this time if we eliminate that section from the bill, in that it means the Department of Agriculture can at once send out the State acreage allotments to the State PMA committees, and those committees can make the allotments to the counties and the counties make the allotments to the farms at once. In view of the fact that winter wheat planting will begin in the gentleman's State and in my State in the next 30 days, there is a great advantage in having those allotments made at the present time. If we retain this section in the bill, the allotments cannot be made definitely and completely until the bill is passed or until the Congress adjourns. For that reason it was felt better to eliminate the provision from the bill and rely upon the administrative procedure which will take care of the situation, I am sure, to the gentleman's entire satisfaction.

Mr. MARSALIS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, reference was made a few minutes ago by my colleague from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to the provisions of this bill which relate only to the State of Texas. I call the attention of the members of the committee to the fact that the State of Texas accounts for 37 percent of the allotment of cotton in this country. So when we speak of the provisions that relate only to the State of Texas we speak of provisions that affect more than one-third of the entire acreage involved in this bill.

The provisions to which reference was made and to which objection was voiced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] merely provide that the State of Texas in the year 1951 shall be treated as other States in the Union are treated, as every one of the States east of the Mississippi River is treated. It does not place Texas under any special gadget. On the contrary it takes Texas out from the special gadget or formula which was imposed on us this year. It has come to the point in our committee where nobody wants us to call this gadget by the name of his State. But regardless of what you call it, there was a proviso placed in the bill last year that was calculated to assist the State of California, and which I think did assist that great State. Reference was made to it a while ago. I have no criticism of what was done for California, but representatives of the Department of Agriculture had advised the committee that this gadget would not apply to the State of Texas and it did not do so until the original acreage figures were changed. In the final calculation of figures, it was determined that the State of Texas would come under that gadget by 93 acres. Out of a calculation of something more than 10,000,000 acres, they got down to such a nicety that they said that they could be sure the State of Texas would come under the formula which had been devised for California by 93 acres.

So they placed us under this gadget—and I want the RECORD to be clear that I have never felt that we were properly placed under the gadget or that the law placed us there, but that we were put there by reason of some calculations

which I do not think were at all justified—possibly that has nothing to do with the case now because we went under it, but it meant that cotton acreage was allotted in Texas this year from the State to the county on the basis of a 2-year history of cotton, only; whereas, in Mississippi, in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in the bulk of the Nation cotton acreage was allotted from the State to the counties on the basis of 4-year history, including the war crops that were grown during those 4 years. Those individuals in the Department of Agriculture who revised these acreage figures to bring Texas under this gadget did not want to count war crops. Public Law No. 12 plainly said that we would count those war crops. It is not a question of whether war crops should be counted or not; you, this Congress, passed this legislation that provided that they should be counted. As I see it that question is closed and I cannot agree that anyone has a moral right to juggle the figures just to keep from carrying out the proviso Congress made. In the State of Texas it happens that a portion of our State, to wit, the three congressional districts on the extreme western side and one on the extreme southern side of the State, received a greater allotment of acreage this year as a result of that gadget than they would have received otherwise.

The following tables, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, show the effect which may be expected in the way of shifts in cotton acreage allotments between the congressional districts of Texas and the effect of this legislation on the counties of the Eleventh Congressional District of Texas. I am sorry I do not have the same figures for all of the counties of the State.

Indicated 1951 cotton acreage allotments in Texas by congressional districts computed on the basis of the provisions in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109 [1]

Congressional district	Indicated allotments under the provisions of H. R. 9109	Indicated allotments under the provisions of Public Law 272
	Acres	*Acres*
1	353,599	351,341
2	33,597	29,245
3	109,987	96,988
4	648,560	612,908
5	60,476	54,131
6	712,036	685,703
7	132,809	103,669
8	4,875	4,030
9	398,995	374,270
10	362,342	335,603
11	426,240	401,261
12	73,039	64,651
13	339,207	299,839
14	469,057	350,765
15	366,346	448,468
16	124,178	137,569
17	330,388	281,255
18	423,382	436,634
19	1,992,509	2,347,847
20	8,167	4,287
21	267,240	216,565
State	7,637,029	7,637,029

[1] The above indicated allotments are based on (*a*) an assumed national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres, and (*b*) apportionment of all of the State acreage allotment under the basic formulas provided in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109 without retaining any State acreage reserve. The above-indicated allotments are theoretical and would be subject to change because of actions taken by the State committee with respect to the State acreage reserve, change in the national acreage allotment, and additional revision in basic data for the base years.

Cotton acreage allotments for 1950 and indicated allotments for 1951 for the Eleventh Congressional District, Texas, under the provisions of H. R. 9109 and Public Law 272

County	1950 cotton allotment [1]	1951 indicated allotment	
		H. R. 9109	Public Law 272
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Bell	81,804	92,519	85,076
Basque	15,586	16,009	15,561
Caryell	22,125	25,047	21,679
Falls	95,915	105,145	99,750
McLennan	109,386	117,960	113,759
Milam	63,657	69,560	65,436
District	388,473	426,240	401,261

[1] Subject to minor increases from certain State reserves.

NOTE.—The above-indicated allotments are theoretical and would be subject to change because of actions taken by the State committee with respect to the State acreage reserve, change in the national acreage allotment and additional revision in basic data for the base years. The above-indicated allotments are based on (*a*) an assumed national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres, and (*b*) apportionment of all of the State acreage allotment under the basic formula provided in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109 without retaining any State acreage reserve.

Seventeen congressional districts in Texas, all of the districts of the State except 4—17 congressional districts in Texas—received less cotton as a result of the operation of the gadget than they would have received had we received the 4-year history, including war crops, to which we were plainly entitled, until our State was placed under a special gadget for which we did not ask. Bear this in mind, those of you who are not from Texas, bear this in mind, that this bill does not change the total Texas State allotment. This proviso referred to in nowise bears upon the question of how much acreage the State of Texas gets or what percentage of the national allotment our State gets. The State of Texas will receive the same percentage of the national allotment under this bill that it will receive under the existing law if it is left unchanged. It does not make any difference to those who live in other States of the Union whether Texas operates under the provisions of this law or operates under the provisions of the present law. The State as a whole will get exactly the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. POAGE. The State of Texas will receive the same State allotment under this bill and under the present law. The only question involved is, How will it be distributed within the State of Texas? We are asking that it be distributed within the State of Texas on the same basis that cotton acreage is distributed in the State of Mississippi, in the State of Georgia; that is all we are asking. We are asking that in the State of Texas each county get its cotton allotment on the basis of the 4 years' history, including war crops. That is the way they get it in North Carolina.

I want to clearly point out that no man can have grown war crops where cotton was not grown before. While war crops are those crops which the Government asked farmers to grow as a result of the war need, it does not follow that all of these crops are war crops. Peanuts, grain sorghums, and flax, may all be war crops if they took the place of cotton, but not all peanuts, not all grain sorghums, or all flax was war crops by any means. Unless the farm had a cotton allotment at the beginning of the war, it could never grow any war crops. No farm could ever grow more war crops than it had been growing cotton, and it could only get war-crop credit to the extent that it diverted cotton acreage into the needed crop. If the farm grew more peanuts or maize than it has previously grown in cotton, there was no increase in its cotton allotment. For instance, a given farm of 100 acres had a 50-acre cotton allotment in 1941, and grew no maize that year. In 1945, '46, or '47 that farm planted 50 acres of maize and no cotton. All the maize would be war crops, but if that same farm planted 50 acres of maize and 50 acres of cotton, it would have no war crop. If it planted only 20 acres of cotton in 1945 and 50 acres of maize, only 30 acres of the maize would be war crops. The point I want to make clear is that no credit was ever given for war crops which had not previously been given for cotton. The loose statement that farms which never planted cotton got credit for war crops simply will not hold up.

It was suggested a while ago that this bill propose to do something special for the State of Texas. All we are asking is that you take us out from under any special gadget. We do not want to be under any special gadget; we want to be treated like the rest of the United States. We are just asking to be treated like everyone else; we are just asking that we be given our 4-year history, including our war crops. We ask that the Texas State acreage be allocated to the counties of Texas on the regular 4-year history. This year our counties get their allotments on the basis of a cotton history of 2 years. The individual within the county who had not grown any cotton within those 2 years, but who grew war crops back 2 years before that time, was still considered, and will be considered, if you do not pass this bill, as an old cotton grower, and he will be entitled to share in the amount of cotton that there is in the county. If there were but 200 acres in the county farmed by two growers, one who had grown 100 acres of cotton in the years 1947 and 1948 and the other with 100 acres which he had planted in war crops in 1946 and 1947, the county would get an allotment based on a history of only 100 acres. But it would have to be divided between the two growers. The result has been grievous inequity in all of that vast area of Texas where there had been a substantial amount of war crops grown. We ask that you let us make sure that next year in Texas the same formula will prevail for the distribution of cotton that we have in the nongadget States of the United States.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Of course, under old Public Law 12 the cotton farmers of

Texas and every other cotton-growing State in the country were assured by the Federal Government in that law that they would be given credit for the war crops.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. FISHER. Therefore, the good faith of the Federal Government is involved in seeing that that promise or that assurance is carried out.

Mr. POAGE. I think it is just as much the obligation of the United States Government to carry out that assurance as it is for the United States Government to make good on its promise to pay a dollar for a dollar bill.

Mr. FISHER. If Texas is treated the same as other cotton producing States of the South, that will be carried out.

Mr. POAGE. Yes. All we are asking is that we be given the benefit of the law as it reads, that we be treated the same as everybody else. This year there was a different treatment accorded Texas. It was a treatment that was calculated to take care of the situation the gentleman from California described a while ago in those States where there had been an influx of people; but applied in Texas where many of those people had moved on west, it worked a grievous injustice. We are not asking that you change it for those sections of the Nation, those States that want it; we merely say that we do not want it in Texas. It so happened that there were 355,000 acres of cotton allotted in one congressional district of Texas that did not belong there under the regular 4-year history including war crops as provided by general law.

Mr. COOLEY. Who represents that district?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. MAHON.

Mr. COOLEY. How many acres did his district get?

Mr. POAGE. His district got over 2,000,000 acres; but he got 355,000 acres as a result of this 93 acres that the Department of Agriculture placed in the State of Texas.

Mr. COOLEY. But for that miscalculation in the Department of Agriculture he would not have gotten this additional acreage?

Mr. POAGE. The 93 acres caused the situation. We are merely asking that that 355,000 acres be distributed back into those districts of Texas from which it was taken; back into that area Mr. BECKWORTH spoke about, back into all that area that was growing that cotton and that had built this history in the manner provided by law, rather than to give it to an area which was getting a very generous allotment anyway. This acreage went into an area where many counties are able to plant more than half their total farm land in cotton. It came from an area where many counties were cut to less than 10 percent of their tilled acres.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes. The gentleman, who is a very distinguished member of the House Committee on Agriculture, who is now addressing the House, is likewise a member of the cotton subcommittee, is that true?

Mr. POAGE. That is true.

Mr. COOLEY. Not only is the great State of Texas represented on our committee by the distinguished gentleman who is now speaking but has been constantly represented by another Member of Congress from the State of Texas?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is satisfied with the fairness of this bill that we now have under consideration?

Mr. POAGE. I am. I think this bill corrects a serious injustice within the State of Texas.

Mr. COOLEY. I am delighted to hear the gentleman say so.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. I may say that I am very appreciative of the great assistance the gentleman endeavored to render to me in trying to get a just and fair alloment of cotton for California in the previous bills. As the gentleman well knows—I think it is common knowledge—I am not satisfied with the allotments which California will receive in 1952 and 1953 which came out of the so-called Memphis agreement. The gentleman will recall that I offered a proviso at that time which would have alleviated that situation for California and put it on an equitable basis clear through the years.

Mr. POAGE. I remember that.

Mr. WHITE of California. I deeply appreciate his assistance. It recalls to my mind that the thing that caused the gentleman's trouble about which he is now complaining and which this bill would correct, is the fact that he was trying to give us a square deal in California. I hope every Member of the California delegation will vote with the gentleman in protecting the portion of the bill which he seeks to have retained.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate that coming from the gentleman.

Mr. GUILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GUILL. Is it mandatory at this time in this bill that the State committee shall retain 10 percent?

Mr. POAGE. It is mandatory that the State committee shall retain enough cotton, not to exceed 10 percent, to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

The State committee must preserve enough acreage to make these adjustments provided it does not exceed 10 percent.

Mr. GUILL. Will the distinguished gentleman answer this question? Our distinguished chairman made this statement that one reason we had trouble before was because some of the State committees failed to retain enough acreage to take care of the situation.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. GUILL. And this bill will rectify that mistake?

Mr. POAGE. This bill will place the burden on the State committee and the obligation by law to reserve enough acreage to make the adjustments I mentioned. In our State it will mean that the State committee can reserve three-quarters of a million acres of cotton, and I believe with three-quarters of a million acres of cotton they can take care of a great many of those trends and a great many of the small farmers that the gentleman from east Texas discussed. He got 50 acres from the State reserve for his entire district last year for new farmers when the State could have distributed three-quarters of a million acres. The bill says they have got to do that in order to take care of these cases.

Mr. GUILL. I have two different types of farmers in my district; the old farmer and the new trend. I want to be in the position where some of the new farmers can have a little extra cotton this year, just the same as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. If I knew that that was going to happen, I would be happy.

Mr. POAGE. The State committee is required by this bill to reserve enough to take care of these trends.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I hear the gentleman say that somebody had made a mistake in allocating cotton acreage in Texas or in the United States; a mistake of over 300,000 acres?

Mr. POAGE. I did not say that. I said that I thought a mistake was made, whether it was a mistake or whether it was intentional, at least, a miscalculation of cotton acreage in the State of Texas, which brought the State of Texas under the California gadget by 93 acres, thereby resulting in transferring 355,000 acres from 17 districts of Texas into 1 district of Texas; yes, sir.

Mr. JENSEN. Who made the mistake?

Mr. POAGE. The Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman think it was a mistake?

Mr. POAGE. I think it was one of those mistakes that were intended to be made.

Mr. JENSEN. And the gentleman has done nothing about it?

Mr. POAGE. Yes; we have done a whole lot about it.

Mr. JENSEN. What have you done?

Mr. POAGE. We have had them before us day after day.

Mr. JENSEN. But you have accomplished nothing.

Mr. POAGE. We are trying to accomplish something right now. This very legislation will accomplish a correction of this situation.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not opposing this legislation, the gentleman understands.

Mr. POAGE. I know. This is the first chance we had to come before this House, and this bill will accomplish something if you pass this, and we will have a clear understanding in black and white. We think Texas should be treated like any other State in the Union, and that is what we are asking.

Mr. JENSEN. This man that got this job done must be a powerful gentleman. I would like to know him.

Mr. POAGE. I do not say that anything was done intentionally by anyone who could profit by it.

Mr. JENSEN. I was afraid of that.

Mr. POAGE. I do not want to state that at all. I do not mean to suggest that any of my colleagues deliberately made this miscalculation.

Mr. JENSEN. Do the people appreciate it? I hope they do.

Mr. POAGE. He was returned by a wonderful majority, and I am glad he was, because he is an excellent Member of this House. He just got something he had not expected. Now he hates to give it up.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not fair to say that the gentleman who represents that district did not know anything about it until it all happened?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. Neither did the gentleman who is now addressing the House know anything about it until it was brought to his attention.

Mr. POAGE. On the contrary I had received the assurance of the representatives of the Department that Texas could not possibly come under the terms of the special gadget.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, then somebody down in the Department of Agriculture must have made a mistake; is that not true?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly what I say, the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JENSEN. Is this a fair example of the kind of figuring they do down there?

Mr. POAGE. I do not think it is a fair example. I think it is a very unfair proposition, and I think it was deliberately unfair. I think it was intended to accomplish a repudiation of the promise this Congress made in Public Law No. 12.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, is it a good example?

Mr. POAGE. It is a bad example, a very bad example.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to section 8 of this bill, which I conceive to be of considerable importance, and which probably has been and may be overlooked in the press of considering the acreage allotments. This bill contains on page 17 in section 8 a proviso extending the powers granted by the Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act to the PMA to carry on what we generally know as the soil conservation program, not the United States Soil Conservation Service but the soil conservation program under which the PMA sponsors soil-conservation practices. It involves vitally farmers all over the United States. If this bill or some other bill containing a similar provision is not passed at this session you will not have, after the 1st day of January, the continuation of this soil conservation program of the PMA. If you do not have it, you all realize what it is going to mean in the way of a breakdown of the program in your area, because the present law, which expires on that date, or at least it puts this work in the hands of the States rather than the Federal Government. Practically no State is ready to undertake it.

Earlier this afternoon I suggested that I would offer an amendment in regard to wheat. That that record may be clear as to the basis of the agreement in this regard, I insert a letter which I received this morning from the Department of Agriculture, which I believe explains the situation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1950.

Hon. W. R. POAGE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Wheat, House Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. POAGE: This is in reply to your request for a statement with respect to the policies and statistical methods to be followed in the apportionment of the 1951 national wheat-acreage allotment to States and counties.

On July 14, 1950, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national wheat-acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of 72,784,810 acres. In arriving at this acreage for the national allotment, due consideration was given to the need for maintaining an adequate supply to meet such emergencies as may arise out of the Korean war situation. The national allotment as determined provides for an acreage in 1951 equivalent to the 1050 allotment, including the additional acreage resulting from the application of the provisions of section 5, Public Law 272, which was approximately equal to the acreage actually seeded to wheat for harvest in 1950.

The national allotment as originally announced by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of wheat was 68,944,099 acres. To this allotment was added 3,831,754 acres under the provisions of Public Law 272, which resulted in a total allotment for the 1950 crop of 72,775,853 acres.

Although for the United States as a whole no reduction from the 1950 acreage is called for in 1951, the determination of State and county allotments by the application of trend adjustments would result in allotments for some States and counties being less than was assigned for the 1950 crop. In other instances, trend adjustments would result in allotments for 1951 being in excess of the allotment assigned for 1950. These shifts in acreage would be especially pronounced in some States due to the fact that a considerable portion of the Public Law 272 acreage would be prorated to other States if the standard trend adjustment formula were employed. To minimize this shift in wheat-acreage allotments, and to provide for a more equitable apportionment of the national allotment to States and counties, the Department has modified the trend adjustment formula to limit the extent of change which otherwise would result from such adjustments.

This modified formula is as follows:

(a) After making necessary adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, war crop credits, and the acreage diverted from wheat under previous AAA programs, the 10-year average acreage seeded for the production of wheat in each State during the years 1940–49, inclusive, is adjusted for trends by averaging such 10-year average with the average acreage seeded to wheat during the years 1947–49. This is the standard formula for making adjustments for trends in acreage for both wheat and corn.

(b) The tentative State allotment is computed by apportioning the national acreage allotment to States pro rata on the basis of the 10-year average as adjusted for trends under (a) above.

(c) The tentative allotment to any State which falls below an amount determined by multiplying the average acreage seeded to wheat in such State during the years 1947–49 by a factor obtained by (1) dividing the 1951 national allotment by the average acreage seeded to wheat in the United States during such 3-year period and (2) reducing the percentage figure obtained under (1) by five percentage points shall be adjusted upward to such amount.

(d) The tentative allotments to States not receiving adjustments under (c) above are adjusted pro rata so that the sum of all State allotments is equal to the national acreage allotment.

The national acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of wheat will be apportioned to States on the basis of the foregoing formula.

Basically this modified trend formula will be followed in the apportionment of the State allotment to counties. At the county level consideration will be given to additional information when making adjustments between counties. The use of PMA records of the acreage seeded to wheat as reported to county committees by producers will enable State committees to obtain a more equitable alinement of counties for the apportionment of the State allotment.

It is believed that by apportioning the national allotment to States as indicated above, and by following the same method generally in apportioning the State allotment to counties, equitable allotments for the 1951 crop of wheat may be established within the national allotment as proclaimed by the Secretary.

With State and county allotments determined in this manner, it seems that there would be no need for the pending legislation as set forth in section 6 of H. R. 9109, and we recommend its deletion from the bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inform the House that I have today introduced a bill to create a mobilization and production board and a food conservation agency, following out the recommendations made yesterday by Bernard Baruch, for the reason that while this debate is going on as to whether we should have rationing and controls some management is urgently required. We have learned from experience in World War II that we cannot get high-level management to do the kind of mobilization job which the Nation faces except by the creation of an agency of this kind which will attract the best brains in business, labor, and agriculture.

I have provided in this bill for the creation of a food conservation agency because, again, consumers need advice, consumers need guidance, and the distributors and producers of the country also need guidance and mobilization to resist what can easily become an economic disaster in the hoarding and panic buying which is going on.

We know that 90 percent of the Americans are patriotic and are restraining themselves and imposing self-discipline upon themselves, but there is always the unscrupulous 10 percent.

I invite consideration, therefore, to this urgent need for establishing this major agency, a mobilization and production board, which will give us the kind of high-level management we learned to value so highly in World War II and which this present mobilization effort so urgently requires.

I thank my colleague for giving me this time.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL].

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I regret my physical condition has not been such that I could keep current on some of the details of this bill. I also regret that I do not see more members of the Committee on Agriculture present. I think some of the remarks I am going to make should be made by a member of that committee.

I know any time we have a statute on the books of any government, State or national, which undertakes to interfere with the economy of the country and its citizens we then set up a statutory provision which lashes us session after session around a vicious circle of occasional argument and temporary expedient. Argument for the occasion, if you please, and in most instances we develop a temporary political expedient. To be sure, I am not speaking on a partisan basis, and I am not speaking to you solely for the interest of the State of California. What I have to say is, I think, in the vital interest of the whole people of this great country and the war effort we have to make.

There have been many remarks made by previous speakers which are both amusing and interesting. It has been said that never have we allocated wheat or cotton or commodities on a population basis within the States. Yet another gentleman says: What are our people in Texas going to do if in a free competitive market we let cotton go to another area? Of course the answer to that question is that those people would do the same thing that his people do when they leave Texas and go to California, and I am one of those who is inclined to think that many of you gentlemen represent people who are temporarily creating problems for you which will be permanent problems for me and my colleagues from California because you represent people who to a large extent, by the evidence of the hour, are on their way to California. We are getting about 28,000 new people a month in the State of California.

I believe a little background to what I want to say is necessary.

In the first place, in the 1938 act we had in California what the rest of the Nation had—a permanent law that some way or other had to be lived with, and whether we liked the basic principle of the law or not is immaterial at this time. The point is that in a free competitive economy during the war the West, the country that could grow the commodities which we needed during the war, took the acreage on a competitive basis. Of course there were other acts passed during the war which helped certain areas of the country and the Congress guaranteed those people a cotton history if they raised certain war commodities. It is all well and good to stand up here and speak patriotically of your district which raised war crops. But the answer is that the people in those districts who raised such crops did so because they made more money out of those crops.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I think the gentleman will find upon examination of the record that the return per acre during the war on cotton exceeded the return per acre on most of the war crops, certainly on peanuts. May I repeat that, that the return to the producer per acre during the war on cotton exceeded the return per acre on peanuts.

Mr. WERDEL. I respect the distinguished gentleman, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Cotton for his ability and his knowledge of the subject of agriculture. I believe his remark is not pertinent to what I have in mind.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will yield. I did not want to make an impertinent remark. I thought the gentleman said that people had gotten into raising cotton because they made more money out of it. I wanted to cite the fact that that did not apply in the case of peanuts.

Mr. WERDEL. I would say to the gentleman from Georgia that I know nothing about peanuts, except that I like them at ball games. I do know something about human nature and I doubt if there was anyone raising peanuts during the war who thought he could make more money raising cotton. There may have been 1, there may have been 10, but the fact remains that we have before us a bill to perpetuate cotton acreage in the South during wartime. It is also a fact that the same gentlemen who proposed this bill submitted to the Congress a bill during the last war which permitted a war crop history for cotton acreage. That law did not command farmers to raise war crops. It let them do it on a competitive basis if they thought they could make more money.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. Not at this time, please. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has made a very true statement when he says that the Secretary of Agriculture must see that we must raise cotton sufficient to equal the estimated consumption, plus exports, plus 30 percent. I believe that is a reasonable interpretation of the language of the bill before the House. But that is not the point. The point is that section 1 of this bill will provide that the Secretary must put on controls if the total supply of cotton for the marketing year, beginning in the then current calendar year, exceeds the estimated domestic consumption, plus exports for such marketing year. The 30-percent provision is out, at least for the years 1951 and 1952; and the permanent pattern for permanent controls, regardless of market conditions, is placed in the law by the pending act.

I will offer an amendment to put that language back as it is in existing law. I will offer that at the proper time, unless my colleague from California offers a similar amendment, in which case I will support his amendment.

Mr. WHITE of California. If the gentleman will yield, I have such an amendment already prepared, and it is my intention to offer it.

Mr. WERDEL. I will be happy to support your amendment.

The reasons for the amendment are these: In competitive years in California, when California's cotton acreage grew from 385,000 acres to over a million acres of planted cotton—when its economy in that field demanded that cotton gins, oil-reduction plants, and cotton compressors be built and financed, and a labor supply planned for the industry—with support prices, California farmers developed marginal land for cotton.

The act passed in the first session of this Congress gave such marginal land history. The same act took over 300,000 acres of California's best land out of the production of cotton.

When the controls went back on and the act last year was passed we in California found that we had marginal land actually worth more money than better land close to it for the purposes of raising cotton. We found that we had created a situation such as California created when it granted liquor licenses at no cost to the licensee a few years back. We now find those licenses selling for $20,000, because new ones are not allowed unless population increase reaches a certain point. This created an artificial condition. I submit to you that H. R. 9109 creates the same artificial condition for approximately 7,000,000 acres of marginal land to the old cotton States.

I want to direct your attention to figures that have today been compiled for me by the Congressional Library. Mississippi in 1930 raised 4,163,000 acres of cotton. In the five competitive years prior to 1945, war years, it raised an average of 2,286,000 acres of cotton.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Would the gentleman give the production by bales? He is speaking of the acreage planted.

Mr. WERDEL. I think I have it; I will get to it in a moment.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The fact is that the production was almost identical although the acreage was considerably less, was just about half.

Mr. WERDEL. That may be true.

Louisiana had a production in 1930 of 1,900,000. In the five competitive years prior to 1945, competitive free enterprise years, it averaged 819,000 acres. Alabama had 3,596,000 acres in 1930, but the 1945 average showed she had 1,390,000 acres. Georgia in 1930 had 3,464,000 acres; the 1945 average gave her 1,260,000 acres, and so on for the 11 southern cotton States.

Mr. Chairman, section 1 of this bill provides that even though yesterday in a war effort when we had to produce war crops at full capacity, we produced cotton on a competitive basis. The proposed amendment to section 342 will have the Agriculture Act, as amended, say that for the years 1951–52 controls are mandatory, regardless of the condition of the market or the needs of the country. If the Department of Agriculture follows the law, under no circumstances will it find itself in a position where controls are not mandatory by the new language. The new language, therefore, says that even though we know that on a competitive basis, during a war effort, yesterday about 7,000,000 acres in the South was marginal land and voluntarily stopped growing cotton. We are now going to make it mandatory that about 26 acres of that marginal land must be planted to cotton to 1 acre of land in the Western States—States that yesterday demonstrated it was the proper land to raise cotton in a war effort.

The new language in H. R. 9109 says that even though we may need 3,000,000 acres of cotton in 1951 and 1952, the existing cotton gins, cotton-oil plants, and cotton compressors of the Western States must operate at less than capacity until the marginal land of the South is planted. There is no discretion in this regard left with the Secretary of Agriculture, and, in my opinion, the law would be bad if any man had such discretion to accomplish the proposed result. The proposed amendment forces the same ratio of acreage between the States under mandatory controls into the years 1951 and 1952.

As an example, Mississippi now has a State allotment of about 2,000,000 acres, whereas California's acreage is about 685,000 acres.

If the Secretary finds it necessary to quickly expand cotton production, he will have to require Mississippi to raise 3 acres of cotton to California's 1 acre, even though it has been demonstrated that any large expansion of production in Mississippi would require the planting of marginal land.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think I understand the gentleman's point, but I think he overlooked, unintentionally, I am sure, the production figures. I do not have all of the acreage records for the years he mentioned, but I do have the records for the last 22 years.

Mr. WERDEL. These are the average acreage for 5-year periods.

Mr. ABERNETHY. In 1928, Mississippi, to which the gentleman referred, planted 3,954,000 acres of cotton and produced at that time under the farming practices as of that day only 1,475,000 bales.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Now, 20 years later, the State planted 1,400,000 less acres, but produced almost a million more bales of cotton.

Mr. WERDEL. The figures I quoted for 1945 were the 5-year average up to 1945 during this competitive free enterprise year in the production of cotton. I am not making any remarks about the depth of the topsoil of Mississippi. I am talking about facts. In the year 1930 the population of Mississippi was 2,821,000. In 1940 the population was 2,183,000. In the estimate as for 1950 it has fallen to 2,171,000.

The gentleman remarked about bales of cotton. I have asked them to compile figures as to how much they have gained by the agricultural program in the South.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman be willing to place his cotton acreage on the same 5-year base that the rest of us base ours on? Just answer that. Will he be willing to base his acreage on the same 5-year history that we base ours on?

Mr. WERDEL. No, because the gentleman said a while ago when he had the floor that something was given the State of California. The only thing that has been given California is population, if we look upon this country as a free enterprise country. A controlled program for agriculture must consider population shifts in peacetime economy and maximum production with the least effort in a wartime economy.

In California a small ranch is 40 acres with its water well and its development. In the South, where I have not been too often, cotton raising reaches a peculiar economic extreme. In that extreme we see a mule being used to drag a meadow buster down through the meadow. We then see a little seed planted and the farmer praying for rain. He then goes cat fishing and lays in the shade, and sends a new population to California. If it rains, he may pick 180 pounds of cotton to the acre. Yes, he may pick a bale of cotton.

My figures indicate that the average planting in Mississippi for the 5 years prior to 1945 was about one-half of that State's planting in 1930. In 1930, Mississippi's income from cotton was about $71,000,000, whereas in 1945 her income was about $185,000,000. In other words, by planting one-half the average she received two and one-half times as much in revenue. My figures also indicate that by planting approximately the same average in the 5-year period, preceding 1940, as she did in 1945, she received three times as much revenue in 1945, as she did in 1940.

Mr. Chairman, if you say you are giving something to California, and you have a statute on the books which is being amended by the proposed legislation, it should be understood that you are only tempering existing law that has already placed California in a strait-jacket against the interests of the economy of that growing State and against the interests of the whole country if we must make a war effort.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman indicated that we have produced six times as much wealth on one-half as much land, and at the same time he made the remark that we were cat fishing down our way. That does not appear to be so, does it?

Mr. WERDEL. It is in effect true in general terms. It is true of Alabama and it is true of Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. After listening to the gentleman I wonder if he feels he is making a contribution to the adjustment of cotton acreage in 20 cotton States by making these comparisons between the States, which may not be so graciously received. You know, this question was settled among all the States last year. I wonder if we should not go back to the States if we want to change the agreement that has been made.

Mr. WERDEL. In answer to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia I will say this: When the representatives of the cotton people of California were out here and I had an opportunity to talk to them and they had an opportunity to talk to the committee, the subject mentioned by me in connection with the new language in the first paragraph was not considered or discussed. And it came out of committee suddenly and without notice either to my constituents or to myself. I am firmly convinced that it must be opposed by all of the Western States. The remarks I am making are for the interest not only of California but of the war effort that I sincerely believe must be made in the immediate future. In answer I will say only this, that we as a nation of 150,000,000 people, working 5 days a week, apparently squared off on the outside of a circle against 190,000,000 people working 7 days a week, 12 hours a day, with 700,000,000 additional people to use as pawns, and satellites to create trouble, we have a full day's work ahead of us. Russia has put a mirror behind our ability to produce, our ability to transport, our ability to mobilize. She studies our every effort. Gentlemen, we in this Congress who will not stand up and say the American people have to go to work and produce the necessities of this war on the best available land are doing an injustice not only to the West but to the American people as a whole. I understand, and I am very much disturbed that no request was made of the Department of Agriculture for an opinion on this legislation. If I am wrong, I want to be corrected. I also understand that Mr. Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, has expressed himself as opposed to the discriminatory provisions of H. R. 9109.

If I am wrong, I want to be corrected. Gentlemen, we have before us a bill that has to be amended in the interests of our country.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What are the discriminatory provisions of this bill? Before the gentleman answers that, may I make one brief observation that the great State of California, like the great State of Texas, has been very ably and well represented on our committee at all times by two distinguished Members of this House, one on the gentleman's side and one on our side.

Mr. WERDEL. I realize that.

Mr. COOLEY. And I know that they have been wide awake and alert at all times in an effort to look after the cotton farmers of California. Now, what are these discriminatory provisions? The gentleman stated a moment ago he was not willing to be treated as other cotton-growing States with reference to the 5-year historic basis. He wants some special treatment, something more given to California than has been given to the other cotton-growing States of the Union. I think the gentlemen from California [Mr. WHITE and Mr. BRAMBLETT] have looked after the interests of California at all times on our committee.

Mr. WERDEL. Apparently I did not make myself understood.

Any provision in the agricultural law which prohibits us from making our maximum effort in time of war, or which freezes production of basic agricultural commodities in particular areas of our country, with price supports for those areas, must at least take into consideration population shifts in times of either war or peace.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order that the House may know the program for next week from my distinguished friend the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad my friend has asked that. I have the program arranged for next week.

On Monday there will be a continuation of the consideration of this bill, under the 5-minute rule—that is, the cotton acreage allotment and marketing quotas bill. If that is disposed of in time we will take up H. R. 5967, the freight forwarders bill.

There will be a recess on Monday at 12:15 to meet members of the Japanese Diet on the floor, and to greet other distinguished Japanese visitors in the gallery. There will be no joint session, however.

On Tuesday there will be a short recess to receive the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable Robert Gordon Menzies. There will be no joint session. It will be a session of the House.

On Tuesday H. R. 9176, the Defense Production Act of 1950, will be taken up and its consideration will proceed until it is completed. If the freight forwarders bill is not disposed of on Monday, that will be displaced by the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We expect that general debate on the defense bill will take all day Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think so. I do not know what the rule will provide as to general debate. However, Tuesday is a primaries day, and we have the usual understanding that if there should be any roll calls they will go over to the next day.

I see my friend from Massachusetts assumes that that bill will not be disposed of on Tuesday, and my assumption is the same, but its consideration will continue until it is completed.

If the freight forwarders bill is not disposed of on Monday, it will be brought up again at the completion of the consideration of the Defense Production Act, unless in the meanwhile other legislation with priority should be reported out of committee and a rule be granted on it.

Following that will be the Federal judgeship bills, which I am bringing up when opportunity presents itself.

I have an important announcement to make in connection with the Social Security conference report. It will be brought up on Friday, August 5. I would have liked to bring it up on Thursday, but on that day, again, primaries are being held in some States, Tennessee, for instance, so the social-security conference report is assigned definitely for Friday, August 5.

Other conference reports may be brought up at any time. Of course, we understand that the leadership on the minority side will be advised in advance if any are to come up.

Any further program for next week will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is it the intention to adjourn tonight until Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. We are going to adjourn tonight until Monday.

Mr. HOPE. I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on cotton, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have as close attention as possible that I may undertake to go through the bill and explain its provisions. I shall try to speak clearly and carefully, because by reason of the fact that I speak in behalf of the subcommittee, what I say will become a part of the legislative history of the legislation.

In the last Congress we enacted a new cotton-quota law, generally referred to as Public Law 272 of the Eightieth Congress. In my judgment, it was a good law. In my judgment, if it had been administered according to the intentions of the committee, most of the difficulties which have been cited would never have occurred. Under that law there has not been a single complaint made to the committee with regard to the allocation of acreage among the States. That is, as far as we were advised, every State was satisfied with its 1950 State acreage allotment; that is, its part of the national acreage. Outside of the great State of Texas, there were very few complaints, if any, with regard to the allotments made to the respective counties within the States. The complaints, almost entirely, have been the allocation of the county acreage among the individual farmers. For my part, I am not trying to blame anybody. I recognize it was a new law; there were few records available; the law was passed late in the year; the regulations were late in being issued and distributed; but if the law had been administered according to the intention and philosophy of the committee, I do not think there would have been any serious difficulty.

I should like to state what that philosophy is. I do not think anybody should attempt to legislate here until they do understand the policy or the philosophy of the committee in this legislation.

We have 20 States growing cotton. There are local problems within every State, but in almost every State they are different. Texas, for example, has problems that nobody else has. It has the great plains. It has its enormous new areas. California has its problems. Mississippi has its problems. My State has its problems. It is utterly impossible to legislate on a national basis and solve these local problems with one law. You just cannot have a rule that would apply to them all. If you should try to enact a rule, you would necessarily have to make 20 exceptions before you could operate under it.

Consequently, this is the philosophy of the committee. It was the philosophy of the bill last year, and it is the philosophy of the bill before you now. Please understand it. It is to give to every State its fair portion of the national acreage allotment; and, as I said, every State has been satisfied with what it received in 1950.

We then make it a State matter; we make it a home-rule affair; we give the great State of Mississippi, for example, so many acres for cotton and then we leave it to the State PMA committee in Mississippi and the county PMA committees in the counties of Mississippi to administer the law. We give them the discretion, and we give them the authority to meet these local problems, to adjust these inequities, and to do what is the overriding purpose of this legislation, to assure the State, the county, and every cotton farmer a fair and equitable allotment of cotton acreage.

It is a home-rule bill; we give to the State what it is entitled to, and then we direct the State authorities to administer the law within that State. This bill contributes further to that philosophy; it increases the discretion of the State committee and the county committees. We hope, to be sure, that we shall not have to come back here next year and enact another emergency bill like we did the early part of this year.

The law, as we seek to amend it, would provide generally that whenever the supply of cotton exceeds a normal supply, that is, whenever it exceeds the estimated domestic consumption of cotton, the estimated exports, plus 30 percent,

the Secretary of Agriculture shall proclaim quotas; then it becomes the right and responsibility of the cotton farmers to decide whether or not they want those quotas put into effect, and just one man more than one-third of the voting cotton producers can stop it. There must be at least two-thirds approving the proclamation of quotas.

To give you an example that you may understand it, let us say that the estimated domestic consumption is 8,500,000 bales; that the estimated exports is 4,500,000 bales; those total 13,000,000.

Thirty percent of that is 3,900,000. The 13,000,000 plus the 3,900,000 is 16,900,000 bales. Whenever the supply of cotton exceeds 16,900,000 bales the Secretary must under such conditions, proclaim quotas.

It is now estimated that next week, the first day of August, the carry-over or surplus of cotton will be 7,000,000 bales; it is estimated that the acreage we have planted in cotton this year will produce between 10,000,000 and 10,500,000—some figure around 10,300,000 bales. There is a normal import of cotton into this country of 250,000 bales. The carry-over of 7,000,000 bales and the imports together total 7,250,000. Add to this the crop this year of around 10,300,000 bales and you have a total supply for the coming season of 17,550,000 bales of cotton. If you have this supply of 17,550,000, then, after deducting the estimated domestic consumption and exports, totaling 13,000,000 bales, you will be left with a carry-over on August 1, 1951, of 4,550,000 bales. If you should raise the estimate on domestic consumption and exports to 13,500,000 you would still be left with a surplus or carry-over of 4,050,000 bales, or 30 percent.

This bill provides a definite plan for allotting acreage to counties and to farms next year, 1951; it also provides a special plan for 1952; then it is provided that thereafter the allotments shall be entirely on the basis of the acreage planted in cotton during the preceding 3 years.

The committee is recommending the approval of section 1 of this bill which, for these 2 years, changes the conditions under which the Secretary shall order quotas by providing that if the supply exceeds the estimated domestic consumption and estimated exports, then he shall proclaim quotas. It is admitted that this makes quotas more certain in 1951 and 1952. I think it is of the greatest importance that this provision remain in the bill.

You hear distinguished gentlemen come here and say they do not want quotas next year, that they want the chance to plant much more cotton and increase their base acreage. Let us see what would happen. Suppose we do not have quotas next year. Every Member of Congress from a cotton-producing district must go home and notify his cotton producers that the race is on, that the man who grows the most cotton is going to get the biggest allotment in the future. From my study and from my experience we will have another 1937.

What happened in 1937? In the fall of 1936 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the old AAA unconstitutional. There were no quotas on cotton in 1937. The farmers planted 30,000,000 acres of cotton and produced 19,000,000 bales. It took us 7 years, with the aid of a war, to get rid of the surplus cotton produced in 1937.

Another likely effect is the same as we had with respect to the crop last year. They planted so much in 1949 that this committee recommended and the Congress passed a law outlawing the acreage planted in 1949 because it was recognized it would have been unfair to many areas.

I want it clearly understood that notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this bill, if the Secretary proclaims quotas next year, he must proclaim a number of bales of cotton, and convert that to acres, to produce not less than the estimated consumption, the estimated exports plus 30 percent, which is a normal supply of cotton under the law. That requirement has not been changed. In addition, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], has pointed out, there is retained section 471 of the old law. That section provides: First, if the Secretary of Agriculture, after proclaiming quotas—in October or even after they have been voted on by farmers on December 15—determines that the allotted acreage is not likely to produce a normal supply of cotton, he may do either of two things. He may increase the national acreage, thereby increasing the allotment to every cotton farm in the Nation or he can entirely eliminate or terminate marketing quotas.

Secondly, under section 471, if due to a national emergency—and I think we all agree that we face a national-emergency situation today—or an unanticipated increase in the exports of cotton, likewise the Secretary can either increase the national quota, increase the acreage, or he can entirely terminate quotas and let you plant as much additional cotton as you desire.

I am saying these things to make it crystal clear that there is not anything in this bill or existing law that will in the slightest degree hamper the Secretary of Agriculture in seeing that every bale of cotton is produced that we need for war or for any other purpose.

The bill provides that after a State has received its fair portion of the acreage allotment that the State committee shall reserve an adequate portion of that State allotment, not to exceed 10 percent, as a reserve to be used, as I mentioned a while ago, in meeting problems within the State, in seeing that every producer gets a fair allotment; that every county gets a fair allotment, adequate to take care of the farmers in the county.

I think it is important that you understand what the discretion of the State committee is in the use of this State reserve. Here is what the bill provides. They can use the reserve to adjust allotments to counties for trends in acreage, to meet the situation described here by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], where some area in his State had a rapid expansion in the production of cotton during the last few years. That is a trend, that is recognized and provided for, and they can give such area additional acreage to take care of that trend. For abnormal conditions adversely affecting planting; for incomplete or inadequate basic county data. We have had some complaints as to BAE figures. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures were questioned in some counties. We provide in the bill that if the State committee finds that to be true, they can allot to that county some additional acreage to take care of the error. The State committee can use this reserve to take care of appeals made by counties on the basis of either that their allotment is unfair or they have given too much acreage to some other county in the State. In addition, this State reserve can be used in making allotments to counties for new farms, for small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, that is, for example, where they have had a flood and could not plant their cotton, and for adjustments in the county where the county reserve has not been sufficient to bring about fair and equitable allotments.

Now, how shall the allotment to States be made? Next year, under this bill, the allotment to every State will be the same as it was this year, subject to such adjustment as is necessary by a change in the national acreage allotment. For example, the allotment this year was on the basis of 21,000,000 acres. If the Secretary allots next year 21,000,000 acres, then the allotment to each and every State will be the same as in 1951, which seemed to satisfy all the States. In 1952 the allotments to States shall be on the basis of the 4 years' history, 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950; that is to say, in 1952 the acreage shall be distributed out among the States according to the amount of acreage they had in cotton during those 4 years. Then, and this is important, in 1953 and thereafter the whole cotton acreage system goes on what we call a historical basis. The allotment to the State, the allotment to the county, the allotment to the individual farm depends on how much cotton has been produced in that State, in that county, and on that farm during the preceding 5 years, of course excluding 1949.

Now, how shall the allotments to counties be made? For 1951 the counties shall receive the same allotments as they did in 1950, this year, with such adjustments as the State committee may make out of the State reserve. In 1952 there is no change in the law as it is today; that is to say, the county allotment shall be made on the basis of the cotton planted in that county in the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950. Then in 1953 and thereafter, as I have explained, there is no change in the law, and the county allotments will be made entirely on the basis of the amount of cotton produced in the county during the preceding 5 years, excluding 1949.

Let us spend a minute on the allotments to farms. I think you need to follow this rather closely if you want to advise your constituents.

The county committee is directed to reserve in its hands, in the county office, before it makes the general distribution, an adequate acreage to make certain adjustments set out in the act, in no event

to exceed 15 percent of the county allotment.

Next year each farm will have a base upon which its allotment is determined. That base will be either the allotment it received this year or, if the owner or operator applies for it, 65 percent of his 3-year average acreage in cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the highest he planted in any one of those 3 years.

Let me explain that. To try to correct inequities we passed earlier this year what is known as Public Law 471. We provided that any farmer who did not have that much acreage could apply to his county committee and receive an additional allotment up to the higher of 65 percent of the 3-year average he had planted to cotton or 45 percent of the highest acreage he had planted in any one of those 3 years.

Many farmers made application. Thousands of farmers throughout the Nation applied. They are getting the benefit of it now because we are making that their base, what they had this year. The committee feels that there are thousands of farmers who never heard of the provision. It was passed late, there were many farmers who had already planted cotton before the act was passed, and they could not apply. So we provide here that any producer who did not this year avail himself of the 65–45 provision may come in next year to make application and use that as his base. Having set that up as a base, allotments are made to each farm in the county by distributing out, you might say, 85 percent of the country allotment or the county allotment less the reserve. Everybody gets an allotment on the basis of that base. Then it becomes the duty of the county committee to take a look at the tentative allotments made on that basis. They have in their hands up to 15 percent that they reserved. They then have the responsibility of correcting any unfair or inequitable allotments which have been made by the use of the acreage reserved, and also of making adjustments in small farm allotments and allotments to new cotton farms.

They can increase the allotments initially made to bring about fair and equitable allotments in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton. That is, if a man has a large farm and has adequate labor and adequate machinery and adequate land for the production of cotton they can give him an increased cotton acreage allotment in keeping with those factors.

The county committee can take into account crop-rotation practices, that is, whether a farmer has been following reasonable crop-rotation practices. If he has, and if his acreage is small by reason of having followed these helpful practices, they can use this county reserve to allot him additional acreage.

Thirdly, if the county finds that a farmer has a low history because the floods came and he could not plant or for any other reason he did not get an opportunity to plant his cotton the previous year, they can give him an extra allotment to take care of that abnormal condition.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said and will be said on Monday about small farms. I want to repeat the same thing I said last year. In my judgment there never has been a quota law passed which took into account so sympathetically the welfare of the small-cotton farmer. This bill seeks to do that and to increase the authority and discretion of the county committee to aid the small farmer. I shall not now attempt to enumerate the provisions, as I am quite sure some amendments will be offered which will give me an opportunity to enumerate the special benefits set up in the bill for the small farmer.

I do want to mention that there is a provision that out of the county reserve at least 20 percent must be used only to increase small cotton farm allotments up to 10 acres. The State committee can, from the reserve, make special allotments to counties to increase small-farm allotments. And any acreage which is surrendered in a county—that is where an allotment is made to me and I do not want to plant cotton, I can surrender it back to the county—and a portion of that is available for making allotments to small farms.

In addition, small farms of over 10 acres may have their allotments increased by the county committee, first by taking into account land, labor, and equipment; secondly, by taking into account crop-rotation practices; thirdly, by taking into consideration abnormal conditions affecting plantings; fourthly, from acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for that purpose; and fifth, from surrendered acreage.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I should like to clear up the matter of this so-called 15-acre build-up. A little controversy has arisen in our area with respect thereto. I wish the gentleman would tell me if this is stated correctly: Under existing law the reservation of acreage for the so-called 15-acre build-up is merely permissive. Under the pending bill the reservation is mandatory, is that correct?

Mr. PACE. Under the pending bill it is mandatory that the county committee use 20 percent of the acreage that the county committee reserves for small farms up to 10 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. I am coming to that. But is it not a fact that the existing law says "may" and the pending bill says "shall"?

Mr. PACE. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE of California. Therefore it is permissive under the existing law and mandatory in the pending bill which makes the pending bill that much better for the small farmer; and while it is not mandatory that he now be built up to 15 acres it does bring him up to 10 acres for certain if it does not exceed the 20-percent reserve. Is that not right?

Mr. PACE. The gentleman is right, that under this law it requires the county committee to give more consideration to the small farm because it is directed and made mandatory, as the gentleman says, that they reserve adequate acreage, but not to exceed 15 percent of the county allotment, to do these things.

Mr. WHITE of California. I do not want to come on the floor tomorrow and surprise the gentleman with an amendment after talking in this vein. I do feel that the 5-acre proposition is not quite as good in this bill as it is in the old bill. It is my intention to offer an amendment which will keep the 5-acre man from being reduced along with the others of bigger quotas.

Mr. PACE. Due to the lateness of the hour, I shall not undertake to discuss that issue now, but when the gentleman offers his amendment I will try to defend the position of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. There are numerous provisions for new farms, and I think it is important, because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has very rightfully been interested in the welfare of those who want to go into cotton production. A new farm is one on which cotton has not been planted for the last 3 years. It became necessary, of course, that some definition be made, and that is the definition contained in the act.

It should be understood that there are other special provisions in this act for new farms. Both the State reserve and the county reserve can be used for allotments to new farms. Any acreage that is allotted to a county from the State reserve for new farms or other purposes must be used for that purpose and none other. It is very important that we establish the intent of the committee in the legislative history. Last year in some States, when the State committee allotted acreage to the county from the State reserve for a certain purpose, for some reason the county committees interpreted the law to mean that out of such allotment they received from the State they could use only 15 percent of it for the purposes for which it was given to the county. It is very definitely the intention of the committee and the intention of the law that if, for example, a State committee allots 100 acres or 500 acres to a county for new farms, for small farms or for any of the purposes authorized by the law, that the entire amount allotted to the county by the State can be used and must be used only for the specific purpose for which it is allotted.

I want to say one more thing about new farms. I want to explain to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] one of the reasons why he had such difficulty in his district last year with new farms. The law provides that a man who wants to get a cotton allotment but who is not producing cotton, shall file an application with his county committee. If I should be such a man, I would go in and file application for an allotment as a new farm. It is contemplated under the law and under this bill that I and you and everybody else in that county who

wants a new farm allotment shall make application to the county committee. It is contemplated then that the county committee shall consolidate those applications and send them to the State committee; that thereafter, after every county has received applications for new farms and the county committee has submitted to the State committee a report of its applications for new farm allotments; that then, and not until then, will the State committee attempt to distribute out the acreage it has reserved for making allotments to new farms.

Now, what happened last year? It happened in the great State of Texas and probably in other States. This is not trying to be critical, but it is simply giving an example. Before the farmers of the State of Texas had filed a single application for a new farm allotment, the State committee of the State of Texas distributed out the reserve for new farms. They had no idea how many applications would be made in the county. I heard the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] say a day or two ago that in one of his counties there were 600 applications for new farms. The State committee, of course, should never have distributed out the reserve to new farmers until those 600 applications had been submitted to the State committee and considered along with the applications filed with the other county committees. I daresay in some counties of Texas there were not over five applications filed for new farms; certainly the State committee should consider the needs in the respective counties for new farm allotments before distributing the reserve.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not also true that the State committee did not reserve as much acreage as the law permitted them to reserve?

Mr. PACE. It certainly did not. I think in that State they reserved three and a fraction percent of the State allotment when it was authorized to reserve 10 percent. But let me make it plain as a part of the legislative history of this bill that the Secretary of Agriculture should fix a date, October, November, or December, as he chooses, within which time the farmers must file applications for new farm allotments. When those are closed they should be consolidated by the county committees; they should be referred to the State committee, and not until then should the State committee make an allocation to the counties for new farm allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Georgia five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. Let me say also that, of course, the county committee should not distribute any of its reserve to any new farms until all the applications have been filed, as I have stated. I think that is important because it did contribute to the situation which we faced.

Let me say in conclusion that there are other provisions in the bill, some of which are minor. I shall not go into them, except to mention one. We have here tried again to take care of the situation in the far West. I think the committee did the best it could to take care of the problems of the far West with respect to long-staple cotton. The bill contains one provision that I regard as a most liberal provision for the producers of long-staple cotton. First, we assure them a support price on long-staple cotton. Let me say this to you—I am sorry if it takes time: The question arose as to whether or not under Public Law 272 support was provided for long-staple cotton. After long deliberation, the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture ruled that it did not authorize a support for long-staple cotton. The long-staple producers of Arizona and other States now have pending in the Federal courts a suit to compel the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of long-staple cotton for the year 1950. The committee is not here attempting in any way to settle that lawsuit, and wants it understood that nothing that we do here has any intent or purpose of determining whether or not under the present law long-staple cotton was to be supported or was not to be supported; that question is an issue for the courts and should be determined by the courts. What we are doing here is at least to clarify the matter; we are at least making it certain that next year and the years to come the producers of long-staple cotton shall have the same support price on a comparable basis as the producers of short-staple cotton.

We also make it certain that the cottonseed from long-staple cotton shall also enjoy a comparable support price with the cottonseed from short-staple cotton.

We improve generally the machinery of the marketing quotas under Public Law 272 as to long-staple cotton, which was rather loose and indefinite. We assure the long-staple cotton producers a very generous minimum allotment for long-staple cotton.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Would the gentleman be in position to say what was intended in the other law?

Mr. PACE. I am sure the gentleman observed that I said it was not the intent, purpose, or desire of the committee to settle that lawsuit.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I understand; but I was asking the gentleman's opinion as to what was intended in the old law.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, let me say in conclusion—I shall not undertake to explain the details here—that the provisions of the bill as to long staple are most acceptable to the producers of long-staple cotton. I think they agree that the committee has been most generous to them. It has given them a minimum allotment which is very, very generous. It must be understood that up until this year, and for the last few years, there have been only a few thousand acres put into long-staple cotton. This year they have, I believe, about 110,000 acres in long-staple cotton.

We have tried to make a very generous provision for the producers of long-staple cotton in the West and in return it is the earnest hope of the committee that those who serve the long-staple areas will find it possible to support the bill in its entirety.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950–51 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951–52 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROONEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) entitled "An act to amend section 50 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 289. An act for the relief of Tania Ipolo and Lans Boulanovsky;

S. 297. An act for the relief of Ruggiero DiCostanzo;

S. 305. An act for the relief of Julio Lafitte;

S. 459. An act for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing;

S. 619. An act for the relief of Spicer Ice & Coal Co.;

S. 815. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Crow Creek Indian Agency, S. Dak.;

S. 816. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

S. 827. An act to amend the act of June 16, 1934, to provide for allowances to the heirs, representatives, and assigns of Frank J. Boudinot, deceased, in the event of favorable determination by the Indian Claims Commission of certain claims of the Cherokee Indians;

S. 858. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sanford Pruitt;

S. 918. An act for the relief of Clara Sogor;

S. 1064. An act to authorize the sale of land allotted to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.;

S. 1171. An act to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States;

S. 1222. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak.;

S. 1260. An act for the relief of Stefanos Stefanou;

S. 1277. An act for the relief of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis;

S. 1281. An act to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to make the United States share of costs for land acquisition the same as for other project costs;

S. 1289. An act for the relief of Collins Sterling Smith;

S. 1292. An act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act;

S. 1344. An act for the relief of Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller;

S. 1420. An act for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jiminez;

S. 1426. An act to authorize the sale of lands allotted to James Brown on the Crow Reservation, Mont.;

S. 1457. An act to authorize the sale of lands allotted to George C. Estes on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

S. 1501. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum;

S. 1568. An act for the relief of Anna Rajmann;

S. 1800. An act for the relief of J. Don Alexander;

S. 1819. An act for the relief of Azy Ajderian;

S. 1858. An act to permit the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States Armed Forces;

S. 1866. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clayre Louise Forsyth;

S. 2173. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Moschetti, and his wife, Dina Bartoli Moschetti;

S. 2204. An act for the relief of Rudolph Farcher;

S. 2253. An act for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak;

S. 2347. An act for the relief of Freidoun Jalayer;

S. 2401. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Martha Haug;

S. 2423. An act to amend section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), relating to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma;

S. 2457. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. K. Chahroudi;

S. 2550. An act for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen;

S. 2576. An act for the relief of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein;

S. 2599. An act for the relief of Arturo Benetti;

S. 2614. An act for the relief of O. O. Haugen;

S. 2617. An act for the relief of Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto;

S. 2618. An act for the relief of Fred P. Hines;

S. 2625. An act for the relief of Ivo Marsak;

S. 2633. An act to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes;

S. 2635. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended;

S. 2636. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended;

S. 2780. An act for the relief of Jaime Riel;

S. 2791. An act for the relief of Jarmila Zitnikova;

S. 2801. An act to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes;

S. 2809. An act to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands;

S. 2844. An act for the relief of Biagio Poidimani;

S. 2863. An act to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries;

S. 2897. An act for the relief of Hyman D. Langer and Alta Jourard Langer;

S. 2929. An act to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, so as to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen;

S. 2930. An act to amend and clarify the District of Columbia Teachers Leave Act of 1949, and the District of Columbia Public School Teachers' Retirement Act of 1920, and for other purposes;

S. 2954. An act for the relief of Agnes Biro and Anna Biro;

S. 3000. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended;

S. 3005. An act for the relief of Olga Haddad;

S. 3017. An act for the relief of Sergeant James C. Hollon and Bessie L. Hollon;

S. 3059. An act for the relief of John J. Sebenick;

S. 3097. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. S. Rees;

S. 3098. An act to amend section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes";

S. 3129. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota;

S. 3180. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947;

S. 3238. An act for the relief of Dr. Frederick Damiel McDade;

S. 3289. An act for the relief of Hisako Okamoto;

S. 3308. An act to provide for the payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia;

S. 3325. An act for the relief of Isolde Bezner;

S. 3409. An act to establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes;

S. 3446. An act to authorize the restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, lieutenant commander, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy;

S. 3522. An act to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia;

S. 3555. An act defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the District of Columbia;

S. 3579. An act for the relief of Midshipman Willis Howard Dukelow, United States Navy;

S. 3584. An act to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes";

S. 3585. An act for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.;

S. 3610. An act for the relief of R. W. Harris, authorized certifying officer, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department;

S. 3611. An act for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer;

S. 3613. An act for the relief of certain Chinese stewards of the United States Navy;

S. 3614. An act for the relief of John B. Underwood, Jr., TMC, United States Navy;

S. 3644. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended;

S. 3652. An act to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government;

S. 3653. An act to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

S. 3659. An act to amend title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, so as to provide for the issuance of dealers' identification tags for use on trailers, to provide for the revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags, to change the fee for dealers' identification tags, to provide for the issuance of special use identification tags, and for other purposes;

S. 3698. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work;

S. 3709. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the naval service, and for other purposes;

S. 3728. An act to reimplement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 by amending title 1 of the United States Code, as regards publication of the United States Statutes at Large, to provide for the publication of treaties and other international agreements between the United States of America and other countries in a separate compilation, to be known as United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and for other purposes;

S. 3796. An act to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels;

S. 3800. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter;

S. 3832. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

S. 3833. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

S. 3875. An act to amend section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949;

S. 3898. An act to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity;

S. 3901. An act amending section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended;

S. 3906. An act to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes;

S. 3921. An act to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes;

S. 3934. An act to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary;

S. 3959. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day;

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between said States;

S. J. Res. 150. Joint resolution designating the third day in September of each year as Children's Day;

S. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the entry, by the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois, into a compact or agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District;

S. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to amend section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591, Eighty-first Congress; and

S. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 317

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1603) entitled "For the relief of Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey" now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims; and the court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the United States Code and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

SPEAKER AUTHORIZED TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next the Clerk is authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found duly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday next for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time, subject to the call of the Chair, to receive distinguished members of the Japanese Diet on the floor and greet other distinguished visitors from Japan in the gallery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of meeting and receiving the Prime Minister of Australia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO THE HATCH ACT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9023) to amend the Hatch Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Massachusetts explain this bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this bill is substantially the same as a bill that passed the House a year ago last February and gives the Civil Service Commission discretion in connection with punishment that might be meted out in certain cases where there is only a technical violation of the law. Instead of a complete separation from service any agency will have the discretion in connection with the punishment it might give. This bill passed the House in practically the same form last year, although the present bill contains a few amendments which make it better than the bill was last year when it passed the House by unanimous consent.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is all it does?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not know whether the Senate will tack on a new and much larger bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is unpredictable.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 (b) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) If in the case of any person violating the provisions of this section it is found by the United States Civil Service Commission that such violation warrants removal he shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person. If the Commission finds that the violation does not warrant removal, a lesser penalty shall be imposed by direction of the Commission. The Commission is authorized and directed to reopen and reconsider all cases heretofore determined under this act in which a penalty of removal from office or position has been imposed and in lieu of such penalty of removal to impose a penalty within the limits hereinbefore authorized in this section if in the judgment of the Commission the violation would not have warranted removal if this amendment had been in force and effect at the time of such violation."

This act shall become effective upon passage.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 4, strike out the words "and directed" and insert "in all cases, and directed in such cases as may be accompanied by written application" in lieu thereof.

Page 2, strike out line 14 and add a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 9 of such act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"'(c) At the end of each fiscal year the Commission shall report to the President for transmittal to the Congress the names, addresses, and nature of employment of all persons with respect to whom action has been taken by the Commission under the terms of this section, with a statement of the facts upon which action was taken, and the penalty imposed.'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GREENVILLE DIVISION IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3098) to amend section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 104. Mississippi

"Mississippi is divided into two judicial districts to be known as the northern and southern districts of Mississippi.

"NORTHERN DISTRICT

"(a) The northern district comprises four divisions.

"(1) Eastern division comprises the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo, and Winston.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Aberdeen.

"(2) The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Tippah, Union, Webster, and Yalobusha.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Oxford.

"(3) The Delta division comprises the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, De Soto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica.

"Court for the Delta division shall be held at Clarksdale.

"(4) The Greenville division comprises the counties of Carroll, Humphreys, Leflore, Sunflower, and Washington.

"Court for the Greenville division shall be held at Greenville.

"SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"(b) The southern district comprises five divisions.

"(1) The Jackson division comprises the counties of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Holmes, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, and Smith.

"Court for the Jackson division shall be held at Jackson.

"(2) The eastern division comprises the counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, and Wayne.

"Court for the eastern division shall be held at Meridian.

"(3) The western division comprises the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Issaquena, Jefferson, Sharkey, Warren, Wilkinson, and Yazoo.

"Court for the western division shall be held at Vicksburg.

"(4) The southern division comprises the counties of George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

"Court for the southern division shall be held at Biloxi.

"(5) The Hattiesburg division comprises the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, and Walthall.

"Court for the Hattiesburg division shall be held at Hattiesburg."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 7399) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid upon the table.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3921) to provide for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 43 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"d. Whenever the office of a referee is vacant the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary as may be fixed by the Director to serve until the conference shall have acted with reference to the vacancy as provided by section 43b. Whenever a referee is temporarily absent or unable because of illness or for other reasons to act, the judge or the chief judge of the district may, with the approval of the Director as to the necessity therefor, appoint temporarily a referee who shall serve at such salary and for such period of time as may be fixed by the Director. Any salary fixed pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the limitations prescribed by section 40 of this act."

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of H. R. 9171 as passed, as follows:

"That subdivision c of section 43 of an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"'c. Whenever the office of a referee is vacant or its occupant is temporarily absent or disqualified to act, or whenever the expeditious transaction of the business of the court or courts of bankruptcy may require, the judge, or any one of the judges, may act; or the judge or the chief judge of the district may designate and assign temporarily any referee of the district to act; or the chief judge of the circuit may designate and assign temporarily one or more referees within the circuit to act upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the judge or chief judge of the district wherein the need arises, or the chief judge of the circuit may order that pending cases be rereferred and future cases referred to one or more referees within the circuit; or the Chief Justice of the United States may designate and assign temporarily a referee from another circuit to act upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge of the circuit wherein the need arises. No designation and assignment shall be made without the consent of the chief judge or judicial council of the circuit from which a referee is to be designated and assigned. All designations and assignments of referees shall be filed with the clerks and entered on the minutes of the courts from and to which made. The Chief Justice of the United States or a chief judge of a circuit or a judge or chief judge of a district may make new designations and assignments in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, and may revoke those previously made by him.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the temporary assignment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes."

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 9171) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S. 147) giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between such States.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed an act known and designated as senate bill No. 141, bearing the signature of James T. Blair, Jr., president of the senate; Ray Hamlin, speaker of the house of representatives; and the signature and approval of Forrest Smith, Governor of Missouri, under date of December 19, 1949; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Kansas passed a similar act known and designated as house bill No. 25, bearing the signatures of Dale M. Bryant, speaker of the house of representatives; Frank L. Hagaman, president of the senate; and the signature and approval of Frank Carlson, Governor of Kansas, under date of February 22, 1949; and

Whereas the said acts provided in substance that upon the ratification of said acts by the Congress of the United States, the center of the channel of the Missouri River, as its flow extends from its intersection with the fortieth parallel, north latitude, southward to the middle of the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw River, shall be that portion of the true and permanent boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, subject only to changes which may occur by the natural processes of accretion and reliction, but not by avulsion; and

Whereas the said acts of the States of Missouri and Kansas constitute an agreement between said States establishing a boundary line between said States: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the consent of the Congress is hereby given to such agreement and to the establishment of such boundary, and said acts of the States of Missouri and Kansas are hereby approved.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 402) was passed were vacated and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

SOUTH CACHE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3833) to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 24, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the South Cache Water Users' Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 8961) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

OGDEN RIVER WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3832) to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the contract dated May 23, 1950, negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior with the Ogden River Water Users' Association pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), is approved, and the Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 8962) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2863) to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed—

(a) to expand existing facilities at the Rock Island National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill., by utilizing not to exceed 30 acres of federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; and

(b) to expand existing facilities at the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by utilizing not to exceed 8 acres of federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without compensation therefor, to the Secretary of the Army for cemeterial purposes such Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, located adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery near the city of Pensacola, Fla., as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be available for the expansion of said cemetery. The lands transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be constituted a part of the Barrancas National Cemetery.

SEC. 3. That the conditions and the proviso contained in section 1 of the act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An act providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo.," which affect the use to which the land comprising the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., can be placed, be, and the same hereby are, made inapplicable to that portion of said Confederate Cemetery located outside of the walled enclosure which presently contains the graves of men who were in the military and naval service of the Confederate States of America: *Provided*, That said land located outside of the walled enclosure shall be utilized as a part of the Springfield National Cemetery.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to the State of Kentucky, or to a county or municipality thereof, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land acquired for the establishment of the Perryville National Cemetery, under authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to erect a tablet or marker in the memory of the Federal soldiers who were killed at the Battle of Perryville, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1928, without cost to said State, county, or municipality: *Provided*, That should the State of Kentucky or any political subdivision thereof fail to indicate its desire to acquire the property within 90 days after the enactment of this measure, then the property shall be disposed of in accordance with existing law after removal of the monument therefrom. The Secretary of the Army is further authorized and directed to remove the monument which was constructed in the Perryville National Cemetery under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1928, from its present location and to reerect it in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery, Nicholasville, Ky.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be aprpopriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of H. R. 6807 as passed, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed—

"a. to expand existing facilities at the Rock Island National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill., by utilizing not to exceed 30 acres of federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; and

"b. to expand existing facilities at the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by utilizing not to exceed 8 acres of federally owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, adjoining the present national cemetery facility, which are surplus to military needs, and to provide for the care and maintenance thereof under the same regulations as prescribed for other national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without compensation therefor, to the Secretary of the Army for cemeterial purposes such Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, located adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery near the city of Pensacola, Fla., as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be available for the expansion of said cemetery. The lands transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be constituted a part of the Barrancas National Cemetery."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 6807) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3653) to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes. I may say that this is identical to a House bill that was passed earlier today, H. R. 8662.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any work or services are requisitioned from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau"), the requisitioning agency shall make payment therefor from funds available to it for such purposes at prices deemed by the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") to be adequate to recover the amount of direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned. Requisitioning agencies shall make payment to the Bureau promptly on the basis of bills rendered by the Bureau.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established, as of July 1, 1951, a Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "fund"). The fund shall be capitalized on the basis of—

(1) an initial appropriation by the Congress to the fund of not to exceed $5,000,000 and such additional amounts as from time to time may be appropriated for the purposes of the fund, which sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated;

(2) all of the receivables and the inventories and other physical assets of the Bureau as of the close of business June 30, 1951, exclusive of buildings occupied, land, and the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Bureau, such inventories and other physical assets to be capitalized at fair and reasonable values to be determined by the Secretary; and

(3) assumption by the fund of all of the liabilities of the Bureau as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(b) The fund shall assume all of the obligations and other commitments of the Bureau outstanding as of the close of business on June 30, 1951.

(c) The fund shall include all property and other physical assets acquired by the Bureau except buildings and land, all amounts recoverable as provided in section 1 for the costs of work and services performed by the Bureau, and all other amounts receivable by the Bureau from whatever sources derived, including all proceeds arising from disposition of any property or other assets acquired by the fund.

(d) The fund shall be available without fiscal-year limitation for financing all costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Bureau subsequent to June 30, 1951.

(e) Any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided*, That any such surplus may be applied first to restore any impairment of the capital of the fund by reason of variations between the prices charged for work or services and the amount determined to be the actual cost of performing such work or services.

(f) A special deposit account for the fund shall be established with the Treasurer of the United States. The special deposit account shall be credited with the sums made available by appropriations authorized in this act and with all receipts of the Bureau without the covering of such receipts into the Treasury. The balance in the special deposit account shall be available for making disbursements authorized on behalf of the fund in accordance with the act of December 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 875), as amended, through the disbursing facilities of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3. The unexpended balances of all appropriations made to the Bureau for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 shall lapse on June 30, 1951, and shall be transferred immediately to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare and submit an annual business-type budget program for the Bureau.

SEC. 5. There shall be installed and maintained in the Bureau an integrated system of accounting, including proper features of internal control, which will (a) assure adequate control over all assets and liabilities of the fund; (b) develop accurate direct and indirect costs of production of the Bureau for making recoveries of such costs on the basis of work requisitioned; (c) make provision for replacement of capitalized equipment and other fixed assets through the maintenance of adequate depreciation reserves based on original cost or on appraised values as authorized in section 2 (a) (2); (d) afford full disclosure with respect to the financial condition and operations of the fund according to the accrual method of accounting; and (e) supply on the basis of accounting results the data for the annual budget of the Bureau with respect to the last completed fiscal year. The system of accounting shall conform to principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States to accomplish the purposes of this section, and shall be subject to such review by the Comptroller General as may be necessary to assure its conformance with the principles and standards prescribed and its effectiveness in operation.

SEC. 6. The financial transactions, accounts, and reports of the fund shall be audited on an annual basis by the General Accounting Office and a copy of each report on audit shall be furnished promptly to the President, the Congress, and the Secretary.

SEC. 7. Any power or authority conferred upon the Secretary by this act may be delegated by him to any officer or employee of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 8. (a) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes", approved June 4, 1897, is amended by striking out the first proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (30 Stat. 18; 31 U. S. C. 178).

(b) Section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes", approved August 4, 1886, is amended by striking out the proviso contained in the third paragraph under the caption "Engraving and Printing" (24 Stat. 227; 31 U. S. C. 176).

(c) In the case of all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the provisions of this act shall govern.

(d) This act shall take effect on July 1, 1951.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which a similar House bill (H. R. 8662) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN DECEASED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3652) to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of deceased civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia (including wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations) all unpaid compensation due such an officer or employee at the time of his death shall be paid to the person or persons surviving at the date of death, in the following order of precedence, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person of amounts so paid:

First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the officer or employee in writing to receive such compensation filed with the Government agency in which the officer or employee was employed at the time of his death, and received by such agency prior to the officer's or employee's death;

Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such officer, or employee;

Third, if there be no beneficiary or surviving spouse, to the child or children of such officer or employee, and descendants of deceased children, by representation;

Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such officer or employee, or the survivor of them;

Fifth, if there be none of the above, to the duly appointed legal representative of the estate of the deceased officer or employee, or if there be none, to the person or persons determined to be entitled thereto under the laws of the domicile of the deceased officer or employee.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act the term "unpaid compensation" means the pay, salary, or allowances, or other compensation due on account of the services of the decedent for the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia. It shall include, but not be limited to, (1) all per diem in lieu of subsistence, mileage, and amounts due in reimbursement of travel expenses, including incidental and miscellaneous expenses in connection therewith for which reimbursement is due; (2) all allowances upon change of official station; (3) all quarters and cost-of-living allowances and overtime or premium pay; (4) amounts due for payment of cash awards for employees' suggestions; (5) amounts due as refund of salary deductions for United States savings bonds; (6) payment for all accumulated and current accrued annual or vacation leave equal to the compensation the decedent would have received had he remained in service until the expiration of the period of such annual or vacation leave; (7) the amounts of all checks drawn in payment of such compensation which were not delivered by the Government to the officer or employee during his lifetime or of any unnegotiated checks returned to the Government because of the death of the officer or employee.

SEC. 3. (a) Subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, the employing agency shall cause the unpaid compensation to be paid to the beneficiaries, if any, designated by the officer or employee under section 1 of this act, or, if none, to the widow or widower of such officer or employee.

(b) Accounts not payable under section 3 (a) (with the exception of accounts of employees of the District of Columbia which shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and accounts of employees of wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations which may be paid by such corporations) shall be payable on settlement of the General Accounting Office, except as the Comptroller General may by regulation otherwise authorize or direct.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to any benefits, refunds, or interest payable under the Retirement Act applicable to the decedent's service or to amounts the disposition of which is otherwise expressly prescribed by Federal law.

SEC. 5. Officers and employees affected shall be notified by the employing agency of the provisions of this act relative to the disposition of such compensation in the event no beneficiary is designated by them, and of their right to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries in accordance with its terms if they desire a different disposition to be made thereof. Designations so made may be changed or revoked at any time under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General.

SEC. 6. This act shall be effective 120 days from the date of its enactment as of which time section 2 of the act of December 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 845), is repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall not apply to the accounts of officers and employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad on the Isthmus of Panama, or to the accounts of officers and employees of the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, or the regional banks for cooperatives.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which a similar House bill (H. R. 8621) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

DR. IN SUNG KWAK

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2253) for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak. A similar House bill (H. R. 6760) passed the House earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. In Sung Kwak, or Norton, Kans., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry into the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which a similar House bill (H. R. 6760) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3585) for the relief of Dodge County, Wis. A similar House bill, H. R. 8394, passed the House earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds appropriated for the Fish and Wildlife Service, to the Wisconsin State Highway Commission for credit to the Dodge County allotment for State trunk highway improvement, the sum of $37,638, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for the abandonment of that portion of the Marsh Road, known as STH No. 49, within the boundary limits of the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which a similar House bill (H. R. 8394) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have until midnight Saturday to file a report on the bill H. R. 6061.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is a minority report to be filed on that bill?

Mr. HART. None has been indicated.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I suggest that as a precaution the gentleman modify his request to provide that the same time be allowed in which to file minority views.

Mr. HART. That is perfectly agreeable to me, Mr. Speaker, and I include that in my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey, as modified?

There was no objection.

LACK OF AIR SERVICE FROM CHICAGO, ILL., TO SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on December 19, 1946, the Civil Aeronautics Board issued a certificate to Parks Airlines of St. Louis, to inaugurate airline service from Chicago, Ill., to Sioux City, Iowa, and serving such intermediate points as Rockford, Ill., Dubuque, Waterloo, and Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Splendid airport facilities, costing local taxpayers and the Federal Government several millions of dollars, have long since been completed at most of these points yet not a single plane has operated to provide passenger and air-mail service in the nearly 4 years since the certificate of operation was granted and which has never been revoked.

Mr. Speaker, unless immediate action is taken to provide regularly scheduled air service to this area I shall insist upon a thorough investigation of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the reasons for this unwarranted and costly delay.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

PROGRESS REPORT ON REORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, toward the end of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress I made some remarks on the subject of reorganization of the executive branch of the Government. I called attention to the substantial progress that had been made in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. I also pointed out that much remained to be done.

Continued widespread and deep interest in this subject, in Iowa and throughout the country, leads me to attempt again to strike a balance sheet of accomplishments as of today and steps remaining to be taken.

Mr. Speaker, the following is a summary of my remarks on the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government:

First. What was done in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

Second. Developments during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress.

Third. Summary of remaining work to be done.

I

First, let me summarize briefly the more significant reorganization achievements of the first session.

The most important action was the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (Public Law 109), under which the President was authorized to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress. Under the terms of this law, a reorganization plan goes into effect in 60 days unless a majority of the total membership in either House of the Congress disapproves.

During the first session the President transmitted eight reorganization plans, six of which went into effect and one of which was superseded by legislation; one, the plan to create a Department of Welfare, was rejected by the Senate. The reorganization effected by these plans included (1) the transfer of the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor; (2) the transfer of the Public Roads Administration from the Federal Works Agency to the Department of Commerce; (3) the transfer of the National Security Resources Board and the National Security Council to the Executive Office of the President; (4) and improvements in the internal organization of the Post Office Department, the Civil Service Commission, and the Maritime Commission.

Public Law 152 created the General Services Administration, upon which were conferred important powers with respect to the purchase, utilization, storage, and disposal of property, the keeping of official records, the management of Federal buildings and other housekeeping services.

Public Law 73 strengthened the top management of the Department of State. This Department, under the broad reorganization authority vested in the Secretary, was substantially reorganized by administrative action during the session.

Public Law 36 and Public Law 216, supplementing the National Security Act of 1947, pushed forward, along lines recommended by the Hoover Commission, the unification of the armed services.

During the first session the Congress also enacted important legislation with respect to the pay and reclassification of Federal employees.

All in all, it has been estimated that nearly 25 percent of the Commission's recommendations were acted upon, by legislation, reorganization plan, or administrative action, during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

II

The outstanding development in executive reorganization during the present session has been the transmittal of 27

reorganization plans to the Congress by the President. Nineteen of these are already in effect and one more will go into effect July 31.

Six were rejected by the Senate and one by the House of Representatives. The plan rejected by the House—plan No. 27—would have created a Department of Welfare. A similar plan was rejected last year by the Senate. It is worthy of note that of the 35 reorganization plans submitted by the President since the Reorganization Act was passed only this one plan has been rejected by the House.

About one-half of this year's reorganization plans are concerned with improvements in the general management of the departments and other agencies.

It will be recalled that the first report of the Hoover Commission is fundamental to all the other reports and recommendations. This report dealt with the general management of the executive branch. It called attention to the absence of clear lines of command and responsibility and to the consequences of the violation of this basic principle of good administration. It stressed the necessity of concentrating authority and responsibility for administration in the President and heads of departments and agencies and of giving these top executive officials adequate staff to assist them in the exercise of this authority.

Many of the plans that have been submitted this year are designed to carry out recommendations made in this first report. Plans Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 transferred to the heads of the departments of the Treasury, Justice, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, respectively, authority placed by law in subordinate officials and provided additional top level staff to assist them in carrying out this authority. Plans Nos. 1 and 2, dealing with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Agriculture, were rejected by the Senate. Plan No. 25 transferred the functions of the National Security Resources Board to the chairman of the Board.

In the case of plan 2, referring to the Department of the Treasury, objection was made to transferring to the Secretary authority placed by law in the Comptroller of the Currency. Following rejection of this plan, the President transmitted to the Congress plan No. 26, which is similar to plan No. 1 except that it exempts from its operation powers conferred by law on the Comptroller of the Currency. This plan No. 26 went into effect July 31, 1950.

Several plans are designed to improve the general management of the so-called independent regulatory commissions.

Plans Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, dealing respectively with the Interstate Commerce Commission (7), the Federal Trade Commission (8), the Federal Power Commission (9), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (10), authorized the President to designate the chairmen of these commissions and transferred to the chairmen responsibility for day-to-day administration.

Plan Nos. 11, 12, and 13, dealing with the Federal Communications Commission (11), the National Labor Relations Board (12), and the Civil Aeronautics Board (13), transferred to the chairmen of these agencies responsibility for day-to-day administration. Plan No. 12 also transferred to the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board certain duties assigned by law to the General Counsel. It should be noted that in the case of the three last-named agencies the President was already authorized to designate the chairmen.

The Senate rejected plan No. 7, dealing with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and plans Nos. 11 and 12, dealing with the Federal Communications Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. The other plans 8, 9, 10, and 13 are now in effect.

An important distinction was recognized in these reorganization plans between the regular departments and the independent commissions and boards. In the case of the departments all authority placed by law in subordinate officials, with specified exceptions, was transferred to the Secretary. In the case of the boards and commissions, only responsibility for day-to-day administration was transferred to the chairmen. Responsibility for administering the substantive functions of these agencies remains in the board or commission as a whole.

Another group of plans, all of which are now in effect, are designed to strengthen the General Services Administration established last year by Public Law 52, Eighty-first Congress.

Plan No. 15 transferred from the General Services Administration to the Department of the Interior responsibility for public works projects in Alaska and the Virgin Islands.

Plan No. 16 transferred from the General Services Administration to the Federal Security Agency certain functions concerning school assistance and water-pollution control.

Plan No. 17 transferred from the General Services Administration to the Housing and Home Finance Agency responsibility for the advance planning of non-Federal public works and the war public works program. The purpose of these plans was to rid the General Services Administration of functions which are not strictly related to its major purpose, that of serving as a central housekeeping agency.

Plans Nos. 18 and 20 transferred to the General Services Administration important functions with respect to building and space management and maintenance outside the District of Columbia, and certain State Department duties with regard to archives and records.

Plans Nos. 22 and 23 provided for a further concentration of housing functions in the Housing and Home Finance Agency by transferring to it the Federal National Housing Association and the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to the production and distribution of prefabricated houses and components. Plan No. 17, as indicated above, also brought under the Housing Agency responsibility for the advance planning of non-Federal public works, and the War Public Works program.

The Department of Labor was further strengthened by plan No. 19, which transferred to it the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, formerly in the Federal Security Agency, and by plan No. 14, which empowered the Secretary of Labor to coordinate the administration of labor standards under various statutes relating to Federal or federally-financed construction and public works.

Plan No. 21 marks another important step in the concentration of responsibility for Federal transportation functions in the Department of Commerce. It will be recalled that by plan No. 7 of 1949 the Public Roads Administration was transferred to the Department of Commerce; now plan No. 21 of 1950 transfers to that department the functions of the United States Maritime Commission. The plan abolishes the Maritime Commission. Some of its functions are transferred to a newly created Federal Maritime Board, in the Department of Commerce. The remaining functions are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, to be administered through a newly established Maritime Administration.

Plan No. 24 transferring the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Commerce, was rejected by the Senate.

The attention of the Congress during this session has been directed largely to the important task of giving careful consideration to the reorganization plans transmitted by the President. It has, in addition, enacted some reorganization legislation, notably Public Law 507, establishing the National Science Foundation, recommended by the Hoover Commission, and Public Law 478, designed to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. Considerable attention has also been given by committees of the Congress to legislation concerning the reorganization of the Post Office Department and the revision of postal rates, the revision of personnel policies, changes in budgeting and accounting methods, records management, and other matters.

A substantial number of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, perhaps 25 percent, can be put into effect by administrative action alone, requiring neither reorganization plan nor legislation. A recent check-up by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments indicates that most of the agencies and departments are giving serious thought to the recommendations of the Commission and that they have already put into effect a large number of these recommendations. The Bureau of the Budget and the agencies are cooperating in a management improvement program.

This program has been greatly assisted by the appropriation in the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1950,

Public Law 358, of $1,000,000 for the President's special management-improvement fund. The President has established an Advisory Committee on Management Improvement consisting of 12 top executives from industry and Government. The purpose of this committee is to assist the President in creating a Government-wide program for management improvement, in developing a framework for the conduct of management activities, and in reviewing the progress of agency management improvement efforts.

Significant changes in personnel policies have been made by administrative action. The Civil Service Commission and several departments and agencies have already put into effect a number of the Commission's recommendations and have under consideration many others.

Under authority conferred upon it by law the General Services Administration has made real progress in coordinating Federal housekeeping functions. The State Department, the Defense Department, and the Post Office Department, among other agencies, have instituted important internal reorganizations in line with the Commission's recommendations.

There has been a considerable advance in performance budgeting, recommended by the Commission. Several agencies presented their 1951 estimates on a performance basis. But there is need of further progress in this respect.

Many improvements, too, have been brought about in accounting and reporting. The Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office, working together and with the departments and agencies, are gradually putting into effect a number of the Commission's recommendations.

III

The progress already made in the reorganization of the executive branch is commendable. It has been estimated that over 50 percent of the Hoover Commission's recommendations have now been put into effect.

Nevertheless, after almost 2 years much remains to be done. The problems of reorganizing public works' functions, land and water-resource functions, and lending and financing functions remain largely to be dealt with. Notwithstanding the substantial achievements in the fields of general management, personnel policies, the post office, and budgeting and accounting, reorganization in these areas is still a long way from achieving the objectives set forth by the Commission.

Many of these problems are continuing and the job in one sense will never be finished. At the same time, it is to be hoped that by the end of another year substantial progress will have been made in carrying out all of the major objectives of the Commission.

This does not mean that each and every one of the Commission's recommendations ought to be adopted in the precise form proposed. Careful study by the Executive and by the Congress may often suggest the desirability of modifying or in some cases even of rejecting, the Commission's recommendations. The essential thing is that there be no slackening of the effort to remedy the major defects in our administrative structure. The current international situation adds emphasis to our imperative need for maximum efficiency in administering the affairs of Government.

The continuing interest of the public generally in these reforms is most encouraging. It is important that a number of Nation-wide organizations are keeping abreast of changes that are being made in the executive branch of our National Government. Several States, including Iowa, have set up "little Hoover commissions" to examine and make recommendations for improvements in State governments.

All these activities emphasize the importance of the efforts made already and emphasize the necessity of bringing the work even nearer completion in the Eighty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, within the last few days I have heard rumors, as most of the Members of the House must have heard them also, that Congress may vote to adjourn on August 15.

We are in the midst of one of the worst situations our Nation has ever faced since it came into existence, and if any such movement to adjourn is on foot, I shall oppose it and vote against it.

We were not engaged in hostilities last year. We faced no necessity for priorities or allocations of critical materials last year. We faced no emergency which called for a sudden and unexpected increase in military expenditures amounting to one-fourth of the budget for the year, and faced no demand for a sudden tremendous increase in taxes. Last year we were holding our sessions in cramped quarters in the Ways and Means Committee room. This year we are back in our regular quarters in the House Chamber.

Nevertheless, last year, when the affairs of this country were in far better condition in nearly every respect than they are at the present moment, Congress did not adjourn until October 19.

It is incomprehensible to me that anyone should feel that Congress would be justified at this critical moment in the life of our Nation to vote to shut down the activities of both Houses of Congress, close their doors, and go home.

Go home to what? To see the question written upon the faces of everyone we meet upon the streets, even though they may not ask it with their lips, "What are you doing to win this war? What are you doing to prevent the Korean war from breaking out into world war III? What are you doing to protect us from Communists and fellow-travelers who are foot-loose and unhampered here in the United States?"

Any such plan of adjournment would carry with it the implication that Congress would transfer the obligations and responsibilities which properly belong to this body onto the shoulders of the President, by voting to him supreme authority over the civilian as well as the military—to unload all responsibility upon him, and escape our own, when we vote to adjourn and go home.

Have we come to the point where it is fitting for Members of Congress in effect to say: "I am of no value at the seat of Government in time of emergency. The proper course for me to take is to vote my powers into the Executive and go home."

Are we so little concerned with the gravity of the situation that we could be content to leave our post of duty and return home at a time like this?

Those American soldiers who died in battle on Korean soil, 7,000 miles from home, could not vote to adjourn and go home.

Those Americans, greatly outnumbered and fighting an enemy with far superior equipment, who had the misfortune to be taken prisoners, who had their hands tied behind them and were shot down by their barbarian conquerors, could not vote to adjourn and go home. Those Americans facing desperate odds who have fought a retreating fight all the way down and across Korea, to the point where they now face the threat of being pushed into the Pacific Ocean, cannot vote to adjourn and go home.

What will be their reaction when word gets to them that Congress has voted to adjourn and go home?

Within the next 12 months 295,000 of the members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force will reach the end of their terms of enlistment. Under their contract with the Government, solemnly entered into when they enlisted in the service, they are entitled to leave the Army, Navy, and Air Force and return to their homes when their terms expire. Yet on last Tuesday we, in this House, by our vote, took from them that right to leave the armed services and go home. By the action of this body, when concurred in by the Senate and the President, they will be required to serve 12 additional months and probably to face battle and even death itself. We, by our action, have made it impossible for these 295,000 to vote to adjourn and go home. What will they, and their fathers and mothers, and their wives and children, think if we vote to adjourn and go home, and the hundreds of thousands who will be drafted into service in the weeks and months to come?

There is plenty of legislative work for Congress to do if we stay. In this present crisis we are handicapped for lack of trained forces quickly available to go to the fighting front. If we had previously enacted a plan of universal military training and had coordinated that with a workable plan under which these trained men would be immediately available in time of emergency, we would be much better prepared than we now are to meet the grave situation immediately ahead of us. We can stay in session here and perfect and enact legislation to provide universal military training, and that is sorely needed.

There are now loose in this country a horde of Communists, variously estimated to number from 54,000 to 80,000 and a greater horde of fellow travelers, estimated to number more than half a million. We have no legislation on the books to confine these Communists where they will be unable to sabotage our industries, to wreck our public utilities, and to aid Russia in any other way. Nor do we have laws to enable us to properly supervise, control, or confine the fellow travelers, each of which for all practical purposes is nearly as great a menace as a member of the Communist Party itself. We sorely need legislation to take care of this situation, and we can devote our time and thought and efforts to that end also.

Mr. Speaker, Congress is the voice of the people. It is through the voices of the Members of the House and of the Senate that the people of America can be articulate. In this forum, their causes can be pleaded, their desires made known, and their rights upheld. To close the doors of Congress at a time like this is to stifle the voice of the people.

There is something else to consider in connection with this question. Some obligation rests upon us as Members of Congress to set an example of self-denial. The utmost in self-denial is now being practiced by our fighting men of the battlefronts. From one end of this country to the other in weeks and months and possibly years to come men, women, and children will be called upon to practice extremes in self-denial. Much of it will be the direct result of our actions here in passing legislation.

We have an obligation resting upon us to set a good example. Insofar as we are able to do so, it is our obligation to inspire patriotism in others. No battle was won when the patriots threw the tea into Boston Harbor, but their example was an inspiration to those who did fight the battles.

Patrick Henry, so far as I know, earned no great reputation as a warrior. However, his speech "Give me liberty or give me death" helped to inspire Washington and his soldiers at Valley Forge and Yorktown.

This crisis is not an occasion where the only responsibility is that of the soldiers and the President. This war has a front here in Washington. We are a part of the Government. We hope this war can be confined to Korea, but we all know there is a possibility that it may break out at any time on other fronts, Indochina, Iran, Greece, or elsewhere. In battle all soldiers must be alert, and in war all departments and officials of Government must be alert. How can we, as Members of Congress, say that we are alert, if at a time like this we close our doors and go home? How alert will we be at home, if a second front in this war breaks out in Indochina or Iran?

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, our duty to keep faith with the members of our armed services and with the people of America requires that we remain in session and stay constantly on the job here. I have taken this time today to state my position on this important matter, and I shall vote accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

THE ENEMY IS RUSSIA

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, since the Republic of Korea was attacked by the Red-led North Koreans on June 25th, a great many speeches have been made, in and out of the Congress, denouncing the act as one of naked aggression, and calling for an immediate strengthening of our own military forces to meet the threat presented by that breach of the peace. The United States, acting for the United Nations, thus acts for all peace-desiring people, in this first test of world unity.

Oddly enough, it is not fully evident from these speeches that we, in the Congress, have admitted to ourselves something known and recognized by housewives and merchants, by bootblacks and bankers, in fact by every thoughtful American in the land; that is, that the real aggressor, the well-spring, the source, the heart of all trouble in the world today leading to war, is Soviet Russia. Russia—the Kremlin—is the center of the cancer which is spreading through the troubled lands on the Asiatic continent and in the islands of the Far East. Until this fact is recognized officially, the United States and her United Nations allies are powerless to do other than waste military strength in action in Korea, or wherever else the Communist cancer erupts in action in Korea, or wherever else the Communist cancer erupts on the perimeter of Russia's sphere of absolute influence. This is what Russia desires and plans.

Let us explore the present situation. By a successful combination of psychological warfare, pressure politics, and the actual use of arms, Russia has, since 1945, brought almost a billion people under the hammer and sickle. The whole of China now belongs to Russia. Eastern Europe, much of Germany, most of the Balkans, are Russian-enslaved areas. Russia itself is thus surrounded on all her vulnerable borders by buffer states, where puppet armies are maintained.

Apparently Russia can create one incident after another, at will, to occupy our military attention. She can play her 10,000,000 puppet troops off against us, sapping our strength and substance in small but bloody wars, each at the end of a world-girdling supply line. While we waste our strength, she is building her own, including the atomic weapons she was not supposed to be able to make for a few more years.

It is also apparent that Russia will do everything in her power to involve the United States in actual conflict against the Chinese Communists. This is our greatest danger, and Russia's principal objective. Our protection was to help the legal government of China control the Red invaders, and through folly, or Communist sympathy in our State Department, we threw away that protection. Let there be no mistake as to the Russian intention; she wants all of Europe, the Near East, and Scandinavia.

The appraisal of the situation is frightening when we, as Representatives in the Congress, seriously analyze its meaning in terms of human and material cost. The appraisal is even more frightening when we realize that we have, if you and I and the average citizen can be identified as being a part of certain areas of this Government, aided and encouraged the Russian Communists in their bloody and their bloodless aggression. We as citizens and voters are responsible for the administration in power in this country at any given time. The administration is responsible for the policies of the administrative arm of the Government, which includes the State Department.

I do not need to review in detail the black events of these aggressions. They have been cited over and over again. One or two examples will serve to drive home the point. In 1945 we handed Russia the prize of the Orient, Manchuria, in exchange for 1 week of needless military maneuvering against the already beaten Japanese. In 1949 and 1950 certain areas of our Government still failed to recognize the seriousness of the Russian Communist threat by allowing the administration to treat internal security matters as political matters. In 1949 and 1950 we still tolerate a practice by some of our "friends" in the community of non-Communist nations—the practice of grabbing our ECA aid with one hand and with the other hand trading in war materials to Russia or her satellites.

In January—in fact, on January 24—Senator MALONE, of Nevada, introduced into the RECORD a list of 95 trade agreements between Marshall-plan nations and the so-called iron-curtain countries. Under these agreements, some of them highly secret, such materials as locomotives, Diesel engines, electrical equipment, heavy farm machinery, ball bearings, chemicals, machine tools, and the like, were shipped into the Communist arsenal, where they undoubtedly are being used to consolidate subjected territories or build the Soviet war machine for use against us. So far as I know, these agreements are still in force. On that same date Senate Joint Resolution 151 was introduced in the other body to stop any assistance on our part to any nation having trade agreements with, or assisting through trade, any Communist-controlled nation or area. That resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the other body. It is still there, Mr. Speaker, and that committee has not yet held a hearing on the resolution. Furthermore, despite ample evidence that the Communists are getting materials of war even now from nations receiving aid from us, there has been no apparent action to shut off our bounty, and thus, even at this late date, prevent any further strengthening of our enemy. The enemy is Russia.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time the United States officially recognizes the fact that the Soviet Union, and the Communist servants of that dictatorship, wherever they are, are enemies of the United States. Until that step is taken, and this Nation undertakes measures to deal effectively with the treasonable elements

in our own midst—to make them as impotent as humanly possible, we will continue to suffer from these subrosa activities, internally or abroad. Until Russia is recognized as the root of the aggressive evil in this world, we and our allies of the United Nations, who are supporting the Security Council's decision to use force in Korea, can expect months and even years of inconclusive military waste, and the loss of American lives, on the perimeter of the real problem.

Mr. Speaker, there are steps which this Government can take beyond the present decision to increase our armed strength. Increasing the strength of the armed forces; voting $10,000,000,000 or more in money, or increasing the powers of a Government already leaning toward centralization, will not meet the issue, without these steps which I am about to suggest. It is necessary that we square up the issues and place ourselves in a better position to deal with the events now being forced upon us as surely as winter follows the autumn. These steps are:

First. We should announce officially to the world that the enemy is Russia. Recognizing this fact, we should at once take all measures necessary to meet that issue.

Second. We should present this issue seriously to the United Nations, and should use all the influence at our command to persuade the United Nations to recognize this issue, and to take the appropriate steps, all of which are outlined in the Charter of the United Nations, and which were anticipated when that charter was written and signed.

I quote briefly from Articles 39, 40, and 41. Article 39 says that—

> The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat of the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and shall make recommendations, or determine what measures shall be taken * * * to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40 says:

> In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, * * * call on the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. * * * The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

I particularly call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the next provision, in article 41:

> The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to call your attention to the statement in article 41, of what these measures may be:

> These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

This, Mr. Speaker, I submit to you as the immediate and urgent requirement. The enemy is Russia. Russia should be as deliberately isolated, in the family of nations, as a member of any human family, suddenly discovered to have a highly contagious disease, would be isolated as an individual. Observe please, that when the charter of the United Nations was signed, it contemplated not merely united military action, but it contemplated "measures not involving the use of armed force"—and listed them as complete or partial interruption of economic relations, and specified "rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

Third. My third suggestion is, in effect, a duplication of my second suggestion. It is, however, an act against enemy aggression which the United States can put into effect, without waiting for action by the Security Council. The United States can insist that no nation, among the so-called Marshall-plan countries, shall use the money of the American taxpayers, directly or indirectly, to give military aid and comfort to the Soviet Union. It is sophistry to me, Mr. Speaker, to say that we are not paying for the aid sent the Soviet Union because the materials shipped are manufactured in a Marshall-plan country, if at the same time, we are contributing in money or goods to the sustaining economy of that country.

Americans brought back, in their bodies, some of the scrap we sold to Japan before Pearl Harbor. Some Americans did not come back, because of that scrap iron. Is not it thoughtless today to put ourselves in the position of facing, in the Far East, shells and explosives, made with American machine tools, and American chemicals shipped in the 84 ships which the Soviets were so generously "lent" during World War II—and which Russia now refuses to return—powered by American oil in American diesel engines, or of facing planes powered by jet engines from Great Britain?

Let me give you a few examples, Mr. Speaker. I have taken only a few items from a long list of material the Marshall-plan nations are reported to have shipped the Soviet Union, or the satellite countries.

In 1949, the United Kingdom shipped to the Soviet Union, or its satellites: Machine tools to the value of $5,138,000; machinery (including farm machinery) to the value of $45,172,400; electric generators to the value of $11,986,800; ball and roller bearings to the value of $243,600.

In 1949 France shipped to the Soviet Union and its satellites, and I mention only two items—machinery to the value of $10,272,238, and electrical equipment to the value of $2,015,239.

It is much more important, Mr. Speaker, to observe that in the current year, during the first 3 months, the United Kingdom shipped to Russia, among other items, electrical equipment to the value of $6,800,000, and machine tools to the value of $1,087,000.

Mr. Speaker, I wish also to include as an appendix to my statement a list which I have just received from the ECA of the exports of fuel, tractors, transportation equipment from ECA nations to the U. S. S. R. or the satellite countries. I particularly call your attention to the fact that we have shipped quantities of refined fuels, of track-laying tractors, and, above all, Mr. Speaker, we have shipped over $12,000,000 worth of transportation equipment in the last quarter of last year, and that we are still today shipping from some half-dozen Marshall-plan countries equipment which became materials of war to the nation which is presently our enemy. Our enemy, Mr. Speaker, is Russia.

Let me make here, Mr. Speaker, two very important observations. The first will surprise you. Upon inquiry, I learned that ECA, an agency of the United States Government, does not class machine tools as war material, and consequently has no objection to the shipment of machine tools to Russia or the satellites. Yet I call your attention to the fact, Mr. Speaker, that at the beginning of World War II, one of the greatest shortages in the United States and one of the greatest handicaps upon our own war effort, was the shortage of machine tools, and by a reverse process, it may be said today, that among the most important assets of a nation which has decided to disturb the peace of the world, will be the acquisition and ownership of modern machine tools.

Fourth. My next suggestion, Mr. Speaker, is a psychological suggestion. I think it is very important that quickly, and substantially, every nation which is signatory to the United Nations Charter, furnish both military and economic aid, to stop the Soviet Union in its present aggression. The enemy is Russia. I do not want the United States to be drawn into the position where we are fighting the North Koreans. This is, in truth, and in fact, a United Nations action, and to demonstrate it as a United Nations action for peace requires not only the economic sanctions I have recommended in my suggestion No. 1, but requires evidence to all the world that the nations who signed the United Nations Charter meant exactly what they said, and will unite, with force, if necessary, to stop aggression.

Fifth. I am a firm believer in the power of publicity. I think it is just as important to publicize to all the world and to the people of the Soviet Union itself, the backgrounds of the present conflict, the responsibility for the aggressive movement into Korea, the unity of all nations (except Russia and the satellites) to preserve the peace, and the effective force which is being gathered on the side of the free peoples. I think the world should know of the failure of Russia to keep previous agreements. A cursory examination fails to indicate to me a single treaty or agreement, signed by the Soviet Union, which that nation has ever kept. I have mentioned the failure to return the ships loaned Russia during World War II. The world should know of Russia's constant action, since World War II, to arm her satellites, as she has armed the North Koreans, not for peace, nor as simple agrarian movements, but to arm them for aggression. The world should publicize now its determined intention to stop aggression, just as we should publicize our determination to see that the result of this conflict shall be freedom for the peoples in-

volved, and not slavery, whether it be Communist slavery or Empire slavery.

Sixth. Finally, Mr. Speaker, while this may be a simple statement, known to every American, I think we should make it clear that we are willing now, as in all times in the past or the future, to think of peace and to talk of peace, but that neither this Nation, nor any nation signatory to the United Nations Charter, will discuss peace upon any terms except those which are favorable to the nations who want freedom, and that we will, under no circumstances, discuss peace while a single advantage, gained by the present aggression in Korea, remains to the aggressor. The enemy is Russia.

Exports of fuel, tractors, and transportation equipment from ECA nations to U. S. S. R. or satellites

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fourth quarter 1949	First quarter 1950
Refined fuels:		
Austria	0	0
Belgium	$11	$22
Denmark	0	12
France	88	(1)
Greece	0	0
Germany (west zone)	0	0
Iceland	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	572	233
Netherlands	289	368
Norway	0	0
Portugal	0	0
Sweden	174	79
Switzerland	0	0
Turkey	0	0
United Kingdom	154	(1)
Track-laying tractors:		
France	132	0
Italy	125	635
Sweden	56	39
United Kingdom	717	(1)
Transportation equipment:		
Austria	865	(1)
Belgium	976	192
Denmark	0	83
France	2,863	(1)
Germany (west zone)	2,255	(1)
Italy	1,577	1,161
Netherlands	2,016	343
Sweden	208	483
United Kingdom	2,316	(1)

[1] Not reported.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POTTER (at the request of Mr. DOLLIVER) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks following his objection to the consideration of the bill H. R. 8201 and include a letter from the Texas Association of Public Accountants.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. DAVIS of Georgia) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. PHILLIPS of California) was given permission to extend her remarks and include a letter from the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain editorials.

Mr. CLEMENTE (at the request of Mr. HART) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include in one a letter.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills, joint resolutions, a concurrent resolution, and a resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 150. Joint resolution designating the 3d day in September of each year as Children's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the entry, by the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois, into a compact or agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to amend section 14 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, for the purpose of correcting an error in Public Law 591, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Res. 317. Resolution for the relief of Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 289. An act for the relief of Tania Ipolo and Lans Boulanovsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 297. An act for the relief of Ruggiero DiCostanzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 305. An act for the relief of Julio Lafitte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 459. An act for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 619. An act for the relief of Spicer Ice & Coal Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 815. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Crow Creek Indian Agency, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 816. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 827. An act to amend the act of June 16, 1934, to provide for allowances to the heirs, representatives, and assigns of Frank J. Boudinot, deceased, in the event of favorable determination by the Indian Claims Commission of certain claims of the Cherokee Indians; Committee on Public Lands.

S. 858. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sanford Pruitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 918. An act for the relief of Clara Sogor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1064. An act to authorize the sale of land allotted to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1171. An act to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1222. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1260. An act for the relief of Stefanos Stefanou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1277. An act for the relief of Athanasios Elias Cheliotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1281. An act to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to make the United States share of costs for land acquisition the same as for other project costs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1289. An act for the relief of Collins Sterling Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1292. An act to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1344. An act for the relief of Gerda Moller Uldall and her son, Mikkel Moller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1420. An act for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jiminez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1426. An act to authorize the sale of lands allotted to James Brown on the Crow Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1457. An act to authorize the sale of lands allotted to George C. Estes on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1501. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Berrum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1568. An act for the relief of Anna Rajmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1800. An act for the relief of J. Don Alexander; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1819. An act for the relief of Azy Ajderian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1858. An act to permit the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1866. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clayre Louise Forsyth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2173. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Moschetti and his wife, Dina Bartoli Moschetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2204. An act for the relief of Rudolph Farcher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2347. An act for the relief of Freidoun Jalayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2401. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Martha Haug; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2423. An act to amend section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), relating to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 2457. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. K. Chahroudi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2550. An act for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2576. An act for the relief of Jeno (Eugene) Kupferstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2599. An act for the relief of Arturo Benetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2614. An act for the relief of O. O. Haugen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2517. An act for the relief of Ermalinda Mary Pizzuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2618. An act for the relief of Fred P. Hines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2625. An act for the relief of Ivo Marsak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2633. An act to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 2635. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2636. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2760. An act for the relief of Jaime Riel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2791. An act for the relief of Jarmila Zitnikova; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2801. An act to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 2809. An act to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2844. An act for the relief of Biagio Poidimani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2868. An act to incorporate the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2897. An act for the relief of Hyman D. Langer and Alta Jourard Langer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2929. An act to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, so as to permit the return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from an American citizen; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2930. An act to amend and clarify the District of Columbia Teachers Leave Act of 1949, and the District of Columbia Public School Teachers' Retirement Act of 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2954. An act for the relief of Agnes Biro and Anna Biro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3000. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3005. An act for the relief of Olga Haddad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3017. An act for the relief of Sgt. James C. Hollon and Bessie L. Hollon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3059. An act for the relief of John J. Sebenick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3097. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. S. Rees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3123. An act to amend section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3129. An act to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under jurisdiction of the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 3180. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3238. An act for the relief of Dr. Frederick Damiel McDade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3289. An act for the relief of Hisako Okamoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3308. An act to provide for the payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3325. An act for the relief of Isolde Bezner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3409. An act to establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 3446. An act to authorize the restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, lieutenant commander, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 3522. An act to amend section 824 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3555. An act defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3579. An act for the relief of Midshipman Willis Howard Dukelow, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 3584. An act to amend the act of June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), entitled "An act granting land to the city of Albuquerque for public purposes"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 3610. An act for the relief of R. W. Harris, authorized certifying officer, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3611. An act for the relief of Dorrance Ulvin, former certifying officer, and for the relief of Guy F. Allen, former chief disbursing officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3613. An act for the relief of certain Chinese stewards of the United States Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3614. An act for the relief of John B. Underwood, Jr., TMC, United States Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3659. An act to amend title IV of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, so as to provide for the issuance of dealers' identification tags for use on trailers, to provide for the revocation and suspension of dealers' registration and identification tags, to change the fee for dealers' identification tags, to provide for the issuance of special use identification tags, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3698. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 3709. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers and former disbursing officers of the naval service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3728. An act to reimplement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 by amending title 1 of the United States Code, as regards publication of the United States Statutes at Large, to provide for the publication of treaties and other international agreements between the United States of America and other countries in a separate compilation, to be known as United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 3796. An act to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3800. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3875. An act to amend section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 3898. An act to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegan Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 3901. An act amending section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3934. An act to amend the act of May 13, 1924 (43 Stat. 118), as amended, relating to the United States-Mexican boundary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4390. An act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6073. An act to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

H. J. Res. 513. Joint resolution to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 31, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1594. A letter from the executive secretary, National Munitions Control Board, transmitting the semiannual report prepared by the National Munitions Control Board in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h), section 12, of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (Public Res. 54, 76th Cong.); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1595. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 20, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Taylors Landing, Worcester County, Md., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

1596. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of claims paid under the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended and codified (28 U. S. C.), section 2673, for the fiscal year 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1597. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the

Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service suspending deportation, as well as a list of the persons involved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. CANNON: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2748). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee of conference. S. 2655. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak; without amendment (Rept. No. 2749). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIEMILLER: Committee of conference. S. 2591. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in arthritis and rheumatism, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness, and other diseases, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2750). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. S. 3380. A bill to amend the act of August 9, 1939, to redefine the term "contraband article" with respect to narcotic drugs, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2751). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7891. A bill to amend section 3224 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the transportation of narcotic drugs; with amendment (Rept. No. 2752). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 8992. A bill to eliminate the additional internal-revenue taxes on coconut oil coming from the trust territory of the Pacific islands, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2753). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9229. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts; without amendment (Rept. No. 2754). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORAND: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3278. A bill to amend section 22 (d) (6) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to involuntary liquidation and replacement of inventory; with amendment (Rept. No. 2756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 8945. A bill to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HART: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 8847. A bill to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 734. Resolution for the relief of Otho F. Hipkins, individually, and Otho F. Hipkins; Cecil Clyde Squier; Conrad Reid; J. Thomas C. Hopkins, Jr.; and Isaiah Lawrence Paxton, as trustees of the Hipkins Traction Device Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 9259. A bill to permit members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy substandard quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 9260. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 9261. A bill to amend paragraph 1615 (g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9262. A bill to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McGUIRE:

H. R. 9263. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9264. A bill to provide for the receipt and adjudication of the claims of survivors of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, as prisoners of war, were illegally killed in the Korean theater; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 9265. A bill to assure the repair of vessels in the national defense reserve; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 9266. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. J. Res. 513. Joint resolution to authorize the burial in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950; to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

By Mr. GUILL:

H. J. Res. 514. Joint resolution creating a bipartisan advisory committee to study agricultural problems and make recommendations for the establishment of a sound farm program; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. J. Res. 515. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment by the President of a Mobilization Production Board and a Food Conservation Agency; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. Res. 737. Resolution to investigate rent increases granted by the Office of the Housing Expediter; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BREHM:

H. Res. 738. Resolution to authorize the Committee on House Administration to investigate the subject of guides for visitors to the Capitol; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BREHM:

H. R. 9267. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Matsuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 9268. A bill for the relief of Miss Florida Giusti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 9269. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mabel Monroe Bonds; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 9270. A bill for the relief of Velio Lucarini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

2290. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Hubert M. Harrison, East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Longview, Tex., "urging the enactment of legislation which will remove this cloud on titles to State-owned and privately owned properties and which will end this threat of their being taken without compensation," etc., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of all races and nations, who hast made of one blood all men to dwell upon the face of the earth, send out Thy light and Thy truth; let them lead us, let them bring us to Thy holy hill.

We are grateful for the mutual feeling of amity and good will that is in our hearts as we gladly extend the hand of fellowship to representatives of a great eastern nation, as today we declare friendship in this Chamber where once was declared war. Cleanse us, we beseech Thee, from secret faults which

may mar our public service, knowing that we cannot call mankind to put aside the weapons of carnage and destruction if our own lives are arsenals of hatred, of prejudice, and of a selfish passion to rule. Make us vividly conscious of some freedoms which we may not exercise, the freedom to be self-indulgent; the freedom to satisfy our greed and leave others in need; the freedom to be soft, cynical, and selfish; the freedom to criticize others without accepting change in ourselves. May Thy kingdom of love and righteousness come within us that we may contribute worthily to mankind's abiding peace. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 27, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 26, 1950:

S. 3609. An act to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949;

S. 2277. An act for the relief of George A. Voregarethsos (George Spiro Chatmos);

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Maria Cicerelli; and

S. 2676. An act for the relief of Kimie Yamada Ina and her daughter, Ritsuko Ina.

On July 27, 1950:

S. 382. An act for the relief of Wong Suey Wing;

S. 841. An act for the relief of Michele Bartolomeo Marchisio;

S. 976. An act for the relief of Vartan Chamsarian;

S. 1262. An act for the relief of Juliana Mendiola Alastra; and

S. 3937. An act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. DONNELL was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate following the conclusion of today's session until Thursday next.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CORDON was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate for the remainder of the afternoon.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. WILEY was excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate until next Tuesday.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hayden	Maybank
Bricker	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Murray
Butler	Hill	Myers
Byrd	Hoey	Neely
Capehart	Holland	O'Conor
Chapman	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Hunt	Pepper
Connally	Ives	Robertson
Cordon	Jenner	Russell
Donnell	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Kefauver	Sparkman
Eastland	Kem	Stennis
Ecton	Langer	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thye
Flanders	Lucas	Tydings
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McCarthy	Wherry
George	McClellan	Wiley
Gillette	McFarland	Williams
Graham	McKellar	Young
Green	Magnuson	
Gurney	Malone	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON and Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LEAHY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET AND OTHER PROMINENT JAPANESE CITIZENS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce that some distinguished guests from Japan who are visiting the city are now in the Capitol. Six of them are members of the Japanese Diet, and under our rules are entitled to the privilege of the floor of the Senate. The other members of the delegation are seated in the gallery. The Chair will ask the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to escort the members of the Japanese Diet into the Chamber.

The visiting members of the Japanese Diet, consisting of Mr. Chojiro Kuriyama, representing the Liberal Party; Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, representing the Democratic Party; Mr. Kinjiro Kawashima, representing the Socialist Party; Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, representing the Liberal Party; Mr. Yasuhiru Nakasone, representing the Democratic Party; and Mr. Shinichi Hayakawa, Independent member of the House of Councilors, escorted by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], entered the Chamber and were greeted by applause, Senators rising.

The members of the Japanese Diet took the seats assigned them on the Republican side of the aisle.

The following is a list of the distinguished members of the Japanese group seated in the gallery:

Mr. Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka.

Mr. Sachio Kishida, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

Mrs. Kishida.

Mr. Tsunei Kusunose, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture.

Mr. Sojiro Sugiyama, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture.

Mrs. Sugiyama.

Mr. Torao Hayashi, Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture.

Mr. Osamu Aoki, Governor of Mie Prefecture.

Mrs. Shinichi Hayakawa.

Mr. Kiyomaru Kamei, president, Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Heiichiro Yamada, president, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Torazo Inouye, vice president Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Rokuro Yamada, member, Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Shinso Hamai, mayor of Hiroshima.

Mr. Hiroshi Ohashi, mayor of Nagasaki.

Mr. Chujiro Haraguchi, mayor of Kobe.

Mr. Kuzaemon Matsuhashi, mayor of Nagano.

Mr. Seiichi Kawamoto, chairman, Hiroshima city council.

Mr. Shoshichi Mochizuki, chairman, Nagasaki city council.

Mr. Eiji Suzuki, chief, Osaka metropolitan police bureau.

Mrs. Suzuki.

Mr. Koichiro Murata, chairman, Shiga Prefectural educational board.

Mr. Taizo Ishizaka, president, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (largest in Japan).

Mr. Naokazu Ishiguro, chief, public relations department, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.

Mr. Ko Suzuki, president, Osaka bank.

Mrs. Suzuki.

Mr. Toraichi Ijuin, managing director, Tokyo bank.

Mr. Gen Hirose, president, Japan Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Harue Yamane, president, Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. Soichiro Ohara, president, Kurashiki Rayon Co.

Mr. Yuichi Yuasa, president, Yuasa Battery Co.

Mr. Kiyoshi Ichimura, president, Sanai Department Store.

Mr. Yasutane Sohma, president, Koshin Co.

Mrs. Sohma, daughter of Mr. Yukio Ozaki, former mayor of Tokyo.

Mr. Shoichi Enami, managing director, Kobe Management Association.

Mr. Daiji Ioka, chairman, Osaka municipal workers' union.

Mr. Nishiki Kato, representative, labor unions of Kyushu.

Mr. Katsuji Nakajima, executive, Nagano metal workers' union.

Mr. Junichi Wada, Shiga Prefecture employees' union.

Mr. Marumichi Shimotaka, metal workers' union.

Mr. Yoshiyuki Kanagawa, chief, general affairs section, Japan Broadcasting Corp.

Mr. Yoshio Takahara, special adviser, national resources section, GHQ, SCAP.

Mr. Sen Nishiyama, special adviser, civil communications section, GHQ, SCAP.

Mr. Takasumi Mitsui, chairman, Mitsui Foundation.

Mrs. Mitsui.

Mr. Takayori Mitsui, youth representative.

The distinguished visitors from Japan were accompanied to the Senate by—

Mr. Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Horace Smith, Senate liaison officer, State Department; Mr. H. Kenaston Twitchell, Mr. Basil R. Entwistle, and Mr. Albert H. Ely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the Chair has previously announced, six members of the Japanese Diet and a large delegation of prominent citizens of Japan are now on a trip around the world to study economic, political, social, and other conditions in the various countries which they have visited and will visit, in order that they may take back to their own country any lessons they may learn from their associations and visits which may be of help to the Japanese people.

Until the recent World War II the relationship between the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States was most amicable and peaceful. Unfortunately that status was interrupted during World War II. We sincerely hope—and we trust it is likewise the hope of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government—that we may resume our peaceful relations with the Japanese people and the Japanese Government, and that the friendship and comity which existed for nearly a whole century may not only be resumed but may be the permanent status of association and cooperation between the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States, and the Japanese people and the people of the United States, to the end that there may be brought about friendly cooperation among all nations and a permanent peace that will be just and fair to all peoples and all nations.

It is in that spirit that we welcome to the Senate of the United States not only the members of the Japanese Diet but also their colleagues on this mission around the world of investigation and study. We hope that what they observe and learn among our people and throughout the world may strengthen their desire for peace and strengthen their hand in bringing about prosperity and rehabilitation among the Japanese people and a firmer cooperation and association between them and their Government and our people and our Government, and all peoples and all governments, in behalf of peace, justice, happiness, and contentment among the peoples of the world.

In that spirit as President of the Senate the Chair is happy to welcome the distinguished guests into our Chamber. [Applause.]

The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is a great privilege for me to introduce to my colleagues in the Senate the distinguished representatives of the Japanese Government and those who are traveling with them. It was my privilege last fall to visit the Far East and to make a study of the Japanese situation there on the ground, as well as the situation in other countries.

This group with us today is made up of some fifty or more leaders of Japanese thought and Japanese action. In addition to these eminent members of the Japanese Diet, the group includes the mayors of a number of cities in Japan, the governors of a number of prefectures in Japan, and some leaders of industry and some labor-union leaders.

I note especially that in this group are the mayors and the governors of the prefectures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and members of the councils of those cities. That is an evidence of good will on the part of Japan toward the United States, and it lays the foundation of the friendship which we all believe must be established from now on, as the Vice President has so aptly said, between our country and Japan.

Beyond that, Mr. President, it seems to me that Japan today, with its new approach to world conditions, its new attempt to find out what is going on in the world, and the place it has in the world very significantly symbolizes what I found when I was in the Far East, namely, a yearning for freedom and a yearning for peace. War is not wanted, but roads to peace are what the people seek.

The people of the Far East desire to express their individuality, they wish to express the ability of the people to take care of themselves, the idea of having people free, not under the control of a dictatorship, not under the control of colonialism or imperialism, but imbued with a spirit of freedom. Here we have a group representing those ideals and entertaining the earnest desire to explore what is going on in the world.

The first stop of this group in their trip from Tokyo was in Switzerland, where they attended the Moral Rearmament Assembly at Caux and got a picture of the spiritual foundations of and the spiritual approach to world peace.

They went from there to Germany, where they studied conditions in Germany itself, a country in many ways comparable with their own, which had been at war with us, and where the people also are trying to find peace.

They went from Germany to France and England, and then came to the United States. They visited the United Nations, where Ambassador Austin received them at Lake Success. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, also received them, and they had an opportunity to see the United Nations at work.

It is very fitting, therefore, that we should open our hearts in welcome to them, as they come here to discover in what way the world can be reorganized and established in the ways of permanent peace.

Mr. President, I am very happy indeed to be able on this occasion to say this word of welcome to these distinguished guests. [Applause.]

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I cordially associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Vice President and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. We are very happy to have with us the distinguished members of the Japanese Diet, and the prominent citizens and representatives of industry, labor, education, and other activities of Japan.

It will be recalled that about 100 years ago the United States was instrumental in aiding the people of Japan to form contacts with the outside world. That was the beginning of her great advance and career as a powerful and industrial nation playing an important part in the economy not only of the East but of the world.

It is true that we have recently been involved in a bitter and terrible war. I pray God that the people of Japan, like the people of America, will want peace and will strive for it; that they will want to do away with the rule of the materialists and of military masters, and will desire to set up and maintain governments devoted to democracy and to the rule of the people. I have great hope that Japan will heartily and in entire earnestness turn her attention toward democratic government, toward government controlled by the people, toward freedom and toward enlightened international cooperation, to the end that in the future wars may be prevented and the course of the nation may be charted along the roadway of peace, and thus contribute to the welfare and happiness of all the people of the world. It was that particular idea I wanted to leave with our distinguished visitors on this occasion.

We hope the people of Japan will realize that the United States in the last war had no ambitions for territory, no desire for conquest, no wish to conquer other peoples to bring them under the rule of the United States. We had no materialistic desires. We never dreamed of imperialism. We fought simply to defend the things for which we have stood since the United States was first established, for democracy, for peace, for all the fine attributes that go with peaceful, democratic ways of life.

We are happy to have you visit us. We are glad you have visited other countries. We feel sure that your contacts on your journey will enable you to return to Japan with new concepts of the life of the world, and with the firm belief that the United States wants nothing from you except justice and fairness and cooperation in the world's efforts to achieve peace and to live under peaceful

conditions. We welcome you. We wish your country well. We hope you can rehabilitate your broken enterprises and turn them all into the pathway of cooperation and peace in behalf of all the peoples of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to join in the words of welcome to our friends from Japan. It particularly interests me that they have been concerning themselves with the spiritual basis of peace. That is a field which we have not yet fully explored. It is something which it is necessary that we should explore.

It is a conviction of mine that wars, civil tumults, and all the ills which afflict mankind come from disobedience to the moral laws of the universe. We in America have to examine ourselves, you in Japan have to examine yourselves, all the nations of the world have to examine themselves, to see whether they are working in accordance with the moral laws of the universe, under which alone can peace be attained and maintained.

I am particularly glad that you ladies and gentlemen from across the Pacific Ocean have been concerning yourselves with the troubles in which the world today finds itself. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, some months ago we were honored by a visit of distinguished representatives of the Parliament of West Germany. On that occasion the Senate extended to our visitors a warm and cordial welcome.

It gives me pleasure today to join my colleagues in extending the same kind of welcome to these distinguished representatives of Japan. I hope that as they leave here they will feel that this welcome on our part is a sincere one.

We told our friends from Western Germany that we welcomed them as allies in our present efforts to preserve the peace of the world. We welcome the people of Japan in the same world-wide effort.

When I visited Japan in 1935, I met a number of outstanding Japanese who expressed warm friendship for the American people and for the United States of America. On that visit I also met some of the war lords, who were not friendly toward the United States. I think it is only fair to say that, in my opinion, events have proved that they were not friendly to their own people. They believed in a caste system; they believed in imperialism; and they had no objection at all to seeing the rank and file of the Japanese people occupy the status of peasants.

Since General MacArthur has been in Japan, I think the Japanese people have come to realize that our chief aim in the present occupation there is to protect the Japanese people from the type of government which led them into war and kept down the average man from achieving the status in life to which we feel every citizen should be entitled.

Mr. President, we are very happy to know that the Japanese people have adopted a constitution which gives more rights to the working people and gives more rights to the women of that country and gives more self-government to the people of Japan.

This delegation comes to us at a critical period, but we are very glad they are here.

Mr. President, I simply wish that the parliament of Russia would send a delegation here and would give us a chance to address them. As a matter of fact, if they did not wish to do that, I wish they would invite us to go over there. If they would do that, I believe every Member of the Senate would accept the invitation provided they would promise that each one of us would be permitted to speak for as long as 5 minutes to the Russian people and let them know what our real aims are.

Again, Mr. President, I wish to assure our friends from Japan that we are sincere in telling them that we believe in the brotherhood of man, that we wish to cooperate with all friendly and peace-loving people of the world in striving to avoid another conflict which might destroy civilization, and that we wish to join with all other peoples in building up the nations of the world to the point where all may have a better opportunity to enjoy the kind of liberty and freedom which we in this country have been privileged to enjoy for many years.

(Applause.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. After these expressions by Members of the Senate of their feeling of good will and their greetings to this distinguished delegation, the Chair wishes to state that he has been advised that one of the members of the delegation from the Japanese Diet, who is a member of the Liberal Party of Japan, a close friend and associate of Prime Minister Yoshida, and a representative of the Government of Japan on this mission around the world, desires to express briefly a response to the generous welcome which has been accorded to them.

By unanimous consent, the Chair will recognize the Honorable Chojiro Kuriyama, a member of the Diet of Japan, to express his sentiments.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. KURIYAMA. Mr. President, honorable Members of the United States Senate: We are deeply grateful for the courtesy extended us today by the United States Senate. It is our sincere regret that Japan has broken almost a century-old friendship between the two countries. In spite of this big mistake on our part, the magnanimous forgiveness and generosity of America not only have allowed Japan to survive, but are helping her recovery.

It is gratifying to know that the leadership of America is rooted in Christianity.

The lawless aggression in Korea is again involving America in terrible sacrifices. We Japanese wholeheartedly support the action taken by the United Nations; and if you will permit us to do so, we pay highest respect to the courageous leadership of President Truman in this matter. [Applause.] I hope that Japan will be shown ways in which she can be of assistance in cooperation with the United States.

Mr. President, as some of the distinguished Members of this Senate have said, we went to Caux, Switzerland, in search of the true content of democracy. We found the ideology which will feed democracy in Japan, and at the same time which is the powerful answer to communism.

Now here we are to study the true heritage of great America. I feel that it will be a source of the greatest happiness to the people in Japan if we Japanese can rebuild and reconstruct our nation on the same principles that you in America have followed.

Although we have many things for which to thank America and Americans, on this occasion we just briefly express our sincere gratitude to the United States of America for its help and guidance.

Mr. President, honorable Members of the United States Senate, thank you again for your courtesy and kindness.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will say to the six members of the Japanese Diet who have been received on the Senate floor, that they are welcome to remain here as long as their convenience may dictate.

The Senate will now resume the consideration of legislative business.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on July 11 the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which is the unfinished business of the Senate. I realize that a number of important extraneous matters were necessarily submitted to the Senate, and that long debates have taken place thereon. However, it seems to me that we ought to expedite consideration of the appropriation bill. As I understand, there remain practically only two or three amendments which are highly controversial. We are almost through reading the bill itself for committee amendments, and I should hope we might proceed to the point where we could vote, perhaps this afternoon, on at least one of these controversial amendments.

Everyone knows that with the new one-package approach to the annual appropriations, some time will be required in conference before the conferees agree. The quicker we get the appropriation bill into conference, the sooner we may be able to take at least some 3-day recesses for the benefit of the Senate as a whole. I sincerely hope that we shall expedite the appropriation bill, stay on the bill itself, and eliminate, so far as possible, speeches dealing with matters other than the appropriation bill. If we do that, and if we remain in session rather late this evening, until, say, 7 or 8 or 9 o'clock, we may accomplish quite a little in connection with the bill. I appeal to Senators on both sides of the aisle to cooperate to the end that we may get along with the bill as rapidly as possible.

I am not blaming anyone for the delay at all. I am only attempting to

make a very sincere appeal for the expedition of business, in order that the appropriation bill may go to conference as soon as possible.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wish to call the attention of the distinguished majority leader to the fact that the Banking and Currency Committee hope to have the new defense production bill ready for action on the floor of the Senate next Monday. We plan to work all of today and tomorrow, and we hope to finish it by tomorrow evening or tomorrow night.

The majority leader, of course, knows that there will be many items of difference between the House and Senate in regard to the appropriation bill, which, in its omnibus form, represents a new procedure, and that we do not yet know just how the conferees will be appointed and how they will act, whether there will be subcommittee conferees, and whether the various parts will then have to be consolidated. But in any event it will be quite a task to reach an agreement on this bill.

The majority leader knows there will be controversial matters in the defense production bill, he knows we have got to pass a tax bill, and he knows that everyone would like to get out of here by Labor Day. So it seems to me that, since we have been on the appropriation bill for so long and have spent so much time on extraneous and irrelevant matters, we could well afford to consider the three items that are before us now, which come under the head of general military measures. Certainly there will not be any amendment seriously pressed to cut down the appropriation for the Defense Department. We shall then have ECA and several other matters, including the point 4 program and the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment, which will have to be considered. All those matters could be handled today, if each Senator who wishes to speak on an amendment would confine himself to the amendments and try to condense his remarks to not exceeding 10 minutes.

I hope very much that the Senate will cooperate with the plea of the majority leader to finish consideration of the pending bill either today or in a night session tonight.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Virginia for the statement he has made, especially in view of the fact that he advises the Senate that the Committee on Banking and Currency will work tomorrow in order to expedite consideration of the measure now before them dealing with the war situation which exists in Korea. I am also glad that he agrees that we should move along.

I do not want it understood that I am saying that the Senate of the United States or the Congress is anxious to adjourn. We are going to stay here as long as there is anything important to do, and we are going to do whatever is necessary with respect to the implementation of the effort dealing with the unusual Korean situation. However, it seems to me that probably after we move along with the appropriation bill, the conference reports upon social security and other matters, as well as the legislation implementing our effort to deal with the Korean situation, we may at that time be able to take recesses of 3 days at a time, always ready to return at a moment's notice if the President or the Congress so desires. There is not a Member of the Senate who cannot be here within from 24 to 48 hours, irrespective of where he may be in the United States.

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, in view of the statement made by the majority leader, I conclude, as chairman of the committee of the Senate which has charge of the remodeling of the Senate Chamber, that we might as well notify the interested parties that, so far as this particular year is concerned, the Senate will be here possibly every third day—and I would agree to that.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I think the Senator's conclusion is correct. I have not discussed this other than in a cursory way, with certain Members of the Senate, but I do not believe anyone wants to move back into the old Supreme Court Chamber.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I would not want the work on remodeling the Senate Chamber resumed, I may say to the Senator from Illinois, unless it were expected that we would be gone for a substantial length of time. On the other hand, I should not want to interfere with the work of the Senate, which probably would result, if it should appear likely that we would have to meet at least every 3 days.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows that we are operating more or less on a day-to-day basis with the world situation before us.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Neither the Senator from Illinois nor any other Senator can reach a definite conclusion as to what will be done. It seems to me, as a result of having talked with members of the Democratic Policy Committee and with Members on the Republican side of the aisle that we might probably take 3-day recesses for a short while, and in that way to give Senators an opportunity to return to their homes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The point I had in mind was that before the Korean situation came up, it had been intended that when Congress adjourned, the contractors would continue work on the Senate Chamber. But as I see the situation at the moment, I think we had better postpone it for a while.

Mr. LUCAS. Conditions are so indefinite and the contingencies are so great as to what may or may not happen, I think it is advisable for the Senator to proceed along the line which the Senator from New Mexico has suggested.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to submit petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and present routine matters for the RECORD, without debate.

Mr. TAFT. I object.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator from Ohio objects, I withdraw the request.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that does not foreclose each individual Senator from asking unanimous consent.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 2253. An act for the relief of Dr. In Sung Kwak;

S. 3098. An act to amend section 104 of title 28 of the United States Code so as to create a Greenville division in the northern district of Mississippi, with terms of court to be held at Greenville;

S. 3585. An act for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.;

S. 3652. An act to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the Government;

S. 3653. An act to provide for financing the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

S. 3832. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Ogden River Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

S. 3833. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the South Cache Water Users' Association, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Missouri and the State of Kansas establishing a boundary between said States.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 4. An act authorizing the advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

S. 2018. An act to authorize advancements to and the reimbursement of certain agencies of the Treasury Department for services performed for other Government agencies, and for other purposes; and

S. 3921. An act for the temporary appointment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2863. An act to provide for the expansion and disposition of certain national cemeteries; and

S. 3859. An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 544. An act to provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida;

H. R. 651. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Paul E. Queneau;

H. R. 1662. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire on behalf of the United States Government all property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Co.;

H. R. 1749. An act for the relief of the town of Mount Desert, Maine;

H. R. 1860. An act for the relief of Kenji Takumi;

H. R. 2401. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the State of California;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre;

H. R. 3314. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suarez;

H. R. 4192. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 220, relating to receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans;

H. R. 4256. An act for the relief of James A. G. Martindale;

H. R. 4530. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis;

H. R. 4579. An act to amend section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the attendance at judicial conferences of their respective circuits of the district judges in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Alaska;

H. R. 4600. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Janet Judith Kceninger, a minor;

H. R. 4629. An act for the relief of the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.;

H. R. 4891. An act for the relief of Albert E. Scheflen:

H. R. 4915. An act to amend the act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086; 43 U. S. C., sec. 36b), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey";

H. R. 5083. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn);

H. R. 5244. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees, Army of the United States;

H. R. 5810. An act relating to the furnishing of accommodations at Klamath Falls, Oreg., for the United States District Court for the District of Oregon;

H. R. 6195. An act for the relief of Carlo de Luca;

H. R. 6228. An act for the relief of Dr. Chao-Jen Chen, Dr. Janet Wang Chen, and Eleanor Chen;

H. R. 6242. An act to prevent the entry of certain giant snails into the United States;

H. R. 6409. An act for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Olson;

H. R. 6522. An act for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne;

H. R. 6537. An act to provide funds for cooperation with the Territorial school authorities of Nome, Alaska, in the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school facilities, to be available to both native and nonnative children;

H. R. 6640. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas," approved August 7, 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6909. An act for the relief of Floyd E. Dotson;

H. R. 6929. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6959. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to William Watt;

H. R. 6960. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Wilbur Watt;

H. R. 6961. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mary E. White Watt;

H. R. 6962. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Minnie M. Watt Kopac;

H. R. 6992. An act for the relief of Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Haladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian;

H. R. 7019. An act for the relief of Aenny Blank;

H. R. 7336. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto;

H. R. 7342. An act to provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7371. An act for the relief of John Fleckstein;

H. R. 7390. An act for the relief of Erika Kuebart and her minor son;

H. R. 7393. An act for the relief of Francisco Blanco and Mrs. Celine Smith;

H. R. 7451. An act for the relief of Sumiko Fujita;

H. R. 7454. An act for the relief of Robert C. Watters, Mrs. Martha L. Watters, C. E. Nivens, E. O. Nivens, and the estate of J. W. Gillum, deceased;

H. R. 7630. An act for the relief of Mrs. Wha Sook Lee Hong;

H. R. 7631. An act for the relief of Ottavia De Gaspare and Sandra De Gaspare;

H. R. 7641. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in the District of Columbia to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church;

H. R. 7733. An act for the relief of Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Maria Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Maria Adozinda da Fonseca Melo, Joaquine de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho;

H. R. 7773. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted land on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 7856. An act for the relief of Mrs. Teruko Tominaga Ikeuchi;

H. R. 7869. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Newman, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia;

H. R. 7964. An act for the relief of the estate of Francis A. Waldron;

H. R. 8062. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Charles Spiller and Glenn T. Spiller, minors;

H. R. 8118. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Ismael Miranda;

H. R. 8144. An act to authorize the sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont.;

H. R. 8158. An act to repeal certain laws as they affect the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 8184. An act for the relief of Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko;

H. R. 8258. An act for the relief of I! Nai Che;

H. R. 8315. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gallagher;

H. R. 8384. An act for the relief of Setsuko Hori;

H. R. 8401. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maurice N. Gcss;

H. R. 8452. An act for the relief of Ronald Mow and Angeline Cecilia Mow;

H. R. 8463. An act to authorize the sale of certain small tracts of Indian land lying to the south and east of the Tongue River in the State of Montana;

H. R. 8523. An act for the relief of Marianna Gantschnigg and Merle Richard Gantschnigg;

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Emiko Nishimura;

H. R. 8561. An act for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston;

H. R. 8562. An act for the relief of Yukie Yabe and her son;

H. R. 8576. An act to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941;

H. R. 8597. An act to permit national banks to give security in the form required by State law for deposits of funds by local public agencies and officers;

H. R. 8598. An act for the relief of Mrs. Chisako Shimizu Sheldahl and Ryoichi Shimizu Sheldahl;

H. R. 8641. An act for the relief of Clyde L. Watson, Jr., and Laverne F. Andrews;

H. R. 8686. An act for the relief of the Overseas Navigation Corp.;

H. R. 8718. An act for the relief of Fred Hess;

H. R. 8769. An act for the relief of Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter;

H. R. 8829. An act for the relief of Sisters Pasqualina Bova, Rosa Pellanda, Emilia Del Rossi, Speranza Zoia, and Domenica Lapadula;

H. R. 8863. An act for the relief of Sachiko Mitoma;

H. R. 8874. An act to authorize the sale of lands to the city of Flagstaff, Ariz.;

H. R. 8887. An act to declare that the United States holds certain lands for the Seminole Tribe of Florida;

H. R. 8901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Asako Ikeda Heaney;

H. R. 8902. An act for the relief of Satoko Matsushima Hoglund;

H. R. 8906. An act to repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation;

H. R. 8944. An act authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

H. R. 8971. An act for the relief of Gertrude Hell;

H. R. 8979. An act to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida;

H. R. 8987. An act for the relief of Setsuko Kato;

H. R. 9002. An act to make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system in view of the increased cost of living;

H. R. 9023. An act to amend the Hatch Act;

H. R. 9044. An act for the relief of Mrs. Kayoko Suzuki Jensen;

H. R. 9055. An act for the relief of Cynthia Anne Kane;

H. R. 9062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Willie G. Heath;

H. R. 9074. An act to amend chapter 61 (relating to lotteries) of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant;

H. R. 9086. An act for the relief of Maria Luisa Mercado;

H. R. 9087. An act for the relief of H. Dale Madison;

H. R. 9143. An act for the relief of Humi Nagano and her child;

H. R. 9145. An act for the relief of Tomoko Yamaya;

H. R. 9166. An act for the relief of Louis J. T. Hendrickx;

H. J. Res. 490. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government; and

H. J. Res. 510. Joint resolution to exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain Federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint

resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett;

H. R. 1022. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the district of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army Air Base, New Castle, Del.;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H. R. 1626. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill;

H. R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield;

H. R. 2196. An act to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana;

H. R. 2264. An act for the relief of C. H. Bolling;

H. R. 2462. An act for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda;

H. R. 2535. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall;

H. R. 2588. An act to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riecard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.;

H. R. 2753. An act to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries;

H. R. 2808. An act for the relief of Grace G. Walker;

H. R. 2851. An act for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer;

H. R. 3169. An act granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico;

H. R. 3284. An act to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3305. An act for the relief of the estate of José Salgado Santos;

H. R. 3316. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Franciso J. Córdova;

H. R. 3330. An act for the relief of Therese Hohman;

H. R. 3535. An act for the relief of William A. Cross;

H. R. 3906. An act to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended;

H. R. 3994. An act for the relief of John D. Lange;

H. R. 4041. An act for the relief of Parish Bros.;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley;

H. R. 4309. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of J. P. Acker;

H. R. 4364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle;

H. R. 4386. An act to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent;

H. R. 4601. An act for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Capodistria;

H. R. 5003. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.;

H. R. 5110. An act for the relief of Janos (John Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber;

H. R. 5221. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietro;

H. R. 5252. An act for the relief of W. M. Tindal;

H. R. 5470. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad;

H. R. 5526. An act to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5628. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island;

H. R. 5799. An act for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.;

H. R. 5849. An act for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay;

H. R. 5947. An act for the relief of Alfio Batelli;

H. R. 5990. An act to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6013. An act to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior;

H. R. 6018. An act for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic;

H. R. 6198. An act for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.;

H. R. 6247. An act authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair;

H. R. 6270. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr.;

H. R. 6292. An act to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually;

H. R. 6482. An act for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola;

H. R. 6644. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds;

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6699. An act to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; allotted to Susan Eagle Dog;

H. R. 6703. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6709. An act for the relief of Ed Howard Russell;

H. R. 6969. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Brown;

H. R. 6971. An act to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4;

H. R. 6994. An act for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews;

H. R. 7016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon;

H. R. 7046. An act for the relief of C. W. Jacobs;

H. R. 7072. An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim;

H. R. 7074. An act for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka;

H. R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi;

H. R. 7079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji;

H. R. 7204. An act for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo;

H. R. 7219. An act to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7260. An act to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division of Illinois;

H. R. 7314. An act for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo;

H. R. 7339. An act to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7392. An act for the relief of Columbus Finley;

H. R. 7414. An act for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile;

H. R. 7428. An act to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence;

H. R. 7564. An act for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries;

H. R. 7608. An act for the relief of Mitsuko Morita;

H. R. 7629. An act for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child Rie;

H. R. 7667. An act directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho;

H. R. 7675. An act to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee;

H. R. 7706. An act for the relief of Ayako Kurihara;

H. R. 7779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos;

H. R. 7783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter;

H. R. 7810. An act for the relief of M. S. Davis;

H. R. 7815. An act for the relief of John Yee Horn;

H. R. 7820. An act for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child;

H. R. 7899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter;

H. R. 7916. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo.;

H. R. 7944. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler;

H. R. 7961. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yano;

H. R. 7970. An act for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child;

H. R. 7977. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7982. An act to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated and for other purposes;

H. R. 8055. An act relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8067. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes;

H. R. 8098. An act for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa;

H. R. 8119. An act for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen);

H. R. 8125. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly;

H. R. 8155. An act for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida;

H. R. 8180. An act for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami;

H. R. 8183. An act for the relief of Asako Tsuchida;

H. R. 8287. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate numbered 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell;

H. R. 8289. An act for the relief of Yee Balche Yee;

H. R. 8361. An act for the relief of Toshiko Murai;

H. R. 8381. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joseph G. Grant;

H. R. 8382. An act for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins;

H. R. 8451. An act for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa;

H. R. 8500. An act for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai;

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8519. An act for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 8581. An act for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of Hisako Shimizu;

H. R. 8600. An act for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama;

H. R. 8604. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.;

H. R. 8617. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard";

H. R. 8709. An act to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health;

H. R. 8722. An act for the relief of Jun Hin Lum;

H. R. 8958. An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress; and

H. J. Res. 461. Joint resolution to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the Seventeenth Decennial Census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W. Va.

REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

This is the thirty-first report to Congress on lend-lease operations, for the period ending March 31, 1950, furnished in accordance with section 5, subsection (b), of the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32; 22 U. S. C., sec. 414 (b)).

The Government of Chile, in February 1950, arranged to pay the entire balance on its lend-lease accounts, thus providing for settlement in full of its lend-lease obligations. Efforts have been continued to complete the negotiation of settlements with the few countries which have not entered into final agreements for lend-lease, and to dispose of various claims, accounts, and other residual problems.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 28, 1950.*

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Resolutions adopted by the Townsend Clubs of St. Petersburg, and Townsend Club, No. 2, of Orange County, Orlando, both in the State of Florida, favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNEMPLOYED TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS—RESOLUTION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the governing body of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, relating to assistance for the unemployed Indians in that band.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS (AN UNINCORPORATED TRIBE)

Whereas this unincorporated tribe is an Indian organization as defined under the act of July 12, 1943 (Public Law 120, 78th Cong., 1st sess.); and

Whereas the advisory committee is endeavoring to seek employment and assistance for their members, but find that many of their members are having difficulties in securing employment in the Red River Valley due to flood and lateness of the spring, and will be unable to earn enough money for winter subsistence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governing body of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians urges and requests the Congress and Indian Office to set up projects on the reservation to provide employment for the unemployed able-bodied Indian men for the fall and winter month. Projects needed are graveling of all reservation roads, building of concrete culverts, clearing of land, drainage of swamps and sloughs, planting of trees, building of log homes, etc. These projects would be beneficial to the reservation and would also serve to provide work and subsistence for the employable that need assistance, and further, these projects would not cost much more than the usual cost of relief during the winter months; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Area Director, United States Congressman of North Dakota, and the Governor of the State.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, secretary of the advisory committee of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, an unincorporated tribe, hereby certify that the advisory committee is composed of eight (8) members, of whom five constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting thereof duly and regularly called, noticed, covened, and held this 5th day of June 1950; that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by the affirmative vote of five members; and that the said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

Dated this 5th day of June 1950.

HENRY R. LAFOUNTAIN,
Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

Attest:

NORBERT DAVIS,
Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

Recommended for approval:

C. H. BEITZEL,
Superintendent, Turtle Mountain Consolidated Agency.

CONSERVATION AND VALLEY AUTHORITY LEGISLATION—RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received this morning a resolution from the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology rightly opposing valley authority legislation as tending to weaken the administration and management of the fish and wildlife resources of our country by the respective States.

I very definitely agree in opposition to further efforts to set up these superstates like the Columbia Valley Authority which has been proposed. The president of the Wisconsin Society is Charles Nelson, of Waukesha, Wis., the vice president is John L. Diedrich, and the treasurer is Carl P. Frister, both of Milwaukee.

The editor of the magazine of the society is N. R. Barger, of Madison, associate editor is Rev. Samuel D. Robbins, Jr., of Mazomanie, Wis.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be appropriately referred and printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY
FOR ORNITHOLOGY,
July 25, 1950.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, held at Two Rivers, Wis., from May 5 to 7, the following resolution was passed with reference to the reallocation of Federal responsibilities in conservation:

"Whereas the reorganization of Federal conservation activities into valley authorities will critically weaken the administration and management of the fish and wildlife resources of the United States; and

"Whereas we strongly oppose the delegation of these conservation activities to autonomous agencies responsible only to the President: Be it

"*Resolved,* That the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology record the wholehearted opposition of its membership to bills H. R. 894 and S. 1645 in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our delegates in the House of Representatives and the Senate."

Respectfully submitted.

MARY DONALD,
Secretary.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION—TELEGRAM FROM WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we are all aware that the most significant legislation which we are to shortly consider is S. 3936, the Defense Production Act—now being reviewed by our colleagues in the Senate Banking Committee. All those of us who are not members of that committee are following its work with closest attention, reviewing all of the elements in the controversy between those who contend that the bill goes much too far in regimenting our civilian economy and those who complain that it does not go far enough.

Already many groups in our population have expressed their grave concern to me and to my colleagues that the Korean emergency, while requiring tremendous support for our fighting troops, does not require the type of stringent dictatorial controls such as have been recommended by the President.

My Republican associates and I feel that the Korean emergency should definitely not be used as a pretext to slip

over on us totalitarian controls which may not be necessary.

VOLUNTARY SELF-DISCIPLINE ESSENTIAL

To the greatest extent possible, we want to encourage the voluntary self-discipline and cooperation of our patriotic American people—cooperation to prevent runaway prices.

The real estate profession of my State has been particularly concerned about title 4 of S. 3936, which it feels is discriminating against them. As an indication of its judgment, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the body of the RECORD the text of a telegram which I have just received from Mr. Alfred E. Trenkamp, president of the Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers, located in Milwaukee. Mr. Trenkamp rightly points out the need for Federal economy—cutting down on nonessential spending. I thoroughly agree, but just yesterday when we attempted to do this, our economy forces were defeated 28 for economy to 47 against. Obviously, Congress has not yet awakened to the need for economy in nonessential spending.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 27, 1950.*

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers urges you to vote against title IV of Senate bill 3936 and companion House bill 9176 which we understand will control by Federal regulation all sales, values, leases, home sales, and real-estate transactions of all kinds and which authorizes Federal licensing of all real-estate transactions, etc. We object as a State professional group to being singled out for Federal control—if state of national emergency requires this step then it would seem apparent that all prices, wages, and all phases of our economy should be likewise restricted as a serious war emergency only with automatic provision repealing controls as soon as shooting stops. Likewise, it would seem rational that if such measures are necessary for defense that all Federal Government grants and aids to States and cities be suspended and withheld during emergency as such spending only serves to absorb scarce wartime materials and labor creating additional shortages. Urge your considered judgment.

ALFRED E. TRENKAMP,
President, Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 210. A bill to authorize the conveyance of a portion of the United States military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to the State of New York for use as a maritime school, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2180).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 7303. A bill to amend section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code; with amendments (Rept. No. 2181).

By Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 3263. A bill to amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to certain mothers of veterans; with amendments (Rept. No. 2184).

By Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 3960. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1884, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)); without amendment (Rept. No. 2185).

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Public Works, to which was referred the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Mr. MCCARRAN, and Mr. KERR) to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 2182) thereon; and the amendment was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. CAPEHART introduced a bill (S. 3989) for the relief of Robert O. Overton, Marjorie C. Overton, and the legal guardian of Sally Eitel, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WHERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself, Mr. KEM, and Mr. WILLIAMS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7786, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. LODGE (for himself, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. NEELY, Mr. FREAR, Mr. TAFT, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. IVES, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. TOBEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7941, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 544. An act to provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach, and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida;

H. R. 651. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Paul E. Queneau;

H. R. 1749. An act for the relief of the town of Mount Desert, Maine;

H. R. 1860. An act for the relief of Kenji Takumi;

H. R. 2401. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the State of California;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre;

H. R. 3314. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Eulogio Reyes Suarez;

H. R. 4192. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 220, relating to receipt of commissions or gifts for procuring loans;

H. R. 4256. An act for the relief of James A. G. Martindale;

H. R. 4530. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna L. De Angelis;

H. R. 4579. An act to amend section 333 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the attendance at judicial conferences of their respective circuits of the district judges in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Alaska;

H. R. 4600. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Janet Judith Koeninger, a minor;

H. R. 4629. An act for the relief of the Sonoma County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.;

H. R. 4891. An act for the relief of Albert E. Scheflen;

H. R. 5083. An act for the relief of Sister Maria Emelia (Anna Bohn);

H. R. 5244. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles J. Trees, Army of the United States;

H. R. 5810. An act relating to the furnishing of accommodations at Klamath Falls, Oreg., for the United States District Court for the District of Oregon;

H. R. 6195. An act for the relief of Carlo de Luca;

H. R. 6228. An act for the relief of Dr. Chao-Jen Chen, Dr. Janet Wang Chen, and Eleanor Chen;

H. R. 6409. An act for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Olson;

H. R. 6522. An act for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne;

H. R. 6909. An act for the relief of Floyd E. Dotson;

H. R. 6992. An act for the relief of Kirocor Haladjian, Tacouhi Haladjian, Gulunia Haladjian, and Virginie Haladjian;

H. R. 7019. An act for the relief of Aenny Blank;

H. R. 7336. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fumie Ishibashi Akimoto;

H. R. 7371. An act for the relief of John Fleckstein;

H. R. 7390. An act for the relief of Erika Kuebart and her minor son;

H. R. 7393. An act for the relief of Francisco Blanco and Mrs. Celine Smith;

H. R. 7451. An act for the relief of Sumiko Fujita;

H. R. 7454. An act for the relief of Robert C. Watters, Mrs. Martha L. Watters, C. E. Nivens, E. O. Nivens, and the estate of J. W. Gillum, deceased;

H. R. 7630. An act for the relief of Mrs. Wha Sook Lee Hong;

H. R. 7631. An act for the relief of Ottavia De Gaspare and Sandra De Gaspare;

H. R. 7733. An act for the relief of Sisters Rita Pinto de Carvalho, Maria Leite da Silva, Carmelinda Lopes de Aguiar, Maria Adozinda da Fonseca Melo, Joaquine de Jesus, and Maria Luisa Pinto Carvalho;

H. R. 7856. An act for the relief of Mrs. Teruko Tominaga Ikeuchi;

H. R. 7869. An act to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Newnan, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia;

H. R. 7964. An act for the relief of the estate of Francis A. Waldron;

H. R. 8062. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Charles Spiller and Glenn T. Spiller, minors;

H. R. 8118. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Ismael Miranda;

H. R. 8184. An act for the relief of Michiyo Takada and her minor daughter, Michiko;

H. R. 8258. An act for the relief of Il Nai Che;

H. R. 8315. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Gallagher;

H. R. 8384. An act for the relief of Setsuko Hori;

H. R. 8401. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maurice N. Goss;

H. R. 8452. An act for the relief of Ronald Mow and Angeline Cecilia Mow;

H. R. 8523. An act for the relief of Marianna Gantschnigg and Merle Richard Gantschnigg;

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Emiko Nishimura;

H. R. 8561. An act for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston;

H. R. 8562. An act for the relief of Yukie Yabe and her son;

H. R. 8598. An act for the relief of Mrs. Chicako Shimizu Sheldahl and Ryoichi Shimizu Sheldahl;

H. R. 8641. An act for the relief of Clyde L. Watson, Jr., and Laverne F. Andrews;

H. R. 8686. An act for the relief of the Overseas Navigation Corp.;

H. R. 8718. An act for the relief of Fred Hess;

H. R. 8769. An act for the relief of Annmarie Stritter and her minor daughter;

H. R. 8829. An act for the relief of Sisters Pasqualina Bova, Rosa Pellanda, Emilia Dei Rossi, Speranza Zoia, and Domenica Lapadula;

H. R. 8863. An act for the relief of Sachiko Mitoma;

H. R. 8901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Asako Ikeda Heaney;

H. R. 8902. An act for the relief of Satoko Matsushima Hoglund;

H. R. 8971. An act for the relief of Gertrude Hell;

H. R. 8987. An act for the relief of Setsuko Kato;

H. R. 9044. An act for the relief of Mrs. Kayoko Suzuki Jensen;

H. R. 9055. An act for the relief of Cynthia Anne Kane;

H. R. 9062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Willie G. Heath;

H. R. 9074. An act to amend chapter 61 (relating to lotteries) of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the specie, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant;

H. R. 9086. An act for the relief of Maria Luisa Mercado;

H. R. 9087. An act for the relief of H. Dale Madison;

H. R. 9143. An act for the relief of Humi Nagano and her child;

H. R. 9145. An act for the relief of Tomoko Yamaya;

H. R. 9166. An act for the relief of Louis J. T. Hendrick; and

H. J. Res. 510. Joint resolution to exempt certain counsel employed by committee from certain Federal laws under Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1662. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire on behalf of the United States Government all property and facilities of the Rainier National Park Co.;

H. R. 4915. An act to amend the act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086; 43 U. S. C., sec. 36b), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey";

H. R. 6537. An act to provide funds for cooperation with the Territorial school authorities of Nome, Alaska, in the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school facilities, to be available to both native and nonnative children;

H. R. 6640. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas", approved August 7, 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6929. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6959. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to William Watt;

H. R. 6960. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Wilbur Watt;

H. R. 6961. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mary E. White Watt;

H. R. 6962. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Minnie M. Watt Kopac;

H. R. 7342. An act to provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7641. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in the District of Columbia to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church;

H. R. 7773. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted land on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 8144. An act to authorize the sale of a small tract of land at Great Falls, Mont.;

H. R. 8158. An act to repeal certain laws as they affect the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 8463. An act to authorize the sale of certain small tracts of Indian land lying to the south and east of the Tongue River, in the State of Montana;

H. R. 8874. An act to authorize the sale of lands to the city of Flagstaff, Ariz.;

H. R. 8887. An act to declare that the United States holds certain lands for the Seminole Tribe of Florida;

H. R. 8906. An act to repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation;

H. R. 8979. An act to provide for the transfer or quitclaim of title to certain lands in Florida; and

H. J. Res. 490. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the respective tribes, bands, and groups of Indians under his jurisdiction to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6242. An act to prevent the entry of certain giant snails into the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 8576. An act to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 8597. An act to permit national banks to give security in the form required by State law for deposits of funds by local public agencies and officers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 8944. An act authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and

H. R. 9002. An act to make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system in view of the increased cost of living; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 9023. An act to amend the Hatch Act; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

OUR QUEST FOR PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPEHART

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject, Our Quest for Peace, delivered by him over radio station WGN, Chicago, Ill., on July 22, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS MARKETING—STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by him before the Subcommittee on Milk and Milk Products of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which appears in the Appendix.]

WE CAN'T SELL OUR IDEALS ABROAD IF THEY DIE AT HOME—EDITORIAL FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "We Can't Sell Our Ideals Abroad If They Die at Home," published in the Saturday Evening Post of July 29, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM TEXT

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the Republican Platform text adopted at the South Dakota Republican Party Convention in Pierre, S. Dak., as published in the Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., which appears in the Appendix.]

PAID FARMERS TO HEAR BRANNAN—ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Paid Farmers To Hear Brannan," which was published in the Times-Herald of July 27, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE GANGSTERS IN THE KREMLIN—EDITORIAL FROM THE ASHLAND (WIS.) DAILY PRESS

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Time for a Formal Declaration of War Against the Gangsters in the Kremlin," which was published in the Ashland Daily Press, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TYDINGS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two editorials commenting on the Tydings subcommittee report, one from the Monroe Times of July 21, 1950, and one from the Green Bay Press-Gazette of July 22, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

ELIMINATION OF GAMBLING AND RACKETS—ARTICLE BY JOHN WYNGAARD

]Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Wisconsin Could Be Guide to Nation for Elimination of Gambling and Rackets," written by John Wyngaard, and published in the Appleton Post-Crescent, of Appleton, Wis., which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT ARE OUR AIMS?—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SUNDAY NEWS

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "What Are Our Aims?" published in the New Hampshire Sunday News of July 23, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR TOBEY RAPS ADMINISTRATION—ARTICLE FROM THE MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION

[Mr. FLANDERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Senator TOBEY Raps Administration," published in the Manchester (N. H.) Union of July 26, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ENDORSEMENT OF REELECTION OF SENATOR WILEY—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. FLANDERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Reelect WILEY," published in Hillsboro (Wis.) Sentry-Enterprise on July 20, 1950, and an editorial entitled "Senator WILEY," published in the Palmira (Wis.) Enterprise, on July 27, 1950, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION—STATEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF THE MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

[Mr. O'CONOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement and resolution of the Maryland State Bar Association relating to the genocide convention, which appear in the Appendix.]

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR TOBEY FROM LLOYD C. DOUGLAS

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD the text of a letter recently received by our colleague, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], from the distinguished author, Lloyd C. Douglas, one of our great contemporary novelists, who has written such books as The Robe and Magnificent Obsession. After listening to the Senator's remarks over a recent broadcast of Meet the Press, Mr. Douglas wrote this letter, which is so unusual and represents so well the apprehension which is felt in the country today over the way the administration has been conducting national affairs that it merits inclusion in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOS ANGELES, *June 17, 1950.*

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: The writer, unknown to you, is in semiretirement because of age and frail health. There is almost nothing that I can do for my country at present (aside from the payment of very high taxes) but to applaud the minority group of fearless and honest men who speak and act for us at the Capitol.

Last night I heard you speak on the Meet the Press radio program.

It must have given you much satisfaction to be able to face your inquisitors—and the whole Nation—with the reckless, 2-o'clock-in-the-morning courage that no man can afford to exhibit unless he comes to the altar with clean hands and a pure heart.

You gave me a misty-eyed glow of pride that we are of the same race.

Gratefully yours,

LLOYD C. DOUGLAS.

SURVEY OF THE MERRIMACK AND CONNECTICUT RIVERS AND OTHER STREAMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, which passed the Eighty-first Congress, was signed by President Truman and is now Public Law 516, contains the essential provisions of the Lodge-Furcolo bill calling for a survey of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers and other streams in New England. This section is, of course, an authorization and in order to be effective requires the appropriation of funds. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, my colleague, Senator SALTONSTALL, addressed a written inquiry to the Acting Chief of Engineers and received from him a reply containing assurance that there is in the omnibus appropriation bill sufficient funds to commence the work. In fact, the letter contains an assurance that "the Corps of Engineers will allocate funds to this investigation from whatever appropriation is provided." In view of the fact that the figure of $6,500,000 is included in the bill, there is reason to believe that, in the words of the Acting Chief of Engineers, "good progress can be made on the New England investigation." I ask unanimous consent that the letter of the Acting Chief of Engineers to Senator SALTONSTALL be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 17, 1950.

Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: Reference is made to your letter of July 13, 1950, in which you inquire whether the funds contained in the omnibus appropriation bill recently reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee are sufficient to provide for the survey of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers and other streams in New England as authorized in section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, Public Law 516, Eighty-first Congress.

As provided in section 205 of the 1950 Flood Control Act, the survey of the New England rivers is to be financed from the regular appropriations made to the Corps of Engineers for carrying on authorized preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control and allied purposes. The amount which can be made available for the New England investigation will be allocated from the total amount contained in our appropriations for preliminary examinations and surveys. The budget estimate for preliminary examinations and surveys for fiscal year 1951 was $6,500,000. The appropriation passed by the House of Representatives reduced this amount to $3,500,000. The Senate committee action restored the item to the full amount of $6,500,000 as shown on page 264 of the Senate Committee Report No. 1941.

I can assure you that the Corps of Engineers will allocate funds to this investigation from whatever appropriation is provided in the act as finally enacted. The exact amount will depend, of course, upon the amount finally appropriated inasmuch as all of the preliminary examinations and surveys throughout the country must be financed from this item. If the amount recommended by the Senate committee is appropriated, good progress can be made on the New England investigation. If the appropriation is substantially less than the $6,500,000 recommended by the Senate committee, the progress of the investigation will necessarily be somewhat limited; but even in that event, we will make every effort to proceed as rapidly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. S. BRAGDON,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Engineers.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, when page 364 of the pending bill was reached late in the afternoon, I was necessarily absent from the floor. I had pending an amendment, which I wanted to call up at that time, to reduce the appropriation provided for in line 2, page 364, by $100,000. The committee amendment provides the sum of $221,244,500 for civil functions of the Corps of Engineers. The purpose of my amendment is to reduce that amount by $100,000, and to eliminate the item for planning the Dover Dam, which is found in the committee report at page 237, as follows:

Dover Lock and Dam, Cumberland River..... $100,000

Mr. President, I think my amendment should be agreed to, and I hope it may be considered at this time. There are now pending in the Senate and in the House of Representatives bills to include the development of the Cumberland River in the TVA system. The matter has not been brought up for consideration at this session, because the TVA is making a report, upon instructions of the President. In addition, certain information will have to be furnished by the Corps of Engineers. These reports will all be in before the beginning of the Eighty-second Congress, so early in the next session we should be able to get action one way or another to determine whether the Cumberland River will be further developed by the TVA or by the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. President, it is usually conceded that if the lower part of the Cumberland River is developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, it would not build the dam which this $100,000 would be used to plan. Below Nashville, between the Cheatham locks and the mouth of the Cumberland River near its confluence with the Ohio River, the Corps of Engineers originally planned one high dam, but later changed the plan so as to have two low dams: the Dover Dam, and a dam near the mouth of the Cumberland River. The TVA plan would follow the original intention of the Corps of Engineers with only one dam near the mouth of the Cumberland. The Dover Dam would be between the Cheatham lock and the mouth of the Cumberland. That dam would not be built if the development were taken over by the TVA. This $100,000 is for planning. The dam could not be constructed within the next 3 or 4 years, at least in the present emergency. There would be no substantial

delay if Congress decided that the Corps of Engineers should build the Dover Dam; and I feel that the spending of this money should be delayed in order to give us an opportunity in the next session of Congress to act upon the bill to determine whether the futher development of the Cumberland River should be undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

That is all I have to say in explanation, Mr. President. We can save $100,000 until the determination can be made, or we can run the risk of wasting $100,000 for plans which may never be used.

I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to be reconsidered in order that I may offer the amendment for consideration and action by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am obliged to object. The matter came up yesterday and it was voted to continue the plan now established by which the engineers build the dam on the Cumberland River and the TVA distributes the power. In my judgment, that has been found to be a very excellent way of building up the valley. Several dams have already been constructed and TVA transmission lines have been built and the power is being distributed within the area.

I hope the Senator will withdraw his amendment because it would interfere with the plans which have been carried out for many years. I have been living with the matter for 25 or 30 years. It started with the building of the dam at Muscle Shoals and it has progressed very well.

My friend from Tennessee has a plan to turn the building of the dams on the Cumberland over to the TVA. TVA would have to start an entirely new program. It would be very much more costly to the American people. It would not be so efficiently done by the TVA as it would be done by the Corps of Engineers, who have done it so well in the past. In addition to that, this item has already been passed upon, and the Senator's motion is not in order.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I should like to say that my motion would not be determinative. Is it not correct to say that whether this dam is to be built by the TVA or the Corps of Engineers would be determined in the bill itself? In other words, would we not merely be delaying the matter of the expenditure of the money until the next appropriation bill? Is not that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee passed on the matter at least 2 months ago. They are familiar with it. They reported it to the Senate. Now, on the floor of the Senate, like my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] yesterday, my friend from Tennessee has a plan of his own which he wants to work out. Why should a new proposal of this kind be started? That is something I cannot understand. I really cannot understand the reason or motive for it. What is the reason? Does the Senator from Tennessee object because of his antipathy, if I may so express it, to the Corps of Engineers? Have the engineers failed, in the opinion of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Of course I have no antipathy toward the Corps of Engineers. I have always supported the Corps of Engineers, as the senior Senator from Tennessee well knows.

Mr. McKELLAR. But the Senator does not want the Corps of Engineers to continue with this particular work.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I have very high respect for the Corps of Engineers. Since the electricity which is generated at the dams on the Cumberland is sold to the TVA, which has charge of the distribution of it, and the two rivers run almost parallel and both empty into the Ohio no more than 10 miles apart; therefore, from the viewpoint of flood control, the development of that section of the South, and the operation of our electrical systems, greater efficiency in operation would be gained if one organization operated both. That is no reflection or criticism on the Corps of Engineers. However, that issue would have to be settled when the pending bill is considered on the basis of the reports of the Corps of Engineers, the TVA, and also other evidence which will be brought before the committee. All I am asking in this amendment is that the expenditure of $100,000 for the planning of a dam, which the Corps of Engineers did not want to build, under the first report years ago, and which would not be built if the Cumberland is turned over to the TVA, be delayed until we have had an opportunity to have the other bill considered. That is no reflection upon the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. McKELLAR. This matter affects Tennessee, Kentucky, and the adjoining States of Alabama, Mississippi, and possibly also Georgia. It seems to me to be a very expensive route to take. It seems to be an experiment, whereas the present situation by which the engineers build a dam and then turn it over to the TVA to sell the power and collect the money and put it in the Treasury of the United States is a very much better way of handling the matter. It has been quite a successful method, and I hope it will not be interfered with. It is true that one of our newspapers is very much in favor of making the change, although I have not been able to ascertain the reason for it. The Senate voted on the amendment yesterday. The Senator had ample opportunity. He was not taken by surprise. It was considered yesterday. He was present in the Chamber all day except at the time the vote was taken. I see no reason why we should give unanimous consent now. I shall object to the unanimous consent being given, and I hope the Chair will sustain my objection that the motion is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Tennessee objects to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it agreed to the amendment on page 364, line 2, in order that I may offer an amendment to reduce the appropriation by $100,000 for the purposes which I have stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the motion of the Senator in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider is in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well. Does the Senator wish to make a statement?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I have made my statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. I appeal to the Members of the Senate not to interfere with this provision of the bill, which has already been passed. It has been reported by a committee which heard all the evidence with reference to the matter. Every opportunity was given to be heard on the matter. I hope the Senate will stand by the committee and by what has been done heretofore by the Senate. The Corps of Engineers is one of our best organizations. I do not see why we should turn them down because someone has another plan which he thinks is better than the plan now in existence.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hayden	Maybank
Bricker	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Murray
Butler	Hill	Myers
Byrd	Hoey	Neely
Capehart	Holland	O'Conor
Chapman	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Hunt	Pepper
Connally	Ives	Robertson
Cordon	Jenner	Russell
Donnell	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Kefauver	Sparkman
Eastland	Kem	Stennis
Ecton	Langer	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thye
Flanders	Lucas	Tydings
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McCarthy	Wherry
George	McClellan	Wiley
Gillette	McFarland	Williams
Graham	McKellar	Young
Green	Magnuson	
Gurney	Malone	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 364, line 2, was adopted.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, for the benefit of any Members of the Senate who were not present when the original colloquy occurred with reference to this matter, let me say that the purpose of the motion to reconsider is to permit me to offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 364, in line 2, so as to reduce the figure "$221,244,500" by the sum of $100,000. The $100,000 has to do with funds appropriated for planning for the building of Dover lock and dam on the Cumberland River.

Mr. President, there has been considerable agitation in regard to this matter. Originally the Corps of Engineers wanted

to build one dam on the Cumberland River, near where it empties into the Ohio River. That would have been a rather high dam. There was some objection to the building of the dam, because of some bottom land which might be flooded. Thereupon the Corps of Engineers changed its plan, and decided that instead of building the one high dam near the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, to build a comparatively low dam there, and also to build a dam between the Cheatham lock and dam and the dam near the Ohio. Of course, we do not know whether the Corps of Engineers will again change its plans in that regard.

It is obvious that the $100,000 for the planning of the dam may never be used, because the dam may never be built. Even if the right to make the decision remains with the Corps of Engineers, it may return to the original plan, because there is a greater need for electricity. The one high dam would furnish more electricity than could be developed at the two low dams.

There has been quite a change in sentiment, in my opinion, among the people of the Cumberland Valley and among the people of Tennessee and Kentucky in regard to this matter. In my opinion, the great majority of the people who are interested in it wish to have only the one high dam built, and they wish to have the Cumberland developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. President, there is now pending in the House and also in the Senate a bill for the inclusion of the Cumberland Basin in the TVA system. The President of the United States has asked the Tennessee Valley Authority for a report in regard to the development of the Cumberland. An interim report has already been submitted; and within the next 6 weeks or 2 months we expect the final report to be submitted.

It is anticipated and generally stated that the TVA will recommend that, instead of building the two low dams, only the one high dam be built, as originally planned by the Corps of Engineers. If that is done, this $100,000 for planning would be utterly wasted, because it would represent money for plans for a dam which would never be built.

The reason for the change of attitude on the part of the business people and the citizens of this area is that with the industrial development of this section; with the development of the Arnold air-engineering development center at Tullahoma, on the former site of Camp Forrest; and the development of other defense plants, a great amount of electricity must be developed on the Cumberland. The industrialization of that section of the country requires more electricity, and these defense plants require adequate amounts of electricity.

Even Mr. Harry Dyer, who is chairman of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce's Cumberland River committee, and who formerly favored the building of the two low dams by the Corps of Engineers, now has made a speech in which he has said that he favors the inclusion of this project in the Tennessee Valley Authority system. The sentiment has developed all through that section in like manner.

Mr. President, this matter was submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, in a letter dated July 14, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that the proposed legislation be approved and that the Cumberland be developed by the TVA. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of his letter may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1950.

Hon. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This is in response to your request for a report on S. 338, Eighty-first Congress, first session, entitled: "A bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, so as to include thereunder the Cumberland River and Cumberland River Basin."

I recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

1. To insert the following language at the end of section 2 of the bill:

"All reservoir projects constructed, under construction, or authorized to be constructed in the Cumberland River Basin by or on behalf of the United States, and all use, control, and operation of such projects, together with all property, books, papers, data, contracts, equipment, and unexpended balances of appropriations, appertaining to these projects, and their appurtenant works, shall be transferred to the corporation, together with such personnel as may be agreeable to the Corporation and to the Secretary of the Army."

2. To strike sections 4 and 5 of the bill.

The following is in explanation of these recommendations:

1. The transfer of the Cumberland Basin projects to the Tennesee Valley Authority would eliminate unnecessary expense and insure continuity in the operation of the projects and the sale of low-cost power to ultimate consumers.

(a) By prior acts of Congress, eight reservoir projects have been authorized to be constructed in the Cumberland River Basin. Of these, one reservoir project (Dale Hollow) has already been constructed and is in operation; two projects (Center Hill and Wolf Creek) are still under construction; the construction of the remaining five projects (Three Islands, Stewart's Ferry, Old Hickory, Carthage, and Celina) has not yet started.

Under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887, 890; 16 U. S. C. 825), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell or dispose of "electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under the control of the Department of the Army and in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army not required in the operation of such projects." The statute requires that, in the sale of such surplus power, preference be given to public bodies and cooperatives; that the power be sold at rates fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and approved and confirmed by the Federal Power Commission, which would have regard to the recovery of the cost of producing and transmitting such electric energy, including the amortization of the investment allocated to power over a reasonable number of years; and that the transmission or disposition of the surplus power shall be in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles.

(b) Acting pursuant to these directions, the Secretary of the Interior entered into negotiations with the Tennessee Valley Authority for the sale of the surplus power from the Dale Hollow, Center Hill, and Wolf Creek projects, and in anticipation of this sale the Tennessee Valley Authority constructed a transmission line which made possible the sale of Dale Hollow power at the bus bar and will provide such facilities as the other plants begin operation. This was the most practicable way of disposing of the surplus power to be generated at the Cumberland projects in conformity with the requirements above stated, especially since (1) approximately 70 percent of the Cumberland River Basin lies within the area now served with electricity produced at TVA plants, (2) approximately 80 percent of the electric-power requirements of the Cumberland Basin is being supplied by TVA, and (3) in its resource development program, which includes the widespread distribution of power at low cost to consumers, TVA needs additional sources of electric power in order to supply adequately the growing needs for electricity in its existing area, including that portion of the service area which lies within the Cumberland Basin.

Because of the geographic position of TVA's power system, both the Department of the Interior and the Tennessee Valley Authority considered that the existing Cumberland projects and any additional projects to be constructed in the Cumberland Basin would contribute most effectively to the purposes of the Flood Control Act of 1944, if the entire power output of these projects were sold to the Tennessee Valley Authority and marketed over its system. Thus, the sale of power from Dale Hollow, Center Hill, and Wolf Creek was intended as the initial step in the development of arrangements for the sale of power by the Department to the TVA. It was contemplated that, as additional projects would be constructed in the Cumberland Basin, the Department and the TVA would work out such amendments to the presently negotiated agreement as might be required to include the sale of power from such additional projects.

(c) In conformity with the requirement that the disposition of power shall be such that the ultimate consumers might benefit by the lowest possible rates "consistent with sound business principles," the Department has taken the view that all matters leading up to the disposition of the power be conducted in accordance with sound business principles and practices. Accordingly the negotiations with the TVA were conducted, so far as practicable, at arms' length, and with due regard to the statutory standards, with the consequent expenditure of such time and effort as would be warranted by a transaction involving a sale of power at an average amount of $3,500,000 per year over a period of 20 years, or a total of $70,000,000. The rates arrived at were based on the full utilization of an unregulated annual stream flow; the average of $3,500,000 for the entire power output of the projects, with a total installed capacity of 441,000 kilowatts, was based upon the normal or average flow as indicated by the long-time stream-flow records; and the variations in the annual payments were based upon deviations from the average stream flow. Prior to the execution of the contract these rates were informally submitted to the Federal Power Commission for confirmation and approval, and considerable attention was given to these rates by the Federal Power Commission, as well as by the staff in the Department of the Interior.

(d) The reason for the informal submission of the rates to the Federal Power Commission, and also the reason for the delay in

the execution of the contract between the TVA and the Department was that the agreement was conditioned upon a satisfactory arrangement or operating agreement to be entered into between the TVA and the Department of the Army for the scheduling operations of these projects. This latter agreement has been completed. Without a satisfactory operating agreement, the contract for the sale of power would have had to be terminated, thus leaving the Department with a great amount of generating capacity to be disposed of otherwise, and leaving the TVA with a costly transmission line, but without the power and energy to be transmitted from these projects.

(e) In the last analysis, all the work done by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Interior, the Federal Power Commission, and the TVA in the sale or disposition of the surplus power from the Cumberland projects, centered about a bookkeeping transaction, in which the United States, through one of its agencies, generates power which is turned over to a second agency which delivers the power to a third agency at rates to be approved by a fourth agency, which power is to be accounted for by the third to the second agency, and by the second to a fifth agency, the Treasury of the United States. All this labor and consequent expense would have been avoided, and any future labor and expense will be avoided, if the power from the Cumberland projects is made available to the TVA to be accounted for in accordance with the provisions of the TVA Act.

(f) It is the view of this Department that further economies and greater benefits can be effected, if not only the surplus power but also the projects were turned over to the Tennessee Valley Authority, especially since this agency is in a position and is qualified to operate the projects for navigation and flood control, as well as for power purposes, under the policies of the TVA Act which are fully adequate to protect the public interest. If this is done there will be no division of authority between the TVA and the Army, and no need for operating agreements the requirements for which may from time to time introduce uncertainty concerning the success of the entire undertaking. In addition, the people of the Cumberland River Basin would be in a position to benefit from all the activities of the TVA in the same manner as the people in the basin of the Tennessee River and its tributaries.

(g) The transfer of these projects to the TVA is undoubtedly intended by this bill (S. 338). I recommend, however, that this intention be expressly stated, and therefore suggest the above stated amendment to section 2, although upon the enactment of this provision without the suggested amendment, the President may, under section 7 (b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (48 Stat. 63, 16 U. S. C. 831f) exercises his authority to transfer this property to the corporation.

2. It is not necessary to increase the board from three to five members, and there is no need for a saving clause in this bill.

(a) I believe that the functions and undertakings of the corporation have been carried out in a most commendable and efficient manner by the three-man board of directors. I do not see that anything would be gained by an increase of the board by two additional members. Therefore I suggest that section 4 of the bill be eliminated.

(b) An examination of the bill suggests that there is no likelihood of any substantial constitutional questions arising out of this enactment, and therefore there is no need of a saving clause. This is especially so, since this bill would merely amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, and the provisions would become part of the more comprehensive statute which already has a saving clause. Therefore, I recommend that the bill be further amended by eliminating section 5 thereof.

I am informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee. However, the Bureau of the Budget also informs me that pending a further report, to be submitted by the Tennessee Valley Authority, bringing up to date its previous report on the relationship between the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers (H. Doc. No. 107, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), it is not in a position to inform me on the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the report of the Secretary of the Interior points out that at least 70 percent of the area of the Cumberland Basin is served by the TVA; that the electricity is sold by the Corps of Engineers at the bus bar to the Department of the Interior; and that the Department of the Interior, in turn, negotiates with the TVA for the sale of the power. So the negotiations go through that circuitous and wasteful route.

The Secretary of the Interior points out—and it is quite generally conceded—that in operations for flood-control purposes, and for the development of the greatest possible amount of electricity, these two river basins should be operated as a unit. Water can be stored for flood-control purposes in the Cumberland Basin at the same time that water is needed for hydroelectric purposes in the Tennessee Basin. As both these rivers are in the same electrical system, more prime power can be produced if both rivers are operated as a unit.

The elimination of this $100,000 would not decide the issue as to which agency will have charge of the further development of the Cumberland. The Eighty-second Congress will have to decide that question on the merits of and in line with the recommendations of the various agencies.

All that the amendment which I propose to offer would do would be to defer the spending of this $100,000 for planning until the next appropriation bill comes along, by which time we hope this issue will be decided.

Mr. President, I find that this item of $100,000 was not included in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives. It is true that it is covered in the table which appears on page 237 of the report made by the Appropriations Committee to the Senate. However, in examining the testimony which has been presented to the Appropriations Committee, I find that even the representative of the Corps of Engineers, when he appeared before the committee, failed to request the money for the planning of the Dover Dam at this time. Colonel Potter testified before the committee, but he did not refer to the Dover Lock and Dam or to the $100,000 here involved.

So it appears that even the Corps of Engineers would not be greatly upset if this matter were deferred until this larger issue can be determined. Colonel Potter's testimony is to be found at page 770 of the report on the civil functions appropriations, Department of the Army.

Of course, Mr. President, we are looking for places where we can economize. It is true that the amount which is the subject of the amendment I wish to propose is not a comparatively large amount, but if the Corps of Engineers changes its mind in regard to whether to build one high dam, instead of two low dams, then this $100,000 will be wasted. If the Cumberland is to be developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority—in other words, if the bill which we hope will be brought up at the next session is passed—this $100,000 will be wasted, thrown away, and I do not want to throw away $100,000 of the taxpayers' money if I can prevent it.

This item was not included in the bill by the House of Representatives. So far as I can find from the testimony, the Corps of Engineers have not said they need this sum, or at least have not urged the appropriation of any money for the planning of the Dover Dam.

The President has asked all the agencies involved to submit a report in the interest of the orderly development of the Cumberland to assure that the water power potential of the Cumberland, particularly in respect to the development of hydroelectric power, is made available most fully for the greatest benefit of that area and of the Nation.

Therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me that my motion for the reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment on page 364 in line 2 was adopted should be agreed to, and that the item of $100,000 should be eliminated and not subject to the risk of wanton waste.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator have in mind extending the jurisdiction of TVA to the Cumberland Valley? Is that the plan favored by the Senator?

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is the purpose of my bill which is now pending before the Public Works Committee.

Mr. KEM. And is that the purpose of the Senator's motion?

Mr. KEFAUVER. No. The purpose of the motion is to defer this $100,000 for planning until the next session of Congress, when it can be brought up in the next appropriation bill, to give Congress an opportunity to decide how it wants the Cumberland developed. This is no decision, one way or other, on how it is going to be developed in my motion.

Mr. KEM. But the extension of the jurisdiction of TVA to the Cumberland Valley is the ultimate objective which the Senator has in mind, is it not?

Mr. KEFAUVER. There is such a bill pending. The objective we have in mind now is to see that the Cumberland is properly developed. The TVA does not want the job particularly; its directors have not asked for it. Our first objective is to see that the Cumberland is developed properly. The Corps of Engineers originally in its plan did not want to build this project. It wanted to build only one dam, to be located near

the point at which the Cumberland empties into the Ohio. It has changed its plans.

In view of the great need of and increased demand for electricity, it is entirely reasonable that they may again change their plans. In any event, if either that contingency happens or if it were turned over to the TVA, this money would of course be wasted. I can see no harm to be done by delaying the planning of this dam or by delaying the appropriation of money for the dam, until the next appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that as a general policy the Corps of Army Engineers in building dams tends to favor low dams which do not generate much power?

Mr. KEFAUVER. That, I understand, has been the general policy in the past. I think that more recently the engineers have been building dams for the purpose of generating more electricity than they did heretofore. It is everywhere recognized that the building of the one dam, instead of two, would furnish a great deal more electricity for a section of the country which is growing rapidly, and which has several very important defense projects, including the Arnold Air Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma. Huge amounts of electricty are needed there. I think if Congress decides this river is to be developed by the Army Corps of Engineers, it may later decide to build only the one dam, and not the Dover Dam. I am reasonably sure Dover Dam will not be built if the TVA should be authorized to develop the Cumberland.

Mr. President, I hope the motion will be agreed to and that this amendment may be adopted. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 364, line 2, was agreed to. Upon that question the yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, was the request for the yeas and nays not sufficiently seconded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was not. It requires 10, and there were but 5. The demand was not sufficiently seconded. The question now is upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to reconsider.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Has any amendment been agreed to as yet in chapter X of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No amendment has as yet been agreed to in chapter X.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I offer an amendment to the first committee amendment, on page 374, and ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 374, line 19, after the word "diem", the committee proposes to insert "and contracts with not to exceed 23 such individuals may be renewed for 1 year."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma desire to offer an amendment to that committee amendment?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I offer a clarifying amendment to the committee amendment on page 374, line 19, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 374, line 20, it is proposed to strike out "such individuals" and insert "temporary or part-time employees."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma to the committee amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, just a word generally about the bill before I discuss the amendment. Chapter X was considered by the House before the Korean crisis developed. The bill then came to the Senate. The Senate committee considered the bill, chapter X, before the crisis in Korea became acute. So it may be said that what the Senate committee did was to prepare this bill for peacetime activities. More recently, the military authorities have submitted to the Senate a supplemental budget. That budget was cut to fit the bill as recommended by the Senate committee. So when the military authorities considered this chapter, they submitted three clarifying amendments, and they then submitted their supplemental budget to fit the remainder of the bill. Therefore, if the Senate should see fit to pass the bill as reported by the committee, it would be exactly as the authorities expect the bill to be passed by the Congress.

Their supplemental budget would then fit into this bill. The first amendment, the one I have suggested, was requested by the military authorities and was authorized by the committee.

This amendment will follow the intent of the committee in its amendment in allowing for the renewal of contracts with temporary or part-time employees for 1 year and at the same time will allow the National Security Resources Board to continue to hire intermittent employees in accordance with present law.

There are approximately 23 temporary and 75 intermittent employees working for the Board. As the amendment is presented the words "such individuals" applies to both temporary and intermittent employees. Since the renewal of contracts has application to temporary employees, the corrective amendment is needed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma to the committee amendment is agreed to, and without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 375, line 11, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$3,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

FURTHER TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as we all know, the pending appropriation bill cannot become the law by the 1st of August. We have already had to pass a continuing joint resolution in order to keep the Government going during the month of July. The House has passed a further continuing joint resolution for the month of August, and yesterday it was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which today ordered it reported. From the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 512) making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes, and I submit in connection therewith a report (No. 2183).

I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 512) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Defense—Office of the Secretary of Defense—Salaries and expenses," on page 376, line 2, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "$11,000,000" and insert "$11,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of the Army—Office of the Secretary of the Army—Contingencies of the Army," on page 378, line 2, after the word "purposes", to strike out "$51,978,000" and insert "$51,878,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Staff Corps—Field exercises," on page 378, line 16, after the word "property", to strike out "$5,500,000" and insert "$5,350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Finance Department—Finance Service, Army—Pay of the Army," on page 380, line 7, after the word "enlistment", to strike out "$1,448,660,000" and insert "$1,447,660,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Travel of the Army," on page 381, line 23, after the word "personnel", to strike out "$75,000,000" and insert "$76,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Finance Service," on page 382, line 22, after "(61 Stat. 493)", to strike out "$28,410,000" and insert "$29,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Quartermaster Corps—Quartermaster Service, Army—Welfare of enlisted men," on page 383, line 16, after the word "personnel", to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "$8,362.500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Subsistence of the Army," on page 385, line 6, after the word "prices", to insert "and without unduly increasing future United States market prices"; and in line 9, after the word "of", to insert "highly."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Regular Supplies of the Army," on page 386, line 5, after the word "irrigation", to strike out "$100,000,000" and insert "$107,247,258."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Clothing and equipage," on page 387, line 8, after the word "internment", to strike out "$90,000,000" and insert "$93,853,365."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Incidental expenses of the Army," on page 388, line 3, after the word "sites", to strike out "$95,000,000" and insert "$101,998,313."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Transportation Corps—Transportation Service, Army," on page 388, line 17, after the word "activities", to strike out "$290,000,000" and insert "$289,960,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Signal Corps—Signal Service of the Army," on page 391, line 3, after the word "thereof", to strike out $157,500,000" and insert "$158,248,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical Department—Medical and Hospital Department," on page 392, line 19, after the word "institutions", to strike out "$54,913,000" and insert "$54,-883,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Corps of Engineers—Engineer Service, Army," on page 393, line 20, after the word "for" to strike out "$300,-176,000" and insert "$304,187,500"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That the sum of $2,000,000 of the appropriation 'Engineer Service, Army,' fiscal year 1947, shall remain available until June 30, 1951, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed thereunder prior to July 1, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 394, to insert:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; $95,318,585, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $661,400 of the funds appropriated under this head in the Military Functions Appropriations Act, 1949, are hereby made available for construction authorized by the act of October 27, 1949 (Public Law 414).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ordnance Department—Ordnance Service and supplies, Army," on page 395, line 8, after the word "Office", to strike out "$621,559,000" and insert "$647,327,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Chemical Corps—Chemical Service, Army," on page 396, line 10, after the word "ranges", to strike out "$36,000,000" and insert "$37,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Army training," on page 396, line 21, after the word "for", to strike out "$7,930,000" and insert "$7,830,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Military Academy—Maintenance and operation," on page 398, line 4, after the words "in all", to strike out "$5,200,000" and insert "$5,120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civilian components—Army National Guard," on page 400, line 3, after the word "supplies", to strike out "$212,400,000" and insert "$210,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Organized Reserves," on page 401, line 11, after the word "stocks", to strike out "$115,000,000" and insert "$114,525,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps," on page 402, line 14, after the numerals "1952", to strike out "$25,-000,000" and insert "$24,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Departmental salaries and expenses—Salaries, Department of the Army," on page 405, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "$3,265,-000" and insert "$3,368,271."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 9, after "Office of Chief of Staff", to strike out "$6,354,700" and insert "$6,576,293."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 10, after "Adjutant General's Office", to strike out "$9,477,400" and insert "$9,777,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 11, after "Office of Inspector General", to strike out "$197,600" and insert "$203,880."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 12, after "Office of the Judge Advocate General", to strike out "$577,-100" and insert "$595,375."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 14, after "Office of the Chief of Finance", to strike out "$1,437,800" and insert "$1,483,202."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 15, after "Office of the Quartermaster General", to strike out "$6,767,-400" and insert "$6,981,504."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 17, after "Office of the Chief of Transportation", to strike out "$2,850,-000" and insert "$2,940,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 19, after "Office of the Chief Signal Officer", to strike out "$2,379,600" and insert "$2,455,821."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 21, after "Office of Chief of Special Services", to strike out "$56,800" and insert "$58,636."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 22, after "Office of the Provost Marshal General", to strike out "$112,500" and insert "$116,038."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 24, after "Office of the Surgeon General", to strike out "$2,400,000" and insert $2,475,873."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 405, line 25, after "Office of Chief of Engineers", to strike out "$3,636,200" and insert "$3,751,026."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 406, line 1, after "Office of Chief of Ordnance", to strike out "$3,776,400" and insert "$4,137,696."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 406, line 2, after "Office of Chief, Chemical Corps", to strike out "$792,700" and insert "$817,707."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 406, line 3, after "Office of Chief of Chaplains", to strike out "$131,100" and insert "$128,478."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Department of the Army," on page 406, line 6, after "government", to strike out "$9,000,000" and insert "$9,970,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—Department of the Navy—Navy Personnel, general expenses," on page 407, line 24, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$60,000,-000" and insert "$60,533,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Military personnel, Marine Corps," on page 408, line 8, after the

word "training", to strike out "$200,301,700" and insert "$200,923,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marine Corps troops and facilities," on page 409, line 6, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$80,699,000" and insert "$82,354,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Aircraft and facilities," on page 409, line 17, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$536,226,000" and insert "$532,226,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ships and facilities," on page 411, line 14, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$415,282,000" and insert "$411,782,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ordnance and facilities," on page 412, line 16, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$177,088,000" and insert "$181,665,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical care," on page 413, line 24, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$38,212,000" and insert "$37,862,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil engineering," on page 414, line 10, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$35,178,000" and insert "$34,778,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 414, after line 11, to insert:

PUBLIC WORKS

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), and the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.); major repairs and improvements to the Davisville pier, Naval Base, Newport, R. I.; furniture for public quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as authorized by section 3 of the act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); $62,928,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 414, line 24, after the word "expended" and before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: *"Provided,* That the funds appropriated by the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1027), for construction of two new storehouses at Adak, Alaska, may be used for the conversion of existing facilities, if the Secretary of the Navy determines such action would result in a savings to the Government."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am informed that this amendment will save the Government over $4,500,000. Public Law 653 of the Eighty-ieth Congress authorized the Navy to construct two storehouses at a cost of $6,000,000. The first increment of $1,300,000 has been appropriated. Since then it has been determined that surplus Army transit sheds could be converted to provide the needed storehouses. The Facilities Review Board and the Comptroller General indicated that additional authorization would be required for the Navy to utilize its funds for the conversion of the sheds. The amendment would do this. The Navy estimates that the $1,300,000 already appropriated would be sufficient to take care of the entire matter, making a saving of $4,500,000 in estimated costs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Research," on page 415, line 11, after the word "expended", to strike out "$43,383,000" and insert "$43,083,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Service-wide supply and finance," on page 416, line 8, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$200,000,000" and insert "$209,292,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Service-wide operations," on page 417, line 1, after the word "salaries", to strike out "$94,261,000" and insert "$100,281,000."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated, and I also have an amendment to offer to the next committee amendment. After action on the amendments I shall explain their effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma to the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 417, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "$100,281,000" and insert "$99,281,000."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Island governments," on page 417, line 6, after the word "Islands", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$785,000."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, to that amendment I offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 417, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "$785,000", and insert "$1,785,000."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the effect of the two amendments to the committee amendments just agreed to is to reduce the appropriations for service-wide operations by $1,000,000, and to increase the appropriations for island governments by the same amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—Department of the Air Force—Acquisition and construction of real property," on page 419, after line 12, to strike out:

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950," or authorized to be transferred to this head by the "National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950," to remain available until expended, $25,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 419, after line 18, to insert:

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the act of March 30, 1949 (Public Law 30, 81st Cong.), the act of October 27, 1949 (Public Law 415, 81st Cong.), the act of May 11, 1949 (Public Law 60, 81st Cong.), and the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain available until expended, $164,784,000, of which $25,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, or authorized to be transferred to this head by the National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maintenance and operations," on page 422, line 4, after the word "otherwise", to strike out "$1,010,000,000" and insert "$1,027,662,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Air National Guard," on page 426, line 16, after the word "owned", to insert "or State-owned"; in line 17, after the word "any", to strike out "State or"; and in the same line, after the word "subdivision", to strike out "thereof" and insert "of a State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, administration," on page 427, line 18, after the word "station", to strike out "$55,620,000" and insert "$58,545,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title I—General provisions," on page 441, after line 23, to strike out:

SEC. 626. No payment shall be made from appropriations in this chapter to any officer on the retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine Corps, or Regular Air Force, who for himself, or for others is engaged in the selling of, or contracting

for the sale of, or negotiating for the sale of, to any agency of the Department of Defense, any war materials or supplies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 442, line 6, to change the section number from "627" to "626."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 442, line 10, to change the section number from "628" to "627."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 442, line 22, to change the section number from "629" to "628."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 443, line 3, to change the section number from "630" to "629."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, we have now finished, I think, the chapter which we have been considering this morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the last committee amendment in chapter X.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I believe most people will agree that the best way to reduce expenditures is to reduce individual items. A general across-the-board percentage cut hits all agencies affected equally even though there is bound to be more fat in some agencies than in others. This method is called a meat-ax approach because the cutting is done with a broad blade and the actual severing is accomplished by brute force. You cannot trim off excess fat with a meat ax—it cuts in a straight line across the lean as well as the fat.

CUTTING APPROPRIATIONS SHOULD BE DONE CAREFULLY—WITH A SURGEON'S KNIFE

Trimming selected items more closely resembles the use of a surgeon's knife. A surgeon's knife is extremely sharp and fat can be trimmed neatly without cutting into the lean. Thus the fat in an individual bureau can be cut back without harming the bureau itself.

The surgeon's knife method is the one I have been trying to use. In trying to be selective, I have made 68 separate proposals for reductions so far. The amounts of these cuts have ranged from $1 to $263,483,000. When added together they would have made a total reduction of three-fourths of a billion dollars below the amounts in the bill before us and nearly a billion below the budget. I have not finished these efforts to make selective cuts. I will have a great many more proposals before we finish this bill. And yet almost every time I start to apply the knife, sharp and delicate though it is, the Senate has gently but no less definitely placed a sheath over the blade. "Put that thing down," they say, "you're liable to hurt somebody."

First, may I say that I blame myself most of all for my failure to get the Senate to accept the many selective cuts which I have proposed. The cause, I think, has been a good one but there has apparently been something in my manner and methods which has offended many of my colleagues. If I have shown any smug self-righteousness, may I assure the Senate that it was unintentional and I most sincerely beg the pardon of my colleagues. I happen to dislike self-righteousness most of all, because it shuts off the possibility of growth and is essentially uncharitable to others and if I have sinned in this respect, as some of my colleagues obviously think, I shall try to rid myself of this fault in the future.

I can only wish that abler, better, more conciliatory, and more experienced men than I had taken up this battle who could have carried it through with greater success and who would not have aroused the hard feelings which I apparently have done. There are very many such men in the Senate, but, unfortunately, they have not come forward in this instance. As is too often the case, the team has had to depend on a scrub and second-rater who has failed to do justice to the cause which he tried to represent. I only hope that the burden will be assumed next year by better men and then I shall be glad to step back and let them take the lead and serve myself only as a dishwasher and possibly a factual hod-carrier for their efforts. I would do this all the more gladly because it has been extremely unpleasant for me to get up again and again to move a reduction in appropriations and to feel that I was incurring the displeasure of colleagues whom I respect.

But while I wish to take my full share of the blame for the failure of our body to make selective economies, I am inclined to believe that the causes for this failure lie far deeper than my own personal faults, real though these are.

ORGANIZATION OF SENATE MAKES SELECTIVE CUTS DIFFICULT

In the first place, it is clear that the very organization of the Senate makes selective economies difficult, if not impossible. For the members of the Appropriations Committee, having thrashed these issues out and having arrived at a recommendation, feel bound in loyalty to each other to defend the items for which big appropriations are being asked. We have seen many times ranking minority members of the Appropriations Subcommittees rising to defend specific figures and insisting that the appropriations cannot be cut by a single dollar. Then I have also noticed that the Senators who are interested in the appropriations under a given chapter in the bill are generally on the floor in force when that chapter is up for consideration. Thus, the Senators from the farming States were present in large numbers when the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, chapter VI, came up and overwhelmingly defeated my proposal to reduce these appropriations. I was similarly bowled over as I tried to reduce specific items for roads by $100,000,000 in this time of great stress. Similarly, when the appropriations for the Interior Department, chapter VII, were under consideration and I tried to cut $90,000,000 for reclamation and reduce other items, I saw large numbers of Senators on the floor from the mountain and semiarid States who naturally resisted these cuts. When the rivers and harbors section, chapter IX, which is euphoniously referred to as the civil functions of the Army appropriation came up, I looked about me and saw the serried ranks of the Senators from the regions of the Gulf, the lower Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Arkansas Rivers. These men believe in all good faith in the projects which would benefit their communities and were strong in their support of the recommended appropriations.

On the other hand, the Senators whose interests were not immediately involved in the making of the specific appropriations, and whose interests were only general in that they primarily represented taxpayers tended not to be on the floor—with many honorable exceptions, of course—when these items came up for consideration. This was perfectly natural, excusable, and perhaps inevitable. For them to have stayed on the floor and joined in the fight item by item would have required not only many hours but actually may days of dull, dreary work, besides the weeks of study and preparation required. In the meantime, they would have had to miss many vital committee meetings, fall behind on their heavy correspondence, arouse the ire of constituents by not seeing them when they called, and go through a very unpleasant process to no apparent avail. The special interests were therefore concentrated and determined, while the general interests were scattered, diffused, and unorganized. It is small wonder, therefore, that no cuts were made.

Secondly, our procedures in the Senate make it very difficult for us to consider an appropriations bill intelligently on the floor. For again and again, while we were considering specific chapters, Senators would rise and speak at length for hours on some perfectly extraneous subject. This wore out and discouraged many who were anxious to take part. I would humbly suggest—and as a new Member I do so humbly—that we would make more progress if we were to accept a rule of germaneness so that up to a given hour, say 5 o'clock, we would only consider and speak upon the subject before the House and then after that hour, let any Senator speak on any subject about which he felt a concern, whether that question be sex perverts in the Government, Formosa, Kamchatka, or Timbuctoo. We would get infinitely more work done under such a rule and yet Senators would still have the right of free and unlimited debate.

Finally—and I say this with timidity—I have come to suspect that those who urge the superiority of selective cuts to the meat-ax method of general cuts tend to lose some of their enthusiasm for the selective method when it is actually employed. The suspicion occurs to me also that possibly one reason why some Senators prefer the method of general cuts is because if they vote for specific cuts, they incur the wrath of special interest groups while if they vote for general cuts, they get popular credit for standing for economy and thus compel the President and the executive departments to bear the popular opprobrium of making the specific economies

to carry out the broad sweeping and indefinite reductions of 10 percent, 15 percent, or 20 percent, for which the swingers of the meat ax have voted. If I am uncharitable in these surmises, I hope that my colleagues and the public will pardon me.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a list of the proposals for reductions which I have proposed, their amounts, and references to their explanations.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Itemized reductions in omnibus appropriations bill (H. R. 7786) proposed by Senator Douglas

Department, agency, and purpose of funds	Appropriation for fiscal year 1950	Amount voted by House	Amount in Senate bill	Budget estimate	Proposed reduction		For reasons see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. No. —
					Below Senate bill	Below budget	
Legislative branch: New Senate Office Bldg	None	None	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	10096
Department of State:							
Salaries and expenses	$78,152,000	$77,300,000	78,300,000	78,731,000	1,000,000	1,431,000	[1]
Institute of Inter-American Affairs:							
Expenses:							
Cash	4,751,600	5,500,000	5,000,000	6,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	10221
Contract authorization	None	None	7,000,000	14,000,000	2,000,000	9,000,000	10221
Department of Commerce:							
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Salaries, expenses	94,402,000	97,000,000	99,775,000	104,250,000	2,775,000	7,250,000	10222
Civil Aeronautics Board	3,620,500	3,400,000	4,000,000	4,323,000	600,000	923,000	10223
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Salaries and expenses	4,923,500	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,620,000	300,000	620,000	10224
Field Office Service	2,079,500	2,050,000	2,155,000	2,155,000	105,000	105,000	10224
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses	10,825,000	11,300,000	11,530,000	11,760,000	230,000	460,000	10224
Bureau of Public Roads: Postwar highways	385,000,000	405,000,000	385,000,000	426,000,000	100,000,000	141,000,000	10225
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses	24,179,000	24,447,000	24,897,000	26,100,000	450,000	1,653,000	10234
Department of Treasury:							
Office of Administrative Services: Salaries	1,150,000	1,160,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	47,000	47,000	10298
Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses	1,725,000	1,875,000	2,029,000	2,029,000	154,000	334,000	10299
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses	35,150,000	36,500,000	36,806,360	36,973,000	306,360	473,300	10299
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses	1,610,000	1,750,000	1,908,000	1,933,000	158,000	183,000	10299
Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Salaries and expenses	15,660,000	15,500,000	16,835,000	16,935,000	1,335,000	1,435,000	10300
Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Salaries and expenses	25,775,000	26,000,000	26,700,000	27,100,000	6,700,000	7,100,000	10323
Federal Security Agency, Office of Education: Salaries and expenses	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,023,420	2,168,000	123,420	268,000	11012
Public Health Service, Hospital Construction Service: Salaries and expenses	1,132,257	1,357,000	2,107,000	2,807,000	750,000	1,450,000	11013
Bureau of Federal Credit Union: General fund appropriation	200,000	200,000	300,000	375,000	100,000	175,000	11013
General Counsel: Salaries and expenses	455,068	511,100	535,100	567,100	24,000	56,000	11014
Department of Agriculture:							
Bureau of Agriculture Economics (economy investigation)	2,621,000	2,600,000	2,720,000	2,915,600	120,000	315,600	10534
Crop and livestock estimate and data on farm construction	2,817,900	2,725,000	2,904,000	3,378,000	179,000	653,000	10534
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: Salaries and expenses	1,749,200	1,500,000	1,763,200	2,217,200	263,200	717,200	10536
Bureau of Animal Husbandry: Salaries and expenses	2,248,200	2,250,000	2,319,000	2,519,700	69,000	269,700	10536
Bureau of Dairy Industry	1,613,300	1,600,000	1,735,000	1,899,300	135,000	299,300	10538
Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry	8,395,625	7,750,000	8,500,000	8,818,800	750,000	1,068,800	10539
Forest development: Roads and trails	10,348,000	10,348,000	12,000,000	12,465,000	6,000,000	6,465,000	10541
Flood control	9,500,000	10,750,000	9,880,000	11,700,000	1,000,000	2,820,000	10541
Sugar Act	60,000,000	60,000,000	63,750,000	67,500,000	3,750,000	7,500,000	10542
Bureau of Plant Industry: Field crops	3,446,800	3,400,000	3,475,000	3,638,300	75,000	238,300	10539
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: Insect and plant disease control	4,651,000	4,185,900	4,651,000	4,752,000	465,100	566,100	[1]
Forest Service: Protection and management	26,300,000	26,890,000	29,320,500	30,270,500	2,430,500	3,380,500	[1]
Forest Service: Acquisition of land	401,000	100,000	401,000	700,000	301,000	600,000	[1]
Marketing Service: News service	1,900,000	2,050,000	2,187,000	2,274,300	137,000	224,300	[1]
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Operating and administrative expenses	5,054,000	6,854,000	7,204,000	7,450,000	350,000	596,000	[1]
Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses	15,000,000	16,000,000	16,350,000	16,750,000	350,000	750,000	[1]
Farmers Home Administration: Salaries and expenses	26,149,000	27,700,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	1,300,000	2,300,000	[1] 10547
Office of Solicitor	2,364,000	2,450,000	2,675,000	3,070,000	225,000	620,000	10549
Department of Interior:							
Bureau of Land Management: Management of land	6,215,200	6,756,800	7,127,810	8,650,000	371,010	1,893,200	10665
Construction	[2] 200,000	600,000	800,000	[3] 1,000,000	200,000	[3] 200,000	10666
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Welfare	32,535,906	37,929,000	40,252,328	40,483,975	2,323,328	2,554,975	10667
Bureau of Reclamation: General investigations	4,950,000	5,150,000	6,500,000	7,800,000	2,150,000	3,500,000	10732ff.
Construction	[4] 333,961,638	297,467,000	[5] 294,713,000	325,966,500	90,713,000	121,966,500	10737ff.
Bureau of Reclamation: General administrative expenses	4,300,000	7,000,000	7,400,000	7,800,000	400,000	800,000	11008
National Park Service: Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	6,990,262	7,250,000	7,448,100	7,470,000	198,100	220,000	11009
Construction	14,595,813	20,542,000	19,667,000	22,767,000	4,667,000	7,767,000	11009
Fish and Wildlife Service: Investigation of resources	3,324,200	3,900,000	4,125,000	3,900,000	800,000	575,000	11000
Construction	1,797,100	2,401,000	2,423,450	2,376,000	623,450	576,000	11010
Executive Office, Bureau of Budget: Salaries and expenses	3,300,000	3,386,000	3,412,000	3,486,000	26,000	100,000	11159
Philippine Alien Property Administration: Salaries and expenses	250,000	160,000	215,000	215,000	55,000	55,000	11159
Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses	16,000,000	15,261,913	15,761,913	16,560,000	500,000	1,298,087	11159
General Services Administration:							
Advance, planning of public works, contract authority	17,000,000	32,000,000	27,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	23,000,000	11159
Operating expenses		76,500,000	82,725,000	84,725,000	6,225,000	8,225,000	11159
Interstate Commerce Commission: General expenses	9,600,000	9,889,600	10,002,600	10,002,600	113,000	113,000	11159
Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses	5,750,000	6,130,000	6,330,000	6,425,000	200,000	295,000	11159
Smithsonian Institution: Salaries and expenses	2,300,000	2,606,490	2,770,000	2,770,000	163,510	163,510	11159
Maritime Commission: Ship-construction subsidies (contract authority)	[6]	[6]	64,875,000	[7]	41,100,000	[8] 41,000,000	11160
Operating differential subsidies		[9] 26,450,000	[9] 30,108,000	93,380,000	3,658,000	11,721,000	11159
Rivers, harbors, and flood control and navigation projects: Limitation on additional technical expenses	[7]	1,450,000	1,600,000	[7]	960,000	[7]	11360

[1] Motion for reconsideration pending.
[2] Contract authorization.
[3] Plus $360,000 in contract authorizations.
[4] Plus $8,339,700 in contract authorizations.
[5] Plus $3,000,000 in contract authorizations.
[6] Extended contract authority.
[7] No comparable figure.
[8] Approximate—no comparable figure.
[9] Plus $55,209,000 in reappropriations.

Itemized reductions in omnibus appropriations bill (H. R. 7786) proposed by Senator Douglas—Continued

Department, agency, and purpose of funds	Appropriation for fiscal year 1950	Amount voted by House	Amount in Senate bill	Budget estimate	Proposed reduction		For reasons see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. No.—
					Below Senate bill	Below budget	
Rivers and harbors projects	$197,985,600	$185,878,000	$221,244,500	$240,714,000	$130,495,000	$149,964,000	11336-11337 11359-11360 11363-11366
Flood control and navigation projects	366,406,400	341,055,000	436,933,000	478,447,000	263,483,000	304,997,000	11336-11337 11359-11360 11363-11366
Flood control:							
Mississippi River	67,000,000	65,000,000	66,778,000	72,000,000	40,078,000	45,300,000	11336-11337 11359-11360 11363-11366
Sacramento River	3,600,000	2,700,000	2,524,500	2,805,000	1,514,500	1,795,000	11336-11337 11359-11360 11363-11366

On other proposals for limitations, amounts cannot be computed. Total number of items, 68; total amount of proposed reductions below Senate committee recommendations, $746,574,478. Total amount of proposed reductions below budget estimates, $943,426,972.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now, Mr. President, I am well aware of the fact that knives are dangerous. But, with a deficit of $5,000,000,000 facing us even before the Korean situation, a major surgical operation was even then in order. With the present international crisis, which is not a possibility but actually upon us, such an operation is already well under way and, while increasing taxes are needed, we simply must cut civilian expenses as well. For we are confronted with needs far greater than combating inflation. Manpower and resources are needed for our very security, and if we precommit ourselves to huge expenditures for nonessential items, what happens when we find we should have been using these resources to protect our own safety?

MAY HAVE TO RESORT TO A MEAT AX

For this reason, since I have not had what would be called marked success in my attempts to use a surgeons' knife, I shall probably be forced to resort to the good old meat ax.

In my office this morning I looked at a surgeons' scalpel and at a meat ax, and I debated for some time whether I should bring those two instruments to the floor of the Senate. I decided that it would be somewhat undignified to do so. Therefore, following the example of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] I will say that I have them here in a suitcase. If anyone wishes to look at them, I shall be very happy to show them, and admission will be by ticket only.

The use of the surgeon's knife requires great care and I can certainly vouch for its being difficult and time consuming. The meat ax is easy. Just raise it above your head and come down on the bureaus with a resounding whack. But before doing this—being reluctantly pushed into wielding an unscientific meat ax—

A "SHARP MEAT AX WIELDED WITH CARE"

I intend to try one more approach; namely, a very sharp meat ax wielded with care.

I send to the desk an amendment for myself and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] which I shall call "The sharp meat ax wielded with care." It is a substitute for the committee amendment striking out the Thomas-Taber features of the House bill.

Section 1001 of this amendment reads:

Reductions in appropriations contained in this act are hereby made in the sum of $1,000,000,000. Such reductions shall be made in the following manner:

I may say that the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] proposes a reduction of $800,000,000 across the board. Our amendment proposes a reduction of $1,000,000,000, and orders those reductions to be made in selected areas.

This I quote from the first part of this amendment:

(a) Funds appropriated in this act for supplies and materials, for lands and structures, and for Federal aid postwar highways, shall be reduced by $500,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is empowered to make such reductions among the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government in such a manner as to provide for the most efficient use of the Nation's manpower and resources consistent with prevailing needs for an adequate national defense and a sound national economy.

FIVE-HUNDRED-MILLION-DOLLAR REDUCTION IN CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Thus, the one-half of the reduction would be made on civilian construction. Most of it, of course, would have to be taken from rivers, harbors, navigation, flood control, reclamation projects, and highways, but not necessarily all of it. Throughout the bill we find a great many construction items which could be reduced. Furthermore, part of these reductions would be made from supplies and materials, most of which go for construction, but by no means all of it.

Paragraph (a) therefore specifically gives to the Bureau of the Budget the power to make these cuts, but it also specifies the areas in which reductions are to be made. Paragraph (a) also charges the Budget Bureau with the responsibility to see that these cuts are made in such a manner as to provide for the most efficient use of the Nation's manpower and resources consistent with prevailing needs for an adequate national defense and a sound national economy.

The total amounts budgeted for construction—and on this point Members of the Senate should consult page 13 of Summary of Obligations by Objects, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget—for nonexempt items, the exemptions being listed in section 1002 of my amendment, is about $1,040,000,000.

Total budgeted amounts for supplies and materials which are nonexempt in my amendment is about $820,000,000. The total amount in the bill for Federal aid postwar highways will be between $405,000,000 and $385,000,000 depending on the final figure adopted in conference. This makes a total of about $2,225,000,000 from which the $500,000,000 reduction provided for in paragraph (a) would be drawn. This is a 22-percent reduction below the budget although since some reductions have already been made in the bill before us, the actual cut would amount to about 25 percent in this area.

FIVE-HUNDRED-MILLION-DOLLAR REDUCTION IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

The rest of the billion-dollar reduction or the other five hundred million is made in pragraph (b), which reads:

(b) Funds appropriated in this act for personal services, travel, transportation of things, communications services, rents and utilities, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, and equipment shall be reduced by $500,000,000 which reduction shall be made among the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government on a pro rata basis: *Provided*, That reductions in personnel shall, where practicable, be made by eliminating a total of 5 percent of the personnel provided for in the President's budget and the filling of a total of not more than one-half of all vacancies which occur by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise: *Provided further*, That the reductions provided for in this subsection among the departments shall be made on a department-wide basis and the secretaries of the departments are empowered by means of transfer and adjustments, to keep the agencies within their respective departments at a maximum of efficiency: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is empowered, by means of transfers and adjustments to administer the reductions provided for in this subsection among the nondepartmental and independent agencies in such a manner as to provide for a maximum of efficiency: *Provided further*, that hereafter, the amount of annual leave for Government employees, including employees of the Postal Service, shall be at the rate of 20 days per year and the amount of sick leave shall be at the rate of 12 days per year for classified and wage-board employees (except that no annual leave nor sick leave shall be granted to any Government employee who has not been in continuous Government service for at least 1 calendar year).

This paragraph apportions a $500,000,000 reduction among the departments and agencies on a pro rata basis. But it specifies the areas where the reductions are to be made so that Congress would not be completely abdicating the power of appropriations.

Paragraph (b) would empower the secretaries of the various departments, however, to maintain a maximum of efficiency by means of transfers and adjustments between the various bureaus within the respective departments. The Bureau of the Budget would have this power with respect to the nondepartmental and independent agencies, some of which may be too small to completely absorb these cuts by themselves while others can absorb more than their prorated share.

The total amounts budgeted for those items in the nonexempt agencies in the categories from which reductions would be made are approximately as follows:

Personnel	$3,560,000,000
Travel	138,000,000
Transportation of things	42,000,000
Communications	35,000,000
Rent and utility services	103,000,000
Printing and reproductions	28,000,000
Other contractual services	347,000,000
Equipment	298,000,000
Total	4,551,000,000

Thus, the $500,000,000 reduction would amount to a cut of about 11 percent of the total amounts budgeted for these purposes. However, since the amounts provided for in the bill before us are somewhat less than the budgeted amounts the actual reduction would be closer to 12 or 12½ percent.

PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS

Reductions in personnel are to be made by eliminating 5 percent and then filling only one-half the vacancies to accomplish further reductions.

This amendment differs very sharply from the Thomas-Taber and the Jensen amendments, because the combination of the Thomas-Taber and Jensen amendments in the House provided for filling only one-tenth of the vacancies, with a cut of 10 percent superimposed upon this. This would mean a reduction in personnel of over 30 percent by the end of the year and an average cut for the year of over 20 percent. My proposal is for a cut of 5 percent, and then for filling only one-half of the vacancies.

I may say that my initial estimate of a cut of 5 percent is built up from two items, first, eliminating the 2 percent of Government employees who are the most inefficient; then, if we cut the leave of classified and wage-board employees from 26 working days to 20, or a cut of from five and a half calendar weeks to four calendar weeks, and reduce sick leave from 3 weeks to 2⅗ weeks, we effect a saving of around 3 percent in the number of governmental employees. So that by dismissing the most inefficient 2 percent, and reducing Government leave, which will save 3 percent, we can effect a personnel reduction of 5 percent, and, in addition to that, fill only half the vacancies which occur.

With increasing needs for manpower in the Defense Establishment and war production, I cannot believe this would work any great hardship on the workers themselves. The displaced workers would be able to find jobs elsewhere. They would be transferred from the departments which are overstaffed into agencies of the national defense or into private jobs which will be understaffed. The net result would be a transfer from places where the employees are less efficient into places where they are more efficient.

This is especially true since only 5 percent are to be subject to a reduction in force while other personnel reductions would be made by filling only one-half of the vacancies which occur because of death, resignation, or otherwise. Personnel turn-over is about 26 percent so that filling one-half of the vacancies which occur during 1 year would amount to about 7 percent.

When this is combined with the 5 percent eliminated by a reduction in force we would have a total over-all reduction for the first year of 12 percent. The paragraph contains the qualifications "insofar as practicable" to allow for exceptional cases where turn-over is at an unusually high rate or where the provision would work a hardship on agencies in keeping staffed with key personnel. Meanwhile, personnel generally is only one of several categories where reductions would be made. It may be that some agencies would prefer to make greater cuts in travel or other categories and less in personnel. This flexibility would operate with respect to all the areas selected for reductions since the location of soft spots may vary from agency to agency.

REDUCE AND EQUALIZE ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE

While reductions in personnel would ordinarily be made to the extent of 12 percent, actual manpower would be reduced only about 10 percent. This is true because reducing the annual and sick leave of classified and wage-board employees to 20 days would mean that each employee so reduced would put in about 3 percent more actual working time. Since postal workers' leave would be increased, however, the net gain in actual hours worked per employee would be only about 2 percent, which can be subtracted from the cut of 12 percent to make a net manpower reduction in the civilian agencies of 10 percent. Furthermore, the leave provision would apply to all Government employees, whether they work for agencies in the exempt or nonexempt categories. This would increase the manpower in the Defense Establishment and other agencies which are doing work vital to national defense.

I have previously presented the case for setting annual leave at 20 days, and I will not burden the Senate with further arguments on this point. I will simply say that 20 working days, or 1 month with week ends, is long enough for a vacation, and is still very liberal in comparison with that given by private employers. This would still be better than the leave given by 99 44/100 percent of private employers. The present 26 days of leave is excessive, because that number of days, on a basis of a 5-day week, is 5⅕ weeks. When there are added 15 days of sick leave, which makes 41 days, and 8 holidays, making 49 days, plus the other days of leave on the occasions of visits of Brazilian and other Presidents and when the weather is hot, the total leave given to Government workers is much larger than appears on its face. It is unjustified at any time, and certainly in the period which is close to a national emergency.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I merely wish to ask a question. I did not hear the beginning of the Senator's address. Is the proposal the Senator is now speaking of a general over-all cut in the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes. I shall be glad to furnish the Senator a copy of my address.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have it. Does the distinguished Senator set out item by item what he intends to cut?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. In all the chapters?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no; it is a general cut, but it is to be applied to specific areas. In brief, it calls for a reduction of $500,000,000 on construction, supplies, and materials, and $500,000,000 on transportation, personal services, communications, and so forth. The cuts are divided in that manner. The total cut is $1,000,000,000, or approximately $200,000,000 greater than that provided in the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not want to belabor this matter. I am trying to get the picture. Would the proposed cut apply to all construction projects throughout all the chapters of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. And the same is true with respect to transportation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Personnel and transportation and other areas. I hope the Senator will be given a copy of my address.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for one more question, please?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the cut to be made by the department heads, or does the Senator in his amendment provide for the cuts?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Within the departments the personnel and other cuts are to be made by the departments. For the nondepartmental and independent agencies the Bureau of the Budget will make the apportionment of the personnel and other cuts. The Bureau of the Budget will make the cuts for construction materials and supplies. But there are certain standards which we lay down which will direct them in doing this, namely, on the personnel item a 5 percent cut in the number of persons aided by a reduction in annual leave and then filling only one-half of the vacancies which occur.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield for another question.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the head of the department be the one who can use his best judgment as to where the cut is to be applied?

Mr. DOUGLAS. On everything except construction.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I want to know. Does the Senator provide for the cut on construction by items then, or does the department head with respect to each chapter of the bill make the cuts?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Bureau of the Budget makes the construction cut of $500,000,000. The Bureau is directed to cut materials, construction and supplies for the nondefense and the nonexempt agencies $500,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. So the Senator's amendment applies only to appropriations for construction outside of military needs?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, the list of exemptions is very similar to that provided for in the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment, with one or two exceptions which I shall mention later.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the Senator's amendment provides for a cut of $500,000,000 in construction, and so forth, and a cut of $500,000,000 on transportation and personal services and so forth.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. So the amendment provides for a total cut of $1,000,000,000?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank my genial friend from Nebraska for his inquiries.

Mr. President, as I said the present 26 days of leave is excessive, because it is not measured by calendar days but by work days. It amounts therefore to 5⅕ weeks. It should be lowered in normal times, but our manpower needs to maintain adequate defense make it especially imperative that we make this change immediately.

The leave provision also increases the postal workers from 15 to 20 days. In the future, the national manpower situation will force postal workers to work harder and I believe it worth while to give them a month's vacation. Leave provisions should be equalized anyway within the Government service.

CONGRESS WOULD DECIDE WHERE TO CUT WHILE ALLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE FLEXIBILITY

The reduction provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of my amendment are made while providing two safeguards. First. The areas where the rereductions are to be made are determined by Congress. Thus Congress determines where the reductions are to be made. It does not merely turn the problem over to the administrative agencies. Second. Flexibility to allow efficient administration is allowed. I do not assert that this is any final answer. Reducing expenditures should be carried out selectively item by item.

That is what I have been trying to do without much success, but to the best of my ability, during the past two weary weeks. But I assert that this amendment is preferable to an across-the-board percentage cut, and that, if it is a meat ax, it is a sharp meat ax wielded with care.

EXEMPTIONS

The exemptions provided are the obvious ones. They are similar to those provided for in the Bridges-Byrd amendment with a few important exceptions. Foreign aid, which is, in my judgment, a defense expenditure, is exempt. The Post Office is only exempt in its expenditures for railroad transportation of the mail. The Post Office is included except for railway mail transportation. I shall, however, if others of my colleagues do not do so, offer a specific amendment on the question of railway mail transportation costs.

I would also exempt subsidies where the amounts paid are set by law. This will prevent agencies from making their reductions in subsidies and then coming back for deficiency appropriations. I would also exempt the Coast Guard, which is now an agency of war and national defense, and not merely an agency of domestic administration.

I have made no provisions for reducing loans. I am afraid that under the Bridges-Byrd amendment, a department might make its total 10 percent reduction by holding up 2 or 3 large loans such as those given by REA or the Farm Credit Administration. If this were done, no waste would be eliminated at all.

I would, however, urge that all loans be scrutinized very carefully and that only those which will be in the national interest be given.

The Thomas-Taber and Jensen amendments have been thoroughly discussed and I will not burden the Senate with further talk about them. They are both too inflexible and they would be administratively difficult.

In appealing to the Senate favorably to consider my amendment, I ask that Senators read the amendment. I have additional copies at my desk. I shall also be happy to talk to anyone who desires more information and will welcome all who care to join me in sponsoring it. Any Senator who wants to add his name to the amendment will be welcome.

In closing I will simply say that I have spent a great deal of time studying these appropriations, and while the surgeon's knife approach of carefully cutting individual items is best, I believe this amendment, which is a sharp meat ax wielded with care is preferable to a blunt meat ax of an across-the-board percentage cut.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by myself, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered printed as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken on pages 444, 445, and 446 by the committee amendment, insert the following:

"CHAPTER X–A—GENERAL REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 1001. Reductions in appropriations contained in this act are hereby made in the sum of $1,000,000,000. Such reductions shall be made in the following manner:

"(a) Funds appropriated in this act for supplies and materials, for lands and structures, and for Federal aid postwar highways shall be reduced by $500,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is empowered to make such reductions among the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government in such a manner as to provide for the most efficient use of the Nation's manpower and resources consistent with prevailing needs for an adequate national defense and a sound national economy.

"(b) Funds appropriated in this act for personal services, travel, transportation of things, communications services, rents and utilities, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, and equipment shall be reduced by $500,000,000 which reduction shall be made among the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government on a pro rata basis: *Provided*, That reductions in personnel shall, where practicable, be made by eliminating a total of 5 percent of the personnel provided for in the President's budget and the filling of a total of not more than one-half of all vacancies which occur by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise: *Provided further*, That the reductions provided for in this subsection among the departments shall be made on a department-wide basis and the secretaries of the departments are empowered, by means of transfers and adjustments, to keep the agencies within their respective departments at a maximum of efficiency: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is empowered, by means of transfers and adjustments to administer the reductions provided for in this subsection among the nondepartmental and independent agencies in such a manner as to provide for a maximum of efficiency: *Provided further*, That hereafter, the amount of annual leave for Government employees, including employees of the postal service, shall be at the rate of 20 days per year and the amount of sick leave shall be at the rate of 12 days per year for classified and wage-board employees (except that no annual leave nor sick leave shall be granted to any Government employee who has not been in continuous Government service for at least one calendar year).

"SEC. 1002. The reductions provided for in this chapter shall not apply to the following (except that the annual- and sick-leave provisos shall apply to all classified and wage-board employees and postal workers).

"(a) Chapter X, chapter X–B and the amount appropriated to the General Services Administration for carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of July 23, 1946;

"(b) Appropriations in title I of chapter VIII for the Executive Office of the President under the headlines "Compensation of the President," "The White House Office," "Emergency Fund for the President," and "Executive Mansion and Grounds."

"(c) Appropriations for the atomic-energy program;

"(d) Trust funds;

"(e) Funds of Government corporations excluding those made available in this act (1) for administrative expenses and (2) by appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury;

"(f) Amounts (other than under the Veterans' Administration) for furnishing medical and hospital services and domiciliary care, excluding (1) administrative expenses not directly connected with the operation of a specific hospital, dispensary, or clinic, and (2) expenses for employee health service programs;

"(g) Amounts provided in this act for payment of obligations incurred under prior appropriations or authorizations, and obligated balances of reappropriations;

"(h) Appropriations of, or measured by, receipts;

"(i) Amounts appropriated by this act for the operation of law-enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Services, and the Secret Service; or for the payment of compensation and expenses of agents and auditors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and such other officers and employees of other agencies whose duties primarily pertain to intelligence operations (including funds transferred pursuant to section 6 (a) of the act of June 20, 1949; 63 Stat. 211), or to the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the criminal laws of the United States;

"(j) Amounts provided for any program of the Veterans' Administration, excluding (1) administrative expenses not directly connected with the operation of a specific hospital, dispensary, clinic, or facility, and (2) expenses for employee health service programs;

"(k) Grants (other than those for Federal-aid postwar highways), subsidies, and contributions where amounts are determined by laws;

"(l) Amounts provided to make payment of or contributions toward pensions, retirement and disability annuities and benefits, employee's death or injury benefits, or other items of a similar nature;

"(m) Appropriations for refunds, awards, and indemnities.

"(n) Appropriations for the Coast Guard, and

"(o) The amount appropriated to the Post Office Department for railroad transportation of the mail."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move to insert in lieu of the matter stricken by the committee amendment on pages 444, 445, and 446, an amendment which I have sent to the desk, which I now ask to have read and made the order of business.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry first, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is unanimous consent required to have the amendment made the pending business in view of the fact that the amendment runs into another chapter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; it would be out of order to consider the amendment in its present form, because it relates both to the chapter which we are just finishing and the following chapter, which has not been stated and is not before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I have no objection to the amendment being printed and to have it lie on the table to be offered at the proper time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The proper time will come in just about a fraction of a second.

Mr. WHERRY. I make the point of order, Mr. President, that the amendment is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment would not be in order as a portion of it relates to the next chapter, which is not now before the Senate.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEM. I should like to associate myself with what the Senator from Illinois has stated about the necessity of reducing the nonmilitary expenses of the Government. I have voted for most, if not all, of the selective amendments proposed by him. In my opinion, the Senator from Illinois has performed a fine public service in his effort to make a selective reduction in the appropriation bill. I think he has some qualms about the results to some of his colleagues of what he has done, but I wish to say that, in my judgment, the way in which he has used the scalpel has been so skillful that it has left no scars. I think there can be no doubt about that. So I hope he will continue his efforts. I believe that time will show the great necessity for the Congress to do what the junior Senator from Illinois is seeking to have done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have the floor; and in order that the Senator may propound a parliamentary inquiry, I have to yield first.

Mr. President, no chapter of the appropriations bill is now before the Senate at this time, I believe. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate pass over chapter X–A and proceed to the consideration of chapter X–B.

I shall be glad to yield now to the Senator from Illinois for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire why the Senator wishes to pass over chapter X–A, which logically would come before the Senate at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. I am merely asking that it be passed over temporarily.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would it not be well to consider chapter X–A now?

Mr. WHERRY. The reason why I think the subject matter of chapter X–A or the subject matter the Senator from Illinois, himself, has been discussing should properly be taken up by us at the end of the bill is that before an amendment such as the Bridges-Byrd amendment or the so-called Douglas amendment is considered by the Senate it seems to me the Senate should proceed to consider the foreign-aid section of the bill, and should see whether a cut is to be made in that section of the bill. Then we can consider as the last chapter, the one to which, really, either the so-called Douglas amendment or the Bridges-Byrd amendment would apply.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the foreign-aid section of the bill can be dealt with by means of amendments offered either to chapter X–A or chapter X–B.

I may say that I am very much pleased with what the Senator from Missouri has said. Unless I am abusing his compliments, I wish to say that I think the amendment should not be known solely as mine, but should be known as the Kem-Williams-Douglas amendment. Then we shall have awaiting our consideration both the Bridges-Byrd amendment and the Kem-Williams-Douglas amendment—thus indicating that a fine spirit of nonpartisanship urge for economy pervades this Chamber.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in that spirit, I ask unanimous consent that chapter X–A of the bill be passed over temporarily, for the reasons already stated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am not satisfied in my own mind that that would be the proper course. It pains me very much to have to object, but I am afraid I shall have to object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I think my request is an absolutely constructive one. There are many Members of the Senate who would like to have all the chapters of the bill considered before the amendment now known, as the Senator from Illinois has said, as the Douglas-Kem amendment or before the Bridges-Byrd amendment is considered and adopted, if one of them is adopted, depending upon whichever one is considered by the Senate to have merit.

It seems to me that the proper time to consider them is after the bill has been amended in all other respects, at which time we shall have before us the bill in its entirety, and then we can consider whether to make an over-all cut.

Mr. President, if I am not able to obtain unanimous consent for the purpose I have requested, I shall move that the Senate temporarily pass over chapter X–A of the bill, and proceed to the consideration of the chapter X–B. I suppose that I must include in the motion a date, so as to provide that chapter X–A be taken up at a time certain.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Arizona, if he wishes to propose a modification of my request or make a motion.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois will not object to the request that we temporarily pass over chapter X–A of the bill, because before we pass upon the amendments calling for over-all reductions, I believe we should know just what other provisions the bill is going to contain.

So, Mr. President, personally I think we should take up the ECA chapter of the bill, and then should proceed to consider the amendment which the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has proposed, and should dispose of it. After having done that, and after we know what other provisions the bill is going to contain, we shall be better able to pass upon other amendments which may be offered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have the floor. I yielded to the Senator, did I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Illinois, if I may do so without prejudice to my right to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois is certainly welcome.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think I should state what is the real issue behind this parliamentary maneuvering: We are really jockeying to see whether the Bridges-Byrd amendment shall be acted on first or whether the Kem-Douglas amendment shall be acted on first.

I have no personal feeling about this matter, but I have going on within me a real mental and ethical struggle, which I wish to have resolved in the easiest manner possible.

I regard the Bridges-Byrd amendment as the worst possible way in which to cut the budget. However, the need for cutting the budget is so great that if all other methods fail, then, with certain qualifications, I shall be compelled to vote for the Bridges-Byrd amendment. But I do not wish to do so unless first we have exhausted every other alternative.

I am approaching the Bridges-Byrd amendment with the same alacrity that a cat exhibits when it is grabbed by the tail and is pulled backward across a thick rug, at which it claws energetically, doing its utmost to resist. In short, as each amendment is defeated, I find myself nearer and nearer the rapids and nearer and nearer the Bridges-Byrd amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska permit me to continue?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator for not imposing the guillotine upon me; I thank him for his characteristic courtesy. The point I want to make is this: I have tried selective cuts and have not been successful. However, I think a blunt, meat-ax approach like the Bridges-Byrd amendment is wrong. With reservations, however, I will be forced to vote for it if we fail in all other attempts to reduce expenditures. But before voting for it I would like to present my general amendment which calls for a larger cut, and which specifies the areas where the cuts are to be made. That is why I wish to have my amendment called up first. I think it is a much better way for Congress to make reductions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state to the Senator from Illinois that if the unanimous-consent request is agreed to, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will occupy exactly the same position which it will occupy otherwise.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would it be the first to be acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the first to be acted upon——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is the whole issue. If that is the case, I am satisfied.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, no, Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In order for the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to be first considered, the Senator from Illinois would have to be the first Senator to obtain the floor at that time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is a very important point. So the question will be which Senator obtains the floor first.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have the floor, have I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. If my motion is acted upon favorably, that will mean that the Senate will proceed to take up the ECA chapter of the bill. So the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will not be prejudiced in that case. In such event he will be just as well off at the time when he wishes to present his amendment as he is now. He does not have the floor now. If he agrees to the unanimous-consent request, then it will simply be a question of which amendment comes up first. If the Bridges-Byrd amendment is offered first, the Senator from Illinois can move to strike out the language of the amendment and insert the language of the Douglas-Kem amendment; or if the Douglas-Kem amendment is offered first, the Bridges-Byrd amendment could be offered as a substitute for it.

So, Mr. President, I hope the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois will not object to the requested unanimous-consent agreement, for he is always charitable and courteous, and wishes to go along in a good bipartisan spirit.

However, the motion already has been made to postpone until Wednesday of next week, for final consideration, chapter X–A of the bill.

So far as the handling of the amendments is concerned, that will depend on which Senator obtains the floor and which amendment prevails, either the so-called Douglas-Kem amendment or the Bridges-Byrd amendment.

Mr. President, I have made the motion.

Now I shall be glad to yield for a question.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the acting majority leader. Let me say now that if I may obtain unanimous consent, I shall withdraw the motion.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not wish to be classified as associated with any jockeying in favor of one side or another side, so far as the amendments are concerned. I did not have that in mind. I supported the course suggested by the Senator from Nebraska because I thought it was the most orderly way to proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. Although I favor temporarily laying aside chapter X, I certainly would resist a motion to take it up at a definite time. I do not think that would be the proper procedure.

I think we should lay it aside temorarily, and then proceed.

Of course, the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois is just about as quick on the jump as is the minority leader——

Mr. WHERRY. He is better, Mr. President. [Laughter.]

Mr. McFARLAND. In other words, the Senator from Illinois should be able to obtain the floor.

So I hope the Senator from Illinois will agree to the request to temporarily lay aside this chapter of the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to be very obliging. I have a very cooperative mood at all times, and particularly this afternoon.

If we can reach a unanimous-consent agreement that when we take up chapter X–A of the bill, my amendment will be the first order of business, I shall be very glad, indeed, to agree to the requested unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. President, I believe I have the floor now——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have the floor; I yielded for a question or, if there was no objection, for a comment. Do I not have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I wish to be fair——

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to be fair to the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, why do not both Senators be fair to me, and yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield once again to the junior Senator from Illinois, providing I do not prejudice my rights to the floor. I ask unanimous consent that I may do so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. LANGER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Washington for a question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As the Senator knows, there are two very important amendments pending.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As to those amendments, it was generally understood we would finish the committee amendments and would then consider the two amendments because they are in the nature of new matter. They are probably the two most important amendments, and I was wondering whether, under this arrangement, we would go on with the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, certainly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And finish the committee amendments?

Mr. WHERRY. My motion is to temporarily pass over chapter X–A, and I feel that the majority leader should then bring up the so-called Douglas-Kem amendment, at the conclusion of the bill, for the reasons I have already stated—that if cuts are made in the ECA items, it will then be necessary to adjust the so-called over-all cut amendment, whichever one prevails.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It makes a difference.

Mr. WHERRY. The only time that could be done would be following the conclusion of the bill, at which time each

and every Senator will have his right to the floor. I have to make a motion, however, to postpone it to a day certain. I did so Wednesday. I should like to modify that motion to, say, Monday, and when Monday comes, if we are not ready for it, we shall have to modify it, I presume, and extend it for a longer period. I do not want to delay passage of the pending bill, but the motion necessitates a day certain. I shall make the motion on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator first want to let the Chair put the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois objected to it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I desire to be thoroughly obliging, thoroughly cooperative in all respects on these matters, and I am willing to withdraw my objection.

Mr. WHERRY. That is fine.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But I hope that the Chair or whoever may be occupying the chair, will cast his glance all around the Chamber when it comes time to recognize Senators, when this matter comes up.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I withdraw the motion I made, and I thank the Senator from Illinois for his cooperation. But I do not want the glancing part of the argument to prevail upon the occupant of the chair when the time comes to consider chapter X–A.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I merely said I hoped the eyes of the Presiding Officer would describe a semicircle—an arc, so to speak, and that he would not ignore the junior Senator from Illinois when the proper time came.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Chapter X–A will be passed over.

CONTROL OF ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS IN UNITED STATES WATERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 1 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 217; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 191), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Whenever the President finds that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual or threatened war, or invasion, or insurrection, or subversive activity, or of disturbances or threatened disturbances of the international relations of the United States, the President is authorized to institute such measures and issue such rules and regulations—

"(a) to govern the anchorage and movement of any foreign-flag vessels in the territorial waters of the United States, to inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of rights and obligations of the United States, may take for such purposes full possession and control of such vessels and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof, and all other persons not especially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof;

"(b) to safeguard against destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of similar nature, vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities in the United States, the Canal Zone, and all territory and water, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Any appropriation available to any of the executive departments shall be available to carry out the provisions of this title."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 194), is amended to read as follows:

"The President may employ such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title."

SEC. 3. Section 2 of title II of the act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(a) If any other person knowingly fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given under the provisions of this title, or knowingly obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, he shall be punished by imprisonment for one more than 10 years and may, at the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall expire on such date as may be specified by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder whether I might impose upon the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the minority and majority leaders long enough for a brief statement.

Last Friday we passed a piece of highly emergent legislation pertaining to waterfront security of the United States. The bill went to the House, and the House has passed it with two minor clarifying amendments. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to consideration of the bill (S. 3859) and I move that the Senate agree to the House amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the unanimous-consent request, because I have already talked to the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], about this matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let us take action on the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is not required. The House action is laid before the Senate as a matter of right.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is this a conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is an amendment of the House transmitted by message. The question is on agreeing to the House amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is what I wanted to have explained. I wanted to know what the House amendment was.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall explain the House amendment. The House has added two clarifying amendments. The only one of any importance is the following on page 1:

Whenever the President finds that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of actual or threatened war, or invasion, or insurrection, or subversive activity, or of disturbances or threatened disturbances of the international relations of the United States, the President is authorized to institute such measures and issue such rules and regulations—

In other words, the President is then authorized to do certain things for the protection of the water front. The House added "or insurrection, or subversive activity." I think it makes the bill much stronger.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, to the bill as passed by the Senate, the House has made this additional amendment, which I think is a good one.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It makes the bill stronger.

Mr. WHERRY. For that reason, I hope the House amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I merely want to say as a matter of information for the RECORD that I do not know whether the President will exercise this authority. I understand that if the bill is passed by the Senate today, as I am sure it will be, the President will sign the bill immediately, and that will give him authority to proceed at once on our water fronts. This is not a national emergency measure; it is only a limited emergency measure to take care of the water front security of the Nation. It is to prevent the entry into our ports of foreign-flag ships without notice either to the Coast Guard or the FBI, and enable them to make a search of the ships before they reach our territorial waters, in case they might have in their holds something which might be destructive.

It also has this purpose, which I think is a good one: As I have said before, the last stronghold of subversive activity in this country, in my opinion, or at least the last concentrated stronghold, has been around our water fronts. It would be impossible for destruction to come to any great port of the United States, of which there are many, as the result of a ship coming into port with an atomic bomb or with biological or other destructive agency, without some liaison ashore. This would give authority to the President to instruct the FBI, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, the Navy, or any other appropriate governmental agency, to go to our water fronts and pick out people who might be subversives or security risks to this country. I think it goes a long way toward taking care of the domestic situation, as related to this subject, particularly in view of the large amount of talk we have had in the Senate within the past few days about Communists. The bill also protects that last loophole which is left, by which there might be some actual destruction along the shores of the United States. It also includes the Territories of the United States. I am thinking in particular of the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, into whose ports many foreign-flag ships

enter and from which they leave. I am sure that the Senate and House, in acting with due speed on this measure, have done a really fine job in adding to the security of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE KOREAN WAR MADE A POLITICAL ISSUE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have just obtained a copy of the Washington Evening Star of today. I was horrified to find on page 1 the following headlines: "Democratic pamphlet makes Korean war major election issue—Kirwan group charges GOP obstructionism hastened Red aggression."

I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that across page 1 of the Evening Star is the screaming headline, "Reds pressing all-out attack in Korea." Under that headline is another headline, "Decisive battle on, MacArthur aide declares." Over the two adjacent columns on page 1 is the headline, "100,000-man draft expected to mean 505 quota for District of Columbia."

Next to that, Mr. President, it says, "News on Korea still expected to get worse."

So, Mr. President, at the very time thousands and thousands of our boys are over there dying or getting wounded, we find the Democratic National Committee issuing a pamphlet attacking the Republican Party. Mr. President, to my mind, the issuing of this pamphlet is so contemptible, so out of place in a country such as ours, in time of danger and crisis, that I want to read the article to show what men will stoop to in politics at the very time when our boys are in Korea fighting for their very lives.

The article is by Gould Lincoln, one of our best newspapermen, and it reads as follows:

The Korean war today was thrust officially into the coming congressional campaign as a major issue.

The Democratic congressional committee, headed by Representative KIRWAN, of Ohio, put out a 17-page memorandum, entitled "Background Information on Korea," to be used by Democratic candidates for the House. In it the committee charged the Red attack on southern Korea had been hastened by Republican opposition to the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 and to the Economic Assistance for Korea Act of 1949. The memorandum is being placed in the hands of each Democratic candidate.

Chairman KIRWAN said the committee was forced into taking this action by attacks on President Truman by Republicans in Congress and by the Republican National Committee, in connection with the Korean war.

I invite attention to the fact, Mr. President, that the vote supporting the President of the United States when we got into trouble in the Korean matter was unanimous on this side. I continue reading from the article:

PARTISAN SPEECHES CHARGED

"It has been the hope of responsible Democratic leaders," Mr. KIRWAN said, "that the Korean war and the emergency it has brought in the affairs of our Government would not be approached within the framework of partisan politics. However, Republican leaders in both Houses have made partisan speeches on the Korean war, in some cases even going so far as to blame the administration for the results of their own obstruction; and the Republican National Committee has issued a bitter partisan attack on our President in connection with the Korean war, notable chiefly in that it follows the line of the Daily Worker, in some instances word for word."

The background information memorandum asserts that, since the close of World War II, a strong isolationist bloc in Congress has refused to accept the sound principle that political partisanship should stop at the water's edge. It charges this has done harm to international cooperation.

"The Democratic Party adheres to the principles of a bipartisan foreign policy," the memorandum continues, "and although the Democratic Party is justly proud of its record on the Korean aid bills, we do not wish to negate the bipartisan principle by starting a political fight over Korea. On the other hand, it is important to keep the record straight, if our party is subjected to isolationist attack because of Korea."

RECORD, SINCE 1943

The record of the United States policy toward Korea since 1943 is set down. It begins when at Cairo, when the postwar independence of Korea was guaranteed by the United States, Britain, and China. At Potsdam, in 1945, Russia joined in this guaranty. The memorandum recites the manner in which the United States and Russia joined in liberating Korea from Japanese rulers, and continues:

"The present division of Korea along the thirty-eighth parallel was never intended by the United States; and after Japanese forces had been disarmed, this country sought to restore the unity of Korea," but was blocked by Russia's refusal. This opposition by Russia has been responsible for the continued division of the country up to the present, the statement says. It recites, too, the fact that the Soviet Government had organized a North Korean Army and equipped it with Russian material.

In detail the millions of dollars contributed by this country for Korean aid is set forth in the memorandum—$356,000,000 for economic assistance for the years 1946 through 1949. Military assistance to Korea was included in the Mutual Defense Act of 1949, when that country shared $27,640,000 with Iran and the Philippines.

GOP OPPOSITION CITED

This Mutual Defense Act was opposed, the memorandum said, by many Republicans, who supported crippling amendments, and voted against its passage.

President Truman proposed, it adds, a little ECA for Korea in 1949, and that, too, was fought by Republicans. The bill for this purpose was defeated in the House by a vote of 192 to 191, although a Korean aid measure subsequently was passed.

The memorandum insists, however, that the first vote in the House was a great blow to South Korea and that "the Communists logically concluded that, if the United States was so unwilling to grant aid to democratic Korea with money, it certainly would never provide aid with men."

I invite attention again to the fact, Mr. President, that in the House it was defeated by a vote of 192 to 191. The article continues as follows:

PARTIES SPLIT ON VOTE

It points out that Republican opponents of the program said "that any aid to the Democratic Government of South Korea was 'pouring money down a rat hole,'" and that the Communist radio so quoted them.

The first vote in the House on the Korean economic aid bill showed 130 Republicans and 61 Democrats voting against, and 21 Republicans and 170 Democrats voting for it. The sole American Labor Party vote was cast against the bill, by Representative MARCANTONIO, of New York, who, the memorandum says, follows the Communist line.

In other words, Mr. President, at this very crucial time, we find the Democrats sending out such a pamphlet squarely dividing the House by a vote of 192 to 191, and creating an untold amount of trouble. I continue reading:

The Democrats' memorandum brought quick response from the Republicans.

Representative HALL, of New York, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, declared in a statement:

"It will take a lot more than 18 pages of distortion and misrepresentation by the Democratic Congressional Committee to convince the American people that Mr. Truman, Mr. Acheson, and the Democratic Party could condone Communist conquest of Asia for five long years and then cancel out that colossal blunder by sending American soldiers unprepared into Korea."

RED HERRINGS NOT EXHAUSTED

"No amount of alibiing and lint-picking will cause the American people to forget that it has been the Republicans both in and out of Congress who have opposed this policy."

The Republican National Committee said in a separate statement:

"The Democrats haven't exhausted their supply of red herrings. The latest one won't deceive the people, who know that the Republican Party has led the fight against Communists at home as well as abroad. Look at the record."

A top Republican strategist in the House, asking not to be identified by name, made clear that Republicans won't hesitate to use Mr. KIRWAN's weapon in local political campaigns against the 61 Democrats who voted against the Korean measure.

"If it's good enough to use against Republicans," he said, "it ought to be good enough to use against Democrats."

Mr. President, at this very crucial time we find a fight is on between Republicans and Democrats, started by the Democrats, who are looking for votes to get into Congress, and as a result, they create a great deal of misery and strife among the people of this country, whose sons in the last analysis must do the fighting. While I am on the subject, Mr. President, and as a Republican, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate a very important bill which I introduced. It was defeated by the people now in power, by the administration. It was Senate bill 761. I introduced it on February 3, 1949. I want every Senator to note this carefully. The bill provided for the admission into the United States of a few persons of the Korean race. It would have made them racially eligible for naturalization. When I introduced the bill, and at various other times, I said that although we may have nations sitting around one table, as in the United Nations, where we may find India, China, Pakistan, and other countries, we say to them, "Our people can go to your countries, but you cannot come to ours."

Mr. President, I remember the fight we had here only 5 years ago, to admit perhaps no more than 3,500 West Indians, some of whom had lived in this country since 1917 and whose sons had fought in our Armed Forces. I remember how

hard we had to fight to get a law through Congress to give them the opportunity of becoming naturalized. Up to that time those men and women, who had lived here, could not even get a driver's license to drive an automobile, get married, own land, or testify in court. In 1924, the Supreme Court, in a decision written by Justice Sutherland, said that they were neither Caucasian nor Negroid, and they were absolutely ineligible to become citizens of the United States. After some 3 years of good hard work we finally got the law through Congress. Over in the House the fight was led by Congressman CELLER, a Democrat from New York, and Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, a Republican. I led the fight in the Senate. Mr. President, that was only a beginning. Anyone who has read the book The Gentlemen Talk of Peace, written by William Ziff, must have known how very important it was a concession of some kind should be made so that people living in Asia would have a chance to receive some kind of recognition—even token recognition—by being allowed to come over to this country under our naturalization and immigration laws.

When I introduced the bill to provide for admission into the United States of persons of the Korean race, I received some letters. I have one letter in my hand, dated March 5, 1949, on the stationery of the Korean Immigration and Naturalization Committee, Post Office Box 1706, Washington, D. C. I shall ask unanimous consent to introduce the letter in evidence, because it shows that the full committee of Koreans wanted the measure passed. The letter reads:

KOREAN IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1949.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: On March 1, 1949, by a majority vote the House passed H. R. 199 (Judd bill) and it is now in the Senate. No doubt it will reach the Senate subcommittee, of which Senator PAT MCCARRAN is chairman.

Our committee is of the opinion that your past interest for Korea and her people will bear rich fruit when the Judd bill comes to the Senate Judiciary Committee and the floor of the Senate. And we further believe the recent passage of the Judd bill was due to serious considerations given by the Members of the United States Congresses. Our first Korean bill was introduced by Delegate JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON from Hawaii on June 1944. In all there were 12 Korean immigration and naturalization bills in various Congresses including the 6, 3 each in the Senate and House, introduced in the present Eighty-first Congress. Because of such introductions heretofore, Members of Congress felt the urgent need of repealing and amending some of the present unpleasant features in the immigration and naturalization laws. Therefore, our committee knows that your efforts were not in vain.

Our committee urges upon you to continue your interest for Korea by supporting the Judd bill in the Senate subcommittee and in the Senate itself. We wish to go on record as such and hope you will continue to enjoy good health and with best regards.

Very sincerely yours,
WALTER JHUNG.

In a moment I shall show what became of that bill. I want to discuss first what happened to the bill that I introduced. I introduced a bill on February 3, 1949. On February 6 I received the following letter from the Korean Immigration and Naturalization Committee dated March 22, 1949:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: We wish to sincerely thank you for introducing your Senate bill 761 on February 3, 1949, in behalf of our committee. Koreans everywhere will watch your bill with the greatest of anxieties.

Without any doubt, successful legislation of your bill as well as the ones now under consideration in the House Judiciary Committee will have tremendous moral uplifting of the people in Korea. It will act as a shock absorber for the rough-going on the highway to full democracy in Korea. That highway is now filled with Communists' propaganda and falsifications.

As soon as we have finished with our new brief on Korea we will present to you a copy along with other pertinent materials on that country and its people.

Thanking you again, we are,
Respectfully yours,
WALTER JHUNG.

On March 22, 6 weeks after I introduced the bill, I got a letter from the Korean National Association from Honolulu, T. H., dated March 22, 1949. In Honolulu they were watching what was happening to the bill I had introduced in behalf of these people. On March 22 they wrote:

DEAR SIR: It is with inexpressible gratitude that we, the officers of the Korean National Association, an Hawaiian eleemosynary corporation, take this means to convey our heartfelt appreciation for your efforts and action by the introduction of your S. 761 to make available unto the thousands of Koreans residing upon American soil the great privilege of becoming American citizens

Although these persons had been living in Hawaii for many years, and their sons had fought in the war, they were held to be ineligible for citizenship in the United States. Mind you, that was at the very time when we sat in the United Nations, but race after race of brown people are still being barred by us. We ask for their cooperation. We send our boys to fight for them, but at the same time we say, "Although you may be good enough to fight for, not one of you can be naturalized as a United States citizen."

What hypocrisy, Mr. President. The letter proceeds:

We are certain that the opening of the door of citizenship to us Koreans will result in not only a further strengthening of the close bond between the new Korean Government and the United States of America but also in the creation of new American citizens who will be a credit and service to your great Government.

Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely yours,
SONG SOON SUR,
President.
WILLIAM K. LEE,
Secretary.

This was from the Korean National Association, with headquarters at Honolulu.

Not only that, Mr. President, but there is here in Washington an organization which is interested in Korea, and their officials came to see me.

My bill was postponed indefinitely by the full committee on the 16th day of May, and I want the record to be indelibly clear that on every committee in the Senate about which I know anything a majority were Democrats. So even as late as May 16, 1949, the committee refused to report out this measure I had introduced. They refused to have anything to do with these Koreans, these people for whom our American youth are now fighting, and in whom they are trying to inculcate the principles of liberty.

Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate a great speech made on Tuesday last on the floor of the House of Representatives by Hon. DEWEY SHORT. It was at a time when we had passed, by suspending the rule at the request of the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], a bill providing for an extension of 1 year of the terms of those who had previously enlisted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Mr. SHORT, speaking on Tuesday, said this:

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak a word on this particular measure because I am wholeheartedly in favor of it, as I am the next bill we will consider to lift the ceilings on the personnel of our armed services, and I think practically every Member of this body on both sides of the aisle is. It is a very simple measure, similar to the one we passed, both at the outbreak of World War I and at the outbreak of World War II.

Realizing that there will be approximately 300,000 members of our armed services—the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force—whose enlistments will expire during the next calendar year, our committee, and I am sure the Congress, are thoroughly convinced, that it is imperative and inescapable that we extend the enlistments for the next 12 months.

Again, Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the vote to extend those enlistments was unanimous. Every Republican who was present voted for the bill, and it comes with ill grace from the National Democratic Congressional Committee to issue such a scurrilous pamphlet attacking the Republican Party, such as that which has been issued.

Representative SHORT continued:

In ordinary peacetimes over 50 percent of those whose enlistments expire would reenlist. They are trained personnel. They are experienced personnel. It is not easy—indeed, it is next to impossible—to supplant them overnight with raw, green recruits. Many of them are now fighting in distant parts of the world, or are stationed for security reasons at different posts all over the globe, and it is exceedingly difficult for us to bring back these men, as their enlistments expire from day to day and week to week and month to month, when a war is raging. So the whole purpose of the bill, S. 3937, a bill to authorize the President to extend the enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States, is to hold the men who are now in the various branches of the armed services long enough until replacements can be obtained by enlistment, by call of Reserves and the National Guard, or by the draft, and properly trained to take their place.

Mr. President, some Senators criticized me when I introduced a bill a little while ago, shortly before this Korean situation became serious. As I remember now, it was on Wednesday, after the President had ordered the troops to go over to Korea on Monday. I introduced a bill providing that farm boys should not be

taken right away. One of the great isolationist papers attacked not only me, but attacked the State of North Dakota.

How well do I remember, Mr. President, how in World War II almost overnight the Government took boys who were engaged in raising crops, took them away almost without notice, took them before the draft boards were even officially organized. Some of them had herds of cattle, some of them had hundreds and hundreds of acres of wheat and other grains which they could not harvest because they were taken away. Look at the newspapers of those days for the proof.

I went to the heads of the draft boards at that time and said that those boys should be given time to get their affairs in order. Later General Hershey and I gave a joint radio address to the farmers of the country.

This year all over the great Northwest the spring was 5 or 6 weeks late. The result is the crops are going to be 5 or 6 weeks late in maturing and it will be necessary to have the boys out there longer this year than at the time World War II broke out.

For this reason I promptly served notice, by the bill I introduced, and it had a good effect, in that the draft boards, through those in authority in taking the farm boys away from home, are going to take into consideration the fact that the crop is 5 or 6 weeks late.

In view of the fact that those in authority have now considered that matter so carefully, and the further fact that the bill has accomplished its purpose, and because the situation in Korea is 100 times worse, at least 100 times worse, than it was at the time the bill was introduced just a few short days ago, I am withdrawing it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator wish to postpone indefinitely the bill in question?

Mr. LANGER. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator have the number of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. I will give it to the Chair later.

I wish to continue reading the statement of Representative SHORT:

> Now that is all the bill provides for. It is bad policy for the Government to break a contract with any of its citizens. It is tough for a 30-year-old man, fighting in the rice paddies of Korea, his wife and a couple of kids in Japan or back home in the States, to be held on at the expiration of his 3- or 4-year service, particularly when there are some unmarried individuals between the ages of 26 and 30 back home who perhaps are not contributing their full share in this crisis, to the defense of the Nation.
>
> But, ladies and gentlemen, liberty is the first casualty of war. Truth is usually next.

Mr. President, I say the truth usually is the next casualty. That is one reason why I condemn the pamphlet issued by the National Democratic Congressional Committee, issued in the very midst of what may turn out to be one of the most trying periods through which our country has ever passed. Yet, between now and election we are going to see the pamphlet handed out all over the country in an effort by the Democrats to obtain a few more votes for their candidates.

Mr. President, I say it is contemptible, and it ought to lose votes for the Democrats wherever they circulate that kind of scurrilous pamphlet.

Representative SHORT continued:

> When you engage in an armed conflict, freedom is gone. All of us are going to be required to do things we do not want to do. We are going to have our activities curbed. There will be allocations, priorities, rationing, and certain controls, no doubt, if the flames touched off in Korea engulf the world. Painful as that is, it is inescapable. You cannot fight a painless war. It is just impossible.
>
> I want to say one or two things in a general way, aside from this bill, particularly since our distinguished and able chairman took considerable time to talk about the over-all picture.
>
> In order to win a modern, mechanized war, the victor must possess at least three materials. He has to have iron and steel, rubber, and oil. Soviet Russia has secured a lot of iron and steel and industry in Manchuria, a territory twice as large as the State of Texas, which is the industrial heart of all Asia.

Manchuria was turned over to the enemy by the Democrats, Mr. President, by a Democratic administration, which now has the gall, in the midst of the war, to issue that kind of a pamphlet against the Republicans, the majority of whom at least, under the leadership of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] certainly have cooperated with them.

I continue to read:

> And she would not have that steel if the Chinese, after being promised at the Cairo Conference that Manchuria would be returned to them at the end of the war, had not been sold down the river, and Manchuria turned over to Soviet Russia.

Who sold them down the river? Why a Democratic administration, Mr. President. The same kind of an administration which is now circulating this scurrilous pamphlet in time of war.

Representative SHORT continued:

> Who is responsible for that action? Russia has got to have not only iron and steel in Manchuria and the rich metals and minerals of China, that have gone completely under. Everyone knows China is the head, the heart, the bowels, and legs of Asia; and because of the recent weak, indecisive, vacillating, contradictory foreign policy, all China has been lost to Red communism. Who is responsible for that? What Members of the House and Senate have stood and pled week after week, month after month, for a strong far eastern foreign policy? The Republicans, as the record will show. Now that China has gone under, after being told that we should keep hands off until the dust settled; after being told by the Secretary of Defense that it was not our responsibility to defend Korea, or any other spot in the Orient; and after being told by the Secretary of State we will have nothing to do with the defense of Formosa; after the Secretary of Defense told us repeatedly, before our committee and in public addresses during the past 6 months, that if we were attacked at any place at 4 o'clock in the morning we would be ready to answer at 5 o'clock; after being repeatedly told by members of the administration that South Korea was capable of defending herself; after all of these miscalculations and misrepresentations, not only to the American people but to your Committee on Armed Services, we have now completely reversed our foreign policy in Asia, and we have decided to go into the one spot with its tough terrain, with its foul weather, the most difficult place on earth to pit our strength against the force of the ground armies of Soviet Russia, namely, Korea. Russia's strength always has been in her ground forces.
>
> Recently the President of the United States has repeatedly told the American people, at the commencement exercises at the University of Missouri in Columbia last month and at the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis the following day, that we are closer to peace than any time since the shooting stopped in 1945.
>
> At Korea, a little sort of finger, an appendix of the Asiatic Continent about the size of Illinois, 600 miles long, 135 miles wide, we go in to defend only the south half of it, and defend it with what? Who withdrew Lieutenant General Hodge and his 40,000 American troops from Korea south of the thirty-eighth parallel a year ago last month, in June 1949?
>
> The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and others here with me in 1946 were in Korea. We went up and down that arbitrary thirty-eighth parallel that has no military significance; there is not a mountain range, there is no river, there is nothing geographical about it; it is just a line that was blindly, arbitrarily, and stubbornly drawn so that the Japs north of the thirty-eighth parallel would surrender to the Russians, and the Japs south of the thirty-eighth parallel would surrender to the Americans. General Hodge, with his 40,000 troops, repatriated over 5,000,000 Japanese soldiers, not only from Korea but from Manchuria and China.
>
> When we returned from our trip in October 1946—

I want every Senator to listen carefully to these words of DEWEY SHORT, one of the outstanding men in the House of Representatives—

> we unanimously agreed that the moment we pulled out of Korea the Russians or the Communists would move in. That is what we told the Congress; that is what the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] and I told the American people in a broadcast over a Washington radio, with Ernest K. Lindley acting as moderator.
>
> Oh, yes, Mr. Chairman, we are in for it; for the third time in our generation we are engaged in a bloody and devastating war. Of course, in 1916 an administration was elected to power because it kept us out of war; in 1940 another administration for the third time was returned to power because it promised again, and again, and again, that American boys would not have to fight and die on foreign soil; and now, today for the third time we are engaged in war, and Congress has not declared it.
>
> We are not requested or asked for counsel or advice; but we were told on a half sheet of paper when we were called down to the White House 4 weeks ago on Tuesday, I think it was 4 weeks ago today, that the Chief Executive, the Commander in Chief, had ordered naval and air support for the ground forces in Korea after we had withdrawn our own forces over a year ago. We cannot now debate the legality of constitutionality of the action of the President. The die is cast. The poor southern Koreans, most of them farmers—it is an agricultural section—with bamboo poles and spears trying to stop 50-ton Russian tanks.
>
> Oh, yes; I feel that there will be no peace in our time; there will be intermittent wars the rest of our days. The moment we squelch the war in Korea it will break out in Formosa, it will pop up in Iran; it is just like the measles, you do not know whether they are going to break out around your ankles or your eyes.

Mr. President, I wish to say that in introducing my bill to exempt from the draft the young men all over the Northwest, I did so because, as I have said before, I remember so well what happened in World War II, when this body debated time and time again, day after day, the question of whether the boys who were drafted should have a year's training before they were sent over the water, or whether they should have 8 months' training or 10 months' training. That question arose when it was discovered by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] that the son of one of his neighbors in Ohio had been killed after he had been in the service only 8 weeks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair inform the Senator from North Dakota that the number of the bill to which he has referred is S. 3880.

Without objection, the Committee on Armed Services will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3880) to provide deferment from training and service under the Selective Service Act of persons engaged in raising agricultural food crops, and the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a book written by the great military expert for the New York Times, Hanson W. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin received a Pulitzer prize for his reporting of World War II, and is today considered a leading authority on the politics and technology of modern warfare. He attended the second atom bomb test at Bikini, and has recently inspected guided missile and rocket-launching installations throughout the Nation. His last book, The Price of Power, an analysis of American security and international obligations, won the highest praise from both political and military sources. The New York Herald Tribune said that "it well exemplifies Mr. Baldwin's outstanding virtues of courage, intellectual toughness, and honesty." The Chattanooga Times called it "required reading for anyone interested in our Nation's future."

Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to what Mr. Baldwin has to say about the situation in Asia; at this time I refer to his book entitled Great Mistakes of the War, and I turn to page 77, where we find a subhead, "Appeasement in Asia."

Mr. President, I wish to call attention again and again to the fact that for all these years all of us have been under a Democratic administration, including the men who now have the audacity to issue this pamphlet against the Republican Party—a pamphlet which, I repeat, is one of the most out-of-place pamphlets which has ever been published in a long, long time in the midst of a war.

Mr. President, Mr. Baldwin, who received a Pulitzer prize for his reporting, and who is the military expert for the New York Times, in his book really discusses the record of the Democratic Party in dealing with Asia.

He says:

2. APPEASEMENT IN ASIA

Perhaps the saddest chapter in the long history of political futility which the war recorded was the Yalta Conference of February 1945. As former Secretary of War Stimson writes, "much of the policy of the United States toward Russia, from Tehran to Potsdam, was dominated by the eagerness of the Americans to secure a firm Russian commitment to enter the Pacific war." This eagerness was first manifest at Tehran when Russia's need for warm-water ports was discussed and Roosevelt suggested the establishment of Dairen in Manchuria as an international free port. It reached its crescendo at Yalta, where we attempted to pin down prior elusive Soviet promises to take up arms against Japan. The negotiations about future action against the Japanese were interspersed with discussions of the peace settlement and the German question in Europe, and their political implications were made secondary to the President's prime objective at Yalta—"the brave new world," the establishment of the basic framework of the United Nations.

For all these reasons—and because of a fundamental military as well as political misconception—Russia held the whip hand, and the United States representatives placed themselves in the amazing position of "giving away" territories which did not belong to us, and of undertaking to secure concessions which impaired the sovereignty of a friendly Allied state. The political misconception, so obvious now, should have been apparent then; it was not to our interest, or the interests of China or of the world, to make Russia a Pacific power; it was not to our interest to beg or barter for Russia's entry into the Pacific war.

Nor should military considerations have affected this political judgment. At the time of Yalta, Japan was already beaten—not by the atomic bomb, which had not yet been perfected, not by conventional bombing, then just starting, but by attrition and blockade. The home islands were severed from the Empire by our conquest of the Philippines and the Marianas, and the submarine and surface blockade already had brought the pinch of hunger and the stress of severe raw material shortages to Japan. Even before the first bomb was dropped by our B–29's on the Japanese home islands, the enemy aircraft industry was disrupted and on the decline; shortages due to the blockade and a chaotic program of decentralization, dispersion, and underground development, badly carried out, already had reduced severely the output of Japanese factories. The full seriousness of the Japanese plight was not then, of course, completely understood. Our military men were preoccupied and concerned with the fierceness of the Japanese defense; the tactical situation obscured the hopeless strategic position of Japan, and some of our commanders took, therefore, far too pessimistic a view. Mistakes in intelligence, or rather in evaluation, also contributed to an erroneous assessment of Japanese intentions and capabilities. We feared that even after the main Japanese islands had been conquered, the enemy resistance would continue on the continent of Asia with the much-vaunted Kwantung Manchurian Army as its core.

Yet, our intelligence officers in Washington and throughout the Pacific for months had been identifying units of the Kwantung Army and of its air support which had been transferred from that quiet area to various battle sectors.

By late 1944 it was—or should have been—apparent that what remained of the Kwantung Army was largely composed of green conscripts and second-rate troops, with virtually no air support, incapable of a prolonged campaign; it had been bled white to provide reinforcements for other fronts. We also confused Japanese capabilities with Japanese intentions. We believed the Japanese would resist to the last man, no matter how hopelessly beaten.

These beliefs, which were completely erroneous—

Mr. President, whose beliefs were erroneous? Those of the Democratic Party, which has just issued the scurrilous sheet to which I have referred. We provided them with money enough. Heaven knows, there were hundreds of millions of dollars available to them. But apparently, as this military expert says, the Democratic administration knew nothing of the results of that terrible situation which arose, which gave Russia a part of Manchuria and turned over to Russia the Kurile Islands and North Korea. I continue:

These beliefs, which were completely erroneous, influenced materially the politico-military approach made at Yalta. They were not held, at the time, by all our experts; but they were, unfortunately, the controlling opinions.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LANGER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator recall that but 2 or 3 weeks ago on the floor of the Senate, when the Senate was discussing military assistance to Korea, it was brought out that last year the Senate voted an appropriation of $10,600,000 for a military mission to Korea, and that not one dime of it had been spent all last year, and that after the investigation was started the startling information was brought forth that $200 had been charged against the account and that the $200 was for the purpose of rehabilitating $30,000 worth of signal wire that was to be shipped to Korea, which has not even yet reached Korea? The $200 represents the complete history of what this administration spent in Korea during the last fiscal year. Does the Senator know that?

Mr. LANGER. I know it only too well. It is one of the great tragedies of our time. In my reading, Mr. President, I now want to skip over a little and come to another part of this book, written by the military expert for the New York Times, who received the Pulitzer prize, Hanson W. Baldwin. I want to indicate the division among those high in authority in the United States for the purpose of showing that while our boys were dying the men appointed under this Democratic administration could not even agree among themselves. At page 82, Mr. Baldwin says:

General Marshall was then convinced that an invasion of the Japanese main islands was essential, and he insisted that help from Russia on the mainland of Asia was necessary. Admiral King seemed to share this view. But there were divergences of opinion as to the necessity of this operation; Admiral William D. Leahy, who feared the cost in casualties of invasion, and who correctly assessed the crippling effect of the blockade on Japan, opposed the invasion. The compromise eventually reached—a sensible one—was to prepare for invasion, but in the meantime to utilize the blockade and air bombardment to the utmost to bring Japan to her knees.

These strategic differences—and a failure to appreciate fully the hopeless strategical position of Japan—colored the military thinking at Yalta and helped to lead to indefensible political arrangements.

There you have it, Mr. President. That is the kind of leadership our Government had at that time. I continue:

"Certainly," as the Washington Post has commented, "the Chiefs of Staff made a blunder to advise Roosevelt and Churchill at Yalta that Japan would last 18 months after VE-day. Our military men underrated Japan at the beginning of the war, then overrated it, and refused to see the patent fact, obvious to the Navy, that Japan was through even while the brass hats were meeting at Yalta."

Yet at Yalta—and even at the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, when Hitler lay dead and dishonored near the ruins of his bunker in Berlin and the Third Reich was broken and shattered—one month before the surrender of Japan, there were still many Americans who were interested primarily in getting a firm commitment from Russia to enter the Pacific war.

This mistaken policy stemmed in part from the basic political misconceptions outlined at the beginning of this book, in part from strategic misconceptions, some of them based on inadequate logistical planning. As General Deane points out in his book, our planners were obsessed with two ideas—to bring Russia into the Pacific war and to utilize Russian territory as bases for our war effort against Japan. Repeatedly, General Deane and other United States representatives had pressed Soviet leaders long before Yalta for permission to utilize Russian territory as air bases for our attacks on Japan. Yet the cart was put before the horse—we made diplomatic representations for this permission before we had estimated, logistically, the value of such bases to us.

The author then goes on to tell how utterly useless those bases would have been to us. I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of page 84, page 85, and page 86 be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Our attempts to get firm Soviet commitments about the war against Japan reached a preliminary crisis in October 1944, more than 4 months before Yalta, when Churchill and a British entourage visited Moscow. General Deane describes the resulting conferences which he attended as the principal American military representative. Stalin reiterated his intention, first announced to Cordell Hull at Moscow in October 1943, then more or less formalized at Tehran, of entering the Pacific war, said he needed 3 months after VE-day to stockpile supplies in Siberia, declared that the United States could have air bases and one naval base in the Far East; but added that "if the United States and Great Britain preferred to bring Japan to her knees without Russian participation, he was ready to agree." Furthermore, there was a little item of additional supplies that Russia would require to help her build up a 2 months' reserve in Siberia. All in all, Stalin said the Russians would need more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo, and they must be delivered by June 30, 1945, the deliveries to be in addition to those already being made under the fourth lend-lease protocol. In Moscow, in 1944, Stalin made many glowing promises, but, "despite these promises, the end result was that the Russians got their supplies and the United States got nothing except a belated and last-minute Russian attack against the Japanese."

As the Soviets stalled on their promises and we delivered supplies, the months drew on into the winter of 1944–45; and at Yalta, in February, President Roosevelt, pressed by the United States Chiefs of Staff, again took up the questions of bomber bases in Siberia and the date of Russian entry into the Pacific war. Stalin again agreed in principle, and set the date at 3 months after victory in Europe had been won. He said the United States could establish bases in the Komsomolsk-Nikolaevsk area and eventually in Kamchatka. But he got down in black and white his price: The Curzon line for the eastern border of Poland, the Kurile Islands and controlling economic and strategic concessions in Manchuria. (Stalin's Manchurian price for Russia's entry into the Pacific war had first been broached apparently with no grave objections on our part, at Tehran in December 1943, just a few days after Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek had agreed in the Cairo Declaration that Manchuria and Formosa should be restored to China.)

But it was not until the spring, when Germany was at her last gasp and Japan near the end, that, in the words of General Deane, "it was found that the net increase that would result from putting four groups of B–29's in the Amur River district would be 1.39 percent of the total bomb tonnage we could place on Japan without using Russian bases." This was convincing proof, adds Deane, "that the slight increase in our bombing effort and the advantage of an added direction of approach for our bomber formations were not at all commensurate with the logistical effort involved in establishing our forces in Siberia.

A little late—after more than 3 years of United States participation in the war and numerous major concessions to Russia, concessions which were to affect the peace—to be making this ABC logistical discovery. By then Russia had most of the supplies she had demanded; and she had carefully recorded the secret concessions of Yalta.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish now to pay my respects to a Democratic convention. The convention that met and nominated President Roosevelt for a third term. I say that everyone of the delegates at that Democratic convention who voted to break the traditional two terms for the President of the United States should hang his head in shame for having foisted upon this country for a third term a man who ultimately, according to this military expert of the New York Times, brought ruin to the United States of America. Oh, they wanted to win, Mr. President. They said, "We can elect Mr. Roosevelt for a third term." I talked to some of the delegates from North Dakota upon their return home. The substance of what they said to me upon their return was, "Sure, he should not have been nominated. But we want to win. We can win with Roosevelt." In substance they said, "To hell with the Constitution," which does not specifically prohibit it. "To hell with George Washington," who said that two terms were enough. We have got to hold our jobs, and to hold them we will break away from the two-term tradition. So those delegates to the Democratic national convention sold the country in order to gain what little miserable political advantage they could secure by nominating him instead of nominating some other one of the great Democrats who were candidates at that convention and they had many good ones—able, efficient, God-fearing men who would have been good Presidents.

There is one thing I say to the everlasting glory of Jim Farley. If everything else about Jim Farley is forgotten as the years go by, one thing will forever, in my opinion, cause him to be remembered as a patriotic American, namely, that he dared, at the risk of obscurity, which I hope will never come to him, to fight the third term. Of course, after the Democrats had won a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, they wanted him for a fourth term. Why? To protect their jobs. What happened to him in his fourth term? I have here a book written by the great military expert of the New York Times telling what happened to Mr. Roosevelt in his fourth term. Here is what he did. Thousands and thousands of American boys paid with their lives for that un-American democratic convention because the Democrats wanted to win.

I remember, Mr. President, sitting in the House Chamber at the joint session when Mr. Roosevelt came back. I saw him only a few short weeks before he died. Anyone looking at him knew he had only a few short weeks to live.

Here is what the New York Times military expert says:

Russia drove a hard bargain at Yalta. Stalin promised to enter the war against Japan within an estimated 90 days after the end of the war against Germany, but for it he got the Kurile Islands, all of Sakhalin, half interest in the railways in Manchuria, Port Arthur, a Russian-controlled "free port" in Dairen, and thus strategic hegemony in important northeast Asia.

"It is my belief," writes Sherwood—

Mind you, Mr. President, of all the apologists for Mr. Roosevelt, even Sherwood said:

"It is my belief," writes Sherwood, "that Roosevelt would not have agreed to that final firm commitment had it not been that the Yalta Conference was almost at an end and he was tired and anxious to avoid further argument. I believe that he was hopeful that when the time came to notify the Chinese, he would be able to straighten the whole thing out with Chiang Kai-shek—but that hope, of course, was not realized."

Of course the very sick Mr. Roosevelt was "tired."

So, Mr. President, because there were at the Democratic Convention a lot of weak men who wanted to win, who wanted to get a few more votes by nominating Roosevelt for President for a third term, they were willing to take this man and sell out the country. That is why a sick man went to Yalta, a man who, in the absence of the Secretary of State, and without even his knowledge, gave away the countries and the advantages which I have already named. That is why we today have our boys fighting for their lives in Korea—and why our beloved country is facing ruin and destruction.

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate a long time, but I should like to invite the attention of Senators to the bottom of page 87 of this great book, from which I read the following:

The fault was doubly grievous. We not only hurt our own interests and those of a

friendly ally, but at Yalta—inferentially, at least—we broke our pledged word to that ally. For at Cairo in 1943, before the Tehran conference and after Stalin had told Hull in Moscow that Russia would enter the Pacific war, we promised publicly the restoration of Manchuria to China. And to a pragmatic politician, Russian control of Port Arthur and a half interest in the Manchurian Railways could only mean Soviet strategic hegemony over Manchuria.

Nor was this all. During the discussions, it was suggested by President Roosevelt that perhaps the Russians ought to have a commercial outlet to the Persian Gulf; and maybe the Trans-Iranian Railway, built by American engineers, with the help of American capital, ought to be partially owned by Russia, or at least Russia should have certain transit rights. Fortunately wiser counsel soft-pedaled the proposal, and Stalin, apparently suspicious, showed no interest.

No wonder Stimson wrote that the meeting at Yalta dealt "a good deal in altruism and idealism instead of stark realities."

Yet, Mr. President, with this terrible record staring the Democratic Party in the face, in a time of war, when our boys are dying in Korea, when we are sending thousands of unprepared and untrained boys to Korea, the Democratic National Committee chooses this time, of all times, to issue a political pamphlet which is being circulated all over the country attacking the Republicans. The Democrats come upon this floor and ask for Republican cooperation. They say, "Please, please, Republicans, we have got this country into a hell of a mess, and we need help. Please, please, and please come to our aid and help. Please, please, and please vote for these bills." Within 12 hours after we give them help, Mr. President, they issue a shameful pamphlet, a political pamphlet, published by the Democratic National Committee, misrepresenting and lying about the Republicans.

I suppose that tomorrow or the next day, or the day after that, they will be standing up again in the Halls of Congress asking for the cooperation of the Republicans, and saying, "Do what you can to get us out of this terrible situation which has been brought about because of the fact that the Democratic Party did not have good leadership." And for all of this the people in the last analysis can thank that Democratic convention that broke the second-term tradition—and regretfully think back on "what might have been."

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. FLANDERS obtained the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the Senator from Vermont proceeds, the clerk will state the first committee amendment in chapter X–B, on page 447 of the bill.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, if the Senate is about to consider a new chapter in the bill, a very important one, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield for that purpose?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brewster	Hayden	Maybank
Bricker	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Murray
Butler	Hill	Myers
Byrd	Hoey	Neely
Capehart	Holland	O'Conor
Chapman	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Hunt	Pepper
Connally	Ives	Robertson
Cordon	Jenner	Russell
Donnell	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Kefauver	Sparkman
Eastland	Kem	Stennis
Ecton	Langer	Taft
Ellender	Lehman	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lodge	Thye
Flanders	Lucas	Tydings
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McCarthy	Wherry
George	McClellan	Wiley
Gillette	McFarland	Williams
Graham	McKellar	Young
Green	Magnuson	
Gurney	Malone	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in discussing the next chapter and its subdivision marked "X–B," which has to do with foreign aid, being the portion of the bill beginning on page 447, we have more or less reached an agreement to vote on chapter X–B and all amendments thereto on Monday next. So I am going to submit a unanimous-consent request in line with my understanding of what we have been discussing and considering for the last few moments while the quorum call was being had.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that on Monday next, beginning at 2 p. m., the Senate proceed to vote upon chapter X–B, foreign aid, page 447, and all amendments thereto; that following the disposition of that chapter and the amendments thereto, and not later than 3 hours thereafter, the Senate vote upon the amendment, to be offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], involving Spain; that no amendments which are not germane shall be offered; and that under the agreement the right to raise points of order shall not be waived.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, that is the substance of the proposal, and it will be written up by the Parliamentarian.

Mr. KEM and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield first to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Let me call attention to the fact that the Senator from Illinois did not provide for a division of the time.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, I modify my request by including in it a provision that on Monday next, the time between 12 noon and 2 p. m. shall be divided equally between the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator from Illinois mean to include a provision for division of the time available for consideration of the amendment to be offered by the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. LUCAS. I think perhaps the time on the amendment to be offered by the Senator from Nevada should be divided equally between the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask a further question: Did the Senator from Illinois mean to include in his unanimous-consent request a provision in regard to all motions, in addition to all amendments offered or which may be offered?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes, we can include the word "motions," too; that will be perfectly satisfactory.

EIGHT BILLION FROM PEACETIME BUDGET FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE—TOTAL OF $21,545,000,000 FOR DEFENSE

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I may say that I have no intention of objecting to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement—if the Senator from Illinois will yield, I should like to ask a question of the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Mr. LUCAS. I shall be glad to yield for that purpose, if I may obtain consent to that effect. I so request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent that he be permitted to yield to the Senator from Nevada, to permit him to ask a question of the junior Senator from Nebraska. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INCREASE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC BUDGET FROM 15 TO 20 PERCENT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the junior Senator from Nebraska whether he would consent to increasing the percentage of the proposed reduction of the peacetime domestic budget, but without any relationship to the $6,080,000,000 for veterans' services and benefits or the $5,625,000,000 for interest and service on the public debt or the $13,545,000,000 for the national defense, but to have it apply to the remaining $17,189,000,000 of the domestic budget. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nebraska whether he will consent to amend his amendment to provide for a 20-percent cut, rather than a 15-percent reduction, in the domestic budget, which is covered in the portion of the bill discussed yesterday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may reply without prejudicing the right of the majority leader to the floor——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from Illinois has yielded for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished Senator from Nevada that what I am sure he is attempting to do is to increase the proposed reduction under the so-called Bridges-Byrd amendment from 15 to 20 percent. That amendment includes all

the exemptions—and a few more, so far as that is concerned—that the Senator from Nevada has just listed or that he would wish to list. However, I am perfectly willing to give the Senate a chance to vote on a proposed 20-percent reduction.

On the other hand, I have already requested that the reduction proposed in the amendment be increased to 15 percent. Therefore, a further amendment, so as to change the percentage from 15 to 20, would constitute an amendment in the second degree.

If the Senator from Nevada will check over the proposed amendments, I am quite sure he will find that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] proposed an amendment, in his own right, to provide for a 20-percent reduction.

So I shall be glad to join with the two Senators in an amendment to accomplish the same result, but which still will not jeopardize the standing of my amendment.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I am aware of the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Nebraska, and I should like to join with him in sponsoring it with the 5-percent increase—making a total of 20 percent. In fact, I had intended to offer such an amendment myself, but I now want to join the junior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. MALONE. So we shall join in sponsoring that amendment.

TRANSFER $3,000,000,000 FROM ECA TO NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND

Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will yield further——

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. I have intended, and I believe this is the proper place, to offer an amendment to the ECA provision in the appropriation bill. The junior Senator from Nevada is not entirely clear at the moment how the amendment may be made, but it will be worked out. It is an amendment to transfer to the National Defense Fund or at least to dispense with the $3,000,000,000, or approximately $3,000,000,000, now available or being made available to ECA nations.

ECA NATIONS 120 PERCENT RECOVERED

We are, of course, all familiar with the fact that the ECA nations are approximately 120 percent recovered, on the basis of the 1937–38 index of industrial development, and that this is a peacetime development that we have been financing. There may have been some question over the last 3 years as to the necessity, but now there can be none. It is impossible to develop peacetime industry while we are engaged in a wartime development.

The two things are not compatible. I shall propose an amendment which will propose to dispense entirely with the $3,000,000,000 or such an amount as may be available to ECA under this bill. But what the junior Senator from Nevada wants to do is to make that money available, to be included in the $10,000,000,000 defense fund requested by the President of the United States—I do propose such an amendment.

TWENTY-PERCENT REDUCTION—$3,500,000,000—$500,000,000 PUBLIC WORKS FUND

With the 20-percent reduction in the $17,189,000,000 of the domestic budget, this approximately $3,000,000,000 and the $1,150,000,000 for the arming of the Atlantic Pact nations—which should be included in one budget; then add the $500,000,000 appropriated for public works—the additional $8,000,000,000 is available for the national-defense fund. We will give the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] something to really vote for—the amendment will propose to dispense with the public works entirely, of $500,000,000, except such amounts as the President may believe to be really emergency work until this Congress convenes again in January 1951.

It could mean only a few months' delay at most—and by that time the situation should clarify so we will know exactly what is needed.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING

The junior Senator from Nevada joined the senior Senator from Maryland early in 1949 in the introduction of a universal training bill.

This legislation has since been buried in a democratically controlled committee—such legislation is needed to protect this Nation and to protect the boys through better knowing their business and protect themselves in combat.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TEN BILLION REQUEST

Certainly there will be no public works, except emergency works, during this period, so that with the amount allocated to such works, it adds up to $8,000,000,000 available for the $10,000,000,000 program.

The junior Senator from Nevada hereby offers such amendment. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, may I first answer the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the parliamentary inquiry is, Who has the floor? I believe I have the floor, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the Senator from Vermont is correct. The Chair was perhaps in error in recognizing the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. FLANDERS. I gladly yield to the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont yielded solely for the purpose stated.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, we have not finished the unanimous-consent agreement yet, and I have been standing here yielding to Senators, hoping we might get it accomplished. I did not think I had lost the floor, otherwise I should have taken my seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Vermont will bear with the Chair for a moment, it seems that the consent request can be worked out shortly.

Mr. FLANDERS. I gladly yield for that purpose, with the understanding that I do not lose my position on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will later recognize the Senator from Vermont. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to answer the Senator from Nevada by simply saying that under the parliamentary situation there will be no reason why he cannot offer the kind of amendment he has been discussing, as I understand. Certainly I shall have no objection. What I should like to do is to get the unanimous-consent agreement on its way and have the Senate confirm it.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I do offer such an amendment, to be properly written by the clerk of the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the unanimous consent requested by the Senator from Illinois, but I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. After the Senate concludes work on the ECA chapter, what else will be left in the appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that there are still some chapters of the appropriation bill that have not been acted on, and that after the consideration of the committee amendments, if any, to those chapters which have not been acted on, the Senate will then take up amendments offered by individual Senators.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Illinois and to the chairman of the committee that what I had in mind was this: Chapter V has been concluded, with the exception of the items of health and cancer research funds, the heart institute, mental hygiene, and dental activities. I was wondering whether it was the intention of the Senator from Illinois, in making his unanimous-consent request, to conclude with the bill on that particular date?

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to finish the bill then, if possible, but that situation is perhaps more or less in the lap of——

Mr. CHAVEZ. The gods?

Mr. LUCAS. It is more or less perhap in the lap of Senators, as to when we shall get through with the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I merely wanted to know in order to get ready for the items in chapter 5 which have not been concluded.

Mr. LUCAS. If we run out of something to do, the Senator can certainly offer amendments at that time.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Reserving the right to object, I find myself in a rather peculiar situation. I had already spoken to the leader on this side of the aisle several days ago. I understood that the final vote would not come up until Tuesday or perhaps Thursday. I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader whether that is true. I am particularly interested in the vote on the 10-percent

over-all reduction, with the exceptions enumerated, and I am interested in the passage of the bill. I had therefore planned to be absent Monday, and to return Tuesday morning. Apparently I shall lose my opportunity to vote on the Spanish loan, which I would favor, because I feel that Spain is decidedly in the world picture. I know of nothing else to be done except to carry out my obligations already incurred. But I should like an answer to this question: Certainly the Senator does not expect a vote on final passage or on the 10-percent cut until Tuesday, at any rate, does he?

Mr. LUCAS. Probably not until Wednesday. I do not know, but we hope we may get a vote on Tuesday, but certainly we shall not vote on it on Monday, I may say to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. Therefore, I shall not object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the clerk please read the unanimous-consent request, as far as we have gone? If he has not been able to reduce it to writing yet, I should like to ask: Did the majority leader request that on amendments pending or which may be offered, 5 minutes be allowed to each side on each amendment? I do not anticipate that any amendments will be offered, but I think the unanimous-consent agreement should contain such a provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was not included. The Chair will advise the Senator from Nebraska that that was not included in the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. WHERRY. If the majority leader will modify his request to include a provision that on each amendment pending or to be offered, 5 minutes shall be allowed on each amendment to each side, I think it will be satisfactory.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is, 5 minutes to each side, on each amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection at this time to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to be sure that the last request of the majority leader has nothing to do with the division of time prior to 2 o'clock.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, would the Chair state in substance what the request is?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will endeavor to state his understanding of the unanimous-consent request. It is that on Monday next the time shall be divided from the convening of the Senate until 2 o'clock between the proponents and the opponents, the time to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM]; that at 2 o'clock a vote shall be taken upon any amendment pending or that may be offered, or on any motions, with 5 minutes allowed to each side for debate on any such amendments or motions; that the requirements of the unanimous-consent request as proposed are that amendments must be germane, that any right to raise a point of order is not involved or limited by the request; that upon disposition of the matters which will come on for vote at 2 o'clock an additional 3-hour period shall be allowed for debate on the amendment to be offered by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] relating to the giving of aid to Spain.

Mr. LUCAS. May I suggest it is to be not later than 3 hours thereafter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not later than 3 hours after the vote, which will begin at 2 o'clock, the vote will also begin upon the amendment of the senior Senator from Nevada, and the time will be divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] as to that second period of time, and the 5-minute limitation on debate to apply to any amendment proposed thereto.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I understand that the succinct statement made by the Chair relates to chapter X–B and has no reference to any other portion of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The Chair intended to state that.

Mr. LUCAS. And we shall not only vote on amendments, but on the chapter itself after we make disposition of the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That on the calendar day of Monday, July 31, 1950, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote, except as hereinafter provided, on any amendment or motion that may be pending or that may be offered to the committee amendment beginning on page 447 and extending down to and including page 461, inclusive, being Chapter X–B—Foreign aid, to the bill H. R. 7786, the general appropriation bill for 1951: *Provided,* That no amendment that is not germane to the subject matter shall be in order and that points of order may not be waived under the agreement.

Ordered further, That the time between 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock p. m. shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposed to the committee amendment and controlled, respectively, by Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. KEM.

Ordered further, That after said hour of 2 o'clock p. m., debate on any amendment or motion shall be limited to not exceeding 10 minutes, to be equally divided between the mover thereof and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Ordered further, That with reference to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN, providing that $100,000,000 of the appropriation shall be used for assistance to Spain, debate shall be limited not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. McKELLAR.

Ordered further, That upon the disposition of the amendment proposed by Mr. McCARRAN, the Senate proceed to vote, without further debate, upon the committee amendment, whether amended or not.

Ordered further, That after the period for debate on the so-called McCarran amendment has expired, debate upon any amendment thereto shall be limited to not exceeding 10 minutes to be equally divided between the mover thereof and Mr. McCARRAN.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the current chapter of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I agreed to yield to the Senator from Tennessee, provided I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Vermont may yield for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, chapter X–B of the bill appropriates money for foreign aid. This part of the bill probably will give rise to a great deal of discussion as it involves the question of money and aid extended to foreign governments.

Last year we appropriated the enormous sum of $5,513,890,000 for foreign aid. The estimate for this year is about $650,000,000 less and amounts to $4,855,073,729. The House did not pass on these items of foreign aid at all, although the House took the lead in having a unified appropriation bill. We need not inquire as to why the House left out of the bill these huge gifts to foreign countries, but we shall go ahead and keep the foreign-aid chapter in with the other appropriation chapters.

The committee recommends a much smaller sum than the amount authorized for foreign aid for fiscal year 1951. The committee has allowed the sum of $4,522,158,729, which is approximately a billion dollars less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1950, and is $332,915,000 below the budget estimate. The committee thinks that, under all of the circumstances, it is justified in making this reduction.

Mr. President, I shall refer briefly to some of the larger items of foreign aid in this chapter. The largest single appropriation is to the ECA. The budget estimate for ECA is $2,657,700,000 and the committee recommends that the estimate be cut 10 percent to provide an appropriation of $2,391,930,000. This amount is $1,236,450,000 under the 1950 appropriation. The committee also agreed to allow ECA to use the 1950 carry-over funds of approximately $277,000,000. The committee arrived at these recommendations after very careful consideration and I hope the Senate will approve of them.

The next large item in the chapter is for mutual-defense assistance. The committee was unanimous in recommending the full amount of the budget estimate of $1,678,023,729.

On the funds for International Development, commonly referred to as point 4, the committee originally recommended an appropriation of $10,000,000 in this chapter. I would like to make it clear to the Senate that the $10,000,000 recommended is in addition to other funds for point 4 programs carried under

the Department of State appropriations in chapter III.

In the Department of State appropriations under the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 and in the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities there is an appropriation of $2,600,000, for point 4 programs.

Since the committee recommended the appropriation of $10,000,000 in this chapter for point 4, I have conferred with the President, and I have also received a letter from the President urging that the appropriation of $10,000,000 be increased to the full amount of the budget estimate of $26,900,000. The President told me that the amount of $10,000,000 was not enough in his opinion as we were at war and more funds would be necessary to carry out the program to the best advantage of our defense. I at once submitted the request to the Appropriations Committee and we have reconsidered it and the committee has voted to allow the President the amount of money he asked for, namely, $26,900,000 for the purpose of carrying out the point 4 program which the President recommended and the Congress has agreed to. We are at war, the President is our Commander in Chief, and the committee thinks that we should leave no stone unturned to back him up. I hope the Senate will agree with our recommendations.

There are several other items in this chapter which I will not explain in detail since they are referred to in our committee report. I do, however, Mr. President, ask unanimous consent to insert in the record a table which I have had prepared by the staff showing the individual appropriation items, the amounts for 1950, the amounts of the budget estimates, and the amounts recommended by the committee.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1950, budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1951

	Appropriations, 1950	Budget estimate, 1951	Committee recommendation	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Senate bill compared with—			
				Appropriations, 1950		Budget estimate, 1951	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Economic Cooperation Administration	[1] $3,628,380,000	[2] $2,657,700,000	$2,391,930,000	−$1,236,450,000	34.1	−$265,770,000	10.0
Assistance to Greece and Turkey	45,000,000			−45,000,000			
Assistance to the Republic of Korea	110,000,000	100,000,000	90,000,000	−20,000,000	18.2	−10,000,000	10.0
International children's welfare work		15,000,000	12,500,000	+12,500,000		−2,500,000	16.7
International development (point IV)		26,900,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000		−16,900,000	62.8
Mutual defense assistance	[3] 814,010,000	[4] 1,678,023,729	[5] 1,678,023,729	+864,013,729	106.1		
Department of Defense, Department of the Army, civil functions: GARIOA	912,500,000	320,000,000	288,000,000	−624,500,000	68.4	−32,000,000	10.0
Department of State:							
Government in occupied areas of Germany	[6]	30,000,000	27,000,000	+27,000,000		−3,000,000	10.0
Aid to Palestine refugees	4,000,000	27,450,000	24,705,000	+20,705,000	517.6	−2,745,000	10.0
Grand total	5,513,890,000	4,855,073,729	4,522,158,729	−991,731,271	17.9	−332,915,000	6.85

[1] In addition, loan authority in the amount of $150,000,000 or a total of $3,778,380,000.
[2] Original submission in H. Doc. No. 479 was in the amount of $2,950,000,000. Revised estimate submitted in S. Doc. 176 in the amount of $2,657,700,000.
[3] In addition, contract authority in the amount of $500,000,000.
[4] Includes $455,523,729 for liquidation of prior-year contract authority, S. Doc. No. 194.
[5] Formerly under "Government and relief in occupied areas."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment to chapter X–B.

The first amendment was, at the top of page 447, to insert:

CHAPTER X–B—FOREIGN AID

TITLE I—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic cooperation

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisons of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended by the act of April 19, 1949 (Public Law 47), and as further amended by the act of June 5, 1950 (Public Law 535), including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation (not to exceed $30,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation and hire of aircraft; payment of damage claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; transportation of privately owned automobiles; entertainment (not to exceed $20,000); exchange of funds without regard to section 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and loss by exchange; $2,391,930,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for expenditures of a confidential character (other than entertainment) under the direction of the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of each such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein specified: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be consolidated and merged with funds heretofore made available for the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and such consolidated appropriation may be used during the fiscal year 1951 within the limitations herein specified: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $15,255,000 of such consolidated appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1951, of which not more than $25,000 shall be available to the Administrator for any further action he may consider advisable to carry out the provisions of section 115 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $600,000,000 shall be available for transfers under section 111 (d) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended in a manner that will permit any of the local currency equivalents, derived therefrom in compliance with section 115 (b) (6) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, to be placed at the disposal of any recipient country so long as any dependent area of such country fails to comply with any treaty to which such dependent area and the United States are parties.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate, in connection with chapter X–B, to lines 17 to 24, on page 448, commencing with the words "Provided, further." This section relates to the difficulties which have been encountered under the ECA by certain American merchants in Morocco.

Those difficulties stem from treaty interpretations, as I understand, relating to treaties of this country with France and with Morocco and the relations between France and Morocco.

Mr. President, I would object, under any circumstances, to this provision in this chapter of the bill. I would object to anything which used an incident which, however serious, is yet of comparatively small proportions, as a means by which the work of the ECA to support the Republic of France might be removed. It seems to me, from all I can learn, that there are two elements of the situation. One element is that the problem is one which should be solved, if not by negotiation, by international judicial action. Furthermore, I am informed that a modus vivendi has been arranged and is in process of development with some success, and that the situation is improving as time goes on.

Mr. President, the remarks I have made I would make under any circumstances, but at this point I raise a point of order as to the language which I have just defined as commencing with the word "Provided" on line 17 of page 448, through line 24 of the same page. This seems to me to be very clearly legislative material in an appropriation bill, and therefore I raise the question as to whether it belongs in the bill at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont raises a point of order to that portion of chapter X–B of the bill beginning with the third word on line 17 of page 448 and going down to the end of line 24 on the same page. Does any Senator wish to be heard? If not, the present occupant of the chair is prepared to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair, the point of order should lie, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in connection with this amendment, I ask

unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by me and also a memorandum relating to the subject.

There being no objection, Mr. WILEY's statement and the memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

MOROCCAN AMENDMENT MUST BE ENACTED IN GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. President, there is pending before the Senate an amendment written into this bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee in connection with ECA appropriations for the next fiscal year. Under this amendment, which I originally proposed to the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. MCKELLAR], and which he fortunately accepted, provision will be made at long last for protection of American business interests in Morocco.

I have taken the floor on several occasions since early 1949 in order to protest the deplorable discrimination against American business interests in Morocco.

In all this time we have had one long series of exchanges of correspondence and talks with State Department officials. Time after time we have brought to the attention of the Department abuses of the Moroccan Treaty by which French officials have deliberately favored French business interests in direct contradiction with treaties. Time after time we have been given assurances by the State Department that the abuses would come to an end, that legislation would not be essential, and time after time assurances and pious promises have been shown not to be worth the paper they were printed on.

For the fourth time a protective amendment is now before the Senate, and it is my earnest hope that this amendment as written in the Appropriations Committee will be retained on the floor, taken to the conference committee, and thereafter retained in the final conference report.

To do otherwise would be to encourage other countries deliberately to break their treaties with the United States and deliberately to discriminate against American businessmen.

I shall not take the further time to review a history of this situation, but I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point a further memorandum on the problem, reviewing it historically.

MEMORANDUM

The Morocco Treaty violations were brought to the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee by correspondence back in 1947 and 1948. We were told that the Department of State was investigating and would take appropriate steps.

Two representatives of Americans in Morocco called on me early in 1949. They had documentation and other evidence to show that the French had assessed illegal taxes and customs against them, had seized their goods, denied them the right to compete in many businesses, refused them a share in ECA business, and in general tried to force them out. The French had finally placed embargoes on almost all American goods, while giving preferred treatment to Argentina, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and others.

I knew this kind of thing was prevalent in outrightly owned French colonies but Morocco is not a colony, it is an "autonomous country under the rule of a Sultan" (Willard Thorp's affidavit in U. S. District Court, Oct. 4, 1949). I know that our treaties with Morocco guaranteed our citizens and trade equal treatment with those of other countries and that they fixed duties and taxes. I put the representatives of the American group in Morocco in touch with Secretary Acheson in the Foreign Relations Committee Room and he directed Mr. Ernest Gross to investigate and fix the matter up.

At that time at a conference on March 24, 1949, the State Department agreed that illegal taxes and customs overcharges would be refunded and other redress given, that is, that all treaty violations which were not considered by the Department as connected with the dollar shortage would be ended, before acceptance of the embargo decree would be considered.

The President of the American Trade Association of Morocco reported this decision to me and to other members of the Foreign Relations Committee in writing. The arrangement has never been denied by the Department. It was reported to Morocco by a cable cleared with a Department official. Because of these promises, and because the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee told the Senate "We are sending a top man * * * to investigate all these cases, and if there is any discrimination or any violation of fundamental rights of Americans, they will be corrected, and corrected promptly" (Congressional Record, vol. 95, part 3, p. 3870). I am sure that the distinguished chairman was relying on State Department promises when he made that statement—because of all this legislation proposed to end the Moroccan abuses was defeated on this floor on April 5, 1949. As soon as it was defeated the promises were ignored and on June 10, 1949, the State Department gave temporary assent to the Moroccan embargoes with none of its conditions fulfilled.

In August of 1949 this was all repeated. Mr. Ernest Gross, then Assistant Secretary of State, wrote on July 29 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, part 3, p. 10764): "The Department has repeatedly recognized that American businessmen have specific legitimate grievances in French Morocco that should be remedied." He listed "failure to allocate to Americans a reasonable amount of dollar exchange. The employment of delaying tactics in granting import licenses for goods Americans needed for the maintenance of enterprises they were operating * * * the assessment of customs duties on the basis of arbitrary valuations of imports; the assessment of consumption taxes * * * and other matters such as the failure to install telephones, furnish adequate gasoline rations," etc.

Mr. Gross emphasized that the Department's objective is to assure an appropriate measure of protection to these Americans in Morocco. The able Senator from Pennsylvania stated: "At this very time American representatives are engaged with representatives of France in ironing out legitimate complaints which have been made against the French treatment of American businessmen" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, part 3, p. 10820). Legislation was again defeated in the Senate on August 5, 1949. Again, when the chance of action by Congress was past, the Department abandoned its "appropriate measure of protection" and ruled, at a public hearing to investigate the matter on September 27 that both treaty violations and the fact that Americans have been subject to discrimination in the administration of import controls were beyond the scope of the meeting. On December 31, assent for an indefinite period was given to the embargoes and to almost all other violations on the basis of a compromise agreement of September 4, the terms of which were broken as soon as it was signed.

When the ECA authorization was pending this spring, Members of the Senate for the third time considered an amendment to end the campaign against our citizens and our trade in Morocco. Again, the State Department claimed that the situation was being effectively handled. A majority of the Foreign Relations Committee decided that "in view of the arrangements * * * made with the French Government," legislative remedy "was not necessary" (Foreign Relations Committee report, p. 22). Despite this decision, an amendment finally passed the Senate on May 5, 1950. As a member of the Senate-House conference, I was skeptical of the promises made in a reassuring letter dated May 5, 1950, from Administrator Hoffman and a State Department memorandum confirming it, to the effect that consultative machinery had been set up and was operating successfully to handle American complaints. The conference accepted these assurances, decided that the Connally amendment could be invoked in case the consultative machinery failed, and the Morocco amendment was again defeated.

A letter from the president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Morocco, in May, listed 11 specific legitimate grievances, including most of those cited by Mr. Gross a year ago and many others and stated that the situation was worse than ever. He said that "conferences between consular and residency officials involve the same personnel and lead to the same frustrating results even though they are now called deliberations of a mixed commissio·." The State Department's own opinion of its consultative machinery, which had served to defeat legislation, dwindled once the legislation was defeated. The Department's report of June 5, 1950, to the Appropriations Committee stated:

"Our consul at Rabat has done an excellent and conscientious job in bringing about such solutions as are possible from the consultative meetings. The administrative tactics of the French officials, however, continue to delay the results and to multiply the minor discriminations * * * the consultative machinery has not been successful in solving larger problems touching French policy."

The only excuse which has been offered by the State Department for its failure in Morocco for a year and a half is that the French program is necessitated by Morocco's dollar shortage. Official statistics show that the import and export embargoes have actually raised Morocco's dollar imports by 50 percent, lowered her dollar exports by 30 percent, and brought her trade deficit to an all-time high. They have shifted import profits from independent Americans to French cartels and other favored French interests. They have given preference in trade not only to France but to every nation having a bilateral agreement with France, and that includes Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, etc. While Morocco's total dollar imports are at an all-time high, the United States share of Morocco's trade has decreased. Dollar purchases from non-United States sources have almost doubled. (Moroccan Government Statistical Bulletin, April 15, 1950.)

Of all the treaty violations complained of, only import embargoes are in any way connected with Morocco's dollar position.

Furthermore, the Department of State told the conference that the Hickenlooper amendment, stating that treaties remain in full force until changed with Senate ratification, was not necessary. It has always claimed it was not setting our treaties aside. That same Department's memorandum to the Appropriations Committee (p. 258 of the hearings) states "Some of the complaints that they (Americans) have made appear to be based on the original treaty position rather than on failure of the French to live up to the terms of their agreement with the United States." The clear meaning is that the Department's agreement of December 31, 1949, has set aside the treaties assuring equal rights, on which Americans relied when starting business in Morocco.

Not one tangible result has come from all this State Department shilly-shallying. Not 1 cent has been reimbursed. Moroccan laws

limiting American business activities still are in force. Trade with every nation on earth is preferred to ours.

The Moroccan abuses are before the Senate for the fourth time. The State Department is no longer claiming that it will end them. Instead, it is now trying to quibble about whether the violations which it admitted and protested for almost 2 years are discriminatory. It can stall another 2 years while debating that. If it intended to act under the terms of the Connally amendment it has had nearly 3 months in which to do so. It has stated in its memorandum of July 11 that "it is understood steps are being taken to create a more favorable atmosphere," that action by Congress would be "drastic and inapt" and would damage our relations with France. Just how much further does it wish to go, in our pursuit of a favorable atmosphere? I do not believe that our relations abroad were ever improved by a policy of weakness, which only makes us ridiculous. I think this farce has continued long enough and hope the amendment reported by the Appropriations Committee will be adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on page 447, line 18, I move to strike out "$2,391,930,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$2,450,000,000." This is an amendment in the second degree. The Senator from Missouri, instead of increasing the amount of the appropriation, as I have suggested, desires to decrease it. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that this chapter X–B, for purposes of the amendment, may be considered as a part of the original text of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my amendment is pending now. If the Senator from Missouri wishes to offer his amendment now, he may do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into, the amendment of the Senator from Arizona is itself open to amendment.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I shall ask that my amendment be considered on Monday.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Snader, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 3859. An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 28, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 3859) to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if no other Senator wishes to address the Senate, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, United States Navy (retired), to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Paul M. Herzog, of New York, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board; and

Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, to be a Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Joseph Frederick Green, a graduated cadet of the United States Military Academy, for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. H. Allen, of Florida, to be a member of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to make a few brief remarks with respect to the nomination of Mr. Allen. I know that the Presiding Officer will bear me out when I say that Mr. Allen is one of the outstanding businessmen, not only of Florida, but of the whole country. He is not only competent, but he is devoted to the public interest. I can assure the Senate that Mr. Allen's service in the position to which he has been nominated will be illustrious, distinguished, and in the public interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The Chair thanks his colleague.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the remaining nominations to the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand that the distinguished Senator from North Dakota desires the nomination of Mr. Morris L. Ernst, of New York, to go over. I move that, with that exception, the other nominations to the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the remaining nominations to the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department, with the exception of the nomination of Morris L. Ernst, of New York, are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc. That completes the Executive Calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the appropriation bill and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, July 31, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 28 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, United States Navy (retired), to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for the term expiring June 30, 1952.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 28 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

To be members of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department

J. H. Allen, of Florida.
Daniel W. Bell, of the District of Columbia.
Frank M. Folsom, of New York.
Alfred E. Lyon, of New York.
Robert L. Thornton, of Texas.
Charles L. Ward, of Minnesota.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Morris F. Watson, Montevallo.
Jacob L. Slaughter, Pine Hill.

CALIFORNIA

Helen G. Walters, Brockway.
Rita P. Patton, Idyllwild.
Ben B. Rodgers, Milpitas.
Bernard G. Proksch, Pollock Pines.
Betty Jo Gilliam, Sloat.
Sallye F. Bartlow, Valley Center.

COLORADO

Schuyler C. Parker, Durango.

FLORIDA

Luther W. Reel, Eloise.
Edna Gowen Smith, Hilliard.
Wiley Bird, Live Oak.
Lynn H. Thames, Osprey.
Harry Gordon Higel, Sarasota.

GEORGIA

Estelle M. Jacques, Baconton.

HAWAII

Toshihiro Nakagawa, Kunia.
Adolph S. K. Leong, Lahaina.

IDAHO

Ellwood R. Werry, Shoshone.

ILLINOIS

Bruna R. Gherardini, Bulpitt.
Louis J. Frooninckx, Jr., Clifton.

INDIANA

Vernice L. Larkin, Cloverdale.
Richard C. Walker, Granger.
Charles Donald Manaugh, Hanover.
Kenneth E. Romine, Mentone.
Helen M. Cox, Oaklandon.
Thomas M. Gray, Otwell.
Arvil Weilbaker, Palmyra.
Louise W. Broyles, Pittsboro.
John E. Brewer, Summitville.
James L. Wall, Winchester.

IOWA

James Lawrence Klauer, Akron.
Woodrow J. Shearer, Columbus Junction.
Leroy W. Threde, Lake Park.
Fernando Gianni, Melcher.

KANSAS

Carl N. Couch, Atlanta.
Yoland L. Faris, Elmdale.
Charles Dwain Duecy, Galesburg.
John C. Bowman, Garnett.
Ruel Lazarus, Norwich.

KENTUCKY

Austin V. Thompson, Moreland.
William F. Gibson, Whitesburg.

LOUISIANA

Robert W. Gandy, Jr., Tallulah.

MAINE

Irma J. Gott, Southwest Harbor.

MARYLAND

Melvin H. Bowers, Lilypons.
Michael Keehan, Patuxent River.

MASSACHUSETTS

James E. Rogers, East Bridgewater.
Daniel F. Cahill, Lawrence.
Ralph Howard Bryant, South Lancaster.
Edmund L. Hannaford, Wellfleet.

MICHIGAN

Donald M. Brown, Addison.
William Bombyk, Applegate.
William R. Shortridge, Big Bay.
Robert J. Gitersonke, Bridgman.
Gust C. Burandt, Coldwater.
Elmer L. Wittenberg, Constantine.
Merle E. Kinney, Davisburg.
John T. Fahey, Goodells.
Charles R. LaClair, Hemlock.
Leon C. Stewart, Hersey.
Glenn R. Sabourin, Hillman.
Owen H. Austin, Laingsburg.
Robert L. Taylor, Lapeer.
Theodore W. Johnson, Ludington.
Lucile M. Mayer, Merrill.
Vincent E. Boyle, Milford.
Calvin F. McDivitt, Jr., Morrice.
Mary Lee Hawkes, Orchard Lake.
Albert F. Lenart, Smiths Creek.
Hubert A. Marcotte, Wolverine.

MINNESOTA

Royce V. Peterson, Aitkin.
John O. Opheim, Farwell.
Corallen J. Mickelson, Hanley Falls.
George B. Engelmann, Hewitt.
Roy J. Meyer, Jasper.
Hugh J. McCaffery, Lake Hubert.
David R. Wollan, Starbuck.
Delbert W. Brekke, Tamarack.
William P. Horan, Wells.
John A. Stenson, Wright.

MISSOURI

Miller L. Coleman, Aurora.
George L. Adams, Blue Springs.
Lester A. Green, Centerview.
Robert W. Bounds, Centerville.
William D. Compton, Dodson.
Joseph H. Goeke, Greentop.
Myron H. Holloman, Ironton.
Francis B. Bockwinkel, Liguori.
Verne C. Duvall, Lockwood.
Louie M. Griffy, Marston.
Ted L. Muse, Niangua.
Stiefel J. Wilkerson, Novelty.
Noland K. Deaver, Paris.
Charles W. Hyder, Polo.
Harley K. Warren, Richland.
Cecil L. Smith, Smithton.
Dallas D. Hickerson, Wardell.
Harry M. Tarrant, Webb City.

MONTANA

William Watt, Crow Agency.
Howard E. Wagner, Hardin.

NEBRASKA

Ferdinand L. Peisiger, Blue Hill.
William H. Smith, Franklin.
Harry B. Burton, North Platte.
Carl Wells, St. Edward.
Jack M. Latham, Springfield.

NEVADA

James A. Fortune, Mina.
Hugh W. Mildren, Yerington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Linden E. Sheehan, Pittsfield.
Ina P. Andersen, Rumney.

NEW JERSEY

Calvin G. Piper, Hillsdale.
Florence A. Bailey, Mizpah.
Francis W. Huntley, Port Republic.

NEW MEXICO

Morris L. Dickerson, Fairacres.

NEW YORK

Harry F. Reed, Camden.
Hugh L. Spencer, Canaseraga.
Philip C. Hopson, Churchville.
Eugene P. Smith, Deposit.
Millard Eugene Austin, Rushford.
William L. Farley, Watertown.

NORTH DAKOTA

Walter Gerszewski, Minto.

OHIO

Joseph F. Prosser, Cleveland.
Francis J. Dannemiller, Doylestown.
Mary B. Federspill, Empire.
Julian A. Wierzba, Gypsum.
Raymond W. Wortman, Leipsic.
Carl Edward Fratz, Litchfield.
Robert V. Tracy, Loveland.
Forrest Finley, Malta.
Paul E. Puhl, Maumee.
Arthur Lee Fair, Millersburg.
Howard R. Miller, New Lebanon.
Von D. Spahr, Jr., Ohio City.
Walter K. Billman, Spencer.
Lewis L. Newland, Waynesfield.
James E. Mattox, Westerville.

OKLAHOMA

Don W. Fowler, Boise City.
Seymour Gibson Smith, Duncan.
Myrtle Maxine Friend, Hunter.

OREGON

Alexander Moore Hamilton, Medford.

PENNSYLVANIA

Raymond Maulfair, Grantville.
LaRoy Cleveland Best, Neffs.
Frank A. Kovacs, Schnecksville.

SAMOA

Edward Hunkin, Pago Pago.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Joseph E. Powell, Moncks Corner.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Knute Tennyson, Quinn.
Norman E. Gruenzner, Stickney.

TENNESSEE

Jack G. Frazier, Dayton.
Thomas H. Graham, Jr., Taft.

TEXAS

Wayne G. Watson, Denver City.
Earl M. Cryer, Hamshire.
Harold R. Spain, Haskell.
Maynard C. Watkins, Jarrell.
Reuben S. Morrow, Kaufman.
Ray D. White, Kingsbury.
Joseph M. Tosch, Mesquite.
St. Elmo Murphy, Nixon.

UTAH

Amy H. Esplin, Orderville.

VIRGINIA

Richard D. Collison, Dayton.
Samuel N. Thornhill, Gladstone.
Lloyd N. Doyle, Ridgeway.
Carl L. Campbell, Winchester.

WASHINGTON

Arnold L. Leliefeld, Clayton.
Kenneth W. McNeilly, Colfax.
George E. Wilken, Dryden.
Harry S. Burlingham, Redondo.
Charles J. MacDonald, Sultan.
Elsie P. Tipton, Tillicum.
Albert E. Heric, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA

Robert Rogers Vanaman, Arthurdale.
Ivory N. Steele, Holden.

WYOMING

Harold E. Wheatley, Encampment.
Otterbine Marcus Phillips, Upton.

SENATE

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1950

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 20, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, assistant minister, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

We would lift our eyes unto the hills eternal, knowing that our help comes from Thee, O God. We would laud and hallow Thee for Thou art good and hast done us good. We have had at Thy hand bountiful benefits all our days. Thy sunlight has made our path daylight. The dark night has had its star; and when our need was great our night has had its sun.

Remembering Thy past benefits, grant us to rely upon Thy sure mercy as we take up the opportunities of this new day. Help us that in all our ways we might acknowledge Thee, knowing that Thou wilt direct our paths.

"Set our feet on lofty places;
Gird our lives, that they may be
Armored with all Christ-like graces
In the fight to keep men free.
Grant us wisdom, grant us courage,
That we fail not man nor Thee."

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 28, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 28, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1049. An act for the relief of Amy Alexandrovna Taylor and Myrna Taylor;

S. 1779. An act for the relief of Phil Meyers, also known as Gil Meyers;

S. 1792. An act for the relief of Thomas Nicholas Epiphaniades and Wanda Julia Epiphaniades;

S. 2077. An act for the relief of Francisco Gonzalez Perez; and

S. 2864. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOBEY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate tomorrow.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], on page 447, line 18, to strike out "$2,391,930,000" and insert "$2,450,000,000."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, under the unanimous-consent agreement the time between now and 2 o'clock is divided equally, to be controlled respectively by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM].

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. It is understood that we will start to vote at 2 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct. The time between now and 2 o'clock is divided equally between and controlled by the two Senators.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, and I ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator refer to his amendment to the Hayden amendment?

Mr. KEM. No; it is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot offer an amendment to the committee amendment at this time. It must be to the so-called Hayden amendment. Otherwise it would be an amendment in the third degree.

Mr. KEM. I suppose it does not make any difference in the final analysis.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first vote would come to the Senator's amendment to the Hayden amendment. Therefore the Senator would get the same result.

Mr. KEM. Yes. I have no objection to its being so considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator wish his amendment to be stated?

Mr. KEM. I should like to have my amendment stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 447, line 18, in lieu of "$2,450,000,000" it is proposed to insert "$1,950,000,000"; on page 448, in line 2, beginning with the word *"Provided,"*, to strike out all to and including the words "limitations herein specified:", in line 7, page 448; on page 448, lines 8 and 9, to strike out the word "consolidated."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that the Senator's amendment is in three parts. Does the Senator wish to have each part considered separately, or all of them en bloc?

Mr. KEM. En bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEM. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the Senator has offered an amendment to the Hayden amendment. As I understand, the Hayden amendment raises the appropriation from $2,391,000,000 to $2,450,000,000.

Mr. KEM. The purpose of my amendment is to decrease the appropriation by the amount provided in my amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Has the Senator from Missouri fixed the amount proposed by his amendment, so that if it is applied to the $2,450,000,000, there will result the saving contemplated by him?

Mr. KEM. My amendment is drawn as an amendment to the committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's amendment is really an amendment to the committee amendment. Under the parliamentary situation it had to be offered to the Hayden amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder whether the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri is so drawn so as to bring the reduction down to the figure of $1,950,000,000?

Mr. KEM. I should like to have it considered so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first vote would come on the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I yield myself 30 minutes.

As Senators will note, the amendment I offer would reduce the amount to be appropriated to the Economic Cooperation Administration for the fiscal ending June 30, 1951, to $1,950,000,000. Furthermore, the amendment would eliminate from the appropriation bill the sum of $276,761,473, which was carried over from last year's appropriations. The total saving effected by this amendment would be $718,691,473, or a saving of approximately $1,000,000,000 in the original budget estimate.

I should like to invite attention particularly to the fact that the amendment would in no way affect the appropriations for assistance to the Republic of Korea, the military-aid program, or several other programs included in the foreign-aid section of the pending measure. My amendment applies solely to the economic-aid program for western Europe.

The unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1950, which amounts to more than $276,000,000, is the amount that was appropriated to the ECA but not used during the last 12 months. I see no justification, Mr. President, for its being reappropriated. As I have said before, Administrator Hoffman is to be congratulated on making this saving. But the amount should be a saving to the United States. Merely because a saving was made in 1 year is no reason why it should be made available in another year.

Mr. President, this is a time for realism. It is a time for us to think and act in the light of things as they are. It is a time to reject and repudiate all unrealizable and visionary plans and schemes. It is my firm conviction that the amount provided in the bill for foreign aid is unrealistic in view of the position in which we now find ourselves both from a financial and military point of view. Our national debt is more than $257,000,000,000. Even if $10,000,000,000 would cover the added cost of the Korean war during the present fiscal year, the deficit, in the absence of an increase in taxes, would amount to approximately $17,000,000,000.

It is no wonder, Mr. President, that our foreign friends cannot understand why we are not paying our own debts, or at least balancing our budget, instead of paying their debts and building at the cost of the American taxpayers, expensive improvements all over western Europe, with the exception of Spain.

A few days ago the ECA released its report to the Advisory Board. In this report, on page 21, there is an interesting table entitled "Counterpart Fund Withdrawals by Purpose, in Dollar Equivalents, as of May 31."

This table contains a breakdown of the purposes for which ECA has permitted the participating countries to spend the Marshall plan matching funds, the so-called counterpart funds. $1,042,000,000 worth of counterpart funds have been used to retire the debts of several Marshall-plan countries. The amount thus used, it will be noted, is in excess of a billion dollars; $558,000,000 worth have gone for electric, gas, and power projects in Marshall-plan countries; $331,000,000 worth for agriculture and forestry;

$224,000,000 worth for railroads; $196,000,000 worth for manufacturing establishments; $57,000,000 worth for roads, waterways, and harbors; $208,000,000 for housing; $75,000,000 worth for merchant and fishing fleets.

From a military standpoint it is certainly not in the interest of our boys on the fighting front for us at this time to be giving away critical materials, vast quantities of things that may be necessary to prosecute the war. The kinds of materials I have in mind are $200,000,000 worth of industrial materials produced in the United States, including iron, steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, and industrial chemicals. Those materials the ECA proposes to send to western Europe in the year for which provision is now being made. ECA also proposes to give away $448,700,000 worth of industrial machinery and equipment; $7,500,000 worth of rubber and rubber products; and more than $77,000,000 worth of petroleum and petroleum products.

So, Mr. President, we are increasing our own debt day by day, and it is proposed that we continue the shipment to Marshall-plan countries of vast quantities of critical war materials which we ourselves might well need before too long.

Not only that, Mr. President, but we are facing the specter of inflation. Nothing will feed the fires of inflation more than, first, the issuing of obligations of the Government to cover a deficit; second, creating a shortage in the available supply of goods. The large appropriations for foreign aid in the pending bill will have a direct effect in both respects.

Mr. President, I sometimes think the people back home in their thinking are a bit ahead of those of us who sit here in the Halls of Congress. Sometimes it is difficult to see the forest for the trees. A few days ago I received a letter from one of my fellow citizens in Kansas City, Mo. He describes himself as "a little man, a cab driver and my wife is a waitress, but we can read, and listen and wonder. We are beginning to see why we must pay such exorbitant taxes, and beginning to wonder what kind of men are leading us."

Then he says:

> Do you blame us? Where does Congress get the idea the rank and file of the people are in favor of the Marshall plan? They are not now, and never have been. I talk to over 30 passengers every night, and not 1 in 20 is in favor of it, and the ones who are, have relatives over there. There is something decidedly smelly about the whole aid-to-Europe program.

Mr. President, I have had occasion before to refer to shipments of war materials by Marshall-plan countries to Russia and her satellites. This is an ironical situation. It was hardly to be expected, in view of our overgenerous gifts of economic aid to the participating countries. However, the facts are plain, and, so far as I know, have never been denied.

For instance, it has been frequently said on the floor of the Senate that the Marshall-plan countries have 96 separate trade treaties with Russia and other countries behind the iron curtain. Great Britain, for example, has bilateral trade agreements with Russia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, and Poland. Pursuant to these treaties a wide variety of materials, many of them potential articles and materials of war, are being constantly shipped by the Marshall-plan countries to Russia and the satellites.

On July 17 I put into the RECORD a table of shipments of war materials from Great Britain, Belgium-Luxemburg, and France, to Russia. The information in these tables was furnished me by the Department of Commerce. The original tables covered only the year 1949. The Department of Commerce later furnished me additional information covering shipments made to Russia and the satellites from the Marshall-plan countries during the first 4 months of 1950. I have now some further information which covers the month of May this year, bringing the information approximately up to date. This information shows that a great deal of such material is being shipped, and the shipments of certain materials are at a constantly accelerated rate.

I have emphasized the shipments of war materials from Marshall-plan countries to Russia because I believe it is a very important matter. It is important to know whether our boys who are having to face tanks in Korea, which are superior to any we have on that front, are facing equipment which has been fabricated from goods shipped to Russia by our allies.

The Department of Commerce has furnished me with information showing that in one case war materials imported into Great Britain have been reexported to Russia and the satellites. During the 5 months which ended May 31, 1950, more than $2,633,900 worth of machine tools were exported by Britain to Russia, Finland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Four hundred fifty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars worth of these tools were exported during the month of May alone. That is new information, so far as I am concerned.

During the 5 months which ended May 21, 1950, Britain reexported—note this, Mr. President—reexported more than $67,320 worth of machine tools. Machine tools are being given to Great Britain under the Marshall plan.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, the time is limited, and I suggest that the eminent Senator from Vermont secure time from the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR]. I know the views of the Senator from Vermont on this matter very well, and I think he belongs on the other side.

Mr. FLANDERS. I intend simply to raise a question as to the information the Senator has just given.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. KEM. I decline to yield at this time. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator later.

In connection with our own consideration of the item in the appropriations bill for foreign aid, I believe the Senate will be interested in some figures which I have obtained from the State Department respecting the number of ships, combatant and otherwise, which the United States turned over to Russia during World War II. I have been surprised at the lack of success which the administration has had in securing the return of those ships.

These figures show that we transferred to the Russians 585 naval craft of various types, and that 459 of those naval craft are still in the hands of the Russians, and reported to be in operable condition. We have been able to get back from Russia only 28 ships. Others were reported as lost, damaged, and stuck in the ice.

Of the 96 American merchant ships which Russia had at the end of the war, 84 are still in the hands of the Russians, and presumably in usable condition. We have had returned to us seven tankers and one old cargo vessel. Merchant ships which the Russians retained include 36 Liberty ships.

The naval craft which were transferred to the Russians include 3 ice breakers, 28 frigates, 77 minesweepers, 78 large submarine chasers, 62 small submarine chasers, 205 torpedo boats, 36 LCI's, that is, landing craft—infantry; 17 LCT's, that is, landing craft—tanks; 2 LCV's, that is, landing craft—vehicle; 2 LCS's, that is, landing craft—support; 54 LCM's, that is, landing craft—mechanized; 4 floating repair shops, 15 river tugs, 6 pontoon bridges, 1 motor launch, 1 plane personnel boat.

The ships we have been able to get back consist of only 1 ice breaker and 27 frigates.

My information is that a request has been made by the State Department for the return of only 217 of the naval ships, and there has been no request whatever that any of the merchant ships be returned.

I may say, Mr. President, in passing, that I think several questions should be answered by the State Department. Why have we not been able to get any more of our ships back? Who determined that a request for our merchant ships should not be made? Who has been conducting the negotiations for the return of a part of the naval ships with so little success? The soft policy against Russia at Yalta, Potsdam, and since, has played a major part in placing the United States in the unfortunate position in which it finds itself today.

Mr. President, I now want to say a few words as to why I think that is very significant. That has to do with the ability of the Marshall-plan countries to defend themselves. On July 27 Mr. Winston Churchill was reported as speaking in the House of Commons, as follows:

> "It looks as if there is at present no effective defense in western Europe beyond the Channel." He said that unless government spokesmen could prove otherwise, he believed "the preparations of the western union to defend itself certainly stand on a far lower level than those of the South Koreans."

In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 23 there appears a very interesting article, an Associated Press dispatch from

Frankfurt, Germany, written by Wes Gallagher. I shall quote from it in part:

If war comes between the West and Russia, the United States will have to fight and pay the lion's share of it.

A glimpse at western Europe's defenses today shows them not only feeble and inadequate, but with little prespect of real strengthening in the future.

President Truman's request Wednesday for $10,000,000,000 more for defense means each American taxpayer will be paying nearly 50 cents out of each dollar for defense. No western European is paying more than 25 cents on each dollar and most of them far less for their defense.

There are varied reasons why some nations are not paying more. Many suffered such heavy war damages they have had to devote their attention to rebuilding economically. France cannot get large defense budgets through its strife-torn assembly without tumbling the government.

Budgets of seven of the main nations of western Europe show less than $4,000,000,000 will be spent on arms this year. This compares with $25,000,000,000 being spent by the United States, which represents 48 percent of the total United States Government expenditures.

Mr. President, I ask at this time that there be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a table of the comparative defense budgets of these countries, all in dollars.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparative defense budgets

[All in dollars]

Nation	For defense	Percent [1]
Britain	$2,186,800,000	20.0
France	1,200,000,000	18.9
Netherlands	223,000,000	25.0
Belgium	163,662,520	11.0
Italy [2]	123,000,000	6.5
Denmark	48,000,000	16.5
Norway	40,000,000	12.5

[1] Percentage of total budget.

[2] Total Italian defense budget is $538,380,000, but major portion goes to civil aviation, veterans administration, housing, etc.

Mr. KEM. Then to continue from Mr. Gallagher's dispatch:

Even if all the western European nations would put aside their sovereignty, increase their budgets and push building up of their defenses, military men estimate it would take a minimum of 2 and probably 4 years to build adequate forces to balance current Russian power.

So, Mr. President, we find ourselves having loaned to Russia during World War II a tremendous armament of naval ships and a great fleet of merchant ships. We have had no success or practically none in getting those ships back, although many of them, as I have just said, are understood to be in sound operable condition. In other words, they are in condition to be used against the United States; and now we propose to continue to build hydroelectric plants, railroad terminals, railroads, aqueducts, bridges, and military highways in western Europe, where in the course of time, if Mr. Churchill is correct, and if what Mr. Gallagher says is true—the ability of the countries of western Europe to defend themselves to protect these gifts of ours will be somewhat dubious.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I have allowed myself 30 minutes, and I should prefer to continue with my speech. Then, if some time remains, I shall be glad to yield to the able Senator from Utah and to the able Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FLANDERS. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri declines to yield at this time.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words more about the way our money is being spent. As I have said, I think this is a time for realism. Yet, Mr. President, the Washington Evening Star for July 15 revealed that ECA is in the night-club business in Rome; we are reported as helping to pay the rent for a swank Roman night club. According to the Evening Star's report, the club is replete with creamy furniture, sumptuous decorations, and a doorman clothed in green and gold. Someone may say that the amount involved in that undertaking is small—only $15,000. However, Mr. President, $15,000 would pay for a 155-millimeter howitzer so badly needed in the front lines in Korea today.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me that the issue before the Senate today is a rather clean-cut one, namely, is it to be funds for creamy furniture in a night club in Rome or funds for a gambling casino in Le Havre—also being built with ECA funds—or is it to be money for guns and modern equipment for our boys in the front lines in Korea today? As Mr. Truman has said, "You have got to make up your minds. It is one or the other."

Mr. President, in view of the course of events, I think it is out of order for us to make commitments to the extent provided in this bill for economic aid in western Europe at this time.

If my amendment is adopted, the taxpayers of the United States will be saved, and will have available for other purposes, in excess of $700,000,000; and still the ECA will have available for its program in western Europe the princely sum of $1,950,000,000.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether the Senator's time is exhausted. If it is not, I should like to ask him a question in his time.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, have I consumed my 30 minutes? I think I have about done so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has approximately 1 minute remaining.

Mr. KEM. Then I am glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri if he was saying, a few minutes ago, that $67,000,000 worth of machine tools had been exported from America to England and that the identical machine tools were reexported from England to Russia.

Mr. KEM. I said that at the same time that we were giving machine tools to Great Britain, machine tools were being exported by Great Britain to Russia and the satellites. I said, further, that the records show that in the month in question, England imported an amount of machine tools which subsequently were exported—the same, identical machine tools—to Russia and the satellites.

Mr. FLANDERS. The Senator from Missouri did not give the figures for that transaction, did he?

Mr. KEM. Yes, I did.

Mr. FLANDERS. Were those the figures for the same, identical machine tools?

Mr. KEM. I shall be glad to repeat them.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is the question I was asking.

Mr. KEM. I do not know whether they were Marshall plan machine tools, but they were identical machine tools shipped from the United States.

Mr. FLANDERS. Sixty-seven million dollars' worth, as I recall.

Mr. KEM. It was $67,000 worth, I believe.

Mr. FLANDERS. Oh, then I feel concerned, but not quite as much concerned as I feared I was going to be.

Mr. KEM. I shall repeat my statement, for the benefit of the Senator from Vermont. During the 5 months ended May 31, 1950, more than $2,633,900 worth of machine tools were exported by Britain to Russia, Finland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia—$454,538 worth of these tools were exported during the month of May alone.

During the 5 months which ended May 31, 1950, Britain reexported more than $67,320 worth of machine tools, and machine tools are being given to Britain under the Marshall plan.

Does that clear up the matter?

Mr. FLANDERS. That answers the question, yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri has used 31 minutes.

The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the amendment I have offered to the committee amendment on page 447 in line 18, namely, to strike out "$2,391,930,000" and insert "$2,450,000,000."

I should like to state that when this item was under study by the Appropriations Committee, it received very careful consideration. Upon recommendation by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], we voted an amount of $2,500,000,000. On that question, on a record vote, the result showed 11 in favor and 10 opposed.

It had been suggested by other members of the committee that the amount should be $2,450,000,000; and at that time I moved to reconsider, in order that we might have a more nearly unanimous committee report. That was done; and by a vote of 17 to 3 the amount was fixed at $2,450,000,000.

Subsequently, a few days later, a motion was made to cut the appropriation by 10 percent under the budget estimate. The action on that question resulted in the further reduction of $58,070,000 which leaves the amount that now appears in the bill.

It is to restore the appropriation in the amount voted in the committee by a majority of 17 to 3 that I have offered the amendment to the committee amendment.

In regard to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri to my amendment to the committee amendment——

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator on what date that vote was taken in the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. About 3 weeks ago..

Mr. KEM. Let me inquire what day of the month it was.

Mr. HAYDEN. On June 29.

Mr. KEM. That was just 2 days after the operations began in Korea. Would the Senator from Arizona agree that our situation has taken on an entirely different aspect since that date?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; and therefore I am more than ever convinced that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri to my amendment to the committee amendment should not be adopted, for the following reasons: It is a favorite maxim of Josef V. Stalin that "production wins wars." He has made that statement many times from the platform and has repeated it in his writings.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Was it not also a favorite maxim of Lenin's that, "We shall cause the Americans to spend themselves to their destruction"?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, everyone knows that the Communists would like to see a financial panic in this country. But permit me to proceed.

The greatest single deterrent to an all-out Communist attack on the peace of the world today is that Stalin and his Politburo know that in two World Wars the United States has demonstrated its capacity to produce abundantly every type of munitions and all the material needed to carry on that kind of war. The decisive factor is always military strength resting upon a firm, secure foundation of economic strength.

The critical importance of western Europe to the free world can be illustrated with a few figures: Western Europe has 274,000,000 people. The Soviet Union and its satellites in Europe have approximately 255,000,000 people. Steel capacity in western Europe, including of course, that of Great Britain, is about 50,000,000 tons a year as against 31,000,000 tons in all the Soviet sphere. Coal output in western Europe is about one and one-half times as great as in eastern Europe, counting in the Soviet Republic. Western Europe's electric power is now almost five times larger than that of eastern Europe, and its system of transport is infinitely superior, as is its level of skills.

Why should we allow the Communists to more than double their ability to defeat us by securing possession of these industrial resources of western Europe?

It is only against this background that the supreme significance of Marshall-plan accomplishments can be properly appraised. During the first 2 years of its operation, it has sparked an increase of 24 percent in average industrial production for all participating countries. This becomes all the more dramatic and heartening when we look at individual figures for industries of central importance to defense production. There has been, under the Marshall plan, a 52-percent rise in steel output, and 58 percent for cement, along with 21 percent for electric power, and 17 percent for hard coal. At the same time, there has been a 30-percent rise in the yield for all grains, 19 percent for fats and oils, and 16 percent for meat.

Hence in the event of a shooting war on the Continent, western Europe is now in a much better position to feed itself without the need to ship vast quantities of American and Canadian foods in bottoms that would then be required for war matériel.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Of this whole allocation, how much money is to go for food?

Mr. HAYDEN. The point is that we do not now have to send wheat to Europe, because they are producing it themselves.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point. So when the Senator says they need food——

Mr. HAYDEN. I did not say that. I said the conditions had improved so that the European people can feed themselves, but that we can help to improve their economic position.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. That implies that we need to continue the same amount of food shipments.

Mr. HAYDEN. It implies nothing of the kind. It implies less need for foodstuffs, as I have just stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Why should we not then transfer the aid funds to military needs, if food is in abundance and clothing is in abundance?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think the Senator heard me.

Mr. WHERRY. I heard every word.

Mr. HAYDEN. If we can help to create a sound economic situation in western Europe, with ability on their part to support their armies, then they are in a much better position to fight communism.

Mr. WHERRY. Well, they have food, they have clothing—what else do they need except military equipment? That is the point the Senator from Missouri made.

Mr. HAYDEN. Their need is for more steel and more coal to use in making munitions.

Mr. WHERRY. They are getting the steel from us, from which to manufacture the equipment.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; they are making it themselves.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator say now that food and clothing are taken care of, that military equipment would be the next thing in order, so far as appropriations are concerned?

Mr. HAYDEN. If I had to say that, then I would also say that we should cut down in our economic effort in the United States and put the money into arms and a larger army.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly our unnecessary expenditures should be cut down and transferred not only to home but also in order to further the national defense. That is exactly the position the Senator from Nebraska has taken, and that is exactly what the Senator from Missouri has been suggesting.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to please debate that question in the time of some other Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona declines to yield further.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Marshall plan is developing an integrated economic power which in turn is giving rise to an integrated military power both of which are being welded with our own. Let us never forget that the Atlantic Pact could never have been signed, or if signed, would have been meaningless, unless the Marshall plan had first revived and vitalized western Europe's economy; unless the Marshall plan had first pushed back the Communist thrust to take over; unless the Marshall plan had made it possible for western Europe to turn out some arms today, but many tomorrow, for its own protection and ours.

Too sudden a diversion of Marshall-plan aid from general industrial purposes to specific military purposes, at this stage, would plunge western Europe into that disorder from which it has only lately emerged. It would derange, for the sake of an immediate and piddling arms production, the soundness of an economy which promises prodigious arms production later on. In this whole situation, timing is the key. Let us always keep in the front of our minds the central fact that western Europe has become laboratory and pilot plant for a United States foreign policy that is bold, affirmative, and tough-minded. The Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact are the twin motors of that foreign policy and the forerunners of its application elsewhere. What has been done in western Europe can be duplicated wherever necessary in the rest of the non-Communist world.

Let us therefore, not be guilty of the murderous stupidity of impairing the Marshall plan which has proven its value by its deeds, and which against handicaps has shown that the ways of freedom can win. The Marshall plan has pioneered not only the single greatest success of our foreign policy but has also fashioned the formula for a foreign policy that makes sense. It brings to its job an accumulation of skills and experience that can develop and extend that formula around the globe. The Marshall plan, in its aims and techniques is the hard core of our foreign policy, tested and tempered. To do it damage would be in Bismarck's phrase "worse than a

crime, a blunder"—a blunder that would haunt us all our days.

Let me ask, how can a starving people, a dispirited people, be expected to fight when they have no incentive even to live, much less to fight? To the extent that we have restored and improved the economic condition of the people of Europe, we have made it possible for them to develop a fighting spirit which can aid us in a world-wide defense against the advance of communism. My judgment therefore is that the proposal of the Senator from Missouri is contrary to the best interest of our own national defense. I have always said that we might practice altruism, and we might well say that we could not see people starved, but the prime purpose of and the controlling reason for the Marshall plan has been the defense of the United States of America.

Any wavering of United States interest in the Marshall plan, any crippling cuts in financial support for any of its interlocking activities would have a disastrous effect upon western Europe today. For the Marshall plan is not only the sign and seal of United States partnership but also the way by which western Eurpoe can attain the strength, economic, political, moral, and military, which, in today's world, are the precursors of peace.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Arizona has expired.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from New Jersey.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I find that I have prepared remarks that would require somewhat longer than 15 minutes for delivery. Therefore, I shall ask unanimous consent that the early part of my statement be incorporated in the RECORD, and that I may proceed with that part of my statement which I feel is important to the discussion which is now under way.

Before doing that, I may say that, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and as one who has watched very closely the historic progress of European recovery through the ECA program, I rise to oppose any further reduction in the amount to be appropriated for the ECA. I wish also to announce my support for the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to raise the amount of new money for economic cooperation from $2,391,930,000 to $2,450,000,000. This figure, added to the estimated carryover from fiscal 1950, would make available to ECA a total of some $2,727,000,000.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be inserted at this point in my remarks the few pages which I shall pass over without reading.

There being no objection, the portion of the statement referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My support of this figure rests on two grounds. The first is that sharp reductions have already been made, and that any further substantial reduction this year would gravely imperil the whole program.

My second reason is that today, more than ever, the ECA program is a vital element in the defense of the United States.

Let me consider first of all the question of reductions. It was anticipated from the beginning that the annual figures for ECA would decrease at a rate of about $1,000,000,000 a year, beginning at about $5,000,000,000 and declining to about $4,000,000,000 in the second year, $3,000,000,000 in the third, and $2,000,000,000 in the fourth and last year.

We have done better than that, Mr. President. In the present year the figure authorized by the Senate, plus the carry-over from fiscal 1950, was about $2,977,000,000. The committee figure, as adjusted by the Hayden amendment, brings us to a total of about $2,727,000,000. This is eight and three-quarters percent below the amount authorized by the Senate. It is also over 9 percent below the $3,000,000,000 originally forecast for the third year of the program.

Nevertheless, the question has been raised whether a greater reduction cannot safely be made, in light of the other great demands upon our economy. An amendment has been proposed which would bring about a reduction in available funds, as compared with the amount authorized, of nearly 35 percent. We have heard another proposal that the entire program should be abolished. I feel that these proposals should be immediately answered.

There are several points that we must remember. The first is that the ECA has been so cooperative in cutting its earlier estimates that in light of recent domestic price rises the actual size of the 1951 ECA program, in terms of goods and services, will have to be very substantially reduced. A decline in United States prices enabled the ECA on May 25 to submit a reduced estimate of $2,933,000,000, including carry-over, which was 1½ percent below the total authorized by Congress. The Hayden amendment brings us to a total figure more than 7 percent below this final ECA estimate.

But since that final ECA estimate was made, prices in this country have advanced rapidly. They are already at or beyond a point where the program originally planned by ECA for the current year would cost some $300,000,000 more than the revised estimate. In effect, the price rise in this country, even allowing for a resulting increase in European dollar earnings through exports to the United States, has already brought about a further material cut in the size of the program which ECA can carry out this year. We must remember that fact in considering any proposed new cuts.

The second fact which we must remember is that a cut in ECA dollar aid is multiplied many times in its dampening effect on the European economy. In very many instances, where dollar aid allows a European businessman to buy a key piece of machinery in the United States, or to buy raw materials for processing in his own factory, the resulting increase in economic activity in Europe is several times the amount of the dollar aid involved. These are the multiplying factors which have made it possible for the total economy of western Europe to rebound so rapidly in the first 2 years of the program. Naturally, when the impact of every ECA dollar is multiplied in this way, the impact of any reduction in the ECA program is multiplied in the same degree. Thus a relatively small reduction in this carefully calculated appropriation for ECA will have an adverse effect on the European economy far out of proportion to the amount of money we save in our national budget.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, having discussed two of the points, I proceed now to the next one.

The third point I want to stress is in answer to the argument that the Marshall-plan countries no longer need our aid because, it is said, they are already better off than they were before World War II. In my judgment this is entirely incorrect. To be sure the industrial production of the participating countries is now 120 percent of the 1938 level. But if we are to have the whole picture clearly in mind we must also remember the following factors:

First. Agricultural production, even though the ECA program has raised it almost as dramatically as industrial production, is still below prewar levels.

Second. The income from the so-called invisible exports—overseas investments, shipping, tourism, banking, and other services—which before the war accounted for a very significant share of European income and an even larger share of their foreign exchange, is now a mere fraction of the prewar figure.

In studying this question we have all been interested in raising that figure so far as we could, but at the moment it is merely a fraction of the prewar figure.

Third. To make up for the wear and tear of the war years, capital investment, as distinguished from consumption, is claiming a larger share of current production than it did before the war.

Fourth. The total population of these Marshall-plan countries has increased considerably since 1938.

All these factors add up to the undeniable fact that the conditions of life in these countries today are still well below those of 1938. We cannot do away with this fact simply by ignoring it. Dramatic progress has indeed been made since the almost desperate period before ECA began, but a great deal more needs to be done before western Europe can go ahead without dollar aid.

Now, the three major points which I have inserted without discussing them, I shall now sum up.

First. Because even with the Hayden amendment we will be making a 9 percent cut in the amount authorized for ECA, and because of the sharp increase in American prices in recent months the ECA program for fiscal 1951 will have to be very substantially curtailed as compared with original plans—even if no further cut is made. That is one of the things which have been very clear, especially since the Korean crisis. Prices have gone up, and further aid has been cut accordingly.

Second. Because of the fact that every dollar of ECA aid means several dollars of new economic activity in the participating countries any reduction in a carefully planned ECA program means an adverse effect on European recovery several times greater than the amount of the reduction. Of course, that applies also to every dollar they get to put into plants to make military matériel.

Third. Despite spectacular production progress since the dark days of 1947 the conditions of life in the ECA countries are still well below those of 1938, and much further progress must be made if we are to have stable economies in Europe.

The facts lead inevitably to the conclusion that the reductions already made

are very substantial and that if we go beyond these reductions we will jeopardize the entire movement toward European recovery and self-reliance, which, Mr. President, I feel are an essential part of an all-out military activity in those countries.

Now, Mr. President, even if these points are agreed to, the question remains, What good is this program to us, the American people? What is it worth, especially in light of the new military emergency? In concluding I wish to address myself to that question.

In my judgment, the ECA program for European recovery is more than ever a vital element in the defense and security of the United States. From the beginning this program has been presented to us, and quite accurately so, as a measure of defense against communism. I may say in passing that I think it is more than that; I think it is also a positive, constructive program to enable these free peoples with whom we share a common civilization once again to live decently, to maintain and develop their free institutions, and once again to contribute to the free world the tremendous strength and vitality of which they are capable. But let us for the moment view the ECA program simply as a defense against communism, because even though that is the negative side of the picture it may be a matter of life and death today. In my judgment the importance of ECA from that point of view is greater than ever. There are two reasons for this, one political and psychological, and the other military.

First, as to the political aspect, it is known that people who are hungry and discontented turn to extreme political movements. That is why the Communist Parties had such tremendous successes in France and Italy just after the war, and we know what a vital part the passage of the first ECA bill in 1948 played in preventing the Communists from winning the Italian election that spring. Even in other countries, where communism is not numerically strong on the surface, its potential power—and that of other extremist groups with which communism collaborates when it is convenient to do so—is greatly enhanced by the presence of miserable and disaffected groups whose governments are unable to improve their lot.

That is true all over the world today. That is the angle which the Russians are using with such terrible effect.

The contribution which the ECA program has made in preventing these disastrous political developments can never be measured, but there can be no question that it has been vitally important. It has immeasurably bolstered the political and psychological defenses of western Europe. If it is abandoned now, those defenses will be in grave danger.

The second reason why the ECA is vital to our security has directly to do with military defense. Because we in America have viewed western Europe as a strategically vital area—perhaps the most vital in the world outside our own shores—and because we have seen that Communist possession of this area with its great industrial power and its long Atlantic coast line would place us in the gravest kind of military danger, we negotiated and ratified the North Atlantic Treaty, and we inaugurated a program of military assistance to these countries. Now, in the face of the Korean crisis, it is expected that this military assistance program will be greatly accelerated, and that a great share of the new equipment required for the common defense will be manufactured in Europe.

I desire to stress that statement. A great share of the new equipment required for the common defense will be manufactured in Europe. That is what we will be doing with the military-aid program and the ECA program.

But this military-defense program cannot succeed unless these countries maintain and increase their economic health. At the beginning we made it clear that European recovery would have priority over the military program under the Atlantic Pact. Now, it is obvious that the priority has had to be reversed under the pressure of circumstances. But it is as true as ever that to build up military defense without also building up the economic foundations of the countries concerned would be like building a structure on sand. There is no essential part of the economy of a country that does not contribute to its total posture of military defense. Roads, hydroelectric-power projects, food production, manufacture of steel, clothing, and countless other items are basically necessary for defense. And these are the very sectors of the European economy in which the ECA is capable of building up production and economic health.

In addition to this basic relationship between economic progress and defense, it now appears essential that ECA should contribute directly to military production in the participating countries by releasing counterpart funds for manufacture of military equipment. That is my own personal judgment, and I think it is important that we should consider it at once.

In light of these facts, Mr. President, I think we would be clearly mistaken if we were to take the view that ECA and the military program are incompatible. Far from being in conflict, they vitally reinforce each other. Taking them both together, in the strategically vital area of free Europe, we are now planning a greatly expanded over-all effort. Simultaneously we are planning a shift in the emphasis of that effort in the direction of greater military defense. I may add that this expanded effort, and this shift in emphasis, both apply to the European countries themselves, fully as much as they apply to the United States.

But this shift in emphasis need not mean, and must not mean, abandonment or drastic curtailment of economic recovery. Economic recovery becomes more essential than ever, viewed as an integral part of the political and military defense and the military potential of these countries, whose safety is so vital to our own.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I urge the rejection of any amendment further reducing the appropriation for the Economic Cooperation Administration. In my carefully considered judgment, this appropriation is a basic element in the defense and security of the American people at this critical time.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. If I have time to yield, I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator where he proposes that the Government of the United States get the money which he wants to send to western Europe for economic aid?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It must come from all the people, realizing that it is a part of our strategic defense in his critical hour.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator realize that the budget is out of balance, and will be more out of balance, approximately $17,000,000,000, for the current year if we appropriate $10,000,000,000 for military defense?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator from New Jersey does realize that, but we must tighten our belts.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator from New Jersey know of any proposal to raise that very large amount of additional money during the current fiscal year?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. This year and next year I think we can do it. The Finance Committee is now studying the subject.

Mr. KEM. Just where does the Senator propose to get the money?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am not a member of the Finance Committee, but I have discussed it with Senators who are members of that committee, and they think it can be found on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Mr. KEM. Where can we get this enormous sum of money?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I imagine it will have to be done by increasing income taxes all along the line.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator think our economy can stand such an increase of income taxes?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. That would apply to the whole military budget. All the bill calls for on this point is $2,000,000,000. The military budget is $13,000,000,000, plus $10,000,000,000, plus $4,000,000,000, the request for which will come to us today.

Mr. KEM. I understood the Senator from New Jersey to say that the military should have priority.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The military certainly must have priority, but I consider the economic program which I am discussing to be a high point in the whole military picture. Without economic recovery, we cannot have military recovery.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me ask the Senator whether it is not true that the Senator from Missouri is against all ECA appropriations. He offers an amendment to cut them a certain amount, but is it not a fact that he is not for any of them, and never has been?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I cannot answer the question of the distinguished Senator from Texas. No doubt the Senator from Missouri can answer it himself. The Senator from Missouri is troubled by the enormous figure for military expenditures, and overlooks, it seems to me, the fact that for ECA it is only $2,000,000,000 as against $20,000,000,000, at a time when this $2,000,000,000 is as important to our security program as any part of the military program.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I fully agree with what the Senator from New Jersey has said as to the necessity and the importance of the ECA program. The Senator from New Jersey has been discussing our fight against communism and the urgency of taking care of western Europe. Does the Senator from New Jersey mean western Europe from the standpoint of particular governments, or western Europe as a geographic unit?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. So far as the Senator from New Jersey is concerned, of course the immediate matter before us at the present time is the ECA program with respect to ECA countries. If I gather what the Senator from New Mexico has in mind, he is indicating that we should include all of western Europe. I agree with him that we should consider it as a geographic unit and move right in on that basis. I would include Spain, too.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I ask that he be granted one more minute so that I may ask another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time is under the control of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Does not the Senator from New Jersey agree with me that if this fight against communism is worth while, and if the ECA program is worth while—and I believe ECA as a whole is worth while—both Germany and Spain should be included in the program if the desires of the Senator, which he has stated so well, are to be realized.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. In order to clarify my position I may say that I think Spain should be included in our considerations. So far as the people of Japan and Germany are concerned—and I include Japan also—I think they too should be given the opportunity at least voluntarily to come in and defend their own countries and civilizations. They should not be made to stand defenseless against being attacked.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only that, but the geography which is involved should be considered as well. If we are to take care of western Europe, how can we carry on the fight without including Germany and Spain?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think western Germany should be included, and I should like to see all of Germany included in order to prevent the onrush of communism.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Kem amendment which seeks a reduction in ECA appropriations to $1,950,000,000. The "watchdog committee," after an elaborate study, presented very firm evidence before the Appropriations Committee, in which it recommended $2,200,000,000. If we add the amount of money which the Administrator has not used during the last year, which is upward of $200,000,000, the Kem amendment provides an amount which comes close to the amount which the "watchdog committee" felt was necessary for ECA.

Mr. President, I believe an emergency exists. Certainly I would be willing to appropriate all the money and shall vote to appropriate all the money that is necessary for the military to accomplish the mission in the face of the challenge which now confronts the administration in the Korean situation. However, I ask my distinguished colleagues who are arguing against the Kem amendment, on the theory that we cannot cut any one of the projects covered, to turn to page 383 of the hearings on the foreign aid appropriations. There we find listed 22 projects, including Jamaica irrigation project, Gold Coast road development project, Northern Rhodesia road project, and British Honduras road project. I was in British Honduras last year. That project has not even been started. All that is being done about it is to attempt to sell to the people the idea of British Honduras. Several hundred thousand dollars are asked for that project. Project after project of similar character could be listed. Mr. President, I would ask those who say seriously that they want to preserve the resources of the country if they feel that projects such as that, which they would not even start in this country today, are more important to our national defense than are the bullets and tanks which our soldiers now need? I ask them to answer that question. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

We must use money that we do not need to spend on the foreign front and we must use money that we can spare on the domestic front to carry on military operations. I believe the expenses for military operations will increase. By way of a thumb-nail sketch only, we have MAP, $4,200,000,000, and if we add to that figure the new military appropriations which are being asked and the appropriations for foreign aid, and similar items, such appropriations will aggregate nearly $30,000,000,000.

I appeal to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to scrutinize these projects. I believe the President will scrutinize them. I would not be at all surprised, when he reviews the appropriations for foreign aid and also those for domestic purposes, that he will either rescind some of them or impound the money, which we need so badly at this time for our military forces. That makes sense.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I have only 15 minutes. However, I shall be glad to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have only a brief question to ask the Senator. I agree that all of it amounts to a lot of money. It runs into billions of dollars. Making these appropriations will hurt the American people. However, unless we do, what will we have instead?

Mr. WHERRY. In answer to the question of the Senator from New Mexico, the first thing we should do is to meet the challenge on the battlefield. Developments such as the road project in British Honduras can wait until we decide the issue in Korea. If we are to stop such projects in this country, we must stop them overseas as well. I was in British Honduras last year. To complete that road will take many years, and it has nothing to do with the present situation with which we are faced. I believe every Senator should see the reasonableness of the situation. I do not say that we should cut out all ECA appropriations. I say that with the recommendations of the "watchdog committee," together with cuts that can be made on projects such as those I have mentioned, the amount proposed under the Kem amendment can easily be adequate.

I rose to explain the amendment which I shall offer, and it is the only one I intend to offer. It has to do with the sale of strategic materials to the satellite countries and Russia. The amendment will be stated after 2 o'clock. The purpose of the amendment was suggested to the Senator from Nebraska by the debates on the floor of the Senate, participated in by many Senators, particularly my good friend from Missouri [Mr. KEM]. Its purpose would be to strengthen section 117 (d). That section provides:

> The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable, to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security.

So far as I am able to determine, no organization has been developed by the ECA Administrator to effectuate this requirement. The difficulty which I am sure and other Members of the Senate have experienced in trying to get statistics with relation to western Europe-eastern European trade proves that point. The "watchdog committee," to which I have referred previously, in its analysis of the ECA program, as published in March 1950 discussed this point in detail. It pointed out very forcefully the failure of the ECA to obtain cooperation from the participating countries, as provided for in section 117 (d). This is what the committee said. I read from their report:

> The problem confronting Congress is the fact that after nearly 2 years the wholehearted cooperation of European countries

receiving American aid in controlling the east-west trade has not been obtained. It presumably could be obtained if section 117 (d) were strengthened by directing the Administrator to withhold economic assistance from all countries which do not satisfy him that they have put into effect controls which prevent shipments of goods to the iron-curtain areas which the United States itself does not permit.

In this connection it must be recognized that this problem might fall more directly into the sphere of the North Atlantic Treaty and its administration. Nevertheless, certain countries receive economic assistance which do not participate in the foreign military assistance program. The fundamental question then remains as to whether American dollars should go to countries which do not carry out our policies concerning trade with Soviet-dominated countries.

I have been quoting from the report, Senate Document No. 142. We are confronted with a problem which not only I but the other Members of the Senate have presented in great detail. I have offered this amendment, which I am sure will strengthen the particular section of the basic ECA Act to which it is directed, which act was intended to accomplish the very thing that is intended by the amendment.

Certainly there is no doubt as to what we need. I should like to place in the RECORD at this point, because my time is very limited, exhibit A. Let me state that last year, 1949, according to information from the most recent reports, which are difficult to obtain, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, shows that there was $1,098,000,000 worth of trade between western European and eastern European countries.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that exhibit A be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the exhibit was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT A

Western European trade with eastern Europe

	Total, 1949
Austria	$75, 771, 000
Belgium-Luxemburg	115, 097, 000
Denmark	55, 473, 000
France	105, 616, 000
Germany	59, 248, 000
Greece	4, 780, 000
Iceland	3, 662, 000
Ireland	288, 000
Italy	86, 247, 000
Netherlands	107, 002, 000
Norway	54, 987, 000
Portugal	939, 000
Sweden	109, 213, 000
Switzerland	70, 314, 000
Trieste	1, 891, 000
Turkey	30, 838, 000
United Kingdom	217, 539, 000
Grand total	1, 098, 905, 000

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this exhibit shows the different countries which sold the goods. They include Belgium-Luxemburg—$115,000,000 worth; France, $105,000,000 worth; Netherlands, $107,000,000 worth; Sweden, $109,000,000 worth; United Kingdom, $217,000,000 worth. And there were others.

The total for the first 3 months of 1950, according to the figures I have been able to get, which are not complete, was $186,347,000. I am told that the sales are seasonable and that the first 3 months of this year compare quite favorably with the first 3 months of 1949.

Mr. President, I ask that the table showing these exports be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT B

Exports by ECA countries to eastern Europe, first quarter of 1950

Austria	(1)
Belgium-Luxemburg	$19, 603, 000
Denmark	12, 318, 000
France	18, 694, 000
Greece	1, 231, 000
Germany	(1)
Iceland	1, 489, 000
Ireland	(1)
Italy	26, 897, 000
Netherlands	15, 747, 000
Norway	8, 255, 000
Portugal	373, 000
Sweden	21, 541, 000
Switzerland	14, 016, 000
Turkey	3, 651, 000
United Kingdom	42, 532, 000
Total	186, 347, 000

[1] Not available.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in the Washington Star of yesterday there was an article relative to the question I have been discussing. One of the paragraphs states:

> Leaks, owing to transshipments, are heavy and difficult to block. The United States has many checks on leaks and places a great share of the responsibility for preventing them on the American exporter. Also ECA investigators in Europe follow the goods to their final destinations. Still transshipments to the Soviet bloc reportedly have been numerous in western Europe. A recent report to Congress—

That is the report of the "watchdog committee"—

> A recent report to Congress stated that an estimated $200,000,000 in goods had been smuggled out of bizonal Germany in 1948.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator believe that the $200,000,000 worth of goods were all strategic and critical materials, or were they merely ordinary goods?

Mr. WHERRY. With the information I have at hand I cannot say that every bit of the $200,000,000 worth of goods was strategic material. What I propose by my amendment is to provide that no ECA country shall be paid any of the funds if it continues to ship to Russia goods such as oil, steel, and especially machine tools which can be used by the military for the purpose of making war, and which, as the distinguished Senator from Missouri pointed out very forcifully upon the floor of the Senate, were being shipped to Russia to be used in making more tools to produce more machinery which could be used against our forces in the field.

Mr. HAYDEN. Food, of course, is a war material.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator really advocate the absolute stoppage of all shipments of food?

Mr. WHERRY. No; my amendment does not provide for that at all. Under my amendment, if a participating country should ship food to the Russian Army, they would not get any more food, but so long as England, for instance, uses the food she obtained under ECA, and did not give it to the Russian Army, there would be no restriction. It is a very good amendment, and I hope the chairman of the committee will accept it, because it provides only that the material which is sent to a participating country must not be used to help the Russian forces. Certainly everyone should be for that. The Senator from Arizona does not want materials which can be used against American boys to be furnished to Red China through a satellite country does he?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course not.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator does not want to have such materials shipped to some other country, and to go to the North Korean forces so as to help them defeat our boys, does he?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly not.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am seeking. Support my amendment, and all that will be stopped.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator indicated that $200,000,000 worth of these supplies were strategic materials.

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. The Senator knows I love him, he is one of my good friends, but the Senator from Nebraska never made such a statement. He showed that $200,000,000 worth of goods were being sent over. I did not say they were all strategic materials.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much was? That is the question.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish the Senator would find out. Our Intelligence does not know, and I cannot find that out. No one can find it out. I say it is the responsibility of the Administrator to enforce section 117 (d) of the basic act. If he knows that goods are being so shipped, he should stop the shipment of such materials to Russia.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator to the possibility, which I hope may eventuate, that we and the other free nations will develop enough military strength so that in a year or 2 years we will have such great strength that we will be able to retrieve the influence we threw away in 1945, and that then we can reasonably hope that the free elements in the satellite countries will have a chance, with our influence, working through the United Nations, to regain their freedom, and that the iron curtain will then be pushed back perhaps to the eastern frontier of Poland.

In that situation, does not the Senator from Nebraska think it would be a very great pity if we cut off all our channels of political influence and all our channels of intelligence, thereby putting the whole weight of the war on the backs of our own soldiers, and ignoring the fact that modern war is won in part by political and economic means? The Senator does not want to bring about that result, does he?

Mr. WHERRY. No. The Senator made a very positive and a very constructive statement. I am not at this time talking about the reduction amendment, I am talking about the amendment I offer, referring to strategic materials. That is what I am discussing. I wish to make the point that my amendment does not restrict in any way the relationship between the countries concerned, so long as the countries do not intentionally—and I emphasize the word "intentionally"—violate the provisions of section 117 (d) of the basic act, which provides that they shall not send strategic materials, knowingly, to one of the satellite countries, if it is a potential enemy. The Senator agrees with that, I am sure.

Mr. President, may I have another 2 minutes?

Mr. KEM. I yield two more minutes to the Senator from Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized for two more minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. I am satisfied the Senator from Massachusetts desires to reach the same objective I have in mind.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I have just 2 minutes. Let me complete this point, and then I will yield. I read from the article in the Washington Star of yesterday:

In the interest of national security—

And that is what the Senator desires—

In the interest of national security, American officials believe technical information as well as strategic goods should be kept from the Soviet. But in the absence of censorship, the Nation has to rely on a voluntary control plan. The OIT has undertaken to advise American businessmen in doubt as to what may be sent.

Mr. President, what I should like to have established, and it would be provided by the amendment, would be a coordinated export license system applicable to the European countries which work with us, in order to prevent the export of strategic materials, and a coordinated plan so that these countries will not intentionally export materials which can be used by Russia or the satellite countries for war purposes.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I understood that the Senator's amendment was worded so broadly that it would stop virtually all the export trade.

Mr. WHERRY. No.

Mr. LODGE. I would go along with an amendment which would prevent the sending of purely military materials, but I do not wish to cut off our channels of intelligence and make it impossible to use economic and political methods in the struggle in which we are engaged. The President has said——

Mr. WHERRY. Let me read my amendment at this time.

Mr. LODGE. Permit me to finish this thought. The President has said that one of our aims is to liberate Korea and that another of our aims is to become strong enough to resist aggression. Of course, those are two of our aims, but I think the President could have gone further. I think Americans want us to regain the initiative and organize peace in a free world. That is what I think the President ought to say. If we take young men away from their homes and jobs it ought to be for some great purpose: We ought to accomplish something radically new and that means a type of war we have not had before, because it involves the political and the military.

Mr. WHERRY. I wholeheartedly agree with the Senator from Massachusetts. Let me read the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield me one more minute?

Mr. KEM. I yield the Senator from Nebraska one additional minute.

Mr. WHERRY. I will read the amendment:

Provided further, That, during any period during which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations—

Which is the situation now—

no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which exports or permits the exportation, to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics or any of its satellite countries (including China and northern Korea), of any article or commodity—

Which is the language in section 117—

usable by, or which may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to, the armed forces of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics or such satellite countries.

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me that includes food.

Mr. WHERRY. If food were used intentionally to help bolster the Russian Army the Senator would not want that to be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the amendment, and also the complete article published in the Star, part of which I read, but which I did not complete.

There being no objection, the amendment and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 448, line 24, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That, during any period during which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which exports or permits the exportation, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including China and northern Korea), of any article or commodity usable by, or which may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to, the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries."

WAR POTENTIAL GOODS REACHING RED SATELLITES DESPITE CONTROLS—FLOW OF MATERIALS DIMINISHES, BUT TOO MUCH IS GETTING BY, UNITED STATES OFFICIALS SAY

(By L. Edgar Prima)

Despite a stringent export control system here and pledges of cooperation from Marshall-plan countries, war-potential goods still are being shipped behind the iron curtain from the United States and western Europe.

Officials of the State and Commerce Departments and ECA say the flow is being cut down, but that too much is getting by, both openly and secretly.

Here are the reasons:

1. The Marshall-plan nations do not have a formal joint export control set-up. Most have individual systems, none of which is as strict as ours, while others apparently have no controls worthy of the name.

2. Leaks, owing to transshipments, are heavy and difficult to block. The United States has many checks on leaks, and places a great share of the responsibility for preventing them on the American exporter. Also, ECA investigators in Europe follow the goods to their final destinations. Still transshipments to the Soviet bloc reportedly have been numerous in western Europe. A recent report to Congress stated that an estimated $200,000,000 in goods had been smuggled out of bizonal Germany in 1948. Bizonia produces many strategic items which the Russians are willing to buy at premium prices.

3. The customs systems of western Europe are far below the effectiveness of United States customs, and some prohibited goods undoubtedly are exported illegally by Americans each year.

In this connection, an ECA official said, "Some of the Marshall-plan nations do not have any clear idea of what and how much some of their exporters are shipping."

MAJOR PROBLEM IS EUROPEAN

It was stressed that the problem is not so much the transshipment of goods produced in the United States. This problem is under fairly good control.

More important are shipments of items produced in western Europe and sent to other ECA countries or to Switzerland and then to iron-curtain nations.

For months, some legislators, led by Senator KEM, Republican, of Missouri, have been asked what the United States is doing to stop such leaks.

An opponent of ECA, Senator KEM said on July 17 that Commerce Department officials made it clear to him that Marshall-plan countries "still are making substantial shipments of war materials to Russia and her satellites."

He recommended that ECA Administrator Hoffman be given the power to halt all ECA aid to those countries permitting such shipments.

Senate Republican Leader WHERRY, who plans to introduce an amendment to the ECA portion of the omnibus appropriations bill tomorrow, agrees with Senator KEM. His amendment would bar ECA funds to any nation exporting to Russia or its satellites anything that might become useful for military purposes.

The attitude of ECA, State and Commerce Department officials, however, is that such a step must be accompanied by "moral suasion." These nations are sovereign and would resent our interference, they explain.

EACH MUST MEET PROBLEM

Further, these officials hold that each nation has to meet the problem in light of its own trade and political relations with the Soviet bloc as well as its interest in the common security.

This explanation drew the sharp retort of "hogwash," from Senator KEM. He asserted that we had no reluctance about interfering in the Italian elections of 1948 nor in trying to promote the Schuman plan for a European iron-steel pool.

The American control system was set up in March 1948 to check the export of scarce strategic materials and to halt all shipments of such goods to the Soviet bloc as a matter of national security.

The Secretary of Commerce is in charge of the system. An interagency Advisory Committee on Requirements represents the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Resources Board, ECA, and the State, Defense, Interior, and Agriculture.

The group helps with the security review of individual cases and the strategic evaluation of commodities. It approves the Positive List of Commodities, which is broken down into the so-called 1-A and 1-B lists.

1-A EXPORTS FORBIDDEN

Articles of greatest importance are in the 1-A category and may not be exported to iron curtain countries. They may be shipped to other countries, under license, however.

Items on the 1-B list, of lesser importance, may be exported to the Soviet orbit in certain restricted quantities.

An applicant for an American export license must furnish much specific information and faces criminal action for falsification. He must describe in detail the commodity to be shipped. He must name the country in which the goods will be consumed and the ultimate consignee. He must also list the names and addresses of all interested parties (agents, brokers, middlemen, etc.) and give specific details on the end-use of the item to be exported.

Marshall plan nations have been informed of our positive list and told why controls are important to the common security.

"We meet with the representatives of these countries in informal, continuing consultations," Wright, the State Department's assistant chief of the Economic and Securities staff, declared.

NATIONS ARE COOPERATING

"They know what we want and we are working it out on a cooperative, mutual defense basis. We don't feel we ought to go beyond that," he added.

(It has been reported in some quarters that the United States brought the matter of British oil shipments to the Chinese Reds to the attention of London. The shipments were stopped soon thereafter.)

Earlier this month, Senator KEM, quoting data from the Ofice of International Trade, told his colleagues that during the first 4 months of 1950, Great Britain shipped to Russia more than $1,087,000 worth of machine tools, a tenfold increase over the same period last year.

He listed in detail the amounts of machinery, ball bearings, steel-mill products, electrical goods, and even arms, sent to the Soviet and its satellites by Britain, Belgium, France, and Luxemburg.

The Senator stressed the importance of machine tools and Senator FLANDERS, Republican, of Vermont, a machine-tool manufacturer, supported him in principle.

"I should like to enunciate, sir, a profound truth, which is that the only inanimate thing which reproduces itself is a machine tool," Senator FLANDERS said.

Robert N. Golding, ECA consultant and former general counsel of the congressional ECA watchdog committee, had an explanation.

SOME TOOLS NONSTRATEGIC

"There are strategic machine tools and nonstrategic machine tools," he declared. "Why, we have some we'd be willing to ship to Russia today if she wanted them."

He insisted that before one became alarmed over a line in a trade report that a general item had been shipped one should try to ascertain specifically what the item was.

"For all we know the electrical goods sent to the Soviet orbit by the western Europeans might have been light bulbs."

Mr. Golding conceded, however, that we don't get very complete information on what the Marshall plan countries ship.

In an interview at his office, Mr. Golding expounded on the meaning of east-west trade for the recovery of Europe. Last year it totaled $2,600,000,000.

"If the Marshall plan countries are to get certain foods and raw materials from the east they must ship machinery and manufactured goods. That's all there is to it. If they don't, the Russians will cut off the trade. And the Europeans would look to us to supply the needed items," he warned.

Mr. Golding added that the aim of east-west trade should be to increase the economic strength of western Europe in relation to the east.

There is one other related problem which the Commerce Department has under consideration, but for which there is apparently no real peacetime solution. That is the control of technical data.

In the interest of national security, American officials believe technical information as well as strategic goods should be kept from the Soviet. But in the absence of censorship, the Nation has to rely on a voluntary control plan. The OIT has undertaken to advise American businessmen in doubt as to what may be sent.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, since we have very limited time remaining, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a statement I have prepared on the pending legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEHMAN's statement is as follows:

Mr. President, I am, of course, deeply gratified that the Appropriations Committee in the face of the present crisis has now recommended the full appropriation of $26,900,000 for the point 4 program. In view of the committee's action, my amendment to make this full amount available for the self-improvement and perhaps even for the self-preservation of democratic nations is unnecessary. I have never faltered in my belief that the full amount of $26,900,000 is essential if we intend to initiate and encourage any kind of a realistic, cooperative economic effort among nations which, though friendly to us, and anxious to become self-sustaining, do not have the organizational and technical talent to use fully their own resources.

As I have said, I am deeply gratified that the Committee on Appropriations has acted to restore the funds which the President recommended for implementing point 4.

I would like to take this occasion to say that I am aware of the need for economy in Government expenditures. I have joined, and will continue to join, my efforts with other members of this body in cutting down on expenditures for purposes which are nonessential to the security, operation, and welfare of this Nation.

But economy is simply a slogan if we do not balance our expenditures in such a way as to use fully all the money we are putting into these efforts to improve the welfare of this Nation and insure its security.

We proposed, for instance, to spend upward of $30,000,000 for a program of information and propaganda designed to convince the peoples abroad that our motives are unselfish and that we do desire to advance their welfare and insure their security as well as our own. I have urged an increase in this appropriation, too, and it is very likely that we will finally spend for this purpose far more than the amount now provided in current legislation.

Speaking from a strictly selfish viewpoint, we can say that our investment in the United Nations has now paid rich dividends. The peace-loving nations of the world have thrown their moral weight and, in some cases, their physical strength behind the efforts to repel aggression in Korea. This weight was and is being exerted through the United Nations. We dare not weaken that organization by skimping or hedging on a vital economic program which is to be carried out under its auspices.

In mid-June 54 nations, including the United States, met at Lake Success to pledge funds for the program of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

At that meeting at Lake Success the United States was one of 50 countries which pledged a total of $20,000,000. The United States pledged $12,000,000. This pledge was, of course, contingent upon a congressional authorization and appropriation. That pledge was made in good faith, although the other nations were perfectly aware that the American Congress had the last word on the expenditure of funds. I am confident now that the Congress of the United States will live up to that solemn commitment.

One of the chief difficulties in the Senate's consideration of the point 4 program is perhaps our lack of understanding of it. Most of us have little appreciation of the specific activities intended to be carried out. We can understand the information program in terms of the Voice of America, but the point 4 program is much less easy to comprehend. I understand that the chief difficulty faced by the Appropriations Committee in considering this proposal was the lack of a concrete and itemized program.

Since this program is an international program, based upon cooperative undertakings with other countries, no detailed and itemized schedule of activities was possible until the nations involved had been consulted for their views on what services they required.

The contemplated program is in two parts: A program of activities through the United Nations and a program contemplating bilateral arrangements between the United States and individual countries. No part of this point 4 program is or should be unilateral. This is not a ready-made program—it must be tailored to suit the interests and requirements of the countries involved. The basic theme of the point 4 program is the extension of technical assistance in all fields of endeavor. We intend to make available to foreign countries our own rich store of technological and scientific knowledge, in industrial, agricultural, public health, and educational fields. We propose to send experts and advisers, seeds and disease-resistant strains of special crops, and to export the knowledge we have to raise the standard of living, to cut down disease and epidemics, and to increase the productive output of all these countries.

For 10 years the United States has been carrying on technical-assistance programs through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and under the terms of Public Law 402. Our technicians have visited many countries abroad. This Institute of Inter-American Affairs, in cooperation with Latin-American countries, has developed demonstration projects which have changed the living conditions and the way of life of thousands of impoverished and disease-ridden people. By demonstrating modern scientific techniques, health has been improved, working conditions made tolerable, and more and better food put into the mouths of hungry individuals.

American geological experts have given expert advice and made preliminary surveys which have resulted in the location of entire new fields of critical ores and minerals. We have shown how to reclaim wasted lands, we have eradicated malaria, we have stopped epidemics, we have brought hope to areas where hope was lost, we have given stability to governments struggling to rehabilitate their economies.

I should like to give some specific examples: A child health specialist of the United States Children's Bureau, working in the town of Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican border, was instrumental over a 2-year period in reducing the deaths of children under 1 year of age by more than 50 percent. Clinics for the treatment of yaws, established by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Haiti, helped cure 100,000 farm workers in that country. Drainage work carried out by the Institute for the Control of Malaria made it possible to bring 10,000 acres of farmland back into cultivation.

Pioneer work in this field has also been done by the World Health Organization. In one rich agricultural area in India malaria had been so severe that 104 villages had been totally abandoned. World Health Organization teams, in the space of less than 1 year, succeeded in eliminating infected mosquitoes from the area surrounding these villages. Refugee families came back to the villages to bring back into production lands urgently needed to meet the tremendous food shortages facing India today.

The point 4 program would include not only work in the field of health but in the development of natural resources.

Tungsten, tin, and deposits of lignite coal adequate to support an important mining industry have existed in Thailand. In that country a team of three United States and four native geologists has just completed a basic survey of these resources as a preliminary to the large-scale developments of these deposits.

In Brazil, the cooperative work of United States and Brazilian geologists has uncovered the largest manganese reserves in the Western Hemisphere. Such developments help to meet the needs of these countries as well as of the world generally, and provide new sources of income and employment for the country in which they are located.

In Liberia, United States technicians have helped map out roads and the timber supply, and to open up iron deposits. American agricultural experts have helped expand rice production for the local market, and the production of palm oil and cocoa for export. In one village near Monrovia, the result has been to increase the average cash income of the people from $5 to $35 per person.

In El Salvador, American agricultural technicians have helped develop and distribute to the farmer new corn varieties which produce 45 to 60 bushels per acre, instead of the old varieties which produced only 12 bushels per acre.

In the Philippines, fish is second only to rice in the national diet. The work of American fishery experts under our technical aid program for the Philippines is resulting in replacing primitive-type fishing gear with more efficient devices. The price of fish to the consumer has decreased because of the more plentiful supply, and the quality of the marketed product is improving.

The rural education program of the institute of inter-American Affairs in Bolivia has resulted in nearly doubling the number of rural school centers. The project has directly or indirectly benefited well over half a million children and adults.

The impact of these activities on the economy and living conditions of other peoples is tremendous. And they know that it is the United States which is cooperating with them to make such improvement possible.

The UN, as I have stated, has also been at work, through its specialized agencies, providing technical advice and assistance in various areas of the world. These efforts have been on a small scale because the funds available have been small and the number of technicians available for this work has been limited. I have already referred to the activities of the World Health Organization. It is this kind of work which led the chairman of the UN conference which formulated that UN program, to call it the most constructive program so far prepared by the UN.

This then is the point 4 program. It is not a relief program. It calls for no shipment of food, goods, or other commodities. It calls for no capital loans or grants.

It is simply a program for the sending of experts from this country and from other countries to share their technical knowledge with those who have little or none. It calls for bringing to the United States alert young scientists and professionals from these underdeveloped nations so that they may learn first-hand our methods and our techniques.

I have tried to bring it out of the half light of vague generalities into the full light of specific details. I have tried to indicate its importance in the great struggle which is agitating the world today. I would like to say to this Senate that the point 4 program, or even the promise it holds forth—for it will take some time for this program to show results—may mean as much in the present world struggle as the military measures which we must and will take.

Point 4 establishes the essential framework for the building of the structure of world peace for that day—and I pray it may come soon—when we will no longer be forced to think in terms of war, of death, and of conflict, and may turn with full heart to goals of peace, freedom, and fullness of life for ourselves and our fellow men.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. President, it is somewhat amazing to me that in this unusual hour of peril to our Nation and to other free countries throughout the world, there should be offered amendments which would emasculate the European recovery program. If there was ever a time when men should yield and bend, regardless of their previous positions with respect to the European recovery program, it is at this particular hour in the history of our Republic. But, instead of that, we find the same Senators who have fought the Marshall plan from the very beginning, still on the floor of the Senate making the same kind of arguments against this recovery program which has done so much to place the western European democracies once again upon their economic feet. Yet, the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] would, if they were adopted, absolutely destroy the European recovery program in its entirety.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator issued a challenge.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have only 10 minutes. I ask the Senator please not to ask me to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I make the statement that whatever the Senator from Nebraska may say about his amendment in the form in which it is at present, as the Senator from Massachusetts said and the Senator from Arizona has said, certainly food is war material, and if food is sent to the people of Russia, or her satellites, even though it is not sent direct to the army, it is replacing food that goes direct to the Russian Army. That is a fact that cannot be challenged. But to destroy all the trade between the east and the west in Europe—and that is exactly what would be done by the amendments—is to destroy the Marshall plan. Mr. President, this means in no sense that I am for shipping real war material, such as planes, tanks, and guns, to Russia or any of her satellites. The Senators who have been against the ECA program from the beginning desire to destroy it through the back door if they possibly can, by means of the type of emasculating amendments they have offered. They have tirelessly attempted to defeat this program by making it unworkable.

Mr. President, if it were not for the Marshall plan at this moment, in my humble judgment—and I think it is the judgment of the great mass of American people—the European countries who are now the beneficiaries of the Marshall plan would be under the iron and tyrannical heel of communism. If it were not for the Marshall plan, the Kremlin, the men of Moscow, at this very moment would have France, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, in their tyrannical and enslaving grasp. Only England would be standing up against the threat of the infiltration of the communistic poison. Yet, notwithstanding the communistic threat throughout the whole world at this very moment, which, in view of what is now happening in Korea, is very evident, for we know who is behind the North Korean movement, we know the power which is behind it, we find Senators still clinging to the old isolationist stand in the United States Senate, saying in effect "Give them nothing. Cut the appropriations for the Marshall plan down a billion dollars." We can live alone in this atomic world.

That would destroy the plan in its entirety. It would destroy the morale of the free people of the countries of western Europe. Never in the history of America have we had such need for friends and allies as we have at this very moment. This is a crucial hour, one of the most dangerous hours in the history of America. Yet there are Senators who seek to destroy a plan which has done so much to keep communism from spreading its poisonous tentacles throughout the western democracies,

having a population of 270,000,000. We need them as our friends. We need them as our allies. We need them at this hour. We should give them not only the kind of assistance we give them under the Marshall plan, but also give them military aid to meet the challenge of communism, the onrush of communism, which seeks to sweep over the world and enslave us all.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot yield.

Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri talks about being realistic in this hour. I wish more Senators were as realistic as those who have been going along with the Marshall plan and the military-assistance program, the Atlantic Fact, and all other bipartisan measures the last few years in our efforts to find the road to a durable peace. I submit that the junior Senator from Missouri has consistently advocated a short-sighted and ineffectual foreign policy. His course is not the wise one at this hour of history. Certainly through aid to Turkey and Greece, by the Marshall plan, we have kept communism from spreading throughout Europe, as it is in China today.

Mr. President, I say we are the ones who are the realists in this hour, and that the Senator from Missouri and others who join with him in trying to reduce the appropriation by $1,000,000,000 are still unrealistic, they are still living in the McKinley age of 40 years ago, believing that this country can get along without the people of western Europe.

The Senator from Missouri says we have to see things as they are. We who favor the Marshall plan contend we do see things as they are. As a result of what is going on in Korea this very moment we contend we can look into the future and see the great dangers which exist to the American Republic.

Mr. President, the affair in Korea is not a local one. No one knows what will happen tomorrow. A move similar to that in Korea may be made in other parts of the world, followed by a communistic tirade such as we have heard against us recently. So to reduce the ECA appropriation at this moment is to play directly into the hands of Stalin and his group of international bandits who run the Politburo in the Kremlin at Moscow. Of course, Stalin would like to have that done. He has never wanted the Marshall plan. He has fought against it from the beginning. He would not permit Poland or Czechoslovakia or other countries to come into the Marshall plan because he saw in the Marshall plan something worth while for the economic recovery of those nations across the sea. Recovery in their economic affairs is a direct aid and comfort and help to the United States of America.

Mr. President, appropriating for ECA aid is not throwing money down a rat hole; this amendment is a direct blow at England. Who was it who first came to our aid in Asiatic waters? It was England with her fleet. She is also sending ground troops to help us along. Yet, for the past months and years, we have heard tirades against socialistic England whenever we have tried to grant and loan her money under the ECA program.

As I said before the Korean affair on the floor of the Senate, when the chips are down in the world-wide conflagration in which we may be engaged, we will find England—regardless of the kind of government she has; and no one detests socialism more than I do—standing by the side of the United States of America. At the present time she is our real ally in Europe and Asia.

To hurt England at this hour, through cutting off money under the ECA program, not only will be doing a disservice to our western European allies, but it will be doing a disservice to the safety and security of our own country. It will give aid and comfort to communism.

I repeat that at this particular hour we need all the friends we can have. We should do nothing to disturb the relationship which exists at this moment with respect to the ECA funds which we are sending across the water.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope the Senate will not vote for any of these crippling amendments. They are emasculating amendments, designed to cripple the ECA to the point where it cannot be effective, to the point where Paul Hoffman, the great Administrator, will have no possibility of administering it in an efficacious way.

The Kem amendment would defeat our purposes in that respect and would disturb the morale of the people of western Europe, at this time when we in America should do everything within our poor power to raise and lift their morale.

So I hope the Senate at this hour will be more realistic than it has ever been before. I hope Senators who in the past have voted against ECA appropriations, at this time will give ECA the benefit of the doubt, because ECA needs the cooperation of all Members of the Senate—America needs this unity and the free world needs it. The Senate must rise to a level of high wisdom. We must reject amendments which would bring utter chaos to our friends abroad.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seven minutes.

Mr. KEM. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there seems to be some question about the report of the "watchdog" committee and where it came from. I should like to call attention to the fact that the report is to be found on page 265 of the hearings before the Appropriations Committee, and it was given to the Appropriations Committee members.

Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader would have us believe that those who have not voted to provide every dollar that ECA has wanted are responsible for the situation which exists today.

To the contrary, the responsibility for the situation existing today rests on the present administration because of its policy in regard to Asia. No one can deny that. That is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the policy in regard to Asia the administration has had up until very recently has now been completely repudiated, it has adopted a policy entirely contrary to what its policy has been.

So far as China is concerned, the administration's policy was to "wait until the dust settles." The administration has followed a policy that the situation in China had nothing to do with ECA or with Korea.

I voted for China aid, I voted for Korean aid, and I voted for the sending of military equipment to Korea. However, what has the administration done in that connection? Under the military assistance program of last year this administration allotted the South Koreans only $2,600,000. However, how much did the South Koreans get? They did not get a dime's worth. They finally were allotted a little wire for repairs which cost $200. It is on the way there now, and has not yet been paid for.

Yet some Senators claim that the responsibility for what has happened rests on the shoulders of Senators who had the nerve to stand on this floor and ask that such action be justified or else that the policy be changed. What has happened is the fault of this administration, Mr. President, which ever since 1944 has followed a policy of "wait and let the dust settle in China."

I voted againt confirmation of the nomination of the present Secretary of State, the man who was the architect of that policy, and who still is Secretary of State and still is the architect of the foreign policy of the United States, and will continue to be until he has been repudiated by the President. The vote I cast against the confirmation of his nomination is the best vote I ever cast.

Why should anyone want to vote for money in support of a policy of the kind I have indicated? Why should anyone wish to support a policy of "wait until the dust settles"? How can anyone dispute the fact that today our boys are being attacked by troops using equipment and supplies, including gasoline, which, under our policy, have been allowed to go to the Chinese Reds?

Mr. President, my amendment will clear up such a loophole and will make it possible for us to make sure that no further strategic materials will go from this country to Russia and her satellites, in eastern Europe or Red China.

Let us be united in stopping such things. That is the way to win the war in the Pacific.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the question before the Senate at this time is an amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri, relating to the ECA.

The minority leader has seen fit to take a considerable amount of his time to talk about political considerations and the Secretary of State and what happened in China. I do not care to discuss those matters. I am willing to discuss

them, but they are not before the Senate.

Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] calls for a very large cut in the ECA appropriation.

Is the Senator from Missouri really interested in the ECA appropriation, or is he endeavoring to cripple ECA and wound it and cut down its appropriation? I have before me the records of the vote on the original Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. Among Senators who voted "nay" at that time, the name of the Senator from Missouri shines like an evening star. When we examine the vote on the question of the passage of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, we find that among the "nays" is the name of the Senator from Missouri.

When we examine the vote on the question of the passage of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, among the seven "nays" is the name of the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

Again, Mr. President, when it came to the question of furnishing military assistance to Europe, allied more or less with the general principle of the ECA, we find among those voting "nay" the name of the distinguished Senator from Missouri.

And when it came to the question of the North Atlantic Treaty, lining up the democracies of western Europe with Canada and the United States and other countries, we find that among those who voted "nay" was the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. President, with that sort of a record behind the Senator from Missouri—opposing the North Atlantic Treaty and the arms aid and the ECA—can we expect anything good, so far as ECA is concerned, to come from the hands of the Senator from Missouri, who has been against it? Yet he appears as its friend. He wants to amend the act. He wants to cut the original item as we agreed upon it in committee by about $1,000,000,000. The proposal would cut the amount of the appropriation in the pending bill from $2,391,930,000 to $1,950,000,000.

Mr. President, this is not the time for us to halt or to equivocate on the ECA program. A time of peril is not a time to retreat. This is no time to run for cover. We initiated this program to aid in the economic rehabilitation of western Europe. We realized when we did so that economic rehabilitation is, after all, in aid of military preparation and military defense. Military defense cannot proceed except upon the basis of a sound economy. The reports from western Europe regarding what has been done under ECA are astounding, so much so that they sometimes shake one's credulity. Production in those countries has been vastly improved; in most cases, to a point above the prewar level.

So, Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not send to western Europe the message that we are lacking in our willingness to continue this program to the point of achieving its result.

Reference is made to our solemn responsibility to Korea and Asia. We are aware of those responsibilities, but we cannot, before the whole world, send forth a message that we are weakening, that we are unable to meet our responsibilities, that we are unwilling to keep faith with the powers of western Europe whom we have assured of our aid through the ECA program, through the Atlantic Pact, and through the arms-implementation program. I stand for all those things.

Mr. President, the free governments of Europe, the United States, and Canada are all tied up with a single faith. We could not, if we would, cut ourselves loose from them. If democracy is to survive, the free nations which advocate democracy must stand together, must keep the faith, must carry out the programs designed to accomplish the survival of democracy and freedom, and which are designed to bring about the destruction of the evil and fatal policies of communism.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I do not disagree with what the able Senator from Texas has been stating in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but it seems to me—and I think it important to bring it up at this point—that the world is faced at the present time, as we are meeting here, with the necessity of having a united front—one that cannot be sabotaged—with the change which takes place tomorrow with Mr. Malik assuming the chairmanship of the Security Council?

It seems to me that the able Senator from Texas, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the State Department should be able to work out some method or propose some resolution whereby no person may assume the chairmanship of the Security Council without first taking an oath to support the action of the Security Council. To invite or permit Mr. Malik to gain the chairmanship by rotation is like permitting a member of the Capone crime syndicate to head the FBI. Certainly, if we are going to do these things which the able Senator from Texas has expounded, we should have some additional cooperation in keeping Mr. Malik from taking his seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Texas has expired.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield two more minutes to the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized for two more minutes.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from California. His ideas and mine have gone along pretty much together in regard to foreign problems. However, to do what the Senator from California suggests would probably require action by the United Nations. Whether that could be accomplished between now and tomorrow, when Mr. Malik takes over as President of the Security Council, would be doubtful. It would at least be a very difficult undertaking.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I merely desire to say that I contacted Mr. Hickerson, of the State Department, this morning and pointed out that the President of the United States is not permitted to assume the Presidency until he has taken an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It seems to me that today the United Nations Security Council could adopt the resolution that no one could assume the chairmanship without agreeing to uphold and defend the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. CONNALLY. I agree with the Senator from California, and if that can be accomplished, I hope that our representatives and others will advocate it. But, Mr. President, I do not view the return of Mr. Malik to the United Nations with any satisfaction whatever. I cannot believe that he is going to take the position as head of the Security Council for any good purpose, so far as the things recently done by the United Nations are concerned, or so far as its ultimate objectives are concerned. Mr. Malik is proposing to return to the Security Council for some strategic purpose. I trust that members of the Security Council will, while keeping their own counsel, see to it that he does not undermine the high purposes of the United Nations.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Massachusetts for a question?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Does not the able Senator from Texas think that Mr. Malik has probably returned with the express purpose of confusing American public opinion and weakening our whole military effort?

Mr. CONNALLY. I agree with the Senator. I think his return is largely tied up with propaganda. Russia wants to pretend before the world that she is the peace advocate, and that the United States and Great Britain are the imperialists. I doubt not, as suggested by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, that Malik's purpose is not a good one, but that he is an emissary of confusion, distraction, and disturbance, which he hopes will spread throughout the world, as a part of Russia's propaganda methods.

I hope the Senate will reject the amendment of the Senator from Missouri. We cannot turn back on the course we have charted, at this particular juncture in world affairs. We want unity. We want the world to know that we stand just where we stood before—in unison with the free nations of western Europe. If Europe is to survive, if we are to survive, we must stand together for freedom and for democracy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Texas has expired.

The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I can only wish that those of us who have opposed ECA from the beginning had been as successful in persuasion as we have been in prophecy.

I well remember that when the original bill was presented in this body the Senator from Texas raised his voice until the rafters of the Chamber resounded——

Mr. CONNALLY. There were no rafters in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. KEM. The Senator from Texas said, "We are voting for the peace of the world." ECA was sold to us as a policy of insurance against war.

I well remember, Mr. President, when the first bill was before us. Its proponents told the Senate, "You have two alternatives; either pass this bill or arm yourselves to the teeth." The Senate passed the bill. The ink was hardly dry on the President's signature when the administration was back again, presenting the largest war budget in the peacetime history of the United States. We voted for that budget. Then the administration came back again and said, "It is not sufficient to arm the people of the United States; we must arm the people of 12 nations of western Europe." So we did that. And so on and on and on.

Each prophecy has fallen short of performance. Each time it has been necessary for the majority leader and for the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to come back with additional proposals, each time involving the expenditure of vast sums of money. It would not have been so bad if we had the money to spend, but we have been mortgaging the future of the United States. We have been placing a lien on the Nation to be paid sometime, somehow, by our children and our children's children. All the time we have been causing an inflation which is rising like a great monster to plague us. The people suddenly find that the money backed by the credit of the United States in which they have had faith does not have the purchasing power that they thought it would have.

Mr. President, there is so much about the ECA bill that is based on a delusion that I do not know how to start discussing it. Much is said about the defense of western Europe, and it is contended that if we pass the bill we shall aid western Europe in defending itself. I have before me the budget estimate for July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, revised May 4, 1950. Running through the budget at random I see that the United Kingdom is to have 33 projects in 19 territories which call for specialized items of equipment from the United States to be used in improving basic economic conditions in the territories which will lead, in time, to further developmental activity.

I see that the Belgian Government is to have money for road building and development projects in the Congo.

France is to have money to improve roads, to open up new production areas in west and equatorial Africa and in the Cameroons, for the development of soil conservation in Algeria, rice production in Morocco, and for the development of iron deposits in French Guinea.

The Portuguese Government is to have money for the erection of a livestock utilization plant in Angola. Involved, among other things, would be a slaughterhouse, a byproducts plant, a quick-freeze cold-storage plant, a steam and power plant, and a cold-storage plant for the distribution of meat products. Approximately 6,000 metric tons of meat each year could be supplied to Brazzaville, Leopoldville, and other equatorial African markets, metropolitan Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

The Netherlands is to develop small farming projects in Dutch Guiana, to make possible the immigration of Dutch, Indo-Europeans, and possibly others to Surinam. In Surinam it is proposed to have a project involving the reclamation of 5,000 hectares of coastal land on which to raise rice and other products.

All of these projects are to be paid for by taxes on the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I rise to announce that what I have recognized in the European recovery program has been a good investment of American dollars toward permanent peace, bringing to our side the support of the nations of western Europe in our attempt to establish permanent peace in the world.

The present Presiding Officer was with me on the visit which he and I were privileged to make to nations of western Europe. We traveled by car from Frankfurt across to Munich. We were in the company of 5 other Members of Congress who visited 13 nations of western Europe. We talked not only with farmers, small-business men, and corporation executives, but with men and women in the governments of those countries, and we commenced to sense that through the ECA and the Atlantic Pact we were rehabilitating the best citizens and restoring to the channels of commerce the hidden dollars of those nations. Yes, Mr. President, we were enlisting the best efforts of France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, and Greece in an attempt to try to rebuild their economies and their governments.

When we visited Norway we found the people very enthusiastic. They were rebuilding their fishing fleet, which meant so much to them; they were rebuilding their merchant marine, which meant much to their commerce. It was ECA dollars which made that possible.

Mr. President, when I returned to the United States, in speaking to citizens of my State I told them that I thought through ECA funds we had made a good start toward permanent and lasting peace.

I have in my hand a letter which I received today from Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange. I shall quote only a few words from his letter. He says:

> ECA as a means of meeting the threat of communism has been an outstanding success. This is not alone the judgment of the National Grange, but is the unqualified conclusion of the four national farm organizations that inspected the work of ECA in May and June of this year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I have half a minute?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield half a minute to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the entire letter from Mr. Albert S. Goss printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL GRANGE,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1950.

Hon. EDWARD J. THYE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: ECA as a means of meeting the threat of communism has been an outstanding success. This is not alone the judgment of the National Grange, but is the unqualified conclusion of the four national farm organizations that inspected the work of ECA in May and June of this year.

The elements of this outstanding success of ECA in checking aggressive communism are the identical elements needed to check it as the war becomes hotter. These elements are: (1) expanded industrial output of Europe; (2) agricultural production at least equal to that of prewar; and (3) a consequent faith among Europeans, and a fear among Communists that we are determined to continue unabated our opposition to communism through ECA.

The most important task of ECA, and the most difficult part of its task, lies ahead. We should not make the fatal mistake of reducing its funds at this critical stage below its full needs. We anticipate intensified Russian efforts in many parts of the world to divert us from our purpose of promoting sound European recovery before the job is completed. We hope that you will give full support to the continuation of this essential program.

Sincerely,

A. S. GOSS,
Master, the National Grange.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as a Republican I rise to support the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee with respect to ECA, and I would quickly invite attention to these points:

Point No. 1 is that in my judgment the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee are in keeping with the spirit and intent of the great Republican platform of 1948 in which we pledged to the American people that we would keep partisanship at the water's edge, so far as foreign policy was concerned. In my judgment, any attempt to cut the heart out of the ECA program by the Kem amendments at this time cannot be reconciled with the spirit and intent of that plank of the Republican platform.

Point No. 2 is that it can now be stated that in February, March, and April, 1947, we were nearer to war than the American people realized. I speak as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. There were many of us in those critical months who expected the Russian troop movements which were westward in those days to take Trieste and Italy by force, if necessary. The Congress took some very quick action on two fronts to show Russia that we were willing to defend the peace. We proceeded with the appropriations necesary to

strengthen our military defenses in Europe, and we proceeded with ECA. I happen to be one who believes that ECA, as much as has our military appropriations, strengthened our position in Europe. I am not on the floor of the Senate today going to cast a vote that will weaken the position of the allies we need in Europe in the critical months and years ahead, because I believe, Mr. President, that Russia will try to lick us——

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I shall not yield to the Senator from Missouri. I am talking about his amendment which I think is an undesirable amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MORSE. I shall not vote for an amendment which would weaken, in my opinion, the strength of my Nation in the critical months ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of State, dated July 27, 1950, and a letter from William Foster, Acting Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration, dated July 27, 1950.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 27, 1950.

The Honorable TOM CONNALLY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: I have read the letter which Mr. William C. Foster, Acting Administrator for the Economic Cooperation Administration, is forwarding you with respect to the importance of the appropriation for the European recovery program.

I concur completely in Mr. Foster's letter and wish to take this opportunity to endorse his statements to you.

You will recall that this question of the importance of ECA funds was raised when I appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee earlier this week. I should like to emphasize again that the mounting economic strength of western Europe is of paramount importance to the fulfillment of the policies which the United States Government has been pursuing. I cannot urge too strongly that the Congress take action to provide adequate funds to support this mounting strength.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1950.

Hon. TOM CONNALLY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: It is expected that the Senate will vote very soon on the appropriation for the European recovery program. This vote and the amount to be appropriated take on new significance in view of the struggle in which we are now engaged.

I think it vital that certain considerations be emphasized in advance.

Vast new expenditures for military purposes are called for and in light of this circumstance all proposed appropriations must be strictly scrutinized so that resources can be husbanded for the most essential needs. But among such needs high priority must be given to the sums required for maintaining the economic strength of our friends and increasing their military strength as well.

It is important to recollect that early in 1948 the Communist threat to western Europe was a clear and present danger. The Marshall plan has not only so far prevented this threat from being translated into action, but has greatly increased the strength of western Europe to resist the danger. The continued need for world-wide strength to prevent further aggression and to preserve the peace is apparent.

It is this strength which the current vote on ECA will decisively affect. It is this strength which obviously must be made up out of the resources of the whole free world and not the United States alone. And the rest of the free world, particularly the free nations of western Europe, are now, as a result of Marshall aid, in a position to contribute substantially to that end.

What are the political, phychological, and economic changes in the OEEC nations that two and a quarter years with ERP aid have accomplished and which justify that statement?

Those changes include: A greatly increased industrial and agricultural production; an attainment of reasonable internal financial stability; a political stability allowing for freely chosen democratic governments with constantly declining totals of Communist voters; the sharp reduction of arbitrary restrictions on intra-European trade; the institution of the European Payments Union with its promise of convertibility within Europe; and a steadily growing belief by the people of Europe in their own future.

Without the assistance furnished by this country through the Foreign Assistance Act, this strong economic base could not have been built. And a strong economy and stable society is the foundation of military strength. In the months ahead, this economic base will have to bear a far heavier load as the free nations of western Europe build up their military strength. It is, therefore, more essential than ever that ECA assistance be continued so that the European economy can carry the load of rearmament, as well as contribute to the maintenance of a decent standard of living.

It is clear that such a continuation of ECA assistance, together with mutual defense assistance, will guarantee more security and a greater increase in military strength for each United States dollar that is spent than we could possibly achieve relying on United States production alone.

This multiplying effect has been demonstrated many times over the past 2 years in the industrial field. For example, electric power capacity in western Europe has vastly increased since April 1948. This increase results mainly from expansion of plants through capital investment, of which about 95 percent was contributed by the European countries themselves, and only 5 percent from ECA dollars. Yet without this 5 percent in dollars the development could not have been built. Similarly, in military items, though the ratio of total production to dollar investment may not be so dramatic, the effect of each dollar made available to Europe will be multiplied many times.

In this connection and because of our own military effort, question has been raised regarding future use of local currency counterpart funds. While it is clear that in some countries at least a portion of the counterpart could well be directed toward expanding facilities to be used for production of military equipment, there are many instances where present use of counterpart should be maintained best to help attain this new objective. For instance, where the major portion of a nation's counterpart is now being released for such purposes as development of electrical energy supply, improvement of basic transportation facilities, such as roads and railroads, or increasing the facilities of important seaports, these developments can contribute substantially and directly to increasing production for military purposes or to the movement of troops and supplies. It is true, moreover, that wise use of counterpart will further increase the multiplying effect to which I referred and our efforts will be directed to that end.

Up to this point the Marshall plan has been chiefly concerned with building resistance to communism within certain of the participating countries; from now on equal emphasis must also be given to building resistance to aggression from without. But in either case the proved principle of the Marshall plan is applicable; that American aid brings increased returns when coupled with self-help and mutual aid by the participating countries. On the other hand, withdrawal of adequate support by the United States would result in almost immediate economic disruption of the western European nations.

Therefore, I urge in the national interest and in order effectively to wage the peace, that you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee, all of whom are so aware of these dangers, press for a fully adequate amount.

The Marshall plan is firmly identified in the European mind as the symbol of United States partnership in attaining peace and strength. Any sharp curtailment of Marshall aid might well be profoundly misunderstood as indicating a loss of United States interest in the economic stability of Europe. However, a further endorsement by the Senate will give confidence in the present and hope for the future to the entire free world.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM FOSTER,
Acting Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate will proceed to vote on the pending question, which is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I have an amendment which I should like to offer at the proper time. It refers to the first section of chapter X–B, with reference to the Economic Cooperation Act as it now stands. Would I be precluded from offering an amendment to that section after action is taken on the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment would not be in order until the amendment proposing to change the figures is disposed of. After that is disposed of the Senator's amendment would be in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Connally	Gillette
Benton	Cordon	Graham
Brewster	Douglas	Green
Bricker	Dworshak	Gurney
Bridges	Eastland	Hayden
Butler	Ellender	Hendrickson
Byrd	Ferguson	Hickenlooper
Capehart	Flanders	Hill
Chapman	Frear	Holland
Chavez	George	Humphrey

Ives	McClellan	Saltonstall
Johnson, Colo.	McFarland	Smith, Maine
Johnson, Tex.	McKellar	Smith, N. J.
Johnston, S. C.	Magnuson	Sparkman
Kefauver	Malone	Stennis
Kem	Martin	Taft
Kerr	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Knowland	Morse	Thye
Langer	Mundt	Tydings
Leahy	Murray	Watkins
Lehman	O'Conor	Wherry
Lodge	O'Mahoney	Williams
Lucas	Robertson	Young
McCarran	Russell	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Chair will state the question before the Senate. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], inserting the figure $1,950,000,000, in lieu of $2,450,000,000, and striking out certain language on page 448, lines 2 and 8.

Mr. LUCAS and Mr. WHERRY requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is detained on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] is detained because of attendance at the funeral of a close personal friend and is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] who is absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—12

Butler	Frear	Martin
Byrd	Kem	Mundt
Capehart	Langer	Wherry
Dworshak	Malone	Williams

NAYS—59

Anderson	Hendrickson	Magnuson
Benton	Hickenlooper	Maybank
Brewster	Hill	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Murray
Bridges	Humphrey	O'Conor
Chapman	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Ellender	Knowland	Sparkman
Ferguson	Leahy	Stennis
Flanders	Lehman	Taft
George	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Gillette	Lucas	Thye
Graham	McCarran	Tydings
Green	McClellan	Watkins
Gurney	McFarland	Young
Hayden	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—25

Aiken	Jenner	Schoeppel
Cain	Kilgore	Taylor
Darby	Long	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarthy	Tobey
Downey	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ecton	Millikin	Wiley
Fulbright	Myers	Withers
Hoey	Neely	
Hunt	Pepper	

So Mr. KEM's amendment to Mr. HAYDEN's amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my understanding is that I have 10 minutes on the amendment. I shall take but 5.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, with respect to the appropriation for ECA, I would like to point out how the committee arrived at the amount in the bill of $2,391,930,000. When we first considered the amount in the committee we voted on a figure of $2,500,000,000 as recommended by its chairman, the Senator from Tennessee, and the committee agreed to this figure on a vote of 11 to 10. Since many of the members of the committee who had voted against a figure of $2,500,000,000 had indicated they would support an appropriation of $2,450,000,000, the committee agreed to have a roll-call vote on the lesser amount. I made the motion to reconsider. I did not feel it would be desirable to have the committee recommending an appropriation which had been agreed to in the committee by a margin of only one vote. On the vote in the committee on an amount of $2,450,000,000 for ECA there were 17 yeas and 3 nays. So the committee had by a substantial majority recommended an appropriation of $2,450,000,000.

Several days later, on July 7, 1950, when the committee was in session considering other chapters of the bill, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] made a motion that all items in the foreign-aid chapter which had not been cut at least 10 percent under the budget estimate be cut 10 percent under the budget estimate, exclusive of the funds for mutual defense assistance. The committee voted on the motion of the Senator from Michigan, and it carried by a vote of 11 to 10. This meant that ECA would be further reduced by $58,070,000 to allow an appropriation of $2,391,930,000. This is how the figure was arrived at.

The following day when the committee was again in session one of the members of the committee who had voted in favor of the Ferguson motion stated he was willing to move to reconsider and restore the amount to $2,450,000,000, as originally adopted by a vote of 17 to 3. It was agreed not to do this, since the report had already been printed, and the matter could be considered further on the Senate floor.

In view of this background, and especially in view of the fact that the figure in the bill of $2,391,930,000 was agreed upon by such a close vote, I move that, on page 447, line 18, the figure "$2,391,930,000" be stricken and the figure "$2,450,000,000" be inserted in lieu thereof, as approved by our committee by 17 out of the 20 members.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from

Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] is detained because of attendance at the funeral of a close personal friend and is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas would vote "nay" and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay" and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—42

Anderson	Humphrey	Morse
Benton	Ives	Murray
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	O'Conor
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Kefauver	Pepper
Douglas	Kerr	Robertson
Eastland	Leahy	Saltonstall
Ellender	Lehman	Smith, Maine
George	Lodge	Smith, N. J.
Graham	Lucas	Sparkman
Green	McCarran	Stennis
Gurney	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	McKellar	Thye
Hill	Magnuson	Tydings

NAYS—29

Brewster	Gillette	Martin
Bricker	Hendrickson	Maybank
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Butler	Holland	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Capehart	Kem	Watkins
Dworshak	Knowland	Wherry
Ferguson	Langer	Williams
Flanders	McClellan	Young
Frear	Malone	

NOT VOTING—25

Aiken	Hunt	Schoeppel
Cain	Jenner	Taylor
Cordon	Kilgore	Thomas, Utah
Darby	Long	Tobey
Donnell	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Downey	McMahon	Wiley
Ecton	Millikin	Withers
Fulbright	Myers	
Hoey	Neely	

So Mr. HAYDEN'S amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now before the Senate is on the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the economic cooperation provision and ask to have it stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 448, line 17, following the colon after the word "amended", it is proposed to insert the following: *"Provided further*, That after November 1, 1950, no funds herein appropriated shall be made available to any nation of which a dependent area fails to comply with any treaty to which the United States and such dependent area are parties."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on last Friday, shortly following the adoption of the unanimous-consent agreement to vote today, at a time when at least I and a number of other Senators were of the firm opinion that no particular action was to be had on the economic cooperation section of the bill on last Friday, a point of order was raised to that portion of economic cooperation provision beginning after the word "amended" on line 17, on page 448, striking the remainder of that particular section.

Mr. President, it was my intention to discuss any point of order that might be to that particular section, but I did not have the opportunity to do so because I was at a meeting at that time and had not anticipated that such action would be taken then. Business has transpired since the point of order was raised, and I understand under the precedents that an appeal cannot now be taken from the ruling on that point of order.

I therefore had prepared the amendment which I have sent to the desk, and, as it states, it provides "that after November 1, 1950, no funds herein appropriated shall be made available to any nation of which a dependent area fails to comply with any treaty to which the United States and such dependent area are parties."

Anticipating a point of order, Mr. President, I should like to say that I have tried to check the amendment as best I can with the authorities, and the best advice I can secure is that unless new duties are imposed upon some administrative official, such as the Department of State, then the amendment is in order, and I think, that no new duties are imposed upon any official, especially in view of the Connally amendment to the authorization act this spring, which specifically provides: "In any case where the Department of State determines that such discriminatory restriction is maintained or imposed," and so forth.

Mr. President, because I am limited as to time, I should like to have the entire Connally amendment, which is found on page 3 of Public Law 535, the print I have in my hand, in subsection (n), printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(n) It is the sense of Congress that no participating country shall maintain or impose any import, currency, tax, license, quota, or other similar business restrictions which discriminate against citizens of the United States or any corporation, partnership, or other association substantially beneficially owned by citizens of the United States, engaged or desiring to engage, in furtherance of the purposes of this title, in the importation into such country of any commodity, which restrictions are not reasonably required to meet the balance of payments conditions, or requirements of national security, or are not authorized under international agreements to which such country and the United States are parties. In any case where the Department of State determines that any such discriminatory restriction is maintained or imposed by a participating country or by any dependent area of such country, the Administrator shall take such remedial action as he determines will effectively promote the purposes of this subsection (n).

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I have only 5 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa declines to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, my amendment will particularly affect the inexcusable and unconscionable violation of the rights of American citizens in Morocco. I opposed the insertion of such an amendment last year based upon the solemn promises of the State Department and of the ECA that they would, under the power which they already have under the ECA Act and which is admitted by Mr. Hoffman and the State Department, correct these abuses and see that American citizens doing business in Morocco secure equal, fair, and equitable treatment with other nationals and in full accordance with treaties which are in existence between this country and Morocco. In spite of its promises and in spite of its solemn assurances, the ECA has wholly and completely failed to take action. In spite of the admonition of the Connally amendment this spring, the ECA has done nothing to correct these abuses. In spite of the fact that the State Department itself has repeatedly said in writing that Morocco is violating its treaty with the United States, so far as

American nationals are concerned, the abuses continue.

So, Mr. President, I no longer feel constrained to take the word of the State Department or to trust the assurances of the ECA that it will correct the manifest injustices which I think every Member of the Senate knows exists.

I dislike the necessity of putting in the bill a mandatory clause of this kind, but it is the only way by which to get action by the State Department and the ECA—which not only is charged from the standpoint of its patriotism, but is directly charged under the Connally amendment of this spring, with taking action to correct those abuses. However, those two great departments have wholly and utterly failed and refused to do anything to correct them.

Mr. President, I have supported ECA, and I am still supporting ECA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Iowa has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa in order until the committee amendment in line 18 has been adopted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. My amendment is an amendment to perfect the committee amendment, which we agreed will be treated as though it were the text of the bill. I think I am entitled to have a final decision on that question of the adoption of my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Iowa is offered as an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is not this amendment subject to a point of order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No point of order has been made.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order, because it seems to the Chair that the amendment is a limitation on the appropriation, based upon the provisions of the ECA Act, as passed by the Congress, and with particular reference to what is known as the Connally amendment to that act, which stipulates that it is the duty of the Department of State to consider and determine whether there has been any violation of a treaty agreement. The amendment merely provides that if there has been such a violation, the appropriation shall not be available. The Chair thinks the amendment is a limitation, and overrules the point of order.

This question is subject to debate for 5 minutes by any Senator who desires to occupy that time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, how much time is available?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Five minutes is available to any Senator who wishes to discuss this question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before the vote is taken on the amendment, I wish to read one or two paragraphs from the letter of the Acting Administrator of ECA in regard to the amendment:

In the first place, I believe that the proviso is wholly unnecessary. It is adopted from an amendment proposed to and rejected by the Congress this year in the course of considering the authorizing legislation for ECA. At that time it was pointed out that a procedure had been established in Morocco last December for consultation between American and French authorities to deal with complaints of discrimination against American businessmen. Since that time almost all the specific complaints concerning such discrimination have been brought before the consultative group. An investigation just completed on the ground in Morocco shows that this new procedure, which involved some delays in its early stages, has been speeded up considerably within the last 6 weeks and that the majority of the complaints of the American businessmen have been satisfied. This consultative machinery makes it possible for cases of discrimination to be established and identified, and the authority expressed in the Connally amendment to the ECA Act enables the Administrator for Economic Cooperation to take such action, including suspension of dollar assistance or refusal to release franc funds, as is suited to the particular situation.

In the second place the proviso would, in its operations, be seriously damaging. It would, of course, be wholly contrary to the basic theory that the program is based on cooperation among the free countries and not on coercion by the United States, but quite apart from this, the actual operation of the proviso would be ruinous to the carrying out of the recovery program for France, for it is at France that the provision is directed. As I have noted above, ECA is now in a position to deal with discriminations against American businessmen, taking such measures as are best suited to meet and cure the discrimination complained of.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I should simply like to say to the Senator, if I may do so, that without passing at all on the justice or the injustice of the situation or the question of whether the State Department has been sufficiently diligent in connection with this matter, it seems to me that the amendment goes against one feature of the Economic Cooperation Act, a feature which is vital to the entire conception of ECA, namely, that the recipient nations under the Marshall plan must get all their imports from soft currency areas, wherever it is possible to do so—whereas this amendment would require that France get imports in dollar areas. If we once admit that principle, then the entire ECA Act is in danger of being converted into a subsidy for American products.

For that reason, I intend to oppose the amendment, although I am quite prepared to admit that the State Department has been dilatory in dealing with this subject.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. President, I read further from the letter of the acting Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration:

The suggested proviso would go far beyond this and might require a complete cessation of aid to the whole French Union, a sanction wholly out of proportion to the circumstances. The proposed amendment to the authorizing legislation, which was rejected by the Congress, would have operated to freeze the entire franc counterpart fund. The present proviso is apparently designed with the same sanction in mind. However, presumably in an effort to justify its inclusion in an appropriation bill, it has been recast so as to affect the expenditure of appropriated dollars as well. Hence it might operate to shut off all aid in an effort to insure that no local currency counterpart fund can be created for the ultimate benefit of the French recovery effort. This would be an even more drastic penalty and one directly opposed to the whole spirit and purpose of the Marshall plan.

Mr. President, this amendment is directed at France. France is in the throes of economic recovery. France is in a perilous condition, so far as the world situation is concerned. Surely the Congress does not want to do anything which would adversely affect France in her economic recovery at this particular time. So I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is the Senator from Illinois aware that last year I went along with the exact position which is set forth in the letter the Senator from Illinois has been reading, doing so based upon the promises of the State Department and of the ECA that they would correct the situation and that they had the power to correct it?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I know nothing about that, and I do not know whether the State Department has been diligent or has not been diligent.

My point is that if the acting Administrator of the ECA is correct in the letter I have been reading, which he has sent to the Senator from Texas—so far as the amendment is concerned—and I believe he is correct—then if we are going to cripple France at this stage of the game in her economic recovery, by means of adopting an amendment of this kind, we shall be striking a serious blow, in my opinion, against the entire Marshall-plan recovery program.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois—because a year ago I felt that there was some validity to the point made by the State Department—whether he believes that even the ECA Act can set aside a treaty which has been ratified between two sovereign governments, and, of course, in that connection ratified by the Senate of the United States, or whether the Senator believes that any law can set aside a treaty.

Mr. LUCAS. No; I do not agree at all that a law can set aside a treaty.

But I say, and repeat what I said a moment ago, that regardless of any technical arguments which might be made about the treaty aspect of the case, we are in a rather serious situation. Regardless of any technicalities which might be raised with respect to whether or not a treaty has been violated or has

not been violated, it seems to me that in this case we should rely upon the word of the acting Administrator, when he says definitely that this amendment will injure the recovery program in France. Certainly if we injure the recovery program in France, we shall be doing a disservice to the entire ECA program and shall be impairing it.

This is the time, it seems to me, when we ought to stand firmly back of the ECA program and should defeat amendments which would in anywise cripple it in any part whatever. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is detained on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] is detained because of attendance at the funeral of a close personal friend and if present would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—43

Brewster	Hickenlooper	O'Conor
Bricker	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Ives	Saltonstall
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. J.
Byrd	Kem	Sparkman
Capehart	Knowland	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Taft
Cordon	Lehman	Thye
Dworshak	McCarran	Tydings
Ellender	McClellan	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Wherry
George	Martin	Williams
Gillette	Maybank	Young
Gurney	Morse	
Hendrickson	Mundt	

NAYS—29

Anderson	Hayden	McFarland
Benton	Holland	McKellar
Chapman	Humphrey	Magnuson
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Murray
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Flanders	Kefauver	Pepper
Frear	Kerr	Robertson
Fulbright	Leahy	Smith, Maine
Graham	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Green	Lucas	

NOT VOTING—24

Aiken	Hunt	Neely
Cain	Jenner	Schoeppel
Darby	Kilgore	Taylor
Donnell	Long	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McCarthy	Tobey
Eastland	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ecton	Millikin	Wiley
Hoey	Myers	Withers

So Mr. HICKENLOOPER's amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have offered an amendment to the committee amendment, which has been printed, and which is lettered "E." I desire to call up the amendment at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 448, line 24, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: *"Provided further,* That, during any period during which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which exports or permits the exportation, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including China and Northern Korea), of any article or commodity usable by, or which may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to, the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not desire to use all my time now. The amendment has been discussed. If there is to be opposition, I should be glad later to use the time allotted me. If there is no opposition to the amendment, I am ready to vote on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Bridges	Chapman
Benton	Butler	Chavez
Brewster	Byrd	Connally
Bricker	Capehart	Cordon
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Dworshak	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Ecton	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Ellender	Kefauver	O'Conor
Ferguson	Kem	O'Mahoney
Flanders	Kerr	Pepper
Frear	Knowland	Robertson
Fulbright	Langer	Saltonstall
George	Leahy	Smith, Maine
Gillette	Lehman	Smith, N. J.
Graham	Lodge	Sparkman
Green	Lucas	Stennis
Gurney	McCarran	Taft
Hayden	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hendrickson	McFarland	Thye
Hickenlooper	McKellar	Tydings
Hill	Magnuson	Watkins
Holland	Malone	Wherry
Humphrey	Martin	Williams
Ives	Maybank	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HAYDEN. My point of order is that the amendment as offered imposes additional duties on ECA in that it must find that some countries which would be entitled to the benefits of the recovery program are exporting or permitting the exportation to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any article or commodity which may be useful to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or satellite countries. It would impose a duty upon the Administrator which is not now authorized by law.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, before the Chair rules with reference to the point raised I should like to modify the amendment by inserting in line 10, after the word "including" the word "Communist" so that it will read "Communist China and Northern Korea." The word "Communist" is not now included in the amendment. I should like to modify it in that respect.

Mr. President, is the point of order made by the Senator from Arizona open for consideration?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is. It lies in the discretion of the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, section 117 (d) of the basic act provides:

> The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security. Whenever the Administrator believes that the issuance of a license for the export of any commodity to any country wholly or partly in Europe which is not a participating country is inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this title, he shall so advise the department, agency, or officer in the executive branch of the Government exercising the authority with respect to such commodity granted to the President by section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, and, if differences of view are

not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision.

The next section deals with the termination of assistance.

Mr. President, the watchdog committee, on page 16 of its report, stated very emphatically as follows:

The problem confronting Congress is the fact that after nearly 2 years the wholehearted cooperation of the European countries receiving American aid in controlling east-west trade has not been obtained. It presumably could be obtained if section 117 (d) were strengthened by directing the Administrator to withhold economic assistance from all countries which do not satisfy him that they have put into effect controls which prevent shipments of goods to the iron-curtain areas, which the United States itself does not permit.

In this connection it must recognized that this problem might fall more directly into the sphere of the North Atlantic Treaty and its administration. Nevertheless, certain countries receive economic assistance which do not participate in the foreign military-assistance program. The fundamental question then remains as to whether American dollars should go to countries which do not carry out our policies concerning trade with the Soviet-dominated countries.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The argument should go to the point of order, not to the merits.

Mr. WHERRY. I am arguing the point of order, Mr. President. In carrying out the recommendations made by the watchdog committee there is a limitation as to what the money can be spent for if the policy is not carried out. Therefore, it is not legislation in an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to ask the Senator a question.

The watchdog committee report suggests an amendment to the basic act, which has not been ratified by Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. However, I say that that is the basis for this amendment, which is not an affirmative amendment but a limitation upon an appropriation bill, requiring that no assistance be given to countries which do not carry out in principle what is inherent in the basic act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is trying to ask a question on the point of order. Does the Senator concede or does he take the position or is it his opinion that the adoption of the amendment would impose additional duties on the Administrator of the ECA or anyone connected with it?

Mr. WHERRY. No.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to hear the Senator on that point.

Mr. WHERRY. That is required under the basic act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator point to the language in the basic act which requires such action?

Mr. WHERRY. Section 117 (d).

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator read it again?

Mr. WHERRY. Section 117 (d) provides:

The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery, insofar as practicable, to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of a commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security.

The section continues in provision after provision with respect to what the Administrator shall do. It is my opinion that the Administrator has not done it, even though it is provided for in the basic act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Would not those articles be subject to refusal of export licenses?

Mr. WHERRY. The difficulty is not primarily with export licenses issued here. The difficulty is that the Administrator is not requiring the same precaution in export licenses from ECA countries to Russia. Therefore I am asking that the provision of the basic act be carried out insofar as licenses to those countries are concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is undertaking to determine under the basic act which shipments from cooperating countries to noncooperative countries are in such category that export licenses would not be granted for the shipment of those specific article into a noncooperating country.

Mr. WHERRY. The basic provision is that licenses shall be refused by the Administrator for the same articles for which we refuse export licenses in America in direct shipments to Russia or satellite countries.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the point regarding which the Chair is making inquiry. What identical articles are involved in this amendment on which our country would not issue export licenses?

Mr. WHERRY. They are all strategic articles, on which a board passes. The Secretary of Commerce sits on that board. The Defense Department is also represented. In the past 6 weeks the board has begun to tighten up on many of these strategic materials, such as oil, which are finding their way into satellite countries.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to point out that in reading the report of the watchdog committee the Senator from Nebraska has indicated that the committee recommended that the basic law be changed or modified, and that is what his amendment seeks to do. In other words, he is seeking to legislate.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, no.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is listening to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. The "watchdog committee" clearly indicates that the law as it now stands is not satisfactory to the committee, and that it should be changed. That is what the Senator from Nebraska is trying to do. The law which he quoted states that the Administrator shall, so far as practicable, do certain things. The Senator would specifically require the Administrator to do those things whether he believed them to be practicable or not.

Mr. WHERRY. I respectfully disagree with my colleague from Arizona. I again call attention to the fact that I read the basic act, section 117 (d), which sets forth what we are attempting to do here——

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has read from the report of the "watchdog committee."

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator let me finish? In support of the fact that I felt there was need for this amendment I quoted from the "watchdog committee" report. The Senator from Nebraska knows that a legislative act can be amended. The Senator from Nebraska is not attempting to write legislation into an appropriation bill, any more than the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] was attempting to legislate in an appropriation bill. I propose a restriction or a limitation in an appropriation which has been written into the law already.

The Senator from Nebraska is on sound ground so far as the amendment is concerned. If the Senator from Arizona does not agree with it, that is another thing. Certainly the point of order does not lie against my amendment if we proceed on the established precedents. It is restriction on a legislative act, which does not call for affirmative action beyond what is already provided in the act itself. That is the reason I read the act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A limitation on an appropriation, if it changes an existing law or imposes additional duties on an administrative officer, would not necessarily be in order. The question before the Chair is not an easy one to decide. The question before the Chair is whether this restriction imposes any additional duties upon the Administrator of the ECA or any other officer with respect to the satellite countries, the Soviet Union, Communist China, or North Korea.

The Chair would like to take a little time to consult the Parliamentarian with respect to that question, because the Chair is undecided about it.

Mr. LUCAS. May I say a word on the point of order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The basic act, as read by the Senator from Nebraska, definitely states that the Administrator shall do certain things insofar as practicable. I emphasize the words "insofar as practicable." Under the Senator's amendment the Administrator is directed to do certain things. When that direction or authorization is added to the duties of the Administrator we are giving additional duties to him which he did not have under the basic act. In other words, he can take certain action now, so far as practicable, in connection with the disposition of certain articles from one country to another. The decision is up to him. Under the Senator's amendment the Administrator would be compelled to do certain things whether he wanted to do them or not. Certainly that would involve the imposition of additional duties.

Mr. WHERRY. May I say another word before the Chair makes his decision?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will listen to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I maintain that the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Nebraska narrows the act. The present provisions of section 117 (d) are very much broader than what the junior Senator from Nebraska is attempting to do with his amendment. All that the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska would do would be to withhold funds from countries which have not conformed to the provisions of the basic act with regard to strategic materials only. The basic act is much broader. It applies to all commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery, and so forth. All I am asking for is enforcement of the act with respect to strategic materials, because if we cannot get compliance on the broader scale, certainly we want it on strategic materials, because the time is here when all of us ought to be unanimous in directing the Administrator to refuse to permit strategic materials such as oil to be sent to ECA countries and then to be sold by them to satellite countries or to Russia, to be used against our boys. The Senator from Nebraska is narrowing the obligations of the Administrator to apply only to strategic materials. If the Administrator had complied with the provisions of the act there would be no need for the amendment of the junior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word on the question of the limitation. It is fundamental that a limitation is purely negative. It cannot direct, it cannot enlarge, it cannot change the responsibilities or the duties of the administrator under the original provision. So that if the pending amendment in any wise adds to the duties or the obligations of the Administrator, it is out of order. That is all I care to say.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The basic act provides that the ECA Administrator shall act "so far as practicable." That gives him discretion to determine whether it is practicable to supply to the countries concerned goods which may be exported by them to nonparticipating countries and used for the manufacture of arms or supplies which might be useful to them in any conflict with us. That is the effect of it.

The amendment probably requires the ECA Administrator to be a little more alert in carrying out that duty. The Chair thinks that the basic Act would prevent him from providing any assistance to a country which shipped or permitted the shipment of any goods to Russia or a satellite country which might be used by them in any military operation against us. That gives the Administrator considerable discretion and latitude, whereas the amendment probably restricts his discretion, and makes it more mandatory for him to do these things.

The Chair does not see any "fatal infirmity," as Chief Justice Hughes once described a law on which he was passing, between the amendment and the basic law, and the Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. Five minutes may be used by any Senator who desires to speak against the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are detained on official business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. DARBY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would each vote "yea."

The Senator for Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—33

Brewster	George	Malone
Bricker	Gillette	Martin
Bridges	Hendrickson	Morse
Butler	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Byrd	Ives	O'Conor
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Cordon	Kem	Taft
Dworshak	Knowland	Watkins
Ecton	Langer	Wherry
Ferguson	McCarran	Williams
Fulbright	McClellan	Young

NAYS—39

Anderson	Hill	Magnuson
Benton	Holland	Maybank
Chapman	Humphrey	Murray
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Douglas	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Ellender	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Flanders	Leahy	Smith, N. J.
Frear	Lehman	Sparkman
Graham	Lodge	Stennis
Green	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Gurney	McFarland	Thye
Hayden	McKellar	Tydings

NOT VOTING—24

Aiken	Jenner	Russell
Cain	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Darby	Long	Taylor
Donnell	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McMahon	Tobey
Eastland	Millikin	Vandenberg
Hoey	Myers	Wiley
Hunt	Neely	Withers

So Mr. WHERRY's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up my amendment lettered "B" of July 28, 1950, to the committee amendment, and ask to have it stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 448, line 24, it is proposed to strike out the period at the end of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof the following: *"Provided further,* That in carrying out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, the President shall encourage the cooperating nations to forgive indebtedness incurred with one another during World War II, or to delay payments on such indebtedness for so long a period as United States assistance shall be required for the debtor nation."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will take 3½ minutes of my 5 minutes myself.

During World War II the United States Government extended $48,700,000,000 in grants and credits to its allies, the major portion of which was in lend-lease.

In the same period other nations extended minor credits to allied nations to carry out the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States looks for repayment of only minor sums out of the vast amount of World War II aid extended. Where it seeks repayment at all, it has been most willing to grant indefinite delay so as to occasion no hardship to former allies.

As we now undertake economic aid and the rearming of several nations in the mutual-defense assistance program, this Nation finds that some of the receiving nations are saddled with relatively heavy debts incurred during World War II for military supplies.

Great Britain, for instance, extended aid to the Netherlands, France, Greece, and Turkey during World War II. Now it seeks repayment of these wartime loans. Other nations, likewise, extended World War II credits.

It would seem only just that repayment of World War II indebtedness should be postponed during such time as the United States is called upon to equip debtor nations with military supplies or furnish economic aid.

The nations that have been aided so generously by the United States Government ought now to be lenient to nations that contracted military debts in the last war.

Repayment of World War II military debts at this time may retard the recovery of a debtor nation or delay military preparedness needed now.

Turkey, for instance, owes Great Britain approximately £30,000,000. This amount is not large in the British economy. It represents a major obligation in terms of the Turkish economy. The gold reserves of Turkey have been drawn

down from approximately $208,000,000 in 1947 to approximately $165,000,000 today. We are called on to aid Turkey, both through ECA and through military assistance.

At the same time we are aiding Great Britain.

It seems to me that in carrying out the provisions of economic assistance or of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 we ought to encourage the forgiveness or postponement of World War II debts contracted between participating nations because, in the end, the money comes from the United States, anyway.

This amendment does not direct the President to take any action that would interfere in any way with the sovereignty of other nations. It does not require him to impose any intolerable burden upon any other nation. It only expresses the sense of Congress that he should encourage nations receiving our aid to lessen the load which debtor nations carry today because of credits extended during the wartime period.

In effect the amendment merely asks the President to use his good offices to see if this can be brought about. I think it is a sound thing because, if we are aiding Turkey, and she owes money to Great Britain, and if Great Britain is pressing Turkey for collection, then certainly the money will come out of the United States both ways.

Therefore, I think the amendment is very sound.

I yield 1 minute to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the views expressed by the Senator from New Hampshire, pointing out that this is not a mandate on the part of the Senate, but this is an effort on our part by amendment which asks the President to encourage our associates in ECA to give the same kind of treatment to other countries in the Marshall-plan program with regard to World War II indebtedness that we in the United States ourselves are extending to our associates in the Marshall-plan program. It seems to me that is simply injecting an element of realism into this whole business. The amendment simply assures that each of the members of the Marshall-plan program shall receive the same consideration from other creditor countries as the United States, in turn, has extended to such creditor nations as are debtor nations, insofar as our own books are concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD to the point of concluding my sentence.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield the next half minute to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, as I view the amendment I see in it only a direction for cooperation. It is quite in the spirit of all the things we are trying to do with our allies and our friends the world over. I think the amendment is entitled to the support of every Member of this body.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hardly know what the amendment means. I do not, of course, intend to cast any reflection on my friend from New Hampshire. It seems to require the President to do something which is certainly not in order on this appropriation bill, as I believe, and I make a point of order against it. The idea of our asking other nations to forgive each other their debts is remarkable indeed. Such a provision certainly ought not to be on an appropriation bill which authorizes so much money to be given to other nations. By this bill we are appropriating money for certain foreign nations. The Senator's amendment would ask other nations to forgive debts owing to them. How can we ever expect to collect any of the money we have loaned other nations or given to other nations after we make a statement such as is proposed by the amendment? It seems to me the amendment is subject to a point of order. If it is not subject to a point of order, it ought to be voted down, and I hope it will be voted down, and not put in the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator understands, does he not, that we are advancing money to Turkey for economic aid and military aid, for example. If Turkey is being forced by Great Britain to pay old war debts, similar to war debts owing to us and such as we have in large part forgiven, it will only mean that we will be furnishing money to Great Britain, and then she will get more money by siphoning off some we provide for Turkey. The amendment does not direct the President to do anything. It simply asks him to use his good offices to stop demands for payments owing to them.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator feels as he does with respect to forgiveness of debt, why does he not introduce a bill covering that point? Why does he propose to hang such an amendment onto this appropriation bill? It seems to me the amendment is out of place in every sense of the word. I believe it is not in order on an appropriation bill, and I hope the Chair will hold that it is not in order. If the Chair does not hold that it is not in order, I hope the Senate will vote down the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order. The amendment does not limit the appropriation carried in the bill. But it does issue a direction to the President of the United States to encourage the cooperating nations to forgive indebtedness incurred with one another during World War II, or to delay the payments of such indebtedness so long as we are furnishing money to any of these countries. Presumably the President could by negotiation, by taking up an issue of that sort with the other nations, encourage them to do that thing. But he is not required to do it. It is entirely within his own judgment as to whether or not he shall undertake it.

This amendment says he shall do it; therefore, he is directed by the amendment to proceed with negotiations with all these countries, to see whether they will forgive the indebtedness to them by other countries or postpone its payment.

The Chair thinks that amounts to issuing to the President of the United States a directive that is not contemplated by any present law. Therefore the point of order is sustained.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to be consistent, I appeal from the Chair's decision on the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? [Putting the question.]

The "ayes" appear to have it; the "ayes" have it, and the Chair's ruling on the point of order is sustained.

The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I call up the amendment to the committee amendment which I have sent to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 448 of the committee amendment, before the period in line 24, it is proposed to insert a comma and the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which, in the opinion of the President, has failed, refused, or neglected to support the United Nations in the Korean war by supplying armed personnel, materials of war, or services."

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, this amendment to the committee amendment is very plain in its purpose and in its direction. Today we are in a war. It may be called a police action; but to the men who are fighting and dying over there in Korea, trying to stop that Communist aggression and conquest, it is war. Officially it is a war of the United Nations, but with the United States doing the fighting. That is the situation up to this hour.

Other members of the United Nations have been called upon to furnish assistance in fighting personnel, materials, and services. Some of them have most modestly responded; others have done nothing as yet to assist. There has not been up to now the enthusiastic response and support which is necessary and that we have the right to expect and demand.

I do not believe we should be expected to spend millions of dollars, nor should we tolerate it, to build up the economy of any country participating in the ECA program if that country is able and should fail or refuse, as a member of the United Nations, to furnish either fighting personnel, war materials, or services in this conflict.

This amendment to the committee amendment simply provides that if any country participating in and a recipient of ECA founds fails, refuses, or neglects to furnish either fighting personnel, war materials, or services, then, when such country fails to do so, if in the President's opinion that country could do so,

the President in his discretion can stop the spending of ECA funds in that country and for that government.

Mr. President, that should be done. That is all the amendment to the committee amendment provides. It is not compulsory; it leaves the matter to the discretion of the President of the United States.

Someone has said, "We ought not say that now out loud; that we should tell them that in a whisper when we give them the money."

Well, Mr. President, let us tell it to them now in the language of this bill. Let us whisper it loud enough so that when the President says, "Give us some help," these countries will know that the Congress of the United States is back of the President, giving him our moral support, and that the Congress and the people of this Nation do not want this ECA money—which is appropriated by us to help in the fight against communism—to be spent in countries which will not, when the crisis, the real test comes, stand up and be counted in the fight against communism.

That is all there is to the amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield 1 minute to the junior Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish enthusiastically to support and endorse in full the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas to the committee amendment.

The battle call has already been sounded; it was sounded more than a month ago. Our men are actually fighting and dying on the battle line. The blue-and-white flag of the United Nations has been unfurled, representing a new forward step in international affairs. However, we are the only country whose men are actually fighting and giving their blood and dying on the battle line.

The operation of the amendment will not be arbitrary, for it leaves discretion with the President. There is plenty of time to put the amendment into operation, and there is plenty of time for these nations to have advance notice.

It seems to me that this is the test; this is it.

All these years we have been charged with having been the cause of the failure of the League of Nations. Now we have taken a leading part in the United Nations, and today we are on the battle line.

So it seems to me that this is the test; and no one who is acting in good faith in connection with the recovery program can object to this step.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to endorse wholeheartedly the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas to the committee amendment.

Today we have a new kind of citizenship—citizenship in the United Nations. Every member of the United Nations is in effect a citizen of the United Nations, and in time of war they can be classified only one way or the other: they are either for the new nation of which they are a citizen or they are against it. In a case of this sort, when a country gives aid and comfort to the enemy, that country is guilty of treason, to all effects and purposes.

I think the time has come when the people of the United States, through their Senate and their House of Representatives, should speak and be heard as advising the President that we expect that the citizens of the United Nations, the members of the United Nations, will take either one side or the other in the great conflict now going on in Korea, the aggression of the North Koreans against the South Koreans. In this conflict, all nations who are members of the United Nations must demonstrate that they are either for or against the United Nations. Those who give aid and comfort against the United Nations are in effect themselves guilty of acts of aggression. They should not be given aid by the United States of America when we are trying to fight communism not only in Korea but in other parts of the world.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, before the vote is taken on the amendment, I ask that it be again stated by the clerk, so that all Senators will understand it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas wants the amendment again stated by the clerk, and I yield that much time—if it does not take all the remaining time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will restate the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 448, before the period in line 24, it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: *"Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which, in the opinion of the President, has failed, refused, or neglected to support the United Nations in the Korean War by supplying armed personnel, materials of war, or services."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Arkansas would be willing to let the amendment go to conference, to be considered there. I think it is subject to a point of order, but if the Senator is willing to let it go to conference, we will accept it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the able Senator. Of course, it will have to go to conference, and I am perfectly willing that it go to conference. But I hope it will be retained in this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Tennessee that the amendment is subject to a point of order. However, the Senator from Illinois will not raise the point. I do not raise it because I am confident that the Senator from Arkansas, in this amendment, is facing in the right direction so far as the United Nations organization is concerned, and insofar as all men who believe in the free way of life are concerned.

I should like to advise the Senate that, at the first meeting we had with the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and high members of the military, the Army and the Navy, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and I, at that very first meeting, advocated this very thing. We thought it was very necessary that all nations partiicpating in the United Nations organization show their good will and their intention of going along with us by doing something along this line. Since that time, the nations have indicated their willingness to help, and I think it is a source of something really worth while for the United Nations and the free world to have all these nations doing something which they can do for the free world, something which indicates that they are with us in this fight. That is what the Senator from Arkansas is aiming to accomplish, by giving the President the power to do the things enumerated.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I merely want the other countries to know that we are furnishing this money, and that the eyes of America are upon them. We want to know whether they are ready to stand up and be counted to the extent of their ability, whenever a crisis comes. If not, I do not favor spending time or money with them.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LUCAS. In a moment. I should like to make a further observation with respect to certain countries sending military and other forms of aid. We must realize, when we think of the 59 nations of different languages and different types of munitions, and so forth, so far as military aid from them is concerned, it could become a liability rather than an asset. At the same time, they can furnish materials or articles that will be of aid in connection with this crisis. They could send troops, even though they could not speak our language, to be used for example in bringing out those who are wounded, or for certain kinds of field duty, or to do something in the rear of the front lines, so far as menial services are concerned. I think that is what the American people desire.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is what we want.

Mr. LUCAS. This is a step in the right direction, and I certainly shall not object to it.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Illinois says there have been promises and expectations held out. Will the Senator be more specific? We have promises, but the only things that are definite I think are that Turkey is sending, or offering to send, 4,500 trained combat troops; Thailand, 4,000 soldiers; and Bolivia, 30 officers.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know what 30 officers from Bolivia could do in Korea.

Mr. STENNIS. I am not referring particularly to them. But let us be as specific as we can as to what has actually been put on the line, or sent, or

representations made that it will be sent at any particular time.

Mr. LUCAS. It is my understanding that England is now preparing to send 6,000 infantrymen, engineers, and artillery. They will all be foot soldiers. It is my understanding Australia is sending foot soldiers, and that another nation is probably sending some.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I shall yield in a moment. I am now quoting from memory, but I know that there are countries which have expressed a willingness to do what is being suggested here. The more we can discuss it and the more the Congress becomes interested in such a program, the better it will be for our own country, and the better for all the peoples concerned.

Mr. STENNIS. Does not the Senator think that the subject ought to be debated more at length, and that it is unfortunate when it comes up under the 10-minute rule?

Mr. LUCAS. I might debate it at great length, and go along with everything said in furtherance of it. I now yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

ASSISTANCE FROM AUSTRALIA—EDITORIAL FROM THE SYDNEY DAILY TELEGRAPH

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I received by air mail from Australia an editorial which appeared in one of the leading Australian papers. I think it is a splendid editorial. It points up what the people of Australia should do. They should back up the United States, now that the United States is asking for support in the United Nations, or through the United Nations organization. And, Mr. President, because the discussion relates directly to what nations should do in support of the United Nations and the United States in this Korean crisis, it seems to me that this editorial would be very timely, if it were permitted to be printed in the body of the RECORD as part of the discussion of this over-all question. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LISTEN, MR. MENZIES! OLD FRIENDS ARE CALLING FOR HELP

If the gentlemen in Canberra have the vaguest idea of this nation's best interest, they will announce, without any more beating about the bush, that Australia will support the hard-pressed Americans in Korea with a division of land troops and more squadrons of fighting planes.

The reasons why we should give this aid, without hedging, should be obvious to every Australian who remembers how we felt in 1941 when this country lay wide open to invasion.

If the Americans are swept out of Korea and Formosa the Russian front will be triumphant throughout Asia.

Whatever friends we have still on the Asiatic Continent will desert us.

Then Australia will be far out on a lonely limb.

UNO and collective security—the alliance of free peoples—will die.

And the first nation to suffer from that death will be white Australia.

Of all nations, this one depends on the aid of others—and especially on American aid.

What saved us from battle on our soil and conquent in the last war except American help?

Not a thing.

Can we expect similar help again—as we will certainly need it again—if we let the Koreans murder Americans in another Dunkerque without doing everything we can to help avert so terrible a disaster?

The Americans are closely watching all the peoples who have given flowery lip-service to UNO in the last few years and have received in return generous United States aid.

If these peoples sit on the sidelines now, while Americans die in an outnumbered struggle, many American people will argue that they would be wiser to spend their money on themselves and let the rest of the world sink.

That might be a foolish, emotional reaction in the long run, but it would be understandable.

We are told that some British people enjoy the spectacle of Americans fighting while Britain for once is at peace.

That is a stupid satisfaction, which is likely to be very short-lived.

For only one thing keeps Britain or any of us at peace at this moment—Russia's fear of American industrial strength backing up a solid British-American front.

Those who crow over the United States' embarrassment in Korea are helping to smash that front—a job on which Moscow has spent millions of her propaganda funds.

They would have their happiest day of all time at the Kremlin if the Korean struggle ended with Americans feeling that Britain and her Dominions had let Americans down.

For that would damage the only military and political combination which may draw a line to Russian ambitions.

To forestall this blow to our friendship with the United States we and the rest of the British Commonwealth must show that we are prepared to give as freely and as generously as we expect Americans to give when we are in difficulties.

This is a moment for action which counts only the needs of our friend.

If we let that friend call to us in vain now we can expect no answer to our own appeals when our time comes to face the yellow flood.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA TO VISIT THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact, since Australia has been mentioned, that tomorrow, at 2 or 2:15, the Prime Minister of Australia is to be the guest of the Senate, and is to deliver a brief address. The Chair hopes all Senators will be present to greet the Prime Minister, who is in this country to confer with our Government regarding the nature and extent of the assistance Australia may give in the Korean situation.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask unanimous consent that I may have one additional minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this same question was raised in the committee, and we were told by those from the Department of Defense that there was a parallel situation in a number of countries, that is to say, that the President or the Premier could not commit his country without referring the matter to the legislature, and that that was going on all the time. Reports have been made that help will come, but the announcement could not be made at this time, because the legislatures of the countries had not approved it.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator, I think, is correct about that. It will require some time. In other words, we happened to have our troops in Japan, nearby. We are sending them, and also, of course, some from this country. But other countries are sending troops, and they are on the way, as I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has again expired. All time has expired on this amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN] to the committee amendment.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment has been accepted by the committee. [Putting the question.] The amendment is agreed to. The committee amendment is still open to amendment.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment offered by me may be read at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In chapter X–B, it is proposed to strike out all after line 3, on page 447, down to and including line 17; and, at the proper place in chapter XI, insert an amount equal to the sum stricken from the chapter X–B, to be used for defense purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada is recognized for 5 minutes.

SUGGESTED 10-POINT PROGRAM FOR WINNING THE WAR

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, no one believes that the $10,400,000,000 currently requested by the President is anything but a start. However, the President has not yet outlined what is involved in the police action which he inaugurated without requesting the approval of Congress, except through additional appropriations.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Nevada is suggesting a 10-point program and an outline for emergency procedure. Only one amendment is needed. The remaining nine can be brought about through Executive order.

First, transfer ECA funds to the war chest.

Second, stop the pressure from our State Department to recognize Communist China.

Third, stop Marshall-plan countries from arming Russia and her satellites.

Fourth, call on England and France to cancel their separate nonaggression pacts with Russia.

Fifth, reduce our domestic Government budget by 20 percent and add

three and one-half billion dollars to the war chest.

Sixth, transfer to the war chest the $500,000,000 available for domestic peacetime public works.

Seventh, transfer to the war chest the one and one-fourth billion dollars available for military assistance to foreign countries and unify our military efforts.

Eighth, remove from the State Department Dean Acheson and his satellites.

Ninth, establish a definite foreign policy, describe the areas, and name the nations whose integrity we must currently protect for our own ultimate safety, and notify the world and our own people what we mean to protect.

Tenth, appropriate the necessary funds to build a national-defense organization, spearheaded by an Air Corps and a submarine fleet that will be notice to the world and to our own people that we can enforce our commitments.

Mr. President, supporting the 10-point program, I submit the following:

First. Transfer ECA funds to the war chest. ECA assistance for building up European peacetime industry was to be a peacetime endeavor. While we must pay for a new war, our people cannot be expected to carry the burden of 16 foreign countries on their backs.

Second. Stop pressure from our State Department to recognize Communist China. My fellow Senators will recall that Mr. Acheson told us that the United States would not use its veto power to block United Nations' recognition of the Communist regime in China. Apparently, this was the last official act on the part of our State Department before the Soviets started their attack on South Korea. We cannot, with any degree of consistency, fight communism on the one hand and recognize it on the other.

Third. Stop the 16 Marshall plan countries from arming Russia and her satellites through the 96 trade treaties which have been made between those countries. We should take every reasonable means to see to it that the 96 trade treaties are canceled immediately.

NINETY-SIX TRADE TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND IRON-CURTAIN COUNTRIES

The 16 Marshall plan, ECA nations, have 96 important trade treaties with Soviet Russia and such iron curtain countries shipping them everything they need to consolidate their gains and to make war.

Both England and India, through their spokesmen, Bevin and Nehru, have said that they intended to remain neutral, they wanted to trade with Russia and the Communist countries.

Now, these same nations, erstwhile allies, and other nations, have recognized Communist China without consulting this Nation, at least without the American people being informed, thus leading us into a foreign policy not only distasteful but which may be definitely dangerous.

Therefore, it is high time that the State Department discharge their constitutional responsibility and make up their mind and inform the American people and the Congress of the United States just what our foreign policy should be before it is too late. It is later than we think.

A list of the 96 trade treaties which the 16 Marshall plan countries has made and which are in good standing at this time will be found on pages 818 and 819, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 24, 1950.

Fourth. Call on England and France to cancel forthwith their nonaggression pacts with Soviet Russia. It is time for the countries which we have befriended to choose sides.

NONAGGRESSION PACTS

I shall quote briefly from a nonaggression pact signed by Anthony Eden, representing Britain, and V. Molotov, representing Communist Russia. This treaty, signed by these two men representing their respective countries of Britain and Russia, which is still in full force and effect, contained two significant articles. Article 6 in the Soviet-Britain Pact provides:

> The high contracting parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

Article 7 reads:

> Each high contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Mr. President, those provisions read startlingly like the North Atlantic Pact. Since they have pacts now with both the Soviet Empire and the United States of America, it is difficult to see how they could lose in any emergency which might occur later. They have signed up with both Russia and the United States.

In the treaty signed by Mr. Molotov, again, and Mr. Bidault, representing France, which was signed in Moscow, the two articles corresponding with the two just read taken from the British Empire and the Russian Empire treaty, are article 5 and article 6. Article 5 of the French-Russian nonaggression pact reads:

> The high contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against either of the high contracting parties.

Article 6 reads:

> The high contracting parties agree to render each other every possible economic assistance after the war.

Mr. President, both these nonaggression pacts are in full force and effect. All the 95 trade treaties mentioned in the debate today are in full force and effect, meaning that the parties are continuing at all times to send all the material necessary not only to Russia to consolidate her gains in eastern Europe and in Communist China, and to make war quietly and secretly, as they have in the past in China and Indochina and the Malayan States and the rest of the Far East, but they are sending them material to make war on the United States of America, if they have that idea in their minds. The State Department and the bipartisan group in this body sold that idea, that Russia was and is our potential enemy, thoroughly to the United States Senate during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, and all through the second session of the Eighty-eighth Congress.

Fifth. Reduce our strictly domestic Government budget by 20 percent and transfer the amount saved to the war chest. This would not take one penny from national defense, the stockpiling of atomic energy, veterans' aid, or interest on the public debt. It would simply reduce by 20 percent the domestic spending which is in no way connected with those items. Let us look at our budget for the current fiscal year:

National defense	$13,545,000,000
Veterans' services and benefits	6,080,000,000
Interest on public debt	5,625,000,000
Remaining	17,189,000,000
Total	42,439,000,000

We would save $3,500,000,000 by reducing the seventeen-billion item by 20 percent. It has been pointed out by the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Virginia how a saving of more than this could easily be made on our domestic spending.

The administration says the people must tighten their belts. Speaking of curbs for civilians, how about some curbs for the Government as well? If ordinary citizens must cut down on butter in favor of guns, why not render some lard out of the bureaucratic jobs also?

Another Member of this body from across the aisle, the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas, able chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, called attention to the fact that the administration could easily tighten its belt. In his report, the senior Senator from Arkansas warned that "this tremendous rising cost—of government—is indicative of a fixed permanent trend that cannot be ignored or remain unchallenged." And he added that this provides a "warning of compelling force against our proceeding with reckless indifference to enact more and more laws expanding present governmental services and instigating new programs creating additional governmental obligations that will add billions annually to the already swollen costs of government."

The necessity of more economy in government is greater now than it was then.

The 1951 budget still covers up much of the waste, duplication, payroll padding, and inefficiencies exposed by the Hoover Commission, Byrd committee and other survey agencies in their numerous reports. These add up to billions of dollars of possible savings. All in all there is room for economizing if the Congress has the guts to do it.

Sixth. Transfer to the war chest the one-half billion dollars available for domestic peacetime public works. Worthy as are our peacetime public works, our taxpayers cannot be expected to pay the cost or furnish the necessary manpower during the war emergency. In wartime such works are unnecessary, and in fact, undesirable. Our money and our manhours should be devoted to the war effort. This five hundred million should be transferred to the military program.

Seventh. Transfer to the war chest the one and one-fourth billion dollars available for military assistance to foreign countries. Our own expanded military program must be upon a basis of defending the nations whose integrity is important to our ultimate safety. Our military efforts, however, should be unified. Otherwise we might very well be delivering arms to areas which will fall into the hands of our enemies. Countries which we have been arming have shown little concern for our present predicament and are still sending potential war materials to Russia and her satellites.

Eighth. Remove from the State Department Dean Acheson and his satellites who were responsible for the bungling in foreign policy which brought this country to its present plight. It is imperative that we remove these men before other serious mistakes are made.

There are many well-informed people who believe that the primary aim of Stalin and his Politburo in the Kremlin is the economic destruction of the United States, that war with America is secondary and an alternative that will be avoided, if possible, and postponed as long as possible if it is unavoidable. The view in the Kremlin is that the capitalistic United States is the keystone to the entire capitalistic system, and that if that keystone can be brought down, the whole western economic system in Europe, in North and South America, and what is left of it in Asia and Africa will crash.

The spearpoint of Soviet Russian political, ideological, economic, and military strategy to attain this objective, according to well-informed people who hold this belief, is continual war alarms on the world-encircling front of American commitments, calling for ever-increasing appropriations of vast sums of money in the United States for armaments and war preparations, and in Britain, France, Greece, Turkey, Persia, and other countries dependent upon America for economic and financial aid and military support.

Stalin's orders are reported to be to bring about the collapse of America's capitalistic economy through war alarms, enormous appropriations calling for ever higher taxes, dislocation and disruption of normal business, and ever-increasing demands by other countries dependent on American financing for aid and armaments, thus building up gigantic national debts.

In Washington the administration is unwittingly playing Stalin's game today, just as it has done since the day of unconditional surrender.

In war, the side which holds the initiative to determine the time and place of action has a tremendous advantage over the foe. In the present war in Korea, the initiative is held by Soviet Russia, which can determine the time and place of action. Korea, Formosa, French Indochina, Hongkong, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Germany—any of these might have been selected as the arena of battle. Any of these places might be chosen for the next battle in a prolonged, costly and irritating war.

The Russian holds the initiative because, in a word, at Yalta and Potsdam, Russia's initiative was confirmed, and more recently it has been strengthened in the persistent effort of Great Britain, India, and the State Department to have Soviet China recognized by the UN.

Now, another point in regard to the blunders of Acheson and his satellites:

It is announced now that President Truman is seeking a big war stockpile of strategic war materials. Had the State Department had a little foresight, this pushing of stock piling would not have waited until now. As a matter of fact, the State Department's foreign-trade policy has shut down approximately 70 percent of the American mines which were producing strategic war minerals.

On the Senate floor, on March 7 of this year, the junior Senator from Nevada read an obituary notice on five strategic metals—mercury, antimony, tungsten, manganese and chromite—essential in peacetime and doubly essential in wartime—the production of which ceased as a direct result of State Department foreign-trade policy.

The administration would like for everyone to overlook the civilian blunders by Truman's Secretary of State Dean Acheson which left the professional fighting leaders hamstrung and drained of resources when the administration reversed itself suddenly and told the military to defend an area which the White House and the State Department had formally declared would not be defended.

In the American intervention in Korea, under the circumstances it occurred, it seems to me that administration policy overrode the sound judgment of the American Chiefs of Staff. Generals, admirals, soldiers, airmen and seamen are expected to make good the blunders of statesmen.

American boys are paying the penalty in bloodshed in Korea today because of incompetence and lack of foresight on the part of our State Department. We can charge to the State Department the agreement concerning Berlin which did not provide for egress or ingress by western power personnel. We can also charge the State Department with the handing over of Manchuria to Soviet Russia. We can charge to the State Department the steps leading to the Korean situation. The people responsible for the foreign policy have been weak or worse. If we are to win this war and regain our prestige in the world, these persons must be removed.

Ninth. Establish a definite foreign policy.

(a) We should determine the areas in the world—in Europe, Africa, Asia, the South Seas, and the Western Hemisphere—which are important to our ultimate safety. We should determine the countries whose integrity is important to us. For 127 years the Monroe Doctrine has worked. This Nation decided 127 years ago that the integrity of the Western Hemisphere was important to us. Now, apparently, the integrity of other areas is important to us. Let Government officials in whom the people have confidence decide what those areas are.

(b) We should name all such areas and all countries so that everyone will know exactly what we will fight to protect. This will give us a good chance to stay out of trouble. Our own people are entitled to know what we are fighting for. The general opinion today is that Russia would not have started the Korean push if the Kremlin had known we would fight to protect the Republic of Korea.

(c) We should build a defense organization, spearheaded by an air corps and submarine fleet of such strength that the world will realize we can enforce our pronouncements.

Now, a little late, the administration approved universal military training. The junior Senator from Nevada introduced a bill calling for universal military training 2 years ago, and the bill was buried in an administration-controlled committee. Now, after a little fifth-rate country gives the United States one defeat after another, the administration wakes up to the need of the very thing they chose previously to ignore.

There has been stupidity all along.

Out in Korea young Americans, lacking adequate arms, training, and reinforcements, are being killed. And they are not being helped a bit by those who chose to ignore the bill for universal military training.

As the junior Senator from Nevada stated when introducing the bill:

> Universal training offers the only method through which we could insure a sufficient number and dispersal of trained military manpower without overburdening the country's economy through the maintenance of a huge standing Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

He also suggested that our young men should be trained for their own survival when the emergency arrives.

Tenth. Mr. President, I will close with a brief reference to the enormous amount of money we have appropriated for national defense. Where did the forty-eight and one-half billion dollars go? Since the close of World War II Congress has appropriated forty-eight and one-half billion dollars for national defense, and yet we meet ignominious defeat at the hands of little Korea. What was the forty-eight and one-half billion supposed to provide for us? Surely something better than we seem to have.

Let me read to you a brief editorial which appeared in the July 27 edition of the New York Journal-American:

> THE ADMINISTRATION'S DUTY
>
> President Truman is asking Congress to provide $10,486,976,000 in new military funds, and to meet part of the requisition by levying $5,000,000,000 in new or increased taxes.
>
> The President wants the $10,000,000,000 because, as the little war in Korea suddenly demonstrated, our national defense is inadequate, although we have expended in 4 years of peace $50,000,000,000 for military purposes.
>
> Our unreadiness to meet promptly a so-called police action in an area as limited as South Korea indicates that the administration has made no wise use of the immense funds it has already had.
>
> So the administration wants more money to do what it should have done before.

And, of course, Congress will assign the funds, if no better way can be found.

But there is a better way—or at least one that should have priority.

For how has it happened that the administration now calls for war taxes to meet its military needs?

Actually, we have continued on a war-tax basis all during the peace—or cold-war—period.

The excise war taxes have never been repealed or reduced.

The personal income and corporation taxes have remained at high levels.

Payroll taxes still flow into the Treasury.

Consequently, new war taxes must be added to the war taxes already in effect, which have been retained ever since the last war ceased.

This happens partly because of the New Deal's gross mismanagement of defense expenditures.

It happens more largely because of the New Deal's extravagant expenditures for nonmilitary purposes.

Obviously—and in view of the administration's current deficit—the primary defense need is to eliminate all unnecessary expenditures and put to defense uses the sums retrieved.

If this be done, no tax increase would be justifiable at this time, since the administration would have in hand the $5,000,000,000 which it seeks in new taxes.

If the job were well done, the administration might have even the whole $10,000,000,000 desired for military requirements—and perhaps enough besides to balance the budget.

Until the administration is willing to make some political sacrifices for the national security, its demands for sacrifices by the public are made with very ill grace.

HOW TO SAVE $8,250,000,000 FOR THE WAR CHEST

(a) Suspend ECA, a peacetime endeavor, save $3,000,000,000.

(b) Suspend domestic peacetime public works, save $500,000,000.

(c) Suspend 20 percent of civil Government spending, save $3,500,000,000.

(d) Suspend extra foreign military assistance, save $1,250,000,000.

Total savings, $8,250,000,000.

There is no valid reason for gouging the people to build up peacetime economy in Europe and finance domestic peacetime projects here while we are on a wartime basis. Economy is a much sounder method of meeting the increased military costs than burdening the American people with more taxes.

Let us put our own house in order, and properly prepare to win this and any other war forced upon us. The nine points which I have listed and discussed gives us a winning program.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask for the approval of the entire committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That entire matter is to be voted on as a whole——

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Chair will pardon me, ordinarily with an appropriation bill we vote paragraph by paragraph. We have now considered the first paragraph which relates to economic cooperation. The next paragraph relates to assistance to Korea.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the whole chapter is considered as one amendment, to be voted on as a single amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was not my understanding. I ask unanimous consent that for the purposes of amendment the entire chapter be considered as original text. If it were original text in the bill we would adopt it paragraph by paragraph. I think that is the orderly way in which to dispose of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona asks unanimous consent that the entire committee amendment be considered as the text of the bill for purposes of amendment, which means there would be a difference in degree of amendments which would be offered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Reserving the right to object, what effect would that have on the amendment which I desire to offer at this time? I should like to have permission to have it passed upon first.

Mr. HAYDEN. When that page of the bill is reached, which is page 451, the Senator can offer his amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would it be in order after the request of the Senator is agreed to?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not making such a request now. I thought it would be more orderly to proceed paragraph by paragraph.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the agreement heretofore made, the whole chapter is open for amendment as a single paragraph.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may I be recognized for 1 minute, under the unanimous-consent agreement?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an amendment pending. Under the agreement, there is no provision for general remarks. The Senator will be recognized on the committee amendment itself.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, which applies to page 451 of the bill, and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 451, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$26,900,000"; on page 451, line 18, after "any project", insert "except for demonstration or instructional purposes"; on page 451, lines 19 and 20, strike out "(not to exceed 10 per centum)."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Was there not an amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], and was it acted upon?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was acted upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was rejected.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the danger which faces us has already forced us to take such unusual steps as to mobilize manpower and industry and to shed American blood in Korea. But there are other measures which we must take which would have seemed equally unusual a few months ago.

There is first the entrance into the Atlantic Pact of two former neutrals of World War II—Ireland and Spain, which are both Atlantic nations possessing strategic terrain and valuable manpower. The State Department should use its good offices to promote whatever adjustments are necessary between these nations and their neighbors so that they can help the rest of the non-Communist world to carry the load.

Looming even larger is the policy to be followed toward the two former enemies of World War II, Germany and Japan. It is no exaggeration to say that the fate of these nations is a life-and-death matter for the United States, for, if the Soviets captured Germany and Japan they would possess such a huge industrial potential that they might think they could destroy the United States.

We are deeply grateful to the nations which have realized that this fight is their fight and which have sent troops to Korea. We must also recognize that it is unfair to us and to these free nations to carry the whole load of combat alone. The former neutrals—and even the former enemies—of World War II must help in this struggle for survival of human freedom. It is only fair that they bear part of the burden since their own existence is also in danger.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I shall not want more than a quarter of a minute.

Mr. President, I want to state that I believe the last amendment the Senate adopted is one of the most important amendments which has come up during the discussion of the bill. I am 100 percent for it, and I hope that in conference it will be insisted upon by the Senate conferees and will be retained in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by direction of the Appropriations Committee, I wish to call up two more amendments dealing with page 451 of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's amendment has already been stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say that the amendment increases the appropriation for point 4, and I hope it will be adopted. The Committee on Appropriations, so far as I recall, virtually unanimously instructed me to offer the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator from Tennessee has offered the amendment. I favored the amendment in the commit-

tee. I was in favor of a lower amount, but was voted down with reference to that. I am certainly glad that the committee is in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, with that statement, I leave the matter to the Senate, and ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 461 under the heading "Aid to Palestine Refugees." The amendment proposes on page 461, line 22, to strike out "$24,705,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "$27,450,000", which is the budget estimate and the amount authorized by law. In this instance the reduction took place exactly in the same manner as heretofore recited by me with respect to the reduction in the ECA appropriation. It was an arbitrary 10-percent cut in the amount of money for which the budget had asked and for which the committee had at first voted, but subsequently reduced by 10 percent. The people affected are the Arabs who were driven out of Palestine in the course of the war. It seems to me that the cut of $2,745,000 is too drastic. In view of the pitiable condition of these people I think the Senate should restore the amount which was authorized by law and provided for in the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute with respect to contributions of armed aid in Korea by United Nations members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey that he be recognized for 1 minute? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New Jersey is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, under date of July 27, 1950, I had a compilation prepared showing the armed aid in Korea by United Nations members. The question was discussed this afternoon in connection with an amendment which had been offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. I ask that the memorandum be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Armed aid in Korea by United Nations members

	Ground forces	Air forces	Naval forces
Australia	"Ground troops"—particulars undecided	1 fighter squadron, in Japan when war began; now in action.	1 destroyer, 1 frigate—both in action.
Belgium		Air transport, quantity unknown; should be active soon.	
Bolivia	"30 officers"		
Canada		1 long-range air transport squadron and ground crews—soon.	3 destroyers, in action.
China	33,000 combat troops (not accepted)	20 C–47 transports (not accepted)	
Denmark			Perhaps 1 merchant ship (under negotiation).
France			1 sloop, 1,900 tons—in action soon.
Greece		6 transport planes	
Netherlands			1 destroyer, in action.
New Zealand	"Special combat unit," probably artillery—some delay expected.		2 frigates (resemble destroyers)—in action.
Norway			Merchant tonnage (amount unspecified; discussions going on).
Thailand	4,000 officers and men: organized unit, said to be high quality.		
Turkey	4,500 troops		
United Kingdom	A "self-contained force," said to be of brigade size (5,000 to 6,000 troops).		3 cruisers, 2 carriers, 6 destroyers and DE's—in action from the start.

RECAPITULATION: FORCES IN ACTION AND FORCES EXPECTED

Now in action	None as yet	1 fighter squadron (Australian)	3 cruisers, 2 carriers, 15 smaller combat ships.
Offered and expected soon	Perhaps 4,000 Thai troops	Air transport: 1 Canadian squadron, Belgian (amount unknown).	1 sloop (French).
Offered but not expected soon	Australian (number unknown); New Zealand special unit; 4,500 from Turkey; 5,000 to 6,000 from United Kingdom.	6 Greek transports	Norwegian merchant tonnage; amount unknown; perhaps 1 Danish merchant ship.
Offered but not accepted	33,000 Chinese Nationalist troops	20 Chinese C–47 transports	
Total in action or definitely offered and expected to serve	About 15,000 troops	1 fighter squadron. More than a squadron of air transports.	3 cruisers, 2 carriers, 15 smaller combat ships, several merchant ships.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment to section XB, as amended.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in the past 20 minutes discussion has developed between the respective leaders looking toward postponing consideration of my amendment until tomorrow. If it is to go over until tomorrow, the decision to have it go over should be made now. Otherwise we shall go on for 3 hours this afternoon. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to yield the floor for that purpose. Otherwise I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Speaking in the position of the acting minority leader I should like to ask the majority leader what he proposes the Senate take up during the remainder of the afternoon if the suggestion of the Senator from Nevada with respect to postponing consideration of the amendment providing aid for Spain until tomorrow is adopted?

Mr. LUCAS. If the suggestion of the able Senator from Nevada is adopted by the Senate, I presume that other amendments could be considered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Section XB is ready for approval except for this amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps nothing would be left to do this afternoon so far as the appropriation bill is concerned. I understand only one more important amendment is to be voted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would call to the attention of the majority leader and the minority leader that chapter XI of the bill has not been acted upon.

Mr. LUCAS. Is that the chapter in which the Senator from California is interested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is chapter XI, General Provisions—Departments and Agencies.

Mr. LUCAS. Under the unanimous-consent agreement we would be here at least until 7 o'clock if we consumed 3 hours before we would be able to vote on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada. Perhaps it would take until 7:30 or later. The Senator from Nevada is eager to have debate on the amendment go over until tomorrow. It is satisfactory to me if that is the will of the Senate. In the meantime we could take up the one remaining chapter in the appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Chapter XI, on page 462, is the remaining chapter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have talked with Senators on this side of the aisle who I know are interested in the amendment with respect to aid to Spain. So far as I can determine, the suggestion of

postponing the amendment until tomorrow is agreeable to them. I should like to have the majority leader indicate how we would proceed tomorrow if that were done.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to make the suggestion, if I may. It has been announced by the Chair that the Prime Minister of Australia would appear before the Senate tomorrow at a certain hour. As I recall, it will be at 2:15 or 2:30 o'clock. Perhaps it could be arranged that the amendment I propose could come up following the appearance of the Prime Minister of Australia. Such an arrangement would be very satisfactory to me.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator mean to have the amendment taken up immediately after the Senate convenes?

Mr. McCARRAN. No.

Mr. LUCAS. That would leave 2 free hours before the Prime Minister's visit. I do not know whether it would require 2 hours to finish the remainder of the appropriation bill before reaching any controversial amendments. I should not like to waste 2 hours. I wonder whether we could not use 2 hours, from 12 to 2, for debate, take time out for the reception to the Prime Minister of Australia, and finish with the amendment of the Senator from Nevada immediately following the Prime Minister's visit.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope very much we can finish consideration of the bill tomorrow. It has been before the Senate for a long time, and we have nearly finished with it. I think we ought to make some arrangement for final action upon it. I want to help the Senator from Nevada in any way I can so that we may consider his amendment. At the same time, it is very important that this bill be sent to conference.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator from Tennessee. We have been on the bill for a long time. The sooner we finish its consideration, the better I shall like it.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the desire of the Senator from Nevada to have the very best attendance possible in the Senate when the matter covered by his amendment is presented. It is with that thought in mind that I believe it would be well to have it taken up after the appearance of the Prime Minister of Australia. I thought that with the Prime Minister's appearance before the Senate a good attendance would be assured, and therefore we could go ahead with the presentation of our facts on the amendment. That is the reason for my suggestion.

Mr. LUCAS. It seems to me—and I am only thinking out loud now—if we had 2 hours of debate, from 12 to 2 tomorrow, and immediately after the Prime Minister's visit we had another short debate, that we would have more Senators in attendance than if we followed the suggestion of the Senator from Nevada to begin the consideration of his amendment after the Prime Minister's visit. Senators must go to committee meetings, and probably would leave the floor. However, I am satisfied that they would remain for an hour and a half if they knew the Senator's amendment was to be voted on.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment must be voted on. The agreement is for its consideration for 3 hours today, the time to be divided between the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Nevada. We want to bring the matter up as expeditiously as possible and dispose of it as promptly as possible.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. In the interest of accomplishing the expedition which the majority leader suggests I should like to suggest that we consider the amendment for an hour and a half preceding the Prime Minister's visit and for an hour and a half following the Prime Minister's visit. Perhaps some other matters could be taken up immediately after the Senate convenes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the suggestion that an hour and a half before 2 o'clock, and an hour and a half after the Prime Minister finishes his address before the Senate be given to the amendment would be perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, would it be possible to agree on an hour when we could vote? Could we vote at 4 o'clock?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not believe it is going to be necessary to make an agreement such as that. I think that by not agreeing on an hour for a vote, we can save time. I do not think the debate will take 3 hours, when we get to the subject.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think it will.

Mr. McKELLAR. I entertain great hopes that we can dispose of the bill tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Nevada to the fact that his suggestion would require a modification of the present unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I desire to know whether it is contemplated that the Senate will proceed with chapter XI, the general provisions of the bill, in the event we should reach that point in the bill before the distinguished majority leader desired to move a recess this evening.

Mr. LUCAS. That is what we were discussing when the Senator from Nebraska entered the Chamber. If we postpone consideration of the amendment relating to Spain, and agree to consider it tomorrow, we will proceed with the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I am reluctant to go into chapter XI until there is a quroum call, at least. I am sure Senators desire to be present when chapter XI is considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will have a quorum called.

Mr. WHERRY. Before the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into, I should like to have a quorum called.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me see if we have a meeting of the minds on this matter. When a recess or an adjournment is taken tonight it will be taken until 12 o'clock tomorrow, and we will then proceed, after the preliminary matters which usually are taken up, to debate the amendment relating to Spain for an hour and a half. Then the Prime Minister from Australia is to be entertained before this body, and there will be an hour and a half of debate thereafter. Is that the general understanding?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not at all objecting to the provisions of the unanimous-consent request, except that I was desirous of knowing how far in the bill the distinguished majority leader expected to go before he moved a recess tonight. If it is contemplated that we are to take up the general provisions, chapter XI, I should like to have a quorum called before we enter into the agreement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Before we do that, may I have unanimous consent to offer an amendment to the third chapter of the bill, which is the chapter covering the judicary appropriation?

I hold in my hand a letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, and also a letter from Mr. Chandler, the Administrator of the courts, asking for an amendment to the bill regarding the appropriation for the Judiciary.

Some years ago by law we placed referees in bankruptcy on a salary basis. Theretofore they had been on a fee basis. For about 3 years now they have been on a salary basis. In order to furnish clerks for the referees in bankruptcy, the Chief Justice, as chairman of the Judical Conference, and the Adminstrator, urge that we go back to the figure which the Budget sent to the Congress, but which was eliminated in the House, and the Senate went along with the House action. If I may have unanimous consent to go into that, I will present it. It will take only a minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the parliamentarian that it will be necesary first to modify the standing unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. McCARRAN. I believe that to be true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. After it is modified, it would be in order for the Senator from Nevada to make request for another unanimous-consent agreement respecting the item to which he has referred.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if I may address an observation to the Senator from Nebraska, I think it would expedite what he wants to have done now if he would agree to the unanimous-consent agreement that we postpone consideration of the amendment of the Senator from Nevada until tomorrow, and then proceed with a quorum call, and work for a while longer today. I think we could do that, if he would agree to the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection to the unanimous-consent agreement at all, but I should prefer to have a quorum called just before we enter into it. I do not think it will make any difference one way or the other, I am sure it will be agreed to, but I should like to have a quorum called.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Gurney	Malone
Benton	Hayden	Martin
Brewster	Hendrickson	Maybank
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bridges	Hill	Mundt
Butler	Holland	Murray
Byrd	Humphrey	Myers
Capehart	Ives	O'Conor
Chapman	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Cordon	Kefauver	Russell
Douglas	Kem	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Leahy	Stennis
Ferguson	Lehman	Taft
Flanders	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Frear	Lucas	Thye
Fulbright	McCarran	Tydings
George	McClellan	Watkins
Gillette	McFarland	Wherry
Graham	McKellar	Williams
Green	Magnuson	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is recognized.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I suggest that the majority leader present the request for modification of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in view of the fact that it is now 4:30 o'clock, and that under the previous unanimous-consent agreement the debate was to continue for not longer than 3 hours on the amendment dealing with Spain, after we have disposed of all the amendments on the chapter we have been considering, I now modify the unanimous-consent request by making the following request:

I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that on tomorrow, following the convening of the Senate at 12 o'clock, we proceed to debate the amendment involving aid to Spain for 1½ hours previous to 2 o'clock; that following the address by Prime Minister Menzies of Australia we then further debate the aid-to-Spain amendment for not longer than 1½ hours, at the conclusion of which a vote be taken on the amendment; the time to be equally divided between the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to ask the question: Is it the understanding of the Senator from Illinois that under his proposed modification the debate would begin at 12:30 tomorrow and extend from 12:30 to 2 o'clock?

Mr. LUCAS. Not necessarily. Any time between 12 and 2 the hour and one-half debate could take place. We will first transact morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At what time would the debate begin?

Mr. LUCAS. Following disposition of business during what we call the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At not later than 12:30.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct; not later than 12:30. I should like to include also in the unanimous-consent request the same provision that was included in the agreement previously entered into, that no amendment to the aid-to-Spain amendment shall be offered which is not germane; also that I am not waiving any points of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator would continue the same conditions that were stated in the current unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry of the distinguished majority leader. Perhaps the Senate, if it continues consideration of the bill tonight may take up chapter XI, and proceed as far as it can with the remainder of the bill. It is the purpose of the majority leader to take a recess at 6 o'clock. Assume we had gotten into chapter XII, and had not completed action on that chapter tonight. I understand it is proposed, in such event, temporarily to lay consideration of that chapter aside, and the unanimous-consent agreement would apply then to the so-called aid-to-Spain amendment, in the foreign aid portion of the bill. I ask the majority leader if it is his intention not only to vote on the aid-to-Spain amendment, but to complete the foreign aid chapter before the Senate returns to consideration of what would be the pending business, which would be amendments in chapter XI. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Nebraska is correct in his understanding of the situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, there are two amendments to the bill which are of great importance to many Members of the Senate. I wanted the understanding that should we finish action on chapter XI tonight, and the bill were to be finished, insofar as committee amendments are concerned, we could then bring up the two amendments tomorrow, after disposition of the Spanish aid amendment?

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand, the amendments to be offered by the Senator from Washington are amendments which are to be offered to the bill after we have completed the committee amendments to the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. After we have completed the committee amendments to the bill the amendments referred to by the Senator from Washington are in the same category as any other amendments, and certainly the Senator from Washington would not be foreclosed from offering his amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The occupant of the chair will state that he is advised that chapter XI of the bill has not yet been taken up. The Senator from Illinois has requested unanimous consent to modify the current unanimous-consent agreement upon which the Senate is operating, in the manner stated by him. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the chairman of the subcommittee handling chapter XI is the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. In that chapter appears section 1111, better known as the antideficiency provision. With reference to that provision, there are some Senators who purport to propose an amendment which deals with grants to the States for old-age pensions. We would not like to have the antideficiency provision apply to such grants, because after all it is the States who contribute, who are the determining factor in saying what shall be done. I wonder whether we will have sufficient time this evening, in considering chapter XI, even to discuss that particular provision.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as I understand, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee desires to proceed with chapter XI. We will probably continue until 6 o'clock, and then take a recess until tomorrow.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Chapter XI contains section 1111, dealing with the working funds. Section 1111 is the antideficiency provision, which is the controversial matter of the chapter. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and I wish to offer an amendment to the antideficiency provision which would take care of the old-age pensioners within the individual States, and would make the antideficiency provision inapplicable to them.

Mr. LUCAS. There is nothing to prevent the Senator from doing that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the modification proposed by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS]? The Chair hears none, and the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before we begin on chapter XI, I should like to state that the Senate has been on this appropriation bill for weeks, and it seems to me we should be able to finish it not later than Wednesday. Tomorrow we shall dispose of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, and perhaps we can get through these two chapters. Certainly not later than Wednesday we should be able to finish this bill. I am going to try to do so and, if necessary, we shall hold a night session on Wednesday in order to complete action on the bill.

It is my understanding that by that time, the bill now being considered by the Banking and Currency Committee, the measure involving the war effort, probably will be ready to be placed before the Senate. Certainly we wish to handle that measure as quickly as possible.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator that there is such an urgency, but I wonder why the Senator is planning to have the Senate take a recess so early this afternoon.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware is trying to embarrass me, as usual, when he rises to ask a question.

I would just as soon stay here, and we are going to stay here this afternoon and proceed with chapter XI; we shall remain here until 6 o'clock or a little later,

which is about the time we have been staying in session right along.

Of course, if I were to ask the Senate to remain in session until 9 o'clock in the evening, the Senator from Delaware or some other Senator would say, "Why do you keep us here so late? I had a dinner engagement, and I should be home with my family, instead of being here." On the other hand, when I am willing to have the Senate end its session for the day at approximately 6 o'clock in the evening, I am pilloried for that.

Of course, Mr. President, that is what one gets for being majority leader. However, I can take it. I think I understand my friend the Senator from Delaware fairly well.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to discuss an amendment which I have, if I may have the floor in my own right.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, for expenses of referees, the budget estimate was in the amount of $1,035,400, and the House allowed $960,000. The amount authorized for this purpose last year was in the amount of $886,000, and the amount of increase granted by the House was for within-grade salary advancements and part-time personnel. No additional funds were allowed for additional full-time positions. The Senate committee concurred in the recommendations of the House.

I have now received evidence of the increase in bankruptcy cases. Chief Justice Vinson has written to me, requesting that the bill be amended to include the full amount of the budget estimate of $1,035,400. This would be an increase of $75,400.

Mr. President, in view of this additional evidence presented, I move that on page 103, line 11, the figure "$960,000" be stricken and the figure "$1,035,400" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls attention to the fact that unanimous consent must be given in order to take up the amendment at this time. Does the Senator request such unanimous consent?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think it would be clearer to ask such unanimous consent after I have made the motion.

I now ask unanimous consent that the letter from Mr. Chief Justice Vinson be read by the clerk. The reading of the letter will make this matter clearer.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me ask the Senator just what he desires me to note.

Mr. McCARRAN. In view of the additional evidence presented and in view of the request made by the Chief Justice, I have moved that on page 103, in line 11, the figure "$960,000" be stricken out, and the figure "$1,035,400" be inserted in lieu thereof.

If the Senator from Tennessee will permit the letter from the Chief Justice to be read, it will give enlightenment to the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very happy to have that done.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the clerk may read the letter from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1950.

Hon. PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCCARRAN: As chairman of the Judicial Conference of the United States, I feel impelled to call your attention to an item in the general appropriation bill for 1951 (H. R. 7786) as reported to the Senate from your committee. This item affects the appropriation for the expenses of the referees in bankruptcy.

You will recall that the legislation under which our present system was established was effective July 1, 1947. Inasmuch as the new bankruptcy system was to be on a self-sustaining basis and funds for its operation until such a financial condition should exist were necessary, the Congress authorized an advancement from the general funds of the Treasury in the amount of $500,000 to the expense funds of the referees. This fund contemplates expenditures incidental to providing for necessary office space, clerical and other office assistance, supplies and equipment, travel, etc.

As of June 30, 1950, there was a cash balance on hand in the expense fund of $599,986, with a remainder unpaid of the $500,000 advanced by the Treasury of $100,000. This leaves a net balance in the expense fund on the first day of the current fiscal year of $499,986. In addition to this net balance, there was a sum of $623,376 paid into the general receipts fund of the Treasury by the clerks of the various courts resulting from the clerks' fee of $3 per filing of 77,922 cases.

In the fiscal year next preceding the effective date of the act (July 1, 1947) filings numbered 13,170; in the past fiscal year there were 33,391 filings, more than two and one-half times the filings in fiscal 1947; and for fiscal 1951 it is estimated that there will be 7,000 more cases filed than in the past fiscal year, or a total of approximately 40,000 cases. If this estimate becomes a reality, there will be filed in the present fiscal year more than three times the number of cases filed in fiscal year 1947, the year next preceding the establishment of the new system. I feel that I should add that Mr. Covey, who is the Chief of the Bankruptcy Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts last January, estimated the filings for the past fiscal year to be 33,400; the actual number of filings was 33,391. I mention this to demonstrate the accuracy of the estimates for fiscal 1951.

The Judicial Conference of the United States estimated that the total cost for the 34 additional full-time clerks in the referees' offices needed to handle this increase in the volume of business would be $77,656, and this figure was included in the budget estimates. The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee reduced this item $75,400, and the bill came to the Senate with this reduction. If the Senate does not restore this amount, the referees will be seriously handicapped in the handling of this new business. These additional full-time employees will have a classification rating of GS 2, with an entrance salary of $2,450 per annum under the existing salary structure.

Naturally, I am interested in seeing an efficient and expeditious administration in the bankruptcy field. Not only will there be more respect for its administration if it is efficiently and expeditiously handled, but I feel certain that we will agree that benefits will accrue to the creditors by such handling of these cases.

The Referees' Salary Act was signed by the President on June 28, 1946, and became effective July 1, 1947, so I have lived with the new system during its entire operation. The judicial conference has given particular attention to its operation, and takes some satisfaction out of the fact that it is one segment of governmental operation in which the intake is greater than the outgo and at the same time there has been an efficient and expeditious handling of an enormous case load.

The receipts in the expense fund in the three fiscal years have exceeded the disbursements by $499,986.

I certainly hope that you may feel inclined toward further consideration of this item and that the sum of $75,400 will be added to this item in the bill. I feel that without this additional money, and the additional personnel to be provided thereby, the efficiency of the system will be substantially affected. I know that neither you, your committees nor the Congress would have any desire that such would be the result.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I now move the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada requests unanimous consent that the amendment be now considered, being an amendment on page 103, in line 11, to strike out "$960,000" and insert "$1,035,400."

Is there objection? Without objection, the amendment is considered and agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, in connection with the amendment which has just been agreed to by the Senate, two letters from Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, be printed in the RECORD in furtherance of the amendment just adopted.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1950.

Mr. THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Assistant Clerk of the Senate Appropriations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SCOTT: We have now received reports from all of the district courts regarding the number of new bankruptcy cases filed in May 1950. The total for the month is 3,256, which is a new high in the current trend of increased filings. It represents an increase of 423 cases over the preceding month, when 2,833 cases were filed, and an increase of 693 cases as compared with the month of May 1949, when 2,563 cases were filed.

On a percentage basis the increase over April 1950 was 14.2 percent and over May of 1949, 27 percent. During the first 11 months of the fiscal year 1949, there were 23,491 cases filed. In the corresponding period of the current fiscal year, 30,326 cases were filed, an increase of 29.1 percent.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY P. CHANDLER.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1950.

Mr. THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Assistant Clerk of the Senate Appropriations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SCOTT: The reports received from the district courts disclose that a total of 2,833 bankruptcy cases were filed during the month of April. This is an increase of 11

percent over the filings in the month of April 1949, when 2,544 cases were filed. There were 20,928 cases filed in the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1949. During the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1950, 27,059 cases were filed, an increase of 29.3 percent.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY P. CHANDLER.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

Salaries paid from referees' salary fund

Offices served by single part-time referee	109
Offices served by single full-time referee	38
Offices served by two or more referees, consolidated offices (see below)	7
Total offices	154

Consolidated offices

Location	Full-time referees	Part-time referees
Birmingham	2	
Los Angeles (Dickson-Head)	2	
Los Angeles (Brink-Hunt)	2	
Chicago	4	
Boston	2	1
Detroit	2	
Cleveland	2	
Total	16	1

Total part-time positions	110
Total full-time positions	54
Total authorized positions	164

Clerical staffs of referees' offices

Salaries paid from referees' expense fund

Offices having no clerks (vacancies)	6
Offices having single part-time clerk	61
Offices having two part-time clerks	1
Offices having single full-time clerk	28
Offices having one full-time and one part-time clerk	11
Offices having two full-time clerks	23
Offices having three and four clerks	17
Consolidated offices (see below)	7
Total offices	154

Consolidated offices

Location	Number of referees	Number of clerks
Birmingham	2	11
Los Angeles (Dickson-Head)	2	10
Los Angeles (Brink-Hunt)	2	10
Chicago	4	15
Boston	3	8
Detroit	2	6
Cleveland	2	6
Total	17	66

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to which I invite the attention of the Senator from Tennessee. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 89, between lines 21 and 22, it is proposed to insert:

Roads through public lands: For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations pursuant to authority contained in section 3 of the Federal Highway Act (42 Stat. 212), as amended by the act of June 24, 1930 (46 Stat. 805), the sum of $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available for expenditure on the basis of need, as determined by the Commissioner of Public Roads upon application of the highway departments of the respective States concerned and without regard to any law for the apportionment of such funds among said States.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be taken up and considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, most respectfully, I may say to the Senator from Nevada that, as I understand, this amendment came from the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, of which he and I were members.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is a public works authorization pending before the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator, before he goes further, that the amendment I have just sent forward and which has been read, came from the Committee on Public Works and was approved, to be offered as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President——

Mr. McCARRAN. The chairman of the committee is now addressing the Chair, and I yield to him.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts and also to my good friend, the Senator from Nebraska, that the history of this amendment is this: The Committee on Public Works, under the sponsorship of the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], authorized this as an item in the regular road bill. Later on, the Senator from Utah appeared before the Committee on Appropriations in an effort to expedite the appropriation of the money authorized under the regular road bill. The only way it could be done was to have the Committee on Appropriations refer it to the Committee on Public Works, which committee in turn would refer it back to the Committee on Appropriations. Inasmuch as the Committee on Public Works had already approved the authorization, the only thing this does is that instead of waiting, as we did on the military money for the parkway road between here and Baltimore, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] made a showing before our committee that it possibly has something to do with the war effort, if we are to have a war. It was at the instance of the Senator from Utah, who made a proper showing, and at the insistence of the Senator from Oklahoma, that the Senator from Nevada eventually proposed the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Why does this have to come up ahead of the general road bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is one particular reason, which I emphasize, namely, that in the State of Utah, first of all, there is what is known as Highway 6, which is a highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The only gap in Highway 6 that is not completed is in the State of Utah, a stretch of about 48 miles. It is essential that this gap be closed now and the road constructed, because Highway 40, carrying the greater bulk of the traffic, is about the only military road available to the military establishments around Salt Lake City and in the Utah Valley. Moreover, if Highway 40 were put out of business, it would be a difficult matter to get through Utah and to the Pacific coast. So it is essential that the 48-mile gap be completed at once.

That is only one. There are other gaps in other roads in other States. For example, the State of Oklahoma has one highway in which the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is interested. My interest and the interest of the Senator from Utah is in the particular gap in Highway 6 to which I have made reference. And if this is included in this bill, being a part of the highway appropriation, which is carried in the pending bill, work can be begun on that road and completed at an early date.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the bill containing the authorization for the fiscal years 1952–53, in the amount of $550,000,000 for each year, before the Senate?

Mr. McCARRAN. That bill is to come from the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is a new authorization bill. As I understand, it is coming from the Committee on Public Works, and this additional appropriation would add about $5,000,000 to the present 1951 authorization, and the Senate would be asked then to appropriate that $5,000,000, to be expended for public roads this year, out of the 1951 appropriations.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is exactly correct. The bill for 1952–53 also contains some $13,000,000 for the parkway road. A showing was made before the committee that under the present circumstances it was essential to proceed with the parkway road between here and Baltimore. It is connected with a new area outside Fort Meade. It was done as a matter of military necessity, though that was not the only reason. For the Committee on Public Works now to report this item and have it referred to the Committee on Appropriations, would be the only possible way that it could be considered in connection with the appropriation bill in a manner parallel to that in connection with the parkway item.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Why is it not a question of including this item in an authorization bill, and allowing this amendment to come in as a supplemental appropriation this year, and then having the Appropriations Committee consider how much to appropriate for it?

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say to the Senator that, in connection with the bill on which we are now working, he and I were members of the subcommittee which dealt with the highway appropriation. That highway appropriation was for the current year, on which we are now going forward, 1950–51. If we can get provision made for this item, it will come under a specific law. Some years ago Congress passed a specific law with

respect to a public highway to run exclusively through public domain, appropriations then to be made for its construction. It is under that law that this appropriation was approved by the Committee on Public Works. It is under that law that we are offering this amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, what bothers me in connection with this matter is that as I remember, we cut down by some millions of dollars the appropriation for assistance to the States which was requested by the Public Roads Commissioner, and this would add $5,000,000 and would penalize other States. Would it not penalize other States?

Mr. McCARRAN. No.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. But it would take something away from other States, and then add $5,000,000, would it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; the Senator is in error. It does not penalize other States or take away anything from them. It comes under a special law which applies directly, specifically, and exclusively to roads running through public domain, and that only.

If the Senator will recall, Mr. MacDonald, of the Bureau of Public Roads, came before the committee and testified that this was the way to get the money for the gap in Utah and for the other gaps which exist. On his testimony, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Nevada, and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] took the matter to the Public Works Committee so that the committee might pass on the question, because that was the proper committee to deal with it. We want to go forward this year with this all-essential project so that these roads may be improved and put in condition because of the national situation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator's justification for this appropriation is that it is not a part of the Hayden-Cartright bill, so-called, but is a completely separate bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. A separate law.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And the Senator believes the appropriation to complete the link should be made in full on this authorization, which is a separate authorization.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Nebraska for a moment, I have before me House bill 7941, a road bill which is on the calendar and which will, we hope, be considered by this body very soon. Section 10 is the section which was sponsored by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and which refers to this particular item. Section 10 reads as follows:

SEC. 10. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Federal Highway Act (42 Stat. 212), as amended by the act of June 24, 1930 (46 Stat. 805), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1951.

So, Mr. President, all we are doing by this amendment is to provide for this particular item.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that, but the Senator is asking for $5,000,000. How many different sections of road are there which are not complete? If there is a State in the Union in which I would rather see a road built than in the State of Nebraska, it is the State of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico or the State of the distinguished Senator from Utah. I understand there are some incomplete roads in Oklahoma, and I should like to help the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma in that regard. What other units would be included in this $5,000,000?

Mr. CHAVEZ. According to the information furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads, which has charge of the construction, planning, surveying, and all that goes with the construction of roads, the $5,000,000 will take care of connecting the roads which are in this particular category.

Mr. WHERRY. Where are they located, other than in the States of Utah and Oklahoma?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are some in Oklahoma, in public parks; there are some in national parks; there are some in Indian lands, and possibly some in forests. There are some in New Mexico. There are probably some in every public-land State in the Union.

Mr. WHERRY. Will $5,000,000 take care of the situation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is what we have been advised.

I wish New Mexico were as lucky as is the State of Nebraska. Sixty-three percent of the entire area of my State belongs to the Federal Government and not to the State of New Mexico. That is the reason why the law was passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not quarreling with the basic law; but what the distinguished Senator is doing is requesting an appropriation of $5,000,000, in addition to the one for the present fiscal year. Did the question ever go before the Appropriations Committee for a hearing?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to acquaint the Senate with the parliamentary situation.

This amendment was offered on July 19 and referred to the Committee on Public Works. It was supported by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] on July 28 and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The matter comes under the purview of subsection 3 of rule XVI, which the Chair reads as follows:

All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least 1 day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner, amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills, establishing post roads, or proposing new post roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The Chair understands that this amendment was offered pursuant to subsection 3 of rule XVI and has strictly complied in all respects therewith.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair for the information, but I do not believe the Appropriations Committee ever heard testimony on the bill. It may have at a time when I was not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair invites attention to the fact that the rule requires that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations at least 1 day before consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the authorization perfectly, but I do not recall that the amendment ever came before the Appropriations Committee for justification. What we are doing is getting unanimous consent, after the authorization has been made, to bring the matter to the Senate floor and to appropriate $5,000,000 for building roads, without consideration by the Appropriations Committee. That is the point I am raising.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Nebraska that if we were starting originally with the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Nebraska would be correct. But when the Senator from Utah and the Senator from Nevada took the matter up with the chairman of the Committee on Public Works I consulted the Parliamentarian. I said, "How can this bill be handled for an appropriation?" He informed me of the parliamentary situation by which, if the amendment were referred to a standing committee which had charge of the authorization, the committee could report it adversely or favorably. That of itself would take care of the point of order that it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. That is what the Chair has tried to explain to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McCARRAN. In no sense of the word is it legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not going to raise the point of order. But we are bypassing the Committee on Appropriations by coming straight to the floor of the Senate. I think that is the wrong way to obtain appropriations for road programs. If there is a military need, and there is a section of road which has to be constructed in order to get traffic through, if there is no other Member of the Senate who objects, I shall not offer an objection. But I think it is being brought to the floor of the Senate without having the appropriation justified in the committee. Many roads are authorized which are not built. Even though they are authorized, they still have to be justified for appropriation.

I am not going to object, Mr. President. It seems that I do most of the objecting. The Senate knows what it is doing. It is proposing to provide on the Senate floor an appropriation to the tune of $5,000,000. We are going to vote $5,000,000 worth of road construction. I be-

lieve we would be establishing a precedent. However, I shall not object.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is in error.

Mr. WHERRY. I think it is the wrong way to legislate.

Mr. McCARRAN. In my judgment the Senator is in error. This is not what the Senator claims it to be. This item is authorized by a statute which has been in existence for years.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the basic law.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the basic law in accordance with which we are offering the amendment to the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment is before the Senate. Any amendment can be offered.

Mr. WHERRY. It has not been considered by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCARRAN. It has been considered by the committee. These [indicating] are the hearings which were held on the whole chapter.

Mr. WHERRY. Was there a hearing on this $5,000,000 item for roads?

Mr. McCARRAN. It came before the Subcommittee on the Department of Commerce.

Mr. WHERRY. It did not come before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCARRAN. It came before the subcommittee. The Senator from Massachusetts was present when we went into this whole matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to state to the Senator from Nevada that he is correct in saying that this matter came before the subcommittee. I was not present. He is correct that it was heard by the subcommittee. However, I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that section 10 of the new Road Authorization Act, H. R. 7941, Calendar 2048, has not yet been considered. In section 10 of that bill the following provision appears:

> The sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McCARRAN. That $5,000,000 would not become effective until 1951–52. The bill to which the Senator refers becomes effective in 1951–52.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There are two authorizations; one for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and a like sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

Mr. McCARRAN. That money cannot be used until it is available. This amendment would put the money into the pending appropriation bill. After the appropriation bill was passed the money would be available.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to correct the record. I did not know this item had gone to the Committee on Appropriations. I was speaking about the full committee. To my knowledge it never reached the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not wish to mislead the Senator. I do not know whether this particular item was dealt with by the full Committee on Appropriations. However, appropriations for roads came before the subcommittee on the Department of Commerce, and we dealt with it in that subcommittee. Then we reported it to the full committee and it was approved by the full committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not say that my memory is correct, but I respectfully suggest that it did not go quite that far. The matter was considered by the subcommittee, but was not approved by the subcommittee. Therefore, it did not come before the full committee for its consideration. In the subcommittee we decided to drop it. That is my memory of it. I do not say that I am correct about it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Again I do not wish to mislead the Senator. What I am trying to say is that the whole subject matter was dealt with under chapter III, and we dealt with the whole subject matter of road construction for the year 1950–51. The matter is before the Senate now. All we are trying to do now is to take that which has been approved by the Committee on Public Works and put it into the 1950–51 appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The authorization bill has not yet been approved by the Senate. It has been approved by the Committee on Public Works, but not by the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. This amendment I have offered has been approved by the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. But not by the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is what we are trying to have done now.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is what we are trying to have done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then I come back to my original statement. Assume that we cut the authorization bill. The bill provides for $1,100,000,000 for 2 years. If we were to cut that amount by half or by a quarter, and appropriate this amount in full, we would be going ahead faster on this piece of road and being unfair to many States, because the contributions to those States would be reduced.

Mr. McCARRAN. It does not affect the other States at all. It is not money which is distributed among the States. It is money that goes directly under a specific law to highways which run through public domain exclusively.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Supposing Congress authorized $300,000,000—merely by way of using a figure—instead of $550,000,000. The contributions to the States would be cut by $250,000,000. At the same time we would be going ahead with the full $5,000,000 on this piece of road in the State of Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I am very much interested in the colloquy on this particular amendment. The situation in Utah is one of national concern. We have only one highway running out of Utah to the West, to California and Nevada. We have another one running almost due north and south to southern Utah, southern Nevada, and southern California. In and around Odgen, Utah, we have Hill Field, army stores, naval stores, and a naval depot. We have other military stores at Tooele. We have the Geneva steel plant, which is just south of Salt Lake City. Highway No. 40, which runs west into Nevada, is the only road which has been completed all the way through. That carried the big burden during the last war, as a result of which it has been ripped to pieces. We are trying to repair it and put it back into condition. Highway No. 6 runs from Provincetown, Mass., to Long Beach, Calif., and it is an improved highway all the way except for about 47 miles in western Utah near the Nevada border. Nevada has built a road to the border. It built an improved highway to the border, and this 47 miles of road is unimproved. That road runs entirely through public domain, and it comes up under a hardship situation. In a time such as we are now facing, the road is an absolute necessity from the national point of view, not from the standpoint of Utah or for the sake of Utah. Utah can get along for a while longer, if it must, without it.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the objection to bringing it up in the regular road bill? The Senate will be here next week.

Mr. WATKINS. We have had some experience during a war with getting roads built and getting other public improvement taken care of. The contractors are ready to do this piece of work, and they can undertake its construction. If it can be done now it can be done cheaper than it could be done during an emergency. Now is the time to do it, if we can get the appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Personally, I have no objection to this appropriation going through at this time, providing the Senator from Nevada will accept an amendment to the effect that if the authorization is reduced this amount, even though it would not come within the authorization bill, being an exception to it, would likewise be reduced in the same proportionate amount.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is agreeable to me. I am willing to accept such an amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator object to including such proper language within his amendment?

Mr. McCARRAN. In other words, if there is to be a cut made all the way through the bill, this item shall be subjected to the same cut.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I refer to the authorization in the road bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. I agree to that.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The bill contains specific language by which the President is directed in time of emergency, notwithstanding that he already has such authority, to cut it as much as he wants to cut it in order to meet the national emergency.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am entirely content with the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a while ago I asked the distinguished Senator from Nevada to yield so that I might correct the RECORD, but after hearing the discussion I do not think I need to correct it. I believe I was right in the first place.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I would, then, offer a second proviso to the Senator's amendment, which, in substance, would state that if the authorization contained in H. R. 7941, Calendar No. 2048, is reduced for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, then the appropriation involved in the pending amendment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, will be reduced in the same percentage.

Mr. McCARRAN. I accept that, if the Senator from Utah will accept it.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am willing to accept that percentage reduction if the reduction referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts takes place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Chair may state the situation, the Senator from Nevada has asked unanimous consent for the consideration of this item at this time Is unanimous consent granted?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am going to ask that this amendment go over until tomorrow, so that I may have a chance to study it further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator objects at this time, does he?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware objects.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], I ask unanimous consent at this time to propose an amendment to chapter XI of the pending bill, and I ask that it be considered now. I do not believe there will be any objection to it whatsoever after the amendment is explained. It has to do with the antideficiency provision of section 1111 of the pending appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from New Mexico to the fact that under the agreement entered into a short time ago chapter XI is now the subject before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; and the reason why I suggest this amendment is that the provision which will be concerned with the suggested amendment is the important provision of chapter XI, and I thought possibly we could get unanimous consent to act on the amendment now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico asks unanimous consent that section 1111, chapter XI, page 468, be now considered. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I suggest that unanimous consent is not necessary, if we proceed with chapter XI. There is no committee amendment before the place suggested for the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the first amendment which would come up for consideration in chapter XI is on page 468 of the bill. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Under the heading "Departments and agencies," page 468, line 25, after the word "obligation", it is proposed to insert the words "or expenditure."

The amendment was agreed to.

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE RECORDING FACILITY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRD obtained the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask the Senator from Virginia whether his remarks will take some little time?

Mr. BYRD. About 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] has a conference report, and the Chair had agreed to recognize him to present it when the pending question was disposed of. Will the Senator yield for that purpose?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator, because I called the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] away from his office while I submitted this conference report.

I submit a conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 332) providing for the establishment of a Joint Senate and House Recording Facility, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 332) providing for the establishment of a Joint Senate and House Recording Faculty, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That (a) there is hereby established a Joint Senate and House Recording Facility (hereinafter referred to as the 'Facility').

"(b) The Facility shall assist Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in making and utilizing disk, film, and tape recordings, and shall maintain and operate upon request a supplementary public address system for the convenience of the Senate and the House (including any committee of either House of Congress, and any joint committee). The recording facilities shall be for the convenience of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"(c) The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized, subject to appropriations made therefor, to appoint and fix the compensation of a Superintendent and such other employees as are deemed necessary to perform the functions of the Facility, and shall, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the House Committee on House Administration promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this joint resolution. The Coordinator and the employees of the Joint Recording Facility of Congress (appointed pursuant to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948) shall continue in office until a Superintendent is appointed.

"(d) The Superintendent shall, subject to regulations promulgated under subsection (c), set the price of all recordings, services, and public address system rentals, and shall collect all moneys due the Facility. All purchase orders of more than $100 shall, before they are issued by the Superintendent, be approved by the Clerk of the House. The Superintendent shall maintain detailed records of all moneys collected, deposited, and expended, and shall file quarterly reports thereof with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. Such records shall be audited annually, or at such lesser intervals as may be provided in regulations promulgated under subsection (c).

"(e) The Superintendent shall give bond to the Clerk of the House with one or more sureties. Such bond shall be approved by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and shall be in the penal sum of $20,000, with condition for the faithful performance of the functions of the Superintendent and for the preservation and security of all property in his care.

"(f) There is hereby established within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives a revolving fund for the Facility. All balances of the Joint Recording Facility of Congress (established pursuant to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948) on hand on the date of enactment of this joint resolution, and all moneys hereafter received from any source by the Facility established under subsection (a), shall be deposited in such revolving fund. The moneys in such revolving fund shall be available only for disbursement by the Clerk of the House for the care, maintenance, and operation of the Facility (including the purchase, rental, repair, upkeep, and insurance of such equipment and such other property as may be necessary for the operation of the Facility), upon vouchers signed by the Clerk of the House and approved by the chairman of the House Committee on House Administration; except that no such moneys shall be disbursed for the payment of salaries.

"(g) The Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to disburse from such revolving fund for the purchase of the recording equipment and other property which is now being leased by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House pursuant to an agreement dated August 1, 1947, such amount (not less than $13,000 nor more than $15,000) as the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the House Committee on House Administration may determine to be fair and equitable."

And the Senate agree to the same.

WILLIAM BENTON,
G. M. GILLETTE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MARY T. NORTON,
THOS. B. STANLEY,
C. W. BISHOP,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

PROPOSED GRANT OF EMERGENCY POWERS TO PRESIDENT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Mr. Baruch has very admirably performed a great patriotic service in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. In all of his distinguished career, he has never received a greater tribute than the national re-

sponse to his plan for mobilization of our industrial economy.

I am inherently opposed to unnecessary governmental regimentation, which, if incompetently administered over a long period, can do much to destroy our system of free enterprise. I have, however, reached the conclusion that I will support stand-by powers to be given to the President, especially for such controls as will prevent disastrous inflation and prepare this Nation for the worst that may follow the crisis in Korea. This means I will support such legislation to be made effective upon proclamation of the President.

I do so, however, with an amendment, which I am offering today to the pending legislation, providing that such powers as are given to the President will expire on July 1, 1951. I offer this amendment because I do not believe such vast powers should be conferred on any Executive for an indefinite period without specific review by Congress. Without an expiration date, the President could veto repeal legislation. It would then require a two-thirds vote in each House to overcome such a veto.

It is by such all-inclusive powers given in time of emergency that democracies are destroyed if the powers extend beyond the period of the actual emergency. If an expiration date is provided in the legislation, it gives Congress an opportunity prior to the expiration date to reconsider the situation in the light of developments and determine whether the powers should be renewed or discontinued.

Let us not fool ourselves about this grant of power. If adopted, it will vest in the hands of the President powers more vast than any President ever had without a declaration of war. Under these powers the President can virtually take control of the domestic economy of our Nation and be an economic dictator.

One other exception I want to make is that if prices are fixed wages likewise should be fixed. All of us recall that in the last war prices were fixed without adequate wage control. Wages constitute 80 or 90 percent of the cost of most articles, and there must be adequate wage control if prices of products—industrial and agricultural—are to be controlled.

We are forced to proper controls now because blunders have precipitated this Nation into one of the most dangerous situations ever to confront us. Today we are fighting an undeclared war in Korea because the South Koreans, who were armed by us and trained by our officers, were unable to repel the North Korean invasion. The same kind of undeclared war can occur in other places throughout the world where we have undertaken to arm and train other nations who may or may not fight when D-day comes. Russia could start these undeclared wars in various parts of the world without firing a Russian gun or losing a Russian solder, compelling us under the Truman doctrine, to send troops, with the result that we may be engaged in many conflicts of such a character thousands of miles apart. It is tragic to contemplate the results of such side-line wars.

To point out the utter stupidity and the unbelievable ineptitude of our actions with respect to the Korean conflict, I cite these instances:

On June 13, 1950, just 2 weeks before the invasion of South Korea, Mr. William C. Foster, Deputy Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee and said:

> I am happy to tell the Appropriations Committee that, in my judgment, the trend of events in South Korea is more favorable than it has been at any time since the liberation of that country in 1945. The reasons for optimism are military, political, and economic. It is my considered opinion that in the face of great difficulty the Government of the Republic of Korea is now steadily gaining strength in each of these three sectors. (1) A rigorous training program has built up a well-disciplined army of 100,000 soldiers, one that is prepared to meet any challenge by North Korean forces, and one that has cleaned out the guerrilla bands in South Korea in one area after another.

Twelve days later the North Koreans invaded South Korea and, with virtually no effort or resistance, captured a large part of the country. Had the South Koreans, who, Mr. Foster said, had a well-disciplined army of 100,000 soldiers prepared to meet any challenge by North Korean forces, courageously resisted, our reinforcements would have been spared the tremendous casualties which have resulted from lack of time to prepare an expeditionary force.

At the proper time it will be appropriate for Congress to investigate upon what grounds Mr. Foster, the Deputy Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, made this statement, and why the South Koreans in the first days of the invasion failed to resist.

I call attention further to the fact that since the American occupation forces were taken from Korea, there has been a substantial military mission there to train the South Korean army.

Still further, Gen. William L. Roberts, head of the United States Military Commission to Korea, told a news conference a few days ago that the South Koreans were not adequately armed because our leaders feared they would attack North Korea and thereby embarrass the United States. He said:

> The South Koreans believed the best method was to attack. To prevent them from attacking we gave them no combat air force, no tanks, and no heavy artillery.

So we have two American leaders, one, Mr. Foster, who said the South Korean army was well trained and equipped and prepared to meet any challenge; the other, the head of the United States Military Commission, who said America did not adequately equip the South Koreans because they might attack the North Koreans.

It is just such contradictions and incompetence as this that have precipitated a crisis of great magnitude. In due time those responsible will be held accountable by the verdict of American public opinion. What we have done in Korea is to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of that part of the Truman doctrine in the protection of small or isolated nations by arming those who are not prepared or willing to fight when the issue comes, and thereby accepting on the part of the United States a commitment to fight such wars wherever and whenever they may occur. I repeat, a dozen sideline wars may occur without Russia showing her hand.

Since the end of World War II we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in South Korea for relief, occupation and military training. In addition we have transferred great quantities of military equipment, which has not been evaluated. The war that Russia is conducting against America is a war of economic attrition. We have walked into her trap. We have committed ourselves to be involved in civil wars throughout the world and to exhaust our resources, regiment and tax our people while Russia can, and I believe will, remain on the outside.

The free-enterprise system cannot long operate under drastic police controls inefficiently administered. A democracy cannot remain on a war basis for a long period of time and still preserve the stimuli of free enterprise and fiscal solvency.

But today we are faced with facts. We have been driven into a situation in Korea from which we must not retreat, but in all prudence we must consider the possibility, if not the probability, that similar wars will be started elsewhere.

It is for these compelling reasons that I will vote for the Baruch proposals for stand-by power to the President, limited to July 1, 1951. This does not mean, of course, that Congress cannot renew these powers, but such dictatorial economic power over the lives of our citizens should be subject to review by Congress at stated periods.

We are in another emergency which is developing some of the aspects of hysteria, and we hear much about huge new taxes, about all-out regimentation, huge additional expenditures, but we hear little about a reduction in nondefense spending. Reduction of nondefense spending should be placed No. 1 on our mobilization program. Financial preparedness is the source of all preparedness.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment, to lie on the table and to be considered when the proposed legislation comes before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico has requested unanimous consent to take up at this time for immediate consideration an amendment to section 1111 on page 468 of the bill. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Will the Senator offer his amendment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from New Hampshire

[Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and myself I offer the amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 473, after line 23, it is proposed to insert:

(5) grants to the States under title I, IV, or X of the Social Security Act, or under any other public assistance title in such act.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this amendment would make definite and certain, in a way which I think the House language perhaps does not, that the Federal contributions to the States for old-age assistance, for the blind, and for dependent children, will not be subject to any finding or determination or any action by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but that such contributions, being fixed specifically by statute, by statutory formulas, will be paid to the States in the future just as they have been paid in the past.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In substance the amendment provides that where Federal statutes guarantee that the Federal Government will match certain funds for old-age assistance, and matters of that character, such as mothers' aid, and health matters, the antideficiency provision shall not apply?

Mr. HILL. No; it simply applies to the three categories, of old-age assistance, dependent children, and the blind. But it says where there is a statutory commitment to the States, where the amounts are fixed and determined by statutory formulas, such commitments will be met, and shall not be subject to any finding or any determination by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who was on the other end of the stick for some time in the capacity of Governor, and because of the uncertainty of the Federal appropriations, not always knowing what we should do in the States, I should say that I certainly approve of the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to the adoption of the amendment and to taking it to conference. I have not gone into it yet, and will have to go into it and see what it would do, but I shall be glad to study it. The amendment is certainly very praiseworthy in its purpose. It seems to me at first blush it should be adopted. But before finally agreeing to it, I should like to look at it.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] for himself and other Senators on page 473, after line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XI—General provisions," on page 469, line 13, after the word "in", to strike out "requirements", and insert "requirements or"; and in line 14, after the word "operations", to strike out the comma and "or other developments".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 473, line 7, after "(f)", to insert "(1)"; and in line 9, after the word "apportionments", to insert "trust funds and working funds expenditures from which have no significant effect on the financial operations of the Government, working capital and revolving funds established for intragovernmental operations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 473, after line 23, to strike out:

(5) contingent expenses of the Senate or of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Alabama whether the figure "(5)" in line 24 should not be included in order to cover his amendment. That is on page 473.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The figure "(5)" is included in the amendment adopted a few minutes ago.

Mr. HILL. Yes; it is included in that amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 474, to insert:

(2) The provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to appropriations to the Senate or House of Representatives or to any Member, committee, Office (including the office of the Architect of the Capitol), officer, or employee thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 474, line 15, after the word "any", to strike out "other"; in line 17, after the word "obligations", to insert "or expenditures"; and in line 21, after the word "obligation", to insert "or the making of any expenditure".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 474, line 24, after the word "obligation", to insert "or make any expenditure".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 475, line 23, after the word "act", to insert "including the government of the District of Columbia"; and on page 476, line 1, after the word "on", to strike out "December 31, 1950" and insert "June 30, 1951".

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I understand we are now considering section 1112, beginning on page 475.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. We have just adopted a committee amendment at the top of page 476 in that section.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have at the desk an amendment to that section, and I offer it at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is required in order to have the amendment considered at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may offer the amendment for consideration at this time.

This section deals with annual leave, and places a limitation on the amount of leave which can be accumulated. My amendment will take care of paying for annual leave when a civilian employee of the Government goes into the armed services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I have not had time to go over the amendment. However, I shall be glad to let it go into the bill at this time, and very carefully examine it and consider it in conference.

Mr. GURNEY. I may say that I have taken up the amendment with the staff of the Appropriations Committee. I am very sorry that I did not have the idea at the time when this section was being considered by the Appropriations Committee. However, at that time the Korean situation had not developed.

I should like to have the Members of the Senate now present hear the amendment stated, if that may be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 475, in line 25, before the word "officer", it is proposed to insert "civilian".

On page 476, before the period in line 4, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: *"And provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator briefly explain the purpose of the amendment and what is intended to be accomplished by it?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the section as reported by the committee limits the amount of annual leave which can be accumulated. If a civilian employee of the Government leaves that service to enter the armed services, then, as I would have the section written, it would allow such a civilian employee to be paid, before he enters the armed services, for the amount of leave he has accumulated.

Mr. BRIDGES. That would be done in view of the fact that he would not be able to take the leave. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. The amendment would give such employee the money before he enters the armed services.

Mr. McKELLAR. What would be the cost of putting the amendment into effect?

Mr. GURNEY. I do not know, and I do not think anyone can tell, because I

do not believe anyone can say how many civilian employees of the Government will enter the armed services. However, I know that if a person enters any branch of the armed services, he has many extra financial obligations. If he enters the armed services, he will not have time in which to take annual leave.

I know such a person would like to leave a little money at home, and I believe that the Government wants to pay him in cash for leave he cannot take under such circumstances.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Let me ask the Senator if he has considered whether the language used in his amendment would permit a civilian employee simply to fail to take his leave during the period mentioned in the amendment—that is to say, up to the middle of next year, and perhaps go into the next year, as well—and then at the time when he entered the armed services, be purged of any obligation which would rest upon others.

It seems to me the language of the amendment is broad enough to permit that to be done. I shall not object to the amendment, but I hope it will be carefully considered in conference, and I hope there is included in the amendment language which will effectuate the purpose as outlined by the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that we shall carefully consider it in the conference.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the purpose is not to give the privilege the Senator from Oregon has mentioned, but only to permit the payment of accumulated leave in case such a person joins the armed services at any time between now and June 30, 1951.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, what is the amount of accumulated leave which such a person might have?

Mr. GURNEY. Whatever is now provided under Federal law in that respect. I believe it is either 60 or 90 days.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I think the amendment is a worthy one. I think accumulated leave should be paid for under such circumstances. I think a person in that situation will need the money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota?

Without objection, the amendment is considered and agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 476, after line 20, to strike out:

SEC. 1114. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position under the United States Government which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1950: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 10 percent of all such vacancies in any agency caused by separation from such agency,

(b) to positions filled from within the agency,

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

(d) to scientific and technical positions in the Atomic Energy Commission and the Armed Services,

(e) to nurses, doctors, or other medical personnel, including orderlies, in the Public Health Service and the Veterans' Administration,

(f) to law enforcement officers,

(g) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions,

(h) to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets of the Coast Guard, and the undergraduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies, or

(i) to any agency in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government, or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, there is at the desk an amendment which I should like to call up for consideration. The amendment is proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself and 35 other Senators. I wish to call it up at this time, with the following modification: At the bottom of the first page, instead of the words "in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out on pages 444, 445, and 446," insert "in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out on pages 476 and 477."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that this is not the proper time to take up that amendment, at this point in the bill. That amendment comes in chapter X.

Mr. BYRD. However, I am offering it to this section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia has offered the amendment heretofore prepared to chapter X of the bill; and it is now offered as an amendment to section 1114, beginning on page 476.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, certain technical changes will be necessary in order to change the chapter numbers appearing on pages 2, 3, and 4 of the amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, does this amendment take the place of the committee amendment on page 477?

Mr. BYRD. It takes the place of the part of it which would be stricken out by the committee amendment on pages 476 and 477.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is offered to take the place of the committee amendment which is designed to strike out section 1114 as it appears in the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. In other words, it amends that committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly; and it does so by including the language which is proposed to be stricken out by the committee amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this amendment is in order, I am sure. Although it contains legislation, yet it amends a provision which contains legislation, that provision having been placed in the bill by the House of Representatives.

I should like to have a ruling by the Chair as to whether or not the amendment is in order. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that the House provision, which is thus proposed to be stricken, is legislation, and likewise this amendment contains legislation.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, of course, this amendment will take some time to dispose of. It was not known that it would be offered today. I think the amendment should go over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection to having the amendment go over until tomorrow and be considered then. But I think the ruling of the Chair should be made now.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not know about that, Mr. President. I have not had an opportunity to study the amendment. I may wish to offer a point of order. So I think the ruling on the amendment should go over until tomorrow. I do not propose that it be ruled upon at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the Chair calls attention to the fact that he is one of the sponsors of this amendment, as originally offered; and he would prefer to have the ruling on it made by the Vice President.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. As I understand, the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia is before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's amendment has been offered, and the amendment will come up at such time as the Senator may request the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. BYRD. Under the unanimous-consent agreement adopted today, when will this amendment come up?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment just offered by the Senator from Virginia will come up immediately after the disposal of the so-called McCarran amendment, relating to aid to Spain.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. This afternoon I asked that very question. The majority leader stated that he intended to finish the ECA chapter, not only to vote on the McCarran amendment, but also to vote on the entire chapter, before returning to the pending chapter. It so happens that the point of order which has been raised is the pending question. But certainly it would be my understanding of the request of the majority leader, before we entered into the unanimous-consent agreement, that the chapter on ECA, including the McCarran amendment, would be completed before we returned to the pending chapter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that, under the new unanimous-consent agreement entered

into today, after the disposal of the McCarran amendment, the Senate will then immediately dispose of chapter X–B, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. That is according to the understanding of the Senator from Nebraska, who also understands that the Senate will thereafter return to the chapter now pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. After which time the amendment just offered by the Senator from Virginia would become the order of the business.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. So as I understand the statement of the present occupant of the Chair, what he said a moment ago was correct, except that the complete chapter on ECA would be voted on, as amended, and the Senate would then return to the point where it leaves off tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. That was not what the Chair stated. The Chair stated that we would return to chapter X–B, after completing the chapter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. X–B is the chapter on ECA, the Chair will state to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is it not chapter X–A?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; it is X–B.

Mr. McFARLAND. Has not chapter X–A been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Chapter X–A has gone over for later consideration. The Chair feels it is only fair to state that his understanding is that the McCarran amendment will be voted on first, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into this afternoon, which is a modification of the earlier unanimous-consent agreement; that, following that, the entire section, chapter X–B, which deals with ECA and allied subjects, will be disposed of, and that, thereafter, the pending question will be on the proposal made by the Senator from Virginia to amend section 1114 of chapter XI of the bill.

REDUCTION OF EXCISE TAXES—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the pending tax bill. I should like to call this amendment the Korean Excess-Profits Tax Amendment. The purpose of the provision which I am now offering is to help the Government of the United States pay as it goes on the very expensive adventure upon which it has been launched by the aggressive actions of the Communists in Korea. I do not need now to take the time of the Senate to explain the amendment. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the amendment, together with a copy of the statement which I am releasing to the press this evening, may be printed at length in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance; and, without objection, the amendment and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment and statement are as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following new title:

"TITLE VII—EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

"SEC. 701. Reapplication of excess-profits tax.

"(a) Reapplication: Section 122 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1945 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'(a) In general: The provisions of subchapter E of chapter 2 shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1945, and ending prior to January 1, 1950. The provisions of part III of such subchapter shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1945.'

"(b) Rate of tax: Section 710 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"'(A) Sixty five percent of such part of the adjusted excess profits net income as exceeds 75 percent but is less than 90 percent of the excess profits credit determined under section 712, plus

"'Seventy-five percent of such part of the adjusted excess profits net income as exceeds 90 percent but is less than 100 percent of the excess profits credit determined under section 712, plus.

"'Ninety percent of such part of the adjusted excess profits net income as exceeds 100 percent but is less than 125 percent of the excess profits credit determined under section 712, plus

"'One hundred percent of the adjusted excess profits net income as exceeds 125 percent of the excess profits credit determined under section 712; or.'

"(c) Exemption: Section 710 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'(1) Specific Exemption.—A specific exemption of $25,000.'

"(d) Excess profits credit: Subsections (a) and (b) of section 712 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to allowance of exces profits credit) are hereby amended to read as follows:

"'(a) Domestic Corporations.—In the case of a domestic corporation which was in existence before January 1, 1950, the excess profits credit for any taxable year shall be computed under section 713 or section 714, whichever amount results in the lesser tax under this subchapter for the taxable year for which the tax under this subchapter is being computed. In the case of all other domestic corporations, the excess profits credit for any taxable year shall be an amount computed under section 714.

"'(b) Foreign corporations: In the case of a foreign corporation engaged in trade or business within the United States, the first taxable year of which under this subchapter begins on any date in 1950, which was in existence on the day 36 months prior to such date and which at any time during each of the taxable years in such 36 months was engaged in trade or business within the United States, the excess-profits credit for any taxable year shall be an amount computed under section 713 or section 714, whichever amount results in the lesser tax under this subchapter for the taxable year for which the tax under this subchapter is being computed. In the case of all other foreign corporations the excess-profits credit for any taxable year shall be an amount computed under section 714.'

"(e) Definition of unused excess-profits credit: Section 710 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by striking out the last two sentences thereof and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'For the purposes of the determination of the taxes imposed by this subchapter for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1946, there shall be no unused excess-profits credit for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1946. The unused excess-profits credit for a taxable year beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947 shall be an amount which is such part of the unused excess-profits credit determined under the preceding provisions of this paragraph as the number of days in such taxable year prior to January 1, 1947, is of the total number of days in such taxable year. For the purposes of the determination of the taxes imposed by this subchapter for taxable years ending after December 31, 1949, there shall be no unused excess-profits credit for a taxable year ending before July 1, 1950. The unused excess-profits credit for a taxable year beginning in 1949 or 1950 and ending after June 30, 1950, shall be an amount which is such part of the unused excess-profits credit determined under the preceding provisions of this paragraph as the number of days in such taxable year after June 30, 1950, is of the total number of days in such taxable year.'

"(f) No carry-back to 1946, 1947, 1948, or 1949: Section 710 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"'(5) No carry-back to 1946, 1947, 1948, or 1949: For purposes of the determination of the taxes imposed by this subchapter for taxable years ending after December 31, 1949, the term "preceding taxable year" and the term "preceding taxable years," as used in this subsection, do not include any taxable year ending prior to January 1, 1950.'

"(g) Amount of excess-profits credit: Section 713 (a) (relating to the amount of excess-profits credit) is amended by striking out '95 percent' wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "75 percent."

"(h) Definition of 'base period': Section 713 (b) (1) is amended to read as follows:

"'(1) Definition: As used in this section the term "base period"—

"'(A) If the corporation was in existence during the whole of the 36 months preceding the beginning of its first taxable year under this subchapter after December 31, 1949, means the period commencing with the beginning of its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1946, and ending with the close of its last taxable year beginning before January 1, 1949; and

"'(B) In the case of a corporation which was in existence during only part of the 36 months preceding the beginning of its first taxable year under this subchapter after December 31, 1949, means the 36 months preceding the beginning of its first taxable year under this subchapter.'

"(i) Taxable years beginning in 1949 or 1950 and ending prior to June 30, 1951: Section 710 (a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"'(8) Taxable years beginning in 1949 and ending in 1950: In the case of a taxable year beginning in 1949 and ending in 1950, the tax shall be an amount equal to that portion of a tentative tax, computed as if the law applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1949, were applicable to such taxable year, which the number of days in such taxable year after June 30, 1950, bears to the total number of days in such taxable year.

"'(9) Taxable years beginning after December 31, 1949, and ending prior to June 30, 1951: In the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1949, and ending prior to June 30, 1951, the tax shall be an amount equal to that portion of a tentative tax which the number of days in such taxable year after June 30, 1950, bears to the total number of days in such taxable year.'

"(j) Technical amendments: The following sections of the Internal Revenue Code are restored to read as such sections read

immediately prior to the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1945, to be effective as so restored, with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1949, as if section 122 (g) of the Revenue Act of 1945 had not been enacted:

"(1) Section 26 (a) (relating to the credit for income subject to the excess-profits tax);

"(2) Section 102 (d) (1) (defining terms for the purpose of the tax imposed by section 102);

"(3) Section 131 (b) (prescribing certain limitations on the foreign tax credit);

"(k) Taxable years to which amendments applicable: The amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code by this title shall be applicable with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1949.

"(l) Technical changes: The Commissioner is authorized to make such changes in the dates and the periods of time appearing in subchapter E of chapter 2 of the Internal Revenue Code as may be necessary to conform to the amendments made by this title."

On page 50, line 18, before the period insert the following: "reduced by the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 provided in subsection (e)."

On page 88, strike out lines 24 and 25 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 provided in section 26 (e) and the credit for dividends received provided in section 26 (b)."

On page 89, strike out lines 24 and 25 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) The credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 provided in section 26 (e) and the credit for dividends received provided in section 26 (b) (computed by limiting such credit to 85 percent of the net income reduced by the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 in lieu of 85 percent of the adjusted net income so reduced)."

On page 94, strike out lines 22 through 25, and on page 95, strike out lines 1 through 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(7) Section 204 (a) (2) (relating to definition of normal tax net income and corporation surtax net income of foreign insurance companies other than life or mutual) is amended to read as follows:

"'(2) Normal-tax and corporation surtax net income of foreign insurance companies other than life or mutual and foreign mutual marine: In the case of a foreign insurance company (other than a life or mutual insurance company) and a foreign mutual marine insurance company, and a foreign mutual fire insurance company described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the normal-tax net income shall be the net income from sources within the United States minus the credit provided in section 26 (a), the credit provided in section 26 (b), and the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 provided in section 26 (e), and the corporation surtax net income shall be the net income from sources within the United States minus the credit provided in section 26 (b) (computed by limiting such credit to 85 percent of the net income reduced by the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 in lieu of 85 percent of the adjusted net income so reduced) minus the credit provided in section 26 (j), and minus the credit for income subject to the tax imposed by subchapter E of chapter 2 provided in section 26 (e).'"

At the end of the table of contents, on page 7, insert the following:

"TITLE VII—EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

"SEC. 701. Reapplication of excess-profits tax.

"(a) Reapplication.

"(b) Rate of tax.

"(c) Exemption.

"(d) Excess-profits credit.

"(e) Definition of unused excess-profits credit.

"(f) No carry-back to 1946, 1947, 1948, or 1949.

"(g) Amount of excess-profits credit.

"(h) Definition of base period.

"(i) Taxable years beginning in 1949 or 1950 and ending prior to June 30, 1951.

"(j) Technical amendments.

"(k) Taxable years to which amendments applicable.

"(l) Technical changes."

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY UPON OFFERING THE EXCESS-PROFITS AMENDMENT

Believing that an excess-profits tax immediately imposed would be the best answer that capitalism could give to Communist propaganda. I have today introduced such an amendment to the pending tax bill which I shall urge upon the Finance Committee.

There has never been any doubt in the minds of the American public since the first excess-profits tax was imposed during the First World War that no part of the population should be permitted to reap huge profits out of war while another part was suffering and sacrificing in military uniform. The imposition of the excess-profits tax has always been resisted by those who were reluctant to give up the opportunity for great profit arising out of the business created by Government expenditures to raise, equip, and maintain the fighting force. The reaction of the public and of business leadership to the Korean crisis convinces me that this opposition has now practically disappeared. We know now that the war profiteer and the speculator must be eliminated if we are to adopt a pay-as-you-go policy for this war.

Inflation, while it will make profits for the lucky speculator and the lucky profiteer, will take more out of the pockets of all of the people than any tax. This is so because inflation vastly increases the cost of living as well as the cost of defense.

With a national debt at $257,000,000,000, we can't think of postponing the payment of Government expenditures for the Korean war to future generations; we must be willing to make the sacrifice necessary on the home front to meet the cost now.

Fortunately the rate of corporate profits has been running at an extraordinary level since the shooting of World War II stopped and corporate profits before taxes which were running around $25,000,000,000 during World War II reached a peak of 36.6 billions in 1948. The last 5 years have been the most prosperous years in our history: wages, salaries, profits, as well as prices have been up. We have been living in a luxury economy and I see no reason why we would not sacrifice some of these luxuries to pay for the war.

The excess-profits-tax rate in the amendment I have introduced is computed upon the base of 75 percent of the average profits of 1947, 1948, and 1949. A step scale is provided which is intended not only to take a fair share of the corporate net income above 75 percent of the average for these 3 years, but at the same time not to provide an inducement to waste and inefficiency.

The rate schedule is as follows: 65 percent of net income above 75 percent of the base and not above 90 percent, 75 percent of net income above 90 percent of the base and not above 100 percent, 90 percent of net income above 100 percent of the base and not above 125 percent, 100 percent of net income above 125 percent of the base.

I was of the opinion that the average profits of the 3 years 1947, 1948, and 1949 would be altogether too high a base from which to compute excess-profits tax. The base which I have selected, 75 percent of the 3 years 1947, 1948, and 1949, is roughly four times higher than the level of corporate profits before taxes prior to World War II and is practically equal to the level of profits during World War II.

Although for technical reasons the amendment applies the tax rate to the whole of the calendar year 1950, a provision has been inserted so that only 50 percent of the tax for 1950 is payable. This prorata provision is designed to make the tax effective on July 1, 1950, to all intents and purposes at the time the Korean war broke out.

The amendment is drawn upon the structure of the World War II excess-profits tax. It preserves the invested capital formula and the net income formula provided in sections 713 and 714 of the Internal Revenue Code and it also preserves the credit provisions of section 722 to take care of extraordinary individual cases to which the specific formula would not apply.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF HOUSE BILL 7273

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be authorized and permitted to sign House bill 7273 during the recess of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 4942. An act to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys realized from leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians of New York, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7273. An act to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7764. An act to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 8139. An act to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred, as indicated:

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the United States International Information and Educational Exchange Program, for the period July 1 to December 31, 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GENERAL REVISION OF NAVIGATION LAWS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise, consolidate, and codify the navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade, and United States fisheries, and for other purposes (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT, TEXAS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the Canadian River project in Texas (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF AIR COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Secretary of Commerce to undertake security measures relative to the regulation and control of air commerce when authorized by the President in times of national emergency (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON RATES OF RETURN FOR CERTAIN COMPANIES

A letter from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Rates of Return for 529 Identical Companies in 25 Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1940, 1947–49," prepared by the Commission, dated June 27, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 188)

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Commission, dated July 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

The petition of K. E. Martin and sundry other citizens of Kansas City, Mo., and Olathe, Kans., praying for full armament of the United States and the establishment of price controls; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Miami, Ariz., Miners Local 586, IUMM, pledging full support to the Government in the Korean situation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Junior Chamber of Commerce at State College, Pa., favoring military aid to all free people, and so forth; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from sundry officials of the Government of Guam, expressing appreciation for the passage of legislation providing a civilian government for Guam; ordered to lie on the table.

DEFENSE OF SOUTH KOREA—RESOLUTION OF FEDERATED TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY OF DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have recently received a resolution from the Federated Trades and Labor Assembly of Duluth, Minn., expressing its support of the President's courageous action in the Korean situation. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERATED TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY,
Duluth, Minn., July 25, 1950.

The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Duluth Federated Trades and Labor Assembly in session July 14, 1950, passed the following resolution:

"*Be it resolved*, That the Duluth Federated Trades and Labor Assembly in meeting held on Friday, July 14, 1950, go on record as commending President Truman for the courageous stand he has taken in the defense of South Korea."

Respectfully yours,

CLARK KENNEDY,
Secretary.

TRANSPORTATION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE—RESOLUTIONS OF LABOR UNIONS OF MINNESOTA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I want to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that a number of resolutions have just come to me endorsed by a number of labor unions in my State. I refer particularly to local 3842 of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, Albert Lea, Minn.; local No. 36, Faribault, Minn.; local No. 6, Albert Lea, Minn.; local No. 55, Newport, Minn.; and local No. 9, Austin, Minn., all of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; and local 845 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., of Albert Lea, Minn.

These unions, Mr. President, express their support for H. R. 7983, a bill introduced by Congressman O'SULLIVAN, of Nebraska, which forbids transportation in interstate commerce of any product of a firm or individual refusing to bargain fairly and in good faith with its employees or indulging in any form of unfair labor practice.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. Res. 239. Resolution to investigate available fuel reserves and formulate a national fuel policy of the United States; with amendments; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 294. A bill for the relief of Hernando J. Abaya, his wife, and two children (Rept. No. 2186);

S. 1913. A bill for the relief of Adelaide Giovanna Summa (Rept. No. 2187);

S. 2487. A bill for the relief of Dominic Arcella (Rept. No. 2188);

S. 2506. A bill for the relief of Libuse Chalupnik Pavlish (Rept. No. 2189);

S. 2695. A bill for the relief of Stella Jean Stathopoulou (Rept. No. 2190);

S. 2981. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Merlinet Forgnone (Rept. No. 2191);

S. 3367. A bill for the relief of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts (Rept. No. 2192);

S. 3987. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code (Rept. No. 2215);

H. R. 612. A bill for the relief of Col. W. M. Chubb (Rept. No. 2193);

H. R. 1618. A bill for the relief of Kenneth J. MacKenzie (Rept. No. 2194);

H. R. 1988. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Fry (Rept. No. 2195);

H. R. 2350. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marion M. Martin Jones (Rept. No. 2196);

H. R. 2805. A bill for the relief of John F. Oettl (Rept. No. 2197);

H. R. 4836. A bill for the relief of Xylda L. Driver (Rept. No. 2198);

H. R. 5157. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Anthony Albanese, a minor (Rept. No. 2199);

H. R. 6657. A bill for the relief of Georges Jules Louis Sauvage (Rept. No. 2200);

H. R. 6850. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. F. A. Ferguson (Rept. No. 2201);

H. R. 7253. A bill for the relief of Charles Wilson Roland and Mirtie L. Roland (Rept. No. 2202);

H. R. 7540. A bill for the relief of Louise Peters Lewis (Rept. No. 2203);

H. R. 7869. A bill to provide for the furnishing of quarters at Newnan, Ga., for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Rept. No. 2204); and

H. R. 8450. A bill for the relief of Raief Neahem, Iffef Neahem, and Ihsen Neahem (Rept. No. 2205).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment.

S. 3094. A bill for the relief of Miriam Rosenblum (Rept. No. 2206);

S. 3107. A bill for the relief of Boleslaw H. Drobinski, his wife, Marjorie, and his daughter, Janina (Rept. No. 2207);

S. 3426. A bill to authorize the admission into the United States of an alien possessing special skill, namely, Gerhard Zahn, and his wife (Rept. No. 2208); and

S. 3724. A bill for the relief of Maria Sulikowska Forbes (Rept. No. 2209).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 665. A bill for the relief of Margaret D. Scott and Lydia M. Scott (Rept. No. 2210);

S. 2772. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Thomas N. Cole (Rept. No. 2211);

S. 3108. A bill to provide for payment of an annuity to widows of judges (Rept. No. 2216);

S. 3157. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carl E. Ainsworth (Rept. No. 2212); and

H. R. 4136. A bill for the relief of Helen M. Booth; (Rept. No. 2213).

By Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 3812. A bill relating to the compensation and leave benefits of officers and employees in the custodial service of the Post Office Department transferred to the General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 2214).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 3990. A bill to amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 3991. A bill for the relief of Ann Lamplugh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. LEHMAN):

S. 3992. A bill to incorporate the United States Olympic Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. McCLELLAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the

Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 448, before the period in line 24, insert a comma and the following: *"Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to provide assistance to any participating country which, in the opinion of the President, has failed, refused, or neglected to support the United Nations in the Korean War by supplying armed personnel, materials of war, or services."

Mr. McCLELLAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7786, making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

DISPOSITION OF WATER FROM THE COLORADO RIVER—BROADCAST BY SENATOR ANDERSON

[Mr. ANDERSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio broadcast delivered by him on July 30, 1950 on the subject of the disposition of water from the Colorado River for the benefit of the people of New Mexico, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROSPERITY IN WASHINGTON STATE UNDER 17 YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him under the title "Prosperity in Washington State Under 17 Years of Democratic Government," which appears in the Appendix.]

HOW WASHINGTON HAS PROSPERED UNDER 17 YEARS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION—BULLETIN OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a bulletin entitled "How Washington Has Prospered Under 17 Years of National Democratic Administration," published by the Democratic National Committee, June 30, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT BY BERNARD M. BARUCH ON MOBILIZATION PROGRAM—ARTICLE BY ARTHUR KROCK

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Arthur Krock discussing the testimony of Bernard M. Baruch before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which appears in the Appendix.]

VISITORS FROM JAPAN—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Visitors From Japan," published in the New York Times of July 29, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

KANSAS CITY VOTE FRAUDS OF 1946—ARTICLE FROM THE KANSAS CITY STAR

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Vote Fraud Echo," published in the Kansas City Star July 20, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

KOREA'S LESSON—ARTICLE BY CLARENCE STREIT

[Mr. KEFAUVER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Korea's Lesson," by Clarence Streit, editor of the magazine Freedom and Union; which appears in the Appendix.]

TOTAL PREPAREDNESS—EDITORIAL FROM THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

[Mr. KEFAUVER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "We Must Have Total Preparedness," published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal July 18, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TRAGIC BLUNDERS OF TRUMANISM—EDITORIAL FROM THE SIOUX FALLS (S. DAK.) ARGUS-LEADER

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Tragic Blunders of Trumanism," published in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader of recent date, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, supporting S. 3147, which appears in the Appendix.]

THESE ARE DAYS FOR POETRY, NOT STATISTICS—ARTICLE FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "These Are Days for Poetry, Not Statistics," written by Barbara Ward, and published in the New York Times Sunday Magazine of July 30, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an excellent statement made today before the Senate Armed Services investigating subcommittee by the able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS, CHAIRMAN, SENATE ARMED SERVICES INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE, JULY 31, 1950

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF SUBCOMMITTEE

Members of the subcommittee, this meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing the organization and procedures of our subcommittee. Our chairman late Thursday announced the personnel to the Senate, and this is our first chance to meet. This statement represents my own thinking about our work.

Our assigned task is clearly defined in the resolution adopted unanimously by the full committee. We are asked to exercise both a continuous watchfulness and a continuous study of "all policies, programs, activities, operations, facilities, requirements, and practices" of the Department of Defense, the armed services, and other agencies dealing with the national security in general and our present preparedness effort in particular.

We are specifically directed to determine whether such policies and practices are "the most effective possible" and to determine whether the administration of such policies is "characterized by maximum efficiency."

If we carry out our assignment diligently and impartially, I am confident that the subcommittee's work can be of substantial benefit to the Armed Services Committee, to the Senate, to the agencies dealing with the national security, and to the national welfare.

Toward that end I would like to offer several suggestions which reflect my own thinking about certain guideposts of conduct which we should keep in mind as we outline our work.

I. We will not hunt headlines. We will handicap—not help—our chances for success if we exploit the sensational rather than develop the substantial. It is my thought that the committee's work will be conducted primarily in executive sessions. Our reports will be reports to the full committee; we will not report directly to the Senate or the public.

II. It is my sincere hope that politics can be left at the committee-room door. Our full committee has maintained a fine record of nonpartisanship. I hope we can emphasize unanimity so that here, at least, the Senate and public can expect to find uncolored, unemotional facts.

III. Most important, I think this subcommittee must be extremely diligent not to establish—or attempt to establish—itself as a Monday morning quarterback club, second-guessing battlefront strategy. We were not created to tell the generals and admirals how to fight the battles, but rather to make sure that they and the men fighting under them have what they need to win those battles. Battlefront strategy is not a part of our duties and so long as I am chairman we will not get into that question.

IV. Especially, I have confidence that the subcommittee will, in all its inquiries and recommendations, be frank, impartial, and straightforward—blunt but not unfair, zealous but not persecuting, helpful but not compromising.

If we adhere to these basic rules, I believe we can be successful.

We are, of course, a subcommittee of a regular standing committee of the Senate. We shall function in that capacity only without usurping duties that are not ours and without infringing upon jurisdiction we do not possess. Wherever necessary and whenever practicable, we should not hesitate to communicate information developed by our work to other Senate committees which might be interested and helpful.

Furthermore, we will not overlap the duties assigned to certain standing committees of our full committee—such as the Subcommittee on Civil Defense and the Subcommittee on Stockpiling. In all instances we should work harmoniously and with the fullest possible cooperation with all others who may be of assistance to us in our duties.

Our funds at present are limited to $25,000. With that amount, we cannot employ any large staff of investigators.

There is no reason, however, that we cannot function successfully with our present professional staff serving as the nucleus for our initial studies and with the assistance of experts from the various agencies. As our needs become apparent, we can make our needs known to the chairman of the full committee.

Of course, I believe additional clerical assistance will be needed immediately—and I hope arrangements can be made for an assignment of office space to our subcommittee.

During the past few days many Senators and Congressmen have raised the question with me about where the money appropriated for defense during the past 4 years has gone. This question, of course, is on all our minds.

In 1946 the United States completed one of the most hurried and most thorough military demobilization programs ever instituted by a major world power.

During the four fiscal years since we have spent $48,440,000,000 on the military functions of the Department of Defense. This,

of course, has been a record peacetime outlay for defense purposes.

Because this amount has been unprecedented, because the burden has been heavy and irritating, the setbacks in Korea have prompted many people to ask now, "Where did the money go?"

There is no secret about the answer. Our program of defense spending has been designed, discussed, debated, decided, and put into effect in full public view.

Most of our defense dollars have gone to maintenance costs. The cold war was primarily a maintenance operation, high lighted by the heavy costs of occupying many foreign countries.

This is supported by the breakdown of the $48,440,000,000 spent from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1950, on the military functions of the Department of Defense.

Utilization of new obligational authority for the military functions of the Department of Defense, July 1, 1946–June 30, 1950

	Billions of dollars	Percent
Military personnel costs (pay, food, clothing, etc.)	19.86	41.0
Maintenance and operation (of aircraft, ships, installations, etc.)	12.78	26.4
Major procurement (weapons, planes, ships, etc.)	8.53	17.6
Research and development	2.25	4.6
Civilian components (National Guard and Reserves)	1.86	3.8
Service-wide administration and classified projects	1.39	2.9
Retired pay	.78	1.6
Military public works	.49	1.0
Mobilization and war readiness	.39	.8
Other	.11	.2
Total	48.44	100.0

Major procurement, July 1, 1946–June 30, 1950

Aircraft	$6,260,000,000
Ships	810,000,000
Other (weapons, combat vehicles, etc.)	1,460,000,000
Total	8,530,000,000

Service-wide administration and classified projects

Includes:

(a) Costs of Department of Defense administration at Washington, D. C., and at headquarters of major commands (Army areas, naval districts, sea frontier commands, Air Force major commands).

(b) Transportation of dependents, baggage and household effects of civilian employees upon permanent change of station.

(c) General Printing Office printing and binding.

(d) Field expenses of service-wide fiscal or finance activities such as accounting, disbursing and cost inspection.

(e) Costs of joint schools and joint planning ventures.

(f) Inter-American relations.

(g) Military missions and attachés.

(h) Classified projects (such as atomic bomb tests).

(i) Claims.

(j) Island governments.

(k) Petroleum reserves.

(l) Foreign exchange losses.

(m) Naval Home, Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office.

Public works construction (includes military housing)

Includes all costs of land acquisition, engineering planning and design, field engineering and inspection, and construction of buildings, structures, roads and walks, utilities plants and systems, facilities, and appurtenances to real estate in the United States and overseas for which enabling legislation is required.

Mobilization and war readiness

Includes all costs of maintenance and inspection of military reserve plants; acquisition, rehabilitation, and storage of machine tools and production equipment; industry preparedness measures (phantom orders, pilot production, planning surveys, etc.) and wartime planning within the Department of Defense.

What does this breakdown indicate?

Two of each five defense dollars were spent on military personnel costs such as pay, food, clothing, and transportation.

One and one-fourth of each five defense dollars went for overhead costs, such as maintenance and operation of aircraft, ships, installations, and other necessary expenses.

This means that substantially more than half of our defense outlay, approximately $3.25 from each $5, was paid out just to keep our manpower fed, clothed, housed, and paid.

One of each five defense dollars has been spread thin across such essential activities as research and development on new weapons, maintenance of the National Guard and Reserves, administrative work and classified projects such as the atomic bomb tests, retired pay, military public works, planning for mobilization and war readiness, and other such work.

Less than one of each five defense dollars—in fact, only about 75 cents—has been used to procure weapons, ships, and planes.

These figures are rounded and approximate, but they tell the story of where the money has gone.

That is the answer to where the money has gone. We are not concerned with hindsight—we are concerned with foresight.

What's done, is done. We want to make sure that in the future enough is done, soon enough, to assure the defeat of aggression wherever it may appear.

There are many phases of the preparedness effort to which our attention might be turned beneficially—such as procurement, unification, morale and discipline, manpower utilization, research and development, training, medical services, government production, industrial mobilization, occupation policies, civilian personnel, defense of the United States, and others.

At present, it occurs to me that a helpful survey, to be undertaken promptly with the hope of an early report, could be made to determine the armed services' plan for the build-up of both manpower and matériel and their plans for fighting any other fires that may break out in the world. This would acquaint us with the scope of the mobilization effort with which we are expected to deal.

Furthermore, a survey into the many phases of this program would provide us with useful information about the state of planning for any additional fires that may break out, the pace at which military mobilization is proceeding to prepare us to fight these fires, and the bottlenecks retarding our preparedness effort. Without knowledge of these planning features of the military program, we might waste valuable time and energy groping in the dark—and I do not think this is an opportune time for our subcommittee to go on fishing trips.

In suggesting this, I am merely offering my personal opinion, but I hope we can use this as a base to formulate some tentative program at this first meeting.

There is a tremendous and important job for us to do. If we are to do it well, we should begin promptly and pursue our work diligently without let-up.

We need facts, the Congress needs facts—the people want facts. I hope that all Members of the Senate will assist us freely by supplying information and suggestions that may be helpful. Also, I hope people in the Government, members of the press, and the general public will assist us with information which would be useful in making our efforts successful.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Edward Weinfeld, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York; favorably;

Eugene John Pajakowski, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Indiana; favorably;

Carroll O. Switzer, of Iowa, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Iowa; adversely, with the recommendation that the nomination be not confirmed; and

M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Georgia; adversely, with the recommendation that the nomination be not confirmed.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane; United States Navy (retired), to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for the term expiring June 30, 1952.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations under the heading "New Reports" on the calendar.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Paul M. Herzog to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I take very great pleasure in voting for the confirmation of the nomination of Paul M. Herzog. He received his first important political appointment from me, during the time I was Governor of New York, when I appointed him a member of the original State labor relations board in 1937. Later, in 1940, he became chairman of the State labor relations board, and served until he was called to Washington to assume a place on the National Labor Relations Board.

He did a splendid piece of work during the long period of his service in New York State, a service which has been duplicated in quality and in excellence by his service to the Federal Government. I think he has shown great ability, high character, imagination, loyalty, and industry throughout the years of his service, and I feel that the Nation is very fortunate that President Truman

was able to persuade Chairman Herzog to accept the appointment at his hands a few days ago.

There is a further personal reason why I am so pleased and happy to have the opportunity of voting to confirm this nomination. I have known Paul Herzog ever since he was a very small child. As a matter of fact, his grandfather was the family physician to my own parents 70 or 75 years ago. I have, of course, known the family for many, many years. During all the period of my acquaintance with Paul Herzog, I have been impressed with the quality of his character, the quality of his selfless devotion to duty, and his willingness to serve his fellow citizens. It gives me very great personal and official pleasure to have the opportunity of voting for the confirmation of his nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ewan Clague to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Joseph Frederick Green to be second lieutenant in the Air Force, with date of rank June 2, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 1, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 31 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 3 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Waldo E. Bailey, of Mississippi.
Cabot Coville, of California.
John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 5 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls of the United States of America:

William C. George of the District of Columbia.
Edward F. Rivinus, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Robert Rossow, Jr., of Indiana.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Mrs. Doris H. Allen, of Kentucky.
Sanford Menter, of Texas.
LaMar D. Mulliner, of Pennsylvania.
Edwin L. Smith, of Arkansas.
Joseph A. Yager, of Ohio.

The following-named Foreign Service reserve officers to be consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Belton O'Neal Bryan, of South Carolina.
Howard Trivers, of Maryland.
Coburn B. Kidd, of Oklahoma, a Foreign Service reserve officer, to be a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Harvey L. Carey, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana, vice Malcolm E. Lafargue, term expired.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major general:

William T. Clement — Merwin H. Silverthorn
John T. Walker — Ray A. Robinson

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

William J. Whaling

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major:

George E. Wasson — Jefferson D. Smith, Jr.
Percy F. Avant, Jr. — Frank C. Caldwell
David R. Moak — John A. Conway
Alfred G. Carlson

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

John K. Hogan
Thomas A. Durham, Jr.
John I. Loy

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of captain:

Robert W. Hohl — David G. Swinford
Richard J. Schriver — William J. Longfellow
Robert B. Clay — Richard A. Bauer
John W. Walker — Norman G. Ewers
John E. Shields — Roger A. Morris
Roscoe R. St. John — Harold O. Jones

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 31 (legislative day of July 20), 1950:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Paul M. Herzog, of New York, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board, for a term of 5 years, expiring August 27, 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, for a term of 4 years, expiring August 20, 1954.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Joseph Frederick Green, a graduated cadet, United States Military Academy, class of 1950, for appointment in the United States Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, with date of rank from June 2, 1950.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Joe Weldon Bailey, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Sulphur Springs, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we come to Thee today especially within our hearts, with gratefulness and thanksgiving for all of the blessings Thou hast given us, blessings we have received as individuals, blessings that have been ours collectively as a Nation and as a world. We thank Thee, our Father, because we know that every good and perfect gift cometh from above; and as we stand here in this sacred place this afternoon we do pray that we as citizens may have wisdom to do and to know Thy will, and that these who are leaders of our country may likewise have wisdom that comes only as we come to Thee and welcome Thy love; and we pray for the deliberations of this day, that all thoughts said and done may be to the honor and glory of Thy great and holy name.

Bless everyone who is here, O God, today; and may, as we recognize the importance of this hour, we turn unto Thee for help and for strength. We pray in the name of the Son of God and for His sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 27, 1950, was read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JULY 28, 1950.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received today from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment House Joint Resolution 512, entitled "Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes"; and

That the Senate agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill S. 3859 entitled "An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on July 27, 1950, examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett;

H. R. 1022. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army air base, New Castle, Del.;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H. R. 1626. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill;

H. R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield;

H. R. 2196. An act to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana;

H. R. 2264. An act for the relief of C. H. Bolling;

H. R. 2462. An act for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda;

H. R. 2535. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall;

H. R. 2588. An act to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.:

H. R. 2753. An act to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries;

H. R. 2808. An act for the relief of Grace G. Walker;

H. R. 2851. An act for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer;

H. R. 3169. An act granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico;

H. R. 3284. An act to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3305. An act for the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos;

H. R. 3316. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Cordova;

H. R. 3330. An act for the relief of Therese Hohman;

H. R. 3535. An act for the relief of William A. Cross;

H. R. 3906. An act to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended;

H. R. 3994. An act for the relief of John D. Lange;

H. R. 4041. An act for the relief of Parish Bros.;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley;

H. R. 4309. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of J. P. Acker;

H. R. 4364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle;

H. R. 4386. An act to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent;

H. R. 4601. An act for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Capodistria;

H. R. 5003. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.;

H. R. 5110. An act for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber;

H. R. 5221. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietro;

H. R. 5252. An act for the relief of W. M. Tindal;

H. R. 5470. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad;

H. R. 5526. An act to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5628. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island;

H. R. 5799. An act for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.;

H. R. 5849. An act for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay;

H. R. 5947. An act for the relief of Alfio Batelli;

H. R. 5990. An act to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6013. An act to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior;

H. R. 6018. An act for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic;

H. R. 6198. An act for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.;

H. R. 6247. An act authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair;

H. R. 6270. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr.;

H. R. 6292. An act to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually;

H. R. 6482. An act for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola;

H. R. 6644. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds;

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6699. An act to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog;

H. R. 6703. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6709. An act for the relief of Ed Howard Russell;

H. R. 6839. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Brown;

H. R. 6971. An act to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4;

H. R. 6994. An act for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews;

H. R. 7016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon;

H. R. 7046. An act for the relief of C. W. Jacobs;

H. R. 7072. An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim;

H. R. 7074. An act for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka;

H. R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi;

H. R. 7079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji;

H. R. 7204. An act for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo;

H. R. 7219. An act to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7260. An act to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern division, of Illinois;

H. R. 7314. An act for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo;

H. R. 7339. An act to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7392. An act for the relief of Columbus Finley;

H. R. 7414. An act for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile;

H. R. 7428. An act to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence;

H. R. 7564. An act for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries;

H. R. 7608. An act for the relief of Mitsuko Morita;

H. R. 7629. An act for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie;

H. R. 7667. An act directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho;

H. R. 7675. An act to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee;

H. R. 7706. An act for the relief of Ayako Kurihara;

H. R. 7779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos;

H. R. 7783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter;

H. R. 7810. An act for the relief of M. S. Davis;

H. R. 7815. An act for the relief of John Yee Horn;

H. R. 7820. An act for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child;

H. R. 7899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter;

H. R. 7916. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo.;

H. R. 7944. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler;

H. R. 7961. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yano;

H. R. 7970. An act for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child;

H. R. 7977. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7982. An act to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the National forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8055. An act relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8067. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes;

H. R. 8098. An act for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa;

H. R. 8119. An act for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen);

H. R. 8125. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly;

H. R. 8155. An act for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida;

H. R. 8180. An act for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami;

H. R. 8183. An act for the relief of Asako Tsuchida;

H. R. 8287. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate No. 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell;

H. R. 8289. An act for the relief of Yee Balche Yee;

H. R. 8361. An act for the relief of Toshiko Murai;

H. R. 8381. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joseph G. Grant;

H. R. 8382 An act for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins;

H. R. 8451. An act for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa;

H. R. 8500. An act for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai;

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8519. An act for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 8581. An act for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of Hisako Shimizu;

H. R. 8600. An act for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama;

H.R. 8604. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.;

H.R. 8617. An act to amend title 14, United States Code entitled "Coast Guard";

H.R. 8709. An act to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health;

H.R. 8722. An act for the relief of Jun Hin Lum;

H.R. 8958. An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress;

H.J. Res. 461. Joint resolution to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W. Va.; and

H.J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on July 27, 1950, he did on July 28, 1950, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House:

H.R. 702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett;

H.R. 1022. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army Air Base, New Castle, Del.;

H.R. 1095. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H.R. 1626. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill;

H.R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler;

H.R. 1854. An act for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield;

H.R. 2196. An act to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana;

H.R. 2264. An act for the relief of C. H. Bolling;

H.R. 2462. An act for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda;

H.R. 2535. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall;

H.R. 2588. An act to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.;

H.R. 2753. An act to amend section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43 U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries;

H.R. 2808. An act for the relief of Grace G. Walker;

H.R. 2851. An act for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer;

H.R. 3169. An act granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico;

H.R. 3284. An act to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3305. An act for the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos;

H.R. 3316. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Cordova;

H.R. 3330. An act for the relief of Therese Hohman;

H.R. 3535. An act for the relief of William A. Cross;

H.R. 3906. An act to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended;

H.R. 3994. An act for the relief of John D. Lange;

H.R. 4041. An act for the relief of Parish Bros.;

H.R. 4141. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley;

H.R. 4309. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlowe;

H.R. 4343. An act for the relief of J. P. Acker;

H.R. 4364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle;

H.R. 4366. An act to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent;

H.R. 4601. An act for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Capodistria;

H.R. 5003. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.;

H.R. 5110. An act for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber;

H.R. 5221. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietro;

H.R. 5252. An act for the relief of W. M. Tindal;

H.R. 5470. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad;

H.R. 5526. An act to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5628. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island;

H.R. 5799. An act for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.;

H.R. 5849. An act for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay;

H.R. 5947. An act for the relief of Alfio Batelli;

H.R. 5990. An act to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6013. An act to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior;

H.R. 6018. An act for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic;

H.R. 6198. An act for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.;

H.R. 6247. An act authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair;

H.R. 6270. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr.;

H.R. 6292. An act to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually;

H.R. 6482. An act for the relief of Antonio Artolczaga Euscola;

H.R. 6644. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds;

H.R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H.R. 6699. An act to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog;

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H.R. 6969. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Brown;

H.R. 6971. An act to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4;

H.R. 6994. An act for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews;

H.R. 7016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon;

H.R. 7046. An act for the relief of C. W. Jacobs;

H.R. 7072. An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim;

H.R. 7074. An act for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka;

H.R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi;

H.R. 7079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji;

H.R. 7204. An act for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo;

H.R. 7219. An act to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 7260. An act to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, northern division, of Illinois;

H.R. 7314. An act for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo;

H.R. 7339. An act to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7392. An act for the relief of Columbus Finley;

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H.R. 7428. An act to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence;

H.R. 7564. An act for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries;

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H.R. 7629. An act for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie;

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H.R. 7675. An act to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee;

H.R. 7706. An act for the relief of Ayako Kurihara;

H.R. 7779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos;

H.R. 7783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter;

H.R. 7810. An act for the relief of M. S. Davis;

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H.R. 7820. An act for the relief of Keito Uchida Doane and her minor child;

H.R. 7899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter;

H.R. 7916. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo.;

H.R. 7944. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler;

H.R. 7961. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yano;

H.R. 7970. An act for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child;

H.R. 7977. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes;

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H. R. 8098. An act for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa;

H. R. 8119. An act for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen);

H. R. 8125. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly;

H. R. 8155. An act for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida;

H. R. 8180. An act for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami;

H. R. 8183. An act for the relief of Asako Tsuchida;

H. R. 8287. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate No. 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell;

H. R. 8289. An act for the relief of Yee Baiche Yee;

H. R. 8361. An act for the relief of Toshiko Murai;

H. R. 8381. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joseph G. Grant;

H. R. 8382. An act for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins;

H. R. 8451. An act for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa;

H. R. 8500. An act for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai;

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8519. An act for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 8581. An act for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of Hisako Shimizu;

H. R. 8600. An act for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama;

H. R. 8604. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.;

H. R. 8617. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard";

H. R. 8709. An act to change the designations of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer, of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health;

H. R. 8722. An act for the relief of Jun Hin Lum;

H. R. 8958. An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress;

H. J. Res. 461. Joint resolution to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W. Va.; and

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

And an enrolled bill of the Senate as follows:

S. 3859. An act to authorize the President to control the anchorage and movement of foreign-flag vessels in waters of the United States when the national security of the United States is endangered, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 26, 1950:

H. R. 5866. An act to adjust and define the boundary between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Cherokee-Pisgah-Nantahala National Forests, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7477. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Nahant, Mass., of the Fort Ruckman Military Reservation.

On July 28, 1950:

H. R. 3506. An act for the relief of Louis P. Murphy, United States immigrant inspector, El Paso, Tex.; and

H. J. Res. 513. Joint resolution to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950.

On July 31, 1950:

H. R. 940. An act to authorize construction of the Eklutna project, hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities in connection therewith, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9178) to suspend restrictions on the authorized personnel strength of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 9, after "suspended" insert "until July 31, 1954."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this amendment?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, under the House bill there was no limit. Under the Senate amendment it provides that the suspension shall exist until the date stated in the amendment, in 1954. As a matter of fact, the whole subject has got to be considered in July 1951, the date of the expiration of the Draft Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is agreeable to Members on both sides of the aisle?

Mr. VINSON. It is.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the statement made by the gentleman from Georgia, at the time the bill was before the House the gentleman assured the House this question would come under scrutiny by the Congress in July 1951.

Mr. VINSON. That is correct.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman reiterates that as being his position in spite of the fact that the proposed amendment places the time limit in 1954?

Mr. VINSON. The act expires on July 1, 1951, and notwithstanding this amendment this whole subject must be reconsidered at that time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If this expires in 1951, why do you have the date 1954?

Mr. VINSON. I am agreeing to the Senate amendment because it has been put in there by the Senate. It does not make any difference whether it is in or out. It is just a question of going ahead and agreeing to the amendment. It is all right. There would not be any harm if it were not in there at all and it cannot make any difference one way or the other.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is going to see that the whole business is reviewed next year?

Mr. VINSON. We have to review it under the law anyway.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7764) to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "and directed."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "and directed."

Page 2, line 7, preceding "Sums", insert: "Construction authorized by this section shall be chargeable against tonnages authorized by existing law."

Page 2, line 13, after "appropriated", insert: "not to exceed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain these amendments?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, one Senate amendment strikes out the words "and directed." When the House passed the bill we used the language: "The President is authorized and directed." The Senate did not like the word "direct." The words "authorization" and "authorize" and "direct" are practically the same thing. So we ask that the amendment of the Senate be agreed to. The other amendment relates to tonnage on the books. This tonnage is charged against the tonnage that was authorized in 1938. Instead of additional tonnage

it is just charged against the tonnage of 1938. There is still left on the books about a million or two tons of naval construction; that is merely just charged against it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And there is no new construction authorized at all?

Mr. VINSON. Oh, yes; there is a good deal of new construction.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I mean, additional construction to what has already been authorized.

Mr. VINSON. This is authorizing two-hundred-and-some-odd ships, and this amendment was not to make it against the tonnage authorized, but against the tonnage previously authorized.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And that is agreeable to both sides of the Committee on Armed Services?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8139) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "Marine Corps" and insert "Navy."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "Marine Band" and insert "Navy Band."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the attendance of the United States Navy Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. VINSON. As the bill passed the House, it authorized the Marine Band to go to this reunion, and this substitutes the Navy Band.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I certainly have no objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7273) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments there, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 5, after "and" where it appears the second time insert "its relations with the Federal Government."

Page 2, line 6, after "the" where it appears the first time insert "general administrative."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "207" and insert "206."

Page 3, line 11, after "States" insert ": *Provided*, That in the case of any person born before the date of enactment of this section, he has taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality."

Page 4, line 8, strike out "(6)" and insert "(5)."

Page 6, line 5, strike out "sex,".

Page 6, line 6, strike out all after "denied" down to and including "authority" in line 11.

Page 7, lines 1 and 2, strike out ", in a school approved by the Governor of Guam."

Page 7, line 3, strike out "political or."

Page 7, line 3, strike out all after "test" down to and including "Guam" in line 5.

Page 7, line 6, after "shall" insert "ever."

Page 7, after line 7, insert: "(t) No person who advocates, or who aids or belongs to any party, organization, or association which advocates, the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Guam or of the United States shall be qualified to hold any public office of trust or profit under the government of Guam."

Page 7, lines 17 and 18, strike out ", unless sooner removed by the President for cause."

Page 8, line 25, strike out "or ordinance."

Page 9, lines 7 and 8, strike out "Lieutenant Governor for" and insert "secretary of."

Page 9, lines 20 and 21, strike out ", unless sooner removed by the President for cause."

Page 10, lines 3 and 4, strike out "Lieutenant Governor" and insert "secretary."

Page 10, line 9, strike out "house of council" and insert "legislature."

Page 10, line 10, strike out all after "and" down to and including "ancestry." in line 14 and insert "instrumentalities. In making appointments and promotions, preference shall be given to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry."

Page 10, line 17, after "ancestry." insert "The legislature shall establish a merit system and, as far as practicable, appointments and promotions shall be made in accordance with such merit system."

Page 11, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

Page 11, line 8, strike out "e" and insert "(d)."

Page 11, line 13, strike out all after "10." down to and including "house." in line 16 and insert "The legislative power of Guam, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of a single house of not to exceed 21 members to be elected at large. General elections to the legislature shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially in even-numbered years."

Page 11, line 21, strike out "shall be constituted and."

Page 12, line 4, strike out "and" where it appears the first time and insert "sales,".

Page 12, line 4, strike out "fees" and insert "fees,".

Page 12, line 6, after "be", insert "uniformly."

Page 12, line 18, after "exempt", insert "as to principal and interest,".

Page 12, line 24, after "choose", insert "from its members."

Page 14, line 11, strike out all after "18." down to and including "following." in line 13 and insert "Regular sessions of the legislature shall be held annually for a period or periods not to exceed in the aggregate 60 calendar days, as the legislature may determine. Such sessions shall convene in Agana on the second Monday in January."

Page 15, lines 10 and 11, strike out "two-thirds of each house (if there be two houses) or."

Page 15, line 12, strike out "(if there be only one house)."

Page 17, strike out all after line 8 over to and including line 9 on page 19 and insert:

"SEC. 22. (a) There is hereby created a court of record to be designated the "District Court of Guam", and the judicial authority of Guam shall be vested in the District Court of Guam and in such court or courts as may have been or may hereafter be established by the laws of Guam. The District Court of Guam shall have, in all causes arising under the laws of the United States, the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States as such court is defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code, and shall have original jurisdiction in all other causes in Guam, jurisdiction over which has not been transferred by the legislature to other court or courts established by it, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the legislature may determine. The jurisdiction of and the procedure in the courts of Guam other than the District Court of Guam shall be prescribed by the laws of Guam.

"(b) The rules heretofore or hereafter promulgated and made effective by the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to section 2072 of title 28, United States Code, in civil cases; section 2073 of title 28, United States Code, in admiralty cases; sections 3771 and 3772 of title 18, United States Code, in criminal cases; and section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended (title 11, U. S. C., sec. 53), in bankruptcy cases; shall apply to the District Court of Guam and to appeals therefrom.

"SEC. 23. (a) The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit shall have jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of the District Court of Guam in all cases involving the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder, in all habeas corpus proceedings, and in all other civil cases where the value in controversy exceeds $5,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

"(b) Any party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory or final judgment, or order of the District Court of Guam, holding an act of Congress unconstitutional in any civil action, suit, or proceeding to which the United States or any of its agencies or any officer or employee thereof, as such officer or employee, is a party. A party who has received notice of appeal under this section shall take any subsequent appeal or cross appeal to the Supreme Court. All appeals or cross appeals taken to other courts prior to such notice shall be treated as taken directly to the Supreme Court.

"SEC. 24. (a) The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a judge for the District Court of Guam who shall hold office for the term of 4 years and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President for cause. The judge shall receive a salary payable by the United States which shall be the same as the salary of the Governor of Guam as provided by section 26 (a) of this act, and shall be entitled to the benefits of retirement provided in section 373 of title 28, United States Code. The Chief Justice of the United States may, with the consent of the judge so assigned, assign any United States circuit or district judge to serve as a judge in the District Court of Guam whenever it is made to appear that such an assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the court.

"(b) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

a United States attorney and United States marshal for Guam to whose offices the provisions of chapters 31 and 33 of title 28, United States Code, respectively, shall apply.

"(c) The provisions of chapters 21, 41, 43, 49, and 57 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply to the District Court of Guam."

Page 20, line 8, strike out "of $16,000" and insert "at the rate provided for governors of Territories and possessions in the Executive Pay Act of 1949, but not to exceed $13,125."

Page 20, line 12, strike out "$16,000" and insert "the equivalent of the compensation for a civilian governor."

Page 20, strike out lines 13, 14, and 15 and insert "(b) The secretary of Guam shall receive an annual salary to be paid by the United States at a rate established in accordance with the standards provided in the Classification Act of 1949."

Page 21, line 13, after "States", insert "at established rentals."

Page 22, line 14, after "property", insert ", real and personal,".

Page 22, line 22, after "property", insert ", real and personal,".

Page 23, line 5, after "property", insert ", real and personal,".

Page 23, lines 15 and 16, strike out "advantageous to the Government of the United States" and insert "in the public interest."

Page 23, line 16, after "property", insert ", real and personal,".

Page 24, line 6, strike out "collected in" and insert "derived from."

Page 25, line 4, strike out "The" and insert "Upon the 21st day of July 1950, the anniversary of the liberation of the island of Guam by the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II, the."

Page 25, line 5, strike out "immediately upon enactment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands a question? As I understand, this is a bill which gives a civilian form of government to American Guam which has been under a military administration for about 50 years?

Mr. PETERSON. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And wherein the President by Executive order last September established a civilian governor, who has been in charge since that date, pending the enactment of this bill?

Mr. PETERSON. That is correct. The amendments are more or less procedural. In other words, as to the governor's salary, the Senate bill is less than the House bill, and it provides for a secretary of Guam instead of a lieutenant governor, and instead of a supreme court it provides for a district court, doing away with two judges. As far as the bill is concerned, the Senate bill is more economical than the House bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with the gentleman on that. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to escort our distinguished guests into the House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

RECEPTION OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET

During the recess the following proceedings occurred:

The members of the Japanese Diet entered the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m., and were escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose to the places reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it is my high privilege and great pleasure to welcome on this floor today and in the gallery distinguished citizens from Japan.

To say that they are welcome here in the United States of America and that we are glad to have them is putting it only mildly. We are glad that you are here representing the country you do.

For many, many years peace and amity reigned between the United States and Japan. In recent years that has been disturbed. We trust that your visit here is an evidence that your government is a friendly one. It gives us the opportunity of showing you that in the future we want to be your friends. We want to live in peace with you, that you and we in a democratic way may carry on and make the world in which we live a better place.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with our distinguished Speaker in this cordial welcome to our distinguished guests from across the sea. We are living in a turbulent period, a period when all that is dear and precious to mankind is at stake. In these critical days, we are delighted to have this genuine gesture of friendship, and we welcome you to a country which is ready and anxious to establish firmly the bonds of friendship.

The United States at the present moment is trying to aid in the rebuilding and rehabilitation of your native land. We want to make Japan one of the great countries of the world, a country that will join with us and the other forces that will fight for freedom and for better days for peoples everywhere.

It is in this spirit we welcome you here today. We believe the generous gesture of your visit to us will bear good fruit in the days that are to come. We want you to realize that the people of the United States have no desire either for domination of other countries or of empire. We are only trying to build a more peaceful world, a world where we may achieve a better life for the average man and woman, whether they live in the United States, Japan, or any other country.

The people of the world are begging for peace. They seek peace, but at the same time, they want freedom and opportunity. People who believe in peace and freedom must be rallied together in one great common cause.

We hope that this visit will cement better relations between two great peoples, two peoples, who, working in full cooperation, can rescue the world from war and destruction.

I repeat, I am happy to join with our distinguished Speaker and to welcome you to the United States. I hope your visit will be happy and profitable. I am sure that it will help to give you a better understanding of what can come from people who live in freedom, where private initiative has the opportunity to work its wondrous results. We want you to take back to Japan the most kindly feelings toward the people of the United States. I believe the peoples of our two great countries working together can be a positive force—a positive force for better things for all the people of the world.

Let us work together. With full confidence and trust in each other, we can rescue mankind from the threat of those who would put out the lights of freedom and usher in an era of oppression and perhaps slavery.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the spokesman for the members of the Japanese Diet to come to the Speaker's rostrum, that he may be presented.

Delegate Kitamura stood at the Speaker's rostrum, to the right of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair takes great pleasure in presenting to the Members of the House of Representatives a leader of the Democratic Party in the Japanese Diet, Member for Nagasaki, and former Minister of Finance, Delegate Tokutaro Kitamura, representing the members of the Diet of Japan.

Delegate KITAMURA. On behalf of the Japanese delegates who have been permitted to come into this great place, I should like to be allowed to express several things in my reply.

I wish to express our very deepest gratitude for this great honor which has been extended to us, to be permitted to come here, and especially to be permitted to come to this great place of honor here on the stand to express our message of gratitude. This is something which words cannot express.

As a representative of the Japanese people, I should like to express our deepest regret for the tragic trouble that we have caused to the people of the United States, the peoples of the European nations, the people of of China, and also the people of the Australian nation, representatives of whom I believe are in the gallery today. [Applause.]

The third point to which I should like to refer is the very deep gratitude the Japanese people have for the material assistance in the form of food and other aid which has been given to Japan for her rehabilitation after the war. This is a gesture which indicates the great forgiveness which the United States has, and gives to your aid a moral and spiritual significance by which we, the Japanese people, are deeply moved and for which we are deeply grateful. [Applause.]

Unfortunately, a very serious situation has arisen in the Far East in this

most historic moment. I wish to express also our very deepest appreciation for the quick and effective action that the United States has taken in line with the action taken by the United Nations to forestall the aggressors against peace, the aggressors that are threatening the freedom, the justice, and the liberty of nations in the Far East and elsewhere in the world.

We realize that the precious blood of the sons of America is now being shed to protect the freedom of the world and the Far East, and if we might be permitted, as Japanese, to bow our heads in deepest and humble gratitude and appreciation for this great sacrifice that the United States is making, it will be indeed an honor and a privilege for us.

Although Japan is not yet a free member of the family of nations, still we, the Japanese people, would like to do everything in our own present power to support the action now being taken to protect the Far East. Following the devastation of the war, Japan is now trying to rehabilitate herself and is doing everything that she possibly can to bring order out of great confusion, a confusion which is typified by the loss of 4,000,000 homes. Every effort that she can possibly put forth is being exerted to bring herself up economically out of the destruction that has taken place in Japan.

We had thought that the first step that we must take was an economic and material rehabilitation in our nation, but we have discovered that the far greater and far more basic rehabilitation is the establishment of a true moral order in the Far East and in our nation. Only on the basis of this moral order can a true economic order be established. [Applause.]

It was with this in mind that many of the leaders representing all phases of life in Japan went to the assembly at Caux, Switzerland, and discovered there that the four basic standards set forth by the program for moral rearmament can be the real basis on which a true rehabilitation and reconstruction can be carried out in our nation. [Applause.]

Especially in view of the great forces of communism that are now penetrating the Far East, we, the Japanese people, feel extremely responsible for finding a true answer to that great ideology, an answer that will be a better ideology, an answer that will give a true constructive basis on which inspired democracy can be established in the Far East. This is the great question and the great subject to which we, the Japanese people, must find the answer and carry it out. [Applause.]

The 80,000,000 citizens of Japan are now trying to work themselves into a truly democratic and truly peaceful nation for readjustment and freedom in the world. To bring this about in a real sense in our nation is the best way in which we can express specifically our deep gratitude to the United States for the assistance she has given us. [Applause.]

In closing I should like once again to express my very deepest gratitude for this great honor and most historic opportunity that has been accorded me to address the Members of the House of Representatives and to express my gratitude to you and to the Speaker of this House. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m., the members of the Japanese Diet retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 666)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

This is the Thirty-first Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations, for the period ending March 31, 1950, furnished in accordance with section 5, subsection (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 32; 22 U. S. C., sec. 414 (b)).

The Government of Chile, in February 1950, arranged to pay the entire balance on its lend-lease accounts, thus providing for settlement in full of its lend-lease obligations. Efforts have been continued to complete the negotiation of settlements with the few countries which have not entered into final agreements for lend-lease, and to dispose of various claims, accounts, and other residual problems.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 28, 1950.*

SENECA NATION OF INDIANS OF NEW YORK

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4942) to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys realized from leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians of New York, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after "leases", insert ": *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the city of Salamanaca to grant new leases, or to modify, change, or alter existing leases, except with the consent of the Seneca Nation and upon terms agreeable to the Seneca Nation, such consent and such agreement to be obtained from such officer or agency of the Seneca Nation as may be duly authorized by the Seneca Nation to give such consent or arrive at such agreement".

Page 2, after line 3, insert:

"SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as waiving the rights or title of the Seneca Nation to the lands referred to in the first section of this act, nor shall such rights or title be abridged except as may be hereafter provided by the United States in full consideration of the rights of the Seneca Nation."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "2" and insert "3."

Page 2, line 9, after "basis.", insert "The council of the Seneca Nation shall keep complete and detailed record of all payments and disbursements from the sum so set aside, and shall make such records available for inspection by members of the Seneca Nation at all reasonable times."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "3" and insert "4."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "he" and insert "the treasurer of the Seneca Nation."

Page 2, line 17, after "Act", insert ", and shall transmit a copy of this report to the council of the Seneca Nation and shall make a copy available for inspection by members of the Seneca Nation at all reasonable times."

Page 2, line 18, strike out "4" and insert "5."

Page 3, strike out lines 5 to 9, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to give to the State of New York or to any authorized agency thereof or to the proper officials of the several tribes copies of official records required by the State, or by any authorized agency thereof or by the officials of the several tribes, to carry out the purposes of this act or other purposes which, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, are in the interests of the welfare of the Indians of New York State: *Provided,* That copies as are given to the State of New York or to any authorized agency thereof shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorized representatives of such tribes or of the Six Nations of New York."

Page 3, line 10, strike out "6" and insert "7."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Friday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings that took place during the recess be made a part of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

IMPORTATION OF DRIED EGGS FROM CHINA

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, the State Department is an "Alice in Wonderland" sort of institution inhabited by, among others, our foreign-trade policy makers. In this land of make believe, the fantastic is never unusual or an accident. But, just recently, they have achieved a new high in ridiculousness. At a time when the American people are threatened with a 20-percent increase in their already staggering tax load to pay for heavy governmental expenditures for mobilization—we find

these happy policy makers actually giving the Chinese Communists "cut rates" on tariff duties to be paid on products they are dumping on our American market. This is even more fantastic when we realize that, in the view of our Government, the Chinese Communists do not even legally exist.

There have been repeated protests on the importation of dried eggs from Communist China, but the administration refuses to act. The rate of imports has greatly increased since the first of the year, and established an all-time record in the month of May. This at a time when the Department of Agriculture was accumulating nearly 110,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, equivalent to nearly 300,000,000 dozen shell eggs, under a price-support program. In the first 5 months of this year we have imported dried eggs from Communist China equivalent to nearly five and one-fourth million dozen shell eggs.

The duty on dried eggs was set in 1931 at 27 cents a pound following a comprehensive study by the Tariff Commission. In late 1947, the State Department negotiated a new treaty with the Chinese Nationalist Government under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in which the duty was reduced to 17 cents a pound on dried eggs. This spring the Chinese Nationalist Government notified our State Department that it was withdrawing from the trade agreement as of May 5, 1950.

We do not now have a trade agreement with either the Chinese Nationalists or the Chinese Reds. In fact, we do not recognize the Communists as a government, but apparently they are nice people to do business with. The State Department contends they can do nothing to stop the imports of these dried eggs. Further, that before they can put the duty back to the old level of 27 cents a pound it is necessary to consult with 58 other nations—none of whom sell us dried eggs. Then the President, by proclamation, may restore the previous cut.

Facing, as we are, extremely critical times, I believe that we should put a stop to this type of muddle-headed thinking. The cleaning up of a few messes—of which the "case of the dried Red eggs" is a typical example—would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by that "forgotten man," the American taxpayer.

DOMESTIC MINING INDUSTRY

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I should like to submit a copy of a telegram which I dispatched to Hon. Oscar L. Chapman on Friday of last week, the contents of which are as follows:

Hon. OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Have just been informed that you have summoned a meeting of the National Minerals Advisory Council scheduled to meet Thursday, August 3, to discuss mineral situation and advise the President of the urgent need for strategic and critical metals and minerals. I heartily approve of this move whereby many errors of the last war may be eliminated. Inasmuch as industry leaders and Members of the Senate and Congress are interested in production of raw materials, would suggest at some point during the advisory committee meeting invitations be extended to myself and other key Members from the Western States to meet with your representatives and members of the National Minerals Advisory Council so that not only the administration will benefit by the advice of these men, but the Members of Congress as well. We are the ones who have to supply the administration with the necessary authority to carry out such plans as may be determined, and we should be fully informed.

WALTER S. BARING,
Congressman from Nevada.

I should like to add that this body here in Congress has repeatedly turned down legislation dealing with our domestic mining industry, and it is my hope that this meeting with the advisory committee, if granted, will help open the eyes of Congress to the urgency of the immediate consideration of our domestic mining industry in relation to national defense.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3644) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, which passed the other body unanimously, grants to the War Claims Commission power to subpena witnesses and documents in connection with hearings held by the Commission. The House last Thursday passed on the Consent Calendar the bill H. R. 7802, which deals with the same subject. If my unanimous-consent request is granted, it is my intention to offer an amendment striking everything after the enacting clause in the bill S. 3644 and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions of the bill that passed the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and there is no objection to the bill to which the gentleman has just made reference, may I say that the House bill was reported out of our committee unanimously. It is legislation that is highly necessary, and should have the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is this bill?

Mr. BECKWORTH. This bill simply gives the War Claims Commission the power to subpena certain data with reference to claims of people whose cases it is considering at this time. The House bill was passed the House, and this is merely a substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mr. CLEMENTE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., approved July 3, 1948), as amended be further amended by redesignating subsection "(d)" thereof as subsection "(g)," and by adding to section 2 three new subsections "(d)," "(e)," and "(f)" to read as follows:

"(d) For the purpose of any hearing or examination under this act, the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpenas for, and compel the attendance of, witnesses to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the subpena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpena as to the information contained in such documents.

"(e) The Commission may, in case of a failure to comply with any such subpena, employ the aid of any district court, for the district in which such person is found, resides, or transacts business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Such court may, in case of a refusal to obey the subpena issued to such person, issue an order requiring that person to appear there to produce records, if so ordered, or to give evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. Witnesses subpenaed under subsection 2 (d) or (e) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"(f) The Commission may authorize and empower any of its employees to administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission."

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 3644 and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 7802 as passed, as follows:

"That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., approved July 3, 1948), as amended, is hereby amended by redesignating subsection '(d)' thereof as subsection '(e)', and by inserting immediately after subsection (c) thereof the following subsection:

"'(d) (1) For the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation under this act, the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpenas requiring persons to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The Commission or any employee so designated shall, upon application of a claimant, issue to such claimant subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documents, or both, required by such claimant in hearings upon his claim: *Provided*, That the claimant making such application pay the witness fees and mileage of any witness or witnesses subpenaed upon his request. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the

subpena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpena as to the information contained in such documents.

"'(2) The Commission may, in case of a failure or refusal on the part of any person to comply with any such subpena, invoke the aid of any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which the hearing, examination, or investigation is being conducted, or such person resides or transacts business. Such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear at the designated place of hearing, examination, or investigation, there to give or produce testimony or documentary evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district wherein such person resides or transacts business or wherever such person may be found.

"'(3) Witnesses subpenaed under this subsection (d) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"'(4) Any member of the Commission, and any employee of the Commission authorized by the Commission to do so, may administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such action is necessary or appropriate in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 7802) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Mr. McKenna appearing in the Washington Sunday Star in regard to communism.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Truman's Task."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GORSKI, Mr. DEANE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MARCANTONIO, and Mr. COLMER asked and were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a message from the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a joint statement by 15 Members of the House of Representatives on the current situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Commander Harold Russell, of the AMVETS.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short editorial.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) was given permission to extend her remarks and include newspaper clippings.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial by Arthur Krock.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. Cliff Woodrum.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to include a letter in the remarks he expects to make later today in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a bill introduced by him today to outlaw subversive activities in the United States.

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9109, with Mr. ROONEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Thursday, July 27, the Clerk had read section 1 of the bill.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: Strike out all of section 1 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, in view of the importance of this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to remove from the bill that provision which would make the proclamation of cotton quotas practically certain for the next 2 years. This is the amendment about which many of the Members, especially those from Western States, have received telegrams requesting support of it. While this bill does not make any direct provision for the distribution of cotton acreage between the States, this section 1, which my amendment would eliminate, would have the practical effect of slowing down the movement of cotton acreage from the Southeastern States to the Southwestern and Western States. It will be noted from the population figures released by the Census Bureau recently that the population of California has increased about 50 percent in the last 10 years, and other Western States also increased by a large percentage. Most of those new people in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and west Texas, came from Oklahoma, east Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern and Southeastern States. Many of those people who have moved out West were cotton farmers. But, when they moved, they could not bring their cotton allotments with them because the Federal law provides that the cotton allotment goes to the farm and not to the farmer. As a result, the western cotton States have wound up with a great many cotton farmers whose cotton allotments are still in Oklahoma, Arkansas, or some other cotton-growing States.

The present law provides that cotton quotas are not to be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture when the supply of cotton falls below normal. With the very short cotton crop which is now being produced it now appears certain that the supply of cotton will be below normal at the end of the current crop year, and therefore no quotas will be invoked next year. But now that the cotton supply has reached normal and the West is to be free to plant the cotton it needs to support its people, what have our southern friends done in the pending bill? Why, they are attempting to change the definition of the term "normal supply of cotton" to keep the West, and even their own farmers under restricted cotton plantings when it would not be done under the present law.

In other words, the definition of "normal supply of cotton" was fine until it has given the West a chance to expand its cotton acreage. Now our southern friends want to change it. They want to remove the "plus 30 percent" from the definition of "normal supply," and that is what section 1 of the pending bill would do.

If my amendment prevails so that the present law is left undisturbed, it would mean that some of the Nation's cotton acreage can move to the West to take care of the people who have moved out there.

I remember very well the dozens of Congressmen from the South who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture a few months ago pleading with us to do something about the county to farm allotments on cotton. They told us in effect that many of their cotton farmers were about ready to lynch them because of the gross inequities of the then existing cotton allotment law as it pertained to the distribution of the county allotment to the farms. It will be remembered that the Cooley resolution rectified that situation for this year only. The pending bill would rectify that county to farm allotment situation on a permanent basis. Therefore, I say to you gentlemen from the South that if you leave in the pending bill this section 1 which my amendment would eliminate, you are going to kill this whole bill and bring down on your necks that swarm of hornets which you must have thought you were in a few months ago when we passed the Cooley resolution in an effort to get them off temporarily. I say this because the effect of section 1 of the pending bill would be to make that unfortunate situation almost certain to prevail for the next 2 years by changing the statistics upon which the quota proclamation is based while if my amendment is adopted it would leave the present law on cotton quotas undisturbed and the natural law of supply and demand would be permitted to work thereby allowing these new people in the West to raise some cotton to meet the demands of the wartime economy. There are members of another body in the Congress who are in key positions to kill the bill and who have openly declared that if this section 1, which my amendment would eliminate, remains in this bill, the bill will never become law. I hope you gentlemen from the South will please bear in mind that the influence in a particular committee of another body of Congress has recently shifted because of the recent election in Oklahoma, and therefore, if a certain individual in the other body says section 1 of this bill must come out if it is to become law, then it is a pretty safe bet that it must come out. That makes the issue on my amendment very simple. No amendment, no bill, no bill, no relief for the thousands of your cotton farmer constituents who will be on your neck demanding to know why you did not vote to give them relief from the county to farm-allotment situation about which they complained so vigorously to you a few months ago and which the Cooley resolution relieved for this year only.

The choice is up to you, my friends. For the sake of your constituents and mine I beg you to vote "aye" on my amendment to strike section 1 from this bill. Thank you.

Mr. TAURIELLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. TAURIELLO. Can the gentleman tell me if the Department of Agriculture has recommended this legislation?

Mr. WHITE of California. I cannot answer the gentleman's question. I suggest he refer that to the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from California has seen fit to make this a sectional matter and intimates that someone is trying to take some cotton away from California or, rather, to prevent California from receiving the cotton which it should have. As he states, this amendment that was put in the bill was recommended among others by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association. Missouri, for the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with that section of the State which produces cotton, does produce it in rather large quantities. We have high yields there. We also have a large acreage which is adaptable to the growing of cotton; and if we are to be turned loose again in another race, Missouri can take care of itself, and we can increase in proportion along with any other section of the country.

My support of this bill is brought about because I would say that unless we do give the Secretary authority to proclaim marketing quotas during 1951 and 1952 we are going to bring about a condition that will make the confusion that we had in the latter part of last year and the early part of this one seem very mild.

Unless section 1 remains in the bill, we are going to bring about the abandonment of the PMA organizations with the records that they have, and we would not have any measurement of the crop during that year. We recognized last year that with the acreage turned loose that we could not use 1949 figures as a basis for either allotments or yields or any other statistics in our cotton program. Unless we do grant authority to the Secretary to impose controls during next year, I am afraid we are going to have a recurrence of that situation.

The gentleman speaks about the fact that this bill would not pass the other body unless we took this amendment out and adopted his amendment. I do not feel that the Members of the House care to be intimidated by statements which are made by Members of the other body in an effort to bring about a bill that they would like to have. I think that we want to pass the bill here which we feel will bring about the greatest amount of benefit not only to the people in the cotton-producing sections, but throughout the Nation. I have heard some Members in their conversations say that they were not wanting to pass any cotton bill to help all of the cotton farmers. This bill would not do that alone. I think that this bill as it is written now is not going to bring about any increase in the national cotton acreage; it is not going to cost the Government any more money. We are merely trying to allocate this acreage on a fair and equitable basis and to preserve the program which we have had and which has not cost the taxpayers any money. Fortunately, as has been pointed out many times on the floor, this cotton program has taken care of itself; and although it has taken us a long time to work it out, it has not cost what other programs have.

Let me say in closing that the reason I am opposing the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is the fact that we would, by his amendment, take off all the controls and, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] said here the other day, the race would be on and we would have a duplication of what happened in 1937 when we had some 30,000,000 acres of cotton planted.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we would have the same situation that occurred in 1937. I do not think any of us, whether we are in the cotton business or any other business, would want to see that happen again.

Under the provisions of this bill as presently written the Secretary of Agriculture, if there is a demand for more cotton, would have authority to allocate or make larger national allotments to take care of all of the cotton that is needed. As I read the bill, it does not impose any limitation on the number of acres that he could allocate, or limit him in setting up marketing quotas to meet any demands we may have.

For the reasons given, this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] to strike out section 1.

Mr. Chairman, stripped of its verbiage, the argument of the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] on behalf of his amendment to strike out section 1 means that if followed to its logical conclusion, if it has any logical conclusion, the cotton program would be utterly destroyed.

He states that his purpose is to continue the California trend and to provide that cotton may be grown in California instead of in the South and the Southeast. He is rather frank about the matter. He says that he wants to return to the law of supply and demand. There is nothing about supply and demand in section 1, or in the amendment, for under the amendment the remaining sections of the bill continue.

What the gentleman wants to do is absolutely unsound. He wants the Government, the taxpayers of the United States, to continue a reasonable support price with an unlimited production. In order to provide for that unlimited production, not satisfied with the generous treatment accorded the far West including the State of California in the existing law, he now asks that all curbs

against production be eliminated, for the next 2 years.

I lay down as fundamental the fact that if we are to repeal existing law for marketing quotas and return to supply and demand we return to 5-cent cotton that we had in the early 1930's. Price supports are dependent upon one thing and one thing alone and that is there must be control of production. Advocating continuation of price supports, the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] would destroy that upon which they are based; to wit, marketing quotas. That argument is unsound.

Whether he knows it or not, under the guise of providing for a temporary expansion in California, he is rendering a disservice to the Cotton Belt and to the cotton growers of this country because I repeat and emphasize that there can be no reasonable price supports unless there is authority for marketing quotas.

Authority for quota is one thing. The exercise of that authority is another. But authority is absolutely fundamental if the price-support program is to continue to function.

It must be kept in mind that by eliminating section 1 the other provisions of this bill remain. They are intended to continue the allotments among the States on the basis of 1950 and they are intended to prevent inequities between one country and another and between one farmer and another which obtains by providing amendments that will enable the State committees and that will enable the county committees to adjust these inequities.

Moreover, this bill is important because it extends for 2 years the Soil Conservation Benefits Act that has been greatly beneficial to the farmers of the Nation, including the cotton growers. It expires with the current year. So, I say with respect to the pending amendment under the guise of helping that section of our country that was aided more than any other by taking acreage from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and other States, and by the use of gadgets giving it to California and other western States, because of the cotton trend there, that a distinct disservice is being rendered to agriculture in general and to the Cotton Belt in particular, because we would destroy at one fell swoop that which is necessary to agriculture, which provides for price supports, and this would allow unlimited production, letting down the bars. That happened in 1949, and we had a production that was almost unprecedented. We had it in 1937 because of the declaring of the Adjustment Act void, and we had a production of 19,000,000 bales, with an unjustifiable and unprecedented surplus.

Cotton growers are interested in a program that is fair to them, to the consumers, and to the public. The most beneficial provision of the program has been reasonable price supports. The Public Treasury, therefore, is to be considered. The Cotton Belt is glad that under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and under the support of prices with Government loans thus far the Treasury has made on cotton a profit of something like $200,000,000. The cotton growers thus prospered without burdening the Treasury. It is essential for this program to be maintained. The adoption of the pending amendment would strike at the very vitals of that which is fundamental to a sound program. It would provide unlimited production. This can only mean the end of reasonable price supports.

Section 1 contemplates mandatory marketing quotas for the years 1951 and 1952, but under the terms of the pending bill and the existing law, if more cotton is needed, the quotas can be adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The allotments among the States will remain, but will be adjusted proportionately up or down with respect to quotas.

There have been injustices and inequities. It is the fault largely of the State and county committees. The fault has been in administration. Among the purposes of the bill is to provide for the elimination of discriminations.

The apportionment among the States will remain. Provision is made, however, for adjustments within the States, within the counties, and among growers. The allotment for 1950 is the basis except in Texas, and there is a clarifying amendment to make that which was intended to be the basis in 1950 the basis for 1951.

Under the terms of the bill, beginning with 1953 allotments will be determined upon the basis of history.

Both dangers and difficulties would arise if there is no authority for marketing quotas in 1951 and 1952. I urge that the amendment be rejected.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes, if necessary, to answer questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I heard the remarks of the gentleman who just preceded me. Again I want to say that anytime that we put a statute on the books of this Legislature or any other Legislature interfering with the free competitive economy of agriculture or business, then we have set up a situation that in itself demands that we be lashed round and round a vicious circle of occasional argument and temporary expediency. Now it is not a question of party politics at all.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman is opposed to any kind of controls on agriculture, why did he come before the House committee and urge the passage of Public Law 272 last year?

Mr. WERDEL. Well, now, I do not take it that in my remarks so far I have said that I am opposed to controls on agriculture. What I said is that if in the confines of the Committee on Agriculture they conceive a law and put it on the statute books that interferes with the economy of this country, by putting every type of problem into that law that will satisfy the members of the Agriculture Committee year after year, and come out here with a bill, then they have created a situation that of itself demands that we will be lashed round and round a circle of occasional argument and temporary expediency. As long as the basic law is on the books, this Congress and every succeeding Congress is going to be required to consider something equitable by way of amendment to the law on the books.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The provision now in the bill provides for the full production of domestic needs, plus estimated export needs.

Mr. WERDEL. Right.

Mr. COOLEY. If that is authorized, before we can have any control, the sum and substance of what the gentleman is advocating is to permit California to grow all the cotton it wants to produce and sell it to the Government.

Mr. WERDEL. No.

Mr. COOLEY. Why should we produce any more than our needs for domestic and export uses?

Mr. WERDEL. With Government support, we should not.

Mr. COOLEY. Then, without Government support, the gentleman knows, and I know that last year's cotton would have been selling for about 8 cents a pound. In 1937 the cotton farmers almost went into bankruptcy because of the 19,000,000-bale crop.

Mr. WERDEL. A year ago in the first session of this Congress we were considering the equities of the cotton-growing areas of this country. The people from the West, the people from those States who created, financed, built, and prepared during a war, in free, competitive enterprise, cotton gins, cotton compresses, and the oil production plants, came here knowing that there was a statute on the books from 1938 that cut them back so that the men working in that industry in their States could not possibly succeed if they were cut back to the point where they were when the act was effective and prior to forced competition in the industry. They came out here, and after consultation in Memphis, agreed to accept a figure that would permit that industry still to exist in those States, believing at the same time that there would be no mandatory controls if the supply did not exceed domestic consumption plus exports plus 30 percent; in other words, with that 30 percent margin there was a possibility for all of this equipment, all of this development, to work in the field of cotton and in the interest not only of the community but of the Nation.

In reviewing the figures of what happened during competitive enterprise during the 5 years preceding 1945 as compared with the 1930 figures of production in 11 Cotton States, there were 7,000,000 acres of cotton that went out of production in those States. They went out of production because they could make more money in something else during those years.

If this amendment is not adopted, the ratio as it now exists between States and

set up in the act last year will be projected in future acreage. I say again the war effort demands that we again do what we had to do in the last war effort, produce the most cotton that we can produce on the least amount of acres. In other words, this bill says that so far as this war effort is concerned, for every acre of the 300,000 forced out of production last year in California by virtue of the amended act, for every acre that will grow cotton again in the war effort of 1951 and 1952, we will have to produce 27 acres of what was proved to be marginal land in the last war effort. That is what this language means, that so far as our Nation is concerned, to me the situation demands that it be taken out of H. R. 7309. The statement that this Congress is going to find itself in a condition where it is going to have to consider this subject again next year or 2 years from now is entirely beside the point, because there never will be a year when the equities of this subject will not have to be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and this Congress as long as the basic act is on the books.

I am speaking in the interest of my State, to be sure. I am speaking in the interest of the men who were here this year when this bill was being considered and who went home and then found this language put into a newly drafted bill, and reported out of committee without any notice to them or to me or to anyone else I know of. That bill is now being considered on the floor of this House setting the pattern, if you please, for mandatory controls in cotton for 1951 and 1952—setting the pattern for mandatory controls at all times, not only in cotton but in all the basic agricultural commodities. The pattern is now here. I submit to you if you read the new language which provides that controls are mandatory, whenever the available cotton exceeds domestic consumption plus exports, then you know if we ever have a surplus at any particular time in any particular production year, that there must be controls year after year. So when this bill is passed, there is nothing but mandatory controls for cotton for 2 years and the pattern is here for all of our basic commodities in the future.

Let us keep this in mind, too. When I said the language of this act requires 27 acres of marginal land in the South to be produced in the war effort to one in the States that have proven that they can better produce cotton in the immediate past, there is no discretion in the Secretary of Agriculture in this regard. That is a mandate. I pointed out last Thursday in general debate that some of these States which are supporting this provision had produced only half of the ground and are making three times the money out of the cotton industry that they did in 1930.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if you get mandatory controls in this legislation I just wonder how many of your farmers in the cotton States are interested in such controls. Are the farmers of the cotton States, as the Secretary of Agriculture states, if they can plant 2 acres or 22 acres of cotton, do they want the Secretary of Agriculture to tell them they can get 20 cents per pound or are they willing to take 30 cents per pound if they can get that price for cotton? Your interest is in subsidies and controls.

I sometimes think you have these controls to the point where the people in this country are subject only to the rules and regulations laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture. I have been thinking this morning also of the fact that we are in a war and sometimes I wonder whether we know just where we are going, and what the next step is in the process of winning this war.

I remember during the last World War you built two great pipelines, the Big Inch and the Little Inch, to furnish oil from the Texas oil fields, and bring it up into the State of Pennsylvania and the eastern seaboard in order that we might get gasoline and oil to produce the things that were necessary and also to be able to run your automobiles. The Government, at great expense, built those two big pipelines. After the war they had no further use for them because they found they could get oil from the Texas fields by boat cheaper than they could get it through these oil lines. Then the War Assets Administration sold the Big Inch and the Little Inch to the Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. They made a contract that if at any time an emergency existed the Secretary of War could take back these Big Inch lines under certain conditions, if they met those conditions. They had a 20-year recapture clause whereby they could take them over for a 5-year period with two renewals, or take it for a second 5-year period. It requires a study to be made of these contracts in order that the Secretary of War, if he wishes to take these lines over in case of emergency at any time, there is a 90-day clause whereby it is necessary for them to have proper information in order to do that. It seems to me that since the President of the United States has started us into this third world war, we ought to refer this matter to the proper committee of the House in order that the 90-day period would not have to delay the process in case of an emergency.

I hope that the proper committee of the Government will make a study of the capture clause that there is in this Big Inch and Little Inch line contract, and then, if the Secretary of War finds it is expedient to do so, he may take over those lines. That is the principal reason I wanted to get this before the House now, so that that study might begin, and time will not have to be wasted in case of dire need.

Now, let us get back to this cotton and peanut regulation. I do not know who is to gain by this regulation except the southern cotton farmers, at the expense of the American taxpayers. If you will look at your financial statement and find out that you went into the red about three and a half billon last year and that you will go into the red many billions more this year, and talk about prosecuting the war successfully, I wonder how far you can go by creating a deficit each and every year and getting this country into greater financial difficulties, so that eventually we may find ourselves in such financial difficulty that we will go bankrupt. You are headed for it sure as the world. Be American—be wise and economize.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee to be used by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in view of the emergency which faces our country at this time, I feel it is incumbent upon me to state that it is the duty of this Congress now to enact legislation to meet the crisis which confronts us.

I believe we should do the following:

First. Restore regulation W to the Government to limit consumer credit and installment buying. It is my understanding that consumer credit buying has reached the astounding total of $19,000,000,000 at the present time.

Second. Enact tax legislation to carry on the full cost of the conflict in Korea, and to insure our own national security.

Third. Enact legislation to tax all profits over and above ordinary peacetime profits on all industries engaged in the war effort. This will take the profits out of war and insure more funds to pay for the cost of the conflict and help to balance the budget.

Fourth. Prices on all commodities should be rolled back to June 25, the day before the Korean conflict started.

Fifth. Nonessential Government expenditures must be reduced.

It is up to this Congress, Mr. Chairman, to do something about high prices, hoarding, and irresponsible profiteering. These practices are dangerous to our own security; they hinder our war effort; they create undue burdens on our economy and lead to inflation. They are unpatriotic and dangerous, and they fall hardest on the people who can least afford to pay the ultimate costs.

There is no economic basis for price rises, hoarding, and war profiteering. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has stated that prices have risen 10 percent in its index of 28 key commodities since June 25. These include such articles as rubber, tin, wool, wheat, copper, zinc, lead, bread, cotton, and so forth. Cotton has jumped 5 or 6 cents a pound; and woolen and worsted fabrics have increased from 12½ to 17½ cents a yard for men's and women's clothing; coffee from

4 cents to 5 cents a pound; cotton has increased 4 to 5 cents per yard; wool has increased 5 cents a pound; wheat is up 2¾ cents per bushel; lard is up 60 cents a hundred; rubber is up 17 percent; print cloth is up 15 percent; and bread, as a personal illustration, is in certain sections of the State of Montana, up 3 cents a loaf. In the past month the price of hogs has risen 20 percent, resin 14 percent, cocoa 13 percent, coffee 12 percent, tin 10 percent, and pepper 18 percent. These figures which I have compiled over the week end are out of date already, but they do give us a picture of what has happened in just 1 month and should serve as a warning of what will happen if we do not take remedial action now.

All the estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that there is no shortage of foodstuffs in this country. Food production today is about the same as it was in 1949. Stocks of food are substantial; average consumption is high; meat will be as plentiful as last year; wheat and corn will be plentiful, and fruits are abundant. Profits are at a record high, as the following figures which I will insert at this point will show, when we go back into the House:

	First 6 months of—	
	1949	1950
Republic Steel	$24, 500, 000	$37, 700, 000
General Electric	46, 500, 000	77, 400, 000
United Fruit	24, 200, 000	34, 200, 000
Atlantic Refining Co	12, 500, 000	17, 600, 000
Johns-Manville	5, 700, 000	10, 100, 000
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	9, 100, 000	15, 000, 000
Admiral Television	3, 100, 000	8, 500, 000

The above figures, and they represent only a few of the many corporations whose profits have increased tremendously, speak for themselves.

President Truman has acted with speed and courage to provide the increased military needs of the times. He has offered an anti-inflationary program which I do not think goes far enough. While wages have not gone up, as yet they are bound to unless prices are controlled. The cost of our military program plus the additional expenditures which will be needed for our increased program will amount to approximately $30,000,000,000 this fiscal year. This means an increase of $15,000,000,000 over the present military budget and an increase of the total budget by one-third; $60,000,000,000 will be needed this year compared with the present $45,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1951.

If we are courageous enough to tax ourselves sufficiently to meet our needs the less it will be necessary to set up controls, because taxation, if gone into honestly and deeply enough will make controls unnecessary. If prices continue to rise, it will be hard to bring them down; and the longer this situation continues, the more difficult it will be to find a solution. Voluntary controls and appeals to patriotism will in themselves not work; they have never stopped inflation before; there is no reason to believe they will now. This is no ordinary political year; we cannot continue either business or politics as usual. The American people are awake to the dangers of the times and they are looking to us for leadership.

Our future as a free nation may well be at stake. Are we prepared to face up to our responsibilities, pay the costs, and take the consequences?

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent, I am inserting at this point in my remarks, copies of letters and telegrams from people in Montana relative to the present price rise and hoarding situation in that State. I am also inserting a short news item from today's Washington News.

HELENA, MONT., *July 27, 1950.*

Hon. HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN: The price of bread went up 3 cents overnight in this locality, and an investigation proves that there is no reason for such a pride boost—someone is just taking advantage of the situation.

We, the undersigned, protest this 15-percent raise in bread, and urgently petition your honor to do something about it to stop such sudden inflation of essential items, such as bread, the staff of life.

The reason for this price boost was given in the local newspaper, clipping of which is enclosed, and you can read between the lines that this baker, who declined to be quoted by name, has just a selfish, greedy interest at heart.

PETER AND JOSEPHINE M. JASMIN.
FRANK AND MARY ZORICH.
ANN CRIMMINS.
MARY STOKAN.
ANNA AND MARY DRAGOYE.
MARY G. BISCIGLIA.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *July 28, 1950.*

Mr. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: A group of us housewives feel that something should be done about the way many civilians are buying up things they don't need. You can't buy a bed sheet in this town, together with a shortage of other things, even foodstuffs. We know there is no real shortage but there are too many people who don't realize this crisis is a responsibility of every American as well as the boys fighting on the front lines.

We want an all-out effort such as the Baruch plan. We think a full-scale mobilization for this war is necessary. While there is a crisis there should be ceilings on everything, but when it's over, they should be removed. We don't want a socialized economy permanently, but if it's necessary temporarily, we are for it, and we think it's necessary now.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. DELLA LEE TAYLOR.

MISSOULA, MONT., *July 26, 1950.*

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: My reason for writing you is to see if you can do anything about the increase in price of certain foods. Bread has gone up from 19 to 22 cents a loaf. When I called a bakery about it, I was told that flour had gone up $1.50 per 100 pounds, that lard and milk also had raised. If this were necessary, I would be the last to protest, but from the reports coming from Washington, this is not necessary. Someone is making a big profit and I wish it could be stopped. If you can do anything about this, I am sure many would appreciate it.

I am sincerely glad of the primary election returns and feel sure we shall have you in Congress again. We appreciate your efforts for Montana, and also for the veterans' cause.

Very truly,
Mrs. L. C. GOFORTH.

HELENA, MONT., *July 25, 1950.*

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: This letter is to advise you today the wholesale bakeries in Helena raised their price of bakery goods and the retail merchants followed suit. All bakery goods took a jump, but an example is 1 pound of bread (white) 15 cents raised to 17 cents and 1½ pound was 20 cents and now 23 cents. The wholesalers advised they raised 1 cent per pound so the retailers followed suit by 2 cents or better. I do believe some action is necessary to stop this kind of doing because this is definitely what the President recently asked people not to do. They should realize that this will just bring back price controls and rationing which they all were against, so maybe you might be able to put some good sense into their minds if you can.

Sincerely yours,
W. E. REYNOLDS.

HELENA, MONT., *July 27, 1950.*

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative of Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is an article clipped from our local newspaper which shows just one of the reasons my husband and myself would like to see price control go into effect immediately, and prices, primarily food, revert back to those of about 2 months ago.

Our highest meat bill for 1 month for a family of four in this past year was $20, and that in Christmas month. This month our meat bill is already $26.65 and the month not yet over. This includes a menu of hamburger twice a week and hot dogs once a week. The grocery bill got so out of hand we had the grocer close our books for this month on July 24. Will have to make up for those extra days in the month of August.

So many of the raises seem to revert back to the farmers, which is fine for them, but puts the average white-collar worker on the spot. We need other things as well as food. We may eat to live but don't live just to eat.

Since price control seems to be the only answer, this letter is just to let you know our family is for it.

Sincerely,
Mrs. ANTHONY M. VERZUH.

BREAD PRICE ADVANCES HERE WITH OTHER PRODUCTS ALSO HIGHER

Bread and other bakery products took a sharp advance here today, the 1½-pound loaf that formerly sold for 20 cents jumping to 23 cents on retail counters, grocers reported today. The 1-pound loaf formerly selling for 15 cents will now be 17 cents.

Doughnuts and sweet rolls went up 5 cents each a half dozen. A package of doughnuts now costs 25 cents instead of 20 cents and sweet rolls will retail for 30 cents instead of 25 cents.

A baker, who declined to be quoted by name, said, "we're entitled to a raise."

MISSOULA, MONT., *July 25, 1950.*

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: Bread is up 3 cents per loaf (1½ pounds) this morning was 19 cents now 22 cents=15⅘ percent. Looks like the retailer is the first hoarder and forcing the consumer to do likewise. Wheat is not up, flour is not up, labor has not suddenly brought on this condition.

How about this?

Yours truly,
FRANK L. BUSCH, Sr.

MISSOULA, MONT., *July 28, 1950.*

Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I am writing this letter to express the opinions of myself and

my family concerning an important, current issue. That issue is whether or not this country should adopt price control and rationing.

I don't think it can be disputed that we are in one hell of a fight and that if we come out of this Korea thing without many losses and much damage we will be very lucky. I think we should face the fact that we are in a battle for our existence, or are at least entering into the preliminaries of such a battle. All of my remarks are based on that premise. Let us assume that is true, at least for the sake of argument. Then is it not necessary for us to gird ourselves for such a battle? I think one of the most important things the country can do to keep itself in shape for a fight is to keep its economy healthy. This cannot be done if we allow inflation to go unchecked. No one of consequence benefits from inflation—many are hurt—a few profiteers make a profit. I hardly need express these things to you, for you are more aware of them than I am. I will, however, point out one instance, which I believe to be typical of thousands, or millions. My father died 5 years ago. At the time of his death he was adequately insured so that my mother need have no worry concerning her own welfare. But since then the value of the dollar has been reduced to somewhere near half of its value then. My mother is getting on in years. It is too late for her to strike out in a new profession. She is dependent upon that insurance, yet each day it becomes less and less useful to her.

The Korean War and the wars that are likely to ensue will put much worse inflationary pressures on the economy. What will happen to widows, all types of Government workers, white collar employees? And what will happen to labor? These groups can only lose by inflation.

Even assuming that the war of itself will not strain the economy, there are secondary reactions that will strain it. Thousands of merchants all over our country for some reason place the gain of dollars ahead of all other pursuits of life and hence use a situation like we are in today to their own advantage and raise prices on their goods, whether warranted or not, knowing full well that the public will buy, or, rather, knowing full well that the public will hoard. No doubt this is reprehensible on the parts of both merchant and buying public, and it is a voluntary thing. But voluntary measures will not prevent it.

Prices on many items have begun to go up right here in Missoula. In the last few weeks I have seen and heard many ads using the war-scare psychology to stimulate buying. They are heard over the radio and they are seen in the paper. I select one and enclose it as a typical example of what is taking place here.

The value of our dollar has declined far enough. I personally don't want to see it go any further.

Many people believe that rationing and price control mean dictatorship. Perhaps in a certain sense they do. But these are emergency times, and to my way of thinking it is far better to have a regulated control lawfully enacted by a democratic Congress than an unregulated economic havoc.

Well, I think I have made my sentiments and those of my family and friends clear enough to you. I hope you will forgive this long exposition of my thoughts, but I feel very strongly on the subject.

Yours truly,

BRUCE R. TOOLE.

MISSOULA, MONT., *July 27, 1950.*

Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANSFIELD: I am an instructor at Montana State University, living in the university's housing project, among many students.

There is one thing that we all have in common, and that is making our incomes meet the rising costs of living, particularly food prices.

Two items, in particular, that we all use to help balance the food budget are bread and hamburger. Two days ago bread went up 3 cents a loaf, and hamburger has increased 12 cents per pound in the past month. Why wait longer for price control?

Yours very truly,

DAVID P. COLE.

BOZEMAN, MONT., *July 27, 1950.*

Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

We are all for increased taxes. But can't something be done about price increases. Meats and bread already advanced noticeably in last few days.

ETHELYN C. HARRISON.

BUTTE, MONT., *July 24, 1950.*

Mr. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative, Montana State,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: It is very essential to us that you do not ignore this letter. You have been to Butte, so you know how large our Federal housing project is. It is in behalf of all these folks and little children living in the project that I am writing this letter.

The war scare here is just awful. Sheets and sugar have practically disappeared. One store today was selling sheets at the staggering price of $4.25 each sheet. These sheets are actually worth about $2.79 each.

Bread, coffee, sugar, lard, meat, and cotton goods have gone up as much as 5 to 10 percent in the last week. The crowning point was today when bread and other bakery goods went up in price to the tune of 5 percent.

To us here in the project, these profiteers are helping Russia in their war effort. They are doing (along with the hoarders) exactly what Russia wants them to do.

Hoarding and higher prices go hand-in-hand and something will have to be done. We claim your immediate attention to these matters. It looks to us like price control is needed right now.

We sincerely hope you can do something about this dreadful war scare.

Thanking you for your attention, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Everett F. Beacher (two children), Mrs. D. J. Larkin (two children), Mrs. L. McClung (two children), Mrs. A. McCloskey (two children), Mrs. G. Blewett (four children), Mrs. Ted May (four children), Mrs. D. Badovincc (five children), Mrs. F. Resch (three children), Mrs. Vesta Lawney (one child), Henry Gardner (two children), Mrs. Jack Schulte (two children), Mrs. Rance Edden (two children), Mrs. Griffin L. Smith, Mrs. Gene Dufresne, Mrs. Adelia Hackman, Mrs. Mary Delaney (one girl), E. A. Sheehan (four girls), Mrs. Robert Leeson (three children), Mrs. W. V. Lanning (one boy), Mrs. Antonielti (four children), Mrs. William Honka (three girls), Mrs. Charles Hollahan (two girls), Miss Evelyn Sampson, Mrs. Virgil L. Hills (one child), Mrs. Olivia Menard (four children), Sang Howard, Mrs. Sang Howard (one child), Mrs. Dale Kittel (two children), Mrs. Albert Cutler (six children), Mrs. Florence Campbell (two children), Mrs. A. Albright (two children), Mrs. John T. O'Donnell (one child), Mrs. Herbert J. Malone (two children), Mrs. H. L. Edwards (two children).

The signatures on this letter represent about 250 families living in Silver Bow homes, with an average of three children to each family.

Sincerely,

MRS. JACK SHULTE.

BOZEMAN, MONT., *July 25, 1950.*

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Profiteering bakeries in Bozeman raised bread prices 3 cents per loaf today. Apparently we need controls at once.

L. R. DAEMS.

GREAT FALLS MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 16,
Great Falls, Mont., July 12, 1950.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: The members of the Great Falls Mine, Mill, and Smelterworkers are very concerned over the recent increase in the cost of living and what may happen in the future due to the war hysteria caused by the conflict in Korea.

As you probably know, price boosts have already been reported in a wide variety of foodstuffs, especially meats.

They are also worried on what may happen to rent control, especially if this war should expand.

Now, this practice of appealing to businessmen and retailers to hold the line on prices is just another way of fooling the buying public.

Therefore, we believe and recommend to you that you immediately do all in your power to invoke price control over foodstuff and rents, until this conflict is over.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
Financial Secretary.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM,
Missoula, July 18, 1950.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: I want to urge that you support the placing of controls on prices, wages, profits, and other elements of the economy. We are definitely in a wartime period and the necessary wartime controls should be imposed. I hope you will urge the President that profiteering and gouging on the pretense of scarcity already have started and we cannot act too soon to protect the ordinary citizen.

Thanks and best regards.

Cordially yours,

JAMES L. C. FORD.

[From the Washington Daily News of July 31, 1950]

MILK GOES UP

Milk went up 1 cent a quart in Indianapolis today, and butter and other dairy products followed suit. Washington's milk price went up a half-cent.

The Royal Typewriter Co.'s standard models will rise about 7 percent tomorrow. A 7 percent boost in the wholesale price of Procter & Gamble's Crisco and household soaps was expected to reach corner markets this week.

Effective tomorrow, the Brown Shoe Co. is raising its prices an average of 15 to 25 cents a pair.

STEAK UP A DIME

Round steak went up an average of about 10 cents a pound across the nation from June 23 to today. But there were wide fluctuations. One Indianapolis shop said its price remained unchanged at 99 cents a pound,

while one Cleveland butcher increased the price from 69 cents to $1.09.

Bread was up 1 cent a loaf in most cities, including Washington, and sugar was up one-half to one cent a pound.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, an agricultural problem would be a very simple one if people were not involved. I wonder if those of us here realize the problem that some of us have in connection with the people. I think if we would fully realize the problem that we have in supporting the people and the types of enterprise they are engaged in that we would be in a better position to deal with the problems.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike to disagree with my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE]. California is not totally dependent upon cotton as far as its economy is concerned. There are many things that may be grown in California. There are many things that we in the House are going to pass in the form of legislation to help develop that western country, and we are going to be glad to do that sort of thing. It will enlarge our taxable base. We are going to be happy to put into effect reclamation projects which will bring into production land that is vitally needed for the welfare of that entire country. We are going to do that, but, at the same time, we do not want to put an unfair burden upon other sections of the country. There are many people whose only possible business or opportunity is the growing of cotton. They are getting an income from cotton because there is a support price on it. That is the only reason for a support price in a free enterprise system. If it were not in effect, certainly the price of cotton would be so low that the folks in California and the other States who want to expand, would not engage in the growing of cotton. That is the whole reason for it.

In Minnesota we have a problem, for example, in connection with dairy production. Dairy production is going away from our area, and being drawn from it unfairly I think to places where consumers are being compelled to pay more for dairy products with the restrictions that are put into effect. That is free enterprise in reverse. I know what this means to our people, I know what it means to the small family sized farms, I know what it means when an industry in which they have been engaged for many years is shifted away from them. If this continues we will have people in our State who are going to have a most difficult time making a living. Why? Because the trade areas are restricted by charging the consumers more in a particular area. That means, as far as they are concerned, that certain unfair competition has been developed. Why? Because of marketing agreements that support prices in those areas that made production profitable by discriminating against areas of more efficient production.

We in Minnesota do not have an allotment system that will keep that sort of thing from happening. So it is going to create a hardship. It is going to create a hardship for these people in areas where they cannot be expected to grow much cotton.

I am opposed to the White amendment for the reason stated.

I am interested in farmer control of any agricultural program. I think a farmer-administered agricultural program is the backbone of our agricultural economy. I wish some of the people in the cotton areas were more inclined to have farm control of their programs. Many of the counties turn over the administration of these programs to so-called executive secretaries, some person who has a brilliant clerical or political mind but who has not the practical conception of farming who can sit in an office and give all the answers to the farmers. In my opinion, the farmer ought to have more to say about his program in a particular area. There would be a better understanding of the whole problem. The people in my area would be much happier over an agricultural program if they could be assured of it being administered by the farmers themselves. We are interested in the welfare of the people all over the country. When one segment of our agricultural society, when one segment of our agricultural economy, goes to pieces, it affects the whole country agriculturally. We cannot afford to have that sort of thing happen. We must have a strong agriculture. The stronger agriculture is in Minnesota, the stronger agriculture will be in the country as a whole. Minnesota is not going to grow a bale of cotton. The stronger the agricultural economy is, whether it be in Georgia, Mississippi, or California, the better off we will be in Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, the committee respectfully urges you to vote down the pending amendment. The purpose of the amendment, if it was adopted, is to make it possible to have no controls whatever on cotton next year. As I told you last Friday, we had that exeperience once when the Supreme Court, in 1936, knocked out the old Triple-A Act, and in 1937 they produced 19,000,000 bales of cotton. If you think your Government can stand that next year, then you might support the amendment, but I think it might endanger the whole price-support program. If we should produce something like 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 bales of cotton it would mean that 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bales would probably have to go under the loan, which means that the Commodity Credit Corporation would probably have to come back over here and ask authority to loan another billion or two billion, and I think that would be most unfortunate.

Now, I am discouraged sometimes. It seems to me that a trade is a trade. Last year there was a division among the representatives in Congress of the States as to how much cotton each one should have, and as chairman of the subcommittee I went to the cotton growers of all the States. I said, "We are having a controversy. Why do you growers not get together and reach some agreement?" The cotton growers from every cotton-growing State met and they themselves made an agreement as to how this acreage would be distributed, and we put it in the law and it is there now.

The statement was made here just now on behalf of one of the gentlemen from California that during the war they built some gins and some compresses for their cotton production, and now they cannot get the cotton. Well, now, let us see. In 1943, California produced only 291,000 acres of cotton; in 1944 only 303,000, and in 1945, 319,000. You understand, 319,000 is the highest acreage they planted during the war, and they say they built gins and compresses during that period. But, what have we done for California? We told California we were not going to put the general rule on them. The general rule is that every State gets its cotton quota on the basis it planted to cotton in the 4 years, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. That is the way every one of these States took theirs; every one of them. In the case of Arkansas, Arkansas does not favor this amendment. In the case of Missouri, Missouri does not favor this amendment. In the case of those States we said, "You have had a sudden increase lately on cotton, and we will give you special credit for that increase. Instead of putting you on the 4-year rule we will let you use either the last year, 1948, or the 2 years, 1947 and 1948.' Now, if you do not think our committee has done fairly to California, you vote for this amendment.

Here is what we did for California: In 1945 they had only 319,000 acres in cotton; in 1946, 359,000 acres; in 1947, 536,000 acres; and in 1948 they jumped up to 810,000. Now their 4-year average is only 506,000 acres, and then they would be cut from that. But do you know what we gave them this year and what they will have next year? Six hundred and forty-two thousand acres in cotton, which is more cotton than they have grown in any 1 of the 4 years except the last year, 1948. We have given them, if you please, more than three-fourths of the highest year. As I said, their 4-year average would have been 506,000, and under the general rule they probably would have gotten about 450,000, but at their request, agreed upon not only by us but by the cotton representatives of the United States, meeting at my request as chairman of the subcommittee, they deliberated, and they figured it out, and they came back and laid it on the table of the subcommittee, and they said, "Here is the agreement of California, of New Mexico, of Arizona, of Georgia, of Missisippi, of Missouri," and by all the others. "Here is what we have agreed upon, and we ask you to put it into the law." And we put it into the law. They have it this year, they will get it next year, and all of this, it seems to me, gentlemen, amounts to this: I do not want to be unfair to anybody; but if an agreement is an agreement, if they have gotten all this extra cotton this year, shall

we now agree that since they have gotten that much are we going to have no controls next year at all so that they can plant more acreage and get more cotton acreage in the years to come? I think it would be unfortunate, to be perfectly frank with you. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE of California) there were—ayes 20, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) (1) is amended by changing item (A) to read as follows: "the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

2. Subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

3. Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

"(2) The State acreage allotments for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

"(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the same years as are used in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments."

4. Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in any one of the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cottor under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in any one of such 3 years, the county committee, upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as determined by the county committee upon a proper showing of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in such 3-year period.

"(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the county allotment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments in the farm-acreage allotments established under paragraph (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which the county committee determines are fair and equitable in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not less than 20 percent of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding 10 acres under other provisions of this subsection.

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county, including small farms, receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred, unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on such farm in 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

"(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establishing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

"(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage in excess of 45 percent of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the county committee may, by the use of the county reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 percent of such acreage: *Provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein."

5. Subsection (g) is amended as follows:

"(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section and section 347—

"(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be estab-

lished in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;

"(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 percent of the allotment or 1 acre, an acreage equal to the farm-acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history for the county and State;

"(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this section as amended prior to the enactment of this act shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county allotments;

"(4) for the purposes of computing future county allotments in any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres, the 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment, without deduction for a State reserve, had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

"(5) in any State in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were 5 acres or less, the county committee may, with the approval of the State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948."

SEC. 3. Section 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"LONG STAPLE COTTON

"SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure-strain varieties of the Barbadense species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

"(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 percent, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor, but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carryover at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

"(c) All provisions of this act, except section 342, subsections (c), (e), (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under section 346 shall be 50 percent of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein. The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal weather conditions during such period. The State acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952. Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 344.

"(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under subsection (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is 1½ inches or more in length.

"(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin."

SEC. 4. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended, effective with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of cotton, as follows:

1. Add a new subsection (f) at the end of section 101 of such act, reading as follows:

"(f) The provisions of this act relating to price support for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland cotton and (2) extra long staple cotton described in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in determining the support level for all cotton described in such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this act with respect to all extra long staple cotton described in subsection (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota."

2. Add, in the last sentence of section 403 of such act, following the words "the standard grade", the words "of American upland cotton" and add a new sentence at the end of section 403 reading as follows: "For extra long staple cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade for parity and price support shall be grade No. 2 of 1½-inch staple length."

3. Add a new section 420 to such act, reading as follows:

"SEC. 420. Any price support program in effect on cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

SEC. 5. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting a colon in lieu of the period at the end of the third sentence and adding the following: "*Provided*, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less than 5 percent above the current support price for the quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carrying charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The Secretary shall determine and announce within 15 days after the beginning of each marketing year the average monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding year."

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the 1951 wheat acreage allotment for any county shall not be reduced below the 1950 allotment for such county by more than 5 percent in excess of the percentage by which the national wheat acreage allotment for the 1951 crop is reduced below the 1950 national acreage allotment. For the purposes of this section, the additional acreage allotted pursuant to Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and in conformity with regulations of the Secretary promulgated thereunder, shall be regarded as a part of the county and national wheat acreage allotments. The allotment for any county shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum county allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment proclaimed for the 1951 crop.

SEC. 7. The second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, is amended to read as follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 percent of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such marketing year."

SEC. 8. Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

SEC. 9. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) of section 358 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the 5 years, 1945–49, inclusive: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for

such State, and such additional acreage shall be apportioned among the farms in such States producing such type of peanuts: *Provided further*, That the additional acreage required to provide the increases in allotments authorized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall not be considered in the establishment of future National and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 shall not exceed 2,000,000 acres."

2. Add a new subsection (e) at the end of section 358 of such act reading as follows:

"(e) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equipment, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of peanuts."

3. Amend subsection (g) of section 359 of such act by striking out after the word "That" where it first appears in the proviso in such section the following words: "for the 1950 crop."

SEC. 10. The provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 9 of this act shall become effective with respect to the 1951 cotton and peanut crops and nothing therein shall be deemed to modify or amend existing law relating to acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1950 cotton and peanut crops: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 3 of this act shall be effective for the 1950 crop for the purposes of section 4 of this act. All other provisions of this act shall become effective upon enactment.

Mr. COOLEY (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that amendments be in order at any point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COMBS: Amend section (e) (1), (2), and (3) of the bill by adding the following to page 4, line 6, page 5, line 2, and page 5, line 21: *"Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 percent of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the 3-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield for a question.

Mr. PACE. Does the gentleman object to confining his amendment to his own State?

Mr. COMBS. I would, of course, have no objection to confining it to my own State. The purpose of my amendment is to meet a situation which perhaps does not exist anywhere else, but I did not want to offer it as a State or sectional amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will accept this amendment. I want to call attention briefly to what it will do, and the situation which it is designed to meet. It does not affect in any way the total cotton acreage provided under this bill. It would not affect in any way any policy contained in the bill. What it does is to give a broader discretion to the State and county committees to make allotments of acreage to meet a peculiar situation which exists in some sections particularly in the eastern part of my own State and in my own congressional district.

I want to explain to you what that situation is. The east Texas region is a region of small farms. The people there have farmed cotton since before the Civil War. In recent years they have been getting away from cotton farming to a more diversified form of agriculture which we are glad to see. But during the war period, beginning in about 1940 or 1941, a large number of the boys from the farms went either into the armed services or the farmers went into the war plants of the region and the cotton acreage was reduced in many counties as much as 75 percent to 90 percent. Since the war the boys have returned from the armed services and from the shipyards and war plants and have been getting married and buying farms and settling down. What has happened is this: One of these soldier boys wants to farm a little cotton. They have to have a cash crop to get started with diversified agriculture. But they cannot get an acre of cotton allotment for the simple reason that they were not engaged in cotton farming in 1946, 1947, 1948, and so on. Then again we will have the situation where tenants have been displaced by reductions in cotton acreages. They have never done anything but farm cotton and the law does not let them have any acreage. This is intended simply to set up an acreage allotment which the county and State committee can use to meet these cases which are deserving and need to be met. Under the present law the situation is too rigid and too restricted.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Is it the intention of the gentleman's amendment that the 1 percent should come out of the 10 percent of the State reserves or that it shall be in addition to the 10 percent State reserve? That is not made clear by the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COMBS. I do not care which it comes out of, just as long as we get it, sir.

Mr. PACE. But we need to know.

Mr. COMBS. May I ask the committee this question. Which do you think it should come out of? I want to get this allocable acreage allotment so that it can be used in making these adjustments. That is all I want to do.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman of course realizes you have a 10-percent reservation of acreage at the State level.

Mr. COMBS. I understand that.

Mr. COOLEY. And you have a 15 percent reservation at the county level.

Mr. COMBS. Yes, sir; but it has not been used down there to meet this situation.

Mr. COOLEY. It has not been used because the State committees and the county committees have not exercised the discretion which Congress intended that they should exercise in making these adjustments.

Mr. COMBS. I know that that is the chairman's view, and I know that he knows this bill. The committees down there tell me that they are not allowed any leeway. I do not know who is right. But if you put this into the law, it tells them to do so and that is the point I make.

Mr. COOLEY. The law now being considered provides that the reservation shall be made at the State level and at the county level for the purposes enumerated in the law.

Mr. COMBS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but I want to point out that they still have to go back to 1947 and 1948 on this acreage proposition. It is not mandatory, as I understand.

Mr. BECKWORTH. And it is not in the bill, either.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will look at the proviso on page 5, line 9, he will note the following language:

Provided, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used—

And so forth.

Mr. COMBS. The point is, Mr. Chairman, that this little region I am talking about of a few counties, including the districts of my colleagues, the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. BECKWORTH], as well as my own district in eastern Texas, have been getting the go-around, and we have been trying for 2 years to get this matter corrected. It has not been done.

I hope as a matter of fairness that this amendment will be adopted. It does not affect the bill in any other way and it will put the needed discretion in the hands of these people to meet the situation.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if I understand the gentleman's amendment correctly, it is incompatible with the very philosophy of this law and all of the other control programs, for the reason that the gentleman is advocating by his amendment giving special consideration to individuals who have, on former occasions, been engaged in the production of cotton.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. In just 1 minute; as soon as I finish my sentence. Whereas, under the control program, acreages allotted are allotted on the basis of the history of the farm rather than the history of the farmer, and the acreage is allotted to the owner of the farm rather than to the tenant on the farm.

Mr. COMBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. COMBS. Let me point out that it does just exactly that with respect to this small group of people. Here is a bunch of ex-soldiers going out buying new farmland and they have to have some cotton acreage and they cannot get it under your bill.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely wrong. Last year in Texas when you had an opportunity to have reserved 10 percent of the acreage at the State level, my recollection is that they reserved only about 3 percent. This bill provides that the State and the county shall reserve this acreage for the purposes mentioned in the bill.

Mr. COMBS. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. COMBS. I have just finished a tour of my district. I had a little business down there. I talked to those farmers and to those committeemen, and they tell me they cannot do anything. Perhaps under the law they could. I want a measure that they say will do the job.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman did not want it in there any more than the committee wanted it in, because we put the word in there that makes it mandatory, that they shall reserve the acreage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. You say it makes it mandatory that they shall reserve the acreage. Is it not a fact that they may not reserve any percent under it or that only 1 percent or 2 percent will be reserved, depending on what they say is adequate?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly true.

Mr. COOLEY. Now, let me answer that. People came before our committee and complained that we had left too much authority in the bureaucrats in Washington; that we should decentralize this program and vest it in the committeemen back in the counties and the States. Is the gentleman advocating that we vest this authority here in Washington?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I will tell you what the gentleman is advocating.

Mr. COOLEY. I wish you would.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman has a county, for example, that had 600 applicants, and we got 400 acres; seven-tenths of an acre each. It threw out 350 people. The gentleman is advocating that the Congress assume the responsibility right here and now, as this amendment would do, in order to prevent that, irrespective of what anybody might say.

Mr. COOLEY. Very well. Then you are advocating, in effect, that we take the authority of this law and vest it in the Capital City of Washington and in the hands of bureaucrats far removed from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Let the author of the amendment comment on that, because it does not do that.

Mr. COOLEY. I am asking you to answer it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I have read the amendment, quite a while ago, and in my opinion it does not do that.

Mr. COOLEY. It is exactly what I thought the author of the amendment said.

Mr. COMBS. It puts it in the State and county committees and not in Washington.

Mr. COOLEY. That is exactly where it is in this bill. We direct in this bill that they shall reserve acreage in adequate quantities to take care of the situation.

Mr. COMBS. It has not resulted that way in the past.

Mr. COOLEY. No, it has not, and your trouble is back in Texas. I do not think you should advocate vesting authority in Washington. Do you advocate that?

Mr. COMBS. No, sir. My amendment puts it in Texas, and if your bill already does it the amendment cannot hurt anything.

Mr. COOLEY. Very well. Then, I say further, that it is contrary to the philosophy of this bill, and it would be a desperately bad precedent for us to set. If we are going to provide this acreage to be allotted to tenant farmers who can work on your farm this year and on some other farm next year and move about with the acreage in his own pocket, then we are putting a premium on the tenant who might be induced to move from place to place, even from one county or State to another county or State.

Mr. COMBS. It will give the tenant a little freedom; is that it?

Mr. COOLEY. It will give him too much freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It is entirely possible that the gentleman's amendment would be a limitation on the present law; that is, on this bill.

This bill provides that as much as 10 percent at the State level can be reserved for that purpose, and as much as 15 percent at the county level; whereas, if the gentleman's amendment is adopted it will limit that particular type of farmer to 1 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. COMBS. If the gentleman will yield, my amendment does not limit a thing in the bill; it adds something to it.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] asked you a moment ago the question whether it was to be taken from 10 percent or added to the 10 percent; and you asked the committee to answer.

Mr. COMBS. The committee members have been telling us it would be 1 percent of the State allotment.

Mr. COOLEY. It would be taken from the 10 percent. Mr. Chairman, it does not make any difference where it is taken from; in my judgment it would set a bad precedent.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. For the information of the committee it could be done under existing law; it would be possible to make these allocations although, admittedly, the power has not been exercised. I will read from existing law, that is, Public Law No. 272, which reads:

> The State committee may reserve not to exceed 10 percent of its State allotment.

Section 3 reads:

> The county committee may reserve not in excess of 15 percent of the county allotment which, in addition to the acreage made available under the proviso in subsection (e) shall be used for establishing allotments of all farms on which cotton was not planted (or recorded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton and making adjustments of the farm acreage allotments established under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection so as to establish allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the factors set forth in this paragraph and abnormal conditions of production on such farms.

The law says it can be done. While it is true some of these committees did not use this power, it is perfectly clear they have the power to do it and have had it all along; so it will not hurt anything to have this amendment in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the chairman of the committee correctly a while ago, the State may reserve up to 10 percent of the total State allotment for adjustment purposes.

Mr. COOLEY. Between the counties.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then when it gets down to the county, the county authority may reserve up to 15 percent. That is what the bill provides at the present time.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman's amendment, as I understand it, makes it mandatory for 1 percent to be dealt with in what manner?

Mr. COMBS. It is to be withheld for allocation to this type of farm tenant.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That would be 1 percent of the total State allotment?

Mr. COMBS. Not exceeding 1 percent of the total State allotment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman intend that to come out of the 10 percent which the bill now carries?

Mr. COMBS. The gentleman will notice that the same proviso is added in three sections of the bill. I do not have the amendment before me. It would depend on how the whole thing was interpreted.

Mr. CRAWFORD. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] points out, the present law states that they may do it, and this bill provides that they shall withhold not less than 10 percent at the State level or 15 percent at the county level.

Mr. COMBS. What my amendment would do would be that the States set aside this acreage for this particular year; whether it is out of the 10 percent or the 15 percent would make no difference.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman mind answering this question: Is it the purpose of the gentleman's amendment to provide acreage allotment to tenants who have not formerly owned real property on which cotton has been grown?

Mr. COMBS. It applies to the man who goes out and buys a new farm.

Mr. COOLEY. Does it apply to the man who formerly owned his farm and had grown cotton on it but disposed of the farm and has bought another on which cotton has not been grown?

Mr. COMBS. No; he could be taken care of. The man I am interested in taking care of particularly is the soldier who has gone out and bought a new farm.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman is trying to provide this acreage to take care of new growers, then certainly it is not necessary, in view of the fact that both the 10-percent acreage which is to be reserved at the State level and the 15-percent acreage which is reserved at the county level can be used so as to provide allotments for new growers. While no specified part of such reserved acreage is set apart solely for new growers, certainly substantially more than that which would be made available by the gentleman's amendment might be used to accomplish the purpose sought by the amendment which the gentleman has offered. Frankly, I am glad to know that the gentleman has now made it clear that he intends for his amendment to affect only new growers who have acquired land upon which cotton has not formerly been produced. There has always been a new-grower provision in the cotton program. I certainly have no objection to providing adequately for new growers of cotton and other commodities, but I do object to changing the philosophy of these control laws by making the acreage allotments to individuals rather than on the definite factors now contained in these control programs. We cannot make acreage allotments to individuals who do not own farm land. We cannot make individual allotments to certain classes or groups of individuals to the exclusion of other groups or individuals and thereby abandon the fundamental philosophy upon which these programs have been operated. The law as it is now written is perfectly plain. The gentleman's amendment will result in confusion and ambiguity, and should therefore, in my opinion, be defeated.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment in order to clarify the issues here.

Let me say, first, that the State of Texas receives 37 percent of all cotton allotted in the United States. This year that State has 7,600,000 acres allotted to it. Under the bill as drawn the State committee of Texas may reserve 10 percent or 760,000 acres. To do what?

If you will turn to page 3, line 19, you will find that among the uses the State committee shall make of the 760,000 acres is stated in the first line of page 1. It is for new farms. That is what the gentleman from Texas is striking at. He says he wants some acreage allotted to farmers, to people in Texas, who have not planted cotton since 1941.

A new farm under the law now is a farm on which cotton has not been planted in the last 3 years. Therefore, what the gentleman is striking at is this: He wants acreage available for new farmers. Under the bill the State of Texas has the right to reserve 760,000 acres and if it wants to it can use every acre of it to do what the gentleman from Texas proposes to do by his amendment.

But that is not all. Over on page 7, each of his counties may reserve not 10 percent but 15 percent. If a county is allotted 20,000 acres of cotton the county committee can reserve 3,000 acres of it. To do what? They can use every acre of the 3,000 for the new farms that the gentleman is so much concerned about, except the 20 percent set aside for farms under 10 acres.

Mr. Chairman, when we have these acreage controls, when you give to one you must take from somebody else. I do not know who the gentleman from Texas proposes to take it from. I know this, and I want it understood all day long because this question is coming up, coming up and coming up, that under the present bill we are giving to the State of Texas, the State of Missouri, the State of Arkansas, and every other State all of the cotton land they are entitled to. We have not had a single complaint from any State. We are giving them all the land they are entitled to and we are telling the people of Texas, we are telling the people of Arkansas, we are telling the people of Missouri: "Here it is. You take it. You can hold 10 percent at the State level, you can hold back 15 percent at the county level, you can give it to new farms, you can increase the allotment of small farms, you can take care of cases where a man has a big acreage on his farm but only a small cotton allotment; you can use it for certain other adjustments."

They can take it down there at the home level. The gentleman from Texas has now gone one step forward.. His amendment says that a State committee may reserve 1 percent. There is nothing mandatory about it, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], who used that word. He has not added to the authority, he has not added to what the State committee may do. He says the State committee may reserve 1 percent for new farms which shall be confined, however, to one group of new farms. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1942 cannot get any of it. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1944 cannot get any of it. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1943 cannot get any of it. It is only for those fellows who have not planted any cotton since 1941. He has picked his crowd, he has selected his few, and the gentleman admits it is only adaptable to his district and the district represented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. The State committee now has all of this discretion and much more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, practically every time an effort is made to try to safeguard the rights of a group of people that are being left out, irrespective of the cause—and no one is imputing to somebody the desire to do wrong by somebody—but practically every time an effort is made to safeguard for sure, as this amendment does, their rights, we hear vigorous arguments against such moves. I start with Van Zandt County, previously mentioned, where they have 600 so-called new farmers who applied for acreage, and 400 acres to distribute among the 600. And what is a new farmer? You know, the important thing is not the new farm, but the farmer himself. Why, a man could have grown cotton for 40 years on a given piece of land here, could have a family of five children right in the house, lose his place this very year, go out to another farm that did not have cotton on it in 1946, 1947, and 1948, go to his county committee this past spring and say, "I would like to get a cotton acreage allotment," and he might be told, "Sorry, Mr. Jones, although you farmed cotton for 40 years, you are a new farmer, and we can only give you, as in the case of Van Zandt County, one acre, or seven-tenths of one acre, or some sum, however small perhaps none. That means that he cannot continue farming cotton; his acreage is too small.

If any of you want to look at the RECORD as it actually is, I refer to you to the RECORD of Wednesday, July 26, and I can show you State by State, almost without any exception, where that very same thing that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS], described as having taken place has taken place in other States. Almost without exception it has occurred in every cotton State.

Now, what is significant about this little fellow? It does not help him to say that the fault was with the State committee; it does not help him to say that was the fault of the Department of Agriculture office in Washington; it does not help him to say your county committee did not reserve enough. That does not put a stitch of clothes on his back or a morsel of food in his stomach. As I conceive it, the duty of a Repre-

sentative here is to try to help those who need help; I have in the RECORD right before me this kind of disparity. It shows in some States the average producer has an allotment of 110 acres, on an average, in a county, whereas in some States you have an allotment of the average producer, on an average, of a little less than 3 acres. Gentlemen, I think that anybody knows that there is too much spread there. We have in our own State—and nobody is blaming anybody, we are simply trying to get it corrected—allotments where the average producer receives an allotment of over 100 acres, whereas in some of the counties the average allotment will run not more than 8 or 10 acres, or perhaps less. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS], as you all know, has been preeminently fair on all matters that he has worked on. He is a former county agent. He was reared on the farm and he has been close to the farm. He knows what this problem is, and he is trying as best he can to correct it, to bring about that which is justice.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What does the gentleman recommend that we should do for the people that he speaks for?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman offered an emendment, although the time for debate was brief in late August a year ago, saying that any genuine cotton farmer recognized by his county committee as being a cotton farmer should be given a minimum of 5 acres of cotton. That is what I recommended a year ago. That is what the gentleman recommended before the subcommittee, and that is what the gentleman favors now.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if cotton were grown in an area where there was very limited gin capacity and cottonseed oil capacity and cotton compressor capacity your acreage miseries would be less than they are under present conditions. That is why you have this controversy up here at the moment.

As I understand the bill, it eliminates the crop year 1949 as being included in the base period because of course that year you had more acreage, very big acreage, and very big production, probably 60 or 70 percent more than the present estimated crop, so your base period is 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950 instead of 1949.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS] has offered this amendment. He says that the State committee may reserve not to exceed 1 percent. There is nothing mandatory in that. That would give Texas about 76,000 acres on the basis of 7,600,000 acres that they might reserve up to 1 percent. Your bill provides here that the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] said, it might be one-half of 1 percent or it might be 10 percent. There is nothing mandatory in there, as I see it. There is provision in there for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, and for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, and the county committee could reserve allotments up to 15 percent, but it is not mandatory.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman said there was nothing mandatory about that. I hope he will bear in mind that it is mandatory that an adequate acreage be reserved. That is what the bill says.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is to be determined by the local committee, so it might be 1 percent or 15 percent, based on the showing.

Mr. WHITE of California. Yes; but it is mandatory that it be adequate.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The local county committee deals with new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

I am convinced that this acreage fight will be up every year. Where wheat gets to a point where you have to deal with similar controls you will have your wheat acreage fight between your States. You will have your corn acreage fight between your States. You will have it on every crop except those crops which have an interdependence between the field area and the processing plant. If you had limited cottonseed oil, compressor, and gin capacity, you would not have to deal with this because each gin, each compressor, and so forth, would have its particular acreage around it. The industry would meet together and say, "Gin No. 1, there shall be so much acreage in your community," and that would just settle the issue. Here you have a commodity which is not interdependent on some particular gin, because you have so many gins as related to the reduced capacity that you are now producing. Therefore, you have excess processing equipment. Therefore, the acreage fight must come down to the individual farmers and their Representatives sitting here in Congress. I can sympathize with you. I am not arguing either side. I am just trying to acquaint myself with what you are up against.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. COMBS. The committee has contended all along that the State and county committees could meet the problem I have in mind, but the committees tell me they cannot. I want to be frank to say that I went to the authorites this time who are administering the law and they helped write this provision and they say it will do the job. That is the reason I want it in the law. It does not change the law in any way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not think either the State committees or the county committees will ever administer this in anything like an equitable or satisfactory manner to the individual growers involved. I think it is utterly impossible for human beings to do such a thing. Therefore I see no chance of your ever being satisfied.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas, who offered the amendment, whether his amendment provides that the State committee may or must reserve 1 percent for the purposes detailed.

Mr. COMBS. I believe it reads "shall reserve not exceeding 1 percent", if I remember the amendment correctly. I had only one copy of it which is at the Clerk's desk. The gentleman may read the amendment if he wishes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman's amendment reads as follows:

Provided, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 percent.

I appreciate the problem which confronts the gentleman. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I want to say that we, too, have been confronted with this problem and the many, many, many other problems that a law of this kind naturally brings about. I think it should be pointed out for the benefit of the gentleman's constituents that the law as it now exists provides that the State committee in Texas can reserve 10 percent or ten times as much as the gentleman's amendment provides.

Mr. COMBS. In my judgment this problem down in Texas is occasioned by the fact that these little farmers, they are little farmers, have had nobody to speak for them. They cannot go down to the central State agency and make a fight for the acreage. They are getting it in the neck because they have had nobody speaking for them. My amendment simply tells the committee to treat them justly and gives them the authority to do it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. No, it does not tell the committee to do it.

Mr. COMBS. Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman's amendment does not provide that anybody shall speak for them. I read the amendment and I cannot see that it designates anyone to speak for them. It simply limits the discretion which is placed in the State committee by the present law.

Mr. COMBS. I asked those men: What will it require so that you can do the job? And they helped write that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Who were those men who wrote it?

Mr. COMBS. Never mind. But officials administering the program were consulted.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think the RECORD ought to show whether any members of the Texas State committee or just who down there wrote this amendment.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. REGAN. With reference to the 10-percent provision, we had the experience last year that the State committee did not exercise their prerogatives as provided in the law and they took something less than 3 percent which threw many of our counties out of gear. Some counties got more of an allotment than they needed or used or required, and other counties received much less. It seems to me, as far as the State of Texas is concerned that if we say here that the State committees may reserve an adequate acreage equal to, but not exceeding 10 percent, that we can get the acreage that I would like to get in the right counties down there.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is what the bill does.

Mr. REGAN. What we are concerned about is to see that the State committee allocates the acreage to certain counties that are entitled to and should be allowed to plant their fair share.

Mr. ABERNETHY. But this bill provides that the State committee shall reserve up to 10 percent and use it to meet the inequities that arise. This bill is a home-rule bill and provides for adequate discretionary powers to meet any emergency or inequity that might arise.

Mr. REGAN. Not that we wish to call attention to the fact that the State of Texas is a big State, but it is; and there seems to be many counties of the State that the State committee has not become acquainted with. But if it says "equal to but not exceeding 10 percent," I believe those counties would be taken care of.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am just as sympathetic with your problem as any Member in this House. The 27 members of the Committee on Agriculture have been studying this thing for a long, long time.

Mr. REGAN. I thoroughly realize that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We have called in people from all over the Cotton Belt and from the Department, and in our considered judgment the provisions incorporated in the bill as now before the House are much better than the amendment that is now pending.

Mr. REGAN. The amendment may be entirely correct but what I am concerned with more particularly is in west Texas, where since the war much new land has been put into cultivation, and we thought last year the law would protect and take care of some of those new farms, but when the State committee, not being familiar with west Texas, decided that 3 percent would be the maximum they would use under this 10 percent, we were seriously affected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, coming from Minnesota, I am not too conversant with the cotton problem, except insofar as I have heard it discussed on the floor of this House. I have heard a lot about the little fellow during my 2 years in this House, but the thing I want to clarify in my mind, and which prompts me to support the Combs amendment is this fact: that in the State of Minnesota and in the Northern States, where we have other agricultural problems, there has been a great trend in the last few years toward large corporation farms. I am tempted to believe that in many of these county organizations or State organizations it is the larger units that prevail in the allocation of this cotton acreage. It is for that reason that I want to support this amendment.

For instance, in Montana, where the Campbell interests represent the large grain growers, they naturally control the disposition of legislation of this kind. I want to say that the little fellow who has just returned from the service should have an opportunity to eke out an existence, and I think he has a right to an existence and I think he ought to be protected. Up to this moment in the discussion of this farm problem, particularly with reference to cotton, it appears the only way you are going to give that little fellow some protection and the right to existence is a designation by law that he shall have the right of recourse in the production of cotton, rather than let the large group make the designation and have the power of authorization. That is the reason I am going to support the Combs amendment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COMBS) there were—ayes 50, noes 25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALBERT: After the word "allotment" where it appears on page 3, line 21, and page 4, line 18, and page 5, line 11, insert the following: "Fifteen percent of the State's 1948 acreage was in excess of 1,000,000 acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment."

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore in the pending measure a provision applicable only to Oklahoma in the present law. Under this amendment, the Oklahoma State committee may withhold a 15-percent rather than a 10-percent reserve.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. PACE. In the interest of time I may say to the gentleman that this provision is in the present act and the committee has no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ABERNETHY: Page 11, after line 16, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(6) In apportioning the county allotment among the farms within the county, the Secretary, through the local committees, shall take into consideration different conditions within separate administrative areas within a county if any exist, including types, kinds, and productivity of the soil so as to prevent discrimination among the administrative areas of the county."

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, the present law provides that in its administration the Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, may establish administrative areas within the county. There was some question in the committee as to whether or not this discretionary authority should be continued. The committee finally decided to take it out. After further considering the matter I think now it is the sense of the committee that the discretionary authority ought to be restored to the Secretary.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman is correct; it is in the present law. The committee has no objection to continuing it in the law as proposed by this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: Page 9, line 16, after the word "acreage:", insert the following: "*Provided further,* That if the national acreage allotment is more than 21,000,000 acres, the farm acreage allotment limitations in this paragraph shall be increased by the same percentage that the national acreage allotment is in excess of 21,000,000 acres: And"

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, subsection (6) of page 9 sets out limitations to the effect that no cotton farmer could plant more than 45 percent of the tilled acreage on his farm. In certain instances this percentage could be raised to 50 percent but such 5 percent additional acreage would come out of the county reserve. This bill was drafted as a reduction program to cut cotton acreage.

Due to the invasion of South Korea the picture has changed. It cannot be determined at this date what acreage would be needed to produce an adequate supply of cotton in 1951. It is probable that a considerable increase over the 1950 national allotment would be asked by the officials of the Government to meet the demands of the preparedness months that lie ahead. Twenty-one million acres was provided as the 1950 national acreage allotment. Should it be necessary in connection with the defense program to go to 22,000,000 acres, 23,000,000 acres or say 25,000,000 acres the proportionate percent increase over the 45 and 50 percent will be the same. This is to make it equitable across the board so that each county will be given the same consideration should the acreage allotment go above the 21,000,000 acres that was allotted in 1950. This amendment would

treat all alike and permit the high-factor counties to share in any increase in acreage asked by the Government.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. So that there will not be any misunderstanding, may I say to the gentleman that I favor his amendment and I hope the other members of the California delegation, and those from the West, will likewise favor it because we have a situation similar to that of the gentleman from Arkansas who proposes this amendment. It would help us as well as him and do justice to all, I may say.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. May I say to the gentleman that I shall support his amendment. I had a similar amendment I would have offered had he not offered his.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman. This amendment was presented to the Committee on Agriculture this morning and received unanimous approval with the exception of one member who opposed the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Cotton Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee held a meeting this morning and felt that in view of the present circumstances they should approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas. I want it understood that when I speak I do not represent the committee as a whole. I am merely presenting my own personal views.

I would not want to let this matter pass without calling the attention of the committee to the fact that this amendment does allow an allocation of cotton acreage sufficient in some cases to require the producer to plant cotton after cotton. I for one, and again I express merely my individual views, do not believe we can in good conscience tell the taxpayers of America that we are urging a sound farm program when we authorize allotments that will require a farmer to plant cotton this year and to plant cotton next year on the same land.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman will recall that this morning we had the officials of the Department of Agriculture before us and inquired whether or not they favored this provision. They stated it might be necessary in order to get the needs for the defense program filled.

Mr. POAGE. No, I am afraid I do not recall just that, although I do recall that the official said they had no objection to this amendment and that undoubtedly some experiment stations would say that some land was strong enough to justify planting cotton after cotton. I have heard that claim all my life. I have lived in the black lands of Texas practically all of my life and I have heard that that soil would never wear out. That has been the experience in every part of the Cotton Belt. In every part of the Cotton Belt it has been stated that the land would not wear out, but it has worn out. I grant that the gentleman from Arkansas comes from one of the richest sections in the world and it will probably be longer wearing out there than the red hills of Georgia, or the sandy lands of east Texas, but it will wear out nevertheless. Land simply will not stand a continual repetition of planting cotton year after year.

I think that our first duty is to promulgate a program that is sound from the standpoint of soil conservation. To my mind a program cannot be sound that requires a farmer to plant cotton after cotton. For that reason I must object to this amendment, I must therefore oppose it. I recall that in the legislation we passed last spring, Public Law 471, we provided that no one should be allowed to build up his cotton acreage where he would plant cotton after cotton. We put a limitation of 40 percent on the amount that anybody could get under the terms of that bill. This bill has a limitation of 45 percent, which, frankly, was a compromise, and I think a rather fair one. However, in this amendment, we are going too far and, in my opinion, we will see the day when those who put this thing over, if we do put it over, will be upbraided and you will have to answer the charge of depleting the soil resources of America in order to reap quick profits for a limited area of this country. There is not anything involved here except the question of somebody being able to grow more than half their land in cotton.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, certainly there is merit in the policy declared by the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. POAGE], and it is the general policy of the committee to recognize proper soil conservation and rotation practices. At the same time, the committee agrees that this amendment should be approved, for this reason: No one knows what the war might bring on. The Secretary may want twenty-five or twenty-six million acres of cotton next year. If that should be his request, he must have producers in a position to produce that much cotton. We therefore think we need to provide against the contingency if the Secretary should ask for substantial increases in cotton acreage, and therefore this amendment should be approved. If it was general language to go on every year, I am quite sure the committee would never have approved it, but the committee does not believe that this could happen for more than 2 or 3 years out of a stretch of 10 or more. Therefore the amendment has the approval of the committee and we request its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: Page 11, after line 16, add a new subsection 6 reading as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, farms in California entitled to an allotment base of 5 acres of cotton or less shall have such base treated as a minimum allotment."

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was agreed to by the Cotton Subcommittee this morning and I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] to confirm that for the benefit of the committee at this time.

Mr. PACE. I will be glad to state that the gentleman from California seems to feel that in the 5-acre or less allotment he has a problem that is peculiar to his State, and the subcommittee does not interpose any objection to the amendment in order that that situation might be met in that State.

Mr. WHITE of California. Before we vote, may I use a little more of my time here to direct a question to the gentleman from Georgia to provide something for the RECORD here. I hold in my hand a newspaper item from my home town, and it refers to the legislation we have under consideration at this time. It says:

Another provision of the proposed legislation would reduce the small farm from 15 acres to 10 acres.

I ask the gentleman from Georgia whether or not that statement is correct.

Mr. PACE. In response to the gentleman may I say there is no such provision in the bill. There is a provision in the bill that provides that for farms of 10 acres or less the county committee must use at least 20 percent of the county reserve for the purpose of building them up toward 10 acres, but all of the other provisions of the bill continue for both the State committee and the county committee. They may make allocations up to any amount within the limits of the reserve for the purpose of increasing the acreage of the small farms and it is lodged in their discretion whether a farm of 20 or 25 or 30 acres shall be regarded as a small farm. The 10-acre provision that the gentleman refers to relates only to the 20-percent reserve.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman feels, I am sure, that this bill is better for the small farmer than is the present legislation because of the fact that these reserve requirements are mandatory whereas before they were permissive; is that not correct?

Mr. PACE. They are mandatory to the extent that the bill directs the county committee to make reservations of an adequate acreage not exceeding the limitation fixed for these purposes.

Mr. WHITE of California. And the gentleman feels that this bill is better for the small farmers than the present law, and for that reason?

Mr. PACE. I believe it is.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising now is

to find out what the amendment is. If I understand it correctly, it is to preclude acreage in California from being less than 5 acres. You say there is some peculiar situation existing in California that does not exist in the other States. I should like to know why the State of California should have a favor extended here that is not extended to the other States in the Cotton Belt.

Mr. WHITE of California. I offered this amendment because out in California we have a number of very large cotton farms, as the gentleman knows, and we can afford to take care of the few people who produce 5 acres and less much more easily than other States in the Nation. For instance, take Virginia and North Carolina. Over there most of their farmers have less than 5 acres. If we would put such a provision into effect there, it would wreak havoc among those people who have 6 and 7 acres.

I hope the gentleman will follow us on that. We have given it a lot of thought. The subcommittee has agreed to let us handle the matter in this way on a special basis for California.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman's amendment is asking that in California you be given a minimum; that is, the minimum that California could receive would be 5 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. Yes; but that does not take anything from any other State. I hope the gentleman realizes that. That is merely dividing up the pie in California after it gets there.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I assure the gentleman this deals only with the operations of acreage within the State of California, as handled by the State and county committees.

Mr. TACKETT. Suppose you do the same thing for Arkansas. If you do that for Arkansas, it will not apply to anybody except Arkansas. But it could mess up the whole cotton program, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. PACE. Let me get the gentleman straight. As I have tried to state several times, we give the gentleman's State just as we give my own State all the cotton they are entitled to. So far as we are concerned, we then leave it for home administration. We have just adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, who in effect says, "Either I don't think my State committee has any authority or I don't think my State committee will do this, therefore, I ask that this amendment be adopted."

In this case we have general provisions with reference to 5 acres or less. The gentleman from California comes in and says, "Well, that does not fit my picture. I am afraid it will not be handled in this way." So we tell the gentleman, just as we tell the gentleman from Arkansas if he has a peculiar problem in Arkansas, and wants to offer an amendment relating to Arkansas, that we have no objection to that. We look to the gentleman and his associates here as Representatives of the people of Arkansas, because when we give Arkansas its two-million-some-odd-thousand acres it becomes an Arkansas problem. We think that you as their Representatives truly reflect the best interests of the people there.

Mr. TACKETT. I am not going to oppose this amendment since I find that other States will not be affected, but we do have a peculiar situation in Arkansas. It is, just as some of the gentlemen from Texas mentioned a while ago, that we have thousands of little farms in Arkansas that are not allowed any cotton. These farmers were off in the war. They are little fellows. The fellows on the big plantations were exempted. These little fellows came back to find that the plantation owners had not lost any of their cotton allotments. You start off in 1945, 1946 and 1947 with your allotments. Those little fellows out there that went into the Army did not get out until 1945 and did not have the money to go back on the farm. That is a peculiar situation existing all over the United States, and there is nothing we can do about it.

Mr. PACE. But we have vested in the State and county committees of Arkansas special authority to handle that problem.

Mr. TACKETT. We gave it to them at the last session and they were unable to do anything about it.

Mr. PACE. Get yourselves new committees.

Mr. TACKETT. I do not know about that, but there are plenty of cotton-farming veterans down there that I can stand here and name to you, that I know personally, who do not have one speck of cotton. Somebody let them down. I do not know who did it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Who makes up the local committee?

Mr. TACKETT. I am not going into that. It is a long-drawn-out affair, and we could argue here all day as to what makes up the various State committees.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. PACE. The answer is that the committee is elected by the farmers in the gentleman's district.

Mr. TACKETT. Yes; the county committees, but sometimes I am a little doubtful about the method of selecting the State committees.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course if the large-acreage fellows dominate who shall be on the committee, I do not think they are going to cut their acreage.

Mr. TACKETT. You know who dominates.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: Page 3, line 13, beginning on line 13 strike out all of line 13 and following, down to and including the figures "1948," line 19.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if I may have your attention, I think you will desire to favorably consider the amendment which I have offered. Unlike some of the amendments which have been offered, this is not complicated or difficult of understanding. Anyone can easily understand the amendment which I offer. Let me read it to you again. And if you have a copy of the bill, will you please follow me.

On page 3, line 13, the committee bill reads:

Provided, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres shall be apportioned to counties—

On a 4-year basis.

That is what the committee recommends and that is what my amendment would strike out. Now do you understand? There is only one State in the Union which has a 3,000,000-acre cotton allotment. Do you understand further that this proposed provision in the law would apply only to one State—Texas. Do you understand that this provision, then, is the Texas bill incorporated in the regular bill which applies to the other 47 States of the Union? I would like to make my position clear. A principle as fundamental as the government itself is involved here. If you vote for that principle of good government and fair play you will, in my judgment, vote for the amendment which I have offered to let Texas proceed like every other State in the Union. That is all that is involved in my amendment.

Under the broad terms of the present law provision is made that some States will operate on a 1-year history basis, some on a 2-year basis and some on a 4-year basis. Under the broad terms of the law the different States find their place in that pattern, and no one can complain. No State is singled out in the existing law for favor or for discrimination. But, gentlemen, Mr. POAGE, my able and good friend, and there can be no better Member of the House, was unhappy with this provision in the existing law because it militated against his portion of the State, and it would appear—though I do not charge it—that the committee turned to my friend, Mr. POAGE, and said, "Write your own ticket for Texas in the pending bill and just so long as it does not affect any other State you may have what you want."

That is what I am complaining about. Texas is receiving different treatment from any other State in the Union. Texas came under the 2-year base period. Arkansas came under the 2-year base. The State of Missouri, farther east, came under the 2-year base. New Mexico came under the 2-year base, and California came under the 2-year base. Some States came under the 4-year base. While I prefer the 2-year base for Texas, I say, let Texas stand on the 1-year, 2-year, or 4-year base as such may result from the broad provisons of existing law, and let Texas ask for nothing more than she is entitled to under the broad principles of the general law applicable to the other States of the Union.

You know, Texas joined the Union in 1845, and I hope my Texas friends will pardon me when I say I do not think

we should be so arrogant as to claim that we should have a Texas cotton bill without regard or respect to the other States of the Union. But this proposed provision in the law, which I seek to strike out, this Texas gadget, if I may call it that, actually means a private bill for Texas, Texas being the only State with a 3,000,000-acre allotment. Texas alone among the States would no longer be under the general law.

If the proposal is good in a 3,000,000-acre State, why is it not good in a 1-million-acre State or a 100,000-acre State? I am shocked and amazed that my proud State should be placed in the position of asking for the violation of a principle that is so fundamental to good government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Let me probe a little further. I think you will see that the Texas bill has no place in a general law, applicable to the other States of the Union. Will anybody rise on this floor and challenge the principle which I have laid down and which I think you would like to support? No. No man will challenge it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Let me proceed for just a few moments, and then I will be glad to yield.

Those who will oppose this principle will not dare assert it on the floor. But they will say, "Now, now, Mr. MAHON, did not your district get an allotment this year of more than 2,000,000 acres? Did not your district get more cotton than any State in the Union with the exception of Texas?" Yes. That is true. The district that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] represents got about 100,000 acres. My district got 2,300,000 acres simply because in many respects it is the greatest cotton-producing area in the world. We got this acreage on the basis of plantings in 1947 and 1948. Other areas would have received allotments of similar amounts had they planted a similar number of acres in 1947–48. Those who by discrimination would seek to take away the west Texas cotton allotment might argue. "Yes, there is a rich man in town. There are more poor people in town, so let us confiscate the belongings of the rich man." Is that the principle to which we have fallen? My district had the biggest cut in acreage this year of any district in the United States, the biggest cut below previous plantings. We were cut perhaps 400,000 acres below what we planted in 1947 and 1948—the biggest cut of any area.

I see the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] on the floor. Should I, with envious and covetous eyes, look at the peanut district, which the gentleman from Georgia represents, and say, "You have a vast peanut acreage. I do not have any peanut acreage. Look at Mr. PACE, is it fair for him to have a large peanut acreage? Let me have some of those acres and level up the program." Shall I look to the lush rice fields of east Texas and say: "I have no rice allotment. Therefore, give an equal rice allotment to our west Texas people." Shall I look to the rich wheat fields of Kansas and say, "The wheat allotment is small in my congressional district, so on the basis of prejudice and ill-founded logic, let us take the wheat from Kansas and Mr. HOPE and put it in the district I represent."

Such an unfair and illogical request on my part would be ridiculous. Yet that is the type of logic which will probably be urged against my amendment. I am not alone in my opposition to the attempt to write a private cotton bill for Texas. Officials of the Production and Marketing Administration in Texas and officials of the Production and Marketing Administration in Washington recognize that the so-called private bill for Texas is indefensible and no official of whom I have heard has recommended the proposed language which I seek to strike out.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman seems to be trying to leave the House under the impression that we have given to the great State of Texas something which the great State of Texas does not deserve, and that we are discriminating in favor of the State of Texas. The gentleman does not want to leave that impression, does he?

Mr. MAHON. I leave the impression that the language which I seek to strike out does not apply to any State in the Union except Texas; therefore, it just applies to Texas. Cut it out and let us rise or fall with the rest of the people of the Nation. Why discriminate?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman states that he wants Texas to come uniformly under the law, but what he actually means is that his district got a favorable cotton acreage allotment last year and he wants to hold to it next year.

Mr. MAHON. I say, take my acreage away from me if you will, but just let my State operate on a 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis just as any other State or any other district under rules of law applicable to all States. Cut out this obnoxious and vicious language which says that the State of Texas should operate under another principle. If my district must lose acreage, let it lose on the basis of a fair law and not on the basis of discrimination. In justice that is all I could ask.

Mr. COOLEY. All right; but this obnoxious, vicious, and repugnant language actually takes away from the gentleman's district certain acreage that he has received.

Mr. MAHON. It takes away 300,000 acres, three times as much as Mr. BECKWORTH has; and Mr. BECKWORTH is going to get less acreage next year if the pending bill becomes the law.

Mr. COOLEY. While it may take something away from the gentleman's district it gives it to others, does it not?

Mr. MAHON. Unfortunately 11 or 12 districts in Texas will have smaller acreage allotments in 1951 than they had in 1950, if the pending bill becomes the law.

Mr. COOLEY. Whatever it takes away from the gentleman's district it certainly gives to other districts in the State of Texas; is that right?

Mr. MAHON. Yes; in a measure it is given to the rest, it is given to other districts. But there is no justification for devising a provision applicable to only one State in the Union just to take away from counties and cotton farmers that to which they are entitled under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for four additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Have we descended to such a low level as to say in this legislation that might makes right? I am only asking that you give us the same treatment under the law of the land that you give every other State.

Mr. COOLEY. Forsooth, the gentleman doth have an interest in this proposition.

Mr. MAHON. I have an interest in it, but the principle is greater than GEORGE MAHON or HAROLD COOLEY; it is as great as the principle involved in our great democracy itself.

Mr. COOLEY. Our committee meets in wide-open sessions; there is certainly no logrolling there. The gentleman, I am sure, knows that the great State of Texas is well represented on that committee with two distinguished Members of the Texas delegation sitting on the committee. Would the gentleman be willing for the great State of Texas to settle its own problems by a majority vote on this matter?

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman wants to suggest any such change in our form of government as that, then let him go right over to the Library of Congress and destroy the original of the Constitution which reposes there.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman leave it up to his delegation?

Mr. MAHON. Is it proper to say: "Now, now, we have the advantage of you; we are going to kick over all principles of proper legislative procedure and take away your cotton acreage." It is amazing that such an attempt should be made.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman not heckle me?

Mr. COOLEY. I am not trying to heckle the gentleman. The gentleman says Texas was treated differently.

Mr. MAHON. I am not yielding. I know when you point out a weakness in a man's position he tries to defend himself. I think I have pointed out the indefensible position which the committee takes. Of course, I know the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] under ordinary circumstances

would not dream of supporting the language which I seek to strike out.

Again, I renew my appeal that my amendment be adopted and that the special discriminatory language on page 3 which applies only to Texas be stricken from the bill.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Not at this time.

Mr. POAGE. Does the gentleman want an answer or is he simply making a speech for the RECORD?

Mr. MAHON. I am making a speech for the House. The gentleman can get time in his own right if he wishes to speak, and he will no doubt wish to do so. The simple proposition is that Texas should be on the same basis as all other States, taking her chance under the broad terms of the general law of being on the 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment and I ask unanmous consent to speak for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, there is an issue here that certainly I do not desire to have any part in. It is a Texas issue. But I regret the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] finds it necessary to be critical of the House Committee on Agriculture. The gentleman knows that his district received about 350,000 acres of cotton this year that the committee had not intended.

I want to say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] that his State is well represented on the Committee on Agriculture. It is a matter of keen regret to me that he finds it necessary to come here and indirectly attack the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

I want to say further that I regret the gentleman made the statement a moment ago against the whole committee, that it had thrown fair play out of the window. For the purpose of the RECORD, and in order to make this a Texas matter, I am going to make the unusual request that every Member of the House, when this amendment comes to a vote, except the Texas delegation keep their seats and let the Texas Members vote on it. Whatever the Texas delegation does it will be the pleasure of this committee to go along with. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] has done wrong, let us see whether or not his action is in accord with the overwhelming majority of the Texas delegation.

I am going to keep my seat, and I am going to let you gentleman from Texas settle this question.

What is the situation? The gentleman has a congressional district that has lots of cotton. There are 21 congressional districts in Texas; it is a great State. This year, and I think everybody needs to understand this, leaving out the State of Texas, the congressional district represented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] received more cotton acreage than any State in the Union. May I repeat that? Outside of the State of Texas the congressional district served by the gentleman from Texas received more acreage than any other State in the Union, including the State of Mississippi and the State of Arkansas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. So what?

Mr. PACE. Well, I am going to explain the situation that arose.

Mr. MAHON. Do not other States rank above me in peanuts and in other crops? We always had the largest amount.

Mr. PACE. As I said before, I am going to get out of this fight but I think the House is entitled to know the facts. As I stated earlier in the afternoon, we asked the representatives of all cotton growers of the United States to get together and try to settle this division of how much cotton acreage each State would get. They got together. Texas was represented; my State, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and all the others. They reached an agreement to take care of three or four States, mainly in the West, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Arkansas. We were assured at the time that Texas would not come under what was known as the California gadget; that is, our committee was. After the bill had been prepared and the figures were run up, Texas did not come under that gadget. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] had nothing to do with this. I know he did not, and I want in make that crystal clear. But, somebody changed the figures of the State of Texas and brought that State under the California gadget. By doing that they shifted acreage throughout the State of Texas to one or two other areas. It was contrary to the intent of the committee and through that manipulation, with which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] had nothing to do and did not even know about until after it happened, the gentleman's district received about 350,000 acres of cotton land in the high plains of Texas which the committee intended should have gone to the other cotton farmers of Texas. In addition, the law provides for credits for war crops, for which the State of Texas was entitled to 1,400,000 acres. By throwing Texas under the California gadget, it meant that the farmer who had earned credits for war crops did not receive cotton acreage for it, but other farmers who did not earn it, did receive it, which I think was most unjustifiable.

That is all I intend to say on this question. I had not intended to say a word, but after the gentleman criticized the committee, I felt called upon to make this statement.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Any statement made by the gentleman from Texas charging the committee with unfairness was not intended. I did mean to say that the provision was unfair, in my judgment. Let me say further that I conferred with the officials of PMA in Washington and Texas, and they told me that they told the committee they did not claim that Texas would be under the gadget principle, and if the gentleman would have anything in writing here showing it would be under the 2- or 4-year basis, it would be interesting. Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona, and California came under the 2-year program. Why change the law and say that Texas shall not have the privilege? Can the gentleman defend that? How can you change the law for just one State?

Mr. PACE. The pending bill merely declares the law as originally intended by the committee in the law passed last year.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Georgia has expressed the situation better than most of us could. Certainly he has explained it far better than I might. The gentleman from Georgia cannot be charged with having a personal interest in this matter. Of course, every one of us from the State of Texas will either gain or lose depending upon the formula that is adopted in the State of Texas.

There was a formula placed in effect in my State this year that had the effect of transferring approximately half a million acres of cotton from the older growing sections of the State, largely to one district in the western section of our State. There are four congressional districts involved, but most of this acreage—more than 355,000 acres out of the half million—went to the Nineteenth District of Texas. It is a great district, it is represented by a great Congressman, and it produces a great cotton crop. It is reported that this district alone grew more cotton this past year than any State in the Union outside the State of Texas.

Those counties had a large cotton factor without applying any special gadget. Many of the counties of that district would run well above 40 to 45 percent without applying any special gadget.

Think of that—those of you whose counties got 6 and who got 8 and who got a 10-percent factor. Many of the counties of that district would get 45 percent of their total cultivated land in cotton without applying any special gadget. The gentleman from the nineteenth district of Texas complains bitterly that we should not pass legislation which has special application. Last year this committee did pass legislation with a special application. We passed it because we were convinced that there was a situation in the State of California and possibly in New Mexico and Missouri which required special legislation in order to do equity in those States. In an effort to do equity the committee did pass special legislation which applied only to certain areas where certain figures developed.

Now, the gentleman makes a great point of saying: "Can you produce a shred

of written evidence? Can you produce a document showing that the Department of Agriculture told you that Texas would not be involved?" No; I do not think we can produce a written instrument. But for 6 months the committee sat there, and day after day in every one of those meetings that we had the representatives of the Department of Agriculture present and I repeat to you, as did the gentleman from Georgia, that it was the definite understanding of the members of the committee that if we adopted this special formula to take care of a situation which we felt might result in inequity in certain States, that it would not apply to the State of Texas. No; this assurance was not in the form of a letter. Nobody asked that it be in the form of a letter. At that time we felt we could rely on the informal assurance of the Department. Time after time we discussed this matter with the representatives of the Department. We talked about it in committee with them, but not one time that I can recall was there ever a suggestion that this formula would apply to the State of Texas. On the contrary I think the gentleman will find that the recollection of every member of that committee is the same as that of the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. PACE], who has just addressed you, and my recollection when we say that we had no intimation from the Department that this special formula could possibly apply to Texas. On the contrary we had every reason to believe that this special formula would not apply to the State of Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that you laid down a broad principle of law applicable to all the States and that you did not know whether it would apply to the State of Texas or not? Of course it would seem that perhaps some of the witnesses may have been asked this simple question at some of the numerous hearings: Do you think it will apply to Texas?

It just happened under the broad principle of the law that Texas, to the surprise of the gentleman from Texas, and I have no view to the contrary, came under that provision of the law on the 2-year basis.

Let us go on the 2-year basis under the broad terms of the general law or whatever bracket we come in, insofar as the law may apply to our State. That would seem fair to all concerned.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has asked if we did not think maybe the special formula would apply to the State of Texas. The answer is we did not so think, and the Department of Agriculture did not so lead us to think. On the contrary they definitely led us to believe it would not apply to the State of Texas.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think it should be pointed out that the thing that brought about this shift of 350,000 acres of cotton from the central and east sections of Texas to the west section of Texas was a mere 93 acres of cotton.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And that if the State of Texas had planted as much as only 93 acres of cotton less than it did plant, that 350,000 acres would have been distributed in the sections of Texas where they have had the most trouble administering this law.

Mr. POAGE. That is right. It took acreage from the very areas where the factor was already low and took it to counties that already had a very high factor.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And that is in the gentleman's district, in the district of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], and in the district of the gentleman from Texas, Judge COMBS, and others who have had trouble with this law in that respect, is that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Did it take an extra 10,000 acres to bring Texas under the California gadget?

Mr. POAGE. After the Department had factored away 117,000 acres of 4-year history from Texas it still required a further addition of 9,907 acres additional of 2-year history to bring Texas under the gadget. The Department conveniently found a 10,000-acre error in the Texas figures, going back to 1948, but they did not find it until after we were making the allotments in 1949. They needed 9,907 acres to bring Texas under this gadget and they found 10,000 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to say to the California delegation, as well as to the Arizona, New Mexico, and Missouri delegations, that when this matter comes to a vote, if they do not choose to keep their seats, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] recommended, that they do vote with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], for the reason that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] was trying to protect those four States, especially California, to give them a fair deal in acreage distribution when we got into this mess, and it was by a mere accident in statistics that we did get into this trouble, and it was never intended. I reiterate, it was never intended in the Committee on Agriculture that Texas should come under the so-called California gadget.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman from California was a member of the subcommittee. Did he ever get the intimation from any representative of the Department of Agriculture that the State of Texas would be brought under this gadget?

Mr. WHITE of California. Not at any time.

Mr. POAGE. Let me say this further in that connection: The gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas has made much of the point that he did not want special legislation. The legislation which placed 355,000 acres of cotton in his district, which he would not otherwise have received this year, was special legislation in every sense of the word. It was special legislation intended to assist in the correction of a situation in California and certain other States, where the committee felt there would otherwise be inequity. I want to make this clear when we gave special legislation to take care of California and the other States, we did it on the showing that an injustice would result if we did not do it. Has there been any showing that any injustice would result in the Nineteenth District of Texas if we apply the same law in Texas that applies in Mississippi, that applies in Georgia, that applies in North Carolina, that applies in Alabama, and across the belt? Has there been any effort on the part of the representative of the Nineteenth District of Texas to show you that it would work unfairly if we applied the general law in the Nineteenth District of Texas? Has he attempted to point out where anybody who was entitled to a cotton allotment would not receive it, in his district, under the general law? He has made a very eloquent plea to apply the general formula. The bill now before us, the provision immediately before us, does nothing in the world except make sure that the State of Texas will fall under the general formula for the distribution of cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. I ask the House to place this on the basis that the gentleman from the Ninteenth District of Texas asked for, and to give to all Texas, including the Ninteenth District, and all the 17 districts that were slaughtered by the application of this provision this year—to give to all of them exactly the same formula that applies over the rest of the Nation, except where they do have some special formula. In other words, let us take Texas out from any special gadget.

I want further to call to the attention of the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas, when he charges that we were trying to be unfair to his district, that we have not, in any part of this bill, taken away from him the history that he built up this year. Oh, he drew one-third of a million acres that belonged to 17 other districts of Texas, and he got the money in his pocket for it. He cashed it out and this year he grows a third of a million more acres that belong over in east Texas, north Texas, central Texas, and on the coastal bend. He grows it, he sells it, he puts the money in his pocket. We are not asking that he return these profits. On the contrary, we give him the history he has acquired by reason of growing this excessive acreage. We have no animus against the Ninteenth District; certainly we prove this when we do not ask him to forego the history that he built up with this one-third of a million acres. This bill gives to his district the history that it built up by planting those acres that he found lying on his doorstep, that he knew came from down in central

Texas. Oh, he could recognize them; they had our names on them. His district had 118,292 acres from your district, Mr. LYLE; they had 12,999 acres from your district, Mr. BECKWORTH; they had them from all over the great State of Texas, and they could recognize where they came from. They were able to take them in through the operation of the special gadget which he now condemns and says this Congress should not be so little as to engage in special gadgets.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I just wish to ask the gentleman if as a result of these mysterious calculations in the Department of Agriculture which has the result of throwing Texas under the California gadget, it did not actually deprive Texas of war crop credits which they were justly entitled to?

Mr. POAGE. It absolutely did; and, of course, the gentleman knows that that is at the root of the opposition by certain officials in the Department of Agriculture who have never believed in carrying out the contract that this country made—not the Department, but this Congress made—with growers of war crops. Whether it was a wise contract or not, we promised it; and it is my opinion that we should carry it out. But they say "No;" and the gentleman from the Nineteenth District says with his amendment "No." The man who down in your district, Mr. FISHER, grew war crops under this amendment will be blocked off from claiming that credit and be unable to receive the benefits promised him by this Congress. I do not think that is fair.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAHON. My district took a reduction of 400,000 acres, I believe. Is it not true that we got the acres which we did get out of a bill passed by this committee, which the committee said was a good bill a year ago, but which it now seemingly is attempting to repudiate? And is it not true that all I am asking for in my amendment is that you not simply single out Texas for special treatment?

Mr. POAGE. All the gentleman is asking by his amendment is that his district be protected in the advantage it received under this gadget. At the same time he complains that a special gadget used by anyone else is harmful and immoral, but so long as it gives his district 355,000 acres additional then he is willing that we should continue this immoral and unconstitutional special gadget.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from the Twenty-first District.

Mr. FISHER. I will ask the gentleman if it is not true that under the terms of the bill now pending—and I think the House should understand this very clearly—Texas will have exactly the same treatment that the other cotton-producing States will have?

Mr. POAGE. Exactly.

Mr. FISHER. It will have exactly the same treatment as Mississippi, the same as Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and all the other States; is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is right, with the exception of those that come under the California gadget, which is the gadget which gives the gentleman from the Nineteenth District 355,000 acres. It is the gadget which he vigorously applauded this year as being a just and meritorious proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from the Twenty-first District.

Mr. FISHER. I think it is important, as has been pointed out here, that all of these other cotton-producing States are now operating under the Public Law 12 and are guaranteed a credit for war crops grown during the war period. Is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. FISHER. If this bill is not passed without amendment then we will be deprived of the war-crop allowance which was guaranteed and assured in Public Law 12. Is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly right.

Now, let me summarize this if I may: Last year the Congress in an effort to do justice to California and certain other States passed a special gadget which worked very materially to the advantage of the gentlemen from the Nineteenth District of Texas at the expense of the 17 other districts in Texas.

Regardless of how it came about, and the chairman of the subcommittee has pointed this out, as have other members of the committee who heard all of the evidence, it is the clear opinion of the subcommittee it was done deliberately, but, regardless of how it happened, it did happen. An injustice was done to 17 districts in Texas. We simply ask that next year Texas will not operate under any special gadget but that Texas will be on the same basis in distributing its cotton acreage within the State that all the other States except those that showed there was some reason for giving them a gadget, as is the case with California.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WERDEL. I think the gentleman should point out why in the State of Texas the State committee, by withholding its 10 percent, cannot clear up this problem.

Mr. POAGE. I feel that that was probably pointed out before, but the State of Texas cannot clear up this problem, even by use of the State reserve. The State committee did not use the State reserve, that is true and doubtless aggravated a certain situation. But the basic problem here is that there was a shift of a half million acres from sections in the State that would have received it under the general law to areas that received it simply because of the special gadget; but those areas in Texas that had the special gadget made no effort to show that they had any merit or that there was any reason for receiving the special gadget. The State of California showed they had some reason for it. Not so in the Nineteenth District of Texas. It was simply a windfall that fell on their doorstep or their broad plains. Again I call attention to the fact there was no malice on the part of the committee, that we are leaving the Nineteenth District, and I want to make this plain, with a third of a million acres of production this year for which they are getting cash. We are leaving them with a third of a million acres of history which will go on and on as long as they grow cotton. Yet the gentleman from the Nineteenth District says we have animus against his district, that we are prejudiced against it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not a fact that when the law was written in 1949 it was clearly understood that Texas would not come under the California gadget?

Mr. POAGE. It was so understood, and every member of the subcommittee I have heard express himself points out that that was the understanding with the Department of Agriculture.

I want to call attention to the fact that not only was that understood but the gentleman from the Nineteenth District does not claim he had any other understanding. He simply found it lying on his doorstep. Of course, he used it. I do not blame him, and we are charging him no rent for the use; we are not trying to penalize him; but we are saying that because they had a special gadget out in the Nineteenth District in 1950 it does not entitled them to perpetually take advantage of this.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I want to reiterate the fact that as a member of the committee it was my understanding that Texas did not come under the gadget.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I am absolutely astounded and amazed that somebody did not ask the witnesses when they were before the committee, or ask the Department if Texas was under the 2-year gadget. What you did was to write an over-all bill that applied to all States. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] did not know for sure that his State would be under the 2-year base program.

Mr. POAGE. May I say to the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas that of course we did not suppose the representatives of the Department would run out on what they had told us

informally. We had a lot more confidence in them then than we have now. We thought at that time we could rely upon what they were telling us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this measure very likely would not be before you today except that the Department of Agriculture succumbed as so many of the executive branches have throughout the years to the desire to not only administer but to also write the laws of the land. Therefore, the integrity of our system of government is somewhat at stake, for we must impress upon the executive branch the necessity for them to stay in their field of administration and permit us to write the laws.

It seems at times that they misunderstand the word "executive" and take it to mean that they should execute the laws that Congress passes and that is what happened to Public Law 272. The Department of Agriculture executed it by misinterpretation.

Cotton is important to the Nation, but it is vital to areas such as I represent.

Homes depend upon it for existence and children depend upon it for their food.

Although the impression may have been left that this is a battle for advantage for one section or another in Texas, that is not true. The question is whether or not this Congress should write legislation which will fairly and equitably distribute cotton acreage allotments in the State of Texas and not leave them subject to the whims of the Department of Agriculture.

I do not seek advantage over my neighbors, but I do ask that my district be treated as the law directs and has directed for a number of years.

Our Committee on Agriculture has attempted to write this legislation in such a manner as to accomplish equity and I ask you to follow the committee in this bill.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman's district got about 82,000 acres more under the California gadget than it would otherwise have received.

Mr. BENTSEN. That is quite correct.

Mr. COOLEY. Of course the gentleman wants to keep that 82,000 acres.

Mr. BENTSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not suppose we could find fault with the gentleman individually on that issue, but actually the State of Texas will not lose any acreage as a State if we pass the bill now before us; is that not true?

Mr. BENTSEN. It is my understanding that the districts of Texas will lose acreage by the passage of this bill from what they received in their 1950 quota after Public Law 471 was enacted.

Mr. COOLEY. No; all States will be treated alike at the State level. My question is, when the State of Texas receives its State allotment it will be fair and equitable among the other States of the Nation. Texas does not stand to lose one acre by what we are trying to do here.

Mr. BENTSEN. I do not know that I would say that.

Mr. COOLEY. We are attempting to bring about a redistribution of the acreage within the State of Texas.

Mr. BENTSEN. That is exactly right. That is the point I was going to make. I believe it is more fair that you put the cotton quota where the cotton is planted; that you not go back as far in history as you can go to try to see what they were planting in 1945 and 1946. I think you should put this cotton where it is being planted and where you can encourage its being efficiently grown, as in the vast reaches of west and south Texas. It would be economically unfeasible if you tried to protect the areas of high-cost cotton production, areas that evidently want to go out of the cotton-production business, and penalize those who are increasing their production.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a bill having a provision which for Texas alone changes the apportionment of the cotton acreage for 1951 from what it was for 1950. The provision, in my opinion, is a most inequitable one. The Agriculture Committee has agreed to a piece of legislation for Texas that penalizes progress and efficient production of this major commodity in the districts of south and west Texas. Rather this bill says to those areas who have been reducing their cotton acreage because they can profit more by diversifying their farming endeavors, we want you to plant cotton. We have a bill that will give you a quota that will help keep you in cotton, a quota that will help stop this trend of diversification of farming, a bill that will help stop those new areas of Texas with their modernized and mechanized production from farming their just share of the cotton acreage. A bill that does not concentrate on giving quotas to where cotton is planted, but to giving quotas based on history of what was planted as far back as 1945. This bill says let us go back to the year 1945 and see what you planted in the way of cotton then. Let us not start with the year 1947, when the new areas of Texas were reaching the peak of their progress. Nineteen forty-seven, when thousands of war veterans were planting their cotton in these new areas of Texas, on new lands because the land with the old cotton histories was beyond reach in price. In short, this provision in this bill for Texas says, "Let us stop progress and trends: let us continue business as usual." Not only does this bill drastically reduce cotton acreage of the districts who have been expanding their production of 1947 and 1948, but it goes a step further to punish these new areas. The bill gives to the affected counties a 1950 cotton acreage history equal to the acreage which would have been allotted if this year's State allotment had been apportioned on the basis of 4 years instead of 2 years.

It was stated last Thursday in the debate, "it does not make any difference to those who live in other States of the Union whether Texas operates under the provisions of this law or operates under the provisions of the present law. The State as a whole will get exactly the same." This is correct insofar as saying that Texas as a whole will get exactly the same, but I cannot help but believe that it does make a difference to the Members of this House if an injustice is done within the boundaries of any State as a result of the legislation passed by this House. It has been pointed out that of the 21 congressional districts in Texas, 17 received less acreage because of the use of a 2-year average for 1950 quotas. I put it to you that a majority in numbers alone does not make it right that the acreage of these 4 districts should be divided among the other 17.

Now, I say to my 17 friends and colleagues from Texas who may covet that which I believe rightfully belongs to the farmers of my district by law, study this bill and its applicable quotas carefully before voting for it.

A table was placed in the RECORD Thursday which showed that 17 of our Texas congressional districts would receive more cotton under this bill than under Public Law 272. The joker in this table is that it does not show you your true 1950 quotas after the passage of Public Law 471. Actually, according to estimated figures prepared by Mr. B. F. Vance, chairman of the State committee in Texas, out of 254 counties in Texas, only 71 will receive a higher quota for 1951 under this bill than that received in 1950. Eleven of the 21 congressional districts will receive less cotton quota under this bill than was allotted them in 1950. I ask you to try to explain to your farmers why you voted for a bill that in the great majority of the counties in Texas reduced their quotas for 1951 below what they were in 1950. Reduced their quotas at a time when the country faces its most serious international crisis since World War II. Reduced their quotas when we are spending that farmer's tax money to stockpile rubber, manganese, tin, copper, and yet this country faces a rapidly dwindling Government stockpile of cotton, which is just as essential and which has dropped from over 6,000,000 bales on January 1, 1950, to less than 4,000,000 bales today and is continuing to rapidly drop.

I ask your help in defeating this bill.

I will vote against its passage.

A MISTAKE—NEVER INTENDED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as disclosed here on the floor by a number of speakers, the amount of cotton received by the four districts referred to as favored districts, and I do not criticize their Members for defending the rights of their constituents to have anything that is good for them, was purely a mistake. It was never intended. Our people—the people in Texas—were trying to help the States, like California, New Mexico, and Missouri write a special formula for the benefit of those special cases because they would be discriminated against without this special formula. It was thoroughly understood at all times it would never apply to Texas and it would

not have applied to Texas, except for the fact that some person in the Department of Agriculture discovered two gins out there in west Texas that had ginned, it was claimed, 93 bales more of cotton that particular year than the records disclosed. The records that the committee were acting on were the records which did not include the 93 bales of cotton. So, discovering the 93 extra bales only, Texas came within that special formula intended for Missouri, New Mexico, and California, and coming under that formula which was never intended, it gave our distinguished friend from the Nineteenth District [Mr. MAHON] 355,000 extra acres of cotton in 1950, which was never intended to be given to him or his district. We want all districts treated the same, and just like other districts are treated.

As a result of that, in the eastern part of the State and in the middle section of the State where we have small cotton growers, they were discriminated against. They could not get as much as a half acre of cotton allotted to them to plant, and now where they have planted an acre and a half, some of them have to plow up half of that cotton, because, by reason of that accident, they came within the California formula and all this acreage was transferred to west Texas. That is not right.

Hundreds of families in east Texas and central Texas have been denied the right to make a living with their hands by producing cotton which they have always produced, by reason of this mistake which was made. May I inform you, too, that many of these families are headed by veterans who came back from the war and now are unable to make an honest and decent living performing their duties as farmers as they have always performed because that mistake was made.

Thousands of World War veterans with distinguished records have been denied the privilege of making a living because of that mistake. So all we are doing is asking you to right a wrong. A wrong has been committed—accidentally—never intended—never intended in the world—but it has been actually committed. And certain parts of our State and thousands of our people have been discriminated against and denied the privilege and opportunity of earning a living on the farm because of that mistake.

We are asking you to carry out the original intent of the law by voting against the Mahon amendment and voting for this bill in that respect as it is now written.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. If we vote down the Mahon amendment the State committee will have 10 percent of the State allotment of 760,000 acres with which they can adjust any inequity?

Mr. PATMAN. Certainly. Not only that, each county will have 15 percent to make adjustments within the county. We should leave this to Texas, and let the Texas committees handle it. That is the way the bill is written, and I hope the bill, as written in that respect, is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has expired.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the good faith of the United States Government is involved here. The issue is a very simple one. Back in 1945 this Congress passed a bill which is known as Public Law No. 12, a copy of which I hold in my hand. It was approved February 28, 1945. In that Public Law No. 12 the Congress told the cotton farmers of America that in future allotment programs they would be given credit for war crops which they were encouraged to raise during war times for war purposes and to better meet the demands of the war emergency. Acting in accordance with that public law, and believing, of course, in the good faith of the Federal Government in pursuance of that law, many of the farmers turned to war crops. Now, with the war over, and it being found necessary to impose quotas and restrict the number of acres that can be planted, the farmers find to their amazement, as a result of a departmental interpretation of the law that we passed last fall, that the Texas farmers did not get credit for war crops as they had been assured in Public Law No. 12. Is there anyone who will say that they were not assured in 1945 that they would be given credit for the war crops? Of course not. Everyone knows that is part of that law. It constitutes a contract between the Federal Government and the cotton farmers of America, those who wanted to be included in its provisions.

It happens that a few States had a situation which was unusual, and they brought that to the attention of the committee. They made a special gadget to take care of their particular situation. Everyone understood it did not apply to Texas. There is not a single member of the Committee on Agriculture, from what they have said and from what I have heard previously, who understood it to apply to the State of Texas. But because of the interpretation it was made to apply. Now, to undertake to perpetuate an old law which was misinterpreted, and which would deprive the Texas cotton farmers of their rights to war-crop allotments in making credit during this base period, would be to break faith with the farmers, and, as I have pointed out, contrary to Public Law No. 12. The good faith of the Government is involved. I do not see how this Congress could be impressed by the argument that Texas should be put under a special gadget, which was never intended by the law last fall, and contrary to the intention of the members of the committee and which would be contrary to the express provisions of Public Law No. 12, upon which the farmers in the part of the country where I live have always depended.

If there are injustices which arise in any congressional district or in any part of the State, they can be corrected through withholding the 760,000 acres by the State committee and reassignment to areas which have been adversely affected, where they can show that they are entitled to it.

So, Mr. Chairman, I earnestly hope that this committee will keep Texas where it belongs; that is, in the same category with Mississippi, Georgia, and most of the southern cotton-producing States. Give them the credit that they were told they would have in 1945. Do not treat them differently. All we want is the same identical treatment as is given the other cotton-producing States.

As far as my individual district is concerned, we want no advantage over any other district in Texas. We want the same formula to apply, and we want that formula to be in accordance with what the farmers were told they would have when Public Law 12 was written in 1945. When we have that we have no right to ask for more.

It is our belief that Texas is entitled to the same treatment as the other States. We do not want any more, and we do not think we are entitled to have any less.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is little complaint in my district concerning the amount of acreage this year or last year, but there is considerable complaint as to the way the county committees are to allocate that cotton. For that reason I should like to ask some member of the committee three questions. The first question is: Does the bill require the county committee to allocate cotton to a farm where cotton was planted in 1941 for the last time and war crops were grown in 1947, but the planter intends to plant no cotton in 1950 or future years? Can the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] answer that, please?

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has reference to the war crop credit? It is necessary for farms to have a 1950 cotton allotment in order to get the benefit of the war crop credit.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is talking about another matter. Any cotton farmer has the right under this law to surrender his acreage; he does not have to plant it if he does not want to.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if this farmer planted cotton for the last time in 1941, then planted war crops in 1947, the county committee is required to allocate cotton acreage even if he does not intend to plant cotton in future years?

Mr. ALBERT. He would be entitled to a cotton quota.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is not the county committee forced to allot him whether he plants cotton or not?

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. TEAGUE. And will continue to be entitled to this allotment in future years if not planted.

Mr. ALBERT. Yes; if it is not planted.

Mr. TEAGUE. Does the gentleman think it would be fair, then, to let that county committee reallocate that acreage?

Mr. ALBERT. That authority is in the law, if it is voluntarily surrendered.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if it is not voluntarily surrendered the county committee would not have the authority to reallocate the acreage.

Mr. ALBERT. No. The same principle applies in any other State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is this bill more flexible than Public Law 272 in the matter of allotments?

Mr. ALBERT. Much more.

Mr. TEAGUE. In what way? Will the gentleman state, please?

Mr. ALBERT. Certainly. The language is such as to make reserves mandatory. Another thing, it contains the right to surrender and reallocate. For another thing, the 65-percent base which was an addition to Public Law 272 by Public Law 471 is maintained. In a number of ways the bill is more flexible and will allow greater latitude on the part of the county committee and the State committee in allocating the acreage allotted to them.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, later I will offer an amendment which gives county committees authority to reallocate cotton which is not planted within the county. Time and again it has been said to me by county committee after county committee that we have plenty of acreage allotment for our counties if we could only put it on farms where the producers want to grow cotton. Now, Mr. Chairman, my proposal that the county committee be given more latitude in making allotments to farms is based upon the fact that I believe county and community committees are in a better position to know the individual circumstances in our respective communities and counties and therefore are in better position to make just and equitable allotments to bona fide cotton producers in the county than any formula could possibly give the farmers particularly if that formula is applied to all cotton farmers in the Nation.

I believe these committees will assume the responsibility, and since they are elected by the farmers in the community and county, if they do not assume the responsibility in the making of equitable allotments they will be replaced and others will be put on the committees to do the job for the following year.

Mr. Chairman, I want to quote a part of a letter which I received this morning as a result of a request of mine from Mr. B. F. Vance, the chairman of our State PMA committee:

> Just today I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of the county committees in 12 east Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desires to plant cotton.

Mr. Vance, as chairman of our State PMA committee, whose other members are Mr. W. Lewis David, Mr. J. R. Adams, Mr. V. L. Cade, Mr. Howard T. Kingsbery, and Mr. Ide P. Trotter, make up the State PMA committee in Texas. This committee from Texas has worked hard and done everything possible to make this bill work the way Congress intended it to work.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be Texas afternoon; we have all been up here. We have some little difference of ideas about this bill, but I do speak in behalf of the Mahon amendment for the reason that I believe your law is adequate to take care of all the discrepancies that may be found throughout the various districts.

I do not think Texas should be singled out and put under any particular gadget. We do not seek any gadgets. We think we ought to be put on a 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis as the State committee sees fit. Let the State committee have a 10 percent leeway there to allocate the acreage among the various counties. We know that under last year's allocation the State committee only saw fit to use a very small part of that 10 percent which was allowed by the law, less than 3 percent, I believe. They allocated cotton to land in many counties that were not planted to cotton. We have in the El Paso Valley land that has been in cotton for more than 50 years, some of it for 100 years. Now, all at once they come along here and find that they are going to come under a special law which will permit the State committee to take from the farms out there some 15,000 acres of land that have been planted to cotton. If the Mahon amendment is adopted, everybody in Texas will receive fair treatment. Under that you have the 10 percent provision. Why do we have to put Texas under a special provision of 4 years when Texas might see fit to do better under the 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis?

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Mahon amendment be given serious consideration in fairness to all of Texas.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the Mahon amendment. The good faith of the Government is at stake. The Congress promised all the farmers in Public Law 12 that in any future acreage allotment programs they would be given credit for war crops planted during the base period. If the pending amendment is adopted, no farmer in Texas will be given credit for one single acre of war crops raised during this base period.

This applies particularly in the north central portion of Texas where many of our farmers, in response to the urgent request of the Government during the war, turned to war crops instead of continuing to plant cotton.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the good faith of the Federal Government is involved. This amendment should be defeated.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Louisiana delegation have not taken the floor on the bill under consideration for the reason that we have been in constant contact with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee, and we had been advised of the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee, and while we do not feel that the bill under consideration is perfect, we believe that considering the many phases and complexities of the subject that, the committee has conscientiously done the best job possible in an effort to meet the situation in what they consider a fair, reasonable, and equitable manner.

Early in the year the Louisiana delegation held a meeting in regard to discussing the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act, and I ask permission to include in these remarks a copy of the resolution agreed upon at that meeting by the Members present, as follows:

> The Louisiana delegation in the House of Representatives met today for the purpose of discussing the situation arising out of the application of the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act passed in the last session of Congress. At this meeting were present the following: A. LEONARD ALLEN, OVERTON BROOKS, F. EDWARD HÉBERT, HENRY D. LARCADE, OTTO E. PASSMAN, HALE BOGGS, EDWIN E. WILLIS, and JAMES MORRISON.
>
> After considerable discussion, the group present unanimously felt that some modification of the act was imperative and that this change should be brought about as quickly as possible in order to reassure cotton farmers and relieve injustices. The discussion centered around proposed changes of the law which would guarantee that no cotton farmer should be compelled to reduce his cotton acreage by more than 30 percent of the average acreage planted during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The discussion further centered around the idea of unfreezing unused cotton acreage presently frozen.
>
> Cotton is still a basic crop in the State of Louisiana; and any action which unduly decreases the production of this staple crop in effect injures the economy of our entire State. In addition to this, any law which in its application results in equities and injustices will produce dissatisfaction among our farm population and cannot bring about wholesome results.

Mr. Chairman, in my own district in Louisiana I met with the leaders of the cotton industry and at that time they agreed upon the general principles indicated in a letter written to me by Mr. G. J. Durbin, district field man, of Baton Rouge, La., which I also ask permission to include at this point, as follows:

> DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
> PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
> *Baton Rouge, La., December 20, 1949.*
>
> Congressman HENRY D. LARCADE, Jr.,
> *House Office Building,*
> *Washington, D. C.*
>
> DEAR MR. LARCADE: In accordance with the agreement in the Opelousas meeting yesterday, I am outlining below the thinking of the group from St. Landry, Evangeline, and Acadia Parishes of what changes it might be best for Congress to make in the law for establishing 1950 cotton allotments.
>
> The group felt that farmers having more allotments than they want should be permitted to release part or all of their allotments to the PMA County Committee for reapportionment to other farms which the county committee determines received inequitable allotments. The group also thought that the acreage released should be considered released for 1 year only and that for the purpose of establishing acreage allotments in 1951 and subsequent years the acreage released in 1950 by a farm should be considered the same as acreage planted to cotton in 1950 on that farm.
>
> This change in the law would not increase the national acreage allotment but would, in the opinion of those attending the meeting, provide a more equitable distribution of the national allotment.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> G. J. DURBIN,
> *District Field Man.*

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to most of the debate on the bill under consideration, and I was just a little surprised at the remarks of my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] on the floor on Thursday

of last week. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] was complaining about the State of California having been discriminated against in the allocation of cotton acreage in favor of the Southern States, and as was well explained by the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], instead of being discriminated against, California has a substantial advantage in allocation over the Southern States, and if anything, the shoe is on the other foot.

The same advantage held by California in the present situation also obtains, in my opinion, as obtained in the allocation of acreage for rice. As a matter of fact, I appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and presented facts and figures and objections by my constituents showing that Louisiana, one of the largest rice-producing States had been discriminated against in the allocation of rice acreage in favor of California and Texas due to the formula used in making the allocation. Of course, it is true that California and Texas increased their rice acreage, as they have increased their cotton acreage in the last 2 years, and taking the 5-year Louisiana average, under the formula used for California and Texas, Louisiana was penalized in their allocation of rice acreage allocation.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with, nor am I hostile to my neighboring State of Texas, nor to the State of California. On the contrary, I wish to cooperate with both States in any way possible; however, I cannot let the occasion pass without speaking in order to keep the record straight, and at least let it be known that, instead of the State of my good friend, Mr. PHILLIPS, being discriminated against, Califorina has profited and in fact, instead of being discriminated against in the cotton-acreage program—it not only has an advantage in acreage allotment in cotton, but also in rice, at least compared to Louisiana under the formula used in both instances.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to the attention of the House my insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 27, 1950, outlining the proposed farm plan of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, as proposed at a meeting of that association held in Atlanta, Ga., on December 10, 1949, and while I am not an expert on agricultural problems, it is my opinion that this plan is worthy of study by the Agricultural Committees of both Houses and the membership as well. The article discusses the cotton support price problem at length and I believe that the suggestion is worthy of consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

"SEC. —. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"'(e) The penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any veteran of World War II who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage planted to cotton during the year in which such cotton was produced did not exceed 5 acres. As used in this subsection the term "veteran of World War II" means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service.'"

And renumber the following sections accordingly.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very brief and very simple. It simply says that if a veteran is recognized by his county committee as being a cotton farmer he can plant 5 acres of cotton without being subject to penalty. It is my opinion that this amendment should go even further, and I do have an amendment that goes further; it would provide that any genuine cotton farmer, if he is recognized by his county committee as being a genuine cotton farmer, would receive a minimum of 5 acres.

It is said over and over again that this legislation is mighty fair, which may be true, but in some instance it has worked injustices, and admittedly so.

I have here a letter from one of the Virginia districts that says:

Number of cotton farmers that received less than 5 acres that will cease to grow cotton: 150.

We have one here:

Number of producers ceasing farming for themselves in 1950: 20 estimated.

That is in one county.

Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will not plant cotton: 150.

This is in Wilson County, N. C., incidentally.

Here is another one:

Estimate of number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton in 1950: 100.

This is from your county committees:

Producers receiving less than 5 acres who probably will grow no cotton: 250.

This is from an Alabama county.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, why are they not producing cotton? Because of an insufficient amount of land?

Mr. BECKWORTH. There is no question about that. If you give a person one-tenth or one-seventh or half an acre or 2 acres or 3 acres, you are likely giving him so little that he cannot afford to grow cotton. Incidentally, I am going to include as part of my remarks letters that have come from many cotton States, from commissioners of agriculture, from the Farmers Home Administration, and others, that say it is uneconomic for a person to grow less than 5 acres. In a number of instances these letters say that.

When you talk about aiding the farmer, let us mean not one segment of the farmers. Let us refer to all the farmers. Incidentally, I was pleased when you adopted the Combs amendment. I certainly express my appreciation for the fact that this House did adopt that amendment. That is a good amendment. I happen to know a good deal about that amendment. This, though, is one additional step, and if you truly want to help the family-sized farmer to stay on the farm and earn a living there, it will certainly help to do the job.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it the purpose of the amendment to give a minimum acreage of 5 acres to every veteran?

Mr. BECKWORTH. A veteran who is recognized by his county committee as being a genuine cotton farmer; yes, sir.

Mr. COOLEY. That means if a veteran came in and showed that he had a piece of land upon which he could grow 5 acres of cotton, that they would give him 5 acres?

Mr. BECKWORTH. If the county committee said the veteran is a genuine cotton farmer, they would give him 5 acres of cotton to produce.

Mr. COOLEY. So it would be entirely possible that the 14,000,000 veterans of World War II would each receive 5 acres.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman knows that that is not the case, for this reason: There is no county committee in North Carolina that would recognize a New York City or Brooklyn veteran who would be one of the 14,000,000 you are talking about as a genuine cotton farmer. Incidentally, I have a letter from the Department of Agriculture, which is in the RECORD now, that says that these PMA committees would be in a position to judge which is a genuine farmer and which is not, and I will be glad to show that to the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. What is a genuine farmer, except a man who desires to honestly till the soil and to grow something on the soil?

Mr. BECKWORTH. What is "adequate" which is used in this legislation?

Mr. COOLEY. What does the gentleman mean?

Mr. BECKWORTH. What is "adequate"? I will say this, you have to rely on judgment, and your committee is relying on the judgment of these county committees when it talks about reserving an adequate amount up to 10 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. We reserve 15 percent to the county, and that 15 percent can be used for the very purpose for which the gentleman desires additional acreage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman asks, "What is a genuine farmer?" I think it is as easy to identify a genuine farmer by your county committee as it is to know the meaning of the word "adequate."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is plain to see that if this amendment is adopted it would be utterly impossible for the administrators to put into effect any satisfactory program. It would make possible

the granting of a 5-acre minimum allotment to every veteran of World War II to the exclusion of all of the veterans of World War I who could show to the satisfaction of the local committee that he was in good faith a farmer and intended to plant the acreage that he was requesting. If you were to grant a 5-acre allotment to all of the veterans, you would throw the whole program out of gear, and it would result in having no program at all.

I should like to say further that the State of Texas is well represented here with two Members of the Texas delegation on the Committee on Agriculture. They have worked diligently in the preparation of this bill. I know that they conducted hearings that extended not only for days and weeks but for months.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] appeared before our committee, and he was then suffering from no limitation of time. No time was fixed for the presentation of his views. This proposition was never offered in the House Committee on Agriculture. I submit to the House that it is not now worthy of consideration here on the floor of the House. It is ill-advised and entirely improper to single out the veterans of one war, the war that was waged in the days of his age and generation, to the exclusion of those of my age and generation who engaged in World War I. It would be mighty hard for me to sit on a committee and deny to an old soldier of World War I the same fair treatment that the gentleman is anxious to give to the younger men of World War II.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman made the statement that I said nothing about this idea before the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I said the gentleman did not offer the amendment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Yes, I did offer some amendments incorporating this very idea, extending it not only to the veterans but to all genuine farmers. If the gentleman will print the hearings, and I ask him to do that, he will certainly find that in the hearings.

Mr. COOLEY. I have the hearings in my hand, and I find that the gentleman's testimony runs from page 703 to 711.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Does the gentleman find the amendment there?

Mr. COOLEY. Let the gentleman come here and see if he can find it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I know I introduced before the Agriculture Committee an amendment, which in my opinion incorporates this idea.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is the record, if the gentleman wants it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is the one who made the statement. I said I offered the amendment that would extend this idea to everyone who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer, which would include all veterans, of course.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is the record. I do not have the time to read these pages but I will give them to the gentleman. Will he point out where he offered this amendment?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is the one who made the statement. Let him point it out.

Mr. COOLEY. It is not here to point out.

Mr. BECKWORTH. It is there.

Mr. COOLEY. Let the gentleman find it, then.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Let the gentleman find it. He is the one who made the statement, and the statement is just a mistake.

Mr. COOLEY. I have the record here. The gentleman wanted all of the record. Let him show that the amendment was offered.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bad amendment. It ought to be defeated. I should just like to know why the gentleman picked out the men who fought the war in his day to the exclusion of those who fought in World War I.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I did not pick them out. As I stated I have offered and do offer an amendment which includes all farmers including all veterans.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman singles out World War II veterans.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I did not pick them out to the exclusion of anyone. The amendment I have offered before definitely includes all of them.

Mr. COOLEY. How much acreage will the gentleman's amendment take?

Mr. BECKWORTH. How much does the gentleman say it will take?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is the one who offered the amendment. So it is plain to see the gentleman does not know anything about the full effect of his amendment. He comes to the floor of the House and offers an amendment to give relief to the veterans of World War II to the exclusion of all other veterans and the exclusion of all other worthy citizens.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I do not interpret my amendments as you do. He asked me how much acreage it would take.

Mr. COOLEY. And what did the gentleman tell me?

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want and I do not intend to take issue with this fine Committee on Agriculture, but there is some merit to this amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Texas.

I mentioned to you a while ago, during the 5 minutes I had here on the floor, and all of you know many instances just like the one I mentioned. A lot of these fellows who had little, bitty farms went off to the Army. But the fellows who had big plantations stayed here to build up their history which they are now relying on to get this cotton acreage. It has been mentioned that you are taking the World War II veterans and excluding the other veterans. That is not true. The basic period which is under consideration was the period immediately following World War II. Of course the World War I boys were farming and raising cotton during the time of the basic period involved. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas plainly states that only those who are actual cotton farmers would be protected under his amendment, and would receive any benefits from it.

Gentlemen, it is not a laughing proposition. These fellows in my district on these little farms came back home and were not able to go back on the farm in 1945 and 1946 and are excluded under this cotton program by virtue of the legislation now before the House. I honestly and sincerely feel that they are entitled to some consideration—not just merely because they were veterans, but because of the fact they were not allowed to farm and participate at the time they were building the basic period.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. How about the men who left the farms to go into the shipyards and the munitions plants and all the other war activities? Would you also accord them the right to come back to the farm and get 5 acres of cotton?

Mr. TACKETT. If it were absolutely necessary for them to go to the shipyards and they did not go there to make money, I think they should be included, but that situation is not covered by the proposed amendment.

All these boys whom we are considering here did not go to the shipyards to make money.

Mr. COOLEY. Whom would you authorize to make the determination whether a boy went into a shipyard to make money?

Mr. TACKETT. This amendment does not say anything in the world about shipyards. We are talking about boys who did the fighting, Those are the fellows I am trying to help. If you want to bring in a shipyard amendment, you bring it in.

Mr. COOLEY. I am just asking if you favor that.

Mr. TACKETT. I am not interested in any shipyard amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. You are not interested in the man who left the farm to go into war activities?

Mr. TACKETT. I am interested in those who had to leave the farms.

Mr. COOLEY. That is, only those who were drafted, and not those who volunteered? You would not give a man who volunteered the same benefits?

Mr. TACKETT. Oh, you are trying to get off into deep water where you cannot swim.

Mr. COOLEY. You said only those who were forced to go.

Mr. TACKETT. I have in mind those who actually went, and tried to contribute to the war effort as a soldier.

Mr. COOLEY. And you would give every one of those 5 acres?

Mr. TACKETT. I would give those who were farming, and farming cotton, at the time they left here.

Mr. COOLEY. So if a man had five boys who went into the armed services who came back, he would get 5 acres for each one of those boys?

Mr. TACKETT. Let me tell you something, Mr. COOLEY—just listen a minute—you are not trying to listen.

Mr. COOLEY. No, I am not, because I consider it absolutely ridiculous and unthinkable.

Mr. TACKETT. I know you think it is ridiculous.

Mr. COOLEY. I think it is ridiculous and unthinkable that you should get up on the floor of the House and ask for this sort of an amendment.

Mr. TACKETT. Let me ask you something. Suppose I am a cotton plantation owner and I have 1,000 acres of cotton land which I was farming in 1943. Suppose my neighbor has a little 40-acre farm and he has 5 acres of cotton. Of course I am producing war materials for the war effort. They take this little fellow off the 40-acre farm and send him into the Army. He comes back and he is not able to go on the farm in 1945 or perhaps he is still in the Army. It does not make any difference. He does not have any funds to go back there and raise cotton. He has to try to make a little bit of money to get back on the farm in 1945 and 1946 and 1947. But still the big plantation owner—me—I get the benefit of this legislation that you are passing today to the exclusion of the boy who went over there and fought for the principles of democracy that gave me the opportunity to raise the cotton. Now laugh that off. You know it is true.

Mr. COOLEY. I will not laugh it off.

Mr. TACKETT. You have laughed off every amendment that has come before the House.

Mr. COOLEY. I am just telling you that the farm which that boy was on before he went into the Army still is considered in the history of that farm. The farm is still given the allotment. You fellows who were not here and did not help draft the basic legislation do not seem to understand that no provision is made for any man, the provision is made for the farm, and not to the farmer.

Mr. TACKETT. That is exactly my complaint.

Mr. COOLEY. That is the reason why you want to change the whole philosophy.

Mr. TACKETT. No; I do not want to change the whole philosophy. I want to help those fellows who did not have an opportunity to build up a cotton-planting history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I realize that it is necessary to have a cotton allotment program if the Government is going to subsidize the farmers in raising cotton. I fully realize that I do not want to tear down the cotton program, but I do think there should be some exceptions to the cotton program. I do not know of a better exception than the one the gentleman from Texas has brought to the attention of the House. You men who live out in the country know, as I do, that it is not fair for the plantation owners to get all the cotton and the little farmers, who were excluded from the opportunity of growing cotton, to participate in the program. That is exactly what you are doing.

When I was home a few days ago I talked with 10 or 12 fellows who were raising cotton before they went to war in 1943. They came back in 1945 and 1946 and were not able to go back on the farm because they did not have the money to do it with. They eventually got back out there. The GI fund that this Congress provided gave them an opportunity to go back to the farm, and now they cannot raise cotton. They were just as good cotton raisers before the war tore up their economy and tore up their way of living. Certainly, the fellows in World War I and the Spanish-American veterans were raising cotton and they were not hampered in any way from building a record. But the World War II veterans were hampered.

I have never stood up here and insisted that all the legislation in this House should be on behalf of the veterans. I do not think the veterans should, or desire, to tear up the economy of this country, but I honestly and sincerely feel that they should be able to go back and raise cotton as they were doing before they were taken off the farm. I do not see anything wrong in this Congress giving them an opportunity to go back and raise cotton. I do not believe there will be such a great number of acres involved in any event.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, does that include 5 minutes for me?

Mr. COOLEY. Five minutes for the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], 5 minutes for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], as modified?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this appears to me to be a good amendment. I do not believe it will add 1 acre to the requirements, assuming that the law will be administered equitably and fairly. I will tell you why. In the first place, in answer to a suggestion that has been made, I can assure you that the veterans who live in the Northern States are not going to flock down to the Southern States to get 5 acres of cotton. Anyone who knows anything in the world about cotton knows that that will not happen.

In the second place, it only applies to half a dozen, a handful, figuratively speaking and proportionately speaking, because nearly everybody is going to get far more than 5 acres. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] is trying to see that the little fellow is guaranteed at least 5 acres. Nearly everybody gets far more than 5 acres. He wants to see that nobody gets less than 5 acres.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman know that in the State of North Carolina 50 percent of the farmers receive less than 5 acres? That shows what an important problem we are dealing with.

Mr. MORRIS. That is a deplorable condition. I am sorry the gentleman has to make that admission. If that is true, there ought to be a change in the law, because that is not right.

Mr. COOLEY. That is true in seven other States.

Mr. MORRIS. It just is not right that that situation should develop, and that is why this amendment should be adopted. Anyone who is a valid farmer ought not to have less than 5 acres of cotton; that just should not be.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to yield to my colleague from Georgia [Mr. PACE], but I hope he will let me proceed just a little further.

If this amendment prevails it will be to the general country just what the recent amendment was to California. We gave a similar right to California just a few moments ago, did we not?

This amendment does not go far enough. I am going to support this amendment, and I am going to support the amendment the gentleman from Texas has indicated giving every valid farmer in America the right to have at least 5 acres. If we cannot write a law here, Mr. Chairman, giving the people of this country who validly grow cotton at least 5 acres apiece, there is something wrong.

I want to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to this great Committee on Agriculture—and what I say here is not intended in any way as a criticism of this great committee. I wish the gentleman from North Carolina would give me his attention. I have watched the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of this great committee; and I have watched the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the great subcommittee, and these other members, and our own beloved member from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]; I have watched them work diligently week after week. You gentleman have performed a great service to agriculture in this country. I take my hat off to you; as a matter of fact, you draw me to your hearts by reason of the efforts that you have made, and I am not standing here criticizing you. I am merely suggesting to you that you with all of your greatness, with all of your astuteness, with all of the energy that you have put into this bill, you are not omnipotent, neither am I, and neither is the great Speaker

of this House; neither is the President of the great United States. No one is omnipotent. We all make mistakes, and you are making a serious mistake, in my estimation, great as you are, in opposing an amendment like this, because it is a guaranty to the little fellow that he at least will have enough money out of his year's work to buy his children just a little food to eat and just a few things to wear. I know, of course, that the speech I am making might indicate that I am kind of demagoging here, but I most certainly am not. I do not intend to mail this speech out to my constituents. As a matter of fact I have never mailed out to my constituents even one, no not one of those I have made since I have been here. Not one speech have I mailed to my constituents in the 3½ years I have been here. No, my friends, I am not demagoging, I am in dead earnest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Time for debate has been limited.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. There are many veterans who have purchased homes from the Farmers Home Administration. They are in this ironical position: They are honest, hardworking people and could pay for their homes if they were privileged to produce as much as 5 acres of cotton per year. They are not privileged to do that, and a lot of them cannot even make payments to a Government agency for the farm home they have purchased, because of their inability to get the small amount of 5 acres of cotton allotted to them.

One of the best bills we passed preceding the end of the war was the GI bill of rights which gave these boys an opportunity to finish up their education after they got out of the service. One of the greatest losses we had during World War II, outside of the loss of life and limb, was the educational loss of these fine young men. We induced them, and properly so, to go back to school and to college and to follow up their education that was interrupted by their war service. But by reason of that act which we passed which was attractive to them, they lose their cotton allotment when they come back home, and the county committees know that they are genuine farmers. They are genuine farmers, but they cannot get an allotment of even 5 acres. Sometimes a half acre is provided them. As the gentleman from Texas mentioned here a while ago, many county committees will tell you frankly that less than 5 acres is an uneconomic operation of a farm. You cannot successfully operate a cotton farm with less than 5 acres of cotton.

We are beginning to see monopoly rear its ugly head in the farming business. Did you know that since it has been made so attractive for farmers to make an honest living, if they work for it, the factory-type farm is coming into being? Did you know that last year 1.7 percent of the farmers produced 25 percent of the farm income?

I may say to the chairman of this committee that if the 5 acres is too large, why does he not suggest something else? I ask him to give this serious consideration because it is not an idle dream. It is something that means a great deal and should have careful consideration. If the 5 acres is too much, tell us why and offer something that will be fair. In the end this acreage will probably come principally from the factory-type farm, the 1.7 percent that are producing 25 percent of the farm income.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Under the law for 1949 We provided that anyone who had planted less than 5 acres during the 3-year period would not be required to make any contribution to the reduction program. In other words, he would have an allotment exempt from any reduction of his planted acreage.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman mean exempt him under 5 acres?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, but say it is one-tenth of an acre. He is still exempt.

Mr. COOLEY. We permit him to plant the highest amount of acreage he had planted in the 3-year period.

Mr. PATMAN. Suppose he was going to school under the GI bill of rights and he is away from home. He has lost his cotton acreage. Why can he not come back and reclaim that cotton acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. I can read from the law the protection which we already have for the boy who was forced to give up growing cotton and had to go to war. The gentleman is not familiar with the law now on the books.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman do that in his own time?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. The question here is, Are you going to discriminate against the veterans who are going to school and who lost their allotments in favor of the factory-type farm that has been growing cotton and getting bigger and bigger and bigger during the past 5 or 10 years? Are you in favor of giving this veteran just a small acreage of 5 when it will not come from any others except those who have greatly increased their acreage during this time of prosperity on the farm? We should not further encourage the factory-type farm. We should encourage the family-type farm.

The way to get away from even the danger of socialism and communism in this country is to encourage farm and home ownership. We are encouraging farm ownership, but you cannot continue it fully unless you give the man enough acres to make a living on that farm.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to repeat here again that when the Secretary of Agriculture says there shall be but so many acres of cotton produced in a year, when you give it to somebody you have to take it away from somebody.

Do not be too much misled by this veteran angle. We have had similar proposals before the committee. Well over half of the cotton farmers today are veterans. Do not go wild about the veteran end of it. What about the veteran who has 6 acres and that is all he has? Are you going to come along and take something away from him?

There is no such thing, Mr. Chairman, as just getting cotton acreage out of thin air. You do not have any quotas when that goes on. Like this year we are going to have so many bales of cotton that require so many acres; then whenever you go out and give to somebody, you must take. In 1945 we passed an act and provided that every cotton farmer who left his farm to go into the service, he will be regarded as having planted cotton every hour he was in the service. That is Public Law 12, of the Seventy-ninth Congress. It says that when he is in the service he is taken care of, and that is the only question that his amendment applies to, because the gentleman's amendment says that the county committee must regard him as a cotton farmer, and he cannot be a cotton farmer under this amendment unless he was planting cotton before the war. Every one of them are being taken care of now if, as a matter of fact, he was a real cotton farmer and wanted to get back into cotton production.

But, in addition to that I want to repeat again that we have given to the State committee of Texas the right to reserve 760,000 acres and give every acre of it to the veterans if they want to. We have authorized every county committee in the State of Texas to reserve 15 percent of the county allotment and give every acre of it to the veterans. We cannot get an estimate as to what this would take in acreage, but the gentleman offered a similar amendment last year when the bill was up, which was defeated, and then we did get an estimate that it could take from five to ten million acres. If you do not have but 20,000,000 acres allocated, and this amendment giving veterans 5 acres, that will take five or ten million acres, what are all the other veterans that are really cotton farmers going to have? Where are they going to get their cotton acreage? You do not have but so much to allot.

What we have done in the bill is to put that into the hands of the home people. If the county committee wants to give every acre of it to a group of veterans, they have the right to do so. But, I appeal to you, do not wreck the entire program to meet a situation that happens to exist down in one county of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. He has been talking about that county for the last 18 months. I am willing for him to put a local amendment in here to take care of that county if the other Members from Texas will agree. But, my friends, please do not

wreck the entire program. Do not destroy the whole equitable system that has been set up. We have no State lines on this amendment.

The gentleman from California was in here this morning talking about his situation. Let me tell you that if this amendment goes in, it utterly destroys the protection that our States have now, because whenever this group can come in and take five or ten million acres, then you take whatever is left, that is all. As I say, you are taking it from veterans and you are giving it to veterans who now, under the law, if they were honest, real cotton farmers, could go back and get it under the law as it now exists.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BECKWORTH) there were—ayes 15, noes 46.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE: On page 8, line 8, after "is", strike out "voluntarily surrendered to the county committee" and insert "not to be planted."

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, under present law the county committee is forced to allocate cotton to any farm which last planted cotton in 1941, planted war crops in 1947, and has no intent of planting cotton again. This amendment will give the county committee authority to take that allotment and reallocate it within that county to a farm which will plant cotton.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Would the gentleman help us by trying to explain how the county committee could ever find out, if the planting season was over, whether or not a man was going to plant his allotment?

Mr. TEAGUE. On line 10 the bill states that "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary." Therefore he can require that a farmer say whether or not he is going to plant his cotton.

Mr. PACE. We have attempted to do that in here. We say if he is not going to do it, he can surrender it.

Mr. TEAGUE. The gentleman from Georgia well knows that in cotton districts the value of your land is based on your cotton allotment. Therefore, most farmers refuse to surrender the acreage which they do not plant because they are afraid they will lose that allotment to their farm.

Mr. PACE. The farmer loses as much by not planting as he does by surrender. He does not gain anything by hanging onto it and not planting.

Mr. TEAGUE. If the farmer does not plant over a certain period he loses that acreage and the State loses that acreage. This amendment gives the county committee that acreage, and they will keep it within the county and keep it within the State.

Mr. PACE. I just do not see how the county committee could know until after the planting season was over whether he is going to plant.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is it not true this is the same provision that is in the wheat law?

Mr. PACE. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. TEAGUE. One member of the gentleman's staff just told me it was.

Mr. PACE. What the committee did was to say that you can determine when a man is going to plant it by going to him and asking him, "Are you going to plant it?" "No." "Will you sign this surrender?" That closes the book.

Mr. TEAGUE. If he says "No," there is nothing you can do about that acreage, and the great majority of the cotton farmers will not surrender their county acreage.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Suppose the gentleman's amendment is agreed to, and by the middle of May a farmer has not planted, and the county comes to him and says, "Do you intend to plant that acreage?" and he says, "Yes," would the gentleman still suggest the county committee should go ahead and take that cotton away from him?

Mr. TEAGUE. If there is evidence to indicate he has not planted it and that he will not plant it.

Mr. POAGE. What would be that evidence?

Mr. TEAGUE. If he has not planted cotton since 1941, and he has made no preparation to plant, I would say that was sufficient evidence that he was not going to plant it this year.

Will the gentleman answer my question about wheat? Is not this the same provision that is in the wheat law?

Mr. POAGE. I confess I am not familiar with the wheat law. Perhaps it is not in the wheat law, but the wheat law allows a great deal more liberality on the part of the local committees than the cotton law does. If we want to change the cotton law so that we do not have legislation, but simply leave it up to the county committee, of course this bill goes a long way in that direction. However, it strikes me the bill goes about as far in that direction as we can afford to go.

Mr. TEAGUE. The county committee is elected by the people in the county, and I would have no fear as to what that county committee might do as far as reallocating this cotton acreage is concerned.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Suppose farmer A, who grew cotton in 1941, has a 25-acre allotment coming to him, say for 1951, if he wants to use it.

He states he does not intend to plant for 1951, and they allocate the acreage to some other land. What is his status in the spring of 1952?

Mr. TEAGUE. On page 8, line 15, the bill reads:

Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, by stating any particular year that he does not intend to grow cotton that year, he does not lose the right to grow cotton for some subsequent year.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if he does not plant it over a certain period, he loses it, the county loses it and the State loses it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I want to correct that. The next year and the years after he does lose it. We simply said that he did not lose it in 1950, because of the act that we passed in April we said he would not. But we have changed that, and hereafter he will lose it.

Mr. TEAGUE. He will lose it.

If you transfer it or do not plant it, you lose it. That is, if you do that for 3 years.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So that you come to the spring of 1951, and you say: "Are you going to plant this acreage"——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending amendment close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. A short while ago I was stopped in midair.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sorry.

Mr. MORRIS. That was unfair to me. Not that the gentleman from North Carolina was unfair, but the situation was. I made a statement which might on its face appear as if I was making a demagogic statement. But I say to the gentleman and to the Members of the House that I was not. I was in dead earnest. I have not sent out one speech—not one in 3½ years—and I was not making the speech to be broadcast. I was making it because I believe in the justice of this amendment. I have not sent out any speech, and I do not intend to send this one out.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree that the gentleman was left hanging in mid-air because of the circumstances which we faced at the time, to wit, that the time had been fixed.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. May I call attention to the fact that if we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, it will leave any man who tried to diversify by planting cotton only 1 year out of 3 in such position that I do not see how he can continue with his program.

Mr. TEAGUE. The Secretary has the right to write the regulation on that, and

what the gentleman states in my opinion is not correct.

Mr. COOLEY. The law provides that if he does not plant once in 3 years he loses it, and if he does plant once in 3 years he retains it. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] says, we are trying to encourage a program of diversified agriculture so that farmers would engage in rotation practices, and I am very much afraid that the gentleman's amendment would destroy that program.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. The State chairman of Texas wrote this yesterday:

I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of county committees in 12 east Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desired to plant cotton.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, but if the farmer desired to surrender his acreage, he may voluntarily do so.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: On page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

"Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection (e) the penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage planted to cotton during the year in which such cotton was produced did not exceed 5 acres."

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment that was mentioned several times a while ago.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 7 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, as I said, this is the amendment that has been talked about heretofore. I offered it a year ago, on August 3. Incidentally, things have not been nearly as serene today as they were a year ago. It is obvious there have been inequities existing in the year gone by.

I do want to say this: that there have been some figures used here. Five million and ten million were used as an estimate a year ago. Those same figures were used. I happen to have the August 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and here is what I said:

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] spoke about 6,000,000 bales. On July 25 the Department wrote me a letter as to the number of farmers growing five bales or less, on an average, and there were 601,273.

Now, that refers to bales, but it also gets its origin from the acres, which is found in the August 3, 1949, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I said there:

It would be interesting, indeed, when we consider the fact that I have here a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, written on July 5, 1949, that this particular figure I have given, and I ask Mr. PACE to supply the source of his figures.

Later on Mr. PACE wrote me this year. I answered that letter, and I asked Mr. PACE again to give me the source of his figures. Before the House I simply want to ask that the source of these figures and the figures be given to me, that I might find them, because honestly I have not been able to find any such figures. The contrary is true. I have these figures that were supplied me on July 25, 1949, by the Department of Agriculture (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, part 8, p. 10710), the latest figures I have been able to get. If we have later figures, I simply want to courteously ask that they be given.

Mr. PACE. Do you want me to give them to you now?

Mr. BECKWORTH. No. I asked you in a letter, and you have not answered my letter. I also stated in the August 3, 1949, RECORD that I would appreciate your giving me the figures. All I ask him courteously today is to send me the figures.

This shows that 601,273 farmers were growing 9 acres or less—not 5 acres or less—in 1945, out of over 1,000,000 growers. If all of them grew 5 acres, that would be only a little over 3,000,000 acres, and it is for that reason that I am anxious to get the source of the 6,000,000 or the 10,000,000 figure, in writing, or on the floor of the House, as I have heretofore requested. I think it will be conducive to helping clarify this whole picture. I assure you I will be very grateful to have it.

This same amendment which I am referring to would simply permit any recognized cotton farmer to have 5 acres of cotton. Incidentally, in many sections that will not grow more than two bales of cotton; in fact, not two bales. I propose to include in the RECORD at this point some figures and some letters from authoritative agricultural people showing that.

My suggestion is this: If you cannot do this for the smallest, there is something wrong with the program, because I do not believe anybody will make the argument that he feels a man can go out and produce 5 acres of cotton and make very much of a living doing it if this is his chief money crop. I do not think anybody will make the argument that that can be done, if that is his primary money crop. If anybody feels that that is his primary money crop and he can make a living on 5 acres of land, I would be glad to have him express himself, that a man can do well when and if that is his main money crop.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. As a matter of fact these reservations of the State and county committees in substance are intended to relieve hardship cases, are they not?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly right.

Mr. MORRIS. If it is carried out as it should be, no one should have less than 5 acres, should they?

Mr. BECKWORTH. There are many, as will appear from the RECORD tomorrow who say that is their belief.

Mr. MORRIS. Then, the truth of the matter is that this would just be guaranteeing to the little fellow that he would have 5 acres.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is right. You could not tell him: "You can have one-tenth of an acre, one-half of an acre, that is all." You could not tell him a thing like that.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 27, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will confirm the information given to you by telephone today to the effect that we have had no request from the House Committee on Agriculture, nor have we reported to them on H. R. 9109.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. OVERBY,
Assistant to the Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1950.

Mr. B. F. VANCE,
Production and Marketing Administration, College Station, Tex.

DEAR MR. B. F. VANCE: I have received the letter of July 26 and the list which you sent me at the request of Mr. TEAGUE. You mention 12 East Texas counties. I would like a list of the counties to which you refer.

Sincerely.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., July 26, 1950.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: At the request of Congressman TEAGUE I am enclosing herewith a list of Texas counties giving the 1950 county cotton allotments under Public Law 272 and the total allotment after applying Public Law 471. In the last column I have listed the approximate allotment each county would receive in 1951 under H. R. 8969, assuming that the national allotment will be the same in 1951 as was announced in 1950 before Public Law 471 was passed. You realize, of course, that these figures are purely estimates since the bill provides for certain adjustments and I am not in a position to know just what adjustments would be made when all the facts are available.

I am of the opinion that certain amendments should be made in the present law; however, I think the most urgent need is for more flexibility in making allotments to

farms. Just today I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of the county committees in 12 East Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desired to plant cotton.

I hope this information will be of value to you.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas

[Preliminary, July 17, 1950]

County	Under Law 272 [1]	Under Law 471 [1]	Other adjustments [1]	Total allotments [1]	Estimated 1951 allotments [2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anderson	14,665	2,775	126	17,566	15,085
Andrews	1,641	1,411	------	3,052	1,507
Angelina	4,772	375	------	5,147	4,125
Aransas	1,029	134	------	1,163	1,322
Archer	1,554	280	------	1,834	1,655
Armstrong	954	31	------	985	893
Atascosa	5,696	2,796	------	8,492	11,332
Austin	23,138	793	------	23,931	25,223
Bailey	85,910	4,431	235	90,576	76,472
Bandera	(3)	------	------	------	------
Bastrop	16,173	1,338	------	17,511	16,497
Baylor	13,433	1,775	635	15,843	15,193
Bee	8,887	3,828	------	12,715	13,470
Bell	83,165	5,581	316	89,062	89,744
Bexar	5,429	782	------	6,211	7,921
Blanco	467	19	------	486	568
Borden	19,512	------	------	19,512	15,947
Bosque	16,102	1,666	62	17,830	15,529
Bowie	29,338	1,061	75	30,474	27,108
Brazoria	11,129	514	------	11,643	10,644
Brazos	26,208	89	21	26,318	25,924
Brewster	(3)	------	------	------	------
Briscoe	18,258	548	68	18,874	16,002
Brooks	3,399	336	------	3,735	3,191
Brown	5,423	1,386	317	7,126	5,939
Burleson	36,541	103	------	36,644	36,496
Burnet	8,042	1,359	------	9,401	10,682
Caldwell	28,131	2,457	------	30,588	29,222
Calhoun	18,039	10	------	18,049	18,258
Callahan	5,673	2,407	------	8,080	8,656
Cameron	161,660	------	779	162,439	137,002
Camp	6,965	87	------	7,052	5,058
Carson	(3)	------	------	------	------
Cass	24,343	1,630	------	25,973	20,621
Castro	6,639	2,573	30	9,242	6,504
Chambers	261	2	------	263	312
Cherokee	15,726	2,147	68	17,941	12,493
Childress	51,242	2,141	27	53,410	51,046
Clay	16,238	2,923	38	19,199	20,592
Cochran	81,434	1,162	2,067	84,663	67,739
Coke	4,492	3,295	27	7,814	7,230
Coleman	19,021	10,135	------	29,156	33,865
Collin	129,882	2,380	------	132,262	134,147
Collingsworth	73,425	2,271	------	75,696	74,614
Colorado	13,123	817	55	13,995	14,607
Comal	671	49	------	720	896
Comanche	4,989	1,435	------	6,424	6,158
Concho	24,500	711	40	25,251	23,928
Cooke	13,972	1,970	------	15,942	15,352
Coryell	23,149	2,670	569	26,388	24,296
Cottle	57,263	483	------	57,746	56,385
Crane	(3)	------	------	------	------
Crockett	106	------	------	106	78
Crosby	99,910	1,882	------	101,792	96,661
Culberson	191	------	55	246	------
Dallam	(3)	------	------	------	------
Dallas	53,199	2,246	------	55,445	58,662
Dawson	228,758	------	6,727	235,485	187,909
Deaf Smith	1,563	344	------	1,907	960
Delta	54,769	------	18	54,787	55,129
Denton	33,614	5,027	8	38,649	38,452
DeWitt	21,536	2,117	208	23,861	26,197
Dickens	53,521	342	------	53,863	52,124
Dimmit	633	53	------	686	460
Donley	28,416	3,387	32	31,835	31,655
Duval	17,867	381	------	18,248	17,500
Eastland	2,533	607	------	3,140	3,154
Ector	315	30	------	345	306
Edwards	8	------	------	8	------
Ellis	166,927	239	517	167,683	176,282
El Paso	44,208	------	253	44,461	43,643
Erath	9,293	3,373	------	12,666	9,720
Falls	96,795	2,563	105	99,463	101,991
Fannin	116,023	1,240	------	117,263	124,022
Fayette	36,252	2,977	5	39,234	38,409
Fisher	84,229	1,453	------	85,682	87,591
Floyd	46,073	6,911	73	53,057	38,776
Foard	17,194	274	------	17,468	18,303
Fort Bend	72,541	12	------	72,553	73,818
Franklin	8,780	385	------	9,165	8,121
Freestone	26,951	446	41	27,438	25,252
Frio	836	260	------	1,096	622
Gaines	32,913	10,922	10	43,845	27,508

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas—Con.

[Preliminary, July 17, 1950]

County	Under Law 272 [1]	Under Law 471 [1]	Other adjustments [1]	Total allotments [1]	Estimated 1951 allotments [2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Galveston	30	------	------	30	14
Garza	48,733	10	38	48,781	46,160
Gillespie	790	58	------	848	813
Glasscock	4,861	3,063	------	7,924	4,733
Goliad	5,427	1,797	------	7,224	8,022
Gonzales	22,182	1,377	3	23,562	23,028
Gray	3,153	443	------	3,596	3,048
Grayson	63,682	4,806	------	68,488	69,802
Gregg	3,110	13	19	3,142	2,232
Grimes	19,289	1,439	60	20,788	21,635
Guadalupe	27,145	4,730	------	31,875	31,226
Hale	77,399	12,663	126	90,188	68,553
Hall	103,335	------	87	103,422	101,417
Hamilton	10,770	2,418	------	13,188	12,350
Hansford	(3)	------	------	------	------
Hardeman	36,196	1,207	------	37,403	36,830
Hardin	62	------	------	62	21
Harris	5,061	467	------	5,528	4,729
Harrison	25,027	450	1,313	26,790	23,919
Hartley	(3)	------	------	------	------
Haskell	123,517	245	------	123,762	119,441
Hays	10,944	1,012	------	11,956	11,731
Hemphill	1,549	130	------	1,679	1,303
Henderson	12,705	2,322	301	15,328	10,474
Hidalgo	141,999	508	78	142,585	110,836
Hill	158,381	42	------	158,423	161,870
Hockley	203,884	20	------	203,904	176,071
Hood	2,788	1,081	------	3,869	2,752
Hopkins	45,576	2,849	54	48,479	48,115
Houston	26,777	5,595	61	32,433	29,033
Howard	87,927	2	------	87,929	80,519
Hudspeth	14,936	------	292	15,228	13,353
Hunt	149,182	2	------	149,184	156,143
Hutchinson	(3)	------	------	------	------
Irion	807	72	------	879	618
Jack	2,744	636	------	3,380	3,022
Jackson	17,413	936	------	18,349	17,825
Jasper	1,001	17	------	1,018	585
Jeff Davis	(3)	------	------	------	------
Jefferson	359	19	------	378	268
Jim Hogg	1,912	339	------	2,251	2,169
Jim Wells	20,395	5,515	19	25,929	30,218
Johnson	44,406	2,012	259	46,677	47,225
Jones	96,872	5,441	------	102,313	107,965
Karnes	38,031	6,562	------	44,593	54,013
Kaufman	94,013	1,472	57	95,542	97,932
Kendall	14	------	------	14	10
Kenedy	11	------	------	11	86
Kent	23,173	316	2,312	25,801	23,918
Kerr	11	------	------	11	------
Kimble	250	16	------	266	355
King	11,546	------	------	11,546	12,646
Kinney	290	------	------	290	------
Kleberg	7,932	897	60	8,889	8,153
Knox	72,616	67	42	72,725	75,903
Lamar	99,233	------	------	99,233	94,183
Lamb	188,710	351	------	189,061	164,120
Lampasas	2,804	668	------	3,472	3,529
LaSalle	1,459	601	65	2,123	1,850
Lavaca	42,036	621	------	42,657	42,697
Lee	11,144	1,470	------	12,614	12,593
Leon	13,698	1,735	------	15,433	14,501
Liberty	3,416	154	------	3,570	3,214
Limestone	100,062	1,408	306	101,776	106,542
Lipscomb	(3)	------	------	------	------
Live Oak	15,835	3,426	------	19,261	20,011
Llano	347	87	------	434	544
Loving	460	------	------	460	402
Lubbock	248,703	55	------	248,758	228,089
Lynn	203,782	13	------	203,795	182,053
McCulloch	10,188	6,938	83	17,209	21,541
McLennan	111,797	9,686	47	121,530	114,422
McMullen	1,363	306	------	1,669	1,707
Madison	9,755	297	------	10,052	8,925
Marion	5,093	21	13	5,127	3,873
Martin	99,435	------	------	99,435	86,231
Mason	834	415	------	1,249	1,530
Matagorda	16,742	762	------	17,504	17,954
Maverick	7,296	414	195	7,905	5,721
Medina	495	91	------	586	768
Menard	452	379	------	831	967
Midland	23,297	422	229	23,948	23,464
Milam	64,407	2,791	15	67,213	67,474
Mills	2,539	588	------	3,127	2,750
Mitchell	67,009	943	------	67,952	71,643
Montague	5,714	1,196	25	6,935	6,615
Montgomery	1,559	91	------	1,650	1,101
Moore	(3)	------	------	------	------
Morris	7,065	171	------	7,236	6,988
Motley	38,814	139	140	39,093	35,857
Nacogdoches	12,752	1,123	87	13,962	11,505
Navarro	139,499	292	131	139,922	142,103
Newton	723	33	------	756	411
Nolan	38,649	2,647	------	41,296	41,526
Nueces	92,113	7,440	485	100,038	112,518
Ochiltree	(3)	------	------	------	------
Oldham	(3)	------	------	------	------
Orange	(3)	------	------	------	1
Palo Pinto	2,385	778	------	3,163	2,655
Panola	17,463	1,656	69	19,188	15,542

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas—Con.

[Preliminary, July 17, 1950]

County	Under Law 272 [1]	Under Law 471 [1]	Other adjustments [1]	Total allotments [1]	Estimated 1951 allotments [2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Parker	2,692	645	------	3,337	3,101
Parmer	4,972	707	------	5,679	4,099
Pecos	17,145	548	------	17,693	15,425
Polk	4,721	345	------	5,068	4,529
Potter	(3)	------	------	------	------
Presidio	2,151	255	357	2,763	1,845
Rains	12,370	1,810	772	14,952	12,976
Randall	(3)	------	------	------	------
Reagan	503	104	------	607	429
Real	(3)	------	------	------	4
Red River	50,145	1,265	------	51,410	50,330
Reeves	20,269	541	45	20,855	18,005
Refugio	10,030	1,907	30	11,967	12,543
Roberts	(3)	------	------	------	------
Robertson	39,292	869	20	40,181	41,327
Rockwall	33,166	------	------	33,166	34,684
Runnels	85,320	4,469	------	89,789	91,777
Rusk	23,918	2,571	------	26,489	19,353
Sabine	3,274	140	------	3,414	2,480
San Augustine	7,855	402	14	8,271	6,683
San Jacinto	3,409	114	3	3,526	3,329
San Patricio	67,590	4,260	------	71,850	79,293
San Saba	5,650	3,120	------	8,770	9,628
Schleicher	4,999	1,910	------	6,909	5,324
Scurry	84,917	112	507	85,536	84,257
Shackelford	2,169	800	------	2,969	3,242
Shelby	15,780	2,205	67	18,052	14,534
Sherman	(3)	------	------	------	------
Smith	16,658	876	29	17,563	13,185
Somervell	1,525	503	------	2,028	1,710
Starr	24,974	795	259	26,028	20,944
Stephens	900	165	------	1,065	818
Sterling	52	33	------	85	97
Stonewall	21,608	3,046	------	24,654	26,049
Sutton	(3)	------	------	------	------
Swisher	7,319	4,472	------	11,791	7,607
Tarrant	14,774	1,689	7	16,470	16,118
Taylor	28,253	8,219	169	36,641	36,679
Terrell	102	------	------	102	72
Terry	118,973	9,688	25	128,650	110,612
Throckmorton	4,831	1,064	74	5,969	5,123
Titus	10,453	448	6	10,907	10,209
Tom Green	56,978	543	------	57,521	53,392
Travis	46,597	3,163	15	49,775	48,696
Trinity	4,437	350	------	4,787	4,309
Tyler	544	3	------	547	392
Upshur	10,214	114	4	10,332	8,431
Upton	(3)	------	------	------	------
Uvalde	252	40	------	292	371
Val Verde	47	------	------	47	------
Van Zandt	36,395	2,845	60	39,300	37,420
Victoria	25,824	876	------	26,700	26,524
Walker	7,464	682	30	8,176	7,190
Waller	6,672	765	197	7,634	7,275
Ward	11,622	27	------	11,649	11,600
Washington	34,442	591	10	35,043	35,053
Webb	1,390	142	------	1,532	1,245
Wharton	81,339	526	190	82,055	89,367
Wheeler	30,085	3,653	12	33,750	30,448
Wichita	10,083	782	------	10,865	10,242
Wilbarger	66,354	423	55	66,832	70,286
Willacy	109,473	5,964	------	115,437	95,973
Williamson	140,286	740	241	141,267	150,655
Wilson	6,755	2,419	83	9,257	10,997
Winkler	(3)	------	------	------	------
Wise	3,267	353	------	3,620	3,611
Wood	10,433	384	------	10,817	8,691
Yoakum	9,576	7,148	201	16,925	9,372
Young	9,654	1,908	------	10,962	9,633
Zapata	1,611	202	------	1,813	1,205
Zavala	6,019	555	20	6,594	3,540

[1] Actual acres are rounded and therefore do not add to actual totals based on acres and tenths of acres.

[2] Estimated 1951 allotment under H. R. 8969 assuming State allotment for 1951 is same as 1950 allotment before applying Public Law 471.

[3] No cotton.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE OF TEXAS,
College Station, Tex., July 25, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your letter of inquiry regarding the minimum number of acres in cotton a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need in order to make a living in the South was referred to our Mr. C. A. Bonnen who heads up our research work in farm management. Mr. Bonnen has written you giving you the benefits of such research and observations that we have

made along this line. I have discussed this with Mr. Bonnen and have no further comment to offer. I feel that the most comprehensive and useful study that has been made along this line was that made by the Southwide Committee of which Dean Frank Welch, of Mississippi State, was chairman.

Sincerely yours,

L. P. GABBARD,
Head of Department.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF HOUSTON,
Houston, Tex., June 5, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am sending your letter of May 25, 1950, to the research division of A. and M. College and asking that they make reply to your inquiry; namely, what is the minimum number of acres in cotton a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need in order to make a living in the South.

Very truly yours,

STERLING C. EVANS,
President.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your inquiry of May 13, 1950, regarding the minimum number of acres of cotton the average family in the upland area of the South, with cotton as the primary money crop, would need in order to make a living for the family.

Such an estimate, as you well appreciate, would need to be based on average conditions, because of soil type, rate of fertilization, kind of power available, and other conditions that influence production. The average gross cash income of our operating loan borrowers in Texas for the 1948 crop year was $2,283. The average gross cash income of such borrowers in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma for the same period ranged from $1,381 to $2,204. The operating loan borrowers referred to are operators of not larger than family-type farms to whom the Farmers Home Administration has advanced production loans. To produce a gross cash farm income of $2,000 under present market prices, with 80 percent of the income from cotton, would require 16 acres, averaging approximately 450 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Throughout the cotton areas of the South, there are many thousands of farmers who produce less than an average of 450 pounds of lint cotton per acre. For such farmers to obtain a gross cash farm income of $2,000 would require a proportionately larger acreage of cotton or the making of adjustments in their farming operations to provide additional sources of income.

Should additional information regarding this question or any phase of our activities be desired, we shall be glad to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

DILLARD B. LASSETER,
Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your communication of May 15 is requested our judgment as to the minimum number of acres in cotton the average upland family in the south, with cotton as their primary money crop, would need in order to make a living for the family. Such an estimate, as you well appreciate, involves many variables but, in my opinion, a minimum of 15 acres would be required.

Sincerely yours,

JULIAN BROWN,
State Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Montgomery, Ala., May 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 13, addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, you are advised that the number of acres of cotton necessary to meet the needs of a family of five varies with the general type of farming done by the particular family. In some instances six or eight acres might be sufficient, in other cases three or four times that number of acres might be required. Since we have no factual data on this subject, we are hesitant in suggesting a minimum acreage.

I am sorry that we are unable to give you some definite information.

Very truly yours,

J. C. GARRETT,
Agricultural Statistician.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
Auburn, Ala., June 12, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your letter addressed to the Alabama A. & M. College at Auburn has been referred to me. I am sorry to have to report that it is quite impossible to give you an answer to your question that can be defended.

In certain areas it may take 4 acres of cotton to make a bale, while in other areas a bale per acre can be made with no great difficulty under average seasonal conditions. The number of bales of cotton that might be picked depends on the number of persons in the family who might be willing or forced to pick cotton. A number of these kinds of considerations might be listed, all of which show that a real, usable answer cannot be given to your question.

Very truly yours,

M. J. FUNCHESS,
Dean and Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Montgomery, Ala., June 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 26, addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, you are advised that the number of acres of peanuts necessary to meet the needs of a family of five varies with the general type of farming done by that particular family. In some instances 6 or 8 acres might be sufficient, in other cases three or four times that number of acres might be required. Since we have no factual data on this subject, we are hesitant in suggesting a minimum acreage.

I am sorry we are unable to give you some definite information.

Very truly yours,

J. C. GARRETT,
Agricultural Statistician.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Magnolia, Ark., July 3, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I have our letter of June 27 inquiring about the advisability of acreage allotments of less than 3 acres. In my opinion, regardless of the type of land and the type of farming operation involved, no farmer could afford to include cotton in his diversification program and plant less than a minimum of 5 acres. I base this statement on farm-management courses studied in college and on my experience in owning and operating farms.

In my opinion, your personal information gathered as a young man in east Texas would be sufficient on which to base your judgment. I believe you understand the small farmers' problem as well as any other Member of Congress.

Please call on me at any time that I may be of service to you.

Sincerely,

CHARLIE S. WILKINS,
President.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Magnolia, Ark., June 12, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of June 7, 1950, I would say that the very least number of acres of upland cotton a farmer could afford to grow economically in our State would be 10 acres. This could be made economical only on a highly diversified plan, in which the farmer expected to realize not more than one-fifth of his total farm income from cotton.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. GRAHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Tallahassee, Fla., May 17, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 12, 1950, relative to acreage required where a family of a man, wife, and three or four children depend on cotton as their primary money crop.

In my opinion, through observations, the minimum would be eight acres per family of this size.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN D. HURST,
Chairman, Leon County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your communication of May 15, 1950, addressed to the State Director of Farmers Home Administration for Georgia regarding cotton acreage was received on May 25. You asked for our opinion as to the minimum number of acres of cotton a man, wife, and three or four children should have in order to make a living where cotton is the primary money crop.

In order to arrive at a figure which may represent an average, we will have to consider many factors. In the first place, in financing farmers under our program we consider the land resources of the individual operator, its adaptability to cotton production, family resources and the ability of the family to produce cotton under boll-weevil conditions. We also have to consider the county average yield. In some counties in Georgia where cotton has previously been the major cash crop, we now recommend planting less than one-half of acres formerly planted to cotton. In counties where yields under good farming methods are less than 400 pounds of lint we discourage cotton production except a small acreage during the

transition period to other cash enterprises. Generally speaking, farmers in the northern half of the State are getting away from cotton as a primary cash crop.

In our opinion, a Georgia farm family of the size referred to above should have as a minimum a gross cash income of $1,500 plus adequate subsistence crops in order to enjoy a fair standard of living. Based on present price levels and average yields which are less than 400 pounds of lint in many counties, you can readily see that it would require from 15 to 17 acres of cotton in areas where cotton is the primary crop.

In our program we are recommending a more diversified type of farming which calls for less cotton acreage with better cultural practices and more livestock and livestock products.

The above comments are largely related to our program in Georgia and may not reflect the thinking of all the agricultural leaders in the State.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. VANSANT,
State Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 28, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your communication of June 7, 1950, in which you ask our opinion as to the least number of acres of upland cotton a farmer can afford to grow or economically grow in Georgia.

Our letter of June 6 on a similar subject reflects our thinking as to the number of acres of cotton a family-type operator should have where cotton is the primary cash crop. The question in your last communication is more difficult to answer for the reason that you refer to farmers in general and not a special group. We have a number of farmers in Georgia who cultivate and harvest their cotton crops with mechanized equipment. This type of operator can utilize more cotton acreage than a farmer with less facilities.

After considering the above and all the factors outlined in our letter of June 6 and based on our observations, it is our opinion that the average cotton producer whose major cash income is derived from cotton needs from 15 to 20 acres in cotton. We have not taken into consideration a few large operators who use all mechanized equipment and employ hired labor and share croppers.

Should additional information regarding this subject be desired, we shall be glad to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

S. L. VANLANDINGHAM,
Acting State Director.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
Experiment, Ga., June 5, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your request of May 25 addressed to the president of the University of Georgia for information on the minimum number of acres in cotton needed to make a living has been referred to me.

I am enclosing copies of two reports containing information bearing on your question, one of which is Project I Agricultural Adjustments Toward an Efficient Agriculture in the South, a statement presented to Special House subcommittee on cotton on July 7 and 8, 1947. Table 5 of this report shows estimates of acreages needed in various subregions of the South. You will note from the other publication (see p. 28), Farm Adjustment Opportunities in Greene County, Ga., that we do have many families making a living on 30 acres or less of cultivated land. This obviously may not be a very satisfactory living.

I hope that this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. HENDRIX,
Agricultural Economist.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I am in receipt of copy of your general letter in which you asked the question, "What is the minimum number of acreage in cotton a family of man and wife and three or four children require when depending on cotton as their primary money crop?"

Naturally, this is a difficult question to attempt to answer as there are so many factors involved—type of soil, ability of the farmer to produce, and many other things. I would rather think of the question not in number of acres needed, but the production necessary to give this family a reasonable cash income. Certainly not less than 8 to 10 bales of cotton are necessary for such a family when depending on cotton as their main source of income.

As a matter of fact, I am definitely of the opinion that that type of farmer should not be restricted at all, but given the opportunity of producing all he can, with a minimum guaranteed price announced at the beginning of the year for a certain portion of his production, based on the amount of cotton that is to be consumed domestically.

I am mailing you, under separate cover, a mimeographed copy of my editorials that appeared in the Market Bulletin last November and December in which I have attempted to analyze the permanent farm plan that has been approved by the southern commissioners of agriculture. I hope you will have the opportunity of reviewing this plan, as we think it is the only logical and reasonable farm program that has been proposed so far.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

TOM LINDER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

GEORGIA STATE OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., May 16, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of May 12 requesting observations or information in regard to the minimum number of acres of cotton per family.

We would like to state at the outset that your question is very broad, and the assumption much too general to allow for a definite answer. Since the agricultural picture in the Southeast has changed so radically in the past 7 years, and we have tended to lose sight of actual cotton farm conditions because of our loss of contact with the cotton farmer, we are not at all certain that the "family cotton crop" is the basis for the production of this commodity as it was 10 years ago. There are undoubtedly still a large number of "family crops" of cotton still being produced, however, there are certain indications that the relative number of people producing cotton on this basis has substantially lessened. A great deal of the production of these units has been taken over by subsistence farmers; the increasing numbers of farmers operating with motorized equipment; and those persons producing cotton to maintain labor for other crops and farm products.

For your information and study, we are enclosing a tabulation for Georgia showing by counties the number of cotton acreage allotments in various acreage ranges. These acreage ranges refer to the cotton acreage allotments established for farms, and the tabulation was prepared subsequent to the establishment of "new grower" cotton allotments, but before putting into effect of Public Law 471.

Another point in your question that prevents a direct answer is the lack of a definition of what would constitute a "living for the family." The constant pressure to improve social and economic conditions has caused an elevation which probably is approaching the limit of the physical capacity of the family unit to produce cotton sufficient enough to provide them with the means for reaching the levels toward which they are being educated.

We dislike having to evade your question but it is not felt that an adequate answer could be made based on conditions that were predominant in the past and the existence of which are not positive at this time.

If it will be of any assistance to you in the formulation of your idea in this matter, we are outlining below a few of the accepted costs and value estimates regarding cotton in this area. The various cost figures are for the actual cost of the items and do not include any incidental cost connected with the business of farming.

Cost of:

Seed	per acre	$3
Fertilizer	do	10
Insect control	do	10
Ginning	per bale	8
Picking	per hundred	3

Gross value of cotton and cottonseed per acre: 1948, $106.50; 1949, $64.

Very truly yours,

T. R. BREEDLOVE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION,
Baton Rouge, May 25, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the twelfth making inquiry as to what, in my opinion, is the minimum number of acres planted to cotton necessary for a family of from 5 to 6 to make a living on from the production of cotton in the average upland cotton area of the South.

I feel that a minimum of 25 acres are necessary for a family this size to make a reasonable living.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. ANDERSON, *Commissioner.*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Baton Rouge, La., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 12 to Mr. L. A. Mullin, chairman, State PMA committee was referred to me for further attention. There are many variables in the problem with which your question is concerned, such as the ages of the children, the normal yield of cotton, the price of cotton, and other farm enterprises in addition to cotton.

After discussing the matter with Mr. Felix Stanley, our farm management specialist, we would say that the average upland cotton farmer who depends primarily on cotton for cash income should have 30 acres of cotton and 30 acres of other cropland as a minimum in order to make a living for his family

above out-of-pocket costs of operation. This conclusion is based on an assumed average cotton yield per acre of 250 pounds and a market price of 30 cents per pound.

Summary

Estimated cash income	$2,400
Estimated expenses for labor, mule work, picking, machinery, materials and services	1,057
Farm income	1,343
Less interest on investment	300
Labor income	1,043

If the farmer should own all the capital involved, he would of course return for himself the interest earnings.

Kindly write me if you have need for further information.

Sincerely yours,

B. M. GILE,
Head, Department of Agricultural Economics.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE,
Jackson, May 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your letter of May 13 with reference to cotton acreage.

In the old days when most cotton was produced on the small farm by mule power it was believed that from 15 to 20 acres was all of the cotton which could be properly planted, cultivated and harvested by the average small family. This same situation would exist today in the hill section with the poorer class of farmer. On the other hand if the farmer has a tractor and other machinery and if he employs day labor during peak seasons, this acreage could easily be doubled or tripled.

The amount of cotton acreage would also depend on the amount of time consumed on other crops, livestock, poultry, dairying and so forth.

I believe you will understand from the above many factors enter into acreage and production. I would say that 20 acres is still not a bad estimate, but I would further say that the average family with little means, doing its own work, can live, but would make a bare existence if it depends on cotton production.

Very truly yours,

ALLAN MCCLUER,
Chief Inspector.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE,
Jackson, June 13, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your recent letter with reference to the minimum acreage of upland cotton in this State.

I would say that many of the most progressive small farmers in upland counties grow no cotton at all. The minimum acreage would depend entirely on other pursuits which were carried on at the same time. If a farmer depended on cotton alone I would say a 10 acre minimum. If, on the other hand, he produced hay, grains, hogs, beef cattle, dairy products, vegetables, poultry, and the many other pursuits which are open to him, he would probably be better off with 2 or 3 acres or no cotton at all.

Very truly yours,

ALLAN MCCLUER,
Chief Inspector.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE,
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND EXPERIMENT STATION,
State College, Miss., June 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 25 addressed to the President has been referred to me for reply.

It appears that no categorical answer can be given, good for all times and places, on any definition of "a living for the family." It depends on the price of cotton and cottonseed, or rather their buying power, their relative price; and on yields per acre, which vary greatly not only as between areas but also from farm to farm within most areas. It also depends on what else can be advantageously produced—on what combination of farm enterprises, in a given locality with its marketing opportunities and its natural advantages, will accomplish the best use of all resources, including labor especially, so as to bring the largest net returns from the whole enterprise. And such matters as soil conservation must also be considered. The adaptation of the land, because of topography, to the use of farm machinery is another variable factor, influencing the potentialities.

We enclose two publications which we suggest you look over, along with two maps which you can obtain from Mr. Ralph R. Botts, Principal Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance, BAE: "County Average Yield of Cotton for Period 1939–46" and "Coefficient of Variation in County Average Yield."

Unless, by use of the new insecticides, the boll weevil is controlled, not all the cotton acreage that a family can cultivate in hill areas of the lower South, east of the Texas high plains, will make a decent American living for the average producer or the below-average producer; unless, indeed, economical fully mechanized cultivation and picking become practical in those areas—and it can hardly be said that this is now in sight.

The farm family of a man, wife, and three children, no matter how large the farm and even without legal limitation on acreage, is not likely to undertake, or be able, to cultivate more than 10 acres of cotton—maybe 12 sometimes. The average in scores and hundreds of counties is below 250 pounds per acre, county-wide average; and half the cotton land makes less, of course. In a large number of counties it is below 200 pounds. Four or five bales, therefore, is average, per farm family of the size mentioned, when cotton is the main cash crop. Such a family cannot carry on much else but cotton farming, because of the high labor requirement in the two peak periods. At present prices, the gross sales from the farm is, therefore, likely to be less than $1,000; and the net only a fraction of that, because costs are, with low yields, a relatively large part of the gross.

In other hill areas there are a relatively few counties that have an average of 350 or even 400 pounds per acre; and there are some farmers in most counties in the Cotton Belt that average as well or better.

Without stating this as an official view of the college, I may say that many of us believe that where yields are below 250 pounds, at least, on an average, more farmers still should go out of cotton production; because there is little if any profit—unless the yields can be raised.

In any case, in most hill areas especially but in the Delta also, we do not believe it most profitable for a family to cultivate all the cotton possible; rather, it is advisable to select the cotton land, and to organize the farm enterprises for diversified production.

If such a family grows cotton, perhaps six or seven acres of cotton, together with 8 to 12 dairy cows where dairying can be carried on, with some other production, would be advisable; and a minimum size for the farm might be 50 or 60 acres of reasonably good open crop and pasture land. A family might make a minimum standard of income on such a farm. If beef cattle, then a larger farm is needed. And we, in fact, see the family farm of the future (except for specialized poultry and the like) to be from 80 to 150 open acres, up to 250 acres, in average hill areas.

In sum, we do not see how it is practicable for an average family, with cotton as the almost sole money product, to make a living that is acceptable, outside areas like the high plains, unless economical fully mechanized operations become practical—in which case the family farm would be much larger.

We may say, Congressman, that we know now of many hill farms that are making a living and some of them include cotton; but we need field studies of these family farms in the hills—and need funds in order to make these studies.

These statements are as precise as we feel we can make. If there is anything else you wish of us, please advise us.

Very truly,

H. P. TODD,
Assistant Agricultural Economist.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Raleigh, May 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your letter of May 12, 1950, requesting my opinion as to the minimum number of acres of cotton necessary to produce a living for a family of five or six, a man, his wife, and three or four children. This is a rather difficult question to answer since it would depend on a number of factors such as the age of the children, productiveness of the soil, and the standard of living, and whether or not it was an independent operation in which all of the work had to be done by hand, or whether or not it would be a part of a large operation in which more mechanical devices would be used.

On an independently operated farm in North Carolina where cotton is the primary money crop, I would say that a man, his wife, and three or four small children could handle only about 5 or 6 acres. This, of course, would produce a very meager income for a family of that size. In cases where the children are large enough to work, the family could handle considerably more acres, say up to 12 or 15 or more.

It is hard to discuss the acreage needed without determining the amount of acres that the family could harvest. At any rate, I would not suggest that a family of a man, his wife, and three or four children, small, should have less than 5 or 6 acres of cotton. Even then, the family would need considerable supplementary income from other phases of his farming program. The above suggested acreage is predicated on a production of not less than 400 to 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Very truly yours,

L. Y. BALLENTINE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, May 30, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BECKWORTH: In response to your inquiry of May 25 addressed to Chancelor Harrelson, I would like to make the following comments:

1. It is difficult to answer your question unless it is framed in a given set of circumstances.

2. I do not believe a small farm family can grow enough cotton using conventional or workstock methods of production to afford the kind of standard of living which is usually recommended. To attain an acceptable standard of living, it would be necessary to produce a good many things in addition to cotton.

3. The maximum acreage which a family of four or five can handle in cotton under present workstock methods of production is approximately 10. If this is the primary source of income, it would not afford a very high standard of living unless the price was extremely high.

4. I am enclosing a bulletin entitled "Opportunities for Adjustments in Farming Systems Southern Piedmont Area, North Carolina" which will give you additional information on this subject.

If I can be of additional assistance, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

H. B. JAMES,
Head, Department of Agricultural Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 30, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your inquiry as to the minimum acres of upland cotton a farmer can afford to grow or economically grow in Oklahoma, we advise you that, generally speaking, we believe from 12 to 15 acres is the very least such a farmer can afford to grow and that would be as a cash crop in conjunction with other enterprises. Our experience indicates that where cotton farmers have too little of their major crop, there is a tendency for failure.

Sincerely,

E. LEE OZBIRN,
State Director.

PANHANDLE AGRICULTURAL
AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Goodwell, Okla., May 31, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In response to your letter of May 25 I wish to say that a lot of things would enter into one's estimate as to the number of acres of cotton a family of five or six would need in order to make a living. The type of land, rainfall, and the price of cotton would all enter into the picture. It is my honest opinion that a person would need a minimum of 50 acres of average Texas land planted to cotton each year in order to have anything like an average standard of living.

I would like to point out this is just an estimate. From my observations while living in the cotton area, it is my belief that the average family does not have adequate living conditions, comparable to those of families producing other agricultural products.

Yours very truly,

MARVIN MCKEE, *President.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1950.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Stillwater, Okla.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In the average upland cotton area of the South where a family of a man, wife, and three or four children depend on cotton as their primary money crop, in your judgment, what is the minimum number of acres in cotton this kind of family needs in order to make a living for the family?

Any observations or information you may give me in this connection will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

(Answer:) 30 acres of cotton; 50 acres of feed crops; 30 acres of pasture; about 5 cows, 2 sows, 50 hens, and desirable number of good roosters. Of course presuming that he has four good work horses or a tractor with other necessary implements to go with them.

With the above he may come out even.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Columbia, S. C., July 11, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Present cotton-growing requirements, especially insect-control equipment, make it necessary for the average grower to have five or more acres in cotton if he is to follow a well-balanced farming program.

On our opinion, a cotton allotment in excess of 5 acres lends itself admirably to proper diversification and good farming practices until it reaches a point of occupying one-third of the cultivated acres on the farm.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. KOLB, *State Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Columbia, S. C., May 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Our State average cotton yield for the past 10 years (1941–49, inclusive) is 306 pounds of lint. The average price per pound over a like period is approximately 21 cents, resulting in about $600 income from 10 acres of cotton.

Based on these figures and the labor requirements in this section, it is our belief that a minimum of 10 acres of cotton when properly balanced with other farm enterprises will be required to support a family of five or six on a fairly satisfactory living standard.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. KOLB,
State Director.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Nashville, May 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Our estimate in this department is that 12 acres in cotton are necessary for a family to make a living in Tennessee. The average for the State is about 8.5 acres.

Yours very sincerely,

EDWARD JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., May 19, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: It is my thinking that 10 would be a minimum number of cotton acres as outlined in your letter of May 15.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. BEASLEY,
State Director.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Nashville, June 9, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: It is the consensus of opinion in this department that the least number of acres of cotton a Tennessee farmer can afford to grow economically in this State is 12 acres.

Yours very sincerely,

EDWARD JONES,
Commissioner.

STATE OF TEXAS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Austin, June 12, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: Absence from the office and a desk piled high with correspondence account for the delay in answering your two letters.

In one you ask, "In the average upland cotton area of the South where a family of a man, wife and three or four children, depend on cotton as their primary money crop, in your opinion what is the minimum number of acres in cotton this kind of family needs in order to make a living for the family?"

Lindley, you asked the $64 question. Acres do not mean production since climatic conditions enter the picture. Therefore, no farm program which makes allotments in acres will ever succeed. The allotments must be in units such as bales, bushels, or pounds, based on acreage and soil fertility.

Since we have small farmers, medium sized farmers, and large farmers, all of whom have equal rights as citizens and pay taxes in proportion to the property they own, it is very evident that any farm program which will be constructive and enduring must allot to each farmer—according to the acreage and fertility of the soil—his fair share in the American market, allotments to be made in units upon which he must receive full parity price.

Regardless of whether he be a small, medium, or large farmer, he must be permitted to use his own judgment as to whether or not he will produce in excess of his domestic allotment for sale in foreign markets at world market prices. No democratic government can discriminate for or against citizens just because they have more or less of this world's goods. When a farmer is given his fair share in the American market, according to his acreage and the soil fertility, that is as far as the Government can go. Some think that there should be a family exemption up to so many bushels, bales, or pounds, but that would bring such complexities that it would not work.

Wishing you everything good, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. MCDONALD,
Commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana such time as he may desire.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, coming from one of the largest cotton producing districts in Louisiana, and my own parish, being off and on, one of the largest cotton-producing parishes in Louisiana, I feel that the amendment by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has considerable merit and is worthy of consideration.

I think that the system under which we operate in the State of Louisiana, with a large percentage of our cotton farmers being sharecroppers, and since many of the families, both white and Negro grow cotton on the same farms, reducing the amount of acreage allowed to any one farmer or family has resulted in disorganizing and causing hardship to these small cotton farmers, and especially since no family can exist on less than 5 acres of cotton when the farms have been reduced to a point where there is less than 5 acres of cotton to be planted, the landowner has no other alternative than to let the tenant or sharecropper off and out of the farm, and these poor, small farmers have no other place to go to raise cotton as all of the others use the acreage allotted to them, and unless they are able to find some other employment, they become a public charge. This has resulted in affecting the economy of our section, and many families who have been planting small cotton acreage all of their lives are frustrated and homeless.

Mr. Chairman, I could place in the record hundreds of letters which I have received from my constituents, but I will only ask permission to place in the RECORD two sample letters which I think show the situation in regard to the 5-acre farmers, as follows:

EUNICE, LA., *March 13, 1950.*

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: I am a farmer, a veteran of the recent war, living in Evangeline Parish, and am having difficulty getting enough cotton acreage to make a living.

It is my understanding, that a farmer is allotted at least 5 acres under the cotton-quota system. I have been allotted but 3½ acres of cotton to plant this year. This is not enough to make a living for me and my family. I have appealed several times to the parish PMA office to let me plant at least 5 acres, but have had no results. With such a small allotment, I will have difficulty supporting my wife and three children.

I would appreciate any help or consideration on this matter, and receive it in time that I may plant my crop.

Yours truly,

WILSON SOILEAU.

ST. LANDRY PARISH
YOUNG FARMERS ORGANIZATION,
Opelousas, La., May 8, 1950.

HON. HENRY D. LARCADE,
Congressman of Louisiana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LARCADE: We, the undersigned committee, were authorized by the executive committee to represent the St. Landry Parish Young Farmers Organization, which is composed of some 400 or more young farmers, in the matter explained below.

We, as representatives of this organization, wish to appeal to you as our lawmakers, and ask that you look into the cotton acreage quota law and see if it cannot be amended in a manner that it will equalize the cotton acreages given to tenant and sharecropper farmers. As the law stands, the cotton-acreage quota is based on a per-farm basis and not on a per-family-unit basis. This will force some of the landowners to reduce the number of tenants on their farms, thereby forcing these same tenants to leave the farm; and in society they will fit nowhere.

This law as it presently stands has a ruling that no farm can get a smaller quota than 5 acres, unless there was less cotton planted on the farm the previous 3 years. We have no complaints against the amount if the man concerned is a landowner. However, if it takes 5 acres' production to balance a family's farming system and that family is a one-half share cropper, this same family will actually receive in labor inome the proceeds of 2½ acres of production, which is not enough. The landowner will get by, on the other hand, by cutting down the number of families on his farm. When this takes place, however, you will have displaced about one-fifth of the tenants on a farm. It will not be possible for them to go to another farm, because all landowners are faced with the same problem.

These tenants have in most cases been farming all their lives, therefore, are not qualified for any other occupation. When they leave the farm they will become social misfits, not by their own choice but for reasons beyond their control.

Hoping we have made our point clear and that you look into this matter, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

NICK DUBUISSON, *Chairman.*
GEORGE BULLER.
JOSEPH HAROLD RICHARD.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr Chairman, this is just an enlargement upon the amendment which was defeated a little while ago. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], sought first to provide 5 acres as an allotment for every veteran of World War II who could satisfy a local committee that he was in good faith a farmer and desired to plant cotton.

The effect of this amendment is even more gracious on his part and he is a little more generous, because he now wants to give to every Tom, Dick, and Harry, man, woman, and child, a 5-acre minimum acreage allotment. The effect of his amendment would be to destroy the cotton-control program entirely. I think that anybody who knows anything at all about the amendment knows that that would be its effect were it to be adopted.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. Is it not true that 40 percent of the farms of the United States now have a cotton allotment of 5 acres or less?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. POAGE. That would mean that 40 percent of the cotton farmers could not save anything in the way of acreage.

Mr. COOLEY. In my own State of North Carolina over 50 percent of the farmers have less than 5 acres in cotton. This would mean that 50 percent of the farmers in my State could not contribute anything to this acreage-reduction program.

Mr. Chairman, without further delay, I do want to insist that this is an important amendment and it would be very disastrous to the cotton program if adopted. I hope the membership of the House will vote the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. The committee has two amendments at the desk. I should like to be advised when they are reached.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole that the pending amendment to section 2 is the amendment now at the Clerk's desk offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. The gentleman from Georgia has two amendments which concern section 3 and section 9 of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. Under the rules of the House how long can the Committee of the Whole continue a free-for-all among the cotton growers and particularly the Texas cotton growers?

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee of the Whole will continue in session until a motion to rise is adopted.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: Page 10, after line 16, strike out paragraph 4 down to and including all of line 3 on page 11.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I prepared this amendment as a companion amendment to the amendment which I offered earlier this afternoon and which was not adopted. I wish to keep the RECORD straight and insist that the position presented by these two amendments is correct and sound.

The arguments which I urged in seeking to strike out the language on page 3 that applied only to Texas apply in the same manner to the pending amendment. It is not necessary to repeat those arguments. All the talk in the world cannot erase the fact that the pending bill deprives the State of Texas of operating under the general terms of the law as is the case with every other State in the Union.

May I take a moment to say that on the final vote I shall vote against the pending bill. Let me say further that if the pending bill becomes the law I predict that there will be widespread dissatisfaction throughout all parts of Texas. Those who ardently defend the pending bill seem not to realize that if the pending bill becomes the law the farmers in 11 of the 21 congressional districts in Texas will get a smaller cotton acreage allotment in 1951 than they received in 1950. I am speaking of congressional districts and not of individual counties and individual farmers. This unsatisfactory condition will be partially brought about by the fact that the House Committee on Agriculture has failed to reenact Public Law 471 of the present Congress which gave emergency relief to

many cotton producers throughout the State. I had hoped that the 1950 program would be improved and that the 1951 program would be better than the 1950 program. The pending bill, while it contains some helpful provisions, is so hopelessly inadequate it is unacceptable.

The following statement has been prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration in regard to the controversy over whether or not Texas allotments in 1950 should have been made on a 2-year base period or on a 4-year base period.

Officials of the Department have been repeatedly attacked on the floor. I personally have found officials in the Department to be gentlemen of high character who have cooperated in a very fine way. Since I am not aware of all the facts and circumstances I have requested the Department to supply me with a statement on the attitude of the Department in regard to the controversy. I expect to get unanimous consent to insert that statement in the RECORD at this point.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. GEORGE MAHON,
Member of Congress.

DEAR MR. MAHON: In reply to your request for a statement from this office regarding certain charges concerning the determination of 1950 cotton acreage allotments for the State of Texas and the counties therein the following informationg is supplied.

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator, PMA.

This statement deals with the matter of apportioning cotton acreage allotments to the State of Texas and the counties therein and the charge that officials of the Department of Agriculture made a mistake that was intended to be made in order to make the allotments work out in the State of Texas in the manner which it did. It was stated in effect, if not in fact, that officials of the Department of Agriculture had intentionally miscalculated acreage in applying the formula set forth in the law for apportioning State and county cotton acreage allotments in Texas with the intention of forcing the State acreage allotment in Texas to be computed on the basis of the years 1947 and 1948 rather than the 4 years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

I want to review for your information some of the basic steps and basic facts which served as a fundamental basis for the cotton allotment legislation which Congress passed in 1949 and which is before Congress at this time for amendment. On April 24 and April 25, 1949, a meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., generally known as the Belt-wide conference, at which time various representatives from the cotton-producing States met for the purpose of formulating basic recommendations with respect to apportioning cotton-acreage allotments for future programs. It is an established fact that this group came forth with a number of recommendations, the principal one of which consisted of a formula for apportioning the national cotton-acreage allotment to States and State acreage allotments to counties. The statement was made that representatives of the Department of Agriculture had advised the committee that that portion of the Memphis agreement dealing with establishment of a State acreage allotment based on the planting from 1947 and 1948 instead of plantings during the 4-year period 1945 to 1948 would not apply to the State of Texas and that it did not do so until the original acreage figures were changed. It is largely with respect to this statement that I direct your attention. I submit that the exact contrary is the fact with reference to the statement that the Department of Agriculture advised the committee that this gadget would not apply to the State of Texas.

I submit for the record a copy of table No. 2 which was formulated and adopted at the Memphis meeting and which today is the basic formula in the cotton acreage allotment law. I refer you to the fifth column of this table and direct your attention within this column opposite the name Texas showing an adjustment for the State for the purpose of carrying out the 1947–48 protective provision of the agreement. This is further identified by the note at the bottom of the table. A copy of this same table can be found in the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, dated June 14, 15, 22, 27, 1949, regarding S. 1962, which was the basic bill embodying the principle worked out at the Belt-wide conference in Memphis, I submit also a copy of a table relating to this same matter worked out by the Department and made available to the Cotton Subcommittee of the House dealing with this same subject, both of which point to the probability that the State of Texas would receive the protection of the special provisions relating to 1947 and 1948. The reason I use the word "probability" was the fact that at the time the committees were considering this legislation and the Department made application of the various formulas being considered, the amount of war-crop credits which would be used with respect to each State was undetermined and was not available to the Department or anyone else for several weeks after the law was enacted. No representative of the Department, not even once, ever gave any member of the House Agriculture Committee the assurance that the State cotton acreage allotment would work out in any specific manner. Proof of this is the fact that no one in the Department could have, at the time this legislation was being considered, known what the exact final answer was going to be. However, all the determinations made and submitted to the committees with respect to the application of the basic formula up to the time the Public Law 272 was finally enacted, pointed very clearly to the probability that Texas might be one of the States protected by the so-called gadget provision as relates to 1947 and 1948.

In applying the law to the best available statistics the calculations gave Texas its allotment on the basis of 95 percent of the cotton grown in 1947 and 1948. When this fact became known the Department was accused of misinterpreting the provisions of the law. A case was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia concerning this matter and on March 27, 1950, the court ruled that the law had been properly applied by the Department. This approach having failed, an attempt was made to shift responsibility for the way the law worked to the Department. The Department was then accused of deliberately miscalculating the figures.

Since cotton acreages had not been measured since 1942, the Department used the best available statistics, which were the official figures of the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The basic factor which the Board uses in estimating acreages of cotton during years when there are no measurements are the bales of cotton produced as supplied to the Bureau of the Census by cotton ginners. In the fall of 1949 the Census Bureau reported the sum of 3,210 bales of cotton which was ginned by three gins in the State of Texas which had not been previously reported. As is done in all such instances by the BAE when such facts are brought forth conclusively, adjustments were made in the basic statistics. Also, some adjustments were made in the State acreage statistics in the fall of 1949 for Georgia. This situation was not something new or unusual.

The Crop Reporting Board follows an established policy and program in preparing cotton acreage and production estimates. This program is as follows:

1. The first acreage estimate for the season is made as of July 1 and relates to cotton acreage in cultivation as of that date.

2. The first production forecast is made as of August 1, and subsequent production forecasts are made as of the first of the months of September, October, November, and December.

3. The first estimate of acreage for harvest for the current year is made as of September 1 each year.

4. It is required by law to estimate ginnings; therefore, it is not possible to release estimates of production for any year until early May following the year of production. At that time the Bureau of the Census has final reports on ginnings.

5. When the results of each quinquennial census of agriculture becomes available the Crop Reporting Board reviews the acreage and production estimates prepared since the previous quinquennial census.

6. Revisions are made in the estimates for previous years at other times during the season when conclusive evidence becomes available.

During the past year, questions were raised with respect to the acreage determination in a number of States, among which was Texas, where county committes presented evidence of additional ginnings which had not been included in the census records. A similar situation developed in Georgia for the years 1947 and 1948 where new gins were located which had not reported their ginnings to the Bureau of the Census. These additional ginnings, not previously reported, were verified and accepted by the Bureau of the Census. Whenever this situation arises the additional ginnings are not considered official until fully verified by the Bureau of the Census. The discovery of these omissions necessitated the revision of acreage estimates in the two States concerned. A complete background information on the Texas situation was provided Mr. POAGE in a letter dated February 24, 1950, by Mr. C. E. Burkhead, head, Division of Field Crop Statistics, and also another statement by him dated February 10, 1950.

Because of the uses BAE cotton acreage estimates were put in the fall of 1949 and early 1950 the Crop Reporting Board made a thorough analysis of the data for the years 1944 through 1948, by counties, and on a State and National basis. While a minimum number of changes were finally required in the State estimates a number of changes, both upward and downward, were made in the county estimates, primarily based on the PMA 532–c data and total quantity grown reported by the Bureau of the Census. Therefore, for all practical purposes the actual production for each county is known.

While the Board gave considerable study to the estimates for a period of years in the fall of 1949 the procedure was not unusual. The primary purpose of the review was to arrive at the most accurate estimates possible based on all available information. In the final analysis comparatively few changes were required. A record of these changes is included on page 7 of House Report 1509.

A memorandum dated January 19, 1950, was given to Mr. Joseph C. Parker, counsel for the House Committee on Agriculture, from Mr. S. R. Newell, Assistant Chief of BAE, and Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, setting forth in more detail the policy followed in reviewing and revising the cotton estimates in the course of the 1950 cotton acreage allotment program. Copies of this material are available for anyone interested in further studying the facts. The Department carried out the law in accordance with the facts.

TABLE 2.—*Cotton distribution, 1945–48 average acreage in cultivation, July 1, with allowance for Public Law 12 adjustments on ratio basis, small farm minimum and State adjustment for 1947–48, national total, 22,500,000 acres (consistent with an approximate national baleage of 12,000,000 bales)*

State	Basic distribution, 1945–48 [1]	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	Averages, 1947–48	Adjustment, State [2]	Adjustment, small farm minimum	Adjustment, total
	Thousands of acres	*Thousands of acres*	*Thousands of acres*	*Thousands of acres*			
Missouri	423	440	534	487	36	4	463
Virginia	24	23	24	24		2	26
North Carolina	712	654	725	689		29	741
South Carolina	1,122	1,055	1,133	1,094		25	1,147
Georgia	1,456	1,278	1,313	1,296		24	1,480
Florida	36	24	27	26		3	39
Tennessee	715	704	753	729		23	738
Alabama	1,640	1,505	1,627	1,566		41	1,681
Mississippi	2,541	2,379	2,560	2,469		40	2,581
Arkansas	2,093	2,085	2,371	2,228		18	2,111
Louisiana	945	838	940	889		21	966
Oklahoma	1,188	1,155	1,074	1,114		4	1,192
Texas	8,222	8,426	8,974	8,700	37	6	8,265
New Mexico	166	157	215	186	10	1	177
Arizona	215	226	275	250	23		238
California	546	536	810	673	90	3	639
Illinois	4	4	4	4			4
Kentucky	13	11	13	12			13
Total	22,060	21,500	23,372	22,436	196	244	22,500
Provision small farm minimum	244						
State adjustment	196						
Total	22,500						

[1] Public Law 12 adjustment included on ration basis.
[2] Reduction in no State more than 5 percent of 1947–48 average acreage.

NOTE.—With an estimated 5 percent underplantings the net acreage would be approximately 21,375,000 acres.

Proposed base for distribution of 1950 and 1951 allotments using the 1945–48 average cotton acreage in cultivation adjusted for war crops (see below) (2) for 1947 and 1948 plantings, and (3) estimated additional acreages for small farm minimum allotments

State	Basic distribution, 1945–48 [1]	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	Averages, 1947–48	Adjustment, State [2]	Adjustment, small farm minimum	Adjustment, total
	Thousands of acres	*Thousands of acres*	*Thousands of acres*	*Thousands of acres*			
Missouri	423	440	534	487	36	4	463
Virginia	24	23	24	24		2	26
North Carolina	709	654	725	689		29	738
South Carolina	1,118	1,055	1,133	1,094		25	1,143
Georgia	1,450	1,278	1,313	1,296		24	1,474
Florida	36	24	27	26		3	39
Tennessee	712	704	753	729		23	735
Alabama	1,633	1,505	1,627	1,566		41	1,674
Mississippi	2,531	2,379	2,560	2,469		40	2,571
Arkansas	2,085	2,085	2,371	2,228		18	2,103
Louisiana	941	838	940	889		21	962
Oklahoma	1,183	1,155	1,074	1,114		4	1,187
Texas	8,222	8,426	8,974	8,700	37	6	8,265
New Mexico	166	157	215	186	10	1	177
Arizona	215	226	275	250	23		238
California	546	536	810	673	139	3	688
Illinois	4	4	4	4			4
Kentucky	13	11	13	12		1	13
Total	22,011	21,500	23,372	22,436	245	244	22,500
Provision small farm minimum	244						
State adjustment	245						
Total	22,500						

[1] Public Law 12 adjustment included on ratio basis.
[2] Reduction in no State more than 5 percent of 1947–48 average acreage or 15 percent under 1948 plantings.

Prepared for Mr. Joseph O. Parker, clerk, House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, about May 26, 1949.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, without trying to impose upon your time, I want to call attention to what this amendment would do if it were passed. You will recall that the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas sought a short time ago to change this bill in order to enable his district to perpetuate a special gadget or formula under which his district will receive substantial benefits this year. The committee was of the opinion that we should place Texas as most of the States of the Union, under a general formula that would apply to all alike, to his district and to all others alike. The committee rejected the gentleman's amendment.

His district for this year had the benefit of 355,000 acres of cotton that in the absence of the special gadget would have gone to 17 other districts in Texas. That there was no animus on the part of those of us who sought to have the general formula apply in Texas is evidenced by the proviso that the gentleman now seeks to strike out. That provision provides that any county in the State of Texas may in the coming years count for their history either the cotton that was actually planted in 1950 or the amount that they would have had had Texas not operated under a special gadget in 1950.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that under the regular law, if my amendment is adopted, my district would get the credit for its plantings in 1950, the 2-year basis. That is the reason why I offered the amendment.

Mr. POAGE. No; other States will not share on the 2-year basis. Only those that are under a special gadget and that have shown some reason why they should be under a special gadget will operate under the formula that the gentleman proposes. As a matter of fact, if this amendment is adopted the Nineteenth District of Texas and three other districts will receive history credit for cotton to which they were not entitled and they will perpetuate it on down through the years in their history. We

are not objecting to that. We are letting them keep that history. This amendment would however say to those districts that were denied their fair share of the Texas allotment in 1950 that you can never get your history back. Remember this history we are talking about only relates to the division or acreage within the State of Texas and does not add anything to the national allotment or the State allotments. Those of you who come from other States need not fear. We are asking that in the future Texas cotton be divided on the basis of history as between the counties of Texas as if those who were denied this half million acres this year had received it. We are not trying to take from the gentleman the history that he built up this year, even though he built it up under a misapprehension of facts. We are simply saying those districts who lost this year will have the benefit of coming in on equal terms with those districts that got the advantage this year. His district got a cotton allotment this year to which it was not entitled. He is going to have a history next year as the result of that, although it was a mistake. Now, then, he comes along and tries to deny to those of us who were denied the full right to grow a full crop this year even the right to grow cotton in the future. It seems to me to be grossly unfair. I am sure that the membership of this House will want those districts in Texas that contributed so generously to the tremendous crop grown in the Nineteenth District to have a history comparable to what they would have had had he not found this extra cotton on his doorstep.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: Page 13, line 15, after "(e)", strike out the comma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: Page 16, line 13, strike out section 6 in its entirety.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out section 6 in its entirety. Section 6 is the section which relates to the changing of the allocation of the wheat acreage. It was felt necessary to put this provision in here earlier in the session because of the hardship that apparently would be worked on certain Western States were it not placed in the bill. In recent weeks the allotment of acreage for wheat has been determined by the Department and is substantially greater than had originally been supposed would be possible. This makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture, through the operation of the formula that is now in effect, to give to the States that had expected to suffer an unconscionable cut a percentage of wheat acreage which we understand is satisfactory to all of them. I think it can be fairly stated that the Representatives from both the western and eastern sections are in agreement that this section should now come out and that the Department should allocate wheat on the basis of the letter which I placed in the RECORD last Thursday on page 11278 in which the Department explains the method whereby wheat will be allocated. That method of allocation will give to the States that had expected an unconscionable cut a reasonable amount of wheat. They, therefore, proposed to strike out the entire section and to operate on the basis as outlined in the Department letter. We believe it will work substantial justice to all sections of the country without increasing by 1 acre the wheat allotment, and I think everybody was anxious to achieve that result. I am authorized to offer this amendment on behalf of the committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to detain the Committee for the full 5 minutes, but I should like to ask a question or two so that we can clarify the idea expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], to which, of course, I am not going to object. If I understand this correctly, my own State of Colorado, since they have increased the wheat-acreage allotments from 72,719,000 to 72,784,810 acres for this year, would for this year, the 1951 crop, or the 1950 acres, be allotted 2,856,632 acres less, or 96.1 percent of our acreage for 1949. I am sure we will make no objection if that is the case.

Mr. POAGE. Yes; because the statement of the Department to the subcommittee, and their letter, which is in the RECORD of last Thursday, states that they will carry out the allocation upon that basis. I have before me now their statement, which gives the figures in each State, and those are the correct figures as given to the subcommittee by the Department of Agriculture. They state in their letter that they will act on that basis.

Mr. HILL. One more question. That would answer my objection. Take a county which had an increase of over 100,000 under gadget 272, that county then would not be cut under the application of this formula more than 4.9 percent. This would follow the average curtailment of the wheat acres in the State. Is that correct?

Mr. POAGE. If it had the State average, that would be true. I cannot give the gentleman assurance that every county in the State will get the same treatment, but I understand that the formula will enable his State committee so to handle his State acreage that there will be only a 3.9 cut within his State.

Mr. HILL. That would be even better than the figures I just mentioned?

Mr. POAGE. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. I think I should state in all fairness to everyone that I cannot help but feel that the Department has the intention and every idea of carrying out this wheat allocation or allotment to the States in the manner the gentleman has mentioned. Therefore, I think we can accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Further, Mr. Chairman, it does seem that a factor which we must consider in this matter is that as long as this wheat amendment or section of the cotton bill is being considered by the legislative branch of our Government, it would be impossible for the Department of Agriculture to fix the acreage allotments in the various States and also be impossible for the State committees to assign county allotments. Since August is here and wheat farmers are anxious to know the wheat acreage they can plant this fall, and whereas this bill might be delayed in the Senate for some time, I feel that with the definite promise of the Department of Agriculture to carry out the wheat allotment as proposed by charts and maps presented to our Committee on Agriculture, we should accept the amendment and strike this section from this bill.

Last year this House passed Public Law 272, which protected the wheat farmers of several Western States, including Colorado, and permitted them to hold the wheat acreage for the 1950 crop.

Under this gadget as provided by Public Law 272 the testimony by experts from the Department of Agriculture indicated that had this gadget not been provided wheat farmers would have increased the wheat acreage in the United State for the crop of 1950 more than 500,000 acres. So, really, gadget 272 curtailed wheat acreage. The reasonableness of it appealed to the farmers and they complied with the recommendations of the Department in a most commendable manner.

If the present wheat allotment is carried out as indicated by statements from the Agriculture Department, wheat growers in the West and in Colorado should be able to produce wheat in sufficient quantities to provide for our usual consumption, as well as a necessary reserve in time of crop shortage or worldwide general food supply.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes, including the remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I remind the committee and Members of the House of the statements I made last year during the consideration of the acreage allotment measure.

Members of the committee have labored under the false premise that just because a farm was out of cotton production during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 that it had gone out of cotton production. As a matter of fact, the base period should be lengthened. In western Oklahoma we are faced with a two-crop system, principally cotton and wheat, diversifying by raising additional crops such as oats, barley, alfalfa, grain sorghums, cattle, and some clover, millet, and so forth, depending on rainfall, hail, drought, windstorms, greenbugs, and so forth.

No law enacted from a national standpoint can work equitably without some exceptions. We need those exceptions in western Oklahoma. If the Department of Agriculture were permitted to express its opinion here today, we would find that it would oppose many of the provisions in this bill.

Our farmers are interested in the farm program and it is their desire to comply with any act which is fair and equitable. I hope the committee will adopt my recommendations in conference, because the future will be determined by our action today.

The crop year 1949 should not have been excluded. It is not fair to allow only those who raised cotton in 1950 to vote on next year's program.

There should be a small set-aside to constitute a national reserve, to be allocated by the Secretary of Agriculture to emergency areas.

There should be a special provision to allocate some acreage to the Secretary in order that he could allocate allotments to irrigation and reclamation areas to the extent that the acreage would not be taken from the acreage of the dry-land farmers.

The program should be so planned as to make the most advantageous use of the soil to which it is adapted.

By all means a provision should be included in this bill to provide exchanges of cotton and wheat allotments at the county level through the triple-A committees.

In the interest of our country we should take every precaution to protect the family size farms to the extent that the farmers and their families will have economic family-operating units.

We should encourage diversification, the use of soil conservation practices and soil conservation in this and every other farm measure.

Our State PMA committees and our county committees exercised full use of the provisions under the 1949 act, yet many hardships occurred. This was not the fault of the State or county committees.

Although this bill today is an improvement over the one passed last year it still has many provisions which should be corrected.

Before you vote on the measure I should like to read the following news article from Saturday's Washington News:

GOT TO GROW MORE COTTON

Cotton experts say Government must spur cotton planting next year if we're not to run into actual shortage by 1951. We've a short crop and stocks are going fast.

By August 1, 1951, carryover's likely to be 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 bales, and experts say 4,000,000 is danger point. That means 1951 cotton farmers must produce crop big enough to meet all 1952 needs plus at least 500,000 bales to carry over. It means planting 27,000,000 acres next year, compared with 19,000,000 this year, they say.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall support the committee amendment striking section 6, the so-called wheat amendment, from this bill. This amendment was originally put into the bill for the purpose of taking care of the situation that existed in Colorado and a few other Western States. At that time the national allotment as originally announced by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1950 crop of wheat was 68,944,099 acres. In view of the Korean war situation, however, the Secretary of Agriculture increased this acreage for the 1951 crop to the sum of 72,784,810 acres.

The amendment provided that no county should be cut more than 5 percent of its last year's allotment. The Department of Agriculture, through a modified formula which it adopted, based on the previous law in effect prior to the special legislation adopted last year, states that such formula will protect against undue hardship cases in Colorado and other States and that it will be equally as effective as section 6 of the bill. The distinguished and able gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] gave an excellent explanation of how such areas as Colorado would be taken care of under this formula in answer to my question to him during the debate on this bill last Thursday.

As explained to me by the Department of Agriculture, the Colorado wheat acreage allotment for this year will be 2,856,653 as opposed to 2,971,769 which was allotted last year. In other words, this new figure represents 96.1 percent of the acreage planted to wheat last year. The Department also stated that the State committee would in turn compute each county's last 3-year average and scale it to the State allotment and that in no event should any one county receive less than 95 percent of its last year's acreage, nor more than 105 percent of such acreage.

In view of these representations by the Department of Agriculture, under which any county in the State would be as well off as it would be under the amendment, and in view of the further fact that the farmers otherwise would have to wait until legislation including this amendment is passed, which might take considerably longer since it has not as yet been scheduled in the Senate and farmers are ready to start planting their crop at this time. I feel it is for the best interests of wheat farmers in my district that the amendment be adopted and section 6 taken out of the bill thereby permitting much quicker action in determining the specific allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 6?

Are there any amendments to section 7?

Are there any amendments to section 8?

Are there any amendments to section 9?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: On page 19, after line 18, insert the following:

"4. Add at the end of section 359 of such act the following new subsection: '(j) the penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to peanuts produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a peanut farmer if his total acreage planted to peanuts during the year in which such peanuts were produced did not exceed 2 acres.' "

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is in line with the general principle I have advocated in regard to a minimum for cotton producers. A strange thing has happened in some of our counties. We find that a person who has been growing cotton cannot grow cotton, and in instances he has been growing peanuts, he cannot now grow any peanuts—certainly not enough to stay in the business.

I have here some letters from folks—some, incidentally, not from my district. This one says:

Number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts: 50.

That is from one Texas county.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease growing peanuts: 90 percent of those who receive less than 5 acres.

In another Texas county there are 53 old grower farms that receive less than 2 acres, and 69 new grower farms that receive less than 2 acres. It is estimated that 80 percent of the farms will cease to grow peanuts and 50 percent will cease to farm.

I submit to the Members of this House that by legislation, you are definitely putting people out of the business of growing a given crop which they have

grown, and also putting them out of the farming business in some cases. It is my opinion that an amendment like this would have a salutary effect to prevent that being done, putting people off the farms or out of the business of growing certain crops.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1950.

DEAR FRIENDS: County by county in your State I'd like the following information:

I would like to know the number of peanut producers in each county. Generally in thinking of your average farmer and producer, what is the least number of acres he can afford to grow or economically grow? How many producers in your State received allotments less than the number of acres you mentioned in answer to the immediate previous question? How many of your peanut producers received allotments of less than 2 acres? Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts? Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves? How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your State this year—1950? How many acres did you have to distribute to them? Approximately how much did each receive?

I repeat I'd like to obtain this information county by county.

Regards,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
College Station, Tex., June 13, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of May 29 in which you requested certain information regarding peanut acreage allotments and the acreage of peanuts that should be grown on the farm to sustain the farm family.

I am attaching a summary of the number of farms and total allotted peanut acreage for all Texas counties. The summary is prepared to show data separately for "old" farms and "new" farms.

We do not have information on the other questions raised in your letter and feel that we cannot afford to ask our county committees to make the statistical analyses and summaries required since each county has a very heavy work load for the next several months. I trust that the attached summary will answer most of the questions on peanut allotments.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

1950 peanut allotments (original issue)

County	Old farms	Allotments	New farms	Allotments
Anderson	1,011	12,196.3	296	207.7
Angelina	78	125.9	14	2.8
Atascosa	968	26,638.7	74	314.2
Austin	174	2,379.6	6	24.1
Bailey	4	33.5	1	1.6
Bastrop	344	2,654.5	71	51.5
Baylor	3	43.3	1	0
Bee	96	1,096.7	34	33.1
Bexar	571	9,466.7	30	101.8
Blanco	1	10.5		
Bosque	86	1,949.2	15	26.2
Bowie	58	306.9	7	3.9
Brazos	34	127.0	5	2.8
Brooks	10	48.1		
Brown	526	9,242.8	3	12.3
Burleson	79	525.4	10	6.9
Burnet	22	344.7	2	4.7
Caldwell	89	717.0	19	9.4
Callahan	596	8,675.3	33	100.1
Camp	39	91.5	13	2.9
Cass	122	718.3	54	23.2
Castro			1	5.5
Cherokee	206	1,470.2	203	77.7
Clay	42	365.6	13	13.4
Coke	5	83.0	1	1.1
Coleman	12	98.2		
Collingsworth	89	1,443.9	20	27.3
Colorado	137	1,391.5	24	21.0
Comanche	1,924	56,071.4	20	180.8
Cooke	674	8,328.6	20	84.2
Coryell	31	271.6	3	8.8
Dallas	9	66.9	1	1.1
Denton	619	9,478.2	35	111.1
De Witt	462	3,700.0	27	41.7
Dickens	1	0	1	0
Dimmit	3	116.1	4	6.6
Duval	120	2,083.0	3	20.8
Eastland	1,575	37,612.4	17	112.5
Erath	1,286	22,733.8	28	163.3
Falls	25	90.1	5	1.2
Fannin	882	9,854.3	36	101.8
Fayette	268	2,507.2	12	29.3
Fisher	19	235.8	5	5.4
Fort Bend	5	175.6	1	4.2
Franklin	239	634.6	33	9.7
Freestone	228	1,080.0	37	20.6
Frio	421	18,919.9	28	192.9
Gaines	69	2,356.5	29	67.7
Garza	16	406.0	2	4.7
Gillespie	207	2,475.1	6	26.0
Goliad	31	165.4	7	4.5
Gonzales	351	4,227.2	55	65.7
Grayson	936	15,331.4	66	174.2
Gregg	10	19.6	2	.2
Grimes	107	584.9	58	20.4
Guadalupe	403	5,272.8	30	61.4
Hall	16	237.2		
Hamilton	52	445.3	6	5.9
Harris	95	3,383.4	9	38.7
Harrison	8	20.6		
Henderson	310	1,880.0	227	86.9
Hidalgo			1	3.4
Hill	534	8,358.8	9	61.7
Hood	575	11,615.3	23	135.2
Hopkins	534	2,241.1	113	46.5
Houston	561	8,440.8	127	143.6
Jack	87	639.0	15	14.3
Jackson			1	.7
Jim Hogg	47	1,358.4	6	17.1
Jim Wells	20	239.9	8	15.2
Johnson	502	5,557.6	5	15.1
Jones	165	2,757.9	7	30.1
Karnes	176	1,696.6	30	30.5
Kent	51	909.4		
Kimble	5	41.4	2	4.8
Kleberg			7	4.6
Lamar	370	3,041.7	24	33.9
Lamb	3	66.5		
Lampasas	22	418.6	1	4.3
LaSalle	57	2,891.5	3	29.6
Lavaca	639	3,104.3	91	47.0
Lee	980	10,218.0	78	121.3
Leon	345	2,559.1	77	46.3
Liberty	14	55.0	10	1.9
Limestone	257	1,859.1	40	29.1
Live Oak	36	420.7	12	8.0
Llano	167	4,007.5	1	6.9
McCulloch	65	1,644.9	7	21.8
McLennan	99	1,111.1	17	18.6
McMullen	3	35.7		
Madison	101	729.1	39	20.7
Marion	31	168.8	2	3.3
Mason	293	8,271.3	13	36.9
Maverick	9	27.5	6	1.8
Medina	182	2,889.7	23	36.3
Menard	12	122.3	4	4.3
Milam	440	2,885.5	49	49.1
Mills	91	1,707.4	9	17.9
Montague	477	3,851.7	34	47.6
Montgomery	36	282.8	8	4.1
Morris	248	1,617.2	22	21.1
Motley	23	561.3	4	18.2
Nacogdoches	62	245.7	29	8.6
Navarro	4	10.6		
Nueces	1	11.8		
Palo Pinto	187	3,296.1	20	45.9
Panola	24	60.9	6	1.6
Parker	798	11,088.6	67	129.1
Parmer	1	8.0		
Polk	11	9.4	3	.2
Rains	22	112.6	7	3.6
Red River	66	287.8	54	10.8
Robertson	294	1,450.2	31	21.0
Runnels	50	650.9	4	7.9
Rusk	209	488.7	48	14.5
Sabine	4	6.3		
San Jacinto	19	29.9		
San Patricio	4	37.3		
San Saba	372	8,736.1	30	96.5
Shelby	44	52.6	2	.6
Smith	58	135.7	37	5.8
Somervell	151	3,624.1	5	31.0
Starr	3	52.6	16	10.7
Stephens	58	724.0	3	9.8
Stonewall	184	4,808.3	9	53.8
Tarrant	196	1,165.2	10	7.9
Taylor	9	68.2	3	2.3
Terry	22	582.9	6	10.1
Titus	566	2,297.5	156	43.1
Travis	9	177.2		
Trinity	36	248.5	27	5.4
Tyler	19	23.0		
Upshur	165	440.3	64	15.0
Van Zandt	187	638.4	95	25.3
Victoria	25	183.9	4	2.6
Walker	25	47.5		
Waller	273	7,070.3	* 47	103.6
Washington	19	76.9	12	4.6
Webb	3	56.0	4	1.7
Wheeler	35	372.1	3	5.4
Wichita	1	0		
Williamson	50	327.3	3	3.8
Wilson	1,157	22,660.1	107	272.7
Wise	912	11,765.3	33	130.1
Wood	477	1,284.4	56	21.6
Young	31	293.9	5	6.4
Zapata	14	297.1	14	3.5
Total	31,918	477,397.9	3,711	4,996.8

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Giddings, Tex., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of May 15 and we herewith enclose the following information:

1. Number of peanut farms in Lee County: 1,054.

2. The least number a farmer can afford to grow: 10.

3. Number of producers receiving allotments less than the above: 661.

4. Number of producers receiving allotments less than 2 acres: 174.

5. Number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts (approximate): 50.

6. Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves (approximate): 25.

7. Number of producers who applied for new grower allotment, 1950: 72.

8. Number of acres to distribute to them: 109.7.

9. Approximate acreage for each new grower: 1.5.

Very truly yours,

WARREN D. MOODY,
Secretary, Lee County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Montague, Tex., June 7, 1950.

Re peanut questionnaire.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your recent questionnaire, you will find listed below the information you requested concerning peanut growers in Montague County.

Number of peanut producers in county: 375.

Smallest acreage producer could afford to plant: 5.

Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres: 207.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres: 71.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease to grow peanuts: 90 percent or approximately 64.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease to farm for themselves: 50 percent or approximately 35.

Number of applicants for new grower allotments: 34.

Number of acres for distribution to new growers: 73.2.

Acreage (approximate) each new grower received: 1.5 to 3.

Yours truly,

BUEL E. WRIGHT,
Secretary, Montague County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Bastrop, Tex., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will reply to your letter dated May 15, 1950, regarding peanut farms in Bastrop County.

Bastrop County has 346 old grower peanut farm allotments and 69 new grower peanut farm allotments. The committee believes that the average producer cannot afford to economically grow less than 3 acres of peanuts. In Bastrop County 96 old grower farms received an allotment of less than 3 acres, and 69 new grower farms received less than a 3-acre allotment.

There are 53 old grower farms that received less than 2 acres and 69 new grower farms that received less than 2 acres. It is estimated that 80 percent of the producers on the farms receiving less than 2 acres will cease to grow peanuts and 50 percent will cease to farm for themselves. There were 73 applications for new grower allotments and 69 received allotments. New grower farms received 51.5 acres from the State committee reserve. Allotments ranged from 0.1 to 1.5 acres.

Respectfully,

NORMAN U. NOVOSAD,
Administrative Officer, Bastrop County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION,
Allendale, S. C., June 1, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am listing below the information requested in your letter dated May 18, 1950:

1. What is the least number of acres an average farmer can afford to grow or economically grow: 5.

2. How many producers received allotments less than the number of acres shown in 1: 135.

3. How many peanut producers received allotments less than 2 acres: 76.

4. Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: 50 percent.

5. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

6. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage this year (1950): 9.

7. How many acres were distributed to them: 18.6.

8. Approximately how much did each receive: 2.

Very truly yours,

HENRY B. BARKER,
County Administrative Officer, PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Thomasville, Ga., June 30, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter dated May 17, 1950.

Peanut producers in Thomas County	983
Peanut producers who received less than 5 acres	567
Peanut producers who received less than 2 acres	164
Peanut producers who ceased to grow peanuts in 1949	28
New producers who applied for peanut acreage in 1950	74

Generally, in thinking of the average farmer, 5 acres of peanuts is the least number of acres he can afford to grow economically.

One hundred seventy-four and one-tenth acres were distributed to the 74 new producers. This averaged approximately 3.2 acres per producer.

We cannot yet determine the number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts in 1950.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN Z. STERLING,
County Administrative Officer,
Thomas County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND, MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Crawfordville, Fla., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In compliance to your letter dated May 12, 1950, we are furnishing you with the following information:

Number of peanut producers in county	78
Least number of acres producers can economically grow	5
Number of producers that received allotments less than the number of acres given in immediate previous question	40
Number of producers that received allotments less than 2 acres	16
Of the number of producers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts	8
Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves	5
How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your county this year—1950	15
How many acres did you have to distribute to them	31.3
Approximately how much did each receive	2.9

Yours very truly,

KENNETH A. STRICKLAND,
Administrative Officer, Wakulla County, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Wellington, Tex., May 31, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 16, 1950, with reference to the peanut-acreage allotment for our county:

1. We have 109 farms with peanut allotments.

2. Producers in general should have at least 15 acres per farm in order to grow them economically.

3. There are 78 farms in the county that have an allotment of less than 15 acres.

4. We have 15 farms with less than 2-acre allotments.

5. All farms with less than 2-acre allotments will cease to grow peanuts.

6. Probably none of these producers will cease to farm for themselves, but will have to grow other crops for a livelihood.

7. We have 21 producers who applied for new-grower allotments.

8. A total of 27.3 acres were allotted to new growers of this county by the State committee.

9. On an average each new grower received 1.3 acres.

Trusting this supplies the information requested.

Yours truly,

MILLARD P. BROWN,
Secretary, Collingsworth County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quincy, Fla., May 26, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 12, 1950, we have 175 peanut producers in Gadsden County. The least number of acres a farmer can grow economically is usually 5 acres; 89 of these allotments are under 5 acres; 39 received less than 2 acres. Nearly all of these will quit growing peanuts for harvest. We have no way of knowing how many farmers will cease to farm for themselves on this account. It will cause some to do so. Seventeen new growers applied for peanut acreage this year—1950. We had 17.4 acres to distribute to them. These range from 0.5 to 1.7 acres.

Trusting this is the information you desired, I am,

Yours truly,

BERNARD H. CLARK,
Administrative Officer, Gadsden County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Inverness, Fla., May 22, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have one farmer producing peanuts in Citrus County, Fla., on allotment. In growing these peanuts to be dug it is not economically profitable to grow less than about 30 acres, since no other growers in the county are growing peanuts for digging, and it is not possible to rent a picker, etc. This one producer has an allotment less than he can produce economically. No producer received an allotment of less than 2 acres. None will cease to grow peanuts or to farm for themselves because of allotments of less than 2 acres. No new producers applied for allotments for 1950 because no allotment was available for distribution to new growers in this county.

Yours very truly,

E. A. ZELLNER,
Chairman, PMA County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Arapaho, Okla., May 31, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 18 we wish to advise that we are a very small peanut-producing county. In fact we have only two allotments, both of which are about 20 acres. They are both group I or old grower allotments.

We received approximately 30 applications for 1950 new grower peanut allotments. We were unable to give any of these new grower allotments because the county reserve for new grower allotments was zero. This was due to the fact that our county allotment was approximately 40 acres and 1 percent of our county allotment would be less than one-half acre for new grower farms.

Hoping this information will be helpful to you, we remain,

Yours very truly,

RUSSELL E. DILL,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Greenville, S. C., June 2, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter dated May 17, 1950, we wish to advise that Greenville County is not a peanut county and has only 5 peanut-allotment farms with a total of 12.4 acres. The least number of acres the average farmer and producer can afford to grow is 10 acres. All allotments in the county are less than 10 acres, and three allotments are less than 2 acres, and none of these will cease to grow peanuts or farm for themselves. We did not have any applications for new-grower allotments.

We hope this information will be of help to you, and at any time we can furnish you any information we will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,
T. LLOYD GARRETT,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have forwarded your letter of May 26 to the extension service for reply, as their farm management specialist says he has some information which may be useful to you. Several other persons were contacted, but did not know how large an acreage of peanuts is needed to support a family that depends on peanuts as their primary money crop.

Inasmuch as a question of this kind involves farm management and sociology, and also since I have not raised peanuts, it was believed best to refer the matter to the extension service.

Sincerely,
MILES MCPEEK,
Agricultural Statistician.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter, dated May 13, 1950, to the Wood County PMA Committee.

We have approximately 400 peanut producers in the county. The least number of acres each producer can afford to grow is 2 acres. We have about 150 producers who received allotments of less than 2 acres. Of those growers having allotments of less than 2 acres, there will be about 25 or 50 who will cease to grow peanuts. I do not believe there will be any cease to farm for themselves. The number of new producers were 35 and the number of acres distributed was 21.4 acres and the average to each was 0.6 of an acre.

The excess acreage (for oil) up to the 1947 picked and threshed will help at least 150 or 200 producers in Wood County.

Hoping the above is the desired information, I am

Yours very truly,
ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., April 10, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter of April 5, 1950, to the county committee.

(1) The number of farmers receiving 5 acres of cotton or less was 1,248. (2) The number of new producers of that applied for allotments were 340. (3) The acreage that was available to distribute among the new producers was 300. (4) Each producer received from 1 to 1.1 acres. (5) The number of zero allotments were 10. (6) The percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers was 88 percent (300) applications.

The number applications left from item 2 less item 5, less item 6, consisted of 30 applications that did not meet the necessary eligibility requirements.

If you desire further information, please advise.

Yours very truly,
ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Stillwater, Okla., June 23, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Attached is a list, by counties, of the number of 1950 peanut acreage allotments in Oklahoma.

We do not know the exact number of peanut producers in each county; however, the attached list of allotments will represent approximately the number of producers in each county.

This information is being submitted in compliance with your communication of June 9, 1950.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES T. CAMERON,
Chairman, Oklahoma State PMA Committee.

Number of 1950 peanut allotments in Oklahoma

Atoka	1,073
Beckham	52
Bryan	2,095
Caddo	2,265
Canadian	96
Carter	444
Choctaw	1,015
Cleveland	76
Coal	488
Comanche	343
Cotton	23
Creek	909
Custer	2
Dewey	4
Garvin	461
Grady	618
Grant	2
Greer	22
Harmon	20
Haskell	288
Hughes	2,065
Jackson	94
Jefferson	138
Johnston	537
Kingfisher	2
Latimer	26
LeFlore	103
Lincoln	1,022
Logan	31
Love	627
McClain	278
McCurtain	378
McIntosh	425
Marshall	303
Murray	44
Muskogee	180
Okfuskee	1,197
Oklahoma	154
Okmulgee	827
Osage	13
Pawnee	29
Payne	151
Pittsburg	933
Pontotoc	694
Pottawatomie	993
Pushmataha	328
Seminole	1,483
Stephens	766
Tulsa	28
Wagoner	11
Washita	101
Total	24,237

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Richmond, Va., June 12, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge receipt of the return of our letter of June 8 with attachment of summary of 1950 peanut acreage allotments for Virginia. We note that at the bottom of this letter you have requested that we give you county-by-county the number of producers in each county.

For your information, under the 1950 allotment regulations, all farms on which peanuts were produced in any year of the 3-year period 1947, 1948, and 1949, are eligible for allotments and should have been issued allotments. In addition, the instructions provided for issuing "new farm" allotments to certain farms on which peanuts will be produced in 1950 but on which peanuts were not produced in the past 3 years. Therefore, allotments have been issued to all farms producing peanuts in each county and the number of producers should be identical with the number of allotments shown in our tabulation. It is, of course, true that on many farms tenants are involved who might be considered peanut producers and the number of allotments as shown in our tabulation would include only one producer for each farm. However, all our contacts are with the farm operators and we have no record of the number of tenants involved on various farms on which peanut allotments have been issued.

As requested, we are returning herewith your letter and the attached tabulation of 1950 peanut allotments.

Yours very truly,
R. B. BRIDGFORTH,
Chairman, Virginia PMA State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Richmond, Va., June 8, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of May 29, 1950, requesting

certain information on peanuts produced in Virginia. I regret the delay in replying to your letter, which was occasioned by my absence from the city.

For your information I am enclosing a tabulation showing by counties the number of peanut allotments established and the acreage allotted for 1950.

The remaining information requested by you would require a great amount of time and clerical help in making a compilation, and because of the pressure of other work in our office at this time, I do not believe we will be in a position to furnish the other information until a later date.

As soon as our work will permit us to gather this information, we will be glad to furnish it to you.

Very truly yours,

R. B. BRIDGFORTH,

Chairman, Virginia PMA State Committee.

Enclosure.

Summary of 1950 peanut acreage allotments—Virginia

County	Number of allotments	Allotted acreage
Accomac	4	20.5
Brunswick	498	1,682.0
Charles City	1	7.5
Chesterfield	46	172.5
Dinwiddie	646	5,575.7
Elizabeth City	1	3.6
Greensville	1,110	13,327.4
Gloucester	3	12.3
Isle of Wight	1,267	21,224.0
James City	13	182.4
King and Queen	2	11.1
Lunenburg	3	15.3
Mecklenburg	76	262.2
Middlesex	2	15.3
Nansemond	1,446	20,086.5
New Kent	11	81.5
Norfolk	35	349.7
Nottoway	1	5.4
Prince George	520	5,413.5
Princess Anne	5	15.1
Southampton	1,949	40,575.4
Surry	749	11,216.3
Sussex	1,159	20,045.5
State totals	9,547	140,300.7

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Stillwater, Okla., July 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Enclosed is a tabulation showing, by counties, the 1950 peanut acreage data which you have requested from each of the peanut counties in Oklahoma. This data is being submitted in compliance with your request in our recent telephone conversation.

The data in columns 2, 5, and 6 are necessarily based on estimates. Where dashes appear in these columns, we were unable to secure an estimate from the county committee.

We hope that the enclosed tabulation will serve your purpose and that you will call on us for any additional information which you think will be helpful.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES T. CAMERON, *Chairman,*
Oklahoma State PMA Committee.

1950 peanut data—Oklahoma

District	County	Number of peanut producers (1)	Smallest acreage which can be grown economically (2)	Number of producers with allotment less than that in column 2 (3)	Number of producers with allotment under 2 acres (4)	Number of producers in column 4 who will cease to grow peanuts (5)	Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves (6)	Number of producers who applied for 1950 "new grower" allotment (7)	"New grower" allotment (8)	Average of "new grower" allotment per producer (9)
2	Grant	2	20	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
	Total district	2		2	1	1	0	2	0	
3	Osage	13	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pawnee	29	3	1	1	0	0	35	0	0
	Tulsa	21	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Wagoner	11	5	1	0			6	0	0
	Total district	74		5	2	1	0	48	0	
4	Beckham	44	5	3	0		0	9	4	4.0
	Custer	2	10	0	0		0	30	0	0
	Dewey	4	5	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Washita	101	5	46	30	30	0	6	10	1.7
	Total district	151		50	30	30	0	50	14	
5	Canadian	73	3	13	8	6	2	43	5	50.0
	Cleveland	76	5	27	10	10	0	5	0	0
	Creek	909	3	371	214	128	20	120	45	2.8
	Grady	598	5	273	131	0	0	80	46	2.4
	Lincoln	987	5	721	141	90	0	51	39	3.0
	Logan	31	5	9	4	0	0	2	0	0
	McClain	275	4	155	142	0	0	38	13	6.5
	Okfuskee	1,250	5	712	278	139	25	122	65	.5
	Oklahoma	148	4	87	17	5	1	20	8	3.0
	Payne	147	5	63	6	0	0	33	7	1.7
	Pottawatomie	925	3	103	47			92	63	3.0
	Seminole	1,479	3	389	190	125	19	133	75	2.8
	Total district	6,898		2,923	1,188	503	67	739	366	
6	Haskell	251	5	109	38	38	8	37	9	3.0
	Hughes	1,940	5	542	137	14	7	64	192	5.5
	McIntosh	425	3	181	99	5	0	62	19	1.3
	Muskogee	179	5	73	70	68	0	30	11	3.7
	Okmulgee	687	4	348	153	75	0	105	37	2.0
	Pittsburg	900	5	410	138	75	25	205	58	4.8
	Total district	4,382		1,663	635	275	40	503	326	
7	Caddo	2,260	6	729	223	190	100	275	202	1.6
	Comanche	301	6	150	44	44	0	19	17	1.5
	Cotton	23	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Greer	20	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Harmon	20	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jackson	70	2	0	0	0	0	24	8	4.0
	Total district	2,694		891	268	235	100	318	317	
8	Atoka	965	5	292	106	79	39	108	67	2.8
	Bryan	2,020	5	463	186	96	12	267	281	5.0
	Carter	435	10	117	7	7	0	40	32	4.0
	Coal	481	5	262	72	43	0	51	22	3.0
	Garvin	442	8	156	11	11	0	19	26	5.5
	Jefferson	107	5	41	11	11	0	31	8	8.0
	Johnston	540	5	96	9	5	5	19	50	2.5
	Love	610	15	326	7	3	0	17	74	4.4
	Marshall	296			2			13	72	10.3
	Murray	37	5	13	4	4	0	5	0	0
	Pontotoc	688	5	439	228	110	20	40	30	7.0
	Stephens	752	7	206	21	10	0	54	49	4.9
	Total district	7,373		2,411	664	379	76	664	711	

1950 peanut data—Oklahoma—Continued

District	County	Number of peanut producers (1)	Smallest acreage which can be grown economically (2)	Number of producers with allotment less than that in column 2 (3)	Number of producers with allotment under 2 acres (4)	Number of producers in column 4 who will cease to grow peanuts (5)	Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves (6)	Number of producers who applied for 1950 "new grower" allotment (7)	"New grower" allotment (8)	Average of "new grower" allotment per producer (9)
9	Choctaw	1,045	4	240	33	20	10	150	42	3.0
	Latimer	26	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Le Flore	95	5	32	2	2		8	6	3.3
	McCurtain	294	5	232	122	56	10	88	9	3.0
	Pushmataha	323	5	122	38	22		34	20	4.0
	Total district	1,783		632	195	100	20	283	77	
	State	23,357		8,577	2,983	1,524	303	2,607	1,811	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 29 requesting information in regard to peanut production in this State, we are enclosing a tabulation which will furnish you with most of the information you desire from the questions which you have asked in your letter.

In regard to your question as to what is the least number of acres a producer can afford to grow or economically grow, this is a question which is very difficult to answer in this State for there are so many variable factors involved, such as the size of the farm, other crops and livestock on the farms, and since peanut production in this State is a minor crop. We do not have very many farmers that depend solely upon peanuts for a living for himself and family.

The number of peanut allotments of less than 2 acres established in this State is 277. The number that will cease to grow less than 2 acres is estimated at 50. The number that will cease to farm for themselves is estimated at none. We have in this State a number of farms which produce less than 1 acre of peanuts and these farms do not have an allotment established for them, under the present regulations for peanuts.

Trusting this is the information you desire and assuring you that it has been a pleasure to have served you in this instance, I am

Very truly yours,

CARL FRY,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

1950 peanut allotments

County and code	Total number allotments	Number		Acreage allotted old farms	Acreage allotted new farms	Total acreage allotted
		Old farms	New farms			
63-003. Benton	93	84	9	516.9	4.6	521.5
63-006. Bradley	8	7	1	18.2	.4	18.6
63-009. Carroll	6	5	1	33.0	.6	33.6
63-016. Coffee	1	1	0	.5	0	.5
63-020. Decatur	87	79	8	436.5	6.8	443.3
63-022. Dickson	10	10	0	10.5	0	10.5
63-024. Fayette	2	2	0	16.5	0	16.5
63-033. Hamilton	5	3	2	3.2	.7	3.9
63-036. Hardin	7	7	0	34.1	0	34.1
63-041. Hickman	55	52	3	100.7	.9	101.6
63-043. Humphreys	367	332	35	1,602.7	20.3	1,623.0
63-050. Lawrence	22	18	4	29.3	2.8	32.1
63-051. Lewis	133	130	3	265.5	1.4	266.9
63-057. Madison	1	1	0	6.4	0	6.4
63-068. Perry	195	173	22	939.4	3.6	943.0
63-081. Stewart	2	2	0	2.3	0	2.3
63-091. Wayne	32	30	2	71.7	3.2	75.0
Giles	2	1	1	3.7	0	3.7
Hardeman	4	1	3	13.8	3.3	17.1
Total	1,029	938	91	4,104.9	48.6	4,153.5

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Paris, Tex., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In complying with your letter of May 16, 1950, please find below the information you were seeking.

Number of peanut producers in Lamar County: 393.

What is the least number of acres he can afford to grow or economically grow: 1 acre.

Number of producers in county that received less allotment than mentioned in above question: None.

How many peanut producers received allotments of less than two acres: 80.

Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than two acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: None.

Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your county this year, 1950: 24.

How many acres did you have to distribute to them: 78 acres.

Approximately how much did each receive: 1.5 acres.

Very truly yours,

ROY P. MASON,
Secretary, Lamar County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Cross City, Fla., May 31, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third Congressional District of Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Reference is made to your letter of May 12 relative to peanut producers in Dixie County, Florida. Dixie County is primarily a livestock county and most of the farmers produce peanuts for hog feed. However, we do have some 20 farmers who grow peanuts for digging. Of these 18 have less than two acres allotment. It is the general thinking of the average farmer that they cannot economically dig and pick less than 5 acres. Of the number of farmers having less than two acres allotments none will cease growing peanuts but about 75 percent of them will not dig. We had no new producers applying for acreage this year but the reason for this was that when told the probable size of new grower allotments those that were interested decided that it would not be worth the trouble of filling out the forms.

Trusting that this is the information that you desire, I am,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE L. DICKINSON,
County Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Fairfield, Tex., June 6, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Appreciate receiving your recent letter regarding peanut producers in our county; however, at the present time we are so busy with measuring peanut and cotton crops, that we do not have a clerk available to secure the necessary information you requested.

Yours very truly,

NORMAN H. LAMBERT,
Secretary, Freestone County PMA.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
Department of Game and Fish,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 8, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of May 26 relative to the number of acres of peanuts required to support a family.

It is my opinion that in the section of eastern New Mexico where peanuts are raised successfully that from 5 to 7 acres of peanuts in good irrigated land is sufficient to support a family nicely.

Yours very truly,

ELLIOTT S. BARKER,
State Game Warden.

NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Raleigh, June 7, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 26, 1950, this is to inform you that the number of acres that a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need for a primary money crop is from 8 to 10 acres of Virginia-type peanuts. I mention the Virginia-type peanuts as this is the only variety grown on a commercial scale in this State. The above estimate of acres is based on a yearly average of from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per acre, and also on the basis of the present support price.

Very truly yours,

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., June 1, 1950.

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosure for your attention.

Yours very truly,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Parish Administrative Officer,
County Committee of Beauregard County.

1. Cotton producers in Beauregard Parish	307
2. Farmers receiving 5 acres or less of cotton	272
3. New producers applied for acreage	150
4. Acreage to distribute among new producers	415
5. Acreage each received	2-3.4
6. Farmers receiving zero acreage	13
7. Percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers	90
8. a. Acreage the new cotton amendment helped new producers	None
b. Old ones	None
9. Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton	15
10. Number of farmers that will cease to farm for themselves	-----

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., May 22, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reference to your letter of May 18, 1950, listed below is a tabulation to your questionnaire.

Thank you for your interest in peanut and cotton farmers.

Very truly yours,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Administrative Officer,
Beauregard Parish Production and Marketing Administration.

Peanuts, 1950

Number of peanut producers	67
Number of peanut acres he can economically grow	5
Number of producers received allotment less than 5 acres	60
Number of producers received allotment less than 2 acres	47
Number of producers received less than 2 acres that will cease to grow peanuts	25
Number of producers that will cease to farm for themselves	---
Number of new producers applied for allotment in 1950	8
How many acres did you have to distribute	5.9
Approximately how much did they receive (all 3)	5.9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Troy, N. C., May 26, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Questions requested in letter dated May 18, 1950:

1. Number of peanut producers: 1.

2. Least number of acres he could economically grow: 16.

3. Producers that received allotments less than 16: None.

4. Producers that received allotments less than 2: None.

5. Number of peanut farmers to receive allotments less than 2: None.

6. How many will cease to grow peanuts: None.

7. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

8. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage this year: None.

9. How many acres did you have to distribute to them: None.

10. How much did each receive: None.

Very truly yours,

DAVID MCALISTER,
Secretary, Montgomery County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Junction, Tex., May 24, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HONORABLE BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 13, 1950, please find the following information:

1. Number of peanut producers in your county: 10.

2. Least number of acres of peanuts farmers and producers can afford to grow or grow economically: 15.

3. Number of producers in your county receiving allotments less than the number of acres we mentioned in answer to the immediate previous question: 1.

4. How many of your peanut producers received allotments of less than 2 acres: 1.

5. Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: 1.

6. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: 1.

7. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your county this year, 1950: 2.

8. How many acres did you have to distribute to them: 4.8.

9. Approximately how much did each receive: 2.4.

Yours very truly,

MILDRED M. SNEAD,
Secretary, Kimble County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Jackson, Tex., June 7, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third District, Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In answer to your letter relative to peanut allotments in Jack County.

We believe the least acreage allotment to the farmer should be not less than 10 acres since special equipment is needed in harvesting the crop.

We have only six old growers who have an allotment of less than 2 acres which I believe was caused by not planting their allotment and maintaining their history.

Jack County had 15 applications for new-grower peanut allotments for 1950. I believe the law limits the State to 1 percent of the State allotment for new growers. Due to heavy work in the county this year the State office asked that we send the new-grower applications to them to figure. The 15 were allotted 14.3 acres but not many will plant their allotment of less than 1 acre.

We had so many in 1949 that didn't plant their allotment that we sent cards to all of our peanut growers asking that they return the card stating if they would or would not plant their 1950 peanut allotment. Then if they said they would not plant their allotment the county committee took all the allotment they were permitted to and distributed it to other growers.

We are more of a livestock county than farming but we do have 548 allotment farms: Wheat, cotton, and peanuts.

We do appreciate your interest in the small farmer who must be cared for in the marketing-quota program because there are children to be fed, clothed, and sent to school besides some soil- and water-conservation work to do.

Everyone should feel their responsibility on soil and water conservation since it affects everyone.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. YOWELL,
Administrative Officer, Jack County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Dade City, Fla., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 12, regarding peanut producers in this county, is hereby acknowledged.

Please be advised that we have only two peanut allotments in this county, with both receiving allotments in excess of 2 acres. These two allotments are 17.4 acres and 2.4 acres, respectively. They were not affected by the new regulations.

Very truly yours,

CARL P. DEAL,
Administrative Officer, Pasco County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Saluda, Va., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your inquiry of peanut producers in Middlesex County, we wish to advise that there are only two peanut growers in our county. One of these farmers maintains an allotment of approximately 10 acres, which is the least acres that the producer can afford to grow economically. The other producer now has an allotment of 2.7 acres, which we do not believe justifies him to grow peanuts.

There were no producers applying for new peanut allotments this year.

These farmers farm for themselves and we believe they will continue to do so. This we hope will give you the desired information, since we are not a peanut-producing county.

Yours very truly,

FLORENCE G. WILLAFORD,
Secretary, Middlesex PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Conway, S. C., May 29, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your letter of May 17, 1950, the following information from Horry County, S. C., is supplied herewith:

1. The average farmer in this county feels that the least number of acres of peanuts that he can afford to economically grow would be 2.5 acres.

2. There are 339 peanut producers with allotments in Horry County. Of this number 287 have allotments less than 2.5 acres.

3. 279 farmers in this county have received allotments of less than 2 acres.

4. It is not believed that any producer who is interested in peanut production would cease to grow peanuts this year because his allotment is less than 2 acres.

5. Since this is primarily a flue-cured tobacco county, no farmer will cease to farm for himself because of his small acreage of peanuts.

6. There were not applicants for new grower peanut allotments in this county for this year, the reason being that there is hardly any probability of a person receiving over a 1-acre allotment.

Yours very truly,

BUCK N. KING,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Henrietta, Tex., June 1, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: There are 42 peanut producers in Clay County. About 3 acres is the least number of acres a farmer can afford to grow. There were 13 producers in this county that received allotments of less than the 3 acres mentioned above. There were 6 producers that received allotments of less than 2 acres. Peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, will cease to grow peanuts commercially but will grow some for home use. None will cease to farm for themselves. There were 13 new producers that applied for peanut acreage in Clay County in 1950. New grower reserves were retained in the State office. All new growers received a total of 13.4 acres.

Yours truly,

ERMON D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Clay County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Burgaw, N. C., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HONORABLE BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of May 18, 1950. The following is a list of the questions and answers requested in your letter:

1. The number of peanut producers in Pender County: 335.
2. Number of acres of peanuts a producer can grow economically: 5.
3. Number of allotments less than 5 acres in county: 185.
4. Number of allotments in county less than 2 acres: 56.
5. Number of allotments in county less than 2 acres which will not be planted: None.
6. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.
7. Number of producers who applied for new allotments in Pender County in 1950: 11.
8. How many acres did we have to distribute to them? We did not have any acreage to distribute to them as the distribution of acreage is done in Raleigh for new growers.
9. How many acres did the new growers receive in Pender County: 3.

Very truly yours,

T. W. GARRISS,
Secretary, Pender County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Lampasas, Tex., May 27, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In answer to your letter of May 13, 1950, we give the following information.

There are 24 peanut producers in Lampasas County, and 20 acres is the least number of acres that he can afford to grow or economically grow. Twelve producers in our county received allotments less than the number of acres mentioned above. There were no producers who received less than 2 acres. One new producer applied for peanut acreage in our county this year, 1950. We had 4.5 acres to distribute to them. Each one received 4.5 acres since there was only one new producer.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM W. WILSON,
Secretary, Lampasas County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Burnet, Tex., May 29, 1950.

To: Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

From: Raby A. Alford, secretary, Burnet County PMA.

Subject: Information requested in letter of May 13, 1950.

Information as requested is listed below:

What is the least number of acres average peanut producer can afford to grow: 5.

How many producers received allotments less than acreage mentioned above: 7.

How many of your peanut farmers received allotments of less than 2 acres: 2.

How many of this number (receiving allotments of less than 2 acres) will cease to grow peanuts: 2.

How many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in 1950: 2.

How many acres did you distribute to them: 4.7.

Approximately how much did each receive: 1.5 and 3.2.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to observe that this amendment is objectionable just as the other amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] have been objectionable, and I urge defeat of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to section 9?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: Page 20, after line 5, insert a new section 11 reading as follows:

"SEC. 11. The first sentence of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows: 'Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota may, within 15 days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362, have such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers from the same or nearby counties appointed by the Secretary.'"

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment relates to the appointment of review committees. It is simply a clarifying amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What is the use of review if the bill has already limited him to the amount of increase to which he may be entitled? What is the purpose of this review?

Mr. PACE. In most every case, if a cotton grower is dissatisfied with his cotton allotment, he can file an application with a review committee. That is the general law. This amendment simply clarifies the appointment of those committees.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROONEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 728, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BRAMBLETT moves to recommit the bill H. R. 9109 to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment: On page 1, strike out line 3, and all that follows down through line 6 on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof: "That section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act" and renumber the following sections accordingly.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demand by Mr. BRAMBLETT) there were—ayes 10, noes 70.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 120, nays 179, not voting 131, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

YEAS—120

Addonizio	Arends	Bennett, Mich.
Allen, Calif.	Auchincloss	Bentsen
Allen, Ill.	Baring	Biemiller
Angell	Bates, Mass.	Bishop

Boggs, Del.	Horan	Patten
Bramblett	Jackson, Calif.	Phillips, Calif.
Brown, Ohio	Jackson, Wash.	Potter
Byrnes, Wis.	Javits	Poulson
Canfield	Jenison	Reed, Ill.
Case, S. Dak.	Jenkins	Reed, N. Y.
Clevenger	Jensen	Ribicoff
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	Rich
Corbett	Keating	Riehlman
Cotton	Kilburn	Rodino
Crawford	Kunkel	Rogers, Mass.
Curtis	LeFevre	Saylor
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Scott,
Dollinger	McConnell	Hugh D., Jr.
Dondero	McCulloch	Scrivner
Douglas	McDonough	Scudder
Doyle	McGrath	Secrest
Ellsworth	McKinnon	Shafer
Engle, Calif.	Mack, Wash.	Shelley
Fellows	Macy	Short
Ford	Madden	Smith, Wis.
Fulton	Mahon	Stockman
Gamble	Mansfield	Taber
Goodwin	Martin, Mass.	Tauriello
Gorski	Mason	Tollefson
Graham	Merrow	Van Zandt
Gwinn	Meyer	Velde
Hagen	Michener	Vorys
Hale	Miller, Calif.	Wagner
Hall,	Miller, Md.	Weichel
Leonard W.	Mitchell	Werdel
Halleck	Multer	White, Calif.
Harden	Murdock	Wickersham
Havenner	Nicholson	Wigglesworth
Herter	Nixon	Wolcott
Heselton	O'Hara, Minn.	Wolverton
Hoffman, Mich.	O'Konski	

NAYS—179

Abbitt	Feighan	Mills
Abernethy	Fernandez	Monroney
Albert	Fisher	Morris
Andersen,	Flood	Noland
H. Carl	Fugate	O'Brien, Ill.
Andresen,	Garmatz	O'Hara, Ill.
August H.	Gary	O'Sullivan
Andrews	Gathings	O'Toole
Aspinall	Gossett	Pace
Barden	Granahan	Passman
Bates, Ky.	Grant	Patman
Battle	Green	Peterson
Beckworth	Gregory	Philbin
Bennett, Fla.	Gross	Pickett
Blatnik	Guill	Poage
Bolling	Hardy	Polk
Bolton, Md.	Harrison	Preston
Bonner	Hart	Price
Bosone	Hays, Ark.	Rabaut
Boykin	Heffernan	Rains
Brooks	Herlong	Rankin
Brown, Ga.	Hill	Regan
Bryson	Hobbs	Rhodes
Buchanan	Hoeven	Richards
Buckley, Ill.	Holifield	Rivers
Buckley, N. Y.	Holmes	Rogers, Fla.
Burdick	Hope	Rooney
Burleson	Howell	Roosevelt
Burton	Hull	Sasscer
Byrne, N. Y.	Jacobs	Sikes
Cannon	Jones, Ala.	Simpson, Ill.
Carlyle	Jones, Mo.	Sims
Carroll	Jones, N. C.	Smathers
Cavalcante	Karsten	Smith, Va.
Celler	Kearns	Spence
Chatham	Kelly, N. Y.	Steed
Chelf	Kennedy	Stefan
Chesney	Kerr	Stigler
Chudoff	Kilday	Sullivan
Clemente	King	Tackett
Cole, Kans.	Kirwan	Talle
Colmer	Kruse	Teague
Combs	Lanham	Thomas
Cooley	Larcade	Thompson
Cox	LeCompte	Thornberry
Crook	Lind	Trimble
Crosser	Linehan	Walsh
Cunningham	Lucas	Walter
Dague	Lyle	Wheeler
Davies, N. Y.	Lynch	Whitten
Davis, Ga.	McCormack	Whittington
Deane	McGuire	Wier
DeGraffenried	McMillan, S. C.	Williams
Delaney	McSweeney	Wilson, Ind.
Denton	Mack, Ill.	Wilson, Okla.
D'Ewart	Magee	Wilson, Tex.
Donohue	Marcantonio	Withrow
Doughton	Marsalis	Wood
Durham	Marshall	Yates
Elliott	Martin, Iowa	
Fallon	Miles	

NOT VOTING—131

Allen, La.	Hand	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Hare	Perkins
Bailey	Harris	Pfeifer,
Barrett, Pa.	Harvey	Joseph L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hays, Ohio	Pfeiffer,
Beall	Hébert	William L.
Blackney	Hedrick	Phillips, Tenn.
Boggs, La.	Heller	Plumley
Bolton, Ohio	Hinshaw	Powell
Breen	Hoffman, Ill.	Priest
Brehm	Huber	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Irving	Ramsay
Burke	James	Redden
Burnside	Jennings	Rees
Camp	Johnson	Robeson
Carnahan	Jonas	Sabath
Case, N. J.	Karst	Sadlak
Chiperfield	Kean	Sadowski
Christopher	Kearney	St. George
Cooper	Kee	Sanborn
Coudert	Keefe	Scott, Hardie
Davenport	Kelley, Pa.	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Simpson, Pa.
Dawson	Klein	Smith, Kans.
Dingell	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Dolliver	Latham	Staggers
Eaton	Lichtenwalter	Stanley
Eberharter	Lodge	Sutton
Elston	McCarthy	Taylor
Engel, Mich.	McGregor	Towe
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Underwood
Fenton	Miller, Nebr.	Vinson
Fogarty	Morgan	Vursell
Forand	Morrison	Wadsworth
Frazier	Morton	Welch
Furcolo	Moulder	Whitaker
Gavin	Murphy	White, Idaho
Gillette	Murray, Tenn.	Widnall
Gilmer	Murray, Wis.	Willis
Golden	Nelson	Winstead
Gordon	Norblad	Woodhouse
Gore	Norrell	Woodruff
Granger	Norton	Young
Hall,	O'Brien, Mich.	Zablocki
Edwin Arthur	O'Neill	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

In this vote:

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Stanley against.

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.

Mr. Case of New Jersey for, with Mr. Evins against.

Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.

Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Golden against.

Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Staggers against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Carnahan against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Hedrick against.

Mr. Lichtenwalter for, with Mrs. Woodhouse against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Priest against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Whitaker against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Murphy against.

Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Cooper against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Young against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Willis against.

Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Frazier against.

Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Burke against.

Mr. Johnson for, with Mr. Karst against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Perkins against.

Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Redden against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Beall.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. Davenport with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Welch with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Vinson with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Rees.

Mr. Hare with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.

Mr. Huber with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Chiperfield.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Dolliver.

Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Blackney.

Mr. Forand with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.

Mr. Breen with Mr. Harvey.

Messrs. HALE, BENTSEN, MAHON, JUDD, ANGELL, AUCHINCLOSS, and WOLVERTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair just counted 297 Members. A quorum is present.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 160, noes 85.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will be authorized to correct section numbers.

There was no objection.

WHERE ARE WE? WHY? WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if Good Old Joe's purpose—President Truman's characterization—is a desire to establish communism throughout the world, we are now in world war III, a war declared by the United Nations, not by your Congress.

Assuming, as we may, that the North Korean Communists' attack on the Republic of South Korea was instigated, and is carried on, by order of Stalin, there is reason to believe that he will, when he deems it expedient, bring about similar attacks in Indochina, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and in Germany. It is more than probable that these attacks

will be first made, not by Russian soldiers, but by the troops of Stalin's satellite governments.

In Germany, undoubtedly he will use the large, well-trained, well-equipped army which he has created under the guise of establishing a police force in Eastern Germany. That force will be strengthened by the Red armies of countries whose governments Stalin controls.

Where are we? Fighting the first battles of world war III.

Why are we in world war III?

Because, after our armed forces and those of our allies had beaten Hitler's armies and our fighting men, without Russia's help, had beaten Japan, those in authority, not desiring to offend Stalin, ordered our soldiers to stay out of Berlin and Eastern Germany; gave to Russia jurisdiction over a large part of China; authority over several hundred million people in Asia. Because of the fears of France and Britain, we adopted the Morgenthau plan, which prevented the German people from becoming self-sustaining, rebuilding their nation as a barrier against Russian aggression; gave Russia part of Berlin, control over eastern Germany and the opportunity to establish communism there and in the adjoining countries. We aided Russia in taking Manchuria, establishing there a Communist army of around a million men. It now threatens Korea.

Our contributions of dollars and material and our concessions to, and appeasement of, Joe Stalin made him so powerful that now he has brought on world war III and actually threatens our national security, either through direct armed force, or by entrapment into wars on so world-wide a front as to exhaust us.

The program of the internationalists may result in the end of our Republic, the enslavement of our pepole; the imposition upon us of the obligation to furnish the armies and the munitions necessary to carry on from generation to generation wars which they deem expedient, either for world peace or for the fulfillment of their own plans or ambitions.

Where do we go from here?

That question cannot be answered by anyone until we know what the administration, that is, Mr. Truman, intends to do.

Secretary of State Acheson, who has been so friendly to, so afraid of offending, Stalin, while stating that, for our own security, we must and would "maintain armed forces in Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines," said on January 12, 1950, that it would be "a foolish adventure" to attempt to defend Formosa.

He made it absolutely clear to the Russions that, so far as he was concerned—and presumably he was outlining our foreign policy—we would defend neither Formosa nor Korea.

When, on May 5, 1950, Senator CONNALLY, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was asked whether we were seriously considering abandoning South Korea, he said, "I am afraid it is going to happen, whether we want it or not," and he added that Korea was not "greatly important."

Yet, when the Communists of North Korea, reinforced and directed by the Russian Communists who came to power in Manchuria under a policy established by Acheson and others, invaded South Korea, Mr. Truman, without consulting Congress, at the request of the Security Council of the United Nations, without authority declared war.

Mr. Truman had no such power. On October 29, 1945, Dean Acheson asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the President be given a free hand in ordering the use of our troops whenever United Nations Security Council so voted. But the Senate rejected the proposal.

Public Law 264, which was approved December 20, 1945, expressly provided that, before placing any troops at the disposal of United Nations, the President must obtain the approval of Congress.

The only modification of that law was the amendment of October 10, 1949, which authorized the President to assign no more than 1,000 Americans to United Nations to serve strictly in a "non-combatant capacity."

Nor can Mr. Truman justify his actions under the North Atlantic Treaty. Article 5 reads:

> The parties agreed that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered as an attack against them all.

Korea is in neither.

How can anyone stand behind a President, as we are being asked to do, when we do not know from day to day where he stands nor what he intends to do next?

As your Congressman here in Washington, the only things that I know the President is certain about is that he wants more money to carry on the war effort—and that he will get; he wants additional billions for his socialization program, more power to use arbitrarily for his own and his party's political advancement. Oh yes; one thing more he wants—a subservient "rubber stamp" Congress.

Mr. Truman is in clear over his head. The Congress, particularly the Senate, should take him in hand, outline a foreign and a domestic policy which has as its objective the welfare of this country; then, regardless of the advice of the Achesons, see that the administration adheres to that policy.

Where do we go from here? Like many others who will not admit it, I know little, if anything, about military science or world affairs. But is it permissible to inquire whether, instead of carrying on, for 5 or 10 or more years, a war all over the world and by so doing completely exhaust ourselves, destroying our ability to defend ourselves here at home, assuming that Joe Stalin and the Communists intend to destroy us and world civilization—if our air offensive is what we have been told it is; if the atomic bomb is as powerful as we have been led to believe, we should not, without delay, use both on Stalin, in Russia, where it will hurt the most, and bring peace?

Cruel and murderous, do I hear you say? Yes. But when was war anything but just that? How many times have we been told by those in authority that Stalin intends to bomb us when he has the ability? Why sit around, waiting for him to destroy us? Would you rather have our wounded, with their hands tied behind them, when captured, shot? Would you rather have your boys prisoners of war, made the slaves of barbarous Korean, Chinese, or Russian Communists in Siberia?

War is hell. I have done my best to keep our Nation out of it, but the more decisively and the sooner it is ended, the quicker will peace come to us and to the world.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF PRIORITIES, ALLOCATIONS, AND REQUISITION OF MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 740, Rept. No. 2763), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9176) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage

without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 741, Rept. No. 2764), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9129) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 742, Rept. No. 2765), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8396) to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FEDERAL AID IN FISH RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 249, relating to the enrollment of H. R. 6533.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 6533) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes, is authorized and directed to strike out paragraph (c) of section 2 and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(c) the formulation and adoption of plans of restocking waters with food and game fishes according to natural areas or districts to which such plans are applicable, together with the acquisition of such facts as are necessary to the formulation, execution, and testing the efficacy of such plans;".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALEXANDER STEWART

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1991) for the relief of Alexander Stewart, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after "alien", insert "which are based upon the same facts upon which such warrants or orders were issued."

Page 1, line 12, after "1947" insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM B. BUOL

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2225) for the relief of William B. Buol, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 1, after "States", insert ", upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN MICHAEL ANCKER RASMUSSEN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3464) to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of alien John Michael Ancker Rasmussen, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after "laws", insert "upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who is the recipient of the payment?

Mr. WALTER. These are amendments made necessary because the fiancées have become brides since the House passed the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YUK ONN WON

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3805) for the relief of Yuk Onn Won, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 9, after "natural-born", insert: "alien."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. FERDINANDO SCHIAPPA

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4188) for the relief of Dr. Ferdinando Schiappa, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 4, after "tax", insert "and visa fee."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. FRANCESCO DRAGO

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4806) for the relief of Dr. Francesco Drago, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 4, after "tax", insert "and visa fee."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. VIRGINIA DALLA ROSA PRATI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5016) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati, shall be held and considered to be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of their last entries into the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. AGOSTINO DELISI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5566) for the relief of Dr. Agostino DeLisi, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 5, strike out "June 26, 1948" and insert "June 27, 1948."

Line 7, after "residence", insert "upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHENG SICK YUEN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6066) for the relief of Cheng Sick Yuen, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Cheng Sick Yuen, the minor adopted child of Keung Jack Cheng, a citizen of the United States, shall be considered as eligible for admission to the United States under the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred it.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUN YIP CHIN AND CHUNG LUM

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6173) for the relief of Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws Sun Yip Chin and Chung Lum (Lum Chung), the minor children of Lan Bow Chin and Lee Lum (Lum Lee), respectively, who are citizens of the United States and honorably discharged veterans of World War II, shall be deemed to be eligible for admission into the United States under the provisions of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. AIMEE HOYNINGEN-HUENE

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6225) for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Hoyningen-Huene, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "1947" and insert "1946."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JIRINA ZIZKOVSKY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6461) for the relief of Jirina Zizkovsky, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 7, after "date" insert "upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee."

Strike out lines 8, 9, and 10 and insert:

"SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DAVID MUNSON OSBORNE

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6505) to legalize the entry of Mrs. David Munson Osborne (nee Janet Mary Tole), a native of New Zealand, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 7, after "York", insert "upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUBY THAW AND HLA SEIN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6758) for the relief of Ruby Thaw and Hla Sein, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 8, after "Massachusetts", insert ", upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MASA IYOKI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7071) for the relief of Mrs. Masa Iyoki, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 9, after "citizen.", insert "If otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, Mrs. Masa Iyoki shall be held and considered to be a returning resident under the provisions of section 4 (b) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KAZUKO KAMADA

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7228) for the relief of Kazuko Kamada, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including "Force:" in line 11 and insert: "That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Kazuko Kama, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. Ralph S. Merithew, and that the said Kazuko Kamada may be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months:".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTHA APORTA STRICKLAND

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7812) for the relief of Martha Aporta Strickland, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "(c)" and insert "(e)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YOSHIKO EMORY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8117) for the relief of Yoshiko Emory, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 9, strike out all after "veteran," down to and including "residence" in line 11 and insert: "and that the said Yoshiko Emory may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. ALESANDRO RIZZO

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8245) for the relief of Dr. Alesandro Rizzo, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 7, after "States", insert: "upon the payment of the required head tax and visa fee."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOAE KAWASHIMA

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8440) for the relief of Noae Kawashima, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Noae", and insert "Naoe."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Noae", and insert "Naoe."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of Naoe Kawashima."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOSHIKO KIKYO AND FRANCIS KIKYO

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8655) for the relief of Toshiko Kikyo and Francis Kikyo, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 15 and 16 and insert "them as of the date of their last entry into the United States upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. Con. Res. 181) favoring the granting of status of permanent residence to certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, after line 9, insert:
"[redacted], Forostyna, Lidia Maria."
Page 1, after line 9, insert:
"[redacted], Fortunescu, Radu Constantine."
Page 1, after line 13, insert:
"[redacted], Gyarfas, John Erving."
Page 1, after line 13, insert:
"[redacted], Hasek, Joseph Karel, alias Joseph Karel Jisa."
Page 2, after line 3, insert:
"[redacted], Lazlo, Ervin."
Page 2, after line 3, insert:
"[redacted], Lazlo, Mary."
Page 2, after line 4, insert:
"[redacted], Marinescu, Mihail, or Mihai Z. Marinescu."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KOREAN LEGISLATION

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our fighting forces in Korea I have introduced two bills which I hope will be acted upon without delay. Both bills extend the authority of the War Claims Commission to cover our current struggle to contain the totalitarian army of North Korea. One bill would authorize the War Claims Commission to award up to $10,000 to the widow, children or parents of a member of our Armed Forces who, as a prisoner of war, was illegally killed by the Government of North Korea. Newspaper reports attest daily to the cruel treatment handed out to our soldiers when they are captured by the North Koreans. While we hope and pray that our enemy will soon subscribe to the rules of warfare, we must, nevertheless, do something for our boys and their families under these ruthless practices. The second bill I have introduced will amend the War Claims Act of 1948 by authorizing the Commission to compensate prisoners of war held by the North Koreans and any of our soldiers hiding in Korea to avoid capture by the North Koreans.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until tomorrow noon the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill H. R. 7273, to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MRS. EVELYN M. HRYNIAK

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2655) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2749)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2655) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum passed by the House insert *$6,250*; and the House agree to the same.

WILLIAM T. BYRNE,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
ALEXANDER WILEY,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2655) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed the Senate appropriated the sum of $7,500 to Mrs. Evelyn M. Hryniak for personal injuries, pain and suffering, permanent disability, and loss of earnings sustained by her and arising out of an accident which occurred at Gudensberg, Germany, on October 21, 1948. The bill was reduced by the House to $5,000 and at the conference the sum of $6,250 was agreed upon.

WILLIAM T. BYRNE,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. GLADYS J. SENYOHL McCARTHY

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of Mrs. Gladys J. Senyohl McCarthy, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BYRNE of New York, DENTON, and KEATING.

LOUIS J. MARX

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4528) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That, notwithstanding the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 2680, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx, New York, N. Y., against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained allegedly as a result of an assault by a soldier in the United States Army.

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted within any time of 1 year of the enactment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act proceedings shall be had and the liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 1346 (b)): *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Louis J. Marx."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN G. ESSENBERG

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4628) for the relief of John G. Essenberg, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to John G. Essenberg, of 436 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of his personal injury in an accident, involving a United States Army truck, which occurred on the West Side Elevated Highway between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, New York, N. Y., on March 20, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATUXENT DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6363) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., of Southern Pines, N. C., against the United States for damages, if any, sustained by reason of the allegedly tortious use and occupancy between August 17, 1943, and August 31, 1943, inclusive, of the Pine Needles Hotel property, at Southern Pines, N. C., by the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command under contract No. W202 eng-16862, dated March 3, 1942.

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act proceedings shall be had and liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States (28 U. S. C., sec. 1346): *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. ROY E. BEVEL

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6458) for the relief of Maj. Roy E. Bevel, with a Senate amendment there-

to, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all after "pay." over to and including "paid." on page 2, line 3.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IN THE FISCAL YEAR WHICH ENDED LAST MONTH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JOHNSON DID MANAGE TO MOVE $2,000,000,000 FROM THE REAR ECHELONS TO FRONT LINE SERVICE AND COMBAT—HE DID THIS BY SEEMINGLY TRIVIAL REFORM—HOLMES ALEXANDER

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include two statements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, again I wish to tell of the innumerable calls, letters, and telegrams that I have received with respect to the statement in which I told of the magnificent job that Louis Johnson is doing and has done since the very day upon which he became the Secretary of Defense.

This morning's mail brought to me a copy of a special article written by one of America's most conservative, and certainly one of our best nationally known columnists, Mr. Holmes Alexander. This article, headed "The Washington Scene," clipped from the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram—makes it crystal clear that Mr. Alexander did not jump at any conclusions at which he arrived, but as he himself wrote:

He has spent some time and considerable shoe leather in digging up the facts.

As usual, Holmes Alexander is totally disinterested and unbiased, impartial, and so palpably fair in giving credit where credit is due that it is for me as great a pleasure as I deem it a privilege and duty to direct it to the attention of my colleagues in this House.

Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last our Secretary of Defense appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee and there made a statement of tremendous current interest, not alone to the Members of both Houses of Congress, but to every citizen in these United States, and particularly to the men, the families, and the friends of those in the forces now fighting to their death in Korea.

Mr. Speaker, because of that interest and the further fact that this statement will not be printed in the hearings of the Senate Appropriations Committee and thus become available for distribution for some weeks to come, I ask unanimous consent to insert the same into the RECORD.

What follows, Mr. Speaker, is the column of July 26, the Washington Scene, as written by Holmes Alexander and clipped from the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram together with a statement made that same day by the Honorable Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, before the Senate Appropriations Committee:

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

(By Holmes Alexander)

THE MILITARY DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—There are no neutrals in the war of Louis Johnson, now raging over the cocktails and inkpots of this stirred-up Capital.

Ranged against the Secretary of Defense are some who held great personal affection for the late James Forrestal, whom Johnson replaced; some who were disemployed or "discombobulated" by Johnson's economy wave which engulfed over 170,000 useless civilian workers, and some who believe the locker-room rumor that Johnson has beached the Navy, dissolved the Marine Corps, grounded the Air Force, and depopulated the Army.

On Johnson's side are his personal friends and a discouragingly small number of thoughtful persons who know what the Secretary is trying to do. Since I intend to support the Secretary in this column, I admit to liking him personally and to have spent some time and shoe leather in digging up facts. I frankly embrace the theory that Johnson, regardless of his ambitions and heavy-handed methods, has greatly improved the country's ability to fight world war III and to live under the long-term war economy which now seems to be our fate.

No amount of rhetoric, of course, will prove these points, but I shall soon give some case histories for that purpose. In broad terms, Johnson has created a climate of economy among the services, causing Federal dollars to go much further than in the past. This will not seem important to those who assume that Federal dollars are limitless or that desk-borne generals and admirals shouldn't be forced to pinch pennies. But in the fiscal year which ended last month Johnson did manage to move $2,000,000,000 from the rear echelons to front-line service and combat. He did this by seemingly trivial reforms, such as:

EVERY MAN HIS OWN SHIRT

In the Army and Air Force, the enlisted personnel used to turn in worn-out clothing and draw new garments. Now all three services are under the Navy system which gives cash allowance for clothing. The money incentive has made the men's clothes last a lot longer, and in 1951 the Army and Air Force will have a purse of $140,000,000 to spend on other items, presumably battlefield hardware.

BACK TO THE FLIGHT LINE

Until recently the Air Force assigned 150 men and 72 vehicles to the cops-and-robbers game of apprehending stragglers and deserters. At the suggestion of Johnson's office this job is now done by the FBI and local cops. The personnel (equivalent to more than a dozen heavy bomber crews) and the machines (enough to serve a wartime squadron) have been assigned to more essential duties.

LESS SHIPS, MORE MEN

For many years the Navy has conducted reservists sea training in a flotilla of small craft. By moving the trainees to fewer but larger vessels, as suggested by the Secretary's management committee, the Navy increased the training capacity from 36,000 to 46,000 reservists a year—and also saved $2,000,000 per annum to spend elsewhere. Navy aviation, by grounding some desk officers and cutting nonessential skylarking, got an additional 700,000 hours of combat-training time out of its planes.

GET IT FOR YOU WHOLESALE

All three armed services were separately converting their communications to ultra high frequency waves when Johnson's office brought everybody in for consultation. By revising the specifications and pooling the orders, each service purchased 2 years of radio supplies with a 1-year budget.

All such savings must become visible on paper before they become tangible in the battlefield. Contrary to much misinformation on the subject, none of the money saved goes back into the Treasury. All of it gets to the battle area.

In terms of the 1951 budget, still before Congress at this writing, the Navy traded its savings for three attack carriers, three carrier air groups, one cruiser, four marine fighter squadrons, and six marine battalions. The Army got an extra division and $51,000,000 worth of heavy material, largely artillery and engineering equipment, now very useful in Korea.

These are only a fistful of examples, but they show the pattern of what Johnson is trying to do. Largely because of his 16-month concern with pinch-penny details, the Federal dollar will buy us more front-line fighting than ever before. That's something to think about in a nation that may be under arms for a generation to come.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LOUIS JOHNSON BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, JULY 26, 1950

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the last time I appeared before this committee was April 26, 2 months before the Republic of Korea was invaded. At that time I said:

"The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, as a working committee of the National Security Council * * * have also appraised recent events which make it entirely possible that appropriations in excess of those which have been requested for the current year will be required in succeeding years, not only for our own military forces but also for the military aid program. Just as it is possible that in future years this Nation will have to devote an increased percentage of its total budget to these items, it is also possible that our partners in the North Atlantic Pact will be required by the force of events, and by the force of collective planning as well, to take similar action. The events to which I allude include the Soviet atomic explosion, the fall of China, the serious situations in southeast Asia, the break in diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, and deteriorating relations with other satellite countries, the Soviet assumption of control over the armed forces of Poland, Soviet naval expansion, the increased Soviet pressures in Germany, the recent attack on a naval aircraft in the Baltic, and the recent Soviet demands relative to Trieste.

"None of this presents a happy prospect; but the cold war is not a happy circumstance. The only satisfaction that I can personally derive from the situation lies in the fact that our own Military Establishment is well on the road to becoming a stronger and more powerful organization, and one which, as circumstances require, can utilize increased appropriations in a manner which will provide substantially increased combat effectiveness, whereas, even as recently as 1 year ago, large sums of money out of any

increased appropriations would have been drained off in the form of unnecessary overhead. It is particularly important that the Armed Forces maintained by the United States shall at all times provide a sound base on which can be built a military establishment of increased size, should circumstances so require."

Gentlemen, circumstances do so require. That is my reason for being here today, in support of supplemental appropriations in the amount of $10,500,000,000.

I know that all of you are familiar with the contents of President Truman's message of last Wednesday. That document presents, better than anything I might say, the reasons for our request for this supplemental appropriation. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House, the Honorable CARL VINSON, said of the President's message that it was a "firm message which will be heartening to all Americans." In making this statement, Chairman VINSON added:

"I want especially to say that I am delighted to know, from the President's message and from my own contacts with the Defense Department, that what has been recommended has the complete and unstinted support of all the civilian and military leaders of the Defense Department. This is a splendid example of teamwork and efficiency in the Defense Department."

I am extremely grateful to Chairman VINSON for his generous support. It is entirely accurate to state that this supplemental appropriation has the unanimous approval and support of the civilian and military leaders of the Department of Defense.

The appropriation problems with which this committee, the Congress, and the Department of Defense have had to deal in recent months have not been easy ones. I know of no better summation of these problems than the one which Chairman GEORGE MAHON of the Armed Services Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee made on the floor of the House in support of that committee's recommended budget for 1950. You will recall that on that occasion, Chairman MAHON said: "If war comes soon, we are appropriating too little. If we have miscalculated the dangers, if the threat of war is just a deceptive mirage on the horizon, we are appropriating too much."

The dilemma described by Chairman MAHON was a dilemma which confronted not only this committee and the Department of Defense, but also the President and the people of the United States. It was not a new dilemma. My predecessor as Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, outlined this dilemma very aptly in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 21, 1948, about a year prior to the time that I became Secretary of Defense on March 28, 1949. On that occasion, Secretary Forrestal quoted the following excerpt from a memorandum he had received from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"Based solely on military considerations, it is the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the administration should advocate a balanced Military Establishment commensurate with the 70-air-group program for the Air Force. * * * The Joint Chiefs of Staff recognize, however, that the phasing (of this balanced Army, Navy, and Air Force program) must be made responsive to such other factors as the capability of the aircraft industry to expand, the impact of the cost of the program on the national economy, and the calculated risk which can be accepted in the light of changing world politico-military situations."

After quoting the foregoing memorandum from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary Forrestal then went on to make the following statement:

"I think that I can say to you, therefore, that the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force—as well as the Senate and House of Representatives, I feel sure—are all in agreement, as a military matter, on the desirability of what the Joint Chiefs have described as a balanced Military Establishment commensurate with the 70-air-group program.

"The Joint Chiefs * * * have also reported to me that a force of the recommended size would require, in fiscal 1949, additional appropriations in excess of $9,000,000,000. * * *

"In my opinion, the Joint Chiefs were entirely correct in addressing themselves exclusively to the military considerations. That is their job. But they were equally correct in pointing out that other considerations—the impact of the cost of the program on the national economy, for example—are factors which the Pesident and the Congress must consider.

"The impact on the economy of an additional $9,000,000,000 program is a matter that deserves—and will, I am sure, receive—the most careful attention by both the President and the Congress.

"My insistence, throughout the consideration of these matters, has been that they must be considered in a rational and organized manner—and not on a basis of emotional reaction. * * *

"If the Congress and the President should ultimately decide that the military considerations, at this juncture in world history, outweigh the fiscal considerations then we should, by all means, embark on the $9,000,000,000 additional program. But if the Congress and the President should ultimately decide that a program of somewhat lesser magnitude is required—in the interest of national solvency and in the interest of avoiding, so far as possible, allocations, rationing, price controls, and a host of other restrictions—then we should proceed in such a manner that we will get the most national security for each dollar we spend. * * *

"Bearing in mind over-all considerations such as those I have just been discussing, and after receiving the Joint Chiefs' $9,000,000,000 recommendation of April 14, 1948, I asked the Joint Chiefs this supplementary question: Granted the military desirability of the $9,000,000,000 program, what program would the Joint Chiefs recommend—in the general vicinity of $3,000,000,000—as the most effective military program within the limits of the funds that will probably be available to us?

"Yesterday, I received the unanimous reply of the Joint Chiefs—and I again emphasize the unanimity of the reply. Their specific recommendation—on the more limited basis envisioned by my more recent question—was that the $3,000,000,000 program should be increased by $481,000,000. * * *

"The program I am here discussing, therefore, is a program which would increase the original 1949 budget request by $3,481,000,000."

The $3,481,000,000 which Secretary Forrestal recommended, when added to the 1949 budget as originally submitted, gave a total recommended military budget of $13,507,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949. In other words, the dilemma presented by the competing military and economic considerations was resolved at the $13,500,000,000 level.

The President, his advisers in the executive branch of the Government, and the Congress solved the dilemma at that time by deciding that the fiscal considerations were equally as important as the military. The substance of that decision has been repeatedly ratified by the President, his advisers in the executive branch of the Government, and the Congress, all of whom reflected the will of the people of the United States.

At the outset of my remarks today, I quoted from my testimony of April 26. You will recall that my concluding remarks on April 26 dealt with the same dilemma I have just been discussing. On that occasion, I said:

"This year's budget for the Military Establishment, with very little variation, has received the approval of the Executive Office of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, and other responsible persons such as General Eisenhower. In other words, there has been substantial unanimity of opinion on a vital point—namely, the fact that the world in which we live requires military expenditures of approximately the amount which the President submitted to the Congress last January. Consider for a moment how unusual it is to find that all of the responsible authorities who have spoken to this subject have been in complete agreement on more than 95 percent of the military budget. The House Appropriations Committee has suggested some reductions; General Eisenhower has suggested the possibility of some increases. But even taking the maximum of these suggestions—both on the minus and on the plus side—there has been no suggested variation which would affect the military budget in an amount greater than 4 percent. I call this fact to your attention * * * because I think that it constitutes the best argument that I could possibly present as to the fundamental soundness of the budget."

One month ago the Republic of Korea was invaded. The action of the United Nations, supported by the United States, called for the use of troops, ships, and aircraft to repel this criminal aggression which threatened the peace of the world and the security of our own country. In the light of the actual fighting that is now in progress, we have reached the point where the military considerations clearly outweigh the fiscal considerations.

However, in our efforts to get the most efficient use of our military appropriations we have not had to deal with the same sort of competing considerations as those I have just been discussing. For all of us were equally determined to get maximum preparedness out of every dollar appropriated—and this determination to get the maximum return on the defense dollar will continue to govern our actions.

In enacting the National Security Act amendments of 1949, the Congress added language specifically addressed to this point, and required the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress, twice each year, "itemized statements showing the savings of public funds and the eliminations of unnecessary duplications and overlappings that have been accomplished pursuant to the provisions of this act."

Carrying out this congressional mandate has been the steadfast policy of the Department of Defense, and a prime condition of our efforts in this regard has been the elimination of unnecessary overhead, with a simultaneous improvement in the combat potential of the Armed Forces. Indeed, the over-all combat potential of our Armed Forces was at a higher level on June 25—the day the Republic of Korea was invaded—than had been the case at any time since postwar demobilization was completed.

I realize that the foregoing sentence could be regarded as a fine, glittering generality, so I would like to make it concrete. For that purpose, I will use specific illustrations.

In the case of the Navy, what the fleet is doing today would not have been possible 2 years ago. In March of 1948, just after the Communists staged a coup in Czechoslovakia, Secretary of Defense Forrestal was gravely concerned about the readiness of the active fleet. In a memorandum which he received on March 23, 1948, the following significant statement appears: "As of 22 March, there are 111 vessels of the active fleet immobilized and 66 reduced to limited operations (or a total of 177) by insufficient personnel. * * * In addition, most of the operating active fleet vessels are under peacetime allowance."

The situation was one of the factors which led Secretary Forrestal to request the supplemental appropriation of $3,481,000,000, which I have already discussed above. This situation was also one of the factors which has led the Department of Defense to advocate a greater fighting strength for each ship, even at the expense of reducing the total number of ships in the active fleet. The ships we need are ships that can float and fight. A ship that only floats is a liability instead of an asset. On June 25, when the Republic of Korea was invaded, every ship in the active fleet was capable of getting underway and moving into action. Off the shores of Korea, we are being provided with daily illustrations of the readiness of the ships in our active fleet.

In the semi-annual report which I recently submitted to the Congress, I discussed the general situation I have been describing above in these words:

"Over-all, the readiness of the Navy has been improved and the active fleet is 'ready to go'. It is manned at 67 percent of wartime strength with trained personnel who seek to make a career of the Navy. This represents a substantial improvement over the situation 18 months ago when a larger active fleet in number of men and ships was manned at only 61 percent of wartime strength with many of the ships either immobilized or in a reduced operational status because of heavy turnover of personnel and a serious imbalance in the skills and occupations represented."

In the case of the Air Force, there has been a substantial increase in our actual combat potential. In chapter IV of the semi-annual report which I submitted to Congress last February, I discussed this point in the following words:

"It is worth noting that on January 1, 1948, the Finletter Commission recommended 70 groups manned by 401,000 men. On that date the report also noted that the Air Force stood at 337,000 men for 55 programed groups. * * *

"The size of a 'group' is subject to change. As President Truman has pointed out, 'The number of groups is a somewhat misleading measure of airpower since the character, size, number of aircraft, and other elements of the group are not fixed but constantly change as conditions require'. An example of the type of change to which the President referred is the programed size of each B–36 heavy bombardment group—which stood at 18 planes per group less than a year ago, and which stands at 30 planes per group today. In this connection it should also be noted that the programed size of nine groups which stood at 30 B–29's or B–50's per group 2 years ago, stand at 45 today. In addition, these groups include 20 B–29 type tankers which increase the effective range of each individual bomber.

"In our Air Force of today and as planned for 1951, we have 416,000 men manning 48 groups, but due to the organizational changes noted above, these 48 groups according to Air Force estimates, are equivalent to 52½ groups of the size envisaged in the previous concept of the 70 group program."

I should also like to comment briefly on the situation with respect to the Army. In March of 1948, the Army's strength was 542,000. The Army's budgeted strength for the current fiscal year was 630,000, prior to the supplemental request which the President submitted to Congress yesterday. In addition to this increase in numbers, there has been a further increase arising out of the fact that proportionately more men are now in combat units, and proportionately less men are in noncombat categories. In my seminannual report, I pointed out that "this increase in combat effectiveness was made possible by savings in the use of undue numbers of personnel for administrative and overhead purposes". Between March 1948 and June 1950 the actual manpower strength of the Army's mobile striking force in the continental United States—the general Reserve—has increased by 165 percent.

As this committee knows, all of the top officials of the Department of Defense—both civilian and military—have been seriously concerned lest even the increased strengths I have been describing should be inadequate to meet the needs of world conditions. In order to do everything possible to meet this situation, we set up a Defense Department Management Committee, immediately after the enactment of the National Security Act amendments of 1949. To assist this committee in carrying out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission with respect to the Department of Defense, we employed the management engineering firm of Robert Heller and Associates. The first paragraph of the directive of the management committee reads as follows: "Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the National Security Act of 1947 as amended, I have established a Defense Management Committee. The mission of the committee is to bring about progressively better use of defense dollars through elimination of nonessential expenditures, and through improved management, in order to release funds for increasing combat effectiveness, and to provide opportunities to curtail over-all costs."

The expanded program which the President submitted to Congress Monday makes it all the more necessary that we obtain the maximum return for every dollar that we are investing in our national defense. This gives added point to a matter I mentioned here on April 26, when I said: "Our mobilization in time of emergency depends for its success upon the soundness of the forces in being which constitute our mobilization base".

The forces in being which make up our Army, Navy, and Air Force constitute a sound base. To that base, we recommend that you now add a total active duty strength in the neighborhood of 600,000 men—making a total of some 2,100,000 men.

Earlier this year this committee considered requests for a program covering all activities of the Department of Defense, approximating $13,300,000,000. Monday the President submitted a supplemental estimate in the amount of $10,500,000,000. The recommended revised budget, in the aggregate amount of $23,800,000,000, would accomplish the purpose of financing the costs of the Korean campaign, as well as providing for the earlier expansion of the military forces to cope with the present international situation.

The supplemental estimate includes $3,063,000,000 for the Army, $2,649,000,000 for the Navy, $4,535,000,000 for the Air Force, and $240,000,000 for establishment-wide activities of the Defense Department.

About 59 percent of the supplemental request, or $6,200,000,000, has been included for guns, tanks, ships, aircraft, ammunition, and other major procurement items. (Of this total about $3,344,000,000 is for aircraft—$40,000,000 for the Army, $620,000,000 for the Navy, $2,684,000,000 for the Air Force—and $185,000,000 is for shipbuilding.)

About 24 percent, or $2,500,000,000, would go for the operaiton and maintenance of the facilities and equipment for the regular operations of the Armed Forces, including the sharply increased demands for consumption-type matériel in the Korean campaign. (About one-half of the $2,500,000,000 would go for consumption-type matériel.)

About 13 percent, or $1,350,000,000 would go for the pay and allowances of military personnel, including their food, subsistence, and travel.

Of the balance, $174,000,000 is for military construction—$4,000,000 for the Army and $170,000,000 for the Air Force.

Exclusive of costs for Guardsmen and Reserves on active duty, $33,000,000 has been provided for the National Guard, Officers Reserve Corps, and the ROTC program of the Army.

One hundred and twenty million dollars has been included for research and development, $70,000,000 for industrial mobilization, and $50,000,000 has been allocated for contingencies.

As the President stated in his message transmitting the supplemental request, certain program changes will undoubtedly be necessary in order properly to prosecute the campaign in Korea. For this reason authority is being requested to adjust by 10 percent any single appropriation by transfer from other appropriations. This would permit the necessary adjustments either in the Korean support or in the build-up phase contemplated by these estimates. I have instructed Assistant Secretary McNeil to keep this committee currently informed of all such actions which we find necessary.

I want to emphasize that this is not a call for full mobilization. It is a call to increase our strength in being, in order to enable us to support the United Nations action in Korea and to build up our strength elsewhere to meet the threat to world peace.

The supplemental request before you rests on two principal factors: First, the requirements for land, naval, and air forces needed by General MacArthur successfully to prosecute the campaign in Korea; and second, the need to build up the strength of our forces over and above those committed to the Korean campaign.

The plans covering the build-up of our forces are based upon studies which began immediately after the President's announcement of the Soviet atomic explosion last September. You will recall that I discussed these studies when I testified here on April 26.

Because of the events in Korea the minimum desired forces which these studies showed to be required—normally a matter that would have been provided for in next year's budget—are being requested at this time.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are in complete agreement and fully support the forces planned for the build-up in our strength, and are also in complete agreement as to the forces to be provided in support of the Korean campaign.

The action in Korea is a battle of supply and the distances involved are great. As a result, we must expect difficult problems and slow progress. The Military Establishment which we are asking you to expand, however, is a sounder mobilization base than the United States has ever had before. By reason of the groundwork laid by my predecessor and the efforts of officers and civilians in all the agencies of the Department of Defense—the spirit of teamwork within the Department has grown tremendously. We have today a closely-knit team of land, naval, and air forces. The swift decisions during

the past 4 weeks to coordinate the combat efforts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the Far East are striking examples of the benefits of unification in an emergency.

Our military establishment has been geared to provide a sound mobilization base and a swift striking force in case of a third world war. In addition, we have had to be prepared to meet, to the extent that we could, the first shock of an act of calculated, local aggression. The latter test has been met with unprecedented speed in Korea. We are now in the process of backing our shock troops with the necessary reinforcements. We are asking you to supply the men and equipment to replace those being used in the Far East, and additional strengths to prepare for the possibility of future emergencies. I am sure that all of us will meet the challenge of the aggressor with the same undaunted spirit as that shown by our fighting men in Korea.

The witnesses who follow me will give the details of the program we recommend. It is a program designed to bring the action in Korea to a successful conclusion; it is also a program designed to promote world peace by deterring further aggression. It is the sort of program to which I referred on April 12 this year when I gave the founder's day speech at my alma mater, the University of Virginia.

Speaking in Charlottesville that day, I said:

"I have every confidence in our ultimate success. We shall face facts as they are and shall fit our defense plans and our manpower and munitions requirements to meet them. Our defense plans, however, are not rigid. They are not the laws of Medes and Persians. They are flexible and adaptable to changing conditions. They are under constant study and review. If we become convinced that our present means are insufficient to meet the exigencies of the day and the probable threats of tomorrow, we shall not be too humble to ask for more; and if we find them more than adequate, we shall not be too proud to ask for less. We shall always seek the truth and we shall take fitting means to meet the truth."

Gentlemen, I shall be glad to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

THE PHILIP SPORN PLANT

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago there was dedicated in my section of the country one of the largest steam-electric power plants in the world. I refer to the Philip Sporn plant directly across the river from Racine, Meigs County, Ohio. This plant has been constructed by the Ohio Power Co., one of the subsidiaries of the American Gas & Electric Co. It has been constructed without one single dollar of Federal or public funds of any kind.

We hear so much these days about the production of power by public owned and operated power plants. This Philip Sporn plant will produce more power than that produced by the great Hoover Dam. It will produce more than 6,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, which is about a billion more than the annual generation at Hoover Dam.

We hear so much from some sources about the wonderful production by the 36 plants that constitute the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Philip Sporn plant will produce 40 percent of that furnished by the whole 36 plants of the TVA.

Mr. Speaker, this plant will be expanded so as to almost double its present capacity. This plant will guarantee a continuation of the progress that has been made in the Ohio Valley in the past few years. With plenty of water and plenty of power, the Ohio Valley will be one of the great manufacturing sections of the country.

URGENT AND IMPORTANT—POLITICS, THAT IS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that while American boys are fighting and dying on Korea, the Truman administration has delayed an all-important meeting to stimulate a much needed minerals and metals production program so that a high Government official can travel around the country making political speeches.

The Associated Press reports that Interior Secretary Chapman has delayed from August 1 to August 3 a meeting of the Department's National Minerals Advisory Council because Crow Girard Davidson, the Department's Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, is off on a political junket and will not be in Washington on August 1.

Mr. Chapman notified the 44 members of the Advisory Council that the meeting is urgent and important. I agree that such a conference is urgent and important. But despite the urgency of the situation and the need for wartime speed up in the development of vital minerals and metals now needed on the Korean front, Chapman delays the meeting in the interest of politics, as usual.

I believe that the Members of this House and the people of the Nation want Government officials, particularly those concerned with the war effort, to remain on the job in Washington in these serious days. I believe the people of the country are getting sick and tired of the double shuffling of the Truman Deal, fighting a war with one hand and playing politics with the other.

A delay of 2 days in a program for the development of critical materials is not only shocking, it is criminal.

The boys in Korea cannot take 2 days off from the bombs and the fire of the blazing Red tanks. They must stay on the job every second, fighting for the principles of freedom and liberty while the Washington bureaucrats delay the war effort with a political junket on the taxpayers' time and money, speaking at Democratic rallies in Montana, Idaho, and other points.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAHON). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized for 25 minutes.

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include two letters from the State Department.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONTINUES TO IGNORE ITS PLEDGE

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, it was just about a year ago now, August 8, 1949, to be exact, that I called the attention of the Congress to the unjustified treatment accorded the farmers of the Imperial Valley, Calif., by our Department of State. Today I rise again to say that another year has passed and the situation remains unchanged—the rights of these farmers are still being denied to them.

For another year, the Department of State has failed to keep its word whereby Imperial irrigation district—the organization of the farmers of the valley—may proceed to construct the Pilot Knob hydroelectric power plant and operate the All-American Canal, the right to do which was granted by the Congress in the Boulder Canyon Project Act of December 1928 and confirmed by the Federal Government in its contract of December 1, 1932, with the district. Since 1944, the district has been trying to carry out this contract but has been prevented from doing so by the combined refusal of both the Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior to honor the contract.

In my statement of a year ago I gave a brief description of the background of this matter which I will not repeat at this time. In November 1947 the district submitted a proposal to the State Department dealing with the operation of the All-American Canal, development of the Pilot Knob power site, by and at the expense of the district, and several alternatives as to properties of the district located at Andrade, Calif., to be used in connection with the carrying out of the water treaty with Mexico which became effective in November 1945.

In August 1948 the State Department notified the district by letter that, as to its proposal dealing with the All-American Canal and Pilot Knob power development, this was accepted in principle, subject to clarifying amendments, and that a draft of a proposed agreement would be submitted to the district at a reasonably early date. The record will show that this acceptance was made after the State Department had consulted with the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior. No such draft of a proposed agreement has as yet been submitted to the district. Two years have gone by.

As to the district's Andrade properties, the letter of August 1948 stated that the Department of State had selected from the alternatives proposed, that of acquiring and operating them directly by the Federal Government since it was believed that such was required by the treaty. It is interesting to note that, in this connection, a bill is

now before the Congress giving the authority for such acquisition. The record will show that Imperial irrigation district has not only endorsed this bill but will cooperate in carrying out its provisions; Imperial will stand by its proposal despite the fact the State Department has failed, so far, at least, to make good on its acceptance of the district's proposal.

Mr. Speaker, the record will show that a draft of contract was prepared by the State Department and submitted for comment to the Secretary of the Interior in November 1948, and that, despite the fact he had previously endorsed the district's proposal, he reversed his position, due no doubt to the strong political pressure adverse to the district's interests brought to bear on him and refused, or at least failed to submit, comments on the draft. This same source of political pressure started to work on the then new Secretary of State and as a result the matter was taken up for review by the latter. That is where the matter rests today.

At this point let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the outstanding feature of the opposition from this source of political pressure is that no one knows or can determine any logical reason for such opposition or what interest such opposition has in the manner one way or another.

Not only had this continued refusal on the part of our Government to honor its word to its people been grossly unfair and caused damages amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars to my people in the Imperial Valley, but now our country is at war again. Mr Speaker, we need to conserve our petroleum supply for war needs. This Pilot Knob power development, which the district is anxious to construct at its own expense, and which was endorsed and urged by the War Production Board in 1944 because of its minimum requirements of strategic materials, should be in operation now. It is not in operation, and, as a result, over 250,000 barrels of fuel oil a year are being consumed to produce the electric power which the Pilot Knob plant should be producing.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to remark that this is not a good example of conduct by our Government nor is it in the best interests of efforts to do all we can to win the war.

As a matter of record, I wish, Mr. Speaker, to place in the RECORD at this point the letters from the Department of State. The first is the simple acknowledgment of the receipt of a tear sheet from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 8, a year ago, which I sent the Secretary of State, after making my report to the Congress on the delay in carrying out the Department's promise to the farmers of the Imperial Valley. I shall, of course, send the Secretary of State a copy of the RECORD of today, calling his attention to the report I am now making to the Congress; that another year has passed without this promise being kept. I hope, Mr. Speaker, this is not to become an annual event.

AUGUST 15, 1949.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated August 10, 1949, relating to the operation of the All-American Canal facilities by the Imperial irrigation district.

This matter will receive prompt consideration and a further reply to your letter under acknowledgment will be made in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST A. GROSS,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

The second letter, dated October 5, 1949, goes into the matter more fully. I call attention to several sentences. Although the Imperial district's proposals were submitted to the Department of the Interior, by the Department of State, on November 10, 1948, the Secretary of State says on October 5, 1949, that—

No definitive reply has been received from the Department of the Interior.

I also call attention to the fact that the Secretary of State discussed this matter, which is entirely a California matter, with the Senators from our neighboring State, Arizona, and agreed to discuss it with the Senators from my own State, California; but that to this date the California Senators and the Representative from the Twenty-second District are still waiting for the suggested conference.

OCTOBER 5, 1949.

The Honorable JOHN PHILLIPS,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: Further reference is made to your letter of August 10, 1949, relating to the operation by the Imperial irrigation district of the All-American Canal facilities.

The views which you expressed and the summary of the situation which you gave before the House of Representatives on August 8, 1949, have been carefully studied. The summary of this matter which you gave is substantially correct. However, in respect to your statement that the Imperial irrigation district submitted its proposals pursuant to the request of the Department at the Los Angeles conference in September 1947, the record shows that it was as a result of a suggestion made by a representative of the Department of Justice that the district submitted proposals for the operation by it of the All-American Canal facilities in conformity with provisions of the water treaty of February 3, 1944. The representative of the Department of State agreed that it would give consideration to whatever proposals the district might submit. The proposals were, of course, submitted in December 1947 and supplemented in January 1948.

The Department, after consultation with the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, and the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, reached the view that under the provisions of the treaty of 1944 a Federal or a State or a local agency might perform the actual operation and maintenance of the All-American Canal facilities. In accordance with this view the Department replied to the district on August 4, 1948, to the effect that the proposals were acceptable in principle provided that certain clarifying amendments were made.

Thereafter, following consultation with the United States Section of the Commission, the Department prepared a draft of contract amending, in keeping with the proposals of the district, the All-American Canal contract of December 1, 1932, to bring it in conformity with the provisions of the Water Treaty of 1944. This draft of contract, as you noted in your speech on August 8, was submitted on November 10, 1948, to the Secretary of the Interior for comment. Under the same date this draft was also submitted to the Attorney General for his views.

Since November 10, 1948, the Attorney General has replied briefly, but no definitive reply has been received from the Department of the Interior.

However, during the early part of this year it was urged upon the Department that the testimony of its representatives before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when the Water Treaty of 1944 was before the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, supported the views that the facilities in reference were to be operated solely by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior and that the Senate, in voting on the treaty, relied upon this interpretation by the Department of State.

Subsequently, Secretary Krug also indicated his view that the statements of witnesses during the Senate hearings on the Treaty amounted to assurances to the Senate that the Bureau of Reclamation would operate and maintain the facilities in reference and, further, that as a practical matter it was not feasible for the United States to permit any agency except a Federal agency to operate and maintain the All-American Canal works.

Pursuant to these representations, the Secretary personally reviewed the testimony and subsequent developments and as a result he was impressed by several points. He agreed to discuss with Senators HAYDEN and MCFARLAND the procedure which should be followed by the executive branch before reaching a final decision in the matter. He has also agreed, at the request of Senator KNOWLAND, to confer with the Senators from California. The Secretary would, I am sure, welcome you to a meeting with the California Senators. No date has been set for such conferences and in the meantime action has been suspended.

Because of his interest in the matter, we are transmitting a copy of this letter to Senator KNOWLAND for his information.

We shall be glad to keep you advised of further developments.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST A. GROSS,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAHON). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

TAX THE UNTAXED BEFORE HEAPING ADDITIONAL TAXES UPON THE OVERTAXED

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, President Truman has asked for an additional $10,500,000,000 to spend in tooling up for the war in Korea and to prepare for any other wars that soon may be in the cards for us—and this request will be granted. Senator TAFT has said that we should place the war in Korea on a pay-as-you-go basis, that we should raise whatever money we may need for war purposes by tax increases now. President Truman recommends a $5,000,000,000 tax increase in a "quickie" or emergency tax increase bill, the balance needed, to be provided by passing a regular tax increase bill after January 1, 1951. Whether to raise the additional billions needed for war now, as Senator TAFT recommends, or part of it now and part of it later, as the President suggests, should be an easy question to settle. We know additional billions are needed; we know addition billions will be

spent; and we know the additional billions must be raised in taxes sometime. I say we should do the job now, and adopt a pay-as-you-go war program.

Mr. Speaker, in facing emergency war needs it is the duty of Congress today to see to it that every individual and every business is taxed at full rates and upon all earnings. There should be no exceptions. The war tax load should rest upon all alike and should be equitably spread. We failed to see that this was done in World War I, and also in World War II. So far as taxation was concerned, we played favorites in both those wars. Are we going to do the same again?

When the emergency war tax bill is written, the American people expect—and they will demand—that the Congress write a tax bill that will require everybody and every organization to pay their just share of the tax load, including the present tax-exempts. This we should do. Neither political fears nor political threats must keep us from doing our duty in this respect. No one should be allowed to make a tax-free profit out of the war needs and the war emergency. It is our job to increase the tax burden to take care of the increased needs, and also to make sure that the increased tax burden is properly and equitably spread. This can be done by closing all present tax loopholes, whether legal or illegal loopholes. By closing all tax loopholes we can raise an extra billion dollars a year to help pay the war costs.

Mr. Speaker, in 1916, just before World War I, co-ops were given their first legal tax exemption. The tax rate at that time upon business organizations was only 1 percent of their business profits. However, that 1 percent tax upon business profits was raised during and after the war until it was 12 percent by the end of the 1920's, becoming a real tax advantage for the co-ops and a serious threat to taxpaying businesses.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what about World War II?

Careful research by Mr. Homer E. Marsh of the National Associated Businessmen of Washington, D. C., and by Mr. Lovell Parker, former Chief of Staff for the Joint Committee on Taxation, reveals that during the four war years, 1942 through 1945, co-ops did a total volume of business amounting to $33,000,000,000, the profits of which, at wartime rates, would have paid into the Treasury—had they been taxed—$855,200,000. Their taxpaying business competitors had to pay taxes. The untaxed paid nothing and thereby profited enormously.

The following table shows these figures broken down by years:

Total business volume of co-ops:	
1942	$5,484,000,000
1943	7,175,000,000
1944	9,615,000,000
1945	10,818,000,000
Total during World War II	32,818,000,000

The amount of income tax that was not paid on earnings by co-ops during those war years was as follows:

1942	$135,100,000
1943	197,200,000
1944	259,800,000
1945	263,100,000
Total	855,200,000

This total of unpaid taxes would have bought a lot of guns and tanks and planes at a time when our armies were fighting for their very lives.

Mr. Speaker, since the war, tax-exempts have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country. Before World War II, no colleges were operating macaroni factories, pottery factories, or luggage factories. The sale and lease back of stores, wheat farms, cotton plantations, and other commercial properties to tax-exempt organizations as a scheme for avoiding the payment of taxes is a recent concoction. And the present giant co-ops, co-ops organized like great holding companies controlling and monopolizing whole industries, have just begun to be organized and to get established financially.

It was the untaxed earnings of these co-ops during World War II, while other businesses were paying taxes up to 90 percent of their profits, that provided the funds for expansion and started their tremendous growth. Had they been required to pay taxes like their business competitors, they would have had to turn over to Uncle Sam during the war years almost $1,000,000,000 in taxes. Instead, they were permitted to retain that amount to plow back into business expansion or to buy out their taxpaying competitors. No wonder co-ops mushroomed so rapidly during and since World War II.

By 1948 the total volume of business done by co-ops had risen to $17,000,000,000 per year—and it is still growing rapidly. The Nation needs the money that can be raised by taxing these organizations; and, if the proposed 45 percent corporation tax rate is levied upon regular corporation profits, there is no good reason why it should not be levied upon corporations organized as co-ops.

Mr. Speaker, the following table indicates the handicap that corporations and taxable commercial enterprises have been laboring under because of the tax-free status of co-ops and the tax-free status of the unrelated activities of educational institutions, religious institutions, charitable trusts, labor organizations, and various other tax-free enterprises, all competing with taxpaying ones:

TAX RATES APPLICABLE TO CORPORATIONS AND TAX PAYING BUSINESS ENTERPRISES FROM 1916 TO THE PRESENT TIME—NOT APPLICABLE TO CO-OPS

Nineteen hundred sixteen, 1 percent (year co-ops were exempted); 1918, 12 percent, normal tax rate upon profits; 1935, 12½ to 15 percent, normal tax rate upon profits; 1941, 40 percent, normal tax, plus 90 percent excess-profits tax; 1945, 80 percent overall rate (normal tax plus excess-profits tax); 1946, 38 percent, normal tax rate upon profits; 1950, 38 percent, normal tax rate upon profits.

Is it any wonder that taxpaying enterprises—with a peak war tax load of 40 percent normal tax plus a 90 percent excess profits tax—have been losing ground, while their tax-free cooperative competitors have been expanding by leaps and bounds?

Mr. Speaker, the question often arises concerning the extent that our economy has shifted to nonprofit ownership and to a tax-exempt or semi-tax-exempt status during recent years. Some idea can be ascertained by a comparison of the total wealth of the United States with the resources of mutuals, cooperatives, and other nonprofit organizations, including Government corporations and trust funds earmarked for special groups.

A study made by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, placed the total wealth of the Nation in 1938 at $309,000,000,000. The value of the dollar has declined approximately 43 cents since that date. If we assume that the national wealth has increased proportionately, it would be approximately $542,000,000,000 today. Of this total, $157,500,000,000 is held by the various tax-exempt and semi-tax-exempt organizations. This is 29 percent of our total national wealth. Their total resources are as follows:

Life insurance companies (Most all are mutuals and pay some income tax)	$50,000,000,000
Foundations	2,500,000,000
Mutual savings banks	20,000,000,000
Building, savings, and loan associations	12,000,000,000
Government pension trust funds	35,000,000,000
Educational institutions	2,500,000,000
Federal Government Corporations	23,000,000,000
Cooperatives	2,500,000,000
Mutual fire and casualty insurance	2,000,000,000
State and local retirement funds	2,500,000,000
Municipal and REA utilities	2,000,000,000
Postal savings	3,500,000,000
Total	157,500,000,000

Such a large part of the Nation's wealth should not go untaxed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what about world war III? How long will it last? When will the conflagration break out in other places besides Korea, Indochina, and Formosa? How much will it cost in money? In "blood, sweat, and tears"?

Congressman VINSON says:

> All the world is a tinderbox. Global war can begin at any time. * * * In the international arena there is dynamite everywhere. We can have a world explosion at any time. No one knows what may happen tomorrow. * * * It is a situation that demands the utmost concentration of effort, the greatest forbearance, the greatest willingness to sacrifice we have ever had.

Mr. VINSON's words present a grim picture. The picture is not overdrawn. We must prepare thoroughly for whatever is before us. As a part of that preparation we must—whether we like it or not—increase the tax load upon our people. In so doing Congress should see

that the total tax load is spread equitably; that every individual and every business organization is required to carry their fair share of the tax load; that no group and no organization is allowed to go tax free, thereby piling up war profits to plough back into business expansion at the expense of taxpaying competitors. We must, Mr. Speaker, tax the untaxed before heaping additional taxes upon the overtaxed.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the spokesman for the Civil Defense Director, Mr. Paul J. Larsen, yesterday made a statement which is reminiscent of the statement made several months ago by the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, that if the enemy strikes at 4 o'clock in the morning we will be ready at 5 o'clock. The statement of this spokesman, speaking for Mr. Larsen is—

If an atomic bomb attack comes tomorrow we could give the cities pretty good guidance on what to do to protect themselves.

According to this spokesman, and I am reading from today's report of his statement in the New York Times, current plans call for a rounding out of the defense set-up, Federal, State, and local, in 18 months to 2 years. This, however, he goes on to say, could be reduced to 6 months if necessary. It is planned within a few months to get out a handbook for the guidance of our people in target areas.

Last Thursday Collier's magazine printed a feature article by its writer John Lear, blasting the neglect of United States civilian defenses. I quote a paragraph from the Washington Post of last Thursday summarizing that article:

"Washington bureaucrats are saying there will be a lot of double talk about fear of a garrison state instead of organizing the Nation's civil defense," a Collier's magazine article charges in its current issue entitled "Hiroshima, U. S. A." The article by John Lear paints a dramatic picture in both words and color drawings of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Manhattan with a resultant death toll of at least 180,000 persons.

In this article Mr. Lear emphasizes after a study of home defense in England that only the British are prepared in the ways of civilian defense.

Going back now to our reports of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy we find that this is not true; the Soviet Union of Russia is prepared perhaps more than the British in the art of civilian defense, having trained thousands of squads in protection against possible atomic bomb attack.

I have been hammering away at this problem for almost a year, back in those months when the National Security Resources Board charged with jurisdiction over civilian defense had no permanent Chairman, only an Acting Chairman, Dr. John R. Steelman, the President's alter ego, who, as everyone knows, was too busy with other matters on the home front to do a real job for civilian defense. Now after many months we have the able W. Stuart Symington as the head of that agency, and things are being done, but belatedly.

Speed is of the essence. Mr. John Q. Public is beginning to ask questions. He wants to know the ABC's, he is anxious to know where he fits in the picture. He does not go for the idea that he will be informed in detail after a bomb hit and he is among the surviving. He wants to know the score now and he will do his stuff when his Government lets him in on the know. Mr. Spokesman, tell Mr. Larsen to rush the handbook.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. BYRNE of New York) indefinitely on account of illness in family.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia and Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article appearing in the Vindicator, and also to revise and extend the remarks he made in committee and include various letters and telegrams as well as a communication previously inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KING (at the request of Mr. WHITE of California) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper item.

Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FARRINGTON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech he made recently.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two excerpts from speeches of the Minister of External Affairs of Australia as to relations with the United States of America; and in another instance to insert in the RECORD a letter of J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, which appeared in the New York Times.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3906. A bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 157. An act authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 28, 1950:

H. R. 4390. An act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6073. An act to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. J. Res. 512. Joint resolution making further temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 513. Joint resolution to authorize the burial in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950.

On July 31, 1950:

H. R. 702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ethel N. Plunkett;

H. R. 1022. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Delaware to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alvin Smith, of New Castle, Del., arising out of the damage sustained by him as a result of the construction and maintenance of the New Castle United States Army Air Base, New Castle, Del.;

H. R. 1095. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H. R. 1626. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. H. Hill;

H. R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mildred Smith Butler;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Kenneth Everard Hadfield;

H. R. 2196. An act to authorize the elimination of lands from the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana;

H. R. 2264. An act for the relief of C. H. Bolling;

H. R. 2462. An act for the relief of Miju Iseri Tsuda;

H. R. 2535. An act for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall;

H. R. 2588 A act to confirm title in V. LeBlanc and C. Riccard to certain lands in West Baton Rouge Parish, La.;

H. R. 2753. An act to amend section 2 of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 527; 43

U. S. C., sec. 213), relating to additional homestead entries;

H. R. 2808. An act for the relief of Grace G. Walker;

H. R. 2851. An act for the relief of Carl L. Sexauer;

H. R. 3169. An act granting permanent residence to certain Spanish physicians residing in Puerto Rico;

H. R. 3284. An act to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3305. For the relief of the estate of Jose Salgado Santos;

H. R. 3316. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Francisco J. Cordova;

H. R. 3330. An act for the relief of Therese Hohman;

H. R. 3535. An act for the relief of William A. Cross;

H. R. 3906. An act to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended;

H. R. 3994. An act for the relief of John D. Lange;

H. R. 4041. An act for the relief of Parish Bros.;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Shockley;

H. R. 4309. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nellie K. Marlow;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of J. P. Acker;

H. R. 4364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth B. Moore; John Robert Lusk III; John R. Lusk, Sr.; Mrs. Minnie P. Pruitt; and Mrs. Billie John Bickle;

H. R. 4386. An act to amend section 2 (a) and section 7 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to make failure of registration a continuing offense, and to continue the obligation of officers, directors, and persons acting as such, to comply with the act despite dissolution of a foreign agent;

H. R. 4601. An act for the relief of Jeannette Passayanni-Capodistria;

H. R. 5003. An act to provide for the exchange between the United States and the State of New York of certain lands and interests in lands at Manhattan Beach, Kings County, N. Y.;

H. R. 5110. An act for the relief of Janos (John) Treber and Mrs. Katalin (Katherine) Treber;

H. R. 5221. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Grazia Riccio DiPietra;

H. R. 5252. An act for the relief of W. M. Tindal;

H. R. 5470. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Haddad;

H. R. 5526. An act to authorize the President to provide for the performance of certain functions of the President by other officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5628. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island;

H. R. 5799. An act for the relief of the Acme Finance Co.;

H. R. 5849. An act for the relief of Samuel M. Kornegay;

H. R. 5947. An act for the relief of Alfio Batelli;

H. R. 5990. An act to provide for the construction, development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland and its extension into the District of Columbia as a part of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and other purposes;

H. R. 6013. An act to amend an act fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior;

H. R. 6018. An act for the relief of Lubomir Mikulik and Viliam Krajcirovic;

H. R. 6198. An act for the relief of the First National Bank in Richmond, Calif.;

H. R. 6247. An act authorizing transfer of land and improvements thereon by the Secretary of the Interior to New Mexico State Fair;

H. R. 6270. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Indian Reservation, Nebr.;

H. R. 6292. An act to provide that payments to States under the Oil Land Leasing Act of 1920 shall be made biannually;

H. R. 6482. An act for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola;

H. R. 6644. An act for the relief of Edwin F. Rounds;

H. R. 6697. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Howard H. Moran;

H. R. 6699. An act to authorize the sale of certain land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., allotted to Susan Eagle Dog;

H. R. 6703. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 6709. An act for the relief of Ed Howard Russell;

H. R. 6969. An act for the relief of Ralph E. Brown;

H. R. 6971. An act to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4;

H. R. 6994. An act for the relief of Karen R. McAndrews;

H. R. 7016. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell and Mrs. Arlene R. Shannon;

H. R. 7046. An act for the relief of C. W. Jacobs;

H. R. 7072. An act for the relief of Mrs. Young Ja Kim;

H. R. 7074. An act for the relief of Hiroko Fujiwara Matsuoka and Mimiyo Matsuoka;

H. R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eiko Yamada Nagatoshi, Edward Takeo Nagatoshi, and Frances Yoko Nagatoshi;

H. R. 7079. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gin Shibasaki Okafuji;

H. R. 7204. An act for the relief of Maria Cristina D'Angelo;

H. R. 7219. An act to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7260. An act to provide for the holding of court and the furnishing of quarters at Rock Island for the United States District Court for the Southern District, Northern Division, of Illinois;

H. R. 7314. An act for the relief of Yukie Nishimura Okubo;

H. R. 7339. An act to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein, as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7392. An act for the relief of Columbus Finley;

H. R. 7414. An act for the relief of Teresa Gentile and Galliano Gentile;

H. R. 7428. An act to admit Mrs. Erna Tvedt to the United States for permanent residence;

H. R. 7564. An act for the relief of Maria Margareta Ries and Konrad Horst Wilhelm Ries;

H. R. 7608. An act for the relief of Mitsuko Morita;

H. R. 7629. An act for the relief of Fumiko Arakawa and her child, Rie;

H. R. 7667. An act directing the transfer to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration of certain property in Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho;

H. R. 7675. An act to authorize the addition of certain land to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, in the State of Tennessee;

H. R. 7706. An ct for the relief of Ayako Kurihara;

H. R. 7779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Stamatia Lymberopoulos and Leonidas Stavrou Limperopoulos;

H. R. 7783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald Rafter;

H. R. 7810. An act for the relief of M. S. Davis;

H. R. 7815. An act for the relief of John Yee Horn;

H. R. 7820. An act for the relief of Keiko Uchida Doane and her minor child;

H. R. 7899. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michiko Nogami Cotter and Katsumi Cotter;

H. R. 7916. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute an oil and gas lease on a certain tract of land in Park County, Wyo.;

H. R. 7944. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chandler;

H. R. 7961. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yano;

H. R. 7970. An act for the relief of Mrs. Regina Anderson and her minor child;

H. R. 7977. An act to authorize the city of Buffalo, Wyo., to make additional uses of certain lands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7982. An act to abolish the Wheeler National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8055. An act relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8067. An act for the relief of Mrs. Yup Boon (Joan) Kim Skanes;

H. R. 8098. An act for the relief of Teruko Ishikawa;

H. R. 8119. An act for the relief of Midori Ohta (also known as Mary Stephen);

H. R. 8125. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hisae Kawauchi Kelly;

H. R. 8155. An act for the relief of Chiyo Furumura Yoshida;

H. R. 8180. An act for the relief of Parue K. Tsugami;

H. R. 8183. An act for the relief of Asako Tsuchia;

H. R. 8287. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate of William Gerard's script certificate No. 2, subdivision 13, to Lucy P. Crowell;

H. R. 8289. An act for the relief of Yee Blanche Yee;

H. R. 8361. An act for the relief of Toshiko Murai;

H. R. 8381. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joseph C. Grant;

H. R. 8382. An act for the relief of Mrs. Misao Hatanaka Deskins;

H. R. 8451. An act for the relief of Yoshie Nozawa;

H. R. 8500. An act for the relief of Hatsuko Torikai;

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8519. An act for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 8581. An act for the relief of Yasuko Higuchi Thomson;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of Hisako Shimizu;

H. R. 8600. An act for the relief of Yuriko Aoyama;

H. R. 8604. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Percy Jones General Hospital Gull Lake Annex, Gull Lake, Mich., to the

W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.;

H. R. 8617. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard";

H. R. 8709. An act to change the designation of Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, respectively, to Director of Public Health and Assistant Director of Public Health;

H. R. 8722. An act for the relief of Jun Hin Lum;

H. R. 8958. An act relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress; and

H. J. Res. 461. Joint resolution to provide that South Parkersburg, W. Va., shall for the purposes of the seventeenth decennial census be treated as a part of Parkersburg, W. Va.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 1, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1598. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $818,670.30 for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 667); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1599. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $18,000,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 668); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1600. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $600,000,000 for the General Services Administration (H. Doc. No. 669); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1601. A letter from the Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a report of expenditures made and activities carried out pursuant to section 1008 of Public Law 402 (80th Cong.), the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, during the 6 months ended December 31, 1949; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1602. A letter from the United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the Eighth Semiannual Report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

1603. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1604. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the report of the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Rates of Return for 529 Identical Companies in 25 Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1940, 1947–49"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1605. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Secretary of Commerce to undertake security measures relative to the regulation and control of air commerce when authorized by the President in times of national emergency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1606. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to revise, consolidate, and codify the navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade, and United States fisheries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 9176. A bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2759). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Seventh intermediate report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, pursuant to Public Law No. 601, Seventy-ninth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2761). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 9219. A bill to promote the rehabilitation of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of eastern Oklahoma, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2762). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 740. Resolution for consideration of and waiving all points of order against H. R. 9176, a bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2763). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 741. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 9129, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2764). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 742. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 8396, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2765). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9236. A bill for the relief of H. Halpern & Bro., Inc., of Boston, Mass.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2760). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 9271. A bill to protect the American home front against subversive activities, constituting a part of the world Communist movement, which threaten the existence of free, representative self-government in the United States; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. R. 9272. A bill to amend the act of October 5, 1949 (Public Law 322, 81st Cong.), so as to extend the time of permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 9273. A bill to extend the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, to persons in active service in units of the Armed Forces employed in the Korean theater, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 9274. A bill to prevent profiteering and protect the welfare of the American people by limiting to $25,000 the net income of individuals after the payment of other Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9275. A bill to extend the benefits of Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, to the members of the armed services as of June 27, 1950; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9276. A bill to prevent further price increases and to reduce present prices to price levels consistent with a stable economy and the welfare of the American people; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 9277. A bill to tax excessive profits, to provide revenue, and to reduce the incentive for profiteering; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9278. A bill relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress; Public Law 129, Eightieth Congress; and Public Law 31, Eighty-first Congress; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 9279. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain temporary war housing to the Housing Authority of Clackamas County, Oreg.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 9280. A bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, authorize the institution of price controls, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the

national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 9281. A bill to provide for the dissolution of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, for the transfer of its functions, to otherwise amend the Renegotiation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 9282. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 9283. A bill to protect the national safety and security from the consequences of price and credit inflation, to facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 9284. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. J. Res. 516. Joint resolution authorizing the President, or such officer or agency as he may designate, to conclude and give effect to agreements for the settlement of intercustodial conflicts involving enemy property; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. Res. 739. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 323; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 9285. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tomiko Shinjo Gushiken; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 9286. A bill for the relief of Maria Manfrini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 9287. A bill for the relief of Haruko Ogata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 9288. A bill for the relief of the Duncan Coffee Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2291. By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts, providing that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to pass legislation authorizing the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of the outstanding service to the Nation of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2292. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Drury M. Knott, secretary, Orlo Vista Townsend Club, No. 1, Orlando, Fla., requesting that emergency legislative measures be taken in dealing with the vital social-security problem; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2293. Also, petition of Edward J. Meyers, secretary, Townsend Clubs and Senior Citizens, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting that emergency legislative measures be taken in dealing with the vital social-security problem; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2294. Also, petition of Mrs. Genevieve B. McGowan, secretary, Townsend Clubs of Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla., requesting that emergency legislative measures be taken in dealing with the vital social-security problem; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2295. Also, petition of Mrs. Mervin Henry, secretary, Orlando Townsend Club, No. 2, Winter Park, Fla., requesting that emergency legislative measures be taken in dealing with the vital social-security problem; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2296. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney and others, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2297. Also, petition of H. Vernon Ferster, president, Jaycees, Pennsylvania Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hanover, Pa., requesting the enactment of legislation to draft not only military manpower but also the goods and materials of war and labor necessary to produce those goods, and taxes in relation to the increase in expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.